

Linguistic report on the Single Noongar Native Title Claim

Nicholas Thieberger

November 2004

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Declaration

I, Nicholas Thieberger, have made all the inquiries which I believe are desirable and appropriate in the timeframe permitted and no matters of significance which I regard as relevant have, to my knowledge, been withheld from the Court.

Nicholas Thieberger

THE BRIEF

The Noongar people have brought an application for determination of native title (WAG 6006 of 2003, the Single Noongar Claim.) With reference to your discipline and expertise as a linguist, you are requested to prepare an Expert Report for filing with the Federal Court based on the published and unpublished linguistic (and relevant historical) sources and filed research. Please prepare a report addressing the following issues, where relevant:

1. Can language be used as a means of social identification of groups of people? If so,
 - a. Can the claimant group be identified through reference to language?
 - b. Can the claimant group be identified by reference to neighbouring language groups, if there are any?

2. Can the claimant group trace its existence (including through historical references to aboriginal language(s) or dialect(s) within the claim area and wordlists) to the people in occupation of the claim area at the time of sovereignty? Discuss any changes/developments in or maintenance of the aboriginal language(s) or dialect(s) within the claim area since sovereignty including reference to language centres and language programs.

3. Can language be used as a means of connecting people to country? If so, is this historically and currently relevant to the claimant group and the claim area? Discuss with reference to:
 - a. Place names or sites;
 - b. Flora including bush medicine and bush tucker;
 - c. Fauna; and
 - d. Dreaming stories, language and songs.

4. Reference should be made to any other matters which you think may be relevant to the issue of the association of Noongar claimants to the claim area.

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§1 Introduction

1. This report has been prepared following the Brief for the Single Noongar Claim as presented on page 3, above. I have read and complied with the recommendations of Justice Black's (2004) *Practice Direction : Guidelines for Expert Witnesses in Proceedings in the Federal Court of Australia*.¹

2. I summarise the response to the Brief (on page 3 above) here. Item 1 asks if a language can be used as a means of social identification of a group of people, specifically the claimant group. The nature of the dialects of the Noongar region is discussed in §2 and the continued use of Noongar and the effort being put into passing the language on to the next generation is discussed in §15. The language of the claimant group is distinguished from neighbouring languages in §12.

3. Item 2 of the Brief asks if the claimant group can trace its existence to the people in occupation of the claim area at the time of sovereignty. The main work of this report is to answer this question by examining historical sources going back to 1829 and earlier and this is discussed in §3 and §4.

4. Item 3 of the Brief asks if language can be used as a means of connecting people to country. In §14 I address placenames as a means of linking the Noongar language to an area of land. It has not been possible to address the other three parts of item 3 within the current report.

5. My expertise in writing this report is as a linguist. I have a PhD in linguistics and over 20 years experience in various aspects of linguistics, both in Australia and overseas. This experience is detailed in my Curriculum Vitae, attached to this report. Linguistics is the systematic study of language and provides a framework in which an analysis of similarities and differences between languages, both over time and geographically, can be

¹ http://www.fedcourt.gov.au/how/prac_direction.html (last read on November 18, 2004)

understood. There are patterns in the way that languages work that are known from linguistic research, and these are the expected forms we expect to see linguistic phenomena conform to. These include directions of language change over time and allow linguists to compare languages to show similarities and differences between them.

6. A linguist's interpretation of early sources will be informed by a knowledge of the structure of Aboriginal languages and of the expected form of words from those languages. A linguist uses their expertise in developing spelling systems for unwritten languages, and can use their knowledge of a person's linguistic background to interpret their way of writing Aboriginal languages, for example in historical sources.

7. In the mid 1980s I researched the languages of Western Australia for the Institute of Applied Aboriginal studies, which was then a part of Mt.Lawley College (now Edith Cowan University). This research required me to read many historical documents and to make linguistic judgements about them for inclusion in the Handbook of Western Australian Aboriginal Languages (Thieberger 1994).

8. I have worked with historical sources for Australian Aboriginal languages in Western Australia and also ran a workshop for Aboriginal people on the issues involved in interpreting old written sources in 1994 while employed at the Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies. This workshop resulted in the publication of a guide to using historical sources (Thieberger 1995). This experience has allowed me to understand how to interpret historical linguistic sources, including problems of handwriting systems, and the type of errors expected from speakers of English and of other non-Australian languages when mis-hearing sounds of Aboriginal languages.

9. I was involved in attempts to support the use of the Noongar language in the mid-1980s when I worked at the Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies at Mt Lawley College (now Edith Cowan University). At that time there was, in my observation, a clear interest among members of the Noongar community to record what was still known among the older people and to pass that knowledge to younger people. I participated in the

Marribank language conference in 1985 which brought together interested parties, including elders of the Noongar community and the linguists who had worked on Noongar and were available (the late Wilf Douglas and Alan Dench). This conference made some recommendations about writing Noongar, and was followed by another conference, which I also attended, at Wellington Mills in 1990. I advised a group of Noongar students on the development of a language course at Bunbury, discussed in Thieberger (1988), which later developed into the establishment of the Noongar Language and Culture Centre in Bunbury.

10. In this report I will discuss the literature relevant to the indigenous languages of the south-west (SW) of Western Australia. The area of the claim, as shown in the map given in Appendix 5, extending from just north of Jurien inland and south to just east of Hopetoun, includes a group of languages collectively known as *Noongar*. The Noongar languages extend further to the east of the claim area, and in this report I distinguish the claim area from the larger Noongar region.

11. I will show why the Noongar dialects are considered to form part of a single language by comparing vocabulary items within the group, and then contrasting that vocabulary with neighbouring languages. The evidence suggests that Noongar is a single language consisting of a network of dialects (in the technical sense). I will also show that Noongar uses specific grammatical forms that identify it internally in contrast with neighbouring languages.

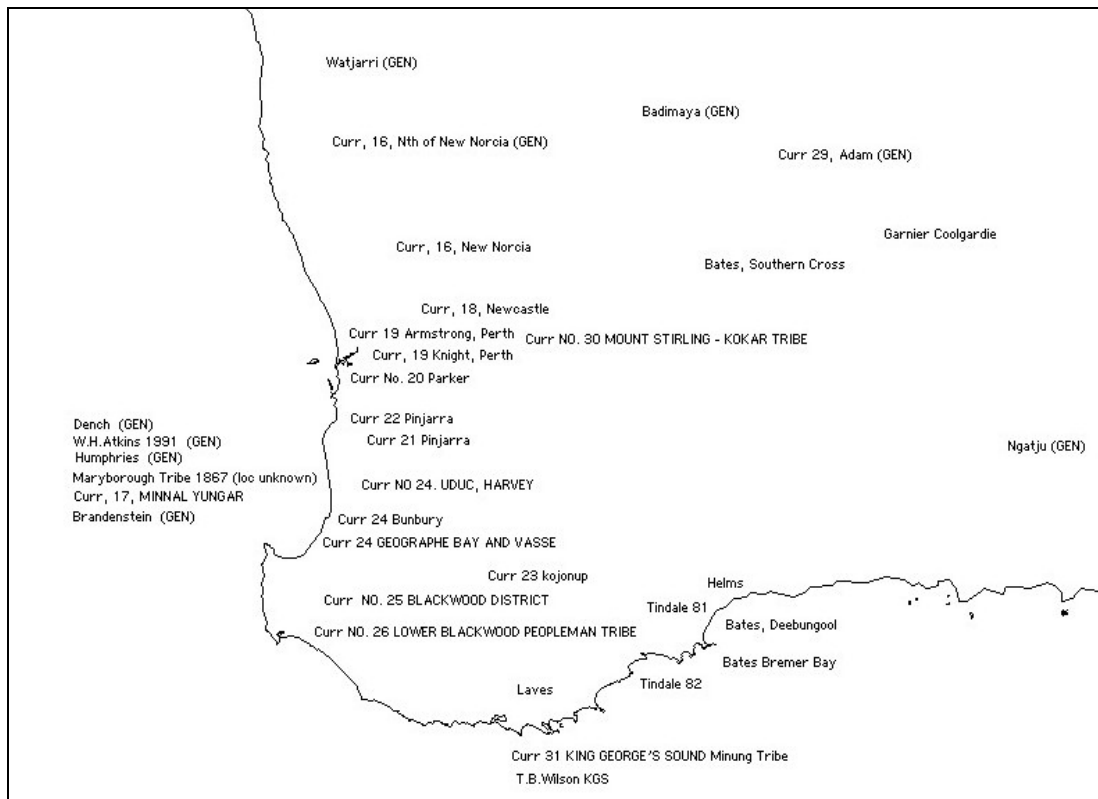
12. I will show that records of these languages going back to the late 1820s indicate that the same language has been associated with this country since that time. Throughout this report I take the records made by the late Cliff Humphries in the 1990s (McCabe n.d.) to be the most recent source and the point of comparison that best shows continuity to the present.

13. For the purposes of this report I will refer to the group of dialects in the claim area as belonging to a single language called Noongar, following the spelling and form

established by the participants at the Narrogin language conference in 1992 (Whitehurst 1992:iii). Variants of the form of this language name include Njonga, Nyungar, Nyunga, and Yunga, among others. The variant written forms partly reflect variant spelling practices and partly what are presumed to be different pronunciations.

14. The area covered by the languages in this report is large, and the amount of linguistic data recorded since first contact is also quite sizeable, although it is typically no more than wordlists of the languages. It has been necessary to select certain representative sources for use in the comparison of vocabularies. A list of most known sources for these languages is given in Appendix 4. Despite this relatively large amount of historical information about Noongar, there is still no overall description of the Noongar language which describes in detail the nature of the network of dialects.

15. Given the apparent complexity of the network of dialects and the lack of detailed description available, it is not possible within the constraints of this report to discuss in detail every local dialect at the most fine-grained level of distinction, or all the higher level groupings of dialects within the Noongar area. Instead, the network nature of the Noongar dialects is demonstrated here by the comparison of representative written sources from across the area, without definitively identifying the full set of dialect labels that might be appropriate for each individual source. Broad distinctions between dialects will be discussed in terms of the dialect labels identified in the various sources. The location of the sources for the 35 wordlists is given in Map 1.



MAP 1. LOCATION OF SOURCES FOR VOCABULARIES USED IN LEXICAL COMPARISONS IN THIS REPORT.

Those names followed by (GEN) indicate a general rather than a specific location.

16. While the similarities between dialects of most of the claim area will be shown to be consistent with them forming a single language, there is little information about the languages to the north-east of the claim area and so I will not be able to provide contrasting grammatical information for that area. A Bates wordlist from Southern Cross is included in the tabulated vocabularies provided in Appendix 1 and shows a low degree of correspondence with the Noongar lists (usually in the 20-30% range).

17. The main method for showing continuity between early wordlists and more recent ones is to compare terms and to attempt to locate forms that are as close as possible in more recent lists. In undertaking this task we must be aware that comparison of wordlists is subject to certain inherent problems. The major problem is the lack of training of most of the early observers, and the consequent inconsistencies in their records. A further issue

is that there may be a number of synonyms available to a speaker of a language and they may only have one of these recorded in a list.

18. There is method used for comparison of languages based on wordlists which is known as lexicostatistics (see for example Crowley 1992:168). This method takes a controlled set of words from two languages and assesses the similarity between the two lists. In the present case I am not applying a lexicostatistical method because the data in the historical records is insufficient to allow systematic correspondence of the kind required for that method. The data in the present comparison does not come from adjacent dialects and the lexical distance between dialects is observed in the literature to become greater over distance within the dialect network so it cannot be expected to show the proportion of comparable terms that would allow a lexicostatistical comparison. Further, we do not have enough comparable terms for this method, which is understandable given that each list was collected at different times and by different observers. Instead I am comparing the wordlists and showing the extent of the similarity between them.

19. We can show where there are similarities and differences between the vocabulary lists, and a certain theoretical approach (lexicostatistics) takes these observations to be significant enough to allow it to determine whether the difference between the lists identifies them as being of unrelated languages, or dialects of a language. Thus a similarity of greater than 80% is taken to indicate that the two lists come from dialects of the same language. Professor Barry Blake, in his comparison of historical sources for the Melbourne region notes that there is a 93 per cent similarity between two of the named language varieties, and that:

“93 per cent is a very high figure when one considers that there are usually a number of near synonyms available and it is likely that one person will proffer one and the next person another. Indeed if one elicits the Aboriginal equivalents for 100 English words from the same speaker on two different occasions, one does not usually obtain two identical sets of words.” (Blake 1991:50)

20. To make claims about the relationship between languages, we typically need a controlled list of words. Such a list is used in the Sourcebook of Central Australian Languages (SCAL) (Menning & Nash 1981). These words are selected as being 'basic' vocabulary, with greater possibility of remaining constant over time, and include a variety of word types: nouns; pronouns; verbs. Using a standard list like this is a way of avoiding ad-hoc decisions about what to exclude from a comparative list. It should also be noted that this list is likely to show greater correspondence between similar lists over time than would a comparison of the whole of each list, because of the observed tendency of this core vocabulary to remain more constant over time than other vocabulary items.

21. When using historical sources, especially those with few words in them, we do the best we can, but we have to reduce the claims we can make. We know that languages change over time and that the potential correspondence between lists even from the same language will reduce with time. Using just the SCAL list gives a firmer foundation for making claims about relationships between the wordlists as entities in themselves, rather than as examples of particular language varieties. A standard list includes meanings that we expect to be more stable over time and the results should reflect this by showing a higher degree of similarity in the SCAL comparison than in the 'all-words' comparison.

22. Languages change over time and we can assume that the language of the claim region is no exception. There are words of English that have completely disappeared from usage over the past 150 years², which is when the earliest Noongar wordlists were recorded. We also see that a word may be recorded in several early sources, and then not appear again in later sources (for example *muga* for 'water' appears only in the early sources).

² e.g. the word 'fell' denoting an animal hide appears to have passed out of general English usage in the last generation. Two words that are found in sources from the 1860s but not more recently are: 'kine' - plural of cow, and 'rantipole' - to behave in a romping or rude manner.

(en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_archaic_English_words_and_their_modern_equivalents)

§2 Dialect names within the Noongar region

23. It is not unusual in Australia for multiple indigenous language names to be reported for a geographical area, reflecting both variation in indigenous naming practices and the nature of the record made by outside observers, usually with little or no knowledge of the local languages. Indigenous naming of languages may include such considerations as the context of the naming (for example, who they wish to distinguish themselves from), the distinction between 'people' and 'language' names, and the naming of nearby groups with exonyms (outsiders' names). Names recorded over time reflecting these divergent sources may then accumulate, and the apparent diversity of local language names may be compounded by the various spellings used by untrained observers. However, in most places it is possible to work through the sources for these variant forms and to establish patterns in the names recorded.

24. A number of dialect names have been recorded for the Noongar region which suggests that there were eleven named groups, and perhaps more, see Map 2. For the purposes of this report, however, it is important to emphasise the commonalities between these different varieties and to observe that technically they form a dialect group. This means that they share certain features, lexical items and grammatical characteristics, that are not shared with languages to the north and east, as we will see later in this report.

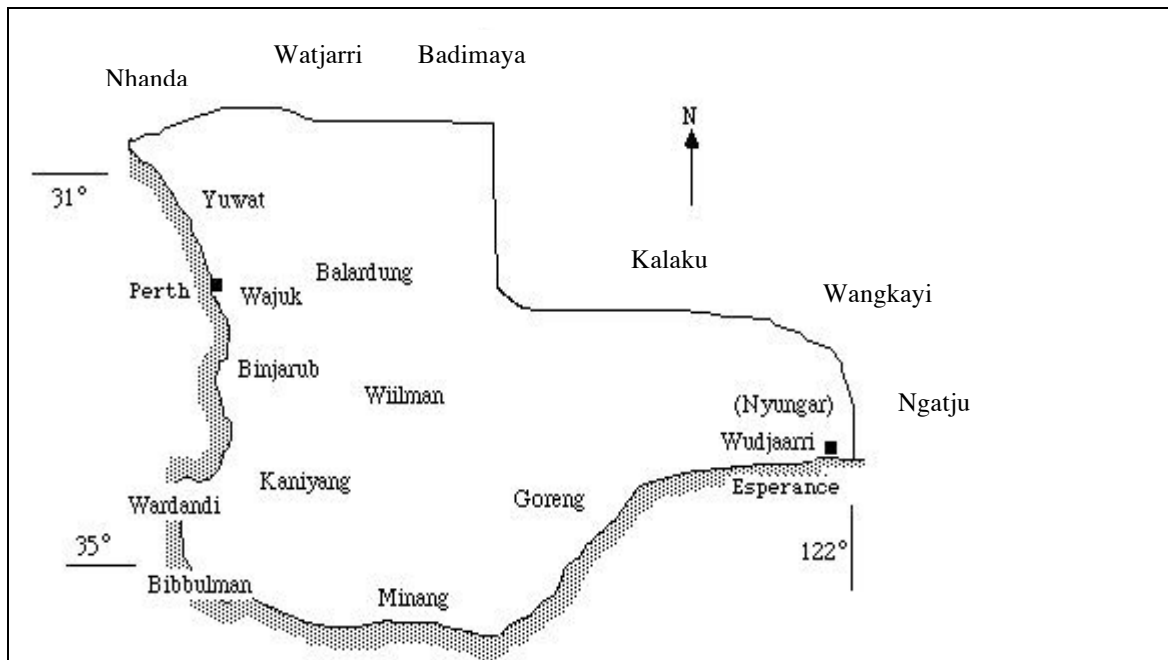
25. Language names recorded in historical sources can vary over time and depend on the perspective of the observer. Consider that names we are familiar with can be at a coarse or fine-grain level of detail, so that one can be from Fremantle and from Perth, and from Western Australia and from Australia, depending on the context. If one asked an Indonesian they would call us *Orang Australia*, an Italian would call us *Australiano* and so on. The point I want to make is that these names may have the same referent, but depend on the perspective of the person being asked.

