

DIARY  
OF TEN YEARS  
OF AN  
EARLY SETTLER  
IN  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



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DIARY

OF TEN YEARS EVENTFUL LIFE OF AN

EARLY SETTLER

IN

WESTERN AUSTRALIA;

AND ALSO

A DESCRIPTIVE VOCABULARY

OF THE

Language of the Aborigines.

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BY

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A

# DESCRIPTIVE VOCABULARY

OF

The Language in Common Use

AMONGST THE

ABORIGINES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA;

WITH COPIOUS MEANINGS,

EMBODYING MUCH INTERESTING INFORMATION REGARDING

THE HABITS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF THE NATIVES,

AND THE

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.



BY

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## P R E F A C E.

THERE are few situations more unpleasant than when two individuals are suddenly and unexpectedly brought into collision, neither of whom is acquainted with one word of the language of the other. Amongst civilised people so situated, there are certain conventional forms of gesture or expression which are generally understood and received as indications of amity. But when it happens that one of the individuals is in a state of mere savage nature, knowing nothing of the habits and usages of civilised life, and perhaps never having even heard of any other people than his own, the situation of both becomes critical and embarrassing. It was in this predicament that the early settlers of Western Australia found themselves, on their first taking possession of their lands in that colony. The aborigines, suspicious of treachery even amongst themselves, and naturally jealous of the intrusion of strangers, viewed with astonishment and alarm the arrival of persons differing in colour and appearance from anything they had hitherto seen. Ignorant alike of the nature, the power, and the intentions of this new people, and possessed of some vague idea of their being spirits, or reappearances of the dead, the natives were restrained, probably by superstitious awe alone, from attempting to repel the colonists at once by direct and open hostility. On the part of the settlers generally, there existed the most friendly

disposition toward the aborigines, which was evinced on every suitable opportunity, by the offer of bread, accompanied by the imitation of eating, with an assurance that it was "*very good.*" And thus this term, "*very good,*" was almost the first English phrase used, and became the name by which bread was, for a long time, generally known amongst the natives of Western Australia. In the course of time, curiosity, and a desire to establish and maintain a good understanding with them, induced many persons to endeavour to learn something of their language; and lists of such words as had been ascertained from time to time were formed by several individuals, but nothing on the subject was published till, in the year 1833, a person who assumed the name of LYON gave in the newspapers of the day some account of the structure of the language, and a list of nearly five hundred words. His vocabulary, though containing many inaccuracies and much that was fanciful, yet was deserving of praise, as being the first attempt to reduce to writing a language that was still comparatively unknown. In the meantime, Mr. FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, who had bestowed much attention on the aborigines, and who spoke the language with a fluency nearly equal to their own, was appointed to the office of interpreter, and was thenceforth generally employed as a recognised medium of mutual communication in all public matters, whether of explanation, negotiation, examination, or prosecution. At length, in the year 1838, that able and talented officer, Lieutenant (now Sir GEORGE) GREY, Governor of South Australia, whilst resting from his labours of exploring the country, turned his attention to this subject, in compliance with the spirit of the instructions under which he was acting, and compiled a vocabulary, which was published in the colony in the shape of a pamphlet. This was subsequently republished in London, with the addition of some words,

chiefly peculiar to the locality of King George's Sound. These will be found marked with the letters (K.G.S.), as those contributed by the Messrs. BUSSEL, of the Vasse River Settlement, have been marked with the word (Vasse). To him we are certainly indebted for the first publication of anything approaching to a correct list of the words of this Australian dialect; and any future attempts of the same nature can only be considered as a more expanded form of his original work. Without that vocabulary it is probable that the present would not have been undertaken. This vocabulary is founded upon that of Captain GREY, but is in a much enlarged form, and upon a more comprehensive plan; embracing, also, such additions and alterations as have been the natural result of longer time, greater experience, and a more familiar acquaintance with the language. In the first place, it contains several hundred additional words, inclusive of such tenses of the verbs as have been accurately ascertained (for although the three known tenses are tolerably regular, they are not invariably so). In the next place, the meanings are in general given in a more copious form, and whenever a word has required or admitted of it, the opportunity has been taken of giving an account of everything interesting in the habits, manners, and customs of the aborigines, and in the natural history of the country. In the third place, the English and Australian part has been added, which it was considered, would be of great assistance to such as desire to ascertain any word in the language.

This work owes much of its present form to the industry and attention of Mr. SYMMONS, one of the protectors of the aborigines, with some assistance from a friend, whose name I am not at liberty to mention; but mainly through the means of the interpreter, Mr.

ARMSTRONG, with such aid as a long residence in the country, and constant communication with the natives, both in a public and private capacity, enabled me to impart, and such attention as the leisure of a sea voyage permitted me to bestow. I have been requested to undertake the task of editing and publishing it in England, in order to avoid the expense and difficulty which would have attended the printing of it in the colony.

The sounds of the letters are adopted from the orthography recommended in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. The consonants are to be sounded as in English, except that G is invariably hard ; the vowels, for the most part, as in the following English words :—A, as in *father*, except when it has the short mark (ă) over it, or at the end of a word, when it is to be pronounced as in the first syllable of *mamma* ; E, as in *there*, whether at the beginning, middle, or end of a word ; I, as in *fatigue* ; O, as in *old* ; Ow, as in *cow, now* ; U, as in *rude*. With Y some liberty has been taken ; it is used both as a consonant and a vowel. With its consonant form there is no difficulty ; it is to be pronounced as in *you, your, yoke*. As a vowel it must invariably be sounded long, as in *my, thy* ; and this sound in the middle of a word, after a consonant, is to be given to it unless separated from the preceding letter by a hyphen, when it becomes a consonant itself, as for example, Gyn, one. Y is here a long vowel ; but in Gyn-yang (once) the y of the first syllable is a long vowel, and in the second is a consonant ;—the same as in Byl-yi (a small leaf) ; By-yu (the *Zamia* fruit). The nasal sound, Ng, is of such frequent occurrence in the Australian language, as to have rendered its introduction necessary as a distinct and separate letter (if such an expression may be used) in every vocabulary which has been



attempted of any of its dialects. It is placed at the end of words beginning with N; its sound is that of Ng in *ring*, *wing*. In some few words *h* will be found interposed between two *r*'s, as in Marh-ra (the hand), Warh-rang (three). When this is the case, the first *r* is to be aspirated. This is an attempt to explain in letters a sound which hearing and practice alone can enable any one to understand and acquire. This obscure indistinct sound, as well as the frequent occurrence of the Nasal Ng, and a faint similarity in some of the pronouns with those of the Malabar language, have been remarked as affording a slight clue by which a distant relationship might be traced between the Western Australians, and the natives of the south-east districts of the peninsula of India. It may be necessary to explain, that when any word is said to belong to the North, South, or other dialects, this is to be understood with reference to Perth as a centre. The words contained in this Vocabulary are those in most common use in the vicinity of the Swan River and the adjacent districts; some of which may be found to be localised, but most of them are used under some form or modification by all the aborigines residing within the limits of Moore River to the north, the Avon to the east, the sea to the west, and King George's Sound to the south. The characteristic peculiarity of the King George's Sound dialect is to shorten the words by cutting off the final syllable, especially where it ends in a vowel, as Kat, for Katta—Kal, for Kalla, which gives the language a short, abrupt sound. "An-ya twonga gwabba," in the Perth dialect (I hear well), is "An twonk gwap" at King George's Sound. Whilst, on the other hand, the tribes that have been met with two hundred miles north of Fremantle appear to lengthen out the words by adding a syllable to the end of them, which gives their language a more soft and musical sound; as, "Mallo nginnow," in the Perth dialect (sit in

the shade), is with them, "Malloka nginnowka." To the eastward the sound of E is often used where O is used at Perth; as, Kot-ye, a bone, becomes Kwetje to the East, and Kwetj at King George's Sound. So Kole becomes Kwele and Kwel. And very generally O is used for U; as Gort for Gurt, the heart; Goya for Guya, a frog. E is often substituted for OW in many districts; as, Yuke for Yugow (to be); Wanke for Wangow (to speak). About King George's Sound, also, the word Gur, according to Captain GREY, is used as an affix to many of the verbs. This appears analogous to the word Kolo (if, indeed, it be not an indistinct pronunciation of the same word, with the final syllable cut off), which is used in all the Swan River districts as an occasional or optional affix expressive of motion; as, Dtabbat (to fall down) is often sounded Dtabbat kolo (to move falling down); Darbow (to stoop); Darbow kolo (to move stooping); Murrijo (to walk); Murrijo kolo (to move walking); so that, probably, it may be found, on attentive examination, that Kolo, Gulut, Gulbang, Gulbat, all expressing motion, and Gur, also, are but various modifications of the same radical word.

There is another variety of pronunciation which occasions a difference in sound that is more apparent than real; namely, the sound of B for P, and P for B; the sound of D for T, and T for D; of G for K, and K for G. These letters, respectively, are in so many instances used indiscriminately, or interchangeably, that it is frequently difficult to distinguish which sound predominates; even in the same district; but the predominant sound varies in different districts; as Barduk, Parduk; Gatta, Katta; Tabba, or Dappa; which last word may be heard occasionally in all the different forms; Dappa, Dabba, Tabba, or Tappa. But, bearing in

mind these differences of dialect, and varieties of pronunciation, which necessarily belong to any widely-spread unwritten language, and making due allowance for those local terms which must be introduced into different districts, as applicable to peculiarities of situation, soil, climate, occupation, food, and natural products, I have no hesitation in affirming, that as far as any tribes have been met and conversed with by the colonists, namely, from one hundred miles east of King George's Sound up to two hundred miles north of Fremantle, comprising a space of above six hundred miles of coast, the language is radically and essentially the same. And there is much reason to suppose that this remark would not be confined to those limits only, but might be applied, in a great degree, to the pure and uncorrupted language of the whole island. Many of the words and phrases of the language on the eastern and southern sides of Australia, as given in COLLINS'S work, in THRELKELD'S Grammar, and in several short vocabularies, are identical with those used on the western side. And in a list of words given in FLINDERS' Voyage, as used by the natives on the north-east coast at Endeavour River, the term for the eye is precisely the same as that at Swan River. Whilst this publication was in the press, the work of Captain GREY appeared ; in the course of which he has treated of this subject at considerable length, and adduced several arguments confirmatory of the same opinion.

Nothing is said here about the grammar of the language, because it is doubtful if the rules by which it is governed are even yet sufficiently known to be laid down with confidence—if, indeed, there are any so far established amongst themselves as to be considered inflexible. None are likely to bestow much attention upon the language except those who have an interest in communicating

personally with the natives, in which way any peculiarities of structure may be easily acquired. A sentence of the Western Australian dialect would run much in this way, if rendered with perfect literal accuracy.—“I to-day, at sunrise, in forest walking, male kangaroo far off saw; I stealthily creep, near, near; male kangaroo eats, head down low; I rapidly spear throw—heart strike—through and through penetrate. Male kangaroo dead falls; good—yes, it is true; I good throw—good very.” The grammatical construction appears to be inartificial and elementary, as might naturally be expected amongst so rude a people, and wholly free from that startling complexity of form (especially as regards the verbs) which has been attributed to the Sydney language in **THRELKELD’S** Grammar.

It seems, indeed, scarcely credible that the most artificial forms of speech should belong to the very rudest state of society; and that the least civilised people in the world should have refinements of phrase, and niceties of expression, which were wholly unknown to the most polished nations of classical antiquity.

A work of the nature of this Vocabulary may be of great service in a variety of ways. To those who have relatives in the colony, it will show something of the manners and language of the people, and the nature of the country where their friends reside. To the emigrant it will give such preparatory information as may smooth many of the difficulties in his way. It will enable the actual settler to communicate more freely with the natives, and thus to acquire and extend an influence amongst them, and frequently to gain important information regarding the localities and resources of the country. To the philologist, it affords an opportunity for the

examination of a new form of speech, or a comparison with other dialects of the same tongue. To the philosopher, it offers the interesting study of a new and, as yet, unsophisticated people—and, perhaps, the only people now existing on the earth, in a completely uncivilised and savage state ; whilst to the missionary, who devotes himself to the task of enlightening and converting this simple and primitive race, it will afford great facility in his labours, and place him at once upon a vantage-ground which he might otherwise lose much time in attaining. That it may be found conducive to each and all of these objects, is the ardent wish of

GEORGE FLETCHER MOORE.

## DESCRIPTIVE VOCABULARY.

—:—

N.B. The terms Northern, Southern, or other dialects refer to Perth as a centre. V., Vasse; K.G.S., King George's Sound; denote that the word is chiefly used in that locality.

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**A**, long, as in Fāther; ă, short, or a, at the end of a word, as the first a in Māmma. See preface.

**Āb**, or **Āp**.—An abbreviation of Ābbin. A particle which, when affixed to words, expresses to be, or to become; as Djulāp, Bugorāp, Garrangāb, to become bad, or a champion, or angry.

**Ābba**.—A word of friendly salutation with the natives about Augusta, accompanied by the act of rubbing the breast with the hand, and spitting at the same time. This was, perhaps, at first a superstitious ceremony on their part, to avert any evil consequences which might ensue from holding any communication with beings whom they probably, at that time, considered to be preternatural. There does not appear to be any established mode of salutation customary among themselves. To hold up the open hands is used now by the white and black people as a sign of amity; but this is chiefly to show that the hand is unarmed, or the disposition friendly. Green boughs were presented to the settlers at York, by the natives, on the occasion of their first interview.

**Ābbin**.—Getting; becoming. Gwabbābbin, becoming good; Durdak-abbin, getting well, recovering from sickness.

**Adjo**, *p.p.*.—I, an imperfect pronunciation of Ngadjo.

**Adjul**.—I will. See *Ngadjul*.

**Āk**, or **Ok**.—Of; an affix denoting possession—as Winatak Gatta, the head of Winat.

**Allija**, or **Alli**, *pron.*.—It; that is it.

**Amar**, *s.*.—A hole or pool of water in a rock. In many parts of the country, where there are no rivers nor springs, the water from the winter rains is retained in deep crevices or holes worn into the surface of the rock. These reservoirs are carefully noted, and are relied upon as the principal resources of the natives, in dry and rocky situations, during the summer months.

**Ān**, or **Annin**.—An affix used to express action, or the act of doing; as Gurad, short; Guaradan, shorten, or make short; Minytwallak-annin, to put a new face on; to alter.

**Āng**, *affix*—Of; from; out of; belonging to; and when the antecedent ends in a vowel, some consonant is often interposed for sound's sake; as Gabbi, water; Gabbilang, aquatic; Juko, Jukobang; Bilo, Bilorbang.

**Anga**, *s.*—The beard. See *Nganga*.

**Anna**, *p.p.*—Me. See *Nganna*.

**Anyā**, *p.p.*—I. See *Nganya*.

**Āp**, or **Up**—An affix used to denote a locality fit for, or used as, a resting place; as Mangaga āp, the resting place at Mangaga.

**Ardā**, *ad.*—Gratuitously, without object; idly; merely; only; nothing particular. This is a word of very frequent use. What are you doing? Nothing.—Where are you going? Nowhere.—What do you want? Nothing. In all such cases *Ardā* is the proper answer.

**Ardak**, *ad.* }  
**Ardākāt V.** } Low down; downwards.—See *Ngardak*.

**Arndin**, or **Arndinyang**, *a.*—(V.) Sick; ill; sore.

## B.

Observe! The sounds of B and P are in so many instances used indiscriminately or interchangeably, that it is frequently difficult to distinguish which sound predominates. The predominant sound varies in different districts. The same is to be remarked of D and T, and also of K and G. See *Preface*.

**Babba**, *a.*—Weak; languid; wanting strength; as Bidibabba, weakened; unwell; too weak or tired to do anything.

**Babbalyā**, *s.*—Pudenda puellulæ.

**Babbangwin**, *s.*—Lightning.

**Babbin**, *s.*—A friend.

**Babilgun**, *s.*—A species of bat.

**Badbadin**—Pitpatting; from Bardo to go.

**Badjang**, *s.*—Matter from a boil or sore. From their temperate habits, all wounds heal with surprising facility; but sometimes sores, like scrofulous eruptions, break out, which do not heal readily, and from want of cleanliness become very offensive, and render the afflicted individual a disgusting object, sometimes wasting him to death by a lingering and loathsome disease.

**Badto**, *s.*—(S) Water.

**Bāk**—An affirmative particle always used as an affix, meaning indeed; as Bundobāk, true indeed; Gwabbabāk, good indeed, very good.

**Bākadjin**, *s.*—A contest; a fight; throwing of spears.

**Bākadju**, *v.*—Pres. part., Bākadjin; past tense, Bākudjāga; to fight; to quarrel.

**Bakkan**, *v.*—Pres. part., Bakkanin; past tense, Bākkanāga. To bite; to ache; to pain.

**Bal**, *p.p.*—The third person singular of all genders; he; she; it.

- Bal**, *imp. v.*—Leave it; let it alone. There is no appreciable difference in sound between this and the foregoing word, the pronoun.
- Balbiri**, *s.*—A skewer; a stick with which the cloak is pinned when worn, or the back hair fastened up.
- Balbyt**, *a.*—Silly; foolish.
- Balga**, *s.*—*Xanthorea arborea*, grass-tree or blackboy. This is a useful tree to the natives where it abounds. The frame of their huts is constructed from the tall flowering stems, and the leaves serve for thatch and for a bed. The resinous trunk forms a cheerful blazing fire. The flower-stem yields a gum used for food. The trunk gives a resin used for cement, and also, when beginning to decay, furnishes large quantities of marrow-like grubs, which are considered a delicacy. Fire is readily kindled by friction of the dry flower-stems, and the withered leaves furnish a torch. It may be added that cattle are fond of the leaves; sheep pull up the centre leaves when they can reach them, and eat the blanched end of the leaf; and even many settlers have dressed the crown of it as food, which tastes like an artichoke; and used the young stem, when boiled and carefully scraped, which is said to have a taste like sea-kale: but this last-mentioned part should be used with caution, as some are said to have suffered from it.
- Balgang**, *v.*—Pres. part., *Balganwin*; past tense, *Balgangäga*; to track; to pursue on a track.
- Balgor**, *s.*—Young fresh grown trees. In the north dialect, this word is used for *Dilbi*, leaves of trees in general.
- Balgun**, *p.p.*—They.
- Balgup**, *p.p.*—Them.
- Balingur**, *v.*—(K.G.S.) To climb.
- Baljarra**, *a.*—Exposed; naked; uncovered. As *Baljarra ngwundow*, to sleep exposed, without a hut in the open air.
- Ballägar**, *s.*—(A north word); the small squirrel-like opossum, called at Perth, Ballawara, and at K. G. S. Ballard.
- Ballajan**, *v.*—Pres. part., *Ballajanin*; past tense, *Ballajanän*. Sometimes it is pronounced short; to assault; to attack; to slay.
- Ballak**, *s.*—A species of *Xanthorea*.
- Ballal** (*Vasse*)—He himself; she herself.
- Ballar**, *a.*—Secretly.
- Ballard**, *s.*—(K.G.S.) A small species of opossum.
- Ballarijow**, *v.*—Compounded of *Ballar*, secretly; and *Ijow*, to put, place. Pres. part., *Ballarijowin*; Past tense, *Ballarijaga*. To secrete; to hide.
- Ballärok**, *proper name.*—The cognomen of one of the great families into which the aborigines of Western Australia appear to be divided. The general laws relating to marriage have reference to these families. No man can marry a woman of his own family name; and the children all take that of the mother. As the hunting ground or landed property descends in the male line, it follows that



the land is never for two generations in the hands of men of the same family name; and in the event of a man having several wives of different family names, his lands are at his death divided between so many new families. His male children owe certain duties to men of their own family, at the same time as to their half brothers, which often clash with each other, and give rise to endless dissensions. There are said to be four of these principal families:—1. Ballarok; 2. Dtondaräp; 3. Ngotak; 4. Naganok, which are resolved again into many local or sub-denominations. The Ballaroks are said to have peculiarly long thighs; the Ngotaks are short and stout. The Ballarok, Dtondarap, and Waddarak, are said to be Matta Gyn, of one leg, probably of one stock, or derived from one common ancestor. The Gnotak, and Naganok are of one leg; the Nogonyak, Didarok, and Dijikok are of one leg. The wife is generally taken from the Matta Gyn, or kindred stock.

Ballāwara, *s.*—A small squirrel-like opossum.

Balluk, *adv.*—Accidentally; unintentionally.

Balwungar, *s.*—A name given to the glaucous-leaved Eucalyptus, which grows in the open sandy downs in the interior.

Bal-yan, *a.*—Damp; wet.

Bal-yata, *a.*—Firm; fixed. Applied to man and wife as firmly united together, not likely to be parted. Also, to a rock, as Bu-yi balyata, an embedded rock; and to the roots and stumps of trees, as Djinnara balyata, a stump firmly fixed in the ground.

Bamba, *s.*—The Sting-rayfish; not eaten by the natives.

Bāmbala, *s.*—Film or cataract formed over the eye.

Bambi, *s.*—A small sort of flounder fish.

Bambi, *s.*—A bat.

Bambun, *s.*—Eopsaltria; yellow-bellied fly-catcher.

Banbar, *a.*—Round, cylindrical; as a wine-bottle.

Bāndāk, *ad.*—Purposely; openly; knowingly; wittingly; outside; in the open air.

Bandang, *a.*—All.

Bandi, *s.*—The leg; the shank.

Bandin, *s.*—Melliphaga; Nov. Holl.; yellow-winged honey-sucker.

Bandyn, *a.*—(A northern word); hungry.

Bāng-al, *a.*—Separated by distance; stopped or left behind.

Bāng-al, *s.*—Retaliation; exchange of one thing for another. As if a man is asked, "Where is your cloak, or spear?" He might answer, "Oh! I have given it away." The remark that followed would be:—Bang-al nyt nginni yong-āga? What did they give you in exchange?

Bāng-al-buma, *v.*—To retaliate; to revenge; to avenge; to strike in return.

Bang-al yong-a, *v.*—To exchange; to barter one thing for another.

Bang-gāp, *s.*—The Walloby, a small species of kangaroo. It is worthy of remark, that, on Rottnest, Garden Island, and one only

of the Abrolhos group, there exists a small animal of this sort, which is now rarely if ever found on the adjacent mainland. This seems to favour the tradition that those islands once formed part of the mainland, but were dissevered by a great fissure of the earth from volcanic action.

**Bang-ar, s.**—(North word); very large species of lizard, four to six feet long.

**Bang-ga, s.**—Part of; half of anything.

**Bang-ga nginnaga, a.**—Broken; divided. From *Bangga*, half; and *Nginnow*, to remain.

**Banggin, s.**—*Hæmatops*; black-headed honey-sucker.

**Banjar, a.**—Patient.

**Bannagul, v.**—(Mountain dialect) to flee.

**Ban-ya, v.**—Pres. part., *Banya*; past tense, *Banya*; to perspire; to sweat.

**Ban-ya, s.**—Sweat; perspiration.

**Ban-yadak**—Weighty or heavy to carry; as causing perspiration.

**Bappigär, v.**—(K.G.S.) To mend; to stop up.

**Barräng-yurar-ängwin, s.**—The act of rubbing between the hands; as in the case of cleaning the *By-yu* or *Zamia* nuts; or twirling a stick rapidly round within a hole in a piece of wood, to procure fire.

**Bardä-är, a.**—Bald; bare; clean. Instances of baldness are very rare.

**Bärdal-ya, s.**—A fulness between the upper eyelid and the eyebrow.

**Bär-dang, v.**—Pres. part., *Bardangwin*; past tense, *Bardang-äga*; to fly; flee; to run away.

**Bardangbardo, v.**—To flee.

**Bardangnginnow, v.**—To jump; from *Bärdang*, to fly; and *Nginnow*, to sit or stoop, because in jumping you stoop to gather strength, to spring or fly forward. This word is evidently derived from the motion of the kangaroo.

**Bärdänitch, s.**—*Botaurus*. The bittern.

**Bardi, s.**—The edible grub found in trees. Those taken from the *Xanthorea* or grass-tree, and the wattle-tree, have a fragrant, aromatic flavour, and form a favourite food among the natives, either raw or roasted. The presence of these grubs in a *Xanthorea* is thus ascertained: if the top of one of these trees is observed to be dead, and it contain any *Bardi*, a few sharp kicks given to it with the foot will cause it to crack and shake, when it is pushed over and the grub extracted, by breaking the tree to pieces with a hammer. The *Bardi* of the *Xanthorea* are small, and found together in great numbers; those of the *Wattle* are cream-coloured, as long and thick as a man's finger, and are found singly.

**Bardo, v.**—Pres. part., *Bardin*; past tense, *Bardägä*. To go.

**Barduk, ad.**—Near; not far; close.

**Bardunguba.**—Large-nosed, blue-winged duck.

**Bard-ya, s.**—Quartz; quartzose rock. Besides the veins and fragments of this rock which are found in the granite districts, very large

isolated masses of compact quartz have been seen in several parts of the colony. See *Borryl*.

Bargär, *a.*—Light ; thin ; as a covering.

Barh-ran, *s.*—A scar ; any mark of a wound.

Bärjadda, *s.*—*Dasyurus Maugei*. Native cat.

Bärnä, *s.*—A stray animal ; anything which may be found wanting an owner.

Bärnä, *ad.*—Openly ; publicly ; as *Nadgul bärnak burda wärrang*—I will openly tell or inform, by-and-by.

Bärnä, *a.*—Outside ; exposed ; bleak ; open.

Bärnä warrang.—To inform.

Bärnan, *v.*—Pres. part., *Barnaṅwin* ; past tense, *Bärnanäga*. To sweep ; to clean ; to clear away. To pluck out hair or feathers.

Bärnäp, *s.*—An orphan. Compounded of *Bärna*, a thing without an owner, and *äbbin*, to become.

Barra, *ad.*—Wrongly ; erroneously.

Barrab, *s.*—The sky (*Vasse*).

Barräb ärä, *a.*—Well, recovered from wounds or sickness.

Barrabart, *v.*—To go astray ; to wander out of the road.

Barräjit, *s.*—*Dasyurus Maugei*. A weasel ; colonially, a native cat.

Barrakattidj, *v.*—To misunderstand.

Bärrang, *v.*—Pres. part., *Barrangwin*, or *Barrangan* ; past tense, *Barrang, ägga*. To bring ; to carry ; to abduct—as *Kardo Barrang*, to carry off a wife ; that being a very general mode of obtaining one.

Barrangballar.—To close up ; to secrete.

Barrangedin.—To shut up ; to cover up.

Barrang-djinnän, *v.*—To handle ; to examine.

Barrangdordakänän, *v.*—To save the life of a person.

Barrangkattidj.—To recollect ; to bring to mind.

Barrangmaulkolo, *v.*—To drag along ; literally, catching ; pull, move.

Bärrangtäkkan, *v.*—To break.

Barrawangow, *v.*—To speak so as not to be understood ; to make mistakes in speaking a language ; to talk childishly.

Barrit, *s.*—Lying ; deceit.

Barro, *s.*—The tough-topped *Xanthorea* or grass-tree, from which the strongest resin, the *Kadjo*, exudes ; that which the natives use for fastening on the heads of their hammers. The *Barro* grows generally in high and dry situations ; whereas the *Balga* prefers low and rather damp soils.

Bärt, or *Bärtu*, *ad.*—No ; not ; none. Always used as an affix, as *Nadgo Kattidj bärt*—I do not understand. This is the most general sound of the negative affix ; though at Perth it is called *Bru*, which is probably a shortened sound of *Bärtu*. This word has been corrupted into "Port" at K. G. S.