26. The following list gives many of the names recorded for the Noongar region³. It will be noted that not only are there variant names, but there are often variant spellings and forms of the name.

"Bunbury tribe"	Caracterup tribe	Ka:lbarangara	Kwaitjman	New Norcia tribe
"Geographe Bay and Vasse tribe"	Caskcar	Kaalbarangara	Maiawongi	Nghungar
Bajongwongi	Cockatoo tribe	Kaiali	Mean-anger	Ngok-wurrung
Baladon	Coreng	Kaialiwongi	Meananger	Ngokgurring
Balardong	Corine	Kaikan	Mearn-anger	Ngokwurring
Balladong	Cororan	Kaleap	Meenun	Ngowurring
Ballardon	Daran	Kaneang	Meenung	Njagi
Ballardong	Darbalung	Kaniyan	Meeraman	Njagi-njagi
Ballerdocking	Dardanup	Kar Kar	Meern-anger	Njagiman
Ballerdokking	Derbal	Kar Kar	Meernanger	Njakinjaki
Bangoula	Doonin	Karakata	Minal-njunga	Njonga
Banyoula	Dordenup	Kardagur	Minalnjunga	Njungar
Banyowla	Dornderupwongy	Karkar	Minang	Njungura
Bebileman	Dunanwongi	Karrakatta	Mining	Nonga
Beebulmun	Eastward tribe	KarrakattaWhadjuk	Minite	Nunga
Beelia	Ganajang	KaskcarWudjari	Minnal Yungar	Nurram
Beeloo	Geographe Bay	Kikkar	Minnalyungar	Nyagi-Nyagi
Belliman	Geographe Bay and Vasse tribe	Kilkar	Minninng	Nyaki- Nyaki
Bibalman	Harvey	Ko-rengi	Minong	Nyakinyaki
Bibbulman	I:wat	Ko-rengi	Minung	Nyunga
Bibbulmun	Ilakuri wongi	Kojonup	Mirnong	Nyungar
Bibilum	Irawadjari	Koka:r	Mongup	Peejine
Bibu:lmoun	Jabanwongi	Kokan	Mooro	Penjarra
Bibulman	Jaburu	Kokar	Mount Barker tribe	Peopelman
Bibulum	Jaburu-jungara	Koreng	Mount Barker tribe	Peoplemen
Bibulum	Jaburu	Kunjung	Mudi:a	Pepelman
Bindjarub	Jabururu	Kunyunng	Mudia	Pibelman
Binjarab	Jakuru	Kunyunng	Mudila	Pibelman
Boijangura	Jakuru	Kurial-yuin	Mudilja	Pibilum
Booyungur	Juad	Kuriny	Murram	Piblemen
Boyangoora	Juadjag	Kuriny	MurramPibelman	Pidjain
Bremer Bay tribe	Juadjek	Kuriwongi	Murray People	Pindjarap
Bunbury tribe	Juadjuk	Kuriwongi	Murray tribe	Pindjarup
	Juat	Kurwongi	MurraymanMinang	Pinjarra

³ The source is the Indigenous Languages Database that I constructed for AIATSIS under contract to the State of the Environment project at Environment Australia in 2001.

Pinjarup	Waal	Wardandie	Wiilman	Yakuru
Pipelman	Wadandi	Warranger	Will	Yobberore
Punuatch	Wadarandee	Warrangle	Williams tribe	Yobberore
Punwatch	Wadarndee	Warrangoo	Witjari	Yooadda
Quailup	Waddarndi	Warrangoo	Witjari	Yooard
Qualeup	Wadjandi	Warrangul	Woodarngup	Yoongar
Qualup	Wadjug	Warttandee	Wooralgulla	Yua(w)át
South West tribe	Wadjuk	Weal	Wuda	Yuard
Stirling tribe	Wadjup	Weel	Wuda:	Yuatjek
Swan River Tribe	Wajuk	Weelabandi	Wudja	Yued
Tirarop	Waljuk	Weil	Wudjari	YuedMurara
Toode-nunjer	Wanttandee	Whadjuk	Wudjari:ma	Yunga
Toodenunjer	Warangle	Whajook	Wudjarima	Yungar
Uduc	Warangoo	Wheelman	Yabaroo	Yungur
Uduc, Harvey tribe	Warangu	Wi:lman	Yabaroo	
Vasse tribe	Wardandee	Widgere	Yaberoo	
Wa:dandi	Wardandi	Widjara	Yaberoo	



MAP 2. LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS OF SOUTHERN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Note that this map shows approximate locations of languages. The enclosed area on the map shows the large group of dialects collectively known as Noongar. Nhanda, Watjarri, Badimaya, Kalaku, Wangkayi, and Ngatju are generally acknowledged as not forming part of the Noongar group.

Source: (adapted from) Thieberger 1993:32

27. From the early sources we see a range of language names in the region, but a unifying cover term of Nyunga or Yunga is commonly recorded. This is the word for 'person' which is used as one of the descriptors for languages of the region and which distinguishes between people of Noongar group of dialects on the one hand and those of the neighbouring region who use other terms for 'person'. Thus, clockwise from the north, the term for person is given as *arnmanu* in Nhanda, *yamaji* in Watjarri and Badimaya, *kaburn* in the Southern Cross vocabulary, and *marlba* in Ngatju.

28. From the earliest sources there is a recognition of the unity of the dialect group in the Noongar region for example, it is worth noting Grey's⁴ (1840) observation for the

⁴ Sir George Grey was an explorer and recorded significant information about local languages in the 1830s.

languages of the south-west that: "Throughout the whole of this extensive range of country the language is radically the same, though the variations in dialect, and in the use of certain words by single tribes are very considerable."..."The foregoing observations will show my reasons for embracing in one vocabulary, the words found either generally or partially in use over so extensive a tract of country."

29. Two extracts from the Perth Gazette are provided below to illustrate the interest shown by early settlers in the local language, and their recognition of dialectal variation. It is significant that the item dated June 14th 1839 (appearing in the journal of the next day) distinguishes a lowland and a mountain dialect, and that both include the word *yoongar* (a variant of *Nyungar*), one of the key shibboleths common to members of the Noongar group of dialects.

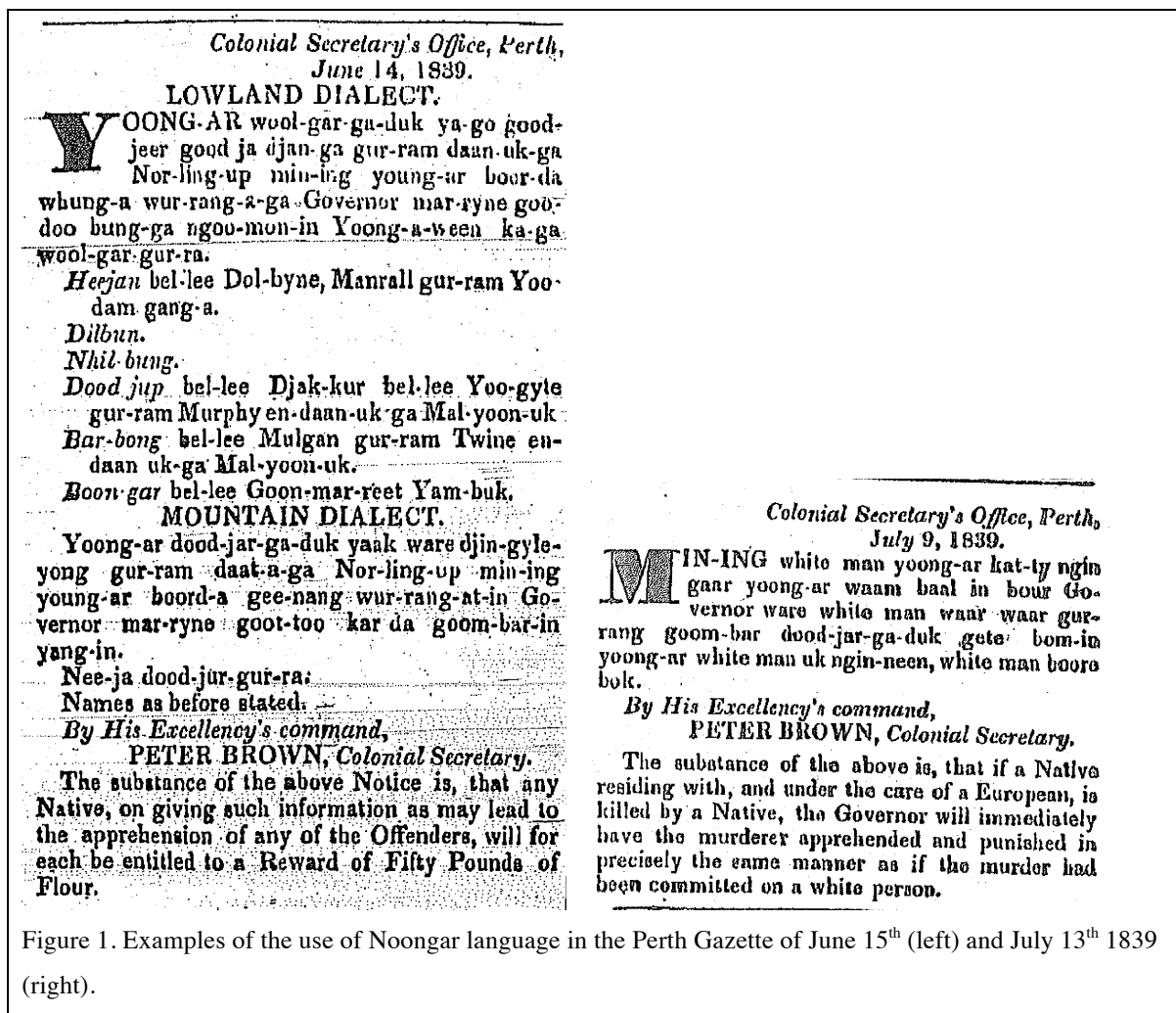


Figure 1. Examples of the use of Noongar language in the Perth Gazette of June 15th (left) and July 13th 1839 (right).

30. Moore⁵ (1842:viii-ix) talks of the region in which common words are found, "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, a Kat, for Katta - Kal, for Kalla."

31. Further, Moore (1842:x) says, "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

⁵ George Fletcher Moore was an explorer, agriculturalist, lawyer, and Acting Colonial Secretary of the Swan River Colony.

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."

32. Bates⁶ (White 1985:46) talks of the Bibbulmun nation which "occupied a line of coast between Jurien Bay... and a point somewhere east of Esperance Bay." Inland this group extended to about Mount Ragged. She notes that there is one "fundamental language" throughout this area, but that there are locally named groups within the Bibbulmun nation.

33. Among a number of group names for the region in Bates (1985) are: Bibbulmun, Waddarndi, Bilgur, Darbalung, Buyun-gur, Wil, Kurin, Yabbaru, Kuli, Kunniung, and Minung. She notes that directional descriptors are used to further specify a local group (*marruk* 'east', *wilu* 'north'). She also lists a large number of local group names based on names of places.

34. Tindale lists Wardandi, Pibelman, Kaneang, Koreng, Juat, Balardong, Wudjari, Whadjuk, Minang, Wiilman, Pindjarup. To the north-east he has Njakinjaki, of which he says "They were known to the southern tribes as Njagi and were said to be a naked people with an unintelligible language." (Tindale 1974:253)

35. Wilf Douglas (1976) records the following names for the Noongar region:

Location	Dialect name
Brookton, Northam, Toodyay	Pipelman
Southern	Mirnong
Eastern, between Merredin and Kalgoorlie	Karlamay
New Norcia, Goomalling	Tjapanmay
East of Tjapanmay	Watjanmay

⁶ Daisy Bates recorded a great deal of information about Aboriginal people of the Noongar region. In 1904, she was appointed by the Western Australian Government to research the tribes of the State (cf White 1985).

Mingenew	Nanakarti
Ravensthorpe	Kwetjman

36. In an overview of all Australian languages, Dixon (2002:xxxviii) lists a southern WA region as representing Noongar, with the 'tribal names': Njungar Wutjari, Koreng, Minang, Pipalman, Wartanti, Pindjarup, Whadjuk, Kaneang, Wilmen, Njaki-Njaki. Dixon's work is derivative (that is, he did not conduct fieldwork in the region), but his assessment of the different varieties is based on a research assistant's comparison of the available literature.

37. To re-iterate, despite there being a number of names for dialects in the region, there is at the same time a recognition by most observers, from the earliest records to the present, that there is a homogeneity in the region that is not shared with neighbouring languages.

§3 Wordlists as evidence both of cohesion of the bloc of 'Noongar' languages and of continuity over time

38. As we will see below, there is a great deal of written material recording wordlists in languages of the southwest of WA. In order to explore the possible relationships between the varieties of language represented by these wordlists we need to systematically compare them and then to evaluate how many words are shared by each of the lists with each of the others.

39. To do this I have placed a sample of the wordlists into a table, lined up by the English meaning provided by the author of the list. Table 2 lists the wordlists used in this comparison. To illustrate the extent of the Noongar language, I have also included samples of neighbouring (non-Noongar) languages, Watjarri (Vocabulary #34), Badimaya (Vocabulary #33), 'Natingero' (Vocabulary #30), Coolgardie (Vocabulary #32) and Ngatju (Vocabulary #31), together with vocabularies from 'North of New Norcia' (Vocabulary #10) and 'Southern Cross' (Vocabulary #24).

40. The most recent list is that compiled with Cliff Humphries in the late 1990s by Tim McCabe (n.d.). Cliff Humphries clearly had a great knowledge of Noongar as shown by the many hundreds of pages of transcripts prepared by Tim McCabe based on audio recordings (which I have not heard).

41. The shorter earliest sources are compared in the next section, but the more detailed sources are listed in Appendix 1 and compared and the results are given in Appendix 2. There are 35 wordlists used in this comparison and they are listed in the table below, in chronological order, from earliest to most recent. The approximate geographic location of the sources of these wordlists is given in Map 1, above.

T.B.Wilson KGS	Wilson, T. B. (1835). Narrative of a voyage round the world : comprehending an account of the wreck of the ship Governor Ready in Torres Straits, a description of the British settlements on the coasts of New Holland, more particularly Raffles Bay, Melville Island, Swan River, and King George's Sound : also, the manners and customs of the aboriginal tribes : with an appendix containing remarks on transportation, the treatment of convicts during the voyage, and advice to persons intending to emigrate to the Australian colonies. London: Printed for Sherwood Gilbert & Piper.
Maryborough Tribe 1867	Anon (1867). Vocabulary of dialects spoken by Aboriginal natives of Australia. Melbourne: Masterman printer. <i>At head of title: Intercolonial Exhibition, 1866.</i>
Curr 29, Adam	Adam, T. (1886). Vocabulary no.29, Two hundred miles north-east of Newcastle: Natingero tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 380-383.
Curr, 16, Nth of New Norcia	Salvado, R. (1886). Vocabulary no.16, New Norcia and Leschenault Bay. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1: 318-321.
Curr 31 KING GEORGE'S SOUND Minung Tribe	Spencer, W. A., J. A. Hossell, et al. (1886). Vocabulary no.31, King George. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 386-389.
Curr NO. 30 MOUNT STIRLING - KOKAR TRIBE	Goldsworthy, R. T. (1886). Vocabulary no.30, Mount Stirling: Kokar tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 384-385.
Curr NO. 26 LOWER BLACKWOOD PEOPLEMAN TRIBE	Gifford, E. F. (1886). Vocabulary no.26, Lower Blackwood: Peopelman tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 362-363.

Curr NO. 25 BLACKWOOD DISTRICT	Hester, E. G. (1886). Vocabulary no.25, Blackwood District: Kardagur Tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 360-361.
Curr NO 24. UDUC, HARVEY	Small, M. B. (1886). Vocabulary no.24, Uduc, Harvey tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 358-359.
Curr 24 GEOGRAPHE BAY AND VASSE	Barlee, F. (1886). Vocabulary no.24, Geographe Bay and Vasse. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 356-357.
Curr 24 Bunbury	Barlee, F. (1886). Vocabulary no.24, Bunbury. The Australian Race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 352-355. IAAS 0034.
Curr 23 Kojonup	Graham, W. H. (1886). Vocabulary no.23, Kojonup and Etipup. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 348-351.
Curr 22 Pinjarra	Scott, R. (1886). Vocabulary no.22, Pinjarra. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 346-347.
Curr 21 Pinjarra	Hackett, D. E. (1886). Vocabulary no.21, York District:the Ballardong tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 344-345.
Curr No. 20 Parker	Parker, E. R. (1886). Vocabulary no.20, The Whajook tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 336-341.
Curr 19 Armstrong, Perth	Armstrong, C. F. (1886). Vocabulary no.19, Perth. The Australian Race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 334-335.
Curr, 19 Knight, Perth	Knight, W. E. (1886). Vocabulary no.19, Perth. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 328-333.
Curr, 18, Newcastle	Whitfield, G. (1886). Vocabulary no.18, Newcastle. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 324-327.
Curr, 17, MINNAL YUNGAR	Monger, H. J. (1886). Vocabulary no.17, Victoria Plains: Minnal Yungar tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1.: 322-323.
Curr, 16, New Norcia	Salvado, R. (1886). Vocabulary no.16, New Norcia and Leschenault Bay. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1: 318-321.
Helms	Helms, R. (1896). "Anthropology." Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia 16.: 237-332.
Coolgardie	Garnier, J. (1902-03). "Vocabulaire des indigènes de l'Australie occidentale." Société Neuchâteloise de Géographie, Bulletin(14.): 247-251.
Bates, Southern Cross	Bates, D. M. (n.d.). Native vocabularies - Southern Cross Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2C, ANL-MS365-47/59-89.
Bates, Deebungool	Bates, D. M. (n.d.). Native vocabularies - Esperance Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-40/2-27. Bat 1212A.

Bremer Bay	Bates, D. M. (n.d.). Native vocabularies - Esperance Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-40/2-27. Bat 1212A.
Laves	Laves, G. (1930). [Texts in Kurin] The Laves papers. AIATSIS MS2189.
Tindale 82	Tindale, N. B. (1939). Vocabulary no.82, Nonga, at Thomas River, Australian vocabularies, MS.
Tindale 81	Tindale, N. B. (1939). Vocabulary no.81, Koreng Tr., Gairdner River, Australian vocabularies, MS.
W.H.Atkins 1991	Douglas, W. H. (1991). W.H.Atkins memorial Nyungar - English & English - Nyungar dictionary. The Author: Kalgoorlie
Ngatju	Brandenstein, C. G. v. (1980). Ngadjumaja: an Aboriginal language of south-east Western Australia. Innsbruck: Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Universität Innsbruck.
CGVon Brandenstein	Brandenstein, C. G. v. (1988). Nyungar Anew: phonology, text samples and etymological and historical 1500-word vocabulary of an artificially re-created Aboriginal language in the south-west of Australia. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, C-99.
Watjarri	Douglas, W. H. (1981). Watjarri. Handbook of Australian languages, Volume 2. R. M. W. Dixon and B.J.Blake. Canberra: ANU: 197-272.
Badimaya	Dunn, L. (1988). Badimaya, a Western Australian language. Canberra.: Pacific Linguistics.
Dench	Dench, A. C. (1994). Nyungar. Macquarie Aboriginal words. N. Thieberger and W. McGregor. Sydney: The Macquarie Library: 173-192.
Humphries	McCabe, T. (n.d.) [untitled transcripts made with Cliff Humphries] ms

42. The method used to compare wordlists is to examine pairs of words and to assign a value according to the relationship. Thus the ‘same’ word is distinguished from a ‘different’ word. As we observe a hypothesised process of metathesis undergone by western varieties of Noongar (discussed in §13 below), we include metathesised forms as being the ‘same’ as their non-metathesised counterparts for the purposes of this comparison.

43. Metathesis is the inversion of the order of a pair of elements, for example the term for ‘wind’ is given as *marra* and *maar* (*ma-ra* > *ma-ar*). These are taken as representing variation within a larger Noongar bloc based on a hypothesised regular correspondence of

metathesised and non-metathesised forms. The non-Noongar term from Norseman is *winaga*, which is clearly quite different from *marra/maar*. Similarly, *ngarnka* and *Gnenok* are counted as being the ‘same’ for the purposes of this exercise.

44. This deliberately generous metric also takes into account the problem of there being a number of different recorders, each with varying degrees of ability to distinguish sounds of the local languages, and each with their own spelling system. Thus *ngitting*, *witine* and *weating* are treated as like because of the well-recognised difficulty speakers of English have in accurately perceiving the velar nasal sound at the beginning of a word. Similarly, speakers of English often hear a palatal nasal at the end of a word as either of the more familiar sounds from English - an alveolar nasal ‘n’ or a velar nasal ‘ng’. Added to these problems is the issue of handwriting and errors introduced in transmission from the handwritten to the printed form, thus *gootang-boola* is taken as being an error that corresponds to the common form *koolangbulla*.

45. A further complicating factor is that specific terms may sometimes be given instead of generic terms, and vice versa, as in the case for the word ‘fish’ which has a number of forms in the wordlists (*pii*, *merereng*, *web*, *wappie*, *wooda*, *dag-aa*, *karrie*, *webing*, *dadger*, *walgah*, *winalya*), most of which show no commonality to any of the others. Thus the dialects recorded in the wordlists may have greater similarity than we can see through the selection of generic terms in one list and specific terms in the other.

46. As we have 35 wordlists with limited common content, it is not feasible to compare each item of each list. To make the task of comparison more manageable I have used a controlled list of words as found in the Sourcebook of Central Australian Languages (SCAL) (Menning & Nash 1981). These words are selected as being ‘basic’ vocabulary, with greater possibility of remaining constant over time, and include a variety of word types: nouns; pronouns; verbs.

47. Using a standard list like this is a way of avoiding ad-hoc decisions about what to exclude from a comparative list. When using historical sources, especially those with few

words in them, we do the best we can, taking account of inconsistencies in the way recorders wrote the words. We know that languages change over time and that the potential correspondence between lists even from the same language will reduce with time. I pointed out in paragraph 18 above that this is not an exercise in lexicostatistics and that the comparisons can not be used to establish language- and dialect-level groupings. The thirty-five vocabularies compared for this report are listed in the table below.

48. In Table 1 we see the percentage of shared items between the most extensive recent record of a Noongar speaker, the late Cliff Humphries (recorded in the mid 1990s), and 34 other historical sources. This data is extracted from the larger set of comparisons presented in Appendix 2. It should be noted that the first seven lists compare languages outside of the Noongar area and all show very low correspondence with the Humphries list. With one exception (Wilson's list⁷) all other lists show over 50% shared vocabulary items.

⁷ Wilson's list has 13 items or 34% in common with Humphries.

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF THE HUMPHRIES (1998) DATA WITH 34 OTHER WORDLISTS

		Humphries		Humphries
Non-Noongar varieties	Watjarri	< 5 ex	Curr 23 Kojonup	65%
	Badimaya	< 5 ex	Curr 22 Pinjarra	60%
	Coolgardie	< 5 ex	Curr 21 Pinjarra	65%
	Ngatju	< 5 ex	Curr No. 20 Parker	65%
	Curr 29, Adam	< 5 ex	Curr 19 Armstrong, Perth	58%
	Bates, Southern Cross	22%	Curr, 19 Knight, Perth	61%
	Curr, 16, Nth of New Norcia	0%	Curr, 18, Newcastle	61%
W.H.Atkins 1991		66%	Curr, 17, MINNAL YUNGAR	67%
Maryborough Tribe 1867		64%	Curr, 16, New Norcia	65%
T.B.Wilson KGS		36%	Laves	74%
Curr 31 KING GEORGE'S SOUND Minung Tribe		71%	Bates, Deebungool	63%
Curr NO. 30 MOUNT STIRLING - KOKAR TRIBE		61%	Tindale 82	63%
Curr NO. 26 LOWER BLACKWOOD PEOPLEMAN TRIBE		56%	Tindale 81	86%
Curr NO. 25 BLACKWOOD DISTRICT		66%	CGVon Brandenstein	61%
Curr NO 24. UDOC, HARVEY		58%	Helms	55%
Curr 24 GEOGRAPHE BAY AND VASSE		55%	Dench	84%
Curr 24 Bunbury		56%	Bremer Bay	64%

49. In Table 2 we see the average number of corresponding forms for a wordlist given in the fifth column. The figure is calculated as follows: A word in a specific wordlist has a related word in another wordlist if there is the same or similar form with the same or similar meaning in that other wordlist. For a given word in a specific wordlist, the number of other wordlists that have related words is calculated as a measure of the extent of relatedness for that word. The maximum in this case is 34 since each word in a list is compared with 34 other lists.

50. The figure for each list in Table 2 represents the average of the extent of relatedness of each word in the wordlist that has a corresponding word in at least one other wordlist. This should be read in conjunction with the figure in column six of the table in which the number of items in the list used is given. The average figure indicates one aspect of similarity between lists: the extent across wordlists of *those words for which there are related words in other lists*. A situation where a small proportion of words in a list have related words in other lists, but where those related words occur in a large proportion of the other lists would result in a high value under this measure though we would not want to say that such a list is overall closely related to the others.

51. A corresponding form is one which is shared with at least one other wordlist in the table. This average indicates the degree of relationship between a given list and the others in the set. Thus the higher this figure, the more related are the words in that list to others in the set. The fact that the Humphries list has a relatively high average figure of 22.18 indicates that there is strong continuity between it and other lists in the data. It is also partly due to the extensive dataset available in the Humphries data, which facilitates more potential correspondences.

52. From the point of view of distinguishing Noongar as a bloc, in my opinion, it is clear that, in general, neighbouring languages (represented by vocabularies 10, 29, 30, 32, 33, and 34) share relatively few wordlist items with the Noongar group.

TABLE 2. LIST OF WORDLISTS USED IN THE VOCABULARY COMPARISONS, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

#	Date recorded	Title	Notes	Average number of corresponding terms	Number of items in the compared list
35	1995-1997	Humphries	A list I compiled by working through the manuscript prepared by Tim McCabe with Cliff Humphries.	22.76	150
34	1970s	ASEDA 0446 Watjarri	A list supplied the by the Yamaji Language Centre of a language to the north of the Noongar region.	4.74	133
33	1980s	ASEDA 0575 Badimaya	A list compiled from Dunn 1988 of a language to the north of the Noongar region.	4.35	92
32	1902-1903	Garnier Coolgardie	Esperance Bay , with Dagenbat. This is most likely to be “Tickenbutt” Fred McGill’s native name, DBates 8/154 says Dekkenburt is an alias for F.McGill.	5.74	48
31	1970-mid1980s	CGVB Ngatju combined	A collection of vocabulary items taken from von Brandenstein (1976)	2.82	42
30	1880s	No.29, Two hundred miles north-east of Newcastle: Natingero tribe. by T.Adam.	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	8.65	50

#	Date recorded	Title	Notes	Average number of corresponding terms	Number of items in the compared list
29	1910?	Bates vocab 365/47/59-84, Native vocabulary compiled by Beedee,m, Baliberin (Billy Wilson), Gweea or Minalla,m of Southern Cross	This vocabulary is dated approximately to 1910.	9.47	83
28	1950-1988	W.H.Atkins 1991	W.H.Atkins was a missionary in the South-West and his notes were produced as a dictionary by Wilf Douglas in 1991.	15.38	69
27	1860s	Anon, 1867, Native vocabularies, Victoria, Maryborough Tribe	No further information on the source for this vocabulary, or why it came to be included in a collection of Victorian languages. It is included here because it is clearly Noongar and because it is a relatively early record.	6.79	24
26	1820s, early 1830s	"Narrative of a voyage round the world.. comprehending an account of the wreck of the ship 'Governor Ready' in Torres Strait..." by T.B.Wilson [Thomas Braidwood] London : Printed for Sherwood, Gilbert, & Piper, 1835	Wilson was present at King George Sound in the earliest days of settlement. This vocabulary has a reasonable number of eligible forms, but a low rate of similarity with other Noongar lists.	10.35	45

#	Date recorded	Title	Notes	Average number of corresponding terms	Number of items in the compared list
25	1880s	NO. 31 KING GEORGE'S SOUND Minung Tribe by W. A. Spencer Esq, J.A.Hossell Esq, W.A. Knight, Esq p. 388.	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	17.26	45
24	1880s	NO. 30 MOUNT STIRLING - KOKAR TRIBE from Hon. Roger T. Goldsworthy. p. 384.	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	16.76	46
23	1880s	NO. 26 LOWER BLACKWOOD PEOPLEMAN TRIBE from Lord Gifford.	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	18.79	58
22	1880s	NO. 25 BLACKWOOD DISTRICT Kardagur Tribe	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	23.88	54
21	1880s	NO 24. UDUC, HARVEY by M.B. Small, Esq	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	20.68	53
20	1880s	NO. 24 GEOGRAPHE BAY AND VASSE by Hon. Frederick Barlee	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	18.53	51
19	1880s	NO. 24 BUNBURY	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	19.09	51
18	1880s	NO.23 KOJONUP AND ETICUP by W.H. Graham, Esq	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	21.11	59
17	1880s	NO.22 PINJARRA by Robert Scott, Esq	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	20.53	54

#	Date recorded	Title	Notes	Average number of corresponding terms	Number of items in the compared list
16	1880s	NO. 21 THE Pinjarra DISTRICT-BALLARDONG TRIBE by D.E. Hackett	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	20.50	56
15	1880s	NO. 20 BY E.R. PARKER, ESQ	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	21.38	52
14	1880s	NO. 19 - PERTH BY C.F. ARMSTRONG, ESQ	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	21.35	57
13	1880s	NO. 19 PERTH by W.E. Knight, Esq	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	19.94	50
12	1880s	NO. 18 NEWCASTLE	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	20.18	56
11	1880s	NO. 17 MINNAL YUNGAR TRIBE	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	19.65	52
10	1880s	NO. 16 North of New Norcia By H.J. Monger, Esq	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	0.00	8
9	1880s	NO. 16 NEW NORCIA AND LESCHENAULT BAY by Right Rev. Dr. Salvado	Published in E.M.Curr 1886	23.06	63
8	1930	Selected Laves Kurin vocab	A set of words selected from the paper slips held at AIATSIS. 36 of these match items in the SCAL list and are used in the present comparison.	9.06	36
7	1907-1908	Bates vocab 365/40/2-6 Native vocabulary compiled by Deebungool, m. (dead) of Kabbee kail, Esperance Magisterial District.	Bates recorded this wordlist around 1907-1908.	6.91	23

#	Date recorded	Title	Notes	Average number of corresponding terms	Number of items in the compared list
6	1939	Vocabulary 82 Nonga:, at Thomas River WA Tindale MS3189 pp.147,151,155, 159	Tindale recorded Nonga: with Bessie Ruby in Borden in 1939.	16.18	47
5	1939	Vocabulary 81 Ko:reng, Gairdner River, WA 1 Apr. 1939 Tindale MS3189 pp.147,151,155, 159	Tindale recorded Ko:reng with Charlie Innell in Borden in 1939.	17.62	44
4	1970s-1980s	CGVB Noongar Anew	Brandenstein (1988) is a dictionary of Noongar based on the author's fieldwork, mainly in the eastern part of the Noongar region. As he gives sources for each word, we can eliminate his HISTorical forms from the comparison and just use those forms recorded with speakers of the time.	23.88	82

#	Date recorded	Title	Notes	Average number of corresponding terms	Number of items in the compared list
3	1891-2	Vocabulary of the Yunga dialect obtained from a native named Wainbret (Helms 1896)	Helms traveled on the Elder Expedition of 1891-92. I have been unable to find any information about Wainbret, but Bates (n.d.XX:43 & 173) lists Wainbert and Waianbart in her genealogies, both are from Esperance. Helms notes that the Yunga are "a coastal tribe, the centre of their district being about Esperance Bay. The extent of their territory to the east and west I could not correctly ascertain, but they claim the ground inland to about 40 or 50 miles from the coast". (p.281).	14.44	53
2	compilation	Dench	Dench (1994) is a compilation based on historical sources and is treated here as a generic 'Noongar' vocabulary. Comparisons with this list should be treated with caution, as it is made up of some of the very sources to which we are comparing it.	15.65	53

#	Date recorded	Title	Notes	Average number of corresponding terms	Number of items in the compared list
1	1907-1908	Bates vocab 365/40/7-27 Native vocabularies - Esperance Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-40/2-27. (Ms). Native vocabulary compiled by Baiungan of Banjelungup = Bremer Bay, Esperance Magisterial District.	Just Baiungan's vocabulary is included here to give a wordlist from Bremer Bay. Assuming it was recorded at about the same time as number 7, above, I date it to around 1907-1908.	7.94	38

§4 Earliest sources of linguistic information in the region.