- Baru, *s.*—(Vasse and K. G. S.) Blood.
- Barukur, *s.*—(K. G. S.) The bowels.
- Barup, *s.*—(K. G. S.) Dew ; water resting in drops.
- Batdoin, *a.*—(Northern dialect.) Small ; thin ; wasted.
- Batta, *s.*—The sun's rays. Nganga batta : the sun's beams.
- Batta, *s.*—*Thysanotus fimbriatus*. A rush, with which the natives sew the kangaroo skins together to form their cloaks. This word is used in the northern dialects equally with *Jilba* to express that there is grass in a place. It means also rushes in general.
- Battardal, *s.*—A waste, barren tract of land, destitute of edible roots, or of any means of subsistence.
- Battiri, *a.*—Rough ; hard ; like an unprepared kangaroo skin.
- Bebal, *s.*—Knee-cap ; knee-pan.
- Bedoan, *s.*—A mother-of-pearl-like oyster shell.
- Began, *v.*—(Vasse) To unfasten ; to untie ; to open.
- Bellak, *ad.*—Enough ; sufficient.
- Belli, *a.*—Superior ; excellent.
- Bellibelli, *ad.*—On this side or that side.
- Bellogar, *s.*—*Petaurus Mairarus*. Grey squirrel.
- Bema, *s.*—Semen.
- Beper, or Bepil, *s.*—(K. G. S.) A species of fish.
- Bepumer.—(K. G. S.) A large species of hawk.
- Betan, *s.*—A knot.
- Bettich, *s.*—(K. G. S.) An old man.
- Bettik bettik, *ad.*—Gently ; noiselessly ; quietly.
- Bettinun, *v.*—(Northern word.) Pres, part., Bettinun ; past tense, Bettinun. To pinch.
- Bewel, *s.*—(Vasse and K. G. S.) The paper-bark tree.
- Bi, *s.*—A fish.
- Bian, *v.*—Pres. part., Bianwin ; past tense, Biana, or Bianăga. To dig ; to scrape ; to scratch ; to bury. The natives dig roots, dig animals out of the earth, and dig graves ; but they do not cultivate the ground. They neither plant nor sow, but rely wholly upon the spontaneous products of the soil for vegetable food ; as they do also on the wild animals for animal food.
- Biara, *s.*—*Banksia nivifolia*. The *Banksia* tree, with long narrow leaves ; colonially, honeysuckle, from the hairy, long, cone-shaped flowers, producing abundance of honey, which the natives are fond of regaling upon, either by sucking or soaking the flowers in water. This tree furnishes the best and favourite firewood. Biara Kalla, the dead wood of the *Banksia* fit for firing.
- Biargăr, *a.*—(Upper Swan word.) Light ; not heavy.
- Bibi, *s.*—Female breast.

- Bibilyer, s.**—A bustard ; colonially, the wild turkey. A fine large bird, frequently weighing twelve to fifteen pounds, and extending full six feet from tip to tip of the wing. It is excellent for eating.
- Bibi mul-ya, s.**—Nipple of the breast.
- Bibināk, s.**—The white-throated creeper bird.
- Bib-był**—A mother mourning for her child. See *Medārāng*.
- Biddurong, s.**—About two o'clock in the day.
- Bidi, s.**—A vein ; the main path, or track, pursued by the natives in passing from one part of the country to the other, and which leads by the best watering places ; also a sinew.
- Bidi babba, a.**—Weak ; unwell ; tired ; from Bidi, a vein or sinew, and Babba, weak.
- Bidi-dur-gul, s.**—A straight line.
- Bidi murdoin, a.**—Strong ; powerful ; from Bidi, a vein, and Murdoin, strong.
- Bidier, s.**—A man of a certain importance or influence ; from Bidi, a path : and meaning, therefore, a guide, director, or adviser ; or from Bidi, a sinew, as being a strong man.
- Bidil, s.**—Charcoal.
- Bidjak, a.**—Stinking, offensive.
- Bidjar, s.**—Sleep. In summer they have merely a screen of bushes, to keep the wind from their back. In winter they build huts, with the door from the wind, and a small fire lighted before the door. See *Mya*.
- Bidjar ngwundow, v.**—To sleep ; to go to sleep ; to lie down to sleep.
- Bidjigurdu, s.**—An island. The natives have a tradition that Rottneſt, Carnac, and Garden Island, once formed part of the mainland, and that the intervening ground was thickly covered with trees ; which took fire in ſome unaccountable way, and burned with ſuch intensity that the ground ſplit aſunder with a great noiſe, and the ſea ruſhed in between, cutting off thoſe iſlands from the mainland. This is a ſavage's deſcription of an eruption of ſubterranean fire ; and although there are not many indications of volcanic action in the neighbourhood, yet ſome recent obſervations of the officers of H. M. S. *Beagle*, during an examination of that part of the coaſt, and of the group of the Abrolhos Iſlands, would rather tend to confirm than to overthrow this opinion.
- Bidjirungo, s.**—A ſpecies of ſnake.
- Bidjuba, s.**—A ſnake of a white colour, with red bands.
- Bigo, s.**—Prepared reſin of the graſs-tree. See *Tudteba*.
- Bigytch, s.**—The forehead.
- Bidjart, s.**—Ptilotis. Yellow honey-ſucker.
- Bilga, s.**—The ancle.
- Bilgitti, a.**—Unintelligible.
- Billang, or Billangur (K. G. S.), verb.**—Pres. part., Billangwin ; paſt tense, Billangāga. To push ; to roll.

**Billangdjinnäng, v.**—To lift; to turn anything over, for the purpose of examining under it.

**Billara, s.**—A dead leaf; dried leaves.

**Bille**—(Vasse). The other.

**Bilo, s.**—A stream; a river. No names are given to rivers as proper names, but the localities and resting-places on their banks are designated with great minuteness. Few rivers in the colony run continuously throughout the summer, when they present the appearance of a series of ponds, standing at irregular intervals, and only connected by the rains of winter. It is probable that each pond is the actual source of, or is fed by, springs of more or less strength. Some very large rivers have been discovered lately on the north-west coast, but have not been thoroughly examined.

**Bilobäng-ga, a.**—Wounded severely, but not mortally.

**Bilorbäng, s.**—A person living on the banks of a river.

**Bil-yagorong, s.**—*Myzantha garrula*. The noisy honey-sucker.

**Bil-yan, v.**—Pres. part., *Bilyanwin*; past tense, *Bilyanägä*. To throw off; to take off; to unloose—as *Buka bilyan*, to throw off the cloak.

**Bil-yap, s.**—The tailless guana.

**Bilyär**—(K. G. S.) A small species of bird.

**Bil-yi, s.**—The navel. The aborigines suppose a person with a large navel is necessarily a good swimmer; and therefore *Bil-yi-gadäk*, or *Bil-yi-gwabba*, means a good swimmer. They also think that whether they can swim well or not, depends upon whether their mother has thrown their navel-string into the water or not, at the time of their birth.

**Bim.**—(K. G. S.) A footstep.

**Bimban, v.**—Pres. part., *Bimbanwin*, or *Bimbanän*; past tense, *Bimban-ägga*. To kiss.

**Bina, s.**—(Northern word.) Daylight; daydawn.

**Binar, s.**—*Strix Cyclops*. The white owl.

**Binäng, s.**—To-morrow.

**Binbart binbart**—Rolling from side to side; rocking, unsteady; like a drunken man or a ship—*Ngarräk ngarräk*.

**Binda, s.**—*Dryandria*, species nova. A species of *Dryandria* tree.

**Bindak, s.**—*Calthamnus sanguineus*. A plant so named from the colour of the flower.

**Bindang, v.**—Pres. part., *Bindangwin*, or *Bindangan*; past tense, *Bindang-ägga*. To smell.

**Bindart, s.**—Personal effects; that which can be bequeathed by a man at his decease—as *Durda*, *Kadjo*, *Buka*: his dog, his hammer, and his cloak. The spear of a deceased person, being first broken, the knives, and the throwing board, are usually stuck into the earth of the grave mound.

**Bindi, s.**—The stick, or skewer, with which the cloak is fastened.

**Binitch.**—(K. G. S.) Sparks.

**Binnar, s.**—A meteor, described by the natives as a star of fire ; seldom visible, but when seen considered by them as an omen of death. A remarkably large and bright meteor was observed a few years ago traversing a large space in the heavens from east to west. Its progress was accompanied by a loud crackling sound, like the combined discharge of musketry. The unusual number of meteors seen in Europe and America in the months of August and November, have not been observable at Western Australia.

**Binnarängär.**—(K. G. S.) To bury.

**Binun, v.**—Pres. part., Binwin, or Binunun ; past tense, Binägä To pinch ; to squeeze.

**Birok, s.**—The summer season, December and January. This season follows Kämbaräng, and is followed by Burnoru. This is the very height of summer, when iguanas and lizards abound. The aborigines seem to distinguish six particular seasons. They are :—

1. Mäggoro—June and July—*Winter*.
2. Jilba—August and September—*Spring*.
3. Kämbaräng—October and November.
4. Birok—December and January—*Summer*.
5. Burnoru—February and March—*Autumn*.
6. Wan-yäräng, or Geran—April and May.

It would be curious, should a more perfect knowledge of their language and ideas give us to understand, that to each of these seasons some definite portion of time was appointed, as sixty or sixty-one days ; in which case their year would be made to consist of 360 or 366 days ; and it might prove, on further research, that this, and some others of their customs, were fragments splintered off from some ancient fabric of knowledge and civilization, with which they were formerly connected. See *Mon-yo*.

**Birrga, a.**—Badly wounded ; bruised ; sore. Birrga Bogal : a heap, a mass of sores. Their only treatment of a wound is to bind a ligature tightly above the wound where the part is capable of such application.

**Birrgyn, s.**—A sore, See *Badjang*. They sometimes shake dust or sand upon a sore to absorb moisture, but they do not wash or clean it.

**Birri, s.**—The nails. Marh-ra-birri : the nails of the hand.

**Birrigon, a.**—Bright ; glittering ; shining ; the name given to silver money.

**Birrigur, s.**—The nails.

**Birunbirun.**—*Merops melanura*. Bee-eater. It burrows and makes its nest in the ground.

**Birunna, a.**—The wind from the north inclining to the west.

**Birytech, or Biytech, s.**—The cone of the Biara or narrow-leaved *Banksia*. It burns like touchwood. One is generally carried ignited by the women in summer, as pieces of burning bark are in winter, to make a fire.

**Biryt, s.**—Daylight. The day as contradistinguished from night. But the natives have no idea of the word day, as used by us for a portion of time. Biryte gudjal ; two days ; two daylight.

**Biwoen, s.**—*Ocypterus albo-vittatus*. The wood-swallow.

**Blura, s.**—A species of bee. A species of the leaf-cutter bee is indigenous; but the honey-storing bee has not yet been found, and, I think, does not exist. Several attempts have been made to introduce the bee from England; but, whether from the length of the voyage, or from want of proper management on their arrival, they have been hitherto unsuccessful. This is much to be regretted, as, from the numerous honey-bearing flowers in the colony, there is no doubt of their succeeding well. Governor Hutt has offered a premium to the first successful introducer of them.

**Bobo, s.**—Grass; vegetation.

**Bobban, v.**—Pres. part., Bobbanwin; past tense, Bobban-aggā. To blow with the mouth.

**Bobto, s.**—The back of the neck.

**Bogal, s.**—The back; a hillock marking a grave—hence it is sometimes used for the grave itself—as Yongar Bogal, a man's hillock or grave. Within twenty-four hours after the death of a native, preparations are made for burying him. An immediate shrieking and howling are set up by his wives and female connexions, who scratch their faces until the blood flows down, and the skin is partially peeled from them. Some of his very near male relatives proceed to dig the grave, and by the time that is nearly finished the body is conveyed to the spot, wrapped in the kangaroo-skin cloak of the deceased. There the shrieking and wailing are continued. The beard is usually cut off and burned, and the ashes rubbed on the foreheads of the near relatives. The nail is stripped from the thumb, and sometimes from the little finger also, by the application of fire; and the thumb and one of the fingers of the right hand are firmly bound together, and the body is now ready for burial. The grave is dug about four-and-a-half feet long, and four feet deep. When it is completely prepared, a quantity of freshly-gathered boughs of the Eucalypti or gum-trees are burned within it; after which a bed of fresh boughs is laid at the bottom, and the body is lowered down, still wrapped in the cloak. The grave extends either east and west, or north and south, according to the manner of the tribe to which the deceased belonged. The mountain tribes bury the body north and south; the head to the south, the body on the right side, with the face looking to the rising sun, and the earth from the grave formed into one crescentic mound, on the west side of the grave. This mode of burial is called Gotyt. The lowland tribes lay the body east and west on its back, the face turned to one side towards the mid-day sun; the clay thrown out in two heaps, one at the head and one at the foot. This mode of burial is called D-yuar. More fresh boughs are then heaped upon the body; then stout stakes are laid lengthways; then cross pieces pressed firmly into the sides; and then boughs again, and so on, until the surface reaches to a level with the upper ground; and finally sand or earth is strewed over the top. Whilst all that is above described is going on, the magician, or Bolyagadak, of the tribe sits wrapped in his cloak at the head of the grave, bending his ear from time to time to the ground, attentively listening for the flight of the spirit, and the communication it may have to make as to the evil originator or cause of his death; and having feigned to obtain this intelligence, he raises his miro in



silence, and points in the direction where the enemy is to be found who has robbed the tribe of a warrior,—of course taking care to stimulate the vengeance of those who are eagerly waiting round, against some hated family or individual; and as soon as revenge has been obtained by the death of the member of a rival tribe, the trees near the place of burial which have been previously scored are now marked afresh, and more deeply, to record that an atonement has been effected. The grave is regularly visited during a certain period, to see that it is not disturbed or profaned; and for a long time afterwards a small hut of reeds or boughs may be observed erected over the grave, before which a fire is frequently lighted, that the spirit of the deceased may, if it pleases, continue still to solace itself as before, in the quiet of the night.

**Bogalngudi, a.**—Humpbacked.

**Bohn, or Bohrn, s.**—A small red root of the *Hæmadorum spicatum*. This root in flavour somewhat resembles a very mild onion. It is found at all periods of the year in sandy soils, and forms a principal article of food among the natives. They eat it either raw or roasted.

**Boiloit, (Vasse)**—Skilful; dexterous.

**Boka, s.**—A cloak or covering. See *Buka*.

**Bokanbokan, s.**—Calandra; Bellbird.

**Bokojo, ad.**—There; in that place; speaking of some distance away.

**Bokyt, a.**—A term applied to ground clothed with vegetation which has not yet been burned. Perhaps derived from *Boka*, a covering.

**Bonjun, s.**—A native knife, with a polished handle of the raspberry jam-wattle, or some other indigenous wood.

**Bonnit, s.**—The knee.

**Borak, ad.**—Down; below.

**Borang (K. G. S.)**—A male dog.

**Bordän-yäk, a.**—Hungry,

**Boru, v.**—Pres. part., *Bornin*; past tense, *Bornänga*; to cut up. To make cuts—as *Ngämbärn-born*, to cut scars, or tattoo the body, by scarifying the skin with sharp-edged bits of quartz or glass.

**Borryl, s.**—Quartz; and, from the similarity in the appearance, particularly of the fragments of the two substances, it has come to mean glass—as *Borryl Gidjì*, a spear, the head of which is armed with jagged broken pieces of quartz or glass glued on to the wood. This is a most formidable and even deadly weapon; the cut inflicted by it is that of a coarse saw, and as it severs the veins and arteries, it is much more dreaded than the barbed spear, which only forces its way without cutting laterally.

**Botol-yang, a.**—(Upper Swan word.) Heavy; weighty.

**Bottyn, a.**—Thin; small; wasted. Mountain dialect; frequently used at Perth. *Batdoin*, to the north.

**Bo-yäng, a.**—Far off; distant. *Urrarbo-yäng*, a stranger.

**Boy-ar, s.**—A blackguard; a seducer; a whore.

**Bo-ye, s.**—(Upper Swan dialect.) Stone ; rock. The geological features of the country are not yet ascertained with any precision. The principal rocks are limestone, granite, basalt, and ironstone. The great strata appear to run nearly in a north and south direction. Next, and parallel to the sea coast, is a limestone district, with light sandy soil. Upon this are found the Tuart, the Mahogany, and the Banksia. To this succeeds a tract of stiffer soil, and reddish sandy loam, having a ferruginous sandstone, which is colonially called ironstone ; and on this the red gum-tree is found intermixed with others. Next is the "Darling range" of hills, of no great elevation, having a granite base, and boulders of ironstone and breccia, which form a coarse gravelly soil, upon which the best mahogany is found. To this, as you proceed eastward, succeeds the granite country of the York district, the granite of which decomposes into a coarse gritty soil, bearing good grass, and capable of cultivation. The entire granite districts are occasionally intersected or interrupted by whinstone, which yields a rich, red, loamy soil. Forty miles to the east of York commences a broad belt of country, having naked rounded masses or hills of granite standing in a slightly undulating country, as islands do in the sea. About these hills water and grass are always found. This belt is nearly a hundred miles broad to the east of York. On this tract are found Tuart, Wurak, Nardarak trees ; but there are no kangaroos, and few traces of natives. To this succeeds a country of a different formation, on which a whitish trapstone was found, but neither water nor grass, as far as it could be penetrated. This, which was about 220 miles in the interior, on the parallel of Perth, is the greatest distance which has yet been reached in that direction.

**Boyer, s.**—A name given to certain stones of a smooth ovate shape, which are found in several places, and are traditionally said to have fallen from the sky.

**Boyl**—(K. G. S.) An entrance.

**Boyl-ya, s.**—A certain supposed power of witchcraft ; sorcery.

**Boyl-ya Gädäk, s.**—One possessed of Boylya ; a wizard ; magician. The men only are believed to possess this power. A person thus endowed can transport himself through the air at pleasure, being invisible to every one but his fellow-Boyl-yägädäk. If he have a dislike to another native, he is supposed to be able to kill him, by stealing upon him at night, and secretly consuming his flesh ; entering into his victim like pieces of quartz, and occasioning much pain. Another Boyl-yägädäk can, however, disenchant the person thus afflicted. When this is done the Boylya is drawn out from the patient in the form of pieces of quartz, which are kept as great curiosities. The aborigines do not seem to comprehend that mortality is natural to man. All diseases and particularly those of a fatal kind, are ascribed to supernatural influence, and hence the reason why, when one of them dies, another is invariably killed in return whether the deceased has died by the hand of an enemy, or by accident, or from natural causes. In the first place the death is revenged either on the murderer, or some one of his near relatives of the same family name. In either of the other cases, vengeance is wreaked on a connexion of the Boyl-yägädäk, the suspected cause of death.

**Boyngadak, a.**—Fat; stout; it is sometimes used in the sense of handsome; a fat person being a rarity among the natives.

**Boyn, s.**—Fat; grease; the fat of meat; oil of any sort. Grease to anoint or smear themselves with seems necessary to the health of the aborigines; they otherwise become covered with scurf, and are subject to violent cutaneous disorders.

**Boynkot-yak, s.**—Marrow; literally the fat matter of bones.

**Brigo, s.**—An edible red root resembling the Bohrn.

**Bru, ad.**—See *Bart.*—No; not; without. Always used as an affix—as Wangabru, don't speak; Bukabru, naked, without a cloak.

**Buatu, s.**—*Oxura australis*. A bird of the duck kind, with very small wings, migratory, and found only in one season on the fresh-water lakes.

**Budibudi, s.**—*Hirundo*. White-throated swallow.

**Budjan, s.**—*Dryandria Fraseri* (a shrub). The flower abounds in honey, and is much sought after by the natives. See *But-yak*.

**Budjan, v.**—Pres. part., Budjanin; past tense, Budjannāga. To pluck feathers from a bird.

**Budjin, s.**—A small species of ant, very troublesome about sugar and meat, which should be covered or hung up.

**Budjor, s.**—Earth; the ground. The predominant colour of the earth is red; the qualities various, and varying rapidly and unaccountably from one quality to another, as from sand to clay, or to loamy soil, and from sterile to fertile, frequently without any apparent cause. In the York district there are several parallel veins or belts of land which extend for a considerable distance, nearly in a north and south direction. These veins are much superior in fertility to the adjacent lands, and composed of rich, dark vegetable mould. Being generally bare of trees, and covered with rich grass alone, they are locally called "clear streaks." No probable cause has yet been assigned for this appearance.

**Budtallāng, s.**—*Pelicanus*, Nov. Holl.; Pelican. These birds are frequently seen to come from the interior, across the York districts.

**Budto, s.**—The bark of the Djarryl, or mahogany tree, or any other of the gum-tree species.

**Budulu, s.**—Calm weather favourable for fishing; applied also to a space of smooth, glassy water.

**Buggalo (Vasse.)**—To him.

**Buggalong (Vasse.)**—His.

**Bugor, s.**—A brave; one who does not fear. At Leschenault, this is the name of the Mundo or shark.

**Buka, or Boka, s.**—A kangaroo-skin cloak; clothes or bodily covering of any sort; as *Matabuka*, leg clothes or trousers. It requires three kangaroo skins to make a large full cloak, such as one of those worn by the women; and the skins of the female kangaroo are preferred, those of the males being considered too thick and heavy. The skins are prepared by first stretching them out, and pegging them down on the ground in the shade. The women then,

with a Dtabba, or native knife, scrape off all the soft inner parts, and afterwards rub them well, to soften them, with grease and wilgi. To form the cloak, the skins are sewn together with the Gwirka, or sinews of the kangaroo; or when they are not at hand, with the Batta, or rush. The cloak is worn with the hairy side inwards.

Bula, *a.*—Abundant; many; much; plentiful.

Bula—Numeral—(Dual.) Two brothers, sisters, or friends.

Bulala—Numeral—(Dual.) Parent and child; uncle and nephew, or niece.

Bulangat—(K. G. S.) A species of bird.

Bulen—Numeral—(Dual.) They two; husband and wife.

Bulgalla, *s.*—The large-leaved Banksia, which bears the Metjo, or large cone used for fires.

Bulgangar (K. G. S.)—Uneven; in lumps.

Bulgut, *s.*—A star; the wife of Tdadām.

Buljit, *s.*—*Acanthorhynchus superciliosus*, least honey-sucker.

Bullalel (Vasse)—They. (Not in frequent use.)

Bullalleläng (Vasse)—Their.

Bullor, *s.*—A species of large greenish-coloured beetle.

Bulolo, *s.*—Small species of ant.

Bulordu, *s.*—*Calamanthus*, the scrub-lark.

Bul-yar, *ad.*—Indiscriminately.

Bnma, *v.*—Pres. part., Bumawin; past tense, Bumagä; to beat; to strike.

Bumakanin, *part. adj.*—Lying or pressing, one thing upon another. From Buma, to strike; and Cannow, or ganuow, to tread; step. Also, stamping; tramping.

Bumburman, *v.*—Pres. part., Bumburmanin; past tense, Bumburman-ägga; to shout as the natives do to frighten the kangaroo after they have speared it; or when assembled together at a Kabo.

Bunan, *s.*—Aperture; opening; entrance; means of access.

Bunaräk, *s.*—Personal property of any kind; as Kadjo, Dtabba, Buka, the hammer, the knife, the spear.

Bundo, *a.*—True; truly.

Bundojil, *ad.*—Certainly; very true.

Bun-gal, *s.*—The side.

Bun-galla, *s.*—The part of the body immediately above the hip; the short ribs.

Bun-gallor, *s.*—Early state of pregnancy.

Bun-garn, *s.*—A maid. Girls are betrothed in their infancy, and given to their husbands at a very early age.

Bungo—(K. G. S.) There.

Bungurt—(K. G. S.) A species of grass.

- Bun-gyte, *s.*—A girl who is not betrothed.
- Bunjat, *a.*—Shining ; glittering ; adorned ; clean. Burnu Yyi bunjat, the trees are now glittering.
- Bura, *prep.*—Within ; in safety—as Maryne bura ngwundow, the food is within, or is in safety.
- Barabur—(K. G. S.) The wild turkey.
- Burarap, *s.*—The underground Xanthorea or grass-tree. Sheep feed on the centre leaves.
- Burbur, *s.*—Exact resemblance ; counterpart one thing of another.
- Burda, *ad.*—By-and-by ; presently.
- Burdak, *ad.*—(Murray River dialect.) By-and-by ; presently.
- Burdi, *s.*—Macropus ; a species of small kangaroo, having the habits of a rabbit.
- Burdi, *s.*—Musk obtained from the musk-duck.
- Burdilyup—(K. G. S.) A baby.
- Bur-dun, *s.*—A light straight spear procured from the south, and highly prized by the natives on account of the elasticity of the wood.
- Burnu, *s.*—A tree. Wood. The most abundant tree is the Eucalyptus, of which there is a very great variety of species. The other trees are principally of the Banksia, Casuarina, Melaleuca, Hakea, and Acacia sorts.
- Burnunger,—(K. G. S.)—A species of paroquet.
- Burnur, or Burnuro, *s.*—The autumn of Western Australia, including the months of February and March. It follows the season Birok, and is followed by Wanyäring. This is the By-yu or Zamia-fruit season ; and mullet, salmon and tailor-fish abound.
- Burr—(K. G. S.) Rough ; hard.
- Burtäp—(K. G. S.) To lie ; to deceive. Probably from Bärt, not. To say what is not.
- Bu-ruro, *s.*—A neck-band of opossum's hair.
- Bu-täkbü-täk, *v.*—To wink ; to open and shut, or move the eyes at all quickly.
- Butängär—(K. G. S.) To cure.
- Butogs, *s.*—A species of edible fungus. They will not eat the common mushroom, which grows abundantly.
- But-yak, *s.*—Dryandria Fraseri. The flowers are thistle-shaped, and abound with honey ; they are sucked by the natives like the Man-gyt or Banksia flowers.
- Buyal, *s.*—The south. They always direct you by the points of the compass, and not by the right or the left.
- Buyenak, *s.*—Hovea pungens.
- Bu-yi, *s.*—Turtle ; tortoise. A small snake-necked turtle is found in rivers and swamps ; and the large turtle, valued for its shell and for food, is to be found in great abundance at Shark's Bay, and other more northern parts of the coast, weighing about 300 lbs.

- Bu-yi, *s.*—A stone. For geological description, see *Boye*.
- Bu-yibillanāk, *s.*—Rocky ground; land covered with stones. From Tu-yi, a stone, and Billang, to roll; meaning ground rolled over with stones. It is in sandy soil of this nature that the Djubāk, or native potato is mostly found.
- Bu-yit, *s.*—A species of coleopterous insect.
- Bu-yu, *s.*—Smoke.
- Bwolluk, *proper name*—(K. G. S.) The name of a star.
- Bwonegur—(K. G. S.) To pluck. See *Barnan*.
- Bwot—(K. G. S.) Cloudy.
- Bwye—(K. G. S.) An egg.
- Bwyego, *s.*—A species of fungus eaten by the natives.
- Bwyre-ang (K. G. S.)—The second brother.
- Byāngbāng, *a.*—Light; not heavy.
- Byi, *s.*—Posteriors.
- Byl-yi, *s.*—A small species of leech. There are many in the swamps, lakes, and stagnant pools of rivers, which fasten readily on those who go into such waters.
- Byl-yur, *a.*—Hungry; empty.
- By-yu, *s.*—The fruit of the *Zamia* tree. This in its natural state is poisonous; but the natives, who are very fond of it, deprive it of its injurious qualities by soaking it in water for a few days, and then burying it in sand, where it is left until nearly dry, and is then fit to eat. They usually roast it, when it possesses a flavour not unlike a mealy chestnut; it is in full season in the Month of May. It is almost the only thing at all approaching to a fruit which the country produces. Wild grape, nutmeg, and peach trees are said to exist on the N.W. coast.
- By-yu Gul-yidi, *s.*—Little magpie.

## D.

N.B.—The sounds of D and T are in so many instances used indiscriminately, or interchangeably that it is frequently difficult to distinguish which sound predominates. The predominant sound varies in different districts. See *Preface*.

- Da, *s.*—The mouth. See *Dta*.
- Dabba, *s.*—A knife. See *Tabba*.
- Dabardak—(K. G. S.) A species of fish.
- Dadim, *a.*—South word for bad, Djul; applied to anything hard, dry, unpalatable.
- Dadja, *s.*—An animal fit to eat; or the flesh of any such animal; animal food, as contra-distinguished from Maryn, vegetable food.
- Dadjamaryn, *s.*—Food of all sorts, animal and vegetable.
- Da-gangoon, *v.*—(Northern dialect.) To kill.
- Daht, *a.*—Sly; cunning; noiseless.
- Dakarung—(Vasse.) To break.

- Dalba**, *s.*—Ashes ; dust.
- Dalbādā**, *a.*—Whitened with flour or ashes.
- Dalbitch**—(K. G. S.) Dry.
- Dalgāgādāk**, *s.*—A sorcerer ; perhaps as exercising a pretended power over the wind.
- Dallar**, *s.*—Flame ; as Kalla dallar, flame of the fire.
- Dallāgā**, *s.*—A strong wind, good for hunting the kangaroo. The wind prevents this very timid creature exercising its acute sense of hearing. The hunter makes his approach against the wind, and screens his movements by a leafy bough which he carries before him, and so creeps within spear-throw of the unsuspecting animal.
- Dalyar**, *s.*—Raw, uncooked meat ; green wood.
- Dambarijow**, *v.*—Pres. part., Dambarijowin ; past tense, Dambarijaga. To bury ; to hide.
- Dämmälāk**, *s.*—A parrot.
- Danda**, *a.*—Angular ; having corners like a square bottle.
- Däng-yl** *s.*—A sweetish substance, white ; found on certain trees and plants supposed to be some insect secretion, much prized by the natives. Colonially termed Manna. Birds feed upon it and are in excellent condition during the season when it abounds. See *Waumilyar*.
- Danjal**, *a.*—Shallow ; not deep.
- Danjo**, *ad.*—Together ; in company ; Ngannildanjo, we two together.
- Dappa**, *s.*—The native knife, formed of sharp-edged pieces of quartz fastened on a short stick. See *Tabba*.
- Daran**, *s.*—North word for Dämmälāk, a parrot.
- Daran**—A name given to those people who live to the eastward.
- Darāng-än**, *v.*—Pres. part., Darang-anwin ; past tense, Darāng-änāga. To spill ; to let water fall.
- Darbal**, *s.*—An estuary. They speak of some great estuary in the interior, at a long distance, which they know only from the report of those who come from that direction. In the neighbourhood of Shark's Bay Capt. Grey discovered a large tract of country which looked like a dried up lake or estuary, having raised lands like islands standing above the surface, and with rolled stones, coral, and shells on the bottom. He walked upon it twelve miles in an easterly course, and could not discern, even with his telescope, any termination to it in that direction. This tract had no visible communication with the sea to the westward, there being a range of high hills interposed between it and the coast.
- Dārbälāng**, *s.*—A person living on the banks of an estuary.
- Dārbow**, *v.*—Pres. part., Dārbowin ; past tense, Darbāga ; to dive ; to pass through or under, as in creeping through bushes or jungle.
- Dardāk**, *s.*—White clay ; lime ; fuller's earth.
- Dardākñābbow**, *v.*—To put on white clay as mourning.
- Dārdār**, *s.*—Mourning for the death of anyone. A term applicable to females only, who assume the marks of sorrow by drawing a streak

of white across the forehead, down the sides of the cheeks, round the chin, and round each eye. White clay or lime is used on these occasions. When a man puts on mourning, he is said to Murh-ro năbbow ; which see.

**Dardi, s.**—Pudenda. A disease was lately introduced, which the men attributed to the witchcraft of the northern Boyl-yagadaks.

**Dardun, a.**—Uneven ; as Budjor dardun, uneven ground.

**Dardyn, s.**—Whiting.

**Dărgangăn, v.**—Pres. part., Dărgangănnin ; past tense, Darganănăga ; to strike so as to stun or kill, as Nadjul nginni gori dărgangan, I'll settle you, put an end to you presently.

**Darin, s.**—Ægotheles ; little goat-sucker.

**Dărnavăn, s.**—Fear ; fright ; alarm ; terror.

**Darnavanijow, v.**—To alarm ; frighten ; to startle ; to terrify.

**Dărnavănmidi, a.**—Anything which frightens or startles a person.

**Darrajăn, ad.**—Superfluously ; beyond what is required or expected ; as Darrajănwănga, to speak or talk beyond measure ; Darrajăn yongow, to give over and above measure.

**Datta, a.**—Dried up ; in a place where water has been, as Ngura datta, a dried up lake.

**Dedam, s.**—A name given to two stars, one male, the other female, of which the following story is told :—Dedam the man speared Dedam the woman, because she let his brother's two children stray away. The children are represented by two small stars at some distance higher in the heavens. The spear is represented by two stars standing one on each side of the woman's body.

**Deidung, v.**—(Vasse.) To cut.

**Dendang, v.**—Pres. part, Dengang-win ; past tense, Dendang-ăgga ; to climb ; to mount ; to ascend. They climb the tallest trees by cutting small notches, in which they insert the great toe, helping themselves up by leaning with the hand on the handle of the hammer, which they strike into the soft bark like a spike.

**Deni, s.**—Brothers-in-law, or sisters-in-law. The brothers of the wife are to the husband Deni ; but his brothers are to her Kardomăn, marriageable relatives ; because when a man dies his next brother takes his widow to wife, as a matter of course.

**Derer, a.**—Dry ; withered ; applied to leaves in autumn.

**Didarăl, a.**—Deep ; deep water in the middle of a river.

**Didarok.**—Proper name of one of the principal families among the aborigines ; they are Matta Gyn, with the Djikok and Nogonyak. See *Ballarok*.

**Didi, s.**—Small sort of fish ; colonially termed silver fish, or silver herring.

**Didin, v.**—Pres. part., Didinin or Didinwin ; past tense, Didinăgga ; to close ; to shut.

**Didin Wanjo, v.**—To close a door or gate after one.

**Dil, s.**—(Vasse.) The cray-fish found in swamps.



Dilbi, *s.*—A leaf.

Dil-yurdu, *s.*—Circus ; the marsh harrier bird.

Dinang, *v.*—Pres. part., Dinangwin ; past tense, Dinang-ägga ; to carry on the shoulders. This is the way they carry wounded or sick persons, sitting with the legs pressing against their sides in front.

Dingar—(K. G. S.) The seed of a common shrub at King George's Sound, which bears a blue flower.

Dinyt, *s.*—The lions.

Djaat, *s.*—(K. G. S.) The sun.

Djabbun, *v.*—(North word.) Pres. part., Djabbunin ; past tense, Djabbunaga ; to pick up ; to take up.

Djakat, *s.*—A small root eaten by the natives ; in season in the months of September and October.

Djalläm, *a.*—Acrid ; bitter ; salt. Much of the soil of the colony is strongly impregnated with salt, so that many of the lakes and stagnant waters, and pools in river beds, are intensely salt in summer. In many places the salt is dug up from the bottom of shallow waters, or scraped from the earth where the water has been evaporated, and is found excellent for all purposes of culinary or domestic use. Salt can be procured in great abundance also from the lakes in the interior of Rottneest Island ; but it should be boiled before use, as it is said to have a bitter flavour without that preparation, probably from the commixture of some extraneous ingredient.

Djalyup.—(K. G. S.) A species of paroquet.

Djam, *s.*—Water.

Djänbar, *s.*—The same as the Madja ; an edible root ; a coarse kind of Bohn.

Djändga, *s.*—The dead. The re-appearance of deceased persons. A term applied to Europeans, who are supposed to be aborigines, under another colour, restored to the land of their nativity. This idea prevails equally on the eastern as on the western coasts of Australia, in places 2000 miles apart from each other. It has taken its rise most likely from the supposition that none but those who were already acquainted with the country would or could find their way to it. Europeans are frequently claimed as relatives by old people, who think, or pretend, that they are sure of their identity, and who treat them according to the love they formerly bore to the individual supposed to be recognised.

Djäng-gäng, *s.*—*Anthochaera Lewinii* ; the wattle bird.

Djänja, *s.*—A species of *Hakea* tree.

Djanjarak, *s.*—*Himantopus* ; long-tailed plover.

Djanni, *s.*—The bark of the *Banksia* and *Hakea* trees. This bark is used by the aborigines for two purposes :—1st, for pointing wood or sticks, as the Wanna, or digging staff of the women, and the Dowak, or throwing-sticks ; these implements having been charred in the fire, are then rasped to a point with the Djanni. 2ndly, it serves them as a means of warming themselves when moving about. In cold weather, every native, male or female, may be seen carrying

a piece of lighted bark, which burns like touchwood, under their cloaks, and with which, and a few withered leaves and dry sticks, a fire, if required, is soon kindled. A great part of the fires that take place in the country arise from this practice of carrying about lighted Djanni. In the valleys, even in summer, the air is chill before sunrise. The half-clad native starts with the lighted bark; as the day advances, the warmth of the sun renders artificial heat unnecessary; the bark is discarded without regard to where it may fall, perhaps into a thick bush, or among high grass. A breeze comes, the smouldering embers are blown into a flame, and the whole country is shortly in a blaze.

Djärdal-ya, *s.*—The wiry-feathered creeper.

Djärdäm, *s.*—Blade-bone of the shoulder.

Djarjilya, *s.*—*Malurus pectoralis*; blue-bird.

Djarryl, *s.*—*Eucalyptus robusta*; mahogany tree. This tree has its bark disposed in longitudinal slips, running with the grain of the wood, straight, waved, or spiral as the grain runs. It is an excellent timber for building, as the white ants do not attack it, and it works well for leaves of tables and other articles of furniture. It grows in sandy districts, and on poor soil in the hills.

Djärrylbärdang, *s.*—*Platycercus*; blue-bellied parrot.

Djerral, *s.*—The north.

Djerrung—(K. G. S.) Fat; handsome; greasy,

Djibbal, *s.*—The young of the Gurh-ra, brush kangaroo.

Djidal, *a.*—White; grey. Kattadjidal, grey-headed.

Djidar, *s.*—Dawn of morning; daylight.

Djidarra, *a.*—Browned; spoken of meat roasting as being sufficiently cooked.

Djidik, *s.*—Cooked meat; the opposite to Dal-yar, raw meat. The aborigines always roast their food; they have no means of boiling, except when they procure the service of an old European saucepan or tin pot.

Djidji, *s.*—Semen.

Djidong, *s.*—(Upper Swan dialect.) Limestone. It is not yet ascertained whether any limestone belonging to the coal formation exists in the colony. Recent limestone is abundant near the sea-coast, but has rarely been found to the eastward of the hills. Much of the limestone contains no trace of organic matter, but that which is found at Koombana Bay and the Vasse river has many small shells, and is of a compact nature.

Djijalla, *s.*—Clay. Strong red and white clays good for pottery and brick-making are abundant in some districts.

Djijinak, *s.*—Xama, little gull.

Djikok, *s.*—Name of one of the principal native families. See *Ballarok*.

Djillak, *s.*—*Coronaria Strepera*; the white-vented crow.

Djil-yur, *s.*—A small field-mouse, eaten by the natives.

Djinbenongerra.—A species of duck. The Ngotaks formerly belonged

to this class of birds, before they were changed into men, according to fabulous tradition.

Djindalo, *s.*—A flat headed fish of the cobbler species.

Djin-gan, *v.*—Pres. part., Djinganin ; past tense, Djinganaga ; to sharpen or point wood, by first charring, and then rubbing or rasping it with bark. It is the only means the natives have among themselves of pointing large sticks ; the small ones they scrape with quartz or glass.

Djingun.—A star ; one of the wives of Wurdytch.

Djingjing.—The spears carried by lads before using the Miro ; a coarse sort of spindle in the shape of a small cross, used by the native men in spinning the human and the opossum hair for their girdles.

Djinnäng, *v.*—Pres. part., Djinnäng ; past tense, Djinnäng ; to see, to look.

Djirang, *v.*—Pres. part., Djirang ; past tense, Djirang ; to scratch.

Djirdowin, *s.*—A small kind of mouse, supposed to be marsupial.

Djiri, *s.*—Scabs ; as Matta djiri, scabby legs—a term of reproach.

Djiriji, *s.*—Encephalartos spiralis ; the Zamia tree. The body of this tree contains a farinaceous matter, which, when prepared, has been used as sago, but is dangerous without preparation.

Djirin, *v.*—Used only in composition, meaning to charge with or accuse ; as Wulgar djirin, to accuse of murder ; Ngagyndjirin, to accuse of theft.

Djirritmat, *s.*—A small species of frog.

Djitting, *a.*—Fair ; light coloured ; Catta-djitting, light-haired.

Djitto, *a.*—Fair ; light-coloured.

Djow, *s.*—Water.

Djowen, *s.*—(North word.) Fur.

Dju, *s.*—Down ; short hair on the body.

Djubäk, *s.*—An orchis, the root of which is the size and shape of a new potato, and is eaten by the natives. It is in season in the month of October. The flower is a pretty white blossom, scented like the heliotrope.

Djubärda, *s.*—A species of tea tree.

Djubo, *s.*—The kidney.

Djubobarrang, *v.*—To amuse ; literally, to take or handle the kidney.

Djubodtan, *v.*—To tickle ; literally to pierce the kidney.

Djudarran, *s.*—Cuculus ; the cuckoo.

Djuko, *s.*—A sister.

Djul, *a.*—Bad.

Djulgo, *a.*—Bad.

Djalbidjulbang, *s.*—Acanthiza Tiemenensis ; brown-tailed wren.

Djul-yn, *s.*—The hip-joint.

Djunbar, *s.*—A sort of gum eaten by the natives,

Djundal, *a.*—White.

Dju-nong—Called Djung-o to the north, and Djung at King George's Sound—A skewer made of the small bone of the kangaroo's leg, and used to drill holes with ; in the butt end of the spear, to fit the hook of the Miro ; in the boys' noses, to admit the Mul-yat when they arrive at years of puberty ; in the kangaroo skins when sewing them together, in order to pass the stitches through ; and sometimes it serves to extract teeth. ✓

Dju-nongdtan, *v.*—To drill holes.

Djuo, *s.*—Short hair on the body ; down either of birds or animals ; fur.

Djuritch, *s.*—*Cuculus metallicus* ; bronze cuckoo.

Djuto, *s.*—The knee.

Dok, *s.*—(K. G. S.) The eyelid.

Dolgar, *s.*—An edible gum of the *Hakea*.

Dol-gyt, *s.*—A marsupial animal allied to the kangaroo, except that it has no incisores or cutting teeth, and that the opening of the pouch is from below instead of from above. This seems to be a provision of nature suited to the habits of the animal, for the creature burrows in the ground, and it would be difficult for the young ones to seek shelter suddenly in a parent's pouch if it were otherwise formed, and which they can readily do now, though she should have entered her burrow ; and, also, when she burrows, the earth would be thrown into the pouch, if the opening were in the usual position. ✓

Dombart, *a.*—Alone ; one ; single.

Dordāk, *a.*—Alive ; convalescent.

Dordan-gal, *a.*—(Mount dialect.) Round ; spherical ; with a raised surface.

Dowak, *s.*—A short heavy stick, chiefly used by the natives for knocking down Walloby and birds. It is worn in the girdle as the *Kyli* also is worn, and is often flung with great dexterity and precision of aim.

Dowalmān, *a.*—Pendent ; hanging down.

Dowarn, *s.*—*Platyercus zonarius*, a parrot ; colonially termed Twenty-eight, from the note it utters. It can be taught to whistle tunes and utter several words.

Dowir, *ad.*—Always ; continually.

Dowire, *a.*—Loose ; hanging loose ; as *Katta Mangara dowire*, the hair of the head all hanging about the ears.

Dta, *s.*—The mouth ; the lips ; an opening. Used at K. G. S. figuratively, or perhaps corruptly, for *To eat*.

Dtābāk, *a.*—Slow ; lazy ; inactive ; sluggish.

Dtabbat, *v.*—Pres. part., *Dtabbatin* ; past tense, *Dtabbatāgā*, to fall as rain ; to set as the sun ; to fall down.

Dtagat, *s.*—The windpipe.

Dtāllājar, *s.*—The north-west wind.

Dtalläng, *s.*—The tongue.

Dtallängiritch, *v.*—Pres. part., Dtallängiritchie; past tense, Dtallängiritchägä, to order anyone away out of your presence.

Dtallängyäk, *a.*—Jesting; joking; teasing (the act of).

Dtällap, *s.*—Flame—as Kalla dtallap, the flame of fire.

Dtallar, *s.*—Flame—as Kalladtallar, the flame of fire.

Dtal-yi, *s.*—Spittle; froth; foam.

Dtal-yil, *s.*—(K. G. S.) A small species of fungus eaten by the natives.

Dtalyili-yugow, *v.*—To lie; to tell lies. Fortunately for the ends of justice, when a native is accused of any crime, he often acknowledges his share in the transaction with perfect candour, generally inculcating others by way of exculpating himself. Were it not for this habit, there would be a total failure of justice in the great majority of cases of aggression committed by them against the white people.

Dtamel, *s.*—The countenance; literally the mouth and eyes.

Dtan, *v.*—Pres. part., Dtenin; past tense, Dtanaga. To pierce; to penetrate; to make an opening.

Dtanbarrang-ijow, *v.*—To dig up; to dig out. A compound word, signifying literally, pierce (the ground) take (it, whatever is dug up, in your hand), put (it on one side), this being an exact description of the native style of digging.

Dtandinit, *v.*—Pres. part., Dtandidinwin; past tense, Dtandidinaga. To close; stop up a gap; to mend a hole.

Dtardytech, *s.*—The lowest of the vertebræ of the neck.

Dtarh-ra, *s.*—Small sort of knife; the barb of a spear.

Dta-wang, *v.*—Pres. part., Dtawang-goän; past tense, Dtawangägga. To yawn.

Dtondarüp—Proper name of one of the great families into which the aborigines are divided.—Matta Gyn, with the Ballarok and Waddarok. See *Ballarok*.

Dtowel, *s.*—The thigh.

Dtowelguorryn—The name of a dance among the Eastern natives, during which the muscles of the thigh are made to quiver in a very singular manner. A dance of this sort is common among the Malay girls.

Dtul-ya, *s.*—*Exocarpus cupressiformis*. This with the By-yu and the Kolbogo, and a few other things deserving no better name than berries, of no particularly good flavour, are all that have been yet found in the country in the way of fruit.

Dubarda, *s.*—The flower of a species of *Banksia* which grows on the low grounds and comes into flower the latest of all these trees.

Dubyt, *s.*—A very venomous yellow-bellied snake, from five to six feet long, much dreaded, but eaten by the natives.

Dubtä, *s.*—The seed-vessel of the white gum-tree.

Dukun, *v.*—Pres. part., Dukunin; past tense, Dukunägga. To light the fire for the purpose of cooking; to be put on the fire to be cooked.

Dulbar, *s.*—Season of bad or wet weather—as Ngannil dulbar mya wyerowin, we build, or are building, huts in Dulbar.

- ✓ *Dulbo, s.*—A fine farinaceous substance eaten by the natives, and this is the name sometimes given by them to our flour.
- ✓ *Dulgar, s.*—The gum of the *Hakea*. Eaten by the natives.
- Dulurdong, a.*—Round ; spherical ; egg-shaped.
- Dul-ya, s.*—A fog ; mist.
- Dul-yang, v.*—To visit distant tribes in search of articles required.
- Dumbin, v.*—Pres. part., *Dumbinin* ; past tense, *Dumbināgga*. To avert or turn aside the course of a spear, or other missile weapon, by shouting to it. Some individuals are supposed to be peculiarly qualified in this way. Also, to procure injury to any one by *Boylia*, or enchantment.
- Dumbu, s.*—The womb.
- Dumbun, s.*—A cave. The only vestige of antiquity or art which has yet been discovered, consists of a circular figure rudely cut or carved into the face of a rock, in a cavern near York, with several impressions of open hands formed on the stone around it. The natives can give no rational account of this. They tell some fables of the moon having visited the cave and executed the work. They have little curiosity regarding it, and pay it no respect in any way. In short it appears as if it did not concern them or belong to their people. Caves with well executed figures, done in different colours, are said to have been found on the north-west coast, when visited by Messrs. Grey and Lushington in 1838. This rude carving at York may possibly be the last trace of a greater degree of civilization proceeding from the north, and becoming gradually more faint as it spreads to the south, till it is almost entirely obliterated ; or, again, it may be the only monument now left to speak of a former race, which has altogether passed away, and become superseded by another people.
- ✓ *Dumbung, s.*—*Xylomela occidentalis* ; the native pear-tree. It bears a hard solid woody substance, which has a most tantalising outward resemblance to a good fruit.
- Dundāk, s.*—The outskirts of a place.
- Dunganin, s.*—Adam's apple of the throat.
- Dun-ngol, s.*—A very short person ; a dwarf.
- Duranduran, s.*—*Ptilotis* ; white-eared honey-sucker.
- D-yillak, s.*—A sort of coarse grey granite.
- Durda, s.*—A dog. The native dog is a sneaking, cowardly animal, having the stealthy habits of a fox, and committing great depredations among the sheep and poultry. Some are partially domesticated by the natives ; but as they do not bark, European dogs are much more valued, when persons are unwise enough to give them to the aborigines.
- Durdip, s.*—The seed-vessel of the *Eucalypti*, or gum-trees.
- Durdong, a.*—(K. G. S.) Green.
- Durga, s.*—The north-west wind accompanied by rain. It blows chiefly during the winter season of Western Australia, from May to September.

- Durgul, *a.*—Straight; in a straight line.
- Durrungur—(K. G. S.) To put in a bag.
- Dwoy-a, *s.*—Dried leaves.
- Dy-er, *s.*—The skin of a wild dog's tail with the fur on, worn by the aborigines usually across the upper part of the forehead as an ornament.
- D-yinda, *s.*—A species of opossum. Portions of the fur of this animal are worn by the aborigines among the hair as an ornament.
- D-yuar, *s.*—The name applied to the mode of burial of the lowland tribes. They dig the grave east and west; the body is placed on its back, the head to the east, the face turned on one side, so as to look to the mid-day sun; the earth being thrown out in two heaps, the one at the head, the other at the foot.—(For the mountain manner of burial, see *Gotyt.*)—These two different modes of burial rigidly adhered to by a people who are now so rude, would point to either a descent from two different stocks originally, or the existence at some remote period of a very different state of society from that in which they are now found.
- D-yular, *s.*—Cuculus; little cuckoo.
- D-yulgyt—The name of the native dance among the eastern men.
- D-yuna, *s.*—A short club used by the aborigines in their wars and contests.
- D-yundo, *s.*—Kernel of the *Zamia* nut.
- D-yunong, *a.*—Rounded in shape; convex; opposite to *Yampel*.
- D-yurangitch, *s.*—(K. G. S.) Left arm.
- D-yuro, *s.*—Left arm.
- D-yuwo—An exclamation of dissent; oh! no; not so.

## E.

- E, as in *there*, whether at the beginning, middle, or end of a word.—See Preface.
- Ech-enna, *v.*—Pres. part., Echenin; past tense, Echenägä. To happen; to befall—as *Dtonga gori yan echennägä*, what can have befallen, or happened to my ears lately; when a man wishes to express that he does not take in or comprehend at all what you are telling him.
- Edabungur—(K. G. S.) To make a noise like thunder.
- En-gälläng, *v.*—Pres. part., Engällängwin; past tens, Engällängägä. To surround.
- Ennow, *v.*—Pres. part., Ennowin; past tense, Ennaga. To walk; to move.
- Enung—(Vasse.) Whose, or of whom.
- Epal—(K. G. S.) A little while ago.
- Errudo—*Nyroca australis*, Eyton; white-winged duck.

## G.

Observe.—The sounds of G and K are in so many instances used indiscriminately, or interchangeably, that it is frequently difficult to ascertain which sound predominates. The predominant sound varies in different districts. G is always sounded hard.

- Gabbar, *a.*—Wide.

Gabbärn, *s.*—Part of the body immediately below the navel; the abdomen.

✓ Gabbi, *s.*—Water.

Gabbidjikud, *s.*—Fresh water.

Gabbi Kallangorong, *s.*—Hirundo; the martin. The Australian name of this bird appears to be derived from Gabbi, water; Kallan, to collect; and Gorang, to turn or twist; birds of this order being remarkable for their sudden and active turnings in pursuit of their insect prey over the water.

Gabbikärning, *s.*—Salt water, such as is found in lakes and rivers.

Gabbikolo, *s.*—Running water.

Gabbiläng, *a.*—Of or belonging to water. Spoken of fish and amphibious animals. From Gabbi, water; and ang, of, l being interposed for sound's sake.

Gabbiodern, *s.*—Sea-water.

Gabbiwarri, *s.*—Water standing in a pool.

Gabbyn, *ad.*—Perhaps; likely; it may be so.

Gabbytch, *s.*—(Vasse.) Running water.

Ga-däk, *a.*—Never used except in composition; having; possessing—as Warda gadak, having fame; a man of renown or authority.

✓ Gaddara, *s.*—Biziura lobata; the musk-duck. Colonially, steamer, from its paddling motion, and the noise it makes as it shuffles along the water, with its diminutive wings or flappers. This bird cannot fly.

Gädjinnäk, *s.*—Rhipidura albiscapa; fan-tailed fly-catcher.

Gagalyang, *s.*—A sort of whinstone or basalt.

Galgoyl, *s.*—Species of Xanthorea, or grass-tree.

Gal-yäng, *s.*—Species of Acacia. Colonially, the wattle-tree, from its partial resemblance to the wattle or osier-tree of England.

✓ Gal-yang, *s.*—The gum of the Galyäng, or wattle tree, eaten by the natives. It is soluble in water, and is one of the best gums in the country for all common purposes.

✓ Gal-yarn, *s.*—(Eastern word.) Salt. It is abundant in many places. See *Djallum*.

✓ Gänbaräng, *s.*—Beginning of summer—October and November. The natives leave off building huts about this time. Young birds begin to be plentiful.

Gambarn, *v.* } Pres. part., Gämbärnin; past tense, Gämbärnäggä.  
Gämbärnbardo } To associate with; to accompany.

Gämbart, *s.*—A niece.

Gambigorn, *s.*—Podargus Cuvieri; large or hawk goat-sucker. The moss-hawk of V. D. Land.

Gamo, *s.*—A large flag-leaved plant, something like the New Zealand flag. *Phormium tenax* sp.

Gande, *s.*—A sort of slate stone.



Gang-a-nginnow, *v.*—To take a person as a friend or servant to live with you.

Gangow, *v.*—Pres. part., Gangowin; past tense, Gangäga. To bring; to carry; to fetch; to take.

Ganno, *s.*—A root found at York, eaten by the natives, and resembling a potato in shape. Sp. Nov. nondescript, growing in poor, dry, gravelly soil. A species of truffle.

Gannow, *v.*—Pres. part., Gannowin; past tense, Gannega. To step; to kick.

Garba, *s.*—A piece of wood; branch of a tree broken off. *Matta garba*; stick or wooden legs, is a term of reproach.