53. In this section I outline the earliest records of the languages of the Noongar region and show correspondence of the material in those records with more recent information.

54. Words of Noongar have been recorded from the early days of European contact. For example, Peron (1809:70-73) describes an encounter with natives at Geographe Bay in which the locals call to each other 'vélou'. Further, "[t]hey brandished their *sagaies*⁸ with all their strength, shaking their clubs at us in a threatening manner, and calling in a terrible tone of voice *mouyé! mouyé!*" (p.71). I have been unable to correlate these two terms with any more recent vocabularies.

55. Matthew Flinders visited King George Sound in 1801 (Nind 1831:22) and wrote some words of the local language which are reproduced in Philip King's journal and

⁸ *Sagaie* is the French word for spear.

given in the table below. The earlier visit of Vancouver in 1792 and of Baudin appear to have left no language records.

56. Of the 14 words in the following list, ten can, in my opinion, be described as recognisable Noongar forms that are reflected in recent wordlists (of the last twenty years). Items 4 & 5 have no corresponding forms in any other sources. Items 1 & 14 have corresponding forms in early sources but not in more recent sources, suggesting that they have passed out of common usage. I show the form in Humphries (1998) where possible to establish the correlation between this recent source and the earliest sources. Other sources are included if no matching term was found in Humphries.

TABLE 3 CORRESPONDENCE OF TERMS RECORDED BY FLINDERS IN 1801⁹

	Flinders' term	Discussion
1	<i>Djaat</i> the sun	<i>Ngaarrngk</i> is the term given in Humphries (1998). Nind (1831), Lyon (1833), Moore (1884), George Grey (1840) all have a version of <i>djaat</i> at King George Sound, but no later sources list this word, suggesting it may have passed out of usage in the late 1800s.
2	<i>Bpep</i> nipple	<i>Bip</i> Humphries (1998)
3	<i>Kobul</i> belly	<i>Korbal</i> Humphries (1998)
4	<i>Wal-la-kah</i> posteriors	<i>Kwun..dinitj</i> Humphries (1998)
5	<i>Urlack</i> lips	<i>Ngorrluk</i> 'teeth' Humphries (1998). The apparently aberrant gloss 'lips' is plausibly due to misunderstanding.
6	<i>Dtoul</i> thighs	<i>Dtowil</i> , <i>dowal</i> common in early sources. Humphries has <i>yaartj</i> which does not occur in early sources but is cited by Dench as an eastern form.
7	<i>Wonat</i> knee	<i>bonitj</i> Humphries (1998) (possible mishearing in the Flinders manuscript)
8	<i>Maat</i> leg	<i>mat</i> , <i>mata</i> common early forms, <i>maat</i> Atkins (1991)
9	<i>Jaan</i> foot	<i>Djen</i> Humphries (1998)

⁹ King's list incorporates Flinder's vocabulary and is the source for the items shown here.

10	<i>Duong</i> ear	<i>Dwonk</i> Humphries (1998)
11	<i>Moil</i> nose	<i>Mooly</i> Humphries (1998)
12	<i>Kaat</i> head	<i>Kart</i> Humphries (1998)
13	<i>Kaat jou</i> hair of the head	<i>Kart djowiny</i> Humphries (1998)
14	<i>Caw-wah</i> come here	<i>Yuaarl koorl</i> (=come on) Humphries (1998)

57. In Philip Parker King's journal entry for December 24, 1821, he records some words from King George's Sound, including *Cai*, or *Caigh* "which they always repeated when anything was shewn that excited their surprise." This word *Cau-wah* he records as 'come here' (p.132). Throwing sticks are *mearas*, a hammer is *käoit* and a knife is *taap*. In Appendix D to his work he lists further words. Correspondences with these words are given below¹⁰, with the most recent source in the second column. It should be borne in mind that King had only a brief time (perhaps a single day) in which to elicit these words which, in my opinion, increases the possibility of errors and miscommunication between the sailors and the local people.

58. Significantly, in my opinion, some twenty-seven out of fifty-seven terms in this list correspond to items in lists from the recent past (thirty years), marked by an asterisk in the third column.

TABLE 4. CORRESPONDENCE OF TERMS RECORDED BY PHILIP PARKER KING IN 1821

King's term	Discussion	Correspondence
<i>Cai</i> , or <i>caigh</i> exclamation	<i>Kai</i> , <i>kaya</i> generally recorded for 'yes'	*
<i>Dar-lin</i> , or <i>Tha-lib</i> tongue	<i>Taaling</i> Atkins (1991)	*
<i>Ba-doo</i> water	King notes "This is a Port Jackson word, and has been probably obtained from other visitors." ¹¹ <i>Ba-doo</i> , Grey 1840	

¹⁰ Diacritics marked on the original have not been included here.

¹¹ King's comment is supported by information in Mulvaney and Green (1992:241) that suggests that the inhabitants of King George Sound had had ongoing contact with English speakers (as sealers or whalers)

<i>Ba-al-lot</i> a seal	<i>Barlard</i> Nind (1831) <i>Balkut</i> Rae (1913)	
<i>Bar-le-rot</i> a hawk	no correspondence	
<i>Beango</i> kangaroo	<i>Yongka</i> Humphries (1998) (possibly a mishearing has resulted in the given form, e.g. <i>be-yongka</i> ?)	
<i>Be-ep</i> nipple	<i>Bip</i> Humphries (1998)	*
<i>Be-il</i> navel	<i>Pily</i> Atkins (1991)	*
<i>Bul-lo-co</i> go away	<i>Boolyaka</i> 'away' Whitehurst (1992)	*
<i>Ca-an-gan</i> goose	no correspondence	
<i>Cau-wah</i> come here	<i>Ca wa</i> Nind (1831) come	
<i>Co-man</i> woman	<i>cooming-york</i> Bates, D. M. (n.d.). Native vocabularies - Jerramungup, ANL-MS365-46/93-99.	
<i>Djadan</i> shoulder (cf <i>kad-ya -ran</i> below)	<i>Djardam</i> Moore (1884)	
<i>Djaat</i> sun	<i>Ngaarrngk</i> Humphries (1998). Nind (1831), Lyon (1833), Moore (1884), George Grey (1840) all have a version of <i>djaat</i> at King George Sound, but no later sources list this word	
<i>Dtou-al</i> thighs	<i>Dtowil</i> , <i>dowal</i> common in early sources. Humphries has <i>yaartj</i> which does not occur in early sources but is cited by Dench as an eastern form	
<i>Duong</i> ears	<i>Dwonk</i> Humphries (1998)	*
<i>Gno-yong</i> elbow	<i>Ngoya</i> Douglas (1976)	*
<i>Go-gorr</i> firewood	<i>koker</i> 'wood' Graham (1886)	
<i>Go-ong</i> back	<i>Gong-go</i> Moore (1884)	
<i>Ja-an</i> , Bangul foot	<i>Djen</i> Humphries (1998)	*
<i>Ka-at</i> hair of the head	<i>Djowiny</i> Humphries (1998) (<i>Kart</i> is the word for head)	*
<i>Kad-ya-ran</i> shoulder	no correspondence	
<i>Kaoit</i> hammer	<i>Kotj</i> Hassall (1975), Douglas (1976) <i>koitj</i> Humphries (1998) axe	*
<i>Kea toe</i>	<i>Beerr</i> Humphries (1998)	
<i>Kopul</i> belly	<i>Korbal</i> Humphries (1998)	*

and had learned English and other terms that were used in a local pidgin variety, so that, by the time Barker arrived to establish the settlement, there was already a means of communication with the local inhabitants.

<i>Mai</i> finger	<i>Mar</i> Douglas (1976) Most likely a misprint for <i>mar</i> .	*
<i>Maat</i> leg	<i>Mart</i> Douglas (1976)	*
<i>Ma-ka</i> head	<i>Maca</i> Salvado (1851)	
<i>Ma-ni-oc</i> tomorrow (doubtful)	no correspondence	
<i>Mar-git</i> a shark, or shark's tail	<i>Maardjet</i> (Humphries 1998:185) sea-serpent	*
<i>Me-al</i> eye	<i>Meeyowl</i> Humphries (1998)	*
<i>Me-a-ra</i> throwing- stick	<i>Meara</i> Nind (1831), Buller-Murphy (n.d.), Hassall (n.d.) spear-thrower, <i>mir</i> Douglas (1976)	*
<i>Nam-berr</i> , or <i>pe-ge- ro</i> a spear	no correspondence	
<i>Naam-burn</i> scars on body	<i>Ngumbiny</i> Humphries (1998)	*
<i>Ne-ar-bango</i> , rope (on board)	no correspondence	
<i>Noodle-bul</i> belt worn round the stomach	<i>Noolbirrn</i> Humphries (1998)	*
<i>Nor-dock</i> a porpus	no correspondence	
<i>Ny-a-luck</i> cheeks	<i>Yurritj</i> Humphries (1998)	
<i>Nyanuck</i> beard	<i>Ngaarnuk</i> Humphries (1998)	*
<i>Or-lock</i> teeth	<i>Ngorrluk</i> Humphries (1998)	*
<i>Pera</i> nails	<i>Beerr</i> Humphries (1998)	*
<i>Pe-rin</i> gum	no correspondence	
<i>Puelar</i> musket (doubtful)	no correspondence	
<i>Taap</i> knife	<i>Daap</i> Humphries (1998) knife	*
<i>Tar</i> lips	<i>Dtarr</i> Humphries (1998) mouth	*
<i>Tarmul</i> , <i>Moil</i> nose	<i>Mooly</i> Humphries (1998) nose	*
<i>Ta-tah</i> mouth	<i>Dtaarr</i> Humphries (1998) mouth	*
<i>Tiara</i> dog	no correspondence	
<i>Toke</i> frog	<i>Took</i> Grey (1840) frog	
<i>Wa'l-la-kah</i> posteriors	<i>Kwun..dinitj</i> Humphries (1998)	

<i>Wallar</i> , or <i>wallat</i> a particular fish	no correspondence	
<i>Wo-naat</i> knee	<i>bonitj</i> Humphries (1998) (possible mishearing in the King manuscript)	
<i>Wor-nuck</i> , <i>Wor-muck</i> , arm	<i>Maarruk</i> Humphries (1998) Grey (1840) has <i>war-nuk</i> at King George Sound, but no later sources list this word	
<i>Wurt</i> throat	<i>Worrt</i> Humphries (1998)	*
<i>Ya-munga-maa-ri</i> to eat biscuit (doubtful)	no correspondence	
<i>Yan-da-ri</i> wood (plank)	no correspondence	
<i>Yaw-de-wit</i> Membrum virile	<i>Mert/Marndin</i> Atkins (1991) no correspondence	*

59. Francis Fraser Armstrong was appointed official interpreter to the Court of Justice in 1834 (cf Walker 1975). Moore (1842:v) notes that Francis Fraser 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'. This, together with the amount of attention paid by these very first settlers to the language of the local indigenous people (as witness the number of wordlists from the first decades of settlement), shows, in my opinion, that the settlers were attempting to learn something of the local language and culture (see also the newspaper articles in Figure 1).

60. In the Batty Library (PR 5441) there is a compilation of extracts of copies of exploration diaries in a number of bound typescript volumes. It is worth summarising some of the language recorded in those diaries to show that, in my opinion, it is consistent with the later material, especially as these are among the earliest records we have, dating to the late 1820s. Some words in these journals are reflected in other contemporary sources, indicating that they had currency at the time, but are not recorded in subsequent lists, which suggests that they have passed out of common usage over time. A match is indicated by a corresponding item in the third column from Humphries (1998) or by a note in the fourth column.

TABLE 5 CORRESPONDENCE OF SEVERAL EARLY SOURCES

Word	Source	Humphries (1998)	Comment
<i>Muga</i> water	Journal of Dr T.B.Wilson of an excursion up the Canning River, October 1829 (page 8)	<i>Kep</i> 'water'	Grey (1840) and Lyon (1833) have <i>mu-ga</i> and <i>moko</i> . No later sources list <i>muga</i> for water.
<i>Waroo</i> kangaroo	"	<i>Yonger</i> 'kangaroo'	Brady (1845) has <i>waru</i> . Symmons (1841) and Moore (1884) have <i>warru</i> .
<i>Menderah</i> eyebrow	Mr Bussell's Journal of an expedition to the River Vasse from the Blackwood, (n.d. page 302)	<i>Mimburnn</i> (p.458, 20/7/95) 'eyebrow'	No other source matches <i>menderah</i> .
<i>Yelit</i> eye	"	<i>Meeyowl</i> 'eye'	No other source matches <i>yelit</i> .
<i>Nolk</i> tooth	"	<i>Ngorrluk</i> 'tooth'	<i>Ngorlak</i> Douglas (1976)
<i>Donga</i> ear	"	<i>Dwonk</i> 'ear'	<i>Tongka</i> Douglas (1976)
<i>Daan</i> foot	"	<i>Djen</i> 'foot'	<i>Tjen</i> Douglas (1976)
<i>Koat</i> hair	"	<i>Djowiny</i> 'hair'	<i>Kat</i> is the word for head, which may have been mistakenly recorded for 'hair'.
<i>Guala</i> fine soil	Mr G..Moore's report of an excursion to trace the Swan River to its junction with the Avon River (Perth Gazette, 24 th January 1834).		<i>Gooiara</i> Lyon 1833),
<i>Chingah/Changah</i> spirits	"	No correspondence (but metathesis could account for the present form?): <i>djairrnok</i> devil (117); <i>werriny</i> , <i>kaarny</i> spirit (98)	<i>Chinga</i> white man (Curr #22, Pinjarra). <i>Tjin-tjin</i> 'good spirit' Douglas (1976)

Word	Source	Humphries (1998)	Comment
<i>Combuil</i> shield	"	No correspondence: <i>woondaarr</i>	
<i>Baio</i> red skinned nut, fruit of the zamia	"	-	<i>Poio, paiera</i> Salvado (1851)
<i>Gnow</i> turkey	"	No correspondence: <i>bibilyerr</i>	<i>Ngowl</i> is given by Humphries as the term for a mallee hen which is the most likely referent. Note also that Moore's later list (1839) gives <i>Ngow-o</i> as 'a species of bird called the pheasant' which suggests that the earlier definition of 'turkey' was incorrect.
<i>Woyay</i> native yam	"	No correspondence: <i>wallam, yoorrk, kwoddiny</i> (98)	
<i>Yeenbey</i> Clam or mussel	"	?	<i>Yin-bee, Yinbi</i> Grey (1840), Moore (1884)
<i>Wando</i> tree that can supply water, eucalyptus of a yellowish colour and rusty tinge on its back	"	<i>worrnt</i> -big white gum (66)	<i>Wando</i> Symmons (1841)
<i>Kiah</i> assenting	Excursion to a River to the northward. From the journal of George Fletcher Moore.	<i>Kiya</i> okay (p.3), 'yes'	
<i>Jandyait</i> sedge, roasted root is eaten	"	-	<i>Yanjidi</i> 'roots, edible, broad-leaf marsh flag' Symmons (1841)
<i>Barro</i> blackboy	"	<i>Baarrluk, boorr</i> (65)	<i>Ba-ro</i> Grey (1840), <i>bar-ro</i> Symmons (1841)
<i>Gabby ryan</i> not a drop	"	-	<i>Gabi</i> is rain, but no apparent correspondence with <i>ryan</i> .

61. George Grey published an extensive wordlist of some 2000 words in Noongar in the Perth Gazette between August and October 1839, with the aim of ‘tending to facilitate our future communications with the natives’ (Perth Gazette 23rd August 1839:135). This is a significant lexical collection for Noongar and was included in Grey's book of 1840.