Garbala—The afternoon; the evening; towards sunset.

Garbäng, *v.*—Pres. part., Garbängwin; past tense, Garbängäga. To scrape a spear; to point by scraping.

Garbang-a, *s.*—Large black cormorant.

Garbel, *a.*—Scraped; pointed, but not barbed; applied to spears—as *Gidji garbel*, a fishing spear. The point of the spear is hardened by fire, and scraped off to a degree of sharpness which is scarcely credible.

Garbyne, *s.*—A large flag-like grass growing in the low grounds, very stiff, and apt to cut the natives' legs, and, therefore, much avoided by them when out hunting.

Gärdan, *s.*—*Eucalyptus resinifera*; red gum-tree, so called from the quantity of gum-resin of a deep coagulated blood colour, which exudes, during particular months in the year, through the bark. It is a valuable timber on a farm, as it splits well for posts and rails, and is useful for all agricultural implements. It grows generally on good red loamy soil. In the hot summer months a sweet saccharine juice exudes plentifully from some trees of this sort, which the natives call by the same name which they apply to our sugar. See *Ngon-yang*.

Gärdang, *s.*—Younger brother.

Gargan, *v.*—Pres. part., Garganwin; past tense, Garganäga. To light down; to pitch; to alight as a bird on the ground.

Gargoin, *s.*—The stone of the *Zamia* fruit. The outer rind is edible after being steeped in water or buried in moist earth for a time; but the kernel is considered unwholesome by some persons.

Gär-jyt, *s.*—A flowing spring—as *Gabbi gärjyt*, running water,

Garlgyte, *s.*—*Hypsiprymnus Gilbertii*. A species of kangaroo.

Garrab, *s.*—A hole; a hollow; a cane.

Garrabara, *a.*—Full of holes; pierced with holes.

Garragär, *a.*—(Upper Swan word.) Slippery.

Gärrang, *s.*—Anger; passion; rage.

Gärränggädäk, *v.*—To be angry.

Garraning, *v.*—(Upper Swan.) Restraining a man in a passion. See *Wungan*.

Garräp, *s.*—Marrow.

- Garrimbi, *s.*—About sunset.
- Garro, *ad.*—Again ; then.
- Gorro-djin, *imp. v.*—Look out ; mind ; take care. Compounded of Garro, again ; and Djinnāng, to see ; look.
- Garro-yul, *v.*—To return. Compound of Garro, again ; and Yul, to come.
- Gedala, *s.*—(Vasse.) A day.
- Gelangan, *s.*—Lightning. (Northern word.)
- Gerik, *s.*—Smoke.
- Geripgerip, *a.*—Green.
- Getget, *ad.*—Quickly ; speedily.
- Gi-aterbāt, *s.*—Gerygone brevirostris. Short-billed wren.
- Gidji, *s.*—A spear. The common native spear is furnished with a wooden barb, and pointed like a needle. The shaft is very slender and tapering, about eight feet in length. This has been found, by experience, to be a much more formidable and deadly weapon than its first appearance would lead one to suppose. It is projected by means of the Miro ; which see.
- Gidgiboryl, *s.*—A spear barbed with broken bits of quartz, or glass, which cuts like a rough saw, and is much dreaded on account of the ragged wound which it inflicts.
- ✓ Gidgigarbel, *s.*—Fishing spear. In the use of this the natives are extremely active and expert. They have no other mode of taking fish in the sea ; but in the rivers they construct rude wears.
- Girgal, *s.*—Sericornis frontalis. Spotted winged warbler.
- Girijit, *s.*—Sparks ; Kallagirijit, sparks of fire.
- Goa, *v.*—Pres. part., Goawin ; past tense, Go-āgā. To laugh.
- Gobul, *s.*—A frog whilst in a tadpole state.
- Godoitich, *s.*—One of the constellations.
- ✓ Gogogo, *s.*—Phalacrocorax flavirhyncus. Little cormorant.
- Gongan, *s.*—A sandy district. The easiest road, or usual path, or mountain pass to a place.
- Gong-go, *s.*—The back.
- Gorad, *a.*—Short ; stunted.
- Gorada, *a.*—Little ; short.
- Goradan, *v.*—Make short ; shorten.
- Gorah, *ad.*—A long time ago. The opposite to “Mila.” Some future time.
- Goran, *v.*—To scold ; to abuse.
- Gorang, *v.*—Pres. part., Gorangwin ; past tense, Gorangāga ; to spiu ; to turn round ;—as Kunalgorang, to spin opossum’s hair ; which is done by twirling a sort of cross-shaped spindle on the thigh, the fur or thread being attached to the head, while the shaft is turned by the hand.
- Gori, *ad.*—Just now ; lately.

- Gorijat, *ad.*—First ; before.
- Gotang, *v.*—Pres. part., Gotang ; past tense, Gotang ; to bag ; to carry in a bag.
- Gotitkar—(K.G.S.) A nephew.
- Goto, *s.*—B bag. Every woman is provided with two bags of kangaroo skin. The Goto and the Gundir, each about two feet deep, and a foot and a half broad. The Goto is the general receptacle for every small article which the wife or husband may require, or take a fancy to, whatever its nature or condition may be. Fish just caught, or dry bread ; frogs, roots and wilgi, are all there mingled together. (For Gundir, the child's bag, see that word.)
- Gotyn, *s.*—A hollow or swamp with a little water.
- Gotyt, *s.*—The name applied to the mode of burial among the mountain tribes. The grave is dug north and south ; the body placed on the right side, with the head to the south ; the face looking to the rising sun ; the earth formed into one crescent-like mould on the west side of the grave. See *D-yuar*.
- Goyarra, *s.*—Sand. A great extent of country is covered either with salicious or calcareous sand, which possesses greater fertility than was at first supposed, and is becoming more valuable as its qualities are better known.
- Guba, *s.*—Petroica multicolor. Colonial robin. Something like the English robin in appearance, but wholly without its song or familiar habits.
- Gudap, *s.*—Aquila. Short tailed brown eagle.
- Guddanguddan, *s.*—Platycercus Icterotis. Red breasted parrot.
- Gudilång, *s.*—Colluricincla. Grey thrush.
- Gudja, *s.*—An infant.
- Gudja-ijow, *v.*—To bear children.
- Gudgal—Numeral ; two.
- Gudjalingudjalin—Numeral ; four.
- Gudjarra, *s.*—A species of frog.
- Gudjelån, *s.*—A species of hawk.
- Gudjir, *conj.*—Also ; and.
- Gudjunangur,—(K.G.S.) To dread.
- Gudjyt, *s.*—The sky ; the firmament.
- Gugumit, *s.*—A small brown owl, the note of which resembles the cuckoo when heard at a distance.
- Guijak, *s.*—Black swan. This bird may be readily taken when moulting, and soon becomes tame.
- Gulambiddi, *s.*—A young man. About the age of puberty the cartilage of the nose is pierced with a spear, and a bone skewer is worn in the hole as an ornament. The cartilage is sometimes ruptured in the operation.
- Gulamwin, *s.*—The sea-breeze. This commences about ten every morning in summer, with few exceptions, and tempers the heat of the day.

- Gulang**, *s.*—A child of either sex. Plural. Gulang-ära. The sex is indicated by adding Yago, or Mamarap, a man or woman child.
- Gulang-in**, *part.*—Chewing ; mumbling.
- Gulang-gara**, *s.*—The small toes, as distinguished from the large one ; the children ; the little ones.
- Gulbang**, *v.*—(North word.) Pres. part., Gulbangwin ; past tense, Gulbangägga ; to move ; to go ; to proceed.
- Gulbar**, *a.*—Dry ; parched up ; as ground unfit for hunting, and not carrying scent.
- Gulbat**, *v.*—(North word.) Pres. part., Gulbattin ; past tense, Gulbat ; to go ; to depart.
- Guldänguldän**, *s.*—Platycercus Icterotis ; red-brested parrot. ✓
- Gulin**, *v.*—Pres. part., Gullinin ; past tense, Gullinägga ; to lie ; to tell lies.
- Gulli**, *s.*—A species of Casuarina ; colonially, the she-oak. It splits well for shingles.
- Gullima**, *s.*—Porphyrio. Swamp hen ; or swamp pheasant. ✓
- Guloyñ**, *s.*—Youngest brother or sister, or son ; also the little finger.
- Gulumburin**, *a.*—Being shy, or timid. This word is, perhaps, derived from Gulang, a child, and Bur, or Burbur, similar to, resembling.
- Gulurto**, *s.*—Colonially, flooded gum-tree ; so called from being found usually in ground liable to be covered with water. It is very attractive to the white ants ; and, consequently, unfit for posts, or anything resting on the ground.
- Gulnt**, *v.*—(East-country word.) Pres. part., Gulutin ; past tense, Gulut ; to go ; to depart.
- Gul-yäm**, *v.*—Pres. part., Gulyamän ; past tense, Gulyamägga ; to lie ; to tell lies. This is a term of frequent use in objurgation among one another.
- Gul-yämbar**, *s.*—A complete fraud, a mere pretence ; used on receiving, for instance, a very small quantity of food, when much has been expected.
- Gul-yäng-ärrä**, *s.*—Crumbs of bread ; bits of anything ; roots when pounded ; sugar when melted ; the fry of fish.
- Gul-yarri**, *s.*—A sorcerer. Boyl-yä Gadäk.
- Gul-yidäräng**, *s.*—Nanodes venustus. Ground parrot.
- Gumal**, *s.*—Phalangista vulpina. Large grey opossum.
- Gumalbidyt**, *s.*—Sittella Melanocephala. Nut-hatch.
- Gumbar**, *a.*—Big ; heavy.
- Gambu**, *s.*—The bladder.
- Gumbu**, *v.*—To make water. The females strew rushes or grass-tree leaves on the ground, as it is considered unlucky, or rather likely to produce sickness, to tread on the bare earth where they have been.
- Gumburgunbur**, *s.*—The itch. A complaint which is sometimes very prevalent among them.

Gunabäl, *a.*—Deprived of ; having lost a brother by death. An expression used in reply to the question, why is such a one in mourning ?

Gunal-yäta, *a.*—Successful in killing game.

Gunam, *s.*—An expert marksman.

Gundäk, *a.*—A husband who has lost his wife's brother by death, is said to be Gundäk.

Gundip, *a.*—Heavy.

Gundir, *s.*—A bag of kangaroo skin, about two feet long, by a foot and a half wide, suspended by a piece of leather over the mother's shoulders, and in which the children are carried when not at the breast, from their earliest birth until they are four or even six years old, up to which period the women sometimes suckle their children. The little things are placed standing upright in these bags ; and this may partially account for the thin knock-kneed legs of most of the aborigines when grown up. The infants cling with their hands, as well as they are able, to the mother's neck and shoulders ; and when sleeping, they rest with their noses pressing against the mother's back, from which, perhaps, that feature takes its broad fiat shape ; or else with their heads leaning back, and dangling to the parent's motions, in a way that would break any white child's neck.

Gunidi, *s.*—The swallow, or passage of the throat.

Guning, *a.*—Stingy ; unwilling to give.

Gun-yak, *a.*—Soft ; smooth ; as Yurytch gunyak, soft-cheeked.

Gun-yan, *s.*—The palate. A native will not eat tainted meat, although he cannot be said to be very nice in his food, according to our ideas. Their meat is cooked almost as soon as killed, and eaten immediately.

Gup—An affix to the name of any place or district, implying a person to be an inhabitant of the same ; as Kargatta Gup, an inhabitant of Kargatta, or Perth.

Guraga, *s.*—Tadorma, the mountain-duck.

Gurago, *s.*—A root eaten by the natives.

Guragor, *a.*—Old ; aged. The word is formed by a repetition of Gorah. Some time ago ; as though it were written Gorahgorah ; and is applied equally to persons and things. It is difficult to ascertain the age of a native ; but old age is not frequent.

Gurang, *s.*—The excrement of the wattle-tree Bardi, or grub ; which oozes from under the bark of the appearance and consistence of clear gum.

Gurbal, *s.*—Cracticus tibicen ? Break-of-day-bird ; the watchman of Van Diemen's Land. From the topmost bough of a tree it heralds the dawn with a note by no means unmusical.

Gurbitgurbit, *s.*—Flacunculus leucogaster. Thick-billed butcher-bird.

Gurdäk, *a.*—Of or belonging to the heart ; anxious for ; desirous of ; as Gabai gurdäk. Thirsty ; desirous of water.

Gurdin, *a.*—Crooked ; curled ; as Katta gurdin nginnowin ; the head being curled ; or the hair curling about the head.

- Gurdar**, *s.*—A pair ; a couple.
- Gurdor**, *s.*—Sound ; noise.
- Gurdu**, *s.*—The heart ; the combinations of this word express many of the feelings. (See some of them below.)
- Gurdubakkan-yugow**, *v.*—To want ; as Ngadjo marynāk gurdu bakkan-yugowin, I want flour or food.
- Gurdubudjor**, *s.*—Compound of Gurdu, the heart, and Budjor, land ; an island.
- Gurdudjul**, *a.*—Compound of Gurdu, the heart, and Djul, bad ; angry ; displeased ; disappointed.
- Gurdugwabba**, *a.*—Compound of Gurdu, the heart, and Gwabba, good ; pleased.
- Gurdugyn-yul**, *a.*—Compound of Gurdu, the heart ; Gyn, one ; and Yul, to come ; agreeing with ; of one heart or mind ; unanimous.
- Gurdumit**, *s.*—Compound of Gurdu, the heart, and middi, the agent ; the soul.
- Gurgogo**, *s.*—A species of rush. Rushes in general growing in or near water.
- Gurgurda**, *s.*—Strix. Little brown or cuckoo owl. ✓
- Guri**, *s.*—Milk from a woman's breast.
- Gurjigurji** *s.*—Salicaria. The reed-warbler.
- Gurnu**, *v.*—Pres. part., Gurnu ; past tense, Gurnū. To push ; to shove away.
- Guroyl**, *s.*—(Used to the north of Perth.) A swan.
- Gurh-ra**, *s.*—*Macropus cæruleus*. The brush kangaroo. A very fleet, active animal of about twenty pounds' weight, having fur of a silver grey colour, with a white stripe on each side of its face. ✓
- Gurh-jal**, *a.*—Cool.
- Gurt**, *s.*—An abbreviation of Gurdu ; the heart. In other dialects called Gort. See Preface.
- Gurtangur**—(K.G.S.) To howl with fear.
- Gurtdun**—(K.G.S.) The heel.
- Gurtgādāk**, *a.*—Compound of Gurt, the heart ; and Gadak, having or possessing ; a lover.
- Guruk**—(K.G.S.) A species of mimosa.
- Gut**—(K.G.S.) To beg.
- Gutiguti**, *a.*—Slyly ; noiselessly ; as Guti gannow, to steal on anything.
- Gutubān**, *s.*—Chalcites. The bronze-cuckoo.
- Gu-ya**, or **Goya**, *s.*—A species of frog that burrows in the sand, and is eaten by the natives. It is in season in the months of April and May. ✓
- Gu-yalla**, *s.*—A species of gadfly.
- Gu-yāngu-yām**, *s.*—A species of fly.
- Gu-yi**, *s.*—The abdomen ; the part directly above the groin.
- Gwa**—Yes.

- Gwabba, *a.*—Good ; pretty ; right ; proper ; well in health.
- Gwabbalitch, *a.*—Beautiful ; excellent ; very good ; as minyte gwabbalitch, a beautiful countenance.
- Gwabbanijow, *v.*—Compound of Gwabba, right, good, and ijow, to put ; to put in order.
- Gwadjat, *a.*—Previous ; first in order ; before.
- ✓ Gwardyn, *s.*—A root eaten by the natives ; it somewhat resembles the Bohn, but is tougher and more stringy.
- Gwardo, *v.*—Pres. part., Gwardin ; past tense, Gwardägga ; to throw ; to cast ; to fall ; to die.
- Gwart, *v.*—Abbreviation of Gwardo. To throw ; to cast.
- Gwelgannow, *v.*—Compounded of Gwel, and Gannow ; to step ; to shift the position ; to avoid a spear by stepping on one side.
- Gwende, *s.*—(Mountain dialect.) The Bandicoot Kundi.
- Gwetalbar, *s.*—Falco Melanogenys. Peregrine falcon.
- Gwineen—(K.G.S.) The common stock of food.
- √ Gwirak, *s.*—Sinews. The dried sinews of the kangaroo, particularly those of the tail, used by the natives in the operation of sewing the kangaroo skins together to form their cloaks.
- Gwoyrat, *s.*—A daughter.
- Gwytch, *ad.*—Just now ; at once ; immediately.
- Gwytch-äng-ät, *a.*—First ; before.
- Gyn, *a.*—One.
- Gyn-yäk, *ad.*—Enough ; sufficient.
- Gyn-yäng, *ad.*—Once.

I. (Sounded as in Fatigue. See Preface.)

Idal-ya, feathers.

Idi-yal, *pron.*—(Vasse dialect.) I myself, See *Ngaljul*.

Id-yal, *s.*—A shrimp.

Igan, *v.*—Pres. part., Igan ; past tense, Igan. To alarm ; to disturb ; to drive.

I-i, *ad.*—Yes ; sign of assent : pronounced guturally with the lips nearly closed, and the chin projected forwards.

Ijan, *v.*—To mock ; to make game of.

Ijaräp, *s.*—The snapper-fish, caught in great abundance on banks or shoals near the coast.

Ijow, *v.*—Pres. part., Ijowin ; past tense, Ijaga. To place ; to put ; to produce, as animals their young, a tree its fruit, a hen her eggs.

Ilakilak, *ad.*—At once ; immediately.

Ilar, *a.*—Dry ; not wet.

Ilyn, *s.*—Flesh ; muscle.

Ilyn-gädäk, *a.*—Stout ; fleshy.

**Il-yan**, *part.*—Obscured, as a track, or steps, which one is desirous of following up; also as a person's voice may be drowned or obscured, by others talking purposely loud, and hindering what is said from being heard.

**Il-yanok**—Local name of one of the family denominations.

**Inbi**, *s.*—A species of *Unio*; the fresh-water muscle. ✓

**Indat**, *ad.*—Together; in company.

**Indi**, *pron.*—(Vasse dialect.) Who; the same as Ngando.

**Initch**—(K.G.S.) A brilliant fire.

**Injal**, *ad.*—A form of Winjal; where.

**Injar**, *a.*—Dry; parched up.

**Injarān**, *v.*—Pres. part., Injarānnin; past tense, Injaranaga. To make dry.

**Injarānān**, *v.*—To dry up.

**Inji**, *ad.*—A form of Wingi; where.

**Inji s.**—The peeled ornamental sticks worn by the natives at the Yallor, or native dance.

**Inyene**, *ad.*—(Vasse.) Here.

**Ira**, *a.*—Upright; upwards.

**Ira**, *ad.*—Up. Applied to going to a place, "up the country."

**Irab**, *v.*—Pres. part., Irabin; past tense, Irabin. To arise; to get up. Compounded of Ira, upright, and Abbin, to become.

**Irap**, *v.*—Arise; get up.

**Ira-yugow**, *v.*—Stand up.

**Ira-yugowin**, *s.*—The lower teeth; so called from their standing upright. Compounded of Ira, upright, and Yugowin, standing. ✓

**Irilbarra**, *s.*—Ice. Glass is now so called.

**Iring-win**, *part.*—Frowning.

**Irodu**, *s.*—*Nyroca australis*. White-winged duck.

**Irrgo**, *s.*—A small white bivalve shell; used by the natives for sharpening their spears when they cannot procure glass.

## J.

**Jadam**, *ad.*—(Vasse) Hard; dry.

**Jakkāl-yakkāl**, *s.*—*Plyctolophus Leadbeteri*. Pink-crested cockatoo. There is generally abundance of salt in the districts frequented by these birds.

**Jandu**, *s.*—*Haliæetus canorus*. Little eagle.

**Janjin**, *s.*—*Xylomela occidentalis*. The native pear-tree. It bears a thing which looks provokingly like a good fruit; but is merely a hard solid woody substance, which when ripe splits open, and lets drop out a small thin winged seed. ✓

**Jeran**, *v.*—Pres. part., Jeranin; past tense, Jeranägga. To tear; to separate violently; to sunder.



**Jerung**—(K.G.S) Grease ; fat ; handsome.

✓ **Jetta**, *s.*—The root of a species of rush, eaten by the natives, in season in June. It somewhat resembles a grain of Indian corn, both in appearance and taste.

**Jettyl**, *s.*—A grasshopper. The insect is very numerous, and multiplies rapidly. It has been observed that in districts where the vegetation has not been burned for some years, they increase so much, as to threaten serious mischief to the pastures.

**Jida**, *s.*—*Acanthiza chrysorrhœa*. Brown-tailed wren. General name for a small bird.

**Jid-amy-a**, *s.*—Bird's nest.

**Jidi**, *s.*—A shower.

**Jidy**, *a.*—Innocent. Not implicated in the quarrel between two parties, though related to both. Neutral.

**Jija**, *s.* (Vasse dialect) The ear.

**Jil**—The adjective superlative termination ; as *Gwabbajil* ; very good.

**Jilba**, *s.*—The spring ; August and September. *Djubäk* is now in season. It precedes *Kämbäräng*, and is followed by *Mägguru*. See *Burnuro*.

✓ **Jilba**, *s.*—Vegetation. Any vegetables not eaten by the aborigines.

**Jili**, *s.*—Outer pinion of a wing.

**Jillap**, *a.*—Sharp ; having a fine point ; as *Gidji Jalläp*, a spear sharp pointed.

**Jillijilli**, *s.*—*Accipiter torquatus*, sparrow-hawk.

**Jilli-mil-yan**, *s.*—*Ardea*, green-backed crane.

**Jil-ying**—(K.G.S.) Emu feathers worn as an ornament.

**Jin**, *c.*—As ; like.

**Jinarärra**, *s.*—A lizard.

**Jinatong**, *s.*—Young grass.

**Jindam**, *s.*—The eldest sister.

**Jindäng**, *s.*—The name of a star.

**Jindi**, *s.*—A fog ; mist ; dew.

**Jindo**, *a.*—Mel *Jindo*, sharp-eyed.

**Jingala**, *s.*—Long ornamented sticks worn in the hair of the performers at the *Yallor* or native dance. Hence this word has become to mean *Horns*.

**Jingälagadäk**, *s.*—A cow ; literally, the horn-possessor.

✓ **Jingan**, *v.*—To scrape in order to sharpen a spear, &c.

**Jinin**, *s.*—(K.G.S.) A species of sword fish.

**Jinna**, *s.*—The foot.

**Jinnagur**, *s.*—The toes.

**Jinnagabbarn**, *s.*—Sole of the foot.

**Jinnamamman**, *s.*—The great toe ; literally, the father of the foot.

**Jinnang-ak**, *s.*—A traveller.

- Jinnang-anjo, *s.*—English boots or shoes.
- Jinnara, *s.*—Fect; roots of trees; Burnojiunara, stump of a tree including the roots.
- Jinnardo, *s.*—The ankle; sometimes the heel.
- Jinni, *s.*—The brown-tree creeper.
- Jipjip, *s.*—The itch. See *Gumburgumbur*.
- Jiri, *s.*—Estrilda. Spotted finch.
- Jirjil-ya, *s.*—*Stipiturus Malachurus*. The Emu wren, a very small bird, having a long tail with feathers like those of the Emu.
- Jit—(K.G.S.) A hole.
- Jitalbarra, *s.*—A chap in the skin; a crack in the bark of a tree.
- Jitetgoran, *s.*—A root eaten by the natives.
- Jitip, *s.*—Sparks; as Kalla Jitip, sparks of fire.
- Jitta, *s.*—The bulbous root of an orchis, eaten by the natives, about the size of a hazel-nut.
- Jitti-ngät, *s.*—*Seisura volitans*. Glossy fly-catcher.
- Jorang, *s.*—A small sort of lizard.
- Jow-yn, *s.*—Short hair on the body; fur of animals.
- Julägoling, *s.*—Name of the planet Venus. She is described as a very pretty young woman, powerful in witchcraft. A singular, if fortuitous, coincidence with her classical character.
- Julwidiläng, *s.*—*Zosterops dorsalis*. Grape-eater, or white-eye.
- Juwul, *s.*—(K.G.S.)—The short stick which they throw at animals.

## K

Observe—The sounds of K and G are in so many instances used indiscriminately or interchangeably, that it is difficult to distinguish frequently which sound predominates. The predominant sound varies in different districts; as Katta, Gatta, &c. See the Preface.

Ka, *ad.*—Or.

Kaa, *ad.*—(K.G.S.)—Enough.

Kaabo, *s.*—A battue of kangaroo. A word denoting that a number of people are going together to hunt kangaroo; as Ngalata watto Kaabo, we three go away to hunt kangaroo. A number of persons form a wide circle, which they gradually contract, till they completely enclose and hem in their game, when they attack it with their spears. But a single hunter creeps upon his game, concealing himself with a branch which he carries for the purpose, till he comes within a short spear-throw.

Kabarda, *s.*—A species of snake, cream-coloured with dark spots. It is considered deadly, and is much dreaded by the natives; but although several dogs have died suddenly from the bite of a snake, no white person has hitherto suffered more than a slight inconvenience from temporary pain and swelling of the limb affected. Subsequently I saw a boy who died in a few hours after he was bitten.

Käbbar, *a.*—Bleak; exposed.

- ✓ Kaddar, *s.*—Large black lizard.
- Kadjin, *s.*—Soul; spirit. The form which rises after death, and goes over the sea to the island of souls.
- ✓ Kadjo, *s.*—A native hammer, broad and blunt at one end, and sharp-edged at the other; formed of two pieces of whinstone, cemented on to a short thick stick, by means of the Tudibi, or prepared Xanthorea gum.
- ✓ Kadjo, *s.*—The strong gum or resin used for fixing on the heads of the hammers; it is obtained from the Barro, or tough-topped Xanthorea.
- Kadjo, *s.*—Basalt; whinstone; probably from being used for the head of the Kadjo. The decomposition of this stone forms a fine rich dark-red loam. Veins of whinstone are found intersecting the granite from east to west. There is a formation of Columnar Basalt, just to the south of Point Casuarina, at Koombana Bay, not far from the new town of Australind; and it is mentioned in M. Peron's work, as existing somewhere in the southern bight of Geographe Bay, but has not been seen there by any of the colonists. For geological description, see *Boye*.
- Kaddang—Ignorant; not understanding.
- Kaggal, *s.*—The east. (Northern dialect.) See *Kangal*.
- Käggaräk, *s.*—The name of the native dance among the southern men.
- Kainbil—(K.G.S.) The dead.
- Kakäm, *s.*—The rump; as Kakam Kotye, bone-rumped. A term of reproach.
- Kakur, *s.*—(K.G.S.) The east.
- Kalbyn, *v.*—Pres. part., Kalbynän; past tense, Kalbynägga; to exercise some charm or enchantment, so as to still the wind if necessary: or to raise wind; to procure rain in order to annoy an enemy. To a people living so shelterless and unprotected as the aborigines of Australia, nothing is more annoying than bad weather.
- ✓ Kaldar, *s.*—The green Iguana.
- Kalga, *s.*—A crook. A stick with a crook at each end, used for pulling down the Mängyt, or Banksia flowers. Mängyt Bärangmidi, the instrument or agent for procuring the Mängyt.
- Kalga, *s.*—Eurostopodus. The goat-sucker.
- Kalgonak, *s.*—(K.G.S.) A species of frog.
- Kalgong—Satin-bird.
- Kalgyt, *s.*—The Xanthorea flower-stem; or any other stick fitted for building huts with.
- Kali, *s.*—Podiceps cristatus. Grebe. Crested Grebe.
- Kaling, *v.* Pres. part., Kalingwin; past tense, Kalingäga. To sweep the earth with boughs.
- Kaljirgang, *s.*—Tan. A sea-swallow.
- ✓ Kalkädä, *s.*—(Mugil) The mullet-fish. Great heaps of this and the herring-fish were thrown up dead in the summer of 1841, in one day, in the river at Guildford. The cause was not known, but it

was attributed to some volcanic action along the bed of the river, or eruption of mephitic gas.