62. Captain Collet Barker was the commandant of the King George Sound settlement from the end of 1829 until March 1831. In his journal (reproduced in Mulvaney and Green 1992) he records a number of words and phrases of the local language which are presented in Table 6 below together with the most recent apparent correspondence.

63. The editors of this work note that the handwriting of this journal is extremely difficult to read, which explains some potential errors in transcription, for example *karup* (p. 363) should, in my opinion, be *kaiup* for 'water'.

64. As I am concerned in this report to ascertain if there is continuity between the language found in early wordlists and more recent ones, I compare only those words that are found in both Barker's journal and more recent sources in the following table. The fact that forms recorded in 1830 are reflected in the Humphries list is, in my opinion, an indication of continuity of the language over time. Other forms from Barker are provided to illustrate the kind of information that Barker includes in his Journal. The lack of greater correspondence is, in part, a product of working with a paper version of the 1200-odd pages of unsorted wordlists in the Humphries' transcripts, which makes locating a given term rather difficult.

TABLE 6. CORRESPONDENCE OF TERMS RECORDED BY BARKER'S JOURNAL OF 1829-1831 (REPRODUCED IN MULVANEY AND GREEN 1992).

Barker Journal entry	Corresponding form in recent source
250 <i>twang poit</i> 'not hear, not understand'	<i>Twangk purt</i> Douglas (1976:87)
278 <i>Courtcolar, coortcalar</i> , sorry or melancholy; <i>Courtwayle, coortwhile</i> , happy or glad; <i>Moyeny, moyany</i> , good humoured;	<i>Kurt</i> = heart and is used as the basis for expressions of emotions.

<i>Peine</i> , day;	<i>Piän</i> Brandenstein (1988:51) morning daylight.
<i>Karangaddak</i> , very sulky;	<i>Benn-boordok</i> – daylight Humphries (1998:249)
<i>Ta'voor</i> , sulky;	<i>Karang</i> Douglas (1976:99) sulk
<i>Quat</i> , quell, name;	<i>Moolyip</i> - sulking Humphries (1998:381)
303 <i>Murtagh</i> , deep	<i>Kwell</i> Humphries (1998:424)
314 MZ Mamilyer; F= Cunn, Ayen; ZD, Moyen when a child, Cunn when grown up; BD Caintcur (Kentecur) 'always among the Mostye' (?)	<i>Moodark</i> Hassell (n.d.)
316 urelup = thirsty & hungry	
322 Nurtock mosquitoes, 'Caibra' ship (unclear what the definition is but seems to be ship)	<i>Kibera</i> Hassell (n.d.)
323 ghost Noyat; father- Mama	<i>Mam, maam</i> father. Atkins (1991)
325 Caricomb per purnong - a west hurricane or heavy gale. 'pe' talk, wanker'	
"Caagne Mokare. Said by Watyaquhart to Mokare while Putongne charming away his sickness"	
338 Tiupack a root much eaten by natives	
340 nount - fly (maybe March fly, ed notes)	<i>Nurrt</i> Humphries (1998:96)
344 Caro, Cairo repeated 3 times energetically, imprecations against illness.	
349 new moon 'miac catkaaien'	<i>Meeuk</i> Humphries (1998:341)
350 Urtap, thirsty	
355 mintagh 'very deep'	<i>Moodark</i> Hassell (n.d.)
358 "Fine 'Tialup' at Yacanup. I fancy this means 'grass'	<i>Djellip</i> Humphries (1998:270)
"There had been a marrtyn near Pornnyen which had given great delight. Marrtyn only lasts a little time - one or two months. Moolyert 1 year if a good song, 2 if middling. Maniree two winters. Manite or Maneet & Polgen each 4 winters, but shortened according to the goodness of the song. These are all something of the same kind, but would seem to be according to the age of the person. Talwyn would be a maniree & would have a Kangaroo bone through his nose. The	

Manitye was for persons of Mokare's or Tringole's ages. The difference partly from the custom of the place. Polgen to the West. A Polgen was not suffered to wear a Kangaroo skin, but only a little piece of one, & was forced to sleep in water...." moolyert, first initiation stage; Manite, Maniree and Polgen "	
359 note about Maritye maybe being a woman's rite in which she is to throw 'poile' (pigment) at some person.	
360 towan - 28 parrot	<i>Townat Atkins (1991)</i>
361 Quoyht - a sort of snake, still in the Eastern parts, size of a man's body and a great delicacy.	<i>Kwont Humphries (1998:629, 61)</i>
He becomes 'sulky' 'tabor', strikes her with the 'Pomnerum'. Warracoolyup = Green island. 'Warre' female, 'cool' a walk.	
'mere' a spear thrower	<i>Mir Douglas (1976)</i>
363 pantup-wang 'boasting'. 'Ah Mirilyan Karup Marinyung', Aha Mirilyan sees water? "Different names for a father according to the number and sex of his children."	
364 'Aigre Towan colate' (no trans); quipple - steal	
370 in play 'wappen'. "He called 'Pel Pel' & tried to stop it."	
372 quapp (good?).	<i>Kwop Humphries (1998)</i>
383 'Yoke wam watagolere; yonger artongmunong' [something to do with females not having ground]	
384 'Moyen', one who kills nobody. 'Mialopen' - one who watches.; Noime - large snake	<i>Norrrn Humphries (1998:61)</i>
385 tulaba 'club'? maintye - woman of power and magic (personal name? not acc to the eds)	
386 'Coolbun wanker stop' (Coolbun = person) = C wants to stay here(?)	
390 ponerum - 'a spear'; 'yacangone' the animal	

aimed at, game[or the practice of hitting something in error when the spear passes through the intended target].	
391 'yokadack' - good morning?	
392 'Niunoc weeyen' - are you a ghost?, 'Poit-Munganite' (No I am Munganite)	

§5 T.B.Wilson (1830s)

65. In his 1835 book, ‘Narrative of a voyage’, Wilson provides a list of some ninety words from King George’s Sound. These words are included in the tabulation in Appendix 1 and give rather variable results in comparison to some other wordlists and especially to some later sources. For example, this list shares only 13 items, or 36% with Humphries but it shares 17 items or 71% with the Atkins list. This correspondence, together with its lack of obvious correspondence with non-Noongar languages (five or less comparable forms with wordlists numbered 29-34), is, in my opinion, consistent with it being an early Noongar source.

§6 William Jackman (1837-1838)

66. An early recording of Noongar is in a story recounted by William Jackman (Chamberlayne 1853) who writes of being shipwrecked on the south coast in the late 1830s. Jackman may also have spent time in Albany and so the Noongar that is identifiable in his account may be from there. His book has been regarded as no more than an adventurer’s tale¹², but it does include some words spoken by the Aboriginal people who befriended Jackman and with whom he claims to have then lived for nearly eighteen months. He sailed on the whaling ship Carib from Launceston to Hobart on April 28th 1837, then to the Bight (p.89);

“..we were under the necessity of putting into a bay, on the south coast, for wood and water. It is called the Archipelago. This whole extent of coast, from Adelaide, on the east to King George’s Sound, on the west, is totally uninhabited; a distance of about one thousand miles. The Archipelago bay,

¹² Barnet (1985:69) lists the Carib as being wrecked at Scorpion Bight well to the east of Esperance, but notes that it is “Doubtful” (that the event ever took place).

so memorable in my humble history, is nearly equidistant from the two places last mentioned.”

67. Significantly, in my opinion, some words of the language recorded by Jackman correspond to later lists of Noongar. This is despite the fact that he recounted his story to Rev Chamberlayne some time after his experience, with the potential errors that can result from relying on memory and transmission through another person.

TABLE 5. LISTING OF LANGUAGE TERMS IN JACKMAN

	Page	Language	Jackman's translation
1	97	Yaneki eru goli?	Who are you?
2	97	Aman bockin coli?	Where do you come from?
3	99	Yenecjon ack	He is the devil
4	129	mendic	sick
5	139	Annon quahki emra aubeac	This is very good
6	159	Wahking	Bravo
7	168	Coyas; (farinacious) choocup, (fiery) min	frogs; kinds of bush food
8	170	Yenec annan orutongur coopul	Do you want to live with this man?
9	170	Wuop, ki emeran beac	Yes if he wishes to take me
10	170	Elyepeet	name of woman and of goanna, and of a beach (also 213)
11	184	Corinuck, Buckinbuck	mountain names
12	209	Yennuck jonnuck	You are the devil (cf p.99 above)
13	212	Kibra	ship

68. Correspondence of Jackman with later sources. Where a term is well known from wordlists of the region it is referred to as a 'general S(outh)W(est)' term.

1. *Ngen noonook* is the equivalent provided by Wooltorton (1992) for 'who are you'. No apparent correlation with Jackman's sentence, however, *noonook* and *nyinnok* 'you' (Bates n.d.-b.) could reflect Jackman's *Yaneki*, which leaves *eru goli* with no apparent correspondence (see item 2).

2. *yinok winjon gulin* ‘where do you come from?’ (Bindon & Chadwick 1992). Again, there is no apparent correlation with Jackman, but *gulin / koorliny* ‘coming’ could reflect *colil/ goli* in 1 & 2.
3. *nyinnnok* ‘you’ (*nyunak* Atkins 1991) *djanak* devil (general SW), hence this could be *Nyinok djanak* with word spacing in the wrong place (and changing the reference from 3rd person to 2nd person), cf also *Nyunak djanak* (Douglas 1976).
4. *menditj* sick (general SW term)
5. The context for this is of flesh being eaten, of which the chief said *Annon quahki emra aubeac* – ‘This is very good’. *Aubeac* could be *kwobitak*, a general term for ‘very good’; *quahki* could be *kwakil/ kwaji* ‘bone’; *Annon* could be *nganin* ‘to eat, eating’ but I cannot find a convincing correlation with any other parts of this sentence.
6. *wakine* ‘bad’ (Bindon & Chadwick 1992) This meaning could be related to Jackman’s in the same way that we now use ‘wicked’ to mean ‘very good’.
7. *kwi yarr* ‘frog’ - General SW term: (Douglas 1968); (farinacious) *choocup*, (no correspondence, but could reflect ‘potato’ *jobuck* (Nelson 1913:4); (fiery) *min – miern* (Brandenstein 1988:19) pigface, ‘acrid and unpleasant taste’.
8. *Yenec* → *nyinnok* ‘you’ (Atkins 1991) *nganan* ‘to have’ (Bindon & Chadwick 1992), but no other apparent correspondences.
9. *Wuop* → *Kwop* ‘good, well’ (General SW term (Douglas 1968)); *emeran* → *maran* ‘to take’ both look like they could reflect the Jackman terms, but there are no items corresponding with the rest of the words used.
10. *Elypeet*, not recorded as a name for a goanna in any subsequent source.
11. *Corinuck, Buckinbuck*, The *-ak¹³* ending has a number of meanings according to Douglas (1976:56), including ‘with’ or ‘at (location)’. A possible correlation is with *Coronup* (Barker's Journal, Mulvaney and Green 1992:299), a place not too far to the east of Albany, also perhaps written as *Quaranup* (ibid:301). ‘Buckinbuck’ could be *Pwakkenbak* or *Mount Barker* (mentioned in A.Collie’s *Account of an Explorative Excursion to the North West of King Georges Sound in 1832* (Battye PR 5441, page 387)
12. *Kibra* ‘ship’ is reflected in SW vocabularies (e.g. *kibbera, kibbra* (Rae 1913)).

69. **Discussion:** It is significant, in my opinion, that none of the earlier (or later) sources lists the indigenous language words or phrases in Jackman's story with the same spelling. This suggests that the information was obtained firsthand from speakers of a variety of Noongar, and was not copied from written sources. While we need to treat the account with caution, it is the authenticity of the language material which, in my opinion, indicates that Jackman had access to speakers of this language in the 1830s. From the location of the placenames in his narrative, this access appears to have been in Albany where Jackman says he spent some time after his shipwreck experience. In my opinion, this text provides words of Noongar, written before 1853.

§7 Daisy Bates (c.1910-1912)

70. Daisy Bates recorded a large number of vocabularies and other information for the languages of the Noongar region. "Bates concentrated at first on the Bibbulmun tribe of the Maamba reserve in the south west where she recorded data on language, myth, religion and kinship." (NLA notes on Daisy Bates Papers, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.ms-ms365>, August 2004).

71. There is a significant amount of information about the languages of the region in Daisy Bates' notes, as can be seen from the number of references by Bates listed in Appendix 4. These manuscript notes have not been analysed or reproduced by subsequent scholars, which makes them difficult to work with.

72. I have incorporated two vocabularies recorded by Daisy Bates¹⁴ with people from the Noongar region, one with Baiungan (Bates n.d. NLA Ms 365/40/7-27) of Bremer Bay, the second with Deebungool (Bates n.d. NLA Ms 365/40/2-6) of Esperance, and a third from outside the region, compiled by Beedee, m, Baliberin (Billy Wilson), Gweea or Minalla, m (Bates n.d. NLA Ms 365/47/59-84) of Southern Cross.

¹³ *-ak* is the form most likely to have been represented by the historically recorded *-uck* ending.

¹⁴ Bates' material is undated, but was written sometime in the first decades of the twentieth century. She may also have obtained information from prisoners at Rottnest and Dorré Islands (White 1985:8-9).

73. The second list is provided by Deebungool, and the National Library of Australia copy of the Bates typescript has the following annotation:

“Native vocabulary compiled by Deebungool, m. (dead) of Kabbee kail. Esperance Magisterial District.[Deebungool + his brother Daabungool (Called Dib + Dab by the Dempster family) were the last of the Gabbi Kail group of Esperance. Gabbi - water Kail - boomerang - Esperance [roadstead] or harbour was the shape of a boomerang. Both brothers are now dead.”

74. Bates mentions “Deebungool and Dabungool, known as Dib and Dab” at Esperance (Bates 1944:78) and goes on to say that “At Cape Arid I reached the point where the circumcised groups had encroached upon the uncircumcised. My old friends Dib and Dab were still alive, the last of the Bibbulmun on this borderland...” (Bates 1944:119)

75. While the vocabularies are undated, we know that Bates travelled to Esperance in 1907-1908 (White 1985:6), and from the comments noted above, she was already well acquainted with Dib and Dab before her return trip in 1912, suggesting that she had recorded the vocabulary with Dib that we now have in 1907-1908.

76. The first two lists each have 63% similarity with the Humphries list, but share only three items with each other.

§8 Gerhard Laves (1930)

77. Gerhard Laves was a German linguist who recorded speakers of the Noongar dialect known as Kurin (also written as Goreng and Kuriny) who lived at Albany, Mt Barker, and Esperance between the last few days of 1930 and March 1931. He recorded nearly 100 texts (on paper only) in languages that he distinguished by name as Kurinj (p.4980), Kuring (p.4437), Minong (passim), Ngordongore (passim), and Karniang (with Mrs Harry Esperance) (p.5291). Laves locates Kuring at Esperance (4437¹⁵), and Mi:nong at

¹⁵ Page number references are to Laves manuscript papers in the AIATSIS library and conform to the numbers stamped onto each page of that work.

Albany, also “general Esperance” (4444). Laves' work was never published and so should be treated with care as it is essentially a large set of fieldnotes with some internal inconsistencies that we would expect in such work.

78. Laves recognises that there is not much difference between Minong and Kurin. He says that:

“(1) An entire vocabulary of the Minong dialect has not been made and (2) many slips marked as Minong are not necessarily exclusively so. The writer has not seen fit to be too careful in this matter because the differences are so slight and because of an appreciable confusion of the dialects in the minds of the informants who have long been in contact with one another.” (unnumbered card from box 8 of the Laves collection at AIATSIS)

79. Laves' Kurin word list is presently stored as slips of paper at AIATSIS. The originals consist of over 4000 handwritten pages: vocabulary/grammar slips, some genealogies and over 1500 pages of texts. Page numbers as cited refer to the interim photocopy held by AIATSIS; the originals held at AIATSIS are not numbered in this way. It was beyond the scope of this project to include all of Laves' Kurin in the comparative list, mainly because the state of the vocabulary slips would require some effort to keyboard and make useful. A random sample of words was taken and they show 74% similarity with the Atkins list and a 73% similarity with the Humphries list. In my opinion, this is a good indication of continuity between the list from the 1930s and those of the 1970s and 1990s.

§9 Norman Tindale (1939-1968)

80. Norman Tindale was an ethnographer who recorded tapes and wordlists with speakers of Noongar dialects. He recorded Nonga: and Wudjari (vocab 82) (both are Noongar dialects) with Bessie Ruby and Ko:reng (vocab 81) (also a Noongar dialect) with Charlie Innell in Borden in 1939. The two wordlists are part of Tindale's (1963) manuscript *Australian Vocabularies*, a handwritten comparative wordlist together with a typed

cardfile. These two lists are incorporated into the lexical comparisons made in this report. Both share substantial numbers of words with the Humphries list of the late 1990s. (Vocab 81 shares 35 items or 85%, and vocab 82 shares 26 items or 62%).

81. Tindale audio-recorded Murray Newman, a Noongar man from Thomas River, on 21st March, 1966 and 30th November 1968. I have listened to these audio recordings and, in my opinion, they show that Murray Newman knew songs in Noongar as well as being able to produce sentences and the relevant vocabulary elicited by Tindale. While Mr Newman is from outside of the claim area, he is a speaker of a Noongar dialect from the broader Noongar region.

82. I have listened to Tindale's audio-recording of the Noongar speakers Alec Roe and Harry Esperance (23/3/1966) (AIATSIS audio 13348a) who refer to the language as 'Esperance lingo' and don't recognise any of the names suggested by Tindale for languages of the region, except Bibulmun.

83. Tindale's vocabularies indicate that, in my opinion, Noongar languages were spoken in the claim area and the broader Nonngar region in the 1930s.

§10 Wilfred (Wilf) Douglas (1960-1970s)

84. Wilf Douglas was a missionary who wrote extensively on the linguistics of languages of the Western Desert and the south-West of WA, including a brief grammatical sketch of 'Njungar', first published in 1968, and revised for a second edition in 1976. This work takes the language spoken in the following region as its topic: "from the Geraldton-Mt.Magnet railway line southwards to the southern coast of Western Australia. It includes also an easterly extension through the Wheatbelt to the Goldfields." Douglas (1976:3) In the north the easternmost named location is Merredin, and in the present report I have included a Daisy Bates vocabulary from Southern Cross to illustrate the difference between it and those from the Noongar region.

85. Douglas gives a number of labels for what he considers to be dialects of the Southwest language, as we see in the table given in §2 above. His use of the term 'dialect' is technical, in that he considers these varieties may have been more distinct before movement of Aboriginal people of the region 'led to considerable fusion' (1976:7) so that today 'Noongar is Noongar' wherever it may be spoken.

86. It should be borne in mind from the earliest sources, in my opinion, that we observe a large dialect grouping, characterised by extensive mutual intelligibility and shared grammatical forms, which predates European settlement.

87. Douglas provides examples of 'Neo-Noongar' which, he says, is a 'development from Noongar under the influence of English' (1976:14). From his examples, in my opinion, this variety can be characterised as Aboriginal English, with some words incorporated from Noongar.

88. Douglas edited a wordlist compiled by the Rev W.H. Atkins and this list is included in the tabulation for this report. The Atkins vocabulary shows most similarity to Tindale's list number 81 (23 items or 96%).

89. I take Douglas to be an authoritative source on the languages of the Noongar region, and use his grammatical information and his wordlist in the comparisons between wordlists that form the major work in this report.

§11 Carl Georg von Brandenstein (1970 - 1984)

90. Brandenstein worked on Noongar from around Esperance from 1970 onwards until at least 1984 (Brandenstein 1988:v). His published work refers to his field notes, which he keeps in the form of a diary (the Noongar material is in diary 19 and in the diary of 1976).

91. While copies of these diaries to 1970 are held at the AIATSIS library the location of the later diaries is currently unknown and consequently I have not been able to consult

them. Field tapes made by Brandenstein include the following. I have listened to these tapes and they show that the speakers were able to produce sentences in Noongar, as well as songs and extensive vocabularies.

Charlie and Sam Dabb	21.10.1970
Charlie Dabb and Gordon Harris	6.11.1970
Charlie Dabb	6.11.1970
Albie Harris (Gordon's brother)	4.11.1970

92. Brandenstein's dictionary of Noongar (1988) draws heavily on his fieldwork around Esperance. He includes historical sources in the dictionary, but is careful to mark each word for its source, so we are able to include items for comparison that come from the speakers with whom he worked. In my opinion, the dialect he records is one of the dialects of the Noongar region and so represents a relatively recent record that needs to be included in this report, despite being mainly focused to the east of the claim area.

93. Brandenstein says that he decided to work on Noongar "because I found one informant who is still fluent enough in his local dialect and has good command of grammar and vocabulary. Most fortunate is his knowledge of the seaside flora and fauna names around Esperance which should enable me to check on every species on the spot. To start with, a few hundred words were collected and one coherent story was taken on tape." "The father of my informant worked with D.Bates." (1970:4). This last reference is to Charlie Dabb whose father was Dabangool and whose uncle was Deebungool, with whom Daisy Bates worked.

94. Brandenstein's work is not easy to read. He uses an idiosyncratic spelling system (or orthography) based on what he claims is an historically correct form. This contrasts with spelling systems in general use in Australian languages for which a phonemic principle is used. A phonemic spelling system represents each meaningful sound in a language with a single letter or sequence of letters and makes no claims about historical forms of words.

95. The purported historical relationships described by Brandenstein are typically asserted and not proven by him. That is, he provides his opinion of earlier relationships between speakers of varieties of Noongar, and uses these to ascribe meaning to the observable difference between eastern and western forms (as described, for example, by Dench, cf §13 below). In my opinion the speculative nature of Brandenstein's work should not interfere with the use of language material that he recorded.

§12 Grammatical and phonological evidence for the distinction between Noongar and its neighbours

96. It is not possible in this report to systematically contrast the grammatical systems of the Noongar language with its neighbours. In part this is because we have such poor grammatical records for all of these languages, and in particular the north-east neighbouring languages, for which we have virtually no information.

97. In Table 8 I compare some grammatical features to show that the Noongar group exhibits forms that are not shared with all neighbouring languages. In particular, the Noongar group are distinguished by having a Nominative/Accusative case system, unlike all languages around them. Like most Australian languages, these neighbouring languages have an Ergative system, which means that the subject of a transitive verb is marked differently to the subject of an intransitive verb. Further, the object of a transitive verb is marked by the same means as is the subject of an intransitive verb.

98. In many Ergative languages the pronominal system, or parts of it, may operate in a Nominative/Accusative system, as we see is the case for Watjarri and Badimaya. In Ngatju, it appears that the pronouns are also in an Ergative system, in contrast with Noongar, in which all nouns and pronouns operate in a Nominative/Accusative system.

99. The following table sets out the form of case marking in Noongar which contrasts with that of neighbouring languages. The distinct distribution of case forms is one feature of these languages that serves to distinguish them from those around them, and to identify them as a group. As noted above, the distinct marking of intransitive and transitive

subjects is a common feature in Australian languages, and is reflected in Ngatju, Watjarri and Badimaya, but not in Noongar. As can be seen in the table, Badimaya and Watjarri have distinct case forms for Ergative, Dative, Locative, Allative and Ablative (Dunn 1988:50). Watjarri has distinct case forms for Ergative, Dative, Locative, Allative, Purposive and Ablative. A question mark in this table shows forms which can't be determined from the current source. Cells in this table which cover more than one category (e.g. transitive and intransitive subject in Douglas) indicate that the form they contain covers that range of functions.

TABLE 8. COMPARISON OF CASE-MARKING OF NOONGAR WITH NEIGHBOURING LANGUAGES.

Function	Douglas (South)	Symmons (North)	Nhanda (Blevins 2001)	Watjarri (Douglas 1981:219)	Badimaya (Dunn 61-72)	Ngatju (Brandenstein 1980)
Transitive Subject	-(w)al	-il/-al	-nggu/ -lu	-ng(k)u/ -lu; - tu	-ku/-tu; -lu/- ngku	-ggu, -lu, -du, -ju
Intransitive Subject			-∅	-∅ (after a vowel)/ -pa	-∅	-∅
Object	-(w)inh	-iny	-nha	-∅ (after a vowel)/ -pa	-nha/-ganha	-na, -nya ¹⁶
Instrument	-(w)ak ¹⁷	-ak	-nggu/ -lu	-ng(k)u/ -lu; - tu	-ku/-tu; -lu/- ngku	-ggu, -lu, -du, -ju
Purpose			-	-ku	-gu/-yu/-wu	-gu ¹⁸
Allative			-nggu	-kuwi/-ki	-di/-adi	-da
Locative			-nggu	-ngka/-la/ -ta	-ta/-la/-ngka	-gga, -la
Dative			?	-wu	-kila	-gu/-yu/-wu

¹⁶ Brandenstein's 'Essive' case.

¹⁷ Inferred from 'purpose' examples given in Douglas 1976:47.

¹⁸ Brandenstein's 'Aditive' case.

100. It is common for Australian languages to have a number of verb classes or conjugations, as do Nhanda¹⁹ and Watjarri (with two classes) and Badimaya (with seven classes). Noongar and Ngatju have only one verb class.

101. A contrast between dental and palatal places of articulation is found in all tabulated languages except for Badimaya. This refers to the distinction between the phonemes written as /lh ~ ly/ and /th ~ tj/ and /nh ~ ny/ which is a meaningful distinction for all of the languages except Badimaya. This is thus one of the features which distinguish Noongar from Badimaya.

102. The inclusive/ exclusive distinction in the pronominal system is only found in Watjarri in this sample²⁰. An exclusive pronoun is one which excludes the addressee, thus 'we but not you' is distinguished from 'we including you'. This feature is not found in the Noongar languages and so distinguishes them from Watjarri.

103. The use of pronominal clitics, or affixed pronouns is found only in Watjarri and Nhanda in this sample. While such forms have a high functional load in Western Desert languages, and also in Nhanda (Blevins 2001:79) they appear to be used for emphasis in Watjarri rather than as the sole form of reference to a participant (Douglas 1981:232).

104. Compound verbs are found in four languages in the sample and consist of pairs of verbs working together to form novel meanings. Watjarri is described as having no compounding of this form and so is distinguished from the other three languages.

105. Compound verbs occur in Australian languages, but they are described as occurring commonly in Ngatju by Brandenstein (1976: 14) and he notes that they are also a feature

¹⁹ Blevins (2001:93-94) notes a small third verb class in Nhanda, hence '2+1' classes.

²⁰ Douglas (1976:52) claims there is an inclusive/exclusive distinction in Nyungar, but this appears to not be the case if we look at Symmons' work. Nor is there a distinction made in the pronouns mentioned by Cliff Humphries. Douglas says the distinction only holds for the Subject and not the Object, which is unusual, and leads to the conclusion that this distinction is not made in the south-west languages.

of the Noongar languages he has described. From his description and from other sources it appears to me that they have a higher functional load in Noongar than in other languages, and certainly than in the neighbouring languages discussed here.

TABLE 9. COMPARISON OF FEATURES OF NOONGAR WITH NEIGHBOURING LANGUAGES.

	Noongar	Nhanda	Badimaya	Watjarri	Ngatju
Erg/Abs case marking	-	+	+ not pronouns	+ not pronouns	+
Pron=Nom/Acc	+	+	+	+	-
Verb classes	1	2+1(p:93)	7 (p.82)	2	1
Consonant-final words	+	-	-	-	+
Dental/palatal contrast	+	+	-	+	+
Incl/excl distinction in pronouns	-?	-	- (p.51)	+	-
Pronominal clitics	-	+	-	+	-
Compound verbs	+	'small number'	+ (p.97)	-	+

§13 Variation within the language of the region

106. As we have seen, there is a cohesion among Noongar dialects that we can characterise as dialect variation marked by differences in vocabulary but similarities in grammatical structure throughout the region. From the little grammatical information that we have we can see that there is little variation across the Noongar region. In the current analysis I have compared a number of wordlists, but I have not attempted to analyse the results to identify individual dialects within the Noongar area.

107. Dench (1994:174) observes that there "appear to have been three distinct dialects which differed mainly in their varying pronunciations of similar words."

108. Dench (1994) presents a list of Noongar words compiled from a number of historical sources. His work is useful because he has carefully compared the many early sources on

Noongar to arrive at a hypothesised form for each word. Furthermore, this work has allowed him to distinguish three main dialect groupings of Noongar, of which “the Eastern dialect covered the largest area; from Denmark and Albany in the far south, east probably as far as Esperance and Ravensthorpe, and north through what is now the wheatbelt.” (Dench 1994:174). He then provides the following words as examples of differences between the dialects.

TABLE 10. DENCH (1994) DIALECTAL VARIATION (VARIATION IN FORM)

	Northern	South-western	Eastern
tooth	ngarlku	ngorlka	ngorlak
throat	wardu	worda	wort
hip	kulka	kwelka	kwalak
kidney	djubu	djuba	djuup
woman	yaku	yoka	yok
bandicoot	kurndi	kwernda	kwernt
quokka	kuka	kwoka	kwok
ringtail possum	ngurra	ngwarra	ngwarr
bardie grub	bardi	berda	bert
spear	kidji	kitj	kidja
skin bag	kudu	kuda	kut

109. The predominance of consonant-final words in the Eastern variety is clear from these examples as are the similarities between these words. In some cases, however, there are quite different words in one or more of the dialects, as in the following examples:

TABLE 11. DENCH (1994) DIALECTAL VARIATION (LEXICAL)

	Northern	South-western	Eastern
forehead	yurdu	yimang	yimang
cheek	nyuritj	ngalak	kalykart
kingfisher	kanyinak	kanyinak	birangku
charcoal	murrar	yirrak	yarrkal

110. Dialect variation can include lexical differences as shown by Dench, and as we see by the variation in results given in our table of comparisons in Appendix 1 where the level of correspondence between wordlists is not particularly high, mainly because there are so few words in common across all of the wordlists.

§14 Placenames as an indication of the extent of Noongar country

111. In some parts of Australia it is possible to correlate placenames with particular linguistic features of a local indigenous language. The Noongar region is one such place where the characteristic *-ap/-up* endings are commonly found. Douglas (1976:56) says the *-ap* suffix means 'place of' in Noongar.

112. Map 3 shows that Aboriginal placenames ending in *-ap/-up* are mainly concentrated in the area corresponding to the regions recorded by Tindale (1974)²¹. In this map 1897 out of 1955 (97%) names with those endings are found within the Noongar boundaries.

113. Tindale notes (1974:142) that Hammond's (1933) 'big-tribe' grouping corresponds "closely with the spread of the [-up] suffix in place names." Tindale goes on to say that this 'big-tribe' grouping "has some linguistic merit", and that it matches a grouping of non-circumcising people of the south-west. He also refers to this group as being the "[-up] people". A further placename suffix of the region is [-ing] which he suggests predates [-up]. For our purposes it is sufficient to note that both suffixes are found in the claim region, and that the extent of the *-up* suffix coincides with what we have identified as the Noongar language region.

114. In order to constitute a good correlation of placenames with linguistic features of the Noongar language, and therefore to relate the language's speakers to a specific area of land, the *-up/-ap* placenames would need to be both (i) non-existent or at least rare in neighbouring and other areas (where we assume any form resemblance is more likely co-

²¹ Mapping was carried out using MapInfo software on a base Tindale map, and using the WA gazetteer for placename and lat/long information.