**Kalla, s.**—Fire; a fire; (figuratively) an individual's district; a property in land; temporary resting place. *Wingi Kalla*, meaning where are you staying just now?

**Kallabidy, s.**—Charcoal embers; dead coals.

**Kallabudjor, s.**—Property in land.

**Kalla-inak, s.**—Embers; cinders.

**Kalläk, a.**—Hot; burning; fiery.

**Kallama, a.**—(Derivative evidently from *Kalla*, fire.) Bright yellow.

**Kallamatta, s.**—(Compound of *Kalla*, fire; and *Matta*, a leg.) Fire-stick; firebrand.

**Kalläng, a.**—Warm, applied to water; *Gabby Kalläng*, water standing in the whole of a rock, and therefore warm at any season under an Australian sun; water at the edges of lakes in the summer season. It is a very remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that a people should be found now to exist, without any means of heating water, or cooking liquid food; or, in short, without any culinary utensil or device of any sort. Their only mode of cooking was to put the food into the fire, or roast it in the embers or hot ashes; small fish or frogs being sometimes first wrapped in a piece of paper-tree bark. Such was their state when we came among them. They are now extremely fond of soup and tea.

**Kallängkalläyg, a.**—Burning hot; from *Kalla*, fire, and *Ang*, of.

**Kallang, v.**—Pres, part., *Kallangwin*; past tense, *Kallangägga*. To collect sticks for a fire.

**Kallar, a.**—Deadly; mortal.

**Kallaräk, a.**—Hot; warm.

**Kallardtan, v.**—To wound mortally.

**Kallili, s.**—*Formica maxima*. The lion-ant, nearly an inch and a half long, having very sharp mandibles, and giving a formidable sting, which produces very acute pain.

**Kallip, a.**—Denoting a knowledge of localities; familiar acquaintance with a range of country, or with individuals. also used to express property in land; as *Ngan-na Kallip*, my land.

**Kal-ya, s.**—*Chorizema cordifolia*. A plant.

**Kal-yägäl, ad.**—Always; ever; continually.

**Kämäk, s.**—A small kind of *Kuruba*, found in the *York* district.

**Kambar, s.**—Incisores, or cutting-teeth of the large kangaroo; one of these is sometimes inserted into the end of the *Miro*, or spear-throwing board, for the purpose of scraping anything with, as the points of the spears, &c.

**Kambart**—A niece. See *Gambart*.

**Kämmajär, a.**—Green.

**Kanangur, a.**—(K.G.S.) Adorned; shining.

**Kanba a.**—The wing of a bird; gill of a fish.

Kanbärä, *s.*—Scolopendra, a centipede. Although numerous they are not dreaded. I have not heard of any person suffering from their bite.

Kanbigur, *s.*—(K.G.S.) The eyelash.

Kandi, *v.*—To creep; to sidle along; to steal on game.

Kandal-yäng, *a.*—Heavy.

Kändang, *v.*—Pres. part., Kändangwin; past tense, Kandang-ägga. To vomit; to spew.

Kängäl—The east; or, more properly, the spot of sun-rising, as it varies throughout the year.

Kangarong-a, *s.*—(Used on the Murray and Serpentine rivers, south of Perth.) Female kangaroo. Probably the proper sound is Yangorgnanga, from Yangor, a Kangaroo, and Ngangan, mothers Mother of kangaroo.

Kange, *a.*—(K.G.S.) Straight.

Kang-innak, *s.*—Halcyon sanctus. Species of kingfisher. This bird has been seen in the interior, in districts where neither lakes nor rivers were found.

Kangun, *s.*—Uncle; father-in-law.

Kangur, *s.*—(K.G.S.) A species of fly; also a native dance.

Kännah, *in.*—Is it so? Eh? Verily? Do you understand? An interrogative particle, used at the end of a sentence requiring assent or reply to a remark. The only mode of asking a question is to affirm or assume a fact, then add Kannah? Is it so? *or* not? from Ka, *or*.

Kännahjil, *in.*—A more intensitive form of expression than the preceding, indicating, Is it true? Do you really speak the truth?

Kännamit, *s.*—Hirundo. The swallow. Very like the English house-swallow. It builds in hollow trees, or sometimes now under the eaves of houses

Känning—The south.

Kapbur, *s.*—Jacksonia Sternbergiana. One of the dullest and most melancholy foliaged trees in Australia. It has an unpleasant smell in burning, from which it is frequently called stinkwood, as in Africa also. Horses, sheep, and goats eat the leaves with avidity.

Kara, *s.*—A spider. Some kinds spin a very strong silk-like thread, which offers a sensible resistance as you pass through the bush.

Karak, *s.*—Calyptorhynchus fulgidus. The red-tailed black cockatoo. The males have their tails barred, the females spotted, with red.

Karal-ya, *s.*—A fish colonially called the cobbler. The natives spear them in the shallow salt water.

Karamb, *ad.*—Formerly; any time past.

Karbärä, *s.*—Fern.

Karda, *s.*—Part; portion; generally half. (South word.) A very large species of lizard.

Kardaborn, *v.*—To cut right through; from Karda, and Born, to cut.

Kardagor, *prep.*—Between ; amongst.

Kardagut, *s.*—(K.G.S.) A species of ant.

Kärdang, *s.*—Younger brother ; third son ; also third finger.

Kardar, *s.*—A large black lizard.

Kardara, *s.*—Long-tailed tree Iguana.

Kardatakkān, *v.*—Compounded of Karda, part ; and Takkan to break.  
To break in two ; to break off ; to break in pieces.

Kardidi, *a.*—Thin ; small.

Kardijit, *s.*—A brother ; neither the eldest nor the youngest. Derived, most likely, from Karda, the half, and therefore the middle ; and Ijow, to put. The second son, also the middle finger.

Kardil, *s.*—One of the trees from the wood of which the shields are made.

Kardo, *s.*—A married or betrothed person, whether male or female ; husband or wife.

✓ Kardobarrang, *v.*—(Compounded of Kardo, a wife ; and Barrang, to take.) To marry ; to take a wife. The law with regard to marriage is, that a man can never have as his wife a woman of the same family name as himself, as a Ballärok a Ballärok, or a Dtondaräp. a Dtondaräp. A man's wives consist either of the females who have been betrothed to him from their birth ; those whom he has inherited from a deceased brother, or those whom he has run away with ; but the rule as regards the family in each case remains the same.

✓ Karduk, *s.*—(K.G.S.) A species of fish.

Kardura, *s.*—Two ; a pair.

Kargyl-ya, *a.*—Clean.

Kargyl-yärän, *v.*—Pres. part., Kargyl-yäränin ; past tense, Kargyl-yäränaga. To clean.

Kargyn, *s.*—Ieracidea Berigora. Lizard-eating hawk.

Karing, *s.*—The south-west wind ; generally bringing fine weather in that locality.

Karjät, *v.*—Pres. part., Karjatin ; past tense, Karjätägga. To cut.

Karnayul, *aff. part.*—(Upper Swan dialect.) It is true ; it is a fact.

Kärnbarrangin, *part.*—Belching ; eructating.

Karne, *a.*—(K.G.S.) Weak ; foolish.

Karra, *s.*—Conduct ; manner ; behaviour.

Karrakaraa, or Karrawa—An exclamation of approbation. That is it ; that will do, &c.

Karradjul, *a.*—Troublesome ; tiresome. (From Karra, behaviour, and Djul, bad.)

Karragwabba, *a.*—Civil ; well-behaved.

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- ✓ Karh-rh, *s.*—A tuberos root, like several small potatoes. It belongs to the Orchis tribe.
- ✓ Karri, *s.*—A crab,



Karrin, *a.*—Blunt-edged.

Karyma, *s.*—A scorpion. (Northern dialect.)

Katta, *s.*—Head; hill; top of anything.

Katta Katta Käbbin, *v.*—To hesitate.

Kattamordo, *s.*—(Upper Swan dialect.) The mountains; the high head. The name given to the Darling range of hills, which runs nearly north and south for almost three hundred miles. Their base is granite, having boulders of ironstone and breccia superimposed, and being in some places intersected by basalt. The other principal ranges are the Stirling range, comprising the high hills of Tulbrunup and Kykunerup, the highest yet known in the colony; and also Moresby's flat-topped range, which is supposed to be of the red sandstone of the coal formation, and promises to be a valuable district when examined.

Kattangirang, *s.*—A small species of lizard.

Katte, *v.*—(North dialect.) To carry; to fetch.

Kattidj, *v.*—Pres. part., Kattidjin; past tense, Kattidjaga; to know; to understand; to hear. This word seems to be compounded of Katta, the head; and Ijow, to put.

Kattidjballar, *v.*—To conceal information. Literally, to know secretly.

Kattidjmurdoinän, *v.*—To mind; to fix your attention upon.

Kattik—(K.G.S.) Night.

Kattin—(K.G.S.) A few.

Kattyl, *v.*—To delay.

Kiddal, *s.*—A species of cricket insect. Grilla.

Ki-ilgur, *s.*—(K.G.S.) A small species of hawk.

Ki-in—(K.G.S.) The dead.

Kijjibrun, *s.*—A water-fowl; a species of Coot.

Kilkilläng—As Nalgo Kilkillang; setting the teeth on edge.

Killal, *s.*—Formica maxima; lion-ant.

Killin, *s.*—The pudenda.

Kilung, *s.*—(K.G.S.) The fresh-water tortoise.

K-nude, *s.*—A species of casuarina.

Kobbäläk, *s.*—Pregnancy.

Kobbälo, *s.*—Stomach; belly.

Kobbalobakkan-yugow, *v.*—To want. (See 'Gurdu) To hunger for a thing.

Kobbälo-bu-yirgädäk, *s.*—A sorcerer. Boylya Gadäk. Compounded of Kobbalo, stomach; Buyi, a stone; and Gadak, possessing. Seemingly answering to our stony or hard-hearted person.

Kobart, *s.*—A species of spear-wood found in the swamps.

Kobat Kobatänän, *v.*—To decoy. Compounded of Kue, the sound they utter when calling at a distance to each other; and Bado, to go.

Kogang, *ad.*—In ambush, as watching for game.

- Kogǎng-oginnow**, *v.*—To lie in ambush.
- Kogyn**, *s.*—Any edible bulb.
- Kokadǎng**, *s.*—Or Wal-yu-my. *Jacksonia prostrata*. A shrub much frequented by Bandicots and Wallobys.
- Kokal-yǎng**, *s.*—(North-east word.) Feathers; or a tuft of feathers worn as an ornament.
- Kokǎnwin**, *a.*—Festering.
- Kokardar**, *a.*—(K.G.S.) High; lofty.
- Kokoro**, *s.*—A small fish with very large eyes.
- Kolbang**, *v.*—Pres. part., *Kolbangwin*; past tense, *Kolbang-ǎga*; to move; to proceed; to go forward.
- Kolbardo**, *v.*—To depart; to go. Compounded of *Kolo* (which see) and *Bardo*, to go.
- Kolbogo**, *s.*—*Mesembryanthemum equilateralis*; the Hottentot fig-plant. The inner part of the fruit is eaten by the natives. It has a salt sweetish taste.
- Kolbogo-mǎngara**, *s.*—Compound of *Kolbogo*, the Hottentot fig, and *Mǎngara*, hair. The leaves of the Hottentot fig-plant. In the early days of the settlement, when garden vegetables were scarce, these were split up, and dressed like French beans by some, and used at the table.
- Kole**, *s.*—A name. Names are conferred upon the children which have reference to some remarkable incident occurring at the time of the birth, or which are descriptive of some particular locality, or commemorative of some event, or sight, or sound, and are intended to be indicative rather of the feelings or actions of the parent, than prophetic of the future character of the child. These names are readily exchanged with other individuals as a mark of friendship, and frequently become so entirely superseded by the adopted appellation, that the original name is scarcely remembered, and the meaning of it is often entirely forgotten.
- Kolil**, *s.*—*Melaleuca*. Colonially, tea-tree, or paper-bark tree. The first of these names is derived from its resemblance to a tree in the other Australian colonies, from the leaves of which an infusion something like tea is prepared. It takes its name paper-bark from the extreme thinness of its numberless coatings, similar to the bark of the birch-tree, of a delicate light-brown colour. The natives strip the bark off in large masses, to cover their temporary huts. It is used for the same purpose by travellers in the bush, in default of tents; and by many it is preferred to the leaves of the grass-tree, for a bush-couch, when drained of its moisture, and well dried before the fire. The wood of this tree is hard and elastic. It might make good shafts and felloes for wheels. A piece of the bark placed in the hollow scooped in the ground is used by the natives to hold water. Also a piece folded into the shape of a cup is used for drinking. It is also used for wrapping up frogs or fish, to stew them in the embers.
- Kolin**, *v.*—To deceive. See *Gulin*.
- Kolo**, *v.*—Denoting motion in general. Used by the tribes in the east of Perth instead of *Bardo*—as *Watto bart*, or *Watto kolo*, be off,

go away with you ; Winji badin, or Winji kolin, where are you going ?

- ✓ Kolo, *s.*—A flea ; a louse. It is doubtful whether fleas are indigenous. The natives say not, and they have no distinct name for them. Lice abound ; Kolo is the name for them. The natives pick them out and eat them.
- Kol-yuräng, *v.*—Prés. part., Kolyurängwin ; past tense, Kolyuräng-äga. To beat anything to powder ; to pound ; to melt.
- Kombuil, *s.*—One of the trees from which the native shields are made. The other is the Kirdil. See *Wunda*.
- Komma, *s.*—*Patersonia occidentalis* (a plant).
- Kolo, *s.*—The excrement.
- ✓ Kona, *s.*—The anus. The natives to the east of the hills are said to be much addicted to an unnatural vice, whilst those to the west speak of it in terms of horror and detestation.
- ✓ Konak, *ad.*—A species of crawfish.
- Konakmarh-ra, *s.*—Scorpion.
- Konang, *v.*—Prés. part., Konangwin ; past tense, Konang-äga. To void the excrement.
- Konang, *s.*—Bowels.
- Kopil, *s.*—Sleep.
- Kopin, *ad.*—Secretly—as Kopinijow, to hide ; to place secretly.
- Kopotjän, *v.*—To make the same noise as the Gaddara, or steamer-duck.
- ✓ Koragong, or Wurdo, *s.*—A species of fungus growing on the ground, of a sweetish taste, red-coloured, and very juicy.
- Korbuil, *a.*—(Upper Swan dialect.) Fat ; in good condition—as applied to animals ; the opposite of Wiribal.
- Korel, *s.*—Shells in general ; sea-shells.
- Koroylbardang, *s.*—The tall green-flowered *Anigozanthus*.
- Kortda, *ad.*—Apart ; separately. Walläkwalläk.
- Kotajumeno, *s.*—The name given in the Murray River district to the Naganok family.
- Kot-ye, *s.*—A bone.
- Kot-yedäk, *a.*—Bony.
- Kot-yelara, *a.*—Thin ; bony.
- Kot-yenin-gara, *s.*—*Chryso-roë nitens*, a shrub bearing a large brilliant dark-orange flower.
- Kowänyäng, *v.*—Prés. part., Kowänyäng ; past tense, Kowänyäng. To swim. See *Bilyi*.
- Kowar, *s.*—*Trichoglossus*, screaming-parrot.
- Kowat, *s.*—A young sister.
- Koweda, or Kower, *s.*—*Viminaria denudata* ; the broom-tree.
- ✓ Kow-win, *s.*—Water.
- Kudjidi, *s.*—*Leptospermum augustifolia* ; the sweet-scented *leptospermum*. A slender, graceful shrub.

- ✓ Kubit, *s.*—(Used to the south of Perth, on the Murray and Serpentine rivers.) The male kangaroo.
- ✓ Kubert, *s.*—A species of tea-tree, of which spears are made. Found in swamps.
- Kukubert, *s.*—*Ægotheles albogularis*; the small black goat-sucker. The natives believe that the kangaroos were at one time blind and without the sense of smell, so that they might be readily approached and killed; but that they have had the faculties of seeing and of smelling imparted or restored to them by this bird, which is also supposed to have the power of afflicting human beings with sore eyes.
- ✓ Kulbul, kulbuldtan, *v.*—To cough. The whooping-cough was at one time introduced among them by the arrival of a regiment. They attributed the illness to the blasts of the bugler.
- Kulgi, *s.*—The hip.
- ✓ Kulinda, *s.*—The young of the Kardara, or long-tailed tree Iguana.
- ✓ Kuljak, *s.*—The black swan. The family ancestors of the Ballaroks are reputed to be these birds changed into men.
- Kul-yir, *s.*—(K.G.S.) Mist; fog.
- ✓ Kumal, *s.*—*Phalangista vulpina*; large grey opossum. This animal forms a great resource for food to the natives, who climb the tallest trees in search of them, and take them from the hollow branches.
- Kumbärdäng, *s.*—Night.
- ✓ Kumbul—(K.G.S.) A species of flat fish.
- ✓ Kunart, or Kwonnät, *s.*—A species of acacia abundant on the banks of estuaries, and in districts having salt lakes. It produces a great quantity of gum in the summer months. From the seeds of this tree the natives to the south obtain, by pounding them, a flour, which they make into dampers, or unleavened bread.
- ✓ Kundagur, *s.*—A species of *Zamia* found near the coast.
- Kundäm, *s.*—A dream.
- Kundam-ngwundow—To dream.
- Kundarnangur—(K.G.S.) To thunder; to rend the clouds.
- Kundart—(K.G.S.) A cloud.
- ✓ Kudi, *s.*—A species of marsupial rat. Colonially, Bandicoot. It is something like a guinea-pig, and is very good for eating.
- Kundu, *s.*—The chest.
- Kundu, *s.*—The coagulated blood exuded from a wound.
- Kundyl, *s.*—Young grass springing after the country has been burned; anything very young still growing; tender; the soft inside of anything, as the crumb of bread; the interior of the *zamia* plant; the seed of any plant.
- ✓ Kungar, *s.*—(K.G.S.) Perspiration.
- Kun-go, *s.*—A path; a beaten track.
- Kunng-gur, *s.*—A young woman who has attained the period of puberty, which is at a very early age.

- Kun-yi, *s.*—The fillet or band of opossum fur worn round the head.
- Kup—(K.G.S.) Charcoal.
- Kurabug—(K.G.S.) A species of fly.
- Kurbon, *s.*—Frost. Though slight, it is sufficient to injure the young potatoes in the months of May and June, if not attended to before the sun shines upon them.
- Kuredjigo, *s.*—A root eaten by the natives.
- Kurg-in-yugow, *v.*—To shiver with cold or fear.
- Kurni—(K.G.S.) A species of frog.
- Kurrang, *s.*—The grub of the Menna; *Acacia Greyana*.
- Kurren—(K.G.S.) A species of shrub to which medical properties are attributed by the natives of King George's Sound. It is a sensitive plant, and when dying assumes an unnatural pale yellow colour, and emits a smell like most powerful garlic; in this state the natives use it in cases of headache, waving it under the nose of the patient.
- Kurrolo, *s.*—*Kennedia Hardenbergia*; purple *Kennedia* creeper.
- Kurrut—(K.G.S.) A species of ant.
- Kuruba, *s.*—The fruit of a creeper eaten by the natives. It is of a long slender, ovate shape, and when roasted in the fire is of a pleasant slight lemon-peel flavour. It is one of the very few things which can be considered as approaching to an indigenous fruit.
- Kwa—Yes.
- Kwakar—(K.G.S.) A small species of kangaroo.
- Kwalak—(K.G.S.) A species of ant.
- Kwela, *s.*—A species of *casuarina*.
- Kwinin—(K.G.S.) The nut of a species of *zamia*.
- Kwoggyn, *s.*—Soul; spirit.
- Kwonda, *s.*—A very deadly species of snake. See *Kabarda*.
- Kwonnat, *s.*—A species of *acacia*. See *Kunärt*.
- Kwoy-alang, *s.*—Soul; spirit.
- Kwyt-yat—*Melaleuca hamata*; having leaves like those of a pine or fir tree, only hooked at the end; found always in wet or damp soils.
- Ky-a, *s.*—(Northern dialect.) An emu.
- Ky-a—(Eastern dialect.) Yes. Ky at King George's Sound.
- Ky-a-ky-a, *in.*—An exclamation of surprise or delight; sometimes of gratitude.
- Ky.alamäk—Look there, in that direction (for a thing).
- Ky-an—(North-eastern dialect.) Nothing.
- Ky-ärgung, *s.*—A small piece of snake.
- Ky-bra, *s.*—The name given to a ship, reason not known.
- Ky-li, *s.*—A flat curved throwing weapon, made plain on one side, and slightly convex on the other, with one end rather longer from the

bend or curve than the other. It is held by the longer handle, and on stiff soils is thrown so as to strike the ground with one end, about ten or twelve yards from the thrower, whence it rebounds into the air with a rapid rotary motion, and after having performed a long circumgyration, frequently in two circles, or like the figure 8, it returns nearly to the spot whence it was thrown. It seems to be as much a weapon for treachery as of direct attack. When the eye is diverted by its motions, the opportunity is taken to strike with the spear. They are much valued by the natives, and not readily parted with. This weapon offers a faint clue by which the origin of the people might possibly be traced. The use of curved or angular weapons, is said to have been known to several nations of remote antiquity. The possession of such an implement by the Australian savage, would go to prove an early communication with some more civilised people, or the enjoyment of a much higher degree of knowledge among themselves, before they relapsed into their present state of utter barbarism. The same may be said of the Miro, or throwing-board for the spear. It is sometimes used also to throw at birds.

Kyn, *a.*—(Northern dialect.) One.

Kynkar—(K.G.S.) A father.

Kyn-ya, *s.*—Soul ; spirit.

Kypbi, *s.*—Water. This is most probably the true word, of which Gabbi is our corrupt pronunciation. At King George's Sound, where the language is for the most part that of Perth reduced to monosyllables, Kyp, is water ; as Kat is the head, instead of Katta, and Kal is fire, instead of Kalla.

#### M

Ma-ap, *s.*—The spleen.

Mabo, *s.*—The skin of men and animals ; the bark of trees.

Madāp, *s.*—Fungus of the white gum tree, used for tinder.

Madja, *s.*—*Hæmadorum paniculatum*, an edible root.

Mādji, *s.*—Rope ; string.

Madjinda, *s.*—The carpet snake ; very venomous.

Madjit, *s.*—A species of shark.

Madjit-til, *s.*—(K.G.S.) The magic stone of the shark. These are pieces of crystal supposed to possess supernatural powers ; some of them are much more celebrated than others. None but the native sorcerers will touch them.

Madto, *s.*—The green-backed crane.

Madun, *s.*—The small squirrel-like opossum.

Maggo—(Vasse.) Naked.

Mäggoro, *s.*—The winter of Western Australia, including the months of June and July. It follows Burnoru, and is followed by Jilba. At this period of the year cobbler-fish abound, and the mullet become blind, occasioned, it is supposed, by the superabundant mixture of the fresh water with the salt water in the estuaries. These fish are then said to be Melbämbalagadak—Mel, an eye ; Bämbala, a film or cataract ; and Gadak, possessing.

- ✓ *Mäggorong, s.* The name given to a pig.
- Mahr-rok, s.*—Yesterday.
- ✓ *Majeräk, s.*—The small Hottentot fig. (Mountain dialect.) The fruit is eaten by the natives.
- ✓ *Mala*—A species of mouse.
- Malaj, v.*—Pres. part., *Malajin* ; past tense, *Malajägä* ; to grow.
- Malaga, s.*—Ironstone. This rock is said to possess a large quantity of magnetic iron ore. The strata of the Darling hills consist very greatly of it, overlying the granite ; and its appearance would lead anyone to conclude that little or no nourishment was to be derived from the soil in which it abounded ; yet it bears some of the finest timber in the settlement, colonially called the mahogany trees. Much of this stone is also supposed to contain a large proportion of iron of a very pure quality. Some experimental trials which have been made on a small scale to extract the metal have been attended by the most satisfactory results.
- Malga, s.*—A species of spear-wood found in the hills.
- Mälgär, s.*—Thunder.
- Mälgärak*—(K.G.S.) To cure an enchantment.
- Maliji, s.*—A shadow.
- Mallaluk, a.*—Unsuccessful in killing game.
- Mallat, s.*—A species of eucalyptus found only eastward of the hills.
- Mallo, s.*—Shade. To the north the word is applied to Europeans.
- ✓ *Mällowaur, s.*—*Acanthosaurus gibbosus* (Preiss). The horned thorny lizard. A very singular animal, found in the York district. It is marked something like a tiger, with dark bands on a tawny ground. The colours are particularly brilliant when the creature is in good health, though it seems to possess a chameleon power of altering the shade of these colours, according to the light it is in. In appearance it is one of the most formidable, though, in reality, one of the most harmless and innocent of animals. The head, back, and tail are covered with regularly arranged small protuberances, each surmounted with a horn or spike ; yet it may be handled with the most perfect impunity, nor does it seem to have any means of attack or defence. Its eyes, though bright, are peculiarly diminutive, its mouth small, and its motions very awkward. It is colonially called the devil, from its peculiar appearance when placed erect on its hind legs.
- Mäl-yar, s.*—The ignited portion of a piece of burning wood.
- Mal-ya, s.*—The brain.
- Mal-yangwin, part.*—(Northern dialect.) Singing.
- Mal-yaräk, s.*—Mid-day.
- Mal-yi, s.*—A swan. There is no other sort than the black swan in the colony.
- Malyn, a.*—In the habit of ; accustomed to.
- Mammäl, s.*—A son. The sons soon emancipate themselves from the control of the father, and at a very early age beat their mother

if she displeases them; but no mother ever corrects a child by beating.

Mammilyar—(K.G.S.) Dew.

Mammän, *s.*—A father.

✓ Mammango, *s.*—The white of an egg.

Mammärp, *s.*—A man. The derivation of this word seems to be from Mamman, a father, and Abbin, to become. The men are rather active and sinewy, than strong and muscular. They are well formed, broad in the chest, though generally slender in the limbs. Some very tall men are found among them, but the average height is rather below than above the European standard.

Mammart—(K.G.S.) The sea.

✓ Manar—(K.G.S.) A species of iguana.

Manbibi, *s.*—The small Hottentot fig.

Mända, *ad.*—Amongst; between; speaking of a division among individuals—as Manda-yong-owin, giving anything to be shared between several persons.

Mandarda, *s.*—A mouse. There are several indigenous species.

Mändig-ära, *s.*—A girl not arrived at years of maturity; a woman who has had no children.

Mandjar, *s.*—A sort of fair which takes place among the aborigines, where the inhabitants of different districts meet to barter with each other the products of their respective countries. Thus, if the people from the North and the Murray River and Perth were to meet together on one of those occasions, the following articles might be exchanged among them; but it is rather an interchange of presents, than a sale for an equivalent.

THE NORTH MEN WOULD OFFER.	THE MURRAY MEN WOULD OFFER.	THE PERTH MEN WOULD OFFER.
Kyli.	Nulbärn.	Krdjo.
Wunda.	Burdun.	Boka.
Dowak.	Dtabba.	Kun-yi.
Wirba.	Durdadyer.	Wundu.
Miro.	Kokäl-yäng.	Bu-yi.
Gidji.	Wilgi.	Bururo.
Borryl.	Ngower.	Dardak.
D-yuna.	Niggara.	