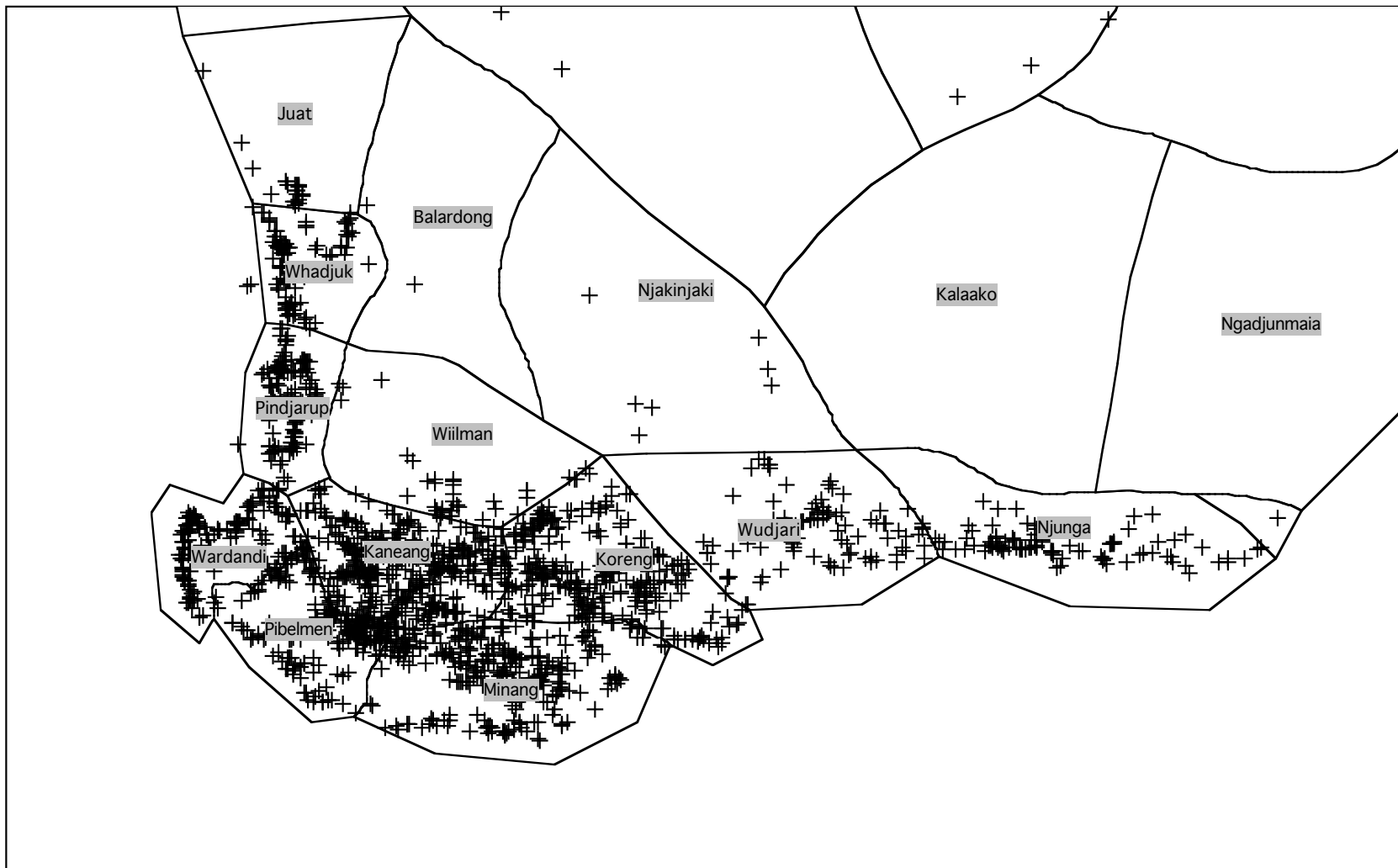
incidental), and (ii) showing a fairly consistent distribution over the entire Noongar region. It is reasonable to say that the first condition is satisfied in this case (with Nyakinyaki a possible exception though not significant because of the poor information available). It is also reasonable to say that the second condition is not satisfied. It is clear from Map 3 that a large part of the Noongar region has no *-up/-ap* names: much of the Juat and Wilman areas and nearly all of the Balardong areas as identified on the map.

115. This distribution can be interpreted in a number of ways. First, it might reflect a recent dialect difference within Noongar whereby the *-up/-ap* morpheme only occurs across part of the area. It is not necessary to demonstrate that this distribution coincides with a major dialect distinction; linguistic variables are often not restricted to well-bounded dialect regions. Second, given that placenames are usually held to be more resistant to change over time than other aspects of a language, and that there does not appear to be any evidence that *-up/-ap* has been used to create new placenames in historical times, it could be argued that the distribution reflects a much *earlier* stage of the development of the dialect regions within the current Noongar area of land. Third, there is a possible argument that the *-up/-ap* area represents the *entire* Noongar-speaking area at an earlier time and that Noongar speakers spread into the rest of what is now the Juat, Wilman and Balardong areas after that time.

116. In the present case, the central question for the last interpretation is whether the hypothesised earlier time predates the imposition of British sovereignty over the region. Again, given that placenames are usually held to be more resistant to change over time than other aspects of a language, and again, given that there does not appear to be any evidence that *-up/-ap* has been used by Noongar people to create new placenames in historical times, it is reasonable to conclude that these places were named well before the imposition of British sovereignty. There is therefore no evidence on this basis that the current extent of the Noongar-speaking region is any different from its extent at the time of the imposition of British sovereignty.

MAP 3. ABORIGINAL PLACENAME ENDINGS -AP/ -UP

From the WA Gazeteer, overlain with Tindale's (1974) tribal regions. Of some 1955 names with an -up/-ap ending, 1897 occur within the boundary of the Noongar languages as shown in the densely populated areas on the map.



§15 Continuing use of Noongar language

117. To this point in this report I have shown that there has been continuity in the language of the claim region by giving an extensive listing of the earlier sources and shown that (i) they represent examples of the same language with some regional variation distributed over a large geographic area, and (ii) they represent the same language over time. In this section I will give some examples of the use of Noongar language in the past generation to indicate that there is a strong sense of continuity with the Noongar linguistic heritage.

118. The pressure of colonialism and the English language have resulted in the decline of the indigenous languages of Australia. The ABS Census of 1996 listed 167²² speakers of Noongar. This figure should not be taken at face value as it is by self-report and, as there is nowhere else for ethnicity to be stated, the language question may be used for identity purposes rather than being an indicator of fluency as a Noongar speaker. There are many Noongar people today who have command of at least some expressions of the language but there would be very few people who are capable of communicating over the full range of everyday functions of language using only Noongar and who further actually use it in everyday interactions.

119. An example of current knowledge of the Noongar language are the records produced by Alma Woods, a Noongar woman, in Albany with Bob Howard. I met Alma Woods on April 5th 2004 and saw the tapes and transcripts being produced with her. The quantity of tape recordings and transcripts that I saw indicate to me that she still had a good knowledge of Noongar. On that basis, it is my opinion that there are likely to be other older Noongar people who still have a similar knowledge of the language but who I have been unable to interview in the context of this report.

120. The Noongar Language and Culture Centre was a focus of language activity in the Noongar region, resulting in several publications, including language teaching materials such as *Noongar – Our way* (Wooltorton 1982), the teaching kit and materials *Natj Nidja (What is this?)* (Collard et al 2000) or the *Noongar dictionary*

²² <http://www.deh.gov.au/soe/techpapers/languages/indicator1f.html#table11>

(Whitehurst, Rose 1992).

121. There is currently reported to be 38 state schools and 2 Catholic system schools which offer Noongar language programs of varying kinds. These include primary and secondary schools and are nearly all whole-year programs with a majority across all year levels. (sources: Lois Spehn-Jackson, WA Education; Norman Brahim, Catholic Ed.) All of these programs involve Noongar language instructors. A year 11-12 course in Indigenous languages is under development by the WA Curriculum Council and it is planned to implement this curriculum for Noongar within the next few years.

122. I have learned that the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council has picked up some of the activities of the earlier Noongar language centre, and a substantial Federal grant has recently been made to another group to develop language teaching materials.

123. There is increasing use of Noongar language words in official names and interpretative signage (for example at UWA and in Kings Park and in the Albany area, where, for example, Noongar names for animals are inlaid on tiles in the ground in the coastal walk).

124. The Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) has recently had Gerhardt Laves' materials keyboarded for greater accessibility and has recently funded a research project to develop ways to re-integrate the information with current language knowledge in the community.

125. There is an accredited tertiary-level Noongar language course offered by Murdoch University. Other Noongar language programs have been held at various times in other WA universities.

126. In addition to the work of the Noongar Language and Culture Centre, there has been some extremely valuable recording undertaken in the past ten years with the late Cliff Humphries, a Noongar speaker. Cliff Humphries attended the Marribank conference (discussed above) where it was clear to me that he was regarded by the

Noongar participants as having extraordinary knowledge of songs and stories in Noongar. He spent some time from 1995-1998 working with Tim McCabe to record his knowledge of Noongar oral tradition, including song. Tim McCabe (n.d.) has typed up the transcripts of these recordings in two volumes totalling over 1200 pages of close typescript. This monumental work clearly shows, in my opinion, that Mr Humphries had substantial knowledge of songs, vocabulary and stories in Noongar, in the late 1990s.

127. I understand that The 'Ngoongar Welcome Song' by Charmaine Bennell was sung by the Yowarliny Singers as a welcome at the Perth Concert Hall Sunday 13th July 2003. This is a song whose lyrics are in Noongar (the words and music are given in Appendix 3) and its use indicates, in my opinion, ongoing use of the language in public performances.

128. A Noongar man, Ralph Winmar wrote *Walwalinj: The hill that cries* (1996) which is an introduction to the Noongar variety Ballardong. He notes that there "were some distinct regional differences" (iv) and that the list he has produced is specific to the York-Quairading-Beverley-Northam area. In my opinion his work is more evidence that the Noongar language is considered important to the current generation of Noongar people.

129. The Noongar authors Harp and Harp (1998) wrote a teaching course that includes examples such as the following:

"We have a big outside of our Our is lovely and green."
(1998:15)

The student is meant to select the Noongar word from a short list and insert it into the English sentence. The use of words is seen as important in itself, even within an English context. In other parts of this text there is an emphasis on using entire Noongar sentences.

130. There have been a number of publications in the recent past which incorporate Noongar language, either as pedagogical tools, or as markers of identity. In both cases the language that is used in these publications is identified as Noongar by the authors,

and is also consistent with the large body of Noongar sources cited earlier in this report.

§16 Conclusion

131. In this report I have shown that the early records provide a number of wordlists of the language spoken by the indigenous people encountered by the first settlers in the claim region/ area. In some cases we also have grammatical information about that language.

132. By comparing a representative sample of wordlists I have shown that those recorded within the Noongar area show substantial similarity to each other and more than they do to those recorded from neighbouring languages.

133. In my opinion, from the accounts we have in the earliest sources and which I have discussed in the preceding sections of this report, it is clear that there has been a group of dialects constituting a single Noongar language and that this grouping predates European settlement.

134. By comparing these wordlists over time, in my opinion, we can see that there is a great similarity between the early lists of Noongar and those recorded by Atkins and Humphries in the last twenty years. This indicates that the language of the region has been spoken in the same place since at least the time of European settlement.

135. The number of speakers of Noongar as an everyday medium of communication has dropped significantly, and may be virtually a handful today, but the efforts of Noongar people to pass on their language and their identification of Noongar as their language, indicates, in my opinion, a strong sense of continuity with their linguistic tradition that clearly predates the settlement of Europeans.

Appendix 1. Wordlists used in this report

Appendix 2. Table of wordlist correspondences

Table comparing vocabulary items from 35 sources, using the 168 word list established in the sourcebook for Central Australian Languages (Menning and Nash 1981). In this table each pair-wise comparison is given in two forms: (1) a number indicating the number of terms that are considered to be the 'same', as discussed in section §11 above; (2) a percentage indicating the proportion of comparable terms that that figure corresponds to. Thus the Bremer Bay and Helms vocabs share seven items which represent 54% of eligible terms.

Appendix 3. Ngoongar Welcome Song, Words and music by Charmaine Bell (2003)

Appendix 4. Annotated bibliography of references dealing with Noongar languages.

Abbott, I. (1985). Aboriginal names for plant species in South-Western Australia. Perth: WA Forests Department. IAAS 0049. *Vocabulary based on R.M. Lyon (1833), G. Grey (1840,1841), G.F. Moore (1842) and others. About 100 plant names recommended for use.*

Anon (1867). Vocabulary of dialects spoken by Aboriginal natives of Australia. Melbourne: Masterman printer. *At head of title: Intercolonial Exhibition, 1866.*

Anonymous (1908). "Aboriginal names and meanings." *Science of Man* 10(2.): 31. IAAS 0018. *About 35 placenames, most likely from the South-West due to the presence of the 'up' ending.*

Anonymous (c.1870). [Nyungar wordlist], MS. PALC 179, Bat 1957A. *A vocabulary in an unidentified language that looks like Noongar; Italian meanings given. see the Ngarla vocabulary with which this list was located at New Norcia Mission. A microfilmed version is kept at the Battye Library (Bat 1957A).*

Anonymous (n.d.-a). A few short sentences of native language of the south-west tribes, MS. IAAS 0205. *Four pages of sentences in Noongar.*

Anonymous (n.d.-b). Katanning Historical Society. *Typescript of placenames and features, with some meanings. In the Hassall papers at the Battye library.*

Anonymous (n.d.-c). Native vocabulary Beverley Sub-district, MS. IAAS 0113 , Bat PR342. *78 placenames and meanings.*

Anonymous (n.d.-d). Native vocabulary Newcastle Sub-district, MS. IAAS 0110 , Bat PR342. *50 placenames and meanings.*

Anonymous (n.d.-e). Native vocabulary Perth District, MS. IAAS 0114 , Bat PR342. *130 placenames and meanings.*

Anonymous (n.d.-f). Native vocabulary York Sub-district, MS. IAAS 0112 , Bat PR342. *70 placenames and meanings.*

Anonymous (n.d.-g). Noongar language. [Tape 1], Kondinin and Hyden [videorecording]. Battye Library. *In English and Noongar language.*

- Anonymous (n.d.-h). Some of the ways the natives commenced to use the white man's language when asking for anything in the early sixties, ts. IAAS 0208. *Examples of Aboriginal English of the 1860s from the South-West.*
- Armstrong, C. F. (1886). Vocabulary no.19, Perth. The Australian Race. E. M. Curr. 1: 334-335. IAAS 0030. *120-item word list.*
- Armstrong, F. F. (1837). Native vocabularies, MS. Bat PR342A. *A collection of Aboriginal personal names from 'Natives of Boo-yal-Kalla or Canning and Mangle Bay tribes' (about 60 words), 'Natives of Ma-rangal or Pin-jar-ra mountain-tree' (23 kinship terms). Also from 'Kan-neeng Boo-yangbee-loo South side of the Murray' (52 words), 'Mul-gang' (25 words), and 'Djee-ral- kalla', copied from the Colonial Secretary's Office of Western Australia.*
- Armstrong, F. F. (1871). Language. Perth: WA Colonial Secretary's Office. *Information respecting the Habits of Aboriginal inhabitants of Western Australia.*
- Barlee, F. (1886a). Vocabulary no.24, Bunbury. The Australian Race. E. M. Curr. 1: 352-355. IAAS 0034. *About 100 words.*
- Barlee, F. (1886b). Vocabulary no.24, Geographe Bay and Vasse. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1: 356-357. IAAS 0035. *110 words.*
- Bates, D. M. (1913). Native vocabulary, MS. IAAS 0105 , Bat PR342. *77 animal and placenames of the South-West.*
- Bates, D. M. (1914). "A few notes on some South-Western Australian dialects." *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* 44: 65-82. IAAS 0153, Bat Q499.15 BAT. *Corrected page proofs of an article which discussed variation in Noongar, examples from 11 regions between Gingin and Esperance; slight variation between 17 dialects illustrated for 9 words.*
- Bates, D. M. (1923). "Tribus du Sud-Ouest de l'Australie." *Revue d'Ethnographie* 4: 225-240. *Theory of light and dark hordes being first arrivals in Continent, followed by circumcising and subincising peoples; Bibalmun remains of early groups - moiety system, totemism, social system of exogamic groups; betrothal, initiation, birth and infanticide, death and burial, after death beliefs (AIATSIS).*

- Bates, D. M. (1927). Woolberr: the last of the black swan group. *The Australasian*.
Totemic ceremony of the Black Swan of the Bibbulmun group; beliefs, magic; life story of native who was born during an initiation ceremony (AIATSIS).
- Bates, D. M. (1930). Woggal, the serpent healer. *The Australasian*. *Legend of S.W. Australian; Totemic belief of Bibbulmun (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-a). Australian Language, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 5, ANL-MS365-61/97-159. Bat 1212A. *Early investigations by explorers and settlers; affinity of languages, pronouns as test words; construction; comparative word lists, grammar; includes vocabulary and grammar of Perth dialect by C. Symmons (published in WA Almanac 1842); examples from works of Sir George Grey, G.F. Moore, F. Armstrong, L. Threlkeld, J. Fraser, R. Salvado, Dr Roth, Dr Carroll, W.H. Graham, R.M. Lyon, J. MacGillivray (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-b). Food, typescript copy of MS, Section 8, ANL-MS365-27/2-144. Bat 1212A. *Laws for preservation, seasons, locality, hunting, meat distribution (Murray Division), methods of hunting animals and birds, incl. weapons used and traps; notes on kitchen middens - north-west coast; fishing techniques; reptiles, vegetable foods, cannibalism; preparation and cooking of foods, water supply, food restrictions - covers all areas; 1a: sundry notes - Gin Gin, Eyre's Sand Patch, Albany, New Norcia, Sunday Island, Guildford (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-c). Genealogies Southern Western Australia, III 2a, 8/2- typescript copy of MS, Section 3 2a, ANL-MS365-8/2-191.
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-d). General notes - First meeting with WA Aborigines, typescript copy of MS, ANL-MS365-62/126-176. Bat 1212A. *Earliest records extracted from official papers, etc. Each section under explorer's name with extracts and notes by D.M.B. - Pelsart, Tasman, Vlamingh, Dampier, Vancouver, Flinders, King, Wilson, Stirling, Fraser, Collie, Preston, Erskine, Dale, Dewar, Bussell, Grey, Irwin, Bunbury, Roe, Forrest, Mrs Millett, Gregory, Stokes, Sturt, Moore, Giles, Warburton, Brockman, Helms, Eyre, Lockyer; also an extract on the Tasmanian natives from Capt. Cook (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-e). Geographical distribution (early notes), typescript copy of MS, Section 2: 2c, ANL-MS365-3/150-164. Bat 1212A. *Rough notes to be compared*