Mandjallä, *a.*—Idle; inactive; lazy; tired.

Mandju, *s.*—Decayed roots; seasoned wood. Applied also to flesh or bodies of animals when dried up by the sun, or burned when roasting at the fire.

Mando, *s.*—Pubes.

Mando, *s.*—A wooded spot; a place full of trees; a thicket.

Mandu, *s.*—Batta mandu, sunbeams.

Mandubin, *a.*—Browning; turning brown—as meat roasting.

Man-ga, *s.*—A nest. Robbing birds' nests is a favourite occupation in the proper season of the year.



Man-gar, *s.*—Barb of a spear made of a piece of scraped wood tied on with sinew, and cemented with prepared resin of the grass tree.

Män-gära, *s.*—Hair. Katta mängara, hair of the head. The hair is mostly straight and smooth, but sometimes curling naturally and gracefully around the head and on the neck of the young men. It is generally bound back from the eyes, or tied into a tuft on the top, by a fillet formed of string made of fur. The most frequent colour is black, but different shades are not uncommon, and very light-coloured is sometimes seen. The men only have long hair; the women's is short, and not so much attended to as that of the men.

Mang-art, *s.*—Raspberry-jam wattle—so called from the fragrant odour of the wood. It is not found to the west of the hills.

Män-gat, *s.*—Aunt; mother-in-law.

Man-gyt, *s.*—The large yellow cone-shaped flower of the Banksia, containing a quantity of honey, which the natives are fond of sucking. Hence the tree has obtained the name of the honeysuckle tree. One flower contains at the proper season more than a table-spoonful of honey. Birds, ants, and flies consume it.

Man-gyt-dju, *s.*—The hairy petals of the Män-gyt.

Mänjang, *a.*—Harmless.

Mänjiral, *a.*—Fat.

Mannangur—(K.G.S.) To hang down; to be peudent.

Man-yana, *s.*—To-morrow. This word is used at King George's Sound, and has been heard also in use with one tribe living in the hills; but there is a doubt whether it is not an introduced word.

MAN-YI-NI, *s.*—The hair-seal.

NANYT, *s.*—Plectolophos; the white cockatoo with a lemon-coloured crest; the most easily tamed of any of the tribe. Where these birds are found, the traveller in the bush may generally rely upon finding water. This bird when taken young is easily tamed, and may be taught to speak.

Ma-ow, *a.*—Few; a small number.

Mar, *s.*—A cloud; wind.

Mar-arl, or Gedurnmälak—Milvus Isurus; the kite.

Mar-myart-myart, *a.*—Cloudy sky; overcast.

Märang, *s.*—One of the edible roots.

Maranganna, *s.*—Anser; the wood-duck. It roosts on trees.

Märda, *s.*—A nut; the York nut. It is very oily; and the natives pound it and smear themselves with it, when animal grease is not to be had.

Märda, *a.*—Bald; as Katta Märda, bald-headed.

Mardangwin, *a.*—Hunting by night or moonlight; literally, moon-lighting.

Mardo, *s.*—A species of rat or mouse eaten by the natives.

Märdyl, *s.*—The wrist.

Märdyn, *a.*—(Northern word.) Three.

- Marel, s.**—A spacious of unio, or fresh water muscle. Not eaten by the natives, because supposed by them to be poisonous. It has been eaten by settlers with impunity.
- Marga, s.**—The lower arm; from the elbow to the wrist; bough of a tree.
- Marh-jin-bang-ga, a.**—Five; literally, half the hands.
- Marh-jin-bang-ga-gudjir-gyn, a.**—Six; literally, half the hands and one.
- Marh-jin-bang-ga-gudjir-Gudjal, a.**—Seven.
- Marh-jin-belli-belli-Gudjir-jina-bāngga, a.**—Fifteen; literally, the hand on either side, and half the feet.
- Marh-ra, s.**—The hand. That of the women especially is small and well formed.
- Marah-ragur, s.**—The fingers.
- Marh-rang, s.**—A meddler; a meddling person.
- Marh-ra-ngangan, s.**—The thumb; literally, the mother of the hand.
- Marrallak, a.**—Unlucky in the chase.
- Marri**—(K.G.S.) Flesh; meat; also the bark of a species of eucalyptus.
- Marromarro, s.**—The peeled sticks, like curled ornamental candlelighters, worn on the head by the performers at the Yallor, or native dance.
- Maryn, s.**—Vegetable food. All plants, of which any part is eaten by the aborigines, come under this denomination.
- Maryn-dadja, s.**—Food of all sorts, animal and vegetable.
- Matta, s.**—Leg; shank; a family or species; the handle of anything. **Mattagyn**, of one and the same family; literally, of one leg, that is, of one stock.
- Mattaboka, s.**—Trousers. Compounded of **Matta**, a leg, and **Boka**, a covering or clothing.
- Mattawit**—(K.G.S.) A species of fish.
- Maul-Barrang-ijow, v.**—To pluck up; to pull out.
- Meda, s.**—Penis. *Membrum virile*.
- Medarāng, s.**—Mourning; but spoken only of a father bereaved of his child.
- Medi, s.**—Phalacrocorax; common shag.
- Mekil**—(K.G.S.) A species of iguana.
- Mekytch**—(K.G.S.) The forehead.
- Mel, s.**—The eye.
- Melak, s.**—A fish; colonially called salmon.
- Mele, s.**—A swan.
- Melok**—Local name of one of the great family denominations. See *Ballarok*.
- Melkanba, s.**—Eyelash.
- Melnalyāk, s.**—Eyelids.
- Menangal**—(K.G.S.) The local term for the spring season.

- Mendaläng, s.**—Acacia, new species, with small, white, oblique ovate-shaped leaves; grows always in very barren places. Pigeons are fond of the seeds.
- Mendyk, a.**—Ill; in pain; unwell. The natives suffer much from toothache and rheumatism, both of which ailments they endeavour to relieve by topical bleeding, scarifying the skin by a piece of quartz, or by a piece of broken glass bottle. They have recourse now to the white people for physic, and to have teeth drawn and blood taken from the arm.
- Menna, s.**—The gum of one species of acacia, which is sometimes prepared by being first pounded, then mixed with spittle, and made into a ball, and, finally, beaten into a flat cake, when it is kept by the natives as a provision against a time of want. It is considered good, and is found to be very nourishing.
- Merda, s.**—Penis. *Membrum virile.*
- Merdelang**—(K.G.S.) A species of fish.
- Merrak, ad.**—Right side up; in a right position. The opposite of *Müdjardo.*
- Merrik, a.**—A superstitious power of inflicting death by enchantment.
- Met, ad.**—Attentively; steadfastly.
- Metjaräk, s.**—*Mesembryanthemum equilaterale*: Hottentot fig. (Toodyay dialect.)
- Metjil, a.**—Exact; accurate.
- Metjo, s.**—The seed-vessel of the Gardan, red gum; the seed-cone of the *Banksia.*
- Metjo-nuba, s.**—The seed-vessel in the cone of the *Banksia.*
- Metjo-kun-dyle, s.**—The inner seed vessel of the *Banksia* cone. The seed itself.
- Meto, a.**—Blunt-headed; applied to spears.
- Mettagong, s.**—A species of fungus, emitting a phosphoric light; the name of an evil spirit, perhaps from the terror inspired by the gleaming of the phosphoric light in dark places.
- Miäk, s.**—The moon. See *Miga.* The moon is a male, and the sun a female, in the estimation of the Australian savage.
- Miamit, s.**—*Ptilotis ornata, Gould*; yellow-eared honey-sucker.
- Middi, s.**—Frequently in composition *Mid* or *Mit.*—The agent; the medium; the active principle of anything; always used as an affix to other words—as *Yungar bärrang middi*, a horse, or the people-carrying agent; *Mun-gyt bärrang middi*, the Mungyt-getting agent, or stick for hooking down the Mungyt, or *Banksia* cones; *Yungar ngannow middi*, the people-eating agent, or cannibal. The word thus applied is of frequent and most extensive use in the language.
- Miga, s.**—The moon. The natives give the following names to the

different phases of the moon, but the meaning of several of the terms has not been distinctly ascertained :—

*Moon Waxing :*

New moon, Werberang warri.  
First quarter, Marongorong.  
Half-moon, Bangal.  
Second quarter, Kabbul.  
Full moon, Gerradil Katti.

*Moon Waning :*

Bina Bardok.  
Three quarters, Burno Wandat.  
Half-moon, Jidik golang.  
Last quarter, Narrat.

Mikäng, *s.*—Moonlight.

Miki, *s.*—The moon.

Mila, *ad.*—Hereafter ; at some future period.

Milgar, *a.*—Fresh ; new—as Boka milgar, a new cloak.

Mil-yarm, *s.*—The stars.

Mil-yu, *s.*—Samphire. Abundant both on the sea-coast and on the salt plains in the interior.

Mimak, *s.*—The moon.

Mi-mäng-a, *s.*—A whale. Both sperm and black whales abound on the coast. Sometimes a dead whale is thrown on the shore, and affords luxurious living to the natives.

Mimbat, *s.*—The eyebrows.

Mimi, *s.*—The skins or layers of the Bohn root. They resemble the layers of an onion.

Mimidi, *s.*—Xanthorea ; the under-ground grass tree. Sheep and cattle eat the centre leaves. This species is not found eastward of the Darling range.

Mimmal, *s.*—A species of shag or diver.

Mindar, *s.*—Grass-tree leaves, of which those that are dry and withered, and fit for burning, are well suited to make a very good traveller's bed in the bush.

Min-dyt, *a.*—Sick ; in pain ; unwell. See *Mendyk*.

Ming-al, *s.*—A tear.

Ming-al-ya, *s.*—Tears.

Ming-art, *s.*—Eyelash.

Ming-o, *s.*—The chest.

Minam—(K.G.S.) Truly.

Minang—(K.G.S.) The south.

Mini, *s.*—An edible root ; a large species of Bohn.

Minidang, or Minijidang, *s.*—*Petroica Goodenovii* red-crowned robin.

Minjin, *s.*—See *Mallowaur*. Another name for the horned thorny lizard.

Minjining, *s.*—The eggs of lice. See Kolo.

Minning, *c.*—If; if I might.

Minob, *v.*—Pres. part., Minobin; past tense, Minobaga; to be jealous. It is singular that whilst the natives to the west of the hills are very jealous, those to the east are said to be rather the contrary, offering their women readily for a small consideration. There are but three children of a mixed race yet known to exist in the colony. These children are said to be not only treated with great affection by the mother, but also with particular care and attention by her husband, and to be regarded as objects of pride and satisfaction by the other natives.

Min-ya, *s.*—A smell; Minya-djul, a stink.

Min-yang, *s.*—(Murray River.) A tear.

Min-ya, *s.*—Dew. The dews of summer are frequent and very beneficial to vegetation. No injury is sustained by persons sleeping exposed to them.

Minyt, *s.*—The countenance. It is always expressive, and when not distorted by passion, is rather pleasing. The eyebrows of many project considerably, which makes the eyes appear sunk, and the forehead receding; but some faces are quite Asiatic.

Minyt-walläk-ijow, *v.*—To alter; to change; to put a new face on a thing. Compound of Minyt, the countenance; Walläk, in part, divided; and Ijow, to put.

Min-yudo, *a.*—Stale; mouldy.

Mirak, *s.*—Applied to a married woman when speaking of her to her brother; a married sister.

Miralgar, *s.*—Poising; balancing the spear in a quivering state preparatory to discharging it. The attitude of the native at this time is beautiful, the right arm upraised and drawn back, the chest expanded, the head erect, the eye active and gleaming.

Miran, *v.*—Pres. part., Miran; past tense, Miran. To poise or quiver a spear preparatory to throwing.

Mirang, *v.*—Pres. Part., Mirangwin; past tense, Mirangaga. To cry; to grieve; to lament.

Miro, *s.*—The throwing-board used by the natives to launch the spear. It is about two feet long, about four inches broad in the middle, and tapering off at each end. One end is armed with a piece of glass or quartz, set on with Kadjo, or grass-tree gum, which is used particularly for scraping and tapering the points of the spears. The other end has a small point or hook resting upon the flat side of the Miro, which is intended to enter a hole at the butt end of the spear, and so steady it in the act of throwing, and which forms also the actual fulcrum from which the spear is projected. This is a lever of considerable power, and could never have been invented by the natives in their present state of barbarism. It is a sort of inflexible sling, and is said to resemble the amentum of the ancients. See *Kylt*. Also the outskirts of a wood or hunting ground.

Mirow, *v.*—Pres. part., Mirowin; past tense, Miraga. To call; to cry out.

- Mo-än, a.**—Black ; dark-coloured.
- Mo-diar, s.**—The gum of the Mut-yal, or *Nuytsia floribunda*, colonially, cabbage tree. Very abundant.
- Modong, s.**—A large sort of *Melaleuca*. Colonially tea tree, or paper-bark tree. It grows on swampy plains.
- Mod-yart, s.**—A species of eucalyptus; colonially called cedar. It works more kindly than the mahogany, and is preferred for cabinet work, as being lighter. It is not abundant.
- Mogang, s.**—A stranger; any person or thing unknown in a place; a foreigner, and regarded by the aborigines, therefore, as an enemy.
- Mogin, a.**—Like; similar to. (Upper Swan dialect.)
- Mogo-in, a.**—Like; similar to.
- Mohäm, v.**—Pres. part., Mohamin; past tense, Moham. To bellow.
- Mokyn, a.**—(Upper Swan dialect.) Applied particularly to a wild dog. Durda Mokyn, a wild untamed dog.
- Molada, s.**—White ant. No timber except the mahogany should be suffered to rest at any length of time upon the ground, as they inevitably attack it. All deal timber seems particularly attractive to them. Growing trees, especially blue gum, and red gum, are frequently destroyed by them. They never come voluntarily into daylight, and their presence is detected by pipes of clay, with which they form their covered ways. Large limbs and branches of trees frequently fall suddenly from the effect of their ravages.
- Molar, s.**—Large pebbles; collection or mass of large gravel.
- Molorn, s.**—The loins.
- Molytch, s.**—White ant's nest, made of stiff clay. The natives pull out the young at one season, and eat them.
- Monak, a.**—Clear; fine; sunshiny weather.
- Mongarn—(K.G.S.)** A species of acacia.
- Mon-gor, s.**—Fat, grease.
- Mon-goräl, a.**—Fat, stout.
- Monno, s.**—A whirlwind.
- Monong, s.**—A pool of water.
- Mon-yo, s.**—A ceremonious meeting arranged for the purpose of conferring upon certain elderly females the character and office of Moyran, or grandmother. Upon these occasions presents are interchanged between the Moyran and the person conferring the distinction, who is usually some man of influence in the tribe. The parties having embraced, the Moyran offers to the man and his wives implements of war and ornaments. The man, on his part, makes her a suitable return, and the ceremony is concluded. But it is a proceeding which confers upon the woman privileges of importance to all parties. She can henceforth no more be carried off for a wife or female drudge, nor be made a victim of revéngé. Her influence is henceforth powerful with her tribe, either in stirring them up to war, or in allaying and reconciling quarrels. She is even permitted, if she think fit, when a dispute is anticipated, to mingle among the threatening combatants, and deprive their spears

- of their barbs. This is one of those customs which seem to point to a superior system of polity, beyond anything to be expected among a people so immersed as the aborigines now are in ignorance and barbarism.
- Mordāk, *a.*—Deep; steep, or high.
- Mordakākānan, *a. v.*—To drown.
- Mordakālap—To be drowned.
- Mordibāng, *a.*—Unable to do anything; whether from being tired, or any other cause of inability.
- Mordo, *s.*—A mountain. See *Kattamordo*.
- Morh-ragadāk, *s.*—To-morrow.
- Moro, *s.*—Tail; Os coccygis, the lowest of the spinal vertebrae.
- Morh-rogado, *s.*—To-morrow.
- Moroyt, *a.*—Stiff; hard—as hard clay.
- Morytch, *a.*—Absent.
- Morryl, *s.*—A species of eucalyptus with a rough bark. It splits well for shingles. Found to the eastward.
- Moyort, *s.*—A fish caught in fresh-water pools, by putting a quantity of brush-wood at one end of the pool, and pushing it out to the other, sweeping everything before it.
- Moyran, *s.*—Grandfather; grandmother; grandchild. See *Mon-yo* for this word, as applied to women.
- Munjardo, *a.*—Overturned; topsy-turvy.
- Munjero, *a.*—Looking on the ground carelessly.
- Mudurda, *s.*—A species of tea tree, or paper-bark tree.
- Mulgan—(K.G.S.) Cold.
- Mulli, *s.*—Gum found on the upper part of the *Xanthorea* flower-stem.
- Mulmul—(K.G.S.) In parts.
- Multchin, *a.*—Afraid.
- Multchong, *s.*—A coward; a rascal.
- Mulur, *s.*—A large lake. Fresh-water lakes are not numerous in the interior. A chain of them runs parallel to the coast for a long distance, a few miles back.
- Mul-ya, *s.*—The nose.
- Mul-yabin, *a.*—Offended; sulky.
- Mul-ya bunan, or punān, *s.*—The nostrils.
- Mul-ya mel, *s.*—The countenance; literally, nose and eyes.
- Mul-yak, *s.*—The first of anything; the commencement of an action; the head of a lake.
- Mul yarijow, *v.*—To sneeze.
- Mul-yaritch, *s.*—A sneeze; the act of sneezing.
- Mul-yat, *s.*—The small bone of the kangaroo's leg, worn by youths through the cartilage of the nose, as a mark of their having attained the years of puberty.

- Mul-ya-windu, *s.*—*Fulvia* ; the coot.
- Mul-yin—(K.G.S.) A swampy place.
- Mul-yit mul-yit, *a.*—Sweet ; palatable.
- Mun—Affix, signifying all together ; as Yogomun winjal ? where are all the women ?
- Munang, *v.*—To bear in the arms ; to carry.
- Mundak, *s.*—The bush ; the wild country ; the woods.
- Mundakäl—In the bush ; as Bal mundakäl watto, he is gone into the bush.
- Mundäng, or Mundämäng—(Vasse.) All ; the whole.
- Mundo, *s.*—*Squalus* ; the shark. The natives do not eat this fish. The extremity of the backbone.
- Munga, *s.*—The shoulder.
- Mung-urdur—(K.G.S.) The windpipe.
- Mun-ing, *s.*—Mustachios.
- Muninjingeräng, *s.*—The name of a star.
- Munong, *ad.*—Farther off ; at a greater distance.
- Murada, *a.*—Full ; satisfied.
- Muranna, *s.*—A very large species of lizard.
- Murantch—(K.G.S.) The ancle.
- Murdar—(K.G.S.) A species of fish.
- Murdo, *ad.*—In vain.
- Murdo, or Mordo, *s.*—A mountain. See *Kattamordo*. No mountains of any great elevation have yet been discovered. The highest is probably not much more than 3000 feet.
- Murdong, *s.*—A mountaineer.
- Murdongäl, *s.*—A mountaineer.
- Murdubalangur (K.G.S.) To be firm or immoveable.
- Murduin, *a.*—Strong ; powerful ; fixed ; immoveable ; hard.
- Murga, *s.*—A ring ; a circle of men formed round game intended to be taken ; a heap.
- Murgyl, *a.*—Abundant ; plentiful.
- Murh-ro, *s.*—Charcoal.
- Murh-ronabow, *v.*—To go into mourning. This is done by the men among the aborigines, by rubbing the face over with charcoal. The women streak their faces with pipe-clay on such occasions, and daub their foreheads with it. White rings are frequently made round the eyes also.
- Murringmuring—(K.G.S.) Green.
- Murit, *s.*—*Coturnix Australis* ; brown quail.
- Murit-ya, *s.*—*Hydromus leucogaster* ; a kind of water rat, rare and shy, but very fierce. It is destructive to young ducks, or water-fowl.
- Murna, *s.*—The sound or rustle of any living creature moving through the bush.



- Muroläng, *s.*—*Hemipodius varius*; painted quail.
- Murorong, *s.*—*Macropus*; rock kangaroo. Rare and shy.
- Murrijo, *v.*—Pres. part., Murrijobin; past tense, Murrijob. To move; to go; to walk.
- Murrjo, *s.*—Upper part of the back of the neck.
- Murden—(K.G.S.) Three.
- Murut, *s.*—A relation.
- Murutbärna, *a.*—Friendless; unrecognised. A term of reproach, compounded of Murut, a relative, and Bärna, a thing wanting an owner; as having no friends to protect his life or avenge his death.
- Muturong, *a.*—Fat; stout. A person with a large paunch is said to be Muturong.
- Mut-yal, *s.*—*Nuytsia floribunda*; colonially, cabbage-tree. The only loranthus or parasite that grows by itself. Another anomaly in this land of contradictions. It bears a splendid orange flower.
- Mu-yäng, *v.*—Pres. part., Mu-yang-an; past tense, MUYÄNG-ÄGGA. To copulate.
- Mu-yubarra, *a.*—Blue.
- My-a, *s.*—A house; the bark of the tea-tree, or paper-bark tree with which the natives cover their huts, which are in shape like a section of a bee-hive, about three feet high. They are formed of a framework of sticks stuck in the ground, and thatched with paper bark or grass-tree leaves, or small brushwood, or bark, or whatever is most easily found on the spot.
- Mya, *s.*—The voice.
- My-akowa, *s.*—An echo. Literally, voice come.
- My-ar, *s.*—A house; a place frequented; the haunt of an animal.
- My-ardäk, *s.*—Night.
- My-ari, *s.*—Foliage; the Myar, or haunt of birds and insects. The foliage of the trees does not give a thick shade, as the leaves of many stand edgewise to the branch, presenting only the edge, and not the broad face to the sun.
- My-art, *s.*—Darkness.
- My-atyl—(K.G.S.) To deceive; to flatter; to charm with the voice.
- Myerbäkkal, *s.*—Menses; monthly courses of women. During this period the native women live in a small hut apart, though near to their husbands and friends. They are obliged to remain in this state of Walläk ngwundowin, lying separate, during six or eight days.
- Myerri, *s.*—Liver.
- Myra-gyn, *s.*—The day before yesterday.
- Myur, *s.*—A nephew.

## N.

- Näbbow, *v.*—Pres. part., Nabbowin; past tense, Nabbäga. To rub on; to anoint. Wilgi näbbow, to rub on the red earth which, mixed with grease, serves for ornament, and for protection against sun and flies.

Naga, *dem. pron.*—This ; that.

Nagabel, *dem. pron.*—That very (thing).

Nagäl, *a.*—Friendly ; peaceable ; quiet ; amicable—as, Nagäl nginnowin, sitting together in a friendly manner.

Nagal-yäng, *s.*—A thief ; a robber. See *Ngagylyang*.

Naganok, *proper name*—One of the family divisions among the natives. They are Matta Gyn with the Gnotak. See *Ballarok*.

Nägga, *s.*—Cold. Used frequently adjectively.

Naggamän, *a.*—Cold.

Nagkan, *s.*—(K.G.S.) A small species of fish, from the use of which, in former times, the Naganok family are said to have obtained their name.

Nago, *v.*—To know. Principally used to the south of the Swan.

Nagoluk, *a.*—Acquainted with a person ; aware of any intelligence.

Näh, *in.*—Oh ! Ah !

Na-it—What—as, Naga nait, what is that ?

Na itjäk, *a.*—Wherefore ; for what reason ; why ; of, or for what.

Nalgo, *s.*—Teeth. Improperly used for to eat, Ngannow. A sharp edge, as the edge of a knife.

Nalja, *v.*—Pres. part., Nalja. To peep sideways at any object.

Naljak, *s.*—The outer corner of the eye.

Nalla, *s.*—The gum of the red gum-tree.

Nälläng, *s.*—The gum of the Xanthorea.

Nal-yira ? (K.G.S.) The afternoon.

Nambar—(K.G.S.) A barb.

Namman, *s.*—A sort of fruit growing on a low shrub like the Kamak.

Nammidi, *s.*—A fresh-water fish resembling a small minnow.

Nam-yango, *prop. name*—A name for the Dtondaräp family in the Vasse district.

Na'na, *s.*—Navel-string.

Nandäp, *s.*—Eucalyptus resinifera, red gum-tree Gardan. A useful timber for general purposes.

Nandat, *s.*—The east wind ; the land wind.

Nangär—(K.G.S.) To bite ; to tear ; to eat.

Nañ-gatta, *s.*—Moss.

Nangergun, *s.*—An edible root.

Nangär—The back or nape of the neck.

Nani, *s.*—(Upper Swan word.) The small quail.

Nanna, *s.*—Navel-string.

Nannäp, *v.*—Stop ; halt.

Nanning, *s.*—Strangers unconnected by blood or marriage : opposite to Noy-yang.

Nano, *s.*—Mud ; soft wet earth.

Nan-yar, *a.*—Benumbed ; stiffened.

Nappal, *s.*—Burned ground ; ground over which fire has passed. Over this ground the natives prefer walking ; it is free from all scrub and grass, their progress is, therefore, not obstructed, and the tracks of animals are readily discerned upon it.

Nappang wanja, *v.*—To cover up anything ; to leave a thing covered.

Nardarak, *s.*—A species of Eucalyptus, with a stem like clustered pillars. Found only eastward of the hills.

Nargal-ya, *s.*—The gum on the lower part of the stem of the Xanthorea flower.

Narna, *s.*—A caterpillar.

Narra, *s.*—The side.

Narraga, *a.*—Dry ; ripe—as seeds or corn.

Narragara, *s.*—The name of a star.

Narrang—Stamping with the foot.

Narriik, *s.*—(Vasse dialect.) Abundance ; plenty.

Narrija, *s.*—Foam ; froth ; spittle.

Narrija gwart, *v.*—To spit—Compounded of Naraija, spittle ; and Gwardo, or gwart, to throw or cast.

Narrik, *s.*—(From Narrow to burn.) Unburned ground, but ready for burning. Land of which the vegetation is abundant and dry, fit to be set on fire, which is done by the natives sometimes accidentally and sometimes on purpose, in order to drive out the animals that have found refuge, or may nestle there, as kangaroos, bandicoots, wallobys, snakes, &c., which they kill as the creatures attempt to escape, and make a meal of afterwards. In Upper Swan dialect, dry ; ripe.

Narrow, *v.*—Pres, part., Narrowin ; past tense, Narraga. To burn.

Natdjing, *s.*—The yolk of an egg.

Nelarak, *s.*—A species of Eucalyptus, of a pale yellow-coloured bark.

Netingar, *s.*—A term used by the natives to designate their ancestors or forefathers, of whom they do not appear to have any distinct tradition, except that they were very large men. Some suppose that they came over the sea, others suppose that they came from the interior, from the north and north-east. Their general belief is that the spirits of the dead go westward over the sea to the island of souls, which they connect with the home of their fathers. I have a strong belief that they are identical with the natives of Papua or New Guinea, having lately seen a young man from that country, who exactly resembles them in colour, shape, features, hair, and every external appearance. This lad had been carried away at a very early age, and had suffered so much as to have partly lost his recollection, and entirely forgot his native tongue, so that no conclusion could be formed from the identity of language.

N-hurdo, *s.*—Conduct ; behaviour.

Nidja, *ad.*—Here ; in this place.

Nidja, *p.*—This.

Nidjäk, *ad.*—Here ; in this place.

- Nidjalla**, *ad.*—Here ; in this place. (More emphatic than *Nidja*.)
- Nido**, *s.*—A mosquito. Very troublesome in summer in moist situations.
- Nidul-yorong**, *s.*—*Ægialitis nigrifrons*, *Gould* ; black-fronted plover.
- Niggara**, *s.*—The girdle of human hair worn round the waist.
- Nilge**, *s.*—The name of a dance among the natives to the north-east.
- Nimyt**, *s.*—The ribs.
- Ninat**, *s.*—Worms bred in sores.
- Nindi**, *s.*—Tail of an animal.
- Nindian**, *v.*—Pres. part., *Nindianin* ; past tense, *Nindianaga*. To kiss.
- Ninim**, *s.*—Large species of leech.
- Nin-ya nin-ya**, *p.*—These.
- Niran**, *v.*—Pres. part., *Niran* ; past tense, *Niran*. To plant ; to sow ; to put in the ground. They do not plant, but they put the *Byyu* in the ground to prepare it for eating.
- Nirimba**, *s.*—*Pelecanus* *Nov. Holl.* ; pelican. It is singular that these birds are seen frequently to come from the interior, across the *York* district.
- Nirran**, *v.*—To bark ; to growl as a dog.
- Nirrgo**, *s.*—A mosquito. Numerous in damp situations.
- Noba**, or **Nuba**, *s.*—Young of any creature. Plural, *Nobagarra*.
- Nodytch**, *s.*—The dead ; a deceased person. The aborigines have an extreme aversion to mentioning the name of any one after his decease ; and this word, *Nodytch*, the departed, is used among them when speaking of a person who is no more.
- Nogät** or **Nokät**, *v.*—(Word used in the *York* district.) To sleep.
- Nogo**, *s.*—A species of fungus.
- Nogolan**—(K.G.S.)—Accidentally ; unintentionally.
- Nogon-yäk**, *s.*—The name of one of the great native families. The *Didarok* and *Djikok* are *Matta gyn* with these people. See *Ballarok*.
- Nogoro**, *s.*—Heavy sleep—as, *Bidjar nogoro ngan-ya bäkkan*, heavy sleep bites, or oppresses me.
- Nogyt**, *s.*—The elbow.
- Nol-yang**, *s.*—*Gallinula*, *Nol-yang*. These birds are not much known in Western Australia, though common in New South Wales. In 1836, they made their appearance here suddenly in great numbers, to the surprise and alarm of the farmers, for they devoured all the green food in fields and gardens with the appetite of locusts ; and then they disappeared almost as unaccountably and suddenly as they had come, nor have they, with some few exceptions, been seen since. They are about the size of well-grown pullets, frequenting the low grounds near rivers, and, though not web-footed, swimming with great facility. Thousands were shot and consumed as food. The meat has something of a fishy flavour.
- Nona**, *s.*—A very deadly snake, cream-coloured, with dark spots.
- Nopyn**, *s.*—The young of animals.
- Norndukaun**—(K.G.S.) To fly from anyone or anything.

- Norno, *s.*—A very poisonous snake. See *Kabarda*.
- Nornt, *s.*—(K.G.S.) The feathers of small birds.
- Notăn, *s.*—An oyster (K.G.S. dialect.) Deep and extensive beds of oyster-shells are found on the flats in the Swan River, but no live oysters have been yet discovered in that vicinity. A few very small rock oysters are found in a part of Melville water, and some mud oysters in Gage's roads; but they are abundant at K. G's. Sound. Rock oysters are abundant on the Abrolhos group, and on the adjacent coast.
- Noto dtan, *v.*—To shut.
- Noyt, *s.*—The spirit; the soul—as, Noyt ngardāk, the spirit is below; intimating that an individual is dead. See also *Nodytch*.
- Noy-yāng, *s.*—Connections by blood or marriage; kinsfolk.
- Nubal, *pron. dual*—Ye two; parent and child; brothers and sisters.
- Nubal, *pron. dual*—Ye two; man and wife.
- Nujan, *v.*—To void the excrement.
- Nuji, *s.*—A large species of mouse eaten by the natives.
- Nula, *s.*—Sea-weed.
- Nulargo, *s.*—Graucalus; blue pigeon.
- Nulbārn, *s.*—A rope-like girdle of opossum's hair worn by the aborigines, partly by way of ornament, passed many times round the waist. But serves also for other useful purposes. In it are carried the Kadjo, or hammer, the Dowak, or throwing stick, and the Kyli. It is tightened or loosened like the belt of famine of the Africans according to the supply of food, and it answers for string occasionally, or for rag in the case of a cut or wound; and small articles, such as the teeth and barbs of spears, are frequently deposited in the folds of it.
- Nulu, *a.*—Narrow.
- Numbat, *s.*—An animal found in the York district of a brownish hue, with whitish stripes across the loins. This animal is not marsupial but the young are found at an early stage adhering to the teat of the mother, in the same unaccountable manner as in the pouch of the kangaroo.
- Numbrid, *s.*—The flower or blossom of the red gum-tree, from which the natives make a favourite beverage by soaking the flowers in water.
- Nund-yang, *a.*—(Upper Swan word.) Narrow; straight; tight.
- Nungurdul, *a.*—Stuck in; that which has penetrated, but not gone through.
- Nunika, *s.*—Myriophyllum; a water-plant.
- Nurdi—(K.G.S.) The south.
- Nurdu, *s.*—A fly. Flies are very abundant and annoying in summer. There is a small fly that bites or stings the eye very sharply when the eyelid almost instantaneously swells to a frightful size. The natives have a speedy cure for this ailment, which is rather unsightly than painful. As soon as they feel the sting, they scarify the arm, so as to draw some blood, which they drop into the eye as

they lie on their backs, and so let it remain for some time till it is thoroughly coagulated, when they draw it out, by which means the smart is assuaged and the swelling averted.

Nurduräng, *v.*—Pres. part., Nurduräng; past tense, Nurduräng. To snore.

Nurgo, *s.*—An egg; seeds.

Nurgobindi, *s.*—An empty egg-shell.

Nurgo-imba, *s.*—The shell of the egg. Compounded of Nurgo, an egg; and Imba, the husk or rind.

Nurruk—(K.G.S.) An Emu.

NOTE.—Y when separated from the preceding letter by a hyphen or a comma, is a consonant. See Preface. So N-yagga is sounded as Yagga, with the nasal sound of N before it.

N-yägga, *p.*—That.

N-yal, *ad.*—Here; present.

N-yäng-ow, *v.*—To look; to see; to behold.

N-yanni, *s.*—Rallus; the water-rail.

N-yardo, *s.*—Left arm.

N-yelingur, *a.*—(Vasse.) Stingy.

N-yetti, *s.*—Shavings; dust; sawdust; scraping. They adorn themselves with shavings of white wood in their dances.

N-yiddin, *a.*—Cold.

N-yido, *s.*—A species of fly. See *Nurdu*.

N-yinni, *p.*—Thou; you.

N-yinnow, *v.*—Pres. part., N-yinnowin; past tense, N-yinnäga. To sit; to remain in a place any time.

N-yin-ya, *ad.*—Here; in this place.

N-yoguläng, *v.*—To steep in water—as, Män-gyt, or Banksia flowers, in water, which the natives do to extract the honey, and then drink the infusion. They are extremely fond of it; and in the season their places of resort may be recognised by the small holes dug in the ground, and lined with the bark of the tea-tree, and which are surrounded with the drenched remains of the Man-gyt. They sit round this hole, each furnished with a small bunch of fine shavings, which they dip and suck until the beverage is finished.

Nytbi, *s.*—A nonentity; a nothing; a thing not known or understood.

N-yula, *s.*—A species of moss.

N-yumap, *a.*—Diminutive; little; small.

N-yumar, *s.*—A flesh-coloured fungus, growing chiefly on the Eucalyptus robusta; the mahogany tree.

N-yunaläk, *p.*—Thine.

N-yundu, or N-yundul, *in p.*—Will you? Do you? Did you? &c.

N-yuneruk—(K.G.S.) A species of duck.

N-yurang, *p.*—Ye.

N-yurang-äk, *p.*—Yours.

N-yurdang, *s.*—A rainbow. (Northern dialect.)

- Ngargal-ya, *s.*—The gum on the lower part of the stem of the Xanthorea flower.
- Ngarra—(Vasse) The back.
- Ngarrak-ngarrak, *a.*—From side to side. As Ngarräk ngarräk-badin, walking unsteadily.
- Ngarräl; *s.*—The ribs; the sides.
- Ngarrän, *v.*—Pres. part., Ngarränwin; past tense, Ngarränägga to stick half way, or in the interval; as in attempting to pass through a narrow space; a ramrod in a gun; a bone in the throat.
- Ngarrang, *v.*—Pres. part., Ngarränwin; past tense, Ngarrangägga, to be in motion.
- Ngarri—(K.G.S.) A species of salmon.
- Ngarrilgul—(K.G.S.) A species of king-fish.
- Ngattang, *v.*—Pres. part., Ngattangwin; past tense, Ngattangägga, to wound; to injure.
- Ngatti, *ad.*—More; go on; continue. As Ngatti ngatti, again and again.
- Nga-yang, *s.*—The elbow.
- Ngera—(Vasse) To lie.
- Ngikil, *s.*—(North-eastern dialect.) The groin.
- Ngilarak, *a.*—Blue.
- Ngilat, *a.*—Dark-yellow colour.
- Ngilgi, *s.*—The groin.
- Ngillel—(Vasse) We.
- Ngille-lung—(Vasse) Of us; our.
- Nginde, *p.*—Corruption of Ngando, who.
- Nginni, *p.*—Thou.
- Nginnow, *v.*—Pres. part., Nginnowin; past tense, Nginnäga, to sit; to remain in a place any time.
- Ngirgo, *s.*—(Northern dialect.) A small spring of water.
- Ngirjyn, *s.*—Cap or pan of the kangaroo's knee.
- Ngobar, *s.*—Open downs near the sea; sand-hills of the coast.
- Ngobern, *s.*—The eldest or first son; also the first or fore finger.
- Ngogät, *s.*—Contents of a bird's craw.
- Ngogoläk, *s.*—A bird's craw.
- Ngolak, *s.*—Calyptorhynchus. The white-tailed black cockatoo.
- Ngo-lang-a, *ad.*—After; behind.
- Ngomon, *a.*—(Southern dialect.) Large; big.
- Ngondo—(Vasse) An elder brother.
- Ngon-yang, *s.*—The honey or nectar of flowers; sugar. The flower of the Budjän (which see). It abounds in honey. Also a saccharine juice, which exudes plentifully from the red-gum tree in the warm season.
- Ngora, *s.*—Phalangista Cookii, ring-tailed opossum.

- Ngoriuk ? (Vasse) Much ; very.
- Ngo-ro, *s.*—The mucus of the nose.
- Ngota—(K.G.S.) A species of crow.
- Ngo-tak, *prop. name*—One of the great families into which the natives are divided. The Naganok are Matta gyn. See *Ballarok*.
- Ngow-dik, *s.*—Pearsonia, a plant.
- Ngow-er, *s.*—A tuft, formed of the tail or winged feathers of a bird, worn in the hair. The feathery part is stripped from the stiff stem or quill, and tied upon a small stick like a skewer.
- Ngowerit—(K.G.S.) The navel.
- Ngow-o, *s.*—Colonial pheasant, nondescript ? It scrapes together a large heap of earth or sand, perhaps two to three feet high, and five to six feet in diameter, in which it deposits its eggs about a foot deep, which are left to be hatched by the sun. It is the only bird of this habit in the colony. The eggs are very large in proportion to the size of the bird, and of a delicate flavour. It would be very valuable if domesticated. The mother is said to come and uncover the eggs at the time of maturity.
- Ngoy-ang, *a.*—Sharp.
- Ngoy-yur—(K.G.S.)—The elbow.
- Ngu-bu, *s.*—Blood.
- Ngubul-ya, *a.*—Red ; blood-coloured.
- Ngudang, *s.*—The heel.
- Ngudi, *s.*—A knot in wood ; an excrescence on a tree.
- Ngulbun-gur—(K.G.S.) A species of mouse.
- Ngulor, *s.*—*Haliaëtus leucogaster* ? sea-eagle.
- Ngul-ya, *s.*—An edible root of a reddish colour, something like Bohn in flavour, but tougher and more stringy.
- Ngul-yap, *a.*—Empty (Vasse dialect). Probably the same as *Yulap*.
- Ngumbit, *s.*—The flower of the red gum-tree, which, steeped in water, affords a honey-sweet beverage, much relished by the natives.
- Ngunälläng, *p.p.*—Yours ; thine.
- Ngunman, *s.*—The right arm or side.
- Nguntburbung—(K.G.S.) To startle.
- Ngura, *s.*—A small lake or basin of water ; a native well.
- Ngurju, *s.*—*Hydromus leucogaster*. A kind of marsupial water-rat, rare and shy, but fierce if attacked.
- Ngutek, *s.*—A species of *Grevillea* flower.
- Nguto, *s.*—An edible root.
- Ngu-yäng, *s.*—The distant misty appearance of approaching rain.
- Ngu-yubärä, *a.*—Blue.
- Ngu-yup.—Blue.
- Ngwidam, *a.*—Serious ; in earnest ; not joking ; honest.
- Ngwol-yi naggirang, *s.*—Anas ; teal.



Ngwonana, *s.*—*Anas Novæ Hollandiæ*; the grey duck.

Ngwonna, *s.*—The pieces of kangaroo skin used for stringing the women's bags.

Ngworryn-ngworryn, }  
Ngworryn-yang, } *a.*—Handsome; beautiful.

Ngwundkol—(K.G.S.) The place last slept at (“lain and left”).

Ngwundow, *v.*—Pres. part., Ngwundowin; past tense, Ngwundaga. To lie down.

Ngwuntungur—(K.G.S.) To dream.

Ng-yakyn, *v.*—(Northern dialect). A turtle. See *Yagyn*.

Ng-yal, *ad.*—Here.

Ng-yame-ng-yaming, *s.*—*Rhodanthe Manglesii*. A pretty pink flower, growing in great abundance on red sandy loam soils.

Ng-yanga, *s.*—A wave of the sea.

## O.

(Sounded as in Old, Cold. Ow as in Cow, Now. O and U are also used interchangeably in different dialects. See Preface.)

Odern, *s.*—The sea.

Ordak—A particle affixed to verbs, signifying to intend; to purpose; as Ordak dtan, to intend to pierce; Ordak-barrang, to intend to take.

Orlgo, *s.*—Corrupted from Nalgo, a tooth.

Orpin, *a.*—(K.G.S.) Plenty.

## P.

Observe—The sounds of P and B are in so many instances used indiscriminately or interchangeably, that it is frequently difficult to distinguish which sound predominates. The predominant sound varies in different districts. See Preface.

Pandopen, *v.* (Northern dialect.) To faint; to swoon.

Pärtäp—(K.G.S.) To lie; to deceive; from Bärt, not.

Pidilmidäng, *s.*—*Pachycephala gutturalis*, Yellow-bellied thrush.

Pira—(K.G.S.) A species of *Banksia*.

Piring, *s.*—The gum or resin of the Balga, the *Xanthorea*, or common grass tree. It is not of so strong a quality as the Kadjo, or resin of the Barro, and is used for fastening on the barbs, and the jagged quartz or glass fragments to the spear-heads, which are not fixed on so firmly but that they may come off in the wound. Though the Piring is a resin, and not soluble in water, wet loosens and destroys it.

Po-nyte, *s.*—The knee.

Pulbarn, *s.*—*Kennedia*. A creeper, with scarlet flowers.

Punan, *s.*—A hole; an aperture.

## Q.

Quarra, *s.*—*Macropus cœruleus*. Blue kangaroo.

- Quart—(Mountain dialect.) To throw.
- Queläp, *s.*—The first appearance of pubescence in youth of either sex.
- Quele, *s.*—A name. See *Kole*, (Perth dialect). It may be useful to bear in mind, with reference to this word Quele for Kole, and Quet-ye for Kot-ye, and words of similar sound, that in the dialects of the interior E and O are interchangeable.
- Quelken, *v.*—(Upper Swan dialect.) To step on one side in order to avoid a spear, or other missile weapon. Gwelgannow.
- Quet-ye, *s.*—(Upper Swan.) A bone. Kot-ye.
- Quibbäng, *v.*—Pres. Part., Quibbänwin; past tense, Quibbangäga. To do anything very secretly.
- Quippäl, *v.*—To steal. Supposed to be an imported word.
- Quogga, *s.*—A bandicoot, found in the southern districts.
- Quonnert, or Kwonnat—A species of acacia. See also *Kunart*.

## T.

N.B.—The Sounds T and D are in so many instances used indiscriminately or interchangeably, that it is difficult to distinguish frequently which sound is most predominant. The predominant sound varies in different districts. See Preface.

- Tab-a-däk? (K.G.S.) A species of fish.
- Tabba, *s.*—The native knife; a rude implement formed of sharp-edged chips of quartz, set in a row, about four inches long, and fixed by means of Kadjo, or Xanthorea gum, to a short wooden stick about as thick as a man's finger.
- Tabitbh? (K.G.S.) Dry.
- Taddar, *s.*—(Upper Swan dialect.) Fuller's earth.
- Tadibi, *s.*—Prepared Xanthorea gum resin. See *Tutteba*.
- Takil—(K.G.S.) A feather.
- Takkan, *v.*—Pres. part, Takkanin; past tense, Takkanägga. To break.
- Takkand-yung—Broken.
- Tammin, *s.*—A grandmother; a grandfather.
- Tandaban—(K.G.S.) To spring; to jump.
- Tapingur—(K.G.S.) To steal.
- Tdo-däk (K.G.S.) Raw; uncooked. See *Djidik*.
- Tdon-gan—(K.G.S.) A species of By-yu.
- Tdu-dar—(K.G.S.) A girl.
- Tdud-tin—(K.G.S.) A species of Xanthorea.
- Tdun-dal, *a.*—(Northern Dialect.) Fair; white; light coloured.
- Tdun-jar—(K.G.S.) A species of frog eaten by the natives.
- Tdur-däng—(K.G.S.) Green.
- Tdur-tin—(K.G.S.) Trackless; untraversed; without a path.
- Tdur-tyl—(K.G.S.) A species of fly.

- Teni, *s.*—Brother-in-law. See *Deni*.
- Tergur—(K.G.S.) To enclose.
- Ti-il—(K.G.S.) Any crystals. These are supposed to possess magic power. The same name is also applied to anything transparent.
- Ti-endi—(K.G.S.) Stars.
- Tjil-ki—(K.G.S.) A species of cray-fish.
- Tjoi-ung—(K.G.S.) A species of iguana.
- Tolol, *a.*—(Upper Swan dialect.) Straight forward; direct.
- Tolyi, *s.*—A crow. See *Wardang*.
- To-nait? (K.G.S.) Here.
- Tonga, or Twonga, *s.* The ear.
- Tonga Bergi-bergi-un, *v.*—To confuse.
- Torn-a-mäg-ar—(K.G.S.) To fight; to contend.
- Toy—(K.G.S.) The calf of the leg.
- Toyntch-wäng—(K.G.S.) To collect.
- Tuart, *s.*—The white Eucalyptus which grows in the lime-stone districts. It is a most valuable timber for millwrights, shipwrights and wheelwrights, as it is almost impossible to split the wood, although it may be very closely morticed. As this wood is not liable to splinter, it would be particularly suitable for ship-building in the time of war.
- Tudteba, *s.*—The resin of the Xanthorea or grass-tree, prepared for use by being mixed with charcoal. This mixture, having been first heated, is applied by the natives to fasten on the heads of the hammers, and the quartz edges of their knives. It is more brittle than the cement on the hammers, on which account it is preferred for the spears, that the barbs or teeth may come off more easily in the wound.
- Tuk—(K.G.S.) A species of frog eaten by the natives (thus named from the noise it makes).
- Tul-dy-náng—(K.G.S.) A species of Jew-fish.
- Tulga, *s.*—Gum of the Hakea tree.
- Tur-nit—(K.G.S.) A baby.
- Tu-ta-min-di—(K.G.S.) The knee.
- Twotta, *s.*—A Eucalyptus, of which the natives chew the bark of the roots, wrapped about gum, or pounded up with it into a cake. Colonially, the York gum-tree, being the principal timber which characterises that district. The lands whereon it is found are generally good for sheep pasture.
- T-yundál-är—(K.G.S.) A species of flat-fish.
- T-yung—(K.G.S.) The local name of the fish colonially called the cobbler. Thus named from the spine with which it stings. But is it not rather the sharpened bone by which the cartilage of the nose is perforated? which bone is called lyungo, by the Swan natives.

## U.

U sounded as in rude. U and O are often used interchangeably in different dialects. See Preface.

Uloyt, *s.*—The calf of the leg.

Urdal, *s.*—The west.

Urdo, *s.*—(Vasse.) A younger brother.

Utamat—The local name given at King George's Sound to one of the principal family divisions.

## W.

Wab-ye gadak, *a.*—Awed ; terrified ; having awe or fear.

Waddarāk—Proper name of the Canning mountain people.

Waddarak, *s.*—A species of chicory or sow-thistle.

Waddo-wadong, *s.*—Vanga destructor ; butcher-bird.

Wadju.—A term applied to the hair of the head. Katta māngāra wadju, meaning that it is properly dressed, according to native fashion and ideas, when rolled up, well-greased, and wilgied, and fastened round the head, so as to form a matted mass impenetrable to the intense heat of an Australian sun.

Wai-yu—(K.G.S.) A species of Kingia.

Wa-kur-in—(K.G.S.) A species of waterfowl.

Walbār—(K.G.S.) The sea-shore.

Walbul, *ad.*—Stretching or reaching over—as Walbul-ngannowin, eating with the neck outstretched, as a horse reaching over a fence.

Walbyn, *v.*—Pres. part., Walbynang ; past tense, Walbynägga. To cure by enchantment : to eject the Boyl-ya, or evil spirit, the supposed cause of all sickness and disease.. This is performed by the person who undertakes the cure, squeezing the afflicted part with his hands, and then drawing them down, thereby to attract the Boyal-ya to the extremities. He is, however, very careful after each squeeze to shake his hands and blow well upon them, in order to preserve himself from any evil influence, or ill-effects of Boyl-ya, who generally makes his escape, invisible to uninitiated eyes ; but sometimes assumes the likeness of a piece of quartz, in which case he is eagerly captured, and preserved as a great curiosity. Any person having the reputation for effecting this cure is sought after by the natives for many miles round, in behalf of a sick relative. The mode of cure sometimes adopted resembles the process of animal magnetism.

Waldja, *s.*—Very large dark brown mountain-eagle. It sometimes attacks lambs and young pigs.

Walga, *s.*—A kind of Dowak.

Walguh—(K.G.S.) A species of fish.

Walgen, *s.*—The rainbow.

Wal-gur—(K.G.S.) To laugh.

Walgyt, *s.*—The calf of the leg.

- Waljāp, *s.*—Stem of the Xanthorea, or Grass-tree flower. It is this stem or rather stick, which serves the natives to produce fire by friction. This is done by rapidly twirling between the hands one piece of the stick within a hole cut in another piece placed upon the ground, and retained in its position by the feet; the operation being assisted by the dry furry material of the withered seed-head laid in the hole, and which very soon smokes and ignites. The length of the stem varies from 3 feet up to 10 feet, and the thickness from that of a man's finger up to that of a man's wrist; the flowering part is often 4 or 5 feet long. The flower contains much honey in the proper season.
- Wallāk-wallāk, *ad.*—Separately; in part; divided; individually—as wallāk-wallāk yonga, to divide among several persons; to give to each separately or individually.
- Wallak-ijou, *v.*—To change.
- Wallak-yonga, *v.*—To give in portions; to share; to divide.
- Wallāng—(K.G.S.) The seed of a parasite which bears a red flower.
- Wallarra, *ad.*—Carelessly; without looking—as wallarra murrijobin, walking along without looking.
- Walle, *v.*—To cry; to shed tears; to wail.
- Wallu, *s.*—An interval or open space between two points or objects; the division of the hair when parted on the top of the head; partial baldness; morning twilight; the interval between night and day.
- Waly-adi, *a.*—Tall; long; ungainly.
- Wal-yal, *s.*—The lungs. Instances of death from diseased lungs have been seen among them, but are not of very frequent occurrence. They generally recover from the effect of a spear-wound in the lungs.
- Wal-yo, *s.*—The Kangaroo-rat. An animal nearly as large as a wild rabbit, tolerably abundant, and very good for eating. The natives take them by driving a spear in the nest, sometimes transfixing two at once, or by jumping upon the nest, which is formed of leaves and grass upon the ground.
- Wāndang, *v.*—Pres. part., Wāndangwin; past tense, Wāndangāgga. To wear or carry on the back.
- Wando, *s.*—Eucalyptus; the white gum-tree. In hollow trees of this sort, water is frequently retained, which forms the only resource for natives in summer, in many districts. It is discovered by a discoloration of the bark. A hole is opened with a hammer and carefully closed again.
- Wan-do-na, *s.*—A species of insect.
- Wangadan, *v.*—Pres. part., Wangadanin; past tense, Wangadanāgga. To scream out; to cry loudly for help. Compounded of wangow to speak, and dan or dtan (so as) to pierce (the ear).
- Wang-en, *a.*—Alive; well; in health.
- Wanggi-ma, *s.*—The satin-bird.
- Wan-go, *s.*—The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder; a species of snake particularly liked as food by the aborigines,

- Wan-gow, *v.*—Pres. part., Wangowin; past tense, Wangyāga. To speak; to talk.
- Wan-gow-djinnāng, *v.*—To ask; To enquire.
- Wānja, *v.*—Pres. part., Wānjawin; past tense, Wānjāga. To leave; to quit.
- Wanna, *s.*—The long heavy staff pointed and hardened at one end by fire, carried about by the women, each of whom has one for the purpose of digging roots. The digging or pointed end is flattened on one side and rounded on the other, so as to act, when used, like the claw end of a crow-bar.
- Wanni, *v.*—To die.
- Wanniga, *part.*—Dead.
- Wannyl, *s.*—Roots of trees.
- Wan-yur-du, *a.*—Indisposed.
- Waow, *in.*—An exclamation of surprise and warning.
- Wappi, *s.*—A small species of fish, found in the pools of rivers in summer, and taken by pushing boughs through the water from one end of the pool to the other.
- Warba, *ad.*—otherwise.
- War-bum—(K.G.S.) To kill; to slay. Probably from wardo the throat and buma to strike.
- Warda, *s.*—Fame; renown; news; the recent track of any animal, such as the fresh particles of sand left by the opossum's claws on the bark when climbing up trees, which immediately show the natives that the animal is to be found there.
- Wardagadāk, *s.*—A hero; a great warrior; a man of renown, or authority.
- Wardan, *s.*—A large species of long-winged buzzing fly.
- Wardang, *s.*—*Corvus coronoides*? a crow. In appearance it is like the English crow, but its voice is very melancholy. It does not appear to be gregarious.
- Wardo, *s.*—The neck or throat.
- Wasdo-narrowin, *part.*—Being thirsty. Compounded of wardo the throat, and narrowin burning. The native is careful not to drink directly from stagnant water, but scrapes a hole in the sand at a little distance and drinks the filtered water. And even in springs he frequently inserts a quantity of grass-tree leaves, so as to act as a strainer; this is to guard against swallowing insects, a precaution which might be prudently imitated by the settlers.
- Wardyl, *v.*—Pres. part., Wardyl-yin; past tense, Wardylāga. To whistle.
- Wargat, *v.*—Pres. part., Wargattāgga. To search for; to look for.
- Warh-rang—Numeral three.
- Warh-ral, *s.*—Whirlwind.
- Warh-ro, *s.*—A knoll; a hillock; an acclivity.
- Warra, *a.*—(Mountain dialect.) Bad.