- with Section 2: 2a; Meenung and Bibbleman people; tribelets, names for groups, meanings of names, sacredness of personal names (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-f). Geographical distribution of the northern and southern groups of Western Australia, typescript copy of MS, Section 2: 2a, ANL-MS365-3/67-129. Bat 1212A. *Extent of both groups, differences between coastal and inland tribes - circumcision, marriage laws; Bibbulmun people - possible derivation of name, notes on language, descent, population; lists of local dialectic names in N. and S. groups; paternal and maternal descent; reasons for gatherings - exchange, etc.; native roads; northern inheritance - women excluded; private ownership; revenge; notes on hunting grounds; list of circumcised and uncircumcised tribes (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-g). Geographical notes - South-West subdivisions, typescript copy of MS, Section 2: 3d, i, ii, ANL-MS365-4/151-199. Bat 1212A. *(i) Subdivisions of Wordungmat and Manitchmat under localities, meanings of subdivision names, names of camp places in Capel district - Doonan wongee; (ii) placenames from Wininup to Perth, native routes, rivers, hills, etc.; names of parts of Perth district (supplied by Balbuk); names of initiation camps (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-h). Initiation - Miscellaneous, typescript copy of MS, Section 4: 4d, ANL-MS365-16/181-190. Bat 1212A. *Additional material on the south-west, Nyamel district, Leopold Range, Ngaala - words for stages and articles (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-i). Myths and legends - South-western WA (additional), typescript copy of MS, Section 7, ANL-MS365-25/2-252. Bat 1212A. *Told by various natives; myths of origin, snake, spirits, birds, stars, eaglehawk and crow (3 versions), sorcerers, animals; eaglehawk and crow and other birds, snake and snake place, sorcerers, constellations, love stories, Weld Range ochre mine, story of the last Capel district woman; an Aboriginal vendetta, myths of the Bibbulman tribe; home of totem spirits, burial, story of Fanny Balbuk-Yooreel and other natives, legend of Ooldea water; coming of fire, etc. (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-j). Names supplied to Mrs D.M.Bates by Yabburgurt (GeorgeWingan), a native of Mandurah, ts. IAAS 0106, Bat PR342. *25 placenames of the South-West.*

- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-k). Native vocabularies - Albany and Denmark, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-40/43-95. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by (1) Jakbum and Wabbinyet of Beetch beejup (Denmark) and (2) Bumblefoot; Minung wonga; words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, reptiles, insects, the elements; general vocabulary: (1) approx. 370 words, English-native; (2) approx. 500 words, native-English; short sentences (4 pages); answers to questions - paternal descent, ceremonies (women's part), mode of burial, names of weapons, diseases and remedies; names of tribes in district - Beebulmun, Wattandee - locations; barter associated with ceremonies; firemaking (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-l). Native vocabularies - Albany Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-40/98-159. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by (1) Boondenam of Bwokunbup Hill and (2) Woogomirt of Boogerup (Kendenup); words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, reptiles, the elements; general vocabulary: (1) approx. 440 words, (2) approx. 150 words; short sentences (1) 4 pages (2) 5 pages; answers to questions - mode of burial, names of weapons, extent of tribal country, tribes in district - Weelabandee (Beereenan), Meenung; method of obtaining water, native beliefs (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-m). Native vocabularies - Bunbury, Busselton, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-44/11-15. Bat 1212A. *All words appear in Nyilgee's vocabulary, Vasse (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-n). Native vocabularies - Bunbury, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-46/2-8. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by (1) Robert Scott, (2) Hon. F. Barlee (from Curr); relations, parts and functions of body, animals, etc.; D.M.B. says incomplete and incorrect; vocabulary of approx. 100 words (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-o). Native vocabularies - Busselton, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-46/45-88. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by James Whitworth; words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, the elements; general vocabulary (approx. 650 words); short sentences (4 pages); answers to questions - mode of burial, hairdressing, weapons, game traps, fight corroborees, names of tribes in district - Yoonderup (Busselton), Noongar*

- (*Vasse*), *Mininup Noongar (Mininup)*, *Publier Noongar (Blackwood)*, *Millyanup Noongar (Augusta)*; *foods, firemaking (AIATSIS)*.
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-p). Native vocabularies - Esperance Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-40/2-27. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by Deebungool of Kabbee Kail = water-boomerang (shape of Esperance Harbour); words for man and relationships, animals, birds, insects, the elements; general vocabulary of 30 words; Indar of Mandooboornup = Frenchman's Peak, Joowel of Kabbee Kail = Esperance, Baiungan of Banjelungup = Bremer Bay; words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, the elements; general vocabulary (approx. 270 words) (AIATSIS)*.
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-q). Native vocabularies - Jerramungup, Mr A.Y. Hassell's Station, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-46/93-99. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by John L. Wall; relationships, parts and functions of body, animals (AIATSIS)*.
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-r). Native vocabularies - Katanning, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-41/2-48. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by (1) Notum, Wirijan, Kaiar (east of Katanning) and (2) Kaiiai, Wirijan - Kurin Wong (eastern speech); words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, the elements; general vocabulary: (1) approx. 370 words (2) approx. 650 words, native-English; short sentences (2 pages); 1 page MS of 'family tree' of Notum, whose grandfather and father had contact with Flinders (Wardandee - Bibbulmin) (AIATSIS)*.
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-s). Native vocabularies - King George's Sound, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-46/35-38. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by various contributors, Mining (but most probably Minung given the location) tribe; approx. 100 words (AIATSIS)*.
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-t). Native vocabularies - Knutsford, WA, MS, Section 12, 2A, ANL-MS365-39/314-315. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by Richard Helms; approx. 40 words in vocabulary, native-English (AIATSIS)*.
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-u). Native vocabularies - Kojonup, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-46/89-92. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by Mr Vanyuilicum; words for*

relationships, animals, etc.; answers to questions - burial, diseases, remedies, foods (AIATSIS).

Bates, D. M. (n.d.-v). Native vocabularies - Murray Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-43/56-78. Bat 1212A. *Compiled from vocabularies, submitted by W. Hymus, E.A.A. Fawcett and Robert Scott of Pinjarra; words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, the elements; general vocabulary (approx. 270 words); short sentences (1 page); answers to questions - mode of burial, hairdressing, weapons, implements, method of hunting, fighting, nasal perforation; tribal country, foods, firemaking, method of obtaining water, beliefs (AIATSIS).*

Bates, D. M. (n.d.-w). Native vocabularies - Newcastle District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-43/2-5. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by T. Adams, 200 miles N.E. of Newcastle, WA; words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, insects; general vocabulary (approx. 50 words); note in Daisy Bates's handwriting says unreliable (AIATSIS).*

Bates, D. M. (n.d.-x). Native vocabularies - Northampton Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2F, ANL-MS365-54/25-50. Bat 1212A

Bates, D. M. (n.d.-y). Native vocabularies - Perth, Swan River, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-45/67-88. Bat 1212A. *Contributed by C. Symmons (1842), F.F. Armstrong (1841), P. Chauncy, W.G. Knight, Capt. Stokes (1837), R.M. Lyon (1833); words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, the elements; general vocabulary (approx. 180 words) (AIATSIS).*

Bates, D. M. (n.d.-z). Native vocabularies - Pinjarra Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, ANL-MS365-41/51-95. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by Ngalyart of Karadup-Wooralgulla or Woodarngup (sea people) or Darbalung (estuary people); words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, elements; general vocabulary (approx. 600 words); short sentences (5 pages); answers to questions - markings on trees signifying sacred grounds, fishing places; method of obtaining water, beliefs, smoke-signals (AIATSIS).*

- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-aa). Native vocabularies - Pinjarra, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-46/100-101. Bat 1212A. *From Arthur Birch; mode of burial, kangaroo trap, sickness and remedies, firemaking (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-bb). Native vocabularies - Plantagenet District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-42/156-176. Bat 1212A. *Informants - Waienburt, Banyaitch - Minung wonga; vocabulary (approx. 650 words), native-English (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-cc). Native vocabularies - Ravensthorpe Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-40/30-40. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by Binyunyu of Garugarunya = Woonbanup Hill; words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, reptiles, insects, the elements; general vocabulary (8 words); short sentences; notes on Binyunyu's family (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-dd). Native vocabularies - South-West - Miscellaneous, typescript copy of MS, Section 12,2B, ANL-MS365-44/16-64. Bat 1212A. *Contributed by Michael Quinn (Katanning), John Moir (Cape Riche), L.P. and G. Hall (Hay and Murray Districts), Dr Wilson (1827, King George Sound), George Chester (Kent District), Capt. King (1821, King George Sound), Dr Scott Nind (1826-29), Capt. Flinders (1878), R.T. Goldsworthy (Mt Stirling); general vocabulary of approx. 700 words; answers to questions - mode of burial, hairdressing, kangaroo traps, sickness, remedies, beliefs, exchange, firemaking, marriage; Hay District - Murnackmats and Woorrung people (cockatoos and crows) (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-ee). Native vocabularies - South-West - Miscellaneous, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-46/15-34. Bat 1212A. *Vocabularies from Curr: Geographe Bay and Vasse (F.R. Barlee), Uduc, Harvey (M.B. Small), Blackwood (E.J. Hester), Perth (C.F. Armstrong) and Swan River vocabulary by R. Brough Smith (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-ff). Native vocabularies - South-West, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-43/13-54. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by J. Whitworth (Busselton), Robert Scott (Bunbury), C.A. Patterson, Pinjarra (Bunbury) and Leaflets no.5, 6; words for relationships, parts and functions of body, birds, fishes, reptiles,*

- insects, the elements; general vocabulary (approx. 750 words); short sentences (5 pages) (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-gg). Native vocabularies - South-Western Australia, Section 12, ANL-MS365-41/467-481. Bat 1212A. *Bibbulmun dialect: (1) approx. 280 words - no informant, no locality, (2) approx. 80 words - possibly from Police Officer, S.W. (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-hh). Native vocabularies - South-western district, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-46/9-14. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by R. Helms, obtained from C.A. Patterson; vocabulary of approx. 170 words (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-ii). Native vocabularies - Swan Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-42/2-49. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by Balbuk, the last Perth native of Woorurdup; names given for dialect - Ngallee wangee = we two speaking; mai-anba wangee-maia = voice; illa kooree wangee (local term for going directly); words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, the elements; general vocabulary (approx. 680 words); short sentences (5 pages); answers to questions - ceremonies held, method of firemaking, method of obtaining water, smoke signals, bamboo grass stalks made into tubes for drinking honey-bearing banksia (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-jj). Native vocabularies - Vasse and Capel districts, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-41/274-318. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by Baaburgurt of Wonnerup (Vasse) - Doonan wangee; words for relationships, parts and functions of the body, animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, the elements; general vocabulary (approx. 650 words); short sentences (5 pages); answers to questions - trade, cannibalism, method of obtaining water, beliefs, smoke signals (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-kk). Native vocabularies - York District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B: 27, ANL-MS365-43/79-90. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by Police Constable Hackett, E.K. Parker (York), Bishop Salvado (New Norcia), H.J. Monger (Victoria Plains), G. Whitfield (Newcastle); words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, etc.; general vocabulary (approx. 90 words) (AIATSIS).*

- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-ll). Native vocabularies - York Magisterial District, typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-41/134-177. Bat 1212A. *Compiled by Kajaman of Wer-ge-jan (Beverley) - Maia wangee (voice talking); words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, the elements; general vocabulary (approx. 670 words); short sentences (6 pages) (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-mm). Native vocabularies - York, Northam, etc., typescript copy of MS, Section 12, 2B, ANL-MS365-45/2-66. Bat 1212A. *Contributed by W.M. Parker (York), G. Monger (York), J.H. Gregory (Northam), McKnoe (Newcastle), Rev. J. Flood (New Norcia); words for relationships, parts and functions of body, animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, the elements; general vocabulary (approx. 615 words); short sentences (5 pages); answers to questions - mode of burial, weapons, hairdressing, hunting, beliefs, method of betrothal, foods, sickness, remedies; tribes in New Norcia area - Mau'ra, Dundarriga, Bindoon; smoke signalling; native vocabularies from Leaflets 2, 4, 6 - New Norcia, Albany and Blackwood; D.M.B. says incorrect (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-nn). Native vocabulary compiled by Jimmer (m) of Drollinya (near Balladonia), typescript copy of MS, Section 12, ANL-MS365-39/191-212. Bat 1212A. *Baaduk people, vocabulary and short sentences.*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-oo). Social organisation - Relationship terms, typescript copy of MS, Section 3, ANL-MS365-14/2-111. Bat 1212A. *5a: Eucla district; 5b: Ooldea; 5c: Southern Cross; 5d: Southern WA; 5e: South-Western WA (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-pp). Social organisation - South-western West Australia, typescript copy of MS, Section 3, ANL-MS365-12/2-65. Bat 1212A. *Bibbulmun items given by various informants; notes on marriage divisions and classes, laws; these were written from very early MS; iii: includes table of relationship terms; answers by Jubyché to questions (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-qq). Songs, dances, etc. - Additional collection of songs, typescript copy of MS, Section 3a(ii), ANL-MS365-36/35-66. Bat 1212A. *Rough notes on songs of WA, their composition, introduction to various tribes, subject matter, musical accompaniment, etc.; talainji songs, songs from south-west WA,*

- Balladonia; songs for increase of totems (Bibbulmun); sundry notes on dances, ceremonies, ornaments, etc. (covers all areas) (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-rr). Songs, dances, etc. - Corroborees, games, etc., very early manuscript, typescript copy of MS, Section 11, ANL-MS365-35/160-206. Bat 1212A. *Comments on types of dances, ornamentation, etc.; games - South-West. Mainly extracts from early writers, and in Section 1a; grey, Fraser, Scott Nind, Eyre, Parker, Helms, Armstrong, Paterson, Calvert, Salvado, Withnell; comments on types of dances, ornamentation, etc.; games - South-West (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-ss). Songs, dances, etc. - Joobytch's information, typescript copy of MS, Section 11, ANL-MS365-36/89-116. Bat 1212A. *Local names of dances, types of ceremonies - initiation, men's secret, ordinary; description of various dances, ornaments; wanna wa corroboree and Doordaroo Kening (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-tt). Songs, dances, etc. - Native songs, Perth, Vasse, Gingin, etc., typescript copy of MS, Section 11, ANL-MS365-36/67-87. Bat 1212A. *Some of the songs here occur in general chapter (1a); swan district, Vasse, Gingin, Guildford; various types of songs with translations (AIATSIS).*
- Bates, D. M. (n.d.-uu). Songs, dances, etc. - Western Australia, typescript copy of MS, Section 11, ANL-MS365-34/2-135. Bat 1212A. *General notes on performances, explanations of body decorations and ornaments; doordaroo Kening - decorations, ground for dance, leaders, the music, accompaniment; meerdar - movements, songs, music; same details of Nyeerimba Kening (Canning and Murray districts); emu dance (Busselton and Bunbury); kangaroo dance (Bibbulman tribe), Eucla dances, others from Fraser Range, Esperance, Nyeerimba - Albany; yardee kaangur (Feast of Licence) ceremony combined with Exchange Fairs, initiation and other gatherings, examples of songs from various districts; manja boming ceremony - exchange of firesticks; types of dances performed in Capel and Vasse districts; songs with translations from Bibbulman people, Capel and Gingin districts; role of songmaker; names of ornaments worn on ceremonial occasions, use of wooden figures in S.W.; diffusion and 'travelling' of ceremonies; southern Cross, Norseman, Dongara dances; initiation songs; Murchison district - effigies, decorations; Sanford River - accompaniment; sacred*

dance - Weld Range; purchasing of songs; description of corroborees - Champion Bay (from Cornally), Gascoyne and Ashburton dances; dances preceding missions of vengeance; Roebourne and Pilbara districts - songs and dances; west Kimberley - types of ceremonies Broome district - 'dream