- Warraja, *s.*—Zapornia? Little swamp-hen.
- Warrajudong, *s.*—Anthus Australis; the lark. It has not the splendid song of the English lark, yet it twitters very cheerfully when on the wing.
- Warran, *s.*—One of the Dioscoreæ. A species of yam, the root of which grows generally to about the thickness of a man's thumb; and to the depth of sometimes of four to six feet in loamy soils. It is sought chiefly at the commencement of the rains, when it is ripe, and when the earth is most easily dug; and it forms the principal article of food for the natives at that season. It is found in this part of Australia, from a short distance south of the Murray, nearly as far to the north as Gantheaume Bay. It grows in light rich soil on the low lands, and also among the fragments of basaltic and granitic rocks on the hills. The country in which it abounds is very difficult and unsafe to pass over on horseback, on account of the frequency and depth of the holes. The digging of the root is a very laborious operation. It is said to grow to a very large size, to the north; but this may be a traveller's exaggeration. This root is known by the same name in New South Wales.
- Worran-äng, *s.*—A porpoise.
- Warrang-än, *v.*—Pres. part., Warrang-änin; past tense, Warrang-änäga, to tell; to relate; to bid; to desire.
- Warräp, *s.*—Any parasitical plant. Almost every tree has a parasite peculiar to itself, affecting it like a vermin, to such an extent, as frequently to destroy the tree. The flower is in general beautiful. The splendid flowering tree Nuytsia floribunda, is said to be an independent parasite. The only known Loranthus of that character.
- War-roitch—(K.G.S.) A species of fish.
- Warru, *s.*—A female kangaroo. Cloaks are made of the skin of the female, that of the male being considered too hard and unsuited for the purpose.
- Warryl-bardang, *s.*—Gerygone culicivorus? ash-coloured wren.
- Warryn, *s.*—A word. The grammatical structure of the language appears simple and rudimentary, and not very copious, as many compound words are used; and there are few or no terms to express abstract ideas.
- Watti—(K.G.S.) A species of Mimosa.
- Watt, *ad.*—Away; off. Ngan-ya watto, I am off.
- Wattobardo, *v.*—To go away; depart.
- Wattobärrang, *v.*—To carry off.
- Watto-djin *im. v.*—Look out; keep out of the way. Literally, away! see!
- Waubätin, *a.*—Full; overflowing.
- Waubbaniranwin, *part.*—Joking; jesting.
- Waubbow, *v.*—Pres. part., Waubbowin; past tense, Waubbow, to play to tease.

- Waudarāk, *s.*—The sow-thistle. This was very generally used as a vegetable by the early settlers, before the gardens were made productive.
- Waudunu, *s.*—A species of hymenopterous insect.
- Waug, *s.*—(K.G. Sound dialect.) Soul; spirit; breath.
- Waugäl, *s.*—An imaginary aquatic monster, residing in deep dark waters, and endowed with supernatural powers, which enable it to overpower and consume the natives. It generally attacks females, and the person whom it selects for its victim pines and dies away almost imperceptibly. To this creature's influence the aborigines attribute all sores and wounds for which they cannot otherwise account. Its supposed shape is that of a huge winged serpent. It may be a lingering remnant of the tradition of the old Serpent or evil Spirit.
- Waugalän, *a.*—Ill; very sick; a woman who miscarries, or has any complaint subsequent to child-birth, is said to be Waugalän, or under the influence of the Waugäl.
- Waugar, *s.*—Breath; breathing.
- Waugart dtan, *v.*—To pierce through.
- Waugar-buma, *v.*—To breathe; to pant.
- Waugat, *a.*—A few.
- Waukānga, *s.*—*Polytelis Melanura*, mountain-parrot.
- Waukyn—(K.G.S.) Bad, useless.
- Waullu, *s.*—Light; dawn; daylight; the morning twilight; the interval between light and darkness; a clear open space without trees; an interval or open space between two objects; the division of the hair, when parted on the top of the head; partial baldness.
- Waumil-yär, *s.*—Colonially called Manna. A white, sweetish substance, found on and under certain trees and plants, supposed to be some insect secretion. It is much prized by the natives. Birds feed upon it, and are in excellent condition during the season when it abounds. When the native women find a quantity of it collected about an ant-hill, they fling the furry side of their cloak upon it, to which it adheres. They then carry off the cloak and secure their prize, the ants have dropped off the fur in the meantime. At Perth it is called Dangyl, which see.
- Wamma, *a.*—Another.
- Wauumarāp, *a.*—Giddy; confused.
- Wauumarapbin—Straying; bewildered.
- Wauraling, *s.*—*Nymphicus Novæ Hollandiæ*. Crested-parrot.
- Wayl-mat—(K.G.S.) The bone through the nose.
- Way-re—(K.G.S.) To ford; to walk in the water.
- Wedin, *s.*—A valley.
- Weko, *s.*—The nest or brooding-place on the ground of a large bird, as Ngowo-weko.
- Wellang, or Wela-wellang—(Vasse.) Quickly.
- Welle, *s.*—A dream.



- Welo—A name given to all people living to the north of them, by every tribe, be the latter situated where they may, in the same way as Daran is applied to all people to the eastward.
- Welobjabbin, *s.*—The name of a bird which is so called from the noise it makes at night. It is colonially called the Curlew, from its resemblance to that bird, but its bill is short and blunt and the colour is lighter.
- Wendang, *a.*—Bad.
- Wer, *c.*—And ; also.
- Werbal, *a.*—(Upper Swan.) Lean ; in poor condition.
- Wetdang, *v.*—Pres. part., Wetdangän ; past tense, Wetdangägga ; to collect.
- We-to, *s.*—The young white ants, which are eaten by the natives at a particular stage of their growth.
- We-yang—(Vasse.) To mix.
- Wi-ak—(K.G.S.) Enough.
- Wi-dä, *s.*—Kernal of the Zamia nut.
- Wida-wida, *s.*—The name of two sorts of *Pardalotus punctatus* and *striatus*, the Diamond-bird. Its native name is taken from the sound it utters. In some places it is called Widji winji, where is the Emu ?
- Windang, *v.*—Pres., part., Widangwin ; past tense, Widangaga ; to mix.
- Widang-winan, *s.*—The act of mixing or pounding anything.
- Widap widap—Another name for the Diamond-bird. See *Wida wida*.
- Wi-ding, *a.*—Thin ; bony,
- Widji, *s.*—An Emu ; a Dragon-fly. The emu is easily domesticated when taken young, and becomes very familiar with and attached to the dogs, which generally leads to the death of a tame one. A full-grown one, when erect, stands seven feet high. The natives creep on them and spear them. The flesh is very good for eating in the proper season, tasting something like veal. The eggs are of a tea-green colour, with a watered appearance on the surface. There is a singularity in the growth of the feathers—two of them spring from one quill.
- Widji bandi, *s.*—A gun ; literally an emu shank or leg, perhaps from the thin handle part of a gun stock resembling in its carving the rough grain of the skin of an emu's leg. A double-barrelled gun is described as having two mouths. A gun with a bayonet, as the gun with the spear at its nose.
- Wilban, *a.*—White.
- Wilgi, *s.*—An ochrish clay, which, when burned in the fire, turns to a bright brick-dust colour ; with this, either in a dry powdery state, or saturated with grease, the aborigines, both men and women, are fond of rubbing themselves over. The females are contented with smearing their heads and faces, but the men apply it indiscriminately to all parts of the body. Occasionally they paint the legs and thighs with it in a dry state, either uniformly or in transverse bands and stripes, giving the appearance of red or parti-coloured

pantaloons. This custom has had its origin in the desire to protect the skin from the attacks of insects, and as a defence against the heat of the sun in summer, and the cold in the winter season. But no aboriginal Australian considers himself properly attired unless well clothed with grease and wilgi.

Wilgilām, *a.*—Red.

Willar—(K.G.S.)—An estuary.

Willarāk, *s.*—*Santalum latifolium*, Sandalwood tree. This tree is tolerably abundant in the interior, but the transport is expensive. It is said to be the true sandalwood. The smoke of it when burning produces nausea in most persons. It bears a nut, having a white kernel of the size of a musket bullet, from which oil of a pure quality, without taste or smell, may be expressed. This nut, though not disagreeable, is not eaten by the natives.

Willaring, *s.*—*Muscicapa*. Wagtail ; fly-catcher.

Wil-yan, *v.*—Pres. part., Wil-yanwin ; past tense, Wil-yanaga ; to miss ; not to hit. The native does not throw with precision more than twenty or thirty yards. When not flurried, his aim is very accurate, and his spears delivered with surprising rapidity.

Wil-yu, *a.*—*Ædicnemus longipennis* ? Wil-yu.

Wimbin, *s.*—*Rhynchaspis*. Shoveller or Pink-eyed Duck.

Winatding, *part.*—(N. E. dialect.) Dead ; derived from or connected in some way with Wynaga, dead.

Windang, *a.*—Worn out ; useless ; applied particularly to an old man or woman.

Windo, *a.*—Old ; useless.

Wi-nin—(K.G.S.) A species of waterfowl.

Wining, *a.*—(N. E. dialect.) Alive ; the opposite of Winatding, dead.

Winjalla, *ad.*—Where.

Wingi, *ad.*—Where ; whither ; as Wingi watto, Where or whether are you going ?

Winnagal (Mountain dialect.) The west.

Winnijinbar, *ad.*—Now, at this very moment. (Upper Swan.) Wynnikānbar.

Winnar—So many ; this number.

Winnirāk—Similar to ; at this time ; now.

Wirba, *s.*—(Northern dialect.) A large heavy club.

Wirbe, *s.*—The name of a dance amongst the natives living to the south-east.

Wirgo, *s.*—A species of rock-crystal found to the north.

Wirgojäng—(K.G.S.) Blowing away ; curing by disenchantment.

Wiril, *a.*—Slender ; wasted ; slight ; thin.

Wiring, *a.*—Straight ; in a right line ; used also to denote that two persons are in the right line of marriage.

Wirrit, *s.*—South-east wind.

Wi-yul, *a.*—Thin ; slight ; wasted.

- Wodta, *s.*—Columba. The Bronze-winged pigeon. Most delicate eating. It abounds in summer, when the acacia seeds are ripe.
- Wo-do, *s.*—Green-fleshed edible fungus; more juicy and tender, and less to be dreaded than our mushroom.
- Woi-le? (K.G.S.) A small species of kangaroo.
- Woindja, *v.*—Corruption of Wänja, to leave; to quit; to desist.
- Wolang, *v.*—To put on one's covering or clothes.
- Wol-jarbäng—(Vasse.) A species of parrot.
- Won-gin, *a.*—Living; also green, when applied to leaves or wood.
- Wonnar, *s.*—A species of spear-wattle found in the hills.
- Wonnang—(Vasse.) To throw; to cast.
- Woppät—As Woppät murrijo.
- Wordan—(Vasse.) Supposed to signify north—probably the direction in which the rivers of a country flow.
- Worri, *s.*—A species of snake not eaten by the natives.
- Wot-yan, *a.*—On the other side; as Bilo wot-yan, on the other side of the river. Also remote; distant.
- Woyn-bar—(K.G.S.) To cure by disenchantment.
- Wu-lang-itch—(K.G.S.) To fasten.
- Wulbugli, *s.*—Athenæ? The Barking Owl.
- Wulgang, *s.*—A grub found in the Xanthorea or Grass tree, distinguished from the Bardi by being much larger, and found only one or two in a tree, whereas the Bardi are found by hundreds.
- Wulgar, *s.*—Guilt. Being implicated, from relationship or other causes, with persons who have committed murder, which renders a person Wulgargadäk, and liable to be killed in revenge. Those who are not in a state of Wulgar are said to be "Jidy." "
- Wu-ling, *ad.*—Thus; in this manner.
- Wul-lajerang—The Pleiades.
- Wulwul, *s.*—Diomedea Chlororhynca. The Albatross.
- Wumbubin, *a.*—Strutting; being proud or vain.
- Wunda, *s.*—A shield. The native shield is about two feet long, and very narrow, being barely sufficient to protect the hand when holding it. It is convex on the exterior face, and thinned off and rounded at each end, having a slit cut in the thickest part at the middle of the back, to serve as a handle. There are two sorts of wood, the Kumbuil, and the Kardil, of which they are made. The use of them is not at all common among the natives in the located parts of Western Australia, who bring them as great curiosities from the north to the settlers. They are sometimes ornamented with wavy lines or grooves, traced upon them with an opossum's tooth in the grain of the wood; the grooves being painted alternately red and white.
- Wundab-buri, *s.*—The name given to an English boat, from its shape like a shield. The natives have no canoes, nor any mode of passing over water; but on the north-west coast, one man was seen by Captain King crossing an arm of the sea, on a piece of a mangrove-

tree. They describe with great vividness their impressions when they saw the first ship approach the land. They imagined it some huge winged monster of the deep, and there was a universal consternation. One man fled inland for fourteen miles without stopping, and spread the terrifying news amongst his own friends.

Wundi—(K.G.S.) A species of Iguana.

Wun-du, *s.*—Human hair, made into a coarse string, and worn as an ornament round the head and arms.

Wundun, *v.*—Pres. part., Wunduning; past tense, Wundunäga; to stare; to wonder; to look at a person in order to recognise him.

Wun-gan, *v.*—Pres. part., Wunganin; past tense, Wunganägga; to embrace, or fold the arms round a person to restrain him. When a native is in a passion, his friends (Wungan) hold him back from attacking or harming others till the fit goes off.

Wunnara, *s.*—A species of Tea-tree, of which spears are made.

Wunno, *ad.*—This way; in this direction; round about.

Wunnoitch, *ad.*—Thus.

Wurak, *s.*—*Macropus elegans*; a species of kangaroo.

Wurak, *s.*—A glossy brown-barked Eucalyptus, abounding to the eastward of the hills, but not found to the west.

Wuraling, *s.*—*Nymphicus* Nov. Hol.; crested parrot.

Wurdoitch, *s.*—The name of a star, supposed to have been a native.

Wurdukumeno—Name of the Ballarok family in the Murray district.

Wurdytch—The name of a star, supposed to have been a native.

Wurgyl, *s.*—A frog. When this species of frog has the embryo within it in the state of the young roe of a fish, it forms a favourite food of the natives, and marks a particular season. They are found in great abundance in the swamps and shallow lakes.

Wurjalläk—The name of a star.

Wurriji, *s.*—Small species of lizard, not eaten by the natives.

Wurtamar—(K.G.S.) To beat; to strike.

Wu-yun, *s.*—The soul.

Wyamäk, *a.*—Straight; slender.

Wyan, *s.*—*Ardea*, *Novæ Hollandiæ*; the Blue Crane.

Wy-e, *s.*—A species of snake.

Wyen, *v.*—Pres. part., Wyenin; past tense, Wyenägga; to fear; to dread to be afraid.

Wyen wyen, *s.*—A coward. A term of great insult, as among more civilised people.

Wyerow, *v.*—Pres. part., Wyerowin; past tense, Wyerow; to raise; to construct. As *Mya wyerowin*; raising a hut; *Gabbi wyerowin*; the water is rising.

Wyni kanbar, *ad.*—Now at this immediate moment.

Wyrodjudong, *s.*—*Glyciphila Ocularis*? *Gould*; the white-breasted honey-sucker.

Wy-uda, *s.*—*Podiceps nestor*? the little Grebe.

## Y

Y, when a consonant as in your, yoke.

Y, when a vowel, as in my, thy; and this sound is to be given to it in the middle of a word after a consonant, if not separated from the preceding letter by a hyphen, when it becomes a consonant itself; as in Gyn-yâng, once—the first Y is a long vowel, the second a consonant. See Preface.

Yaba, *s.*—The temples.

Yaba-wilban—*Ephthianura albifrons*, *Gould*; Sanfoin-bird.

Yabbal-gadāk—having an intention to give. As, Bal nginni boka Yab-balgādāk; he intends to give you a cloak.

Yabbal, *s.*—The bark either of the *Banksia*, or *Hakea*. See *Djanni*.

Yabbra, *ad.*—Quickly; rapidly.

Yadang, *v.*—Pres. part., *Yadangwin*; past tense, *Yadangägga*. To pound; roots, for instance.

Yadjarräp, *s.*—The Snapper-fish. *Ijarräp*, a deep-sided salt-water fish, caught in abundance on banks near the coast.

Yadjo, *s.*—The testicles.

Ya-et—(K.G.S.) A species of waterfowl.

Yaga, *ad.*—Merely; only; not at all; no such thing.

Yago, *s.*—Plural *Yagoman*. A woman. Women are the mere slaves of the men, obliged to watch and attend their movements, and to carry all their property, all well as the young children, in bags at their back. They must construct the hut, make the fire, provide roots for themselves, and give a share to their husband; whilst he does not always share his game with them. Little affection can exist in this state, and the woman is naturally favourably disposed to any one who will pay his court to her. This occasions frequent dissension, which often ends in the woman eloping with her lover. In early life their form is symmetrical, their movements graceful, their voices musical, and the countenances of many lively and rather pleasing. But most of these qualities are lost at a very early age.

Yajingurong, *s.*—*Recurvirostra rubricollis*. The Avoxet.

Yagyn, *s.*—Snake-necked, fresh-water Turtle. It appears to bury itself in mud in the winter, as it has been sometimes dug up in a torpid state in the swamps. It is exceedingly tenacious of life, moving about even when its head is cut off. The largest weights only for or five pounds.

Yalga, *ad.*—Yet; still; first; previously.

Yalgarānan, *v.*—To open; to liberate from confinement.

Yalgor, *s.*—A swamp.

Yalla, *demon pron.*—That.

Yallabel—That particular, or very thing, or place.

Yallala, *ad.*—There.

Yalle, *s.*—Mushroom. The natives will not eat what we call mushroom although they eat several other sorts of fungus.

- Yallingbardo, v.**—To go on one side. Compounded of Yalla and Bardo, meaning to go there, or to that place.
- Yallor, s.**—The name of the native dance among the northern men ; also the chaunt, or tune, if it may be so called, to which the dance is performed. The dance is generally performed by the young men. Women seldom take any part in it. Their dances frequently represent the chase, and motions of the kangaroo and emu, the pursuit of a wounded cockatoo, the course of a snake, the transformations or feats of a magician with a wand, as well as the measured step and concerted movement of a dance of ten or twelve persons ; and, although the figures are somewhat uncouth, the gestures are not ungraceful ; and as seen in the forest on a clear night, by the bright blaze of a fire, surrounded by groups of admiring spectators, the whole scene presents a pleasing and animated picture of the recreations of a savage life.
- Yallor-wāngow, v.**—To chaunt. From Yallor, the native dance, and Wangow, to speak.
- Yallor-gannow, v.**—To dance. Compounded of Yallor, the native dance, and Gannow, to step.
- Yal-ya, s.**—A grave ; the hollow itself. See *Bokal*.
- Yal-yet, or Yal-yu-ret—(K.G.S.)** Wet.
- Yambo, ad.**—Abreast ; all in one line.
- Yambong, ad.**—(A strong affirmative). Yes ; actually ; certainly.
- Yampel, ad.**—(Upper Swan word.) Flat ; flattened on the surface.
- Yanbart, a.**—A descriptive term applied to ground where the vegetation has been burnt.
- Yanbi, s.**—Awkward ; improper ; incorrect ; wrong. It is used also as an expression of surprise, meaning, what are you doing ? what are you about ?
- Yan, in. p.**—What ?
- Yang**—The strongest expression of thanks, or gratitude.
- Yanganan, v.**—To thank ; to praise ; to bless.
- Yāngo, s.**—A species of Xanthorea.
- Yāngor, s.**—The kangaroo species in general. In the mountain dialect, the male kangaroo. It is believed that this is the only word in any of the Australian dialects which approaches at all in sound to our word kangaroo.
- Yangori**—Proper name. Evidently from Yangor, name of the Ballarok family at the Vasse river.
- Yanji, s.**—A tuft of emu feathers.
- Yanjidi, s.**—An edible root of a species of flag (*Typha angustifolia*), growing along fresh-water streams and the banks of pools. It consists of many tender filaments with layers of a farinaceous substance between. The natives dig the roots up, clean them, roast them, and then pound them into a mass, which, when kneaded and made into a cake, tastes like flour not separated from the bran. This root is in season in April and May, when the broad leaves will have been burned by the summer fires, by which the taste, according to native ideas, is improved.

- Yannow, *v.*—To saunter ; to walk ; to move slowly along.
- Yarbelli, *s.*—Incest ; union with a female not within the marriageable line, or proper degree of kindred, as with one of the same name, though no identity of blood may be traceable ; as Ballarok with Ballarok, though the relationship may be almost as doubtful as that of one Smith with another.
- Yargyl—(K.G.S.) Charcoal.
- Yarraläk, *s.*—A species of fish.
- Yarril—(K.G.S.) A species of cray-fish.
- Yatto, *s.*—An opossum's tail, worn as an ornament on the head, or hanging from the hair.
- Yeddi, or Yetti, *s.*—A song. See *Yetti*.
- Yeddi-gärow, *v.*—To sing.
- Yemät, *s.*—Water.
- Yekan, *v.*—To drive ; to chase ; to tend cattle.
- Yekyn, *s.*—The wild, or native Australian dog. It frequents swamps and thickets, and creeps upon its game by stealth. Sometimes it fastens upon the hind leg of a kangaroo, and clings till its victim is exhausted and easily overpowered.
- Yellin, *s.*—The Guard-fish.
- Yendun, (K.G.S.) Underneath.
- Yenma, *s.*—The name of a dance among the natives to the N.E. and East.
- Yet—(K.G.S.) The chin.
- Yetit-yetit, *a.*—Peevish ; cross-grained.
- Yetit-yetitan, *v.*—To tease ; to annoy.
- Yetti, or Yeddi, *s.*—A song. They have no regular song ; but they chaunt in a tone of recitative any striking events of the day, or give vent to their feelings when excited, beginning in a high tone, and gradually descending to a low deep tone by regular intervals.
- Yijatgur—(K.G.S.) To sharpen ; to make ready.
- Yilbin, *v.*—Pres. part., Yilbinin ; past tense, Yilbinägga. To glance off ; to graze.
- Yimäng, *s.*—The forehead.
- Yimba, *s.*—The husk, or shell, or rind of anything ; the bark of the paper bark-tree.
- Yinäng, *s.*—A widow ; widower.
- Yinbi, *s.*—A species of *Unio*, or fresh-water muscle. The natives will not eat it, though the settlers have used it with impunity.
- Yir—(K.G.S.) A species of *Djunong*.
- Yiräk, *a.*—Elevated ; high up ; up.
- Yirakal—(K.G.S.) Quickly.
- Yirägan, *a.*—Elevated ; on high.
- Yirrbın, *v.*—Pres. part., Yirrbın ; past tense, Yirrbın. To sprinkle.
- Yirřila, *s.*—The fin of a fish.

- Yirriwa, *s.*—An English knife.
- Yir-Yir, *s.*—A flag-like grass, much disliked by the natives, as it cuts their legs in walking.
- Y-jo, *p.p.*—I. (Vasse river.) See *Gnadjo*.
- Y-jul—I will. See *Gnadjo*.
- Yoi-yu—(K.G.S.) A small species of fish.
- Yong-a, or Yung-a, *v.*—Pres. part., Yongawin; past tense, Yongaga  
To give.
- Yonja, *s.*—*Strix delicatulus*; lesser White Owl.
- Yowart, *s.*—The male kangaroo.
- Yowir, *a.*—Giddy; confused as a drunken man.
- Yowirgart, *v.*—To fall down in a faint; to swoon.
- Yowirin, *a.*—Being giddy, as Katta Yowirin, my head is turning round.
- Yoyt, *s.*—Muscle of the thigh.
- Yoytch, *s.*—Mountain dialect; the testicles. Yadjö.
- Yuada, *ad.*—No.
- Yual, *ad.*—Here; hither; come here.
- Yuangur—(K.G.S.) A species of frog eaten by the natives.
- Yudang-winnan, *s.*—The act of pounding anything.
- Yugow, *v.*—Pres. part., Yugowin; past tense, Yugaga. To be; to stand; to exist.
- Yugow-murrijo, *v.*—To run; literally, be, go.
- Yugow-murrijobin—Go quickly; literally be moving.
- Yukel, *s.*—The large volute, or conch shell. It is worthy of remark that many natives, towards the interior, invariably persist in asserting, that both these shells and the mother of pearl shell, Bedoan, are to be found in quantities a long way to the north-east of York. See *Derbal*.
- Yukungadak—(K.G.S.) A sorcerer; a doctor.
- Yulang, *ad.*—Nearer; closer.
- Yulangera, *s.*—A woman who is old and has had children. This word is evidently derived from Gulang, a child; and Collins tells us that the name of the rite by which youths are initiated into manhood at Sidney is, Yulang ira bardang, which means "youth or child going up." almost to a letter in this language.
- Yulang-idi, *a.*—Fruitful; having had children; as Yago; Yulang-idi, a woman who has had children.
- Yuläp, *a.*—Hungry; empty. Probably an introduced word, though now very common; put see *Ngul-yap* (Vasse dialect).
- Yulmän, *ad.*—In turn; in return.
- Yulmän wangow, *v.*—To answer.
- Yulmän yonga, *v.*—To exchange.
- Yuly—(K.G.S.) lazy; idle.



- Yul-yǎng, v.**—Pres. part., Yul-yǎngwin ; past tense, Yulyangǎga. To smear ; to varnish ; to rub with gum the green shafts of the spears.
- Yundo, a.**—Yellow.
- Yundāk, s.**—A species of Iguana.
- Yundung, s.**—A species of Iguana.
- Yung-ar, s.**—People. The name by which they designate themselves. There may be about 3000 aborigines frequenting the located parts of the colony. See the Statistical Report for 1840.
- Yung-ar yulman giar**—The name of a star.
- Yungilbar**—(K.G.S.) Foolish ; wasteful.
- Yun-gitch**—(K.G.S.) Straight.
- Yungolǎng**—as “ Gurdu Yungolǎng,” said in hot weather.
- Yurakyn, s.**—A species of snake.
- Yurang, v.**—Pres. part., Yurangawin ; past tense, Yurang. To shake together ; to rub roots, to clean and prepare them for eating.
- Yurda, s.**—A place where a fire is or has been ; the ashes of a fire-place ; the household hearth ; the spot where a person has been accustomed to make his fire. Mahrrok bidjar.
- Yurdo, s.**—The forehead.
- Yurir-ǎngwin, part.**—Stirring up.
- Yurjang, v.**—Pres. part., Yurjangwin ; past tense, Yurjangaga. To take by force.
- Yurna, s.**—An Iguana. There are many varieties of the Saurian tribe to be found and of all sizes, from a few inches up to five or six feet long. The largest sorts are supposed to be destructive to young poultry.
- Yurail**—(K.G.S.) Quickly.
- Yurro, s.**—Gabbi yurro ; the discoloured stream of fresh water, which descends after rain from the uplands mingling with the salt water in the estuaries.
- Yu-rytch, s.**—The cheek.
- Yutto Barrang, v.**—To raise ; to pull down
- Yuttok, ad.**—The last time ; the last of anything.
- Yuttarlgar, s.**—A bundle ; a sheaf of corn ; or other tied heap of anything.
- Yuttarn, v.**—Pres. part., Yuttarn ; past tense, Yuttarn. To fasten ; to tie.
- Yuyltunmitch**—(K.G.S.) A native dance.
- Yy-i, ad.**—Now ; to-day.
- Yy-inǎng, a.**—New ; fresh ; young ; strange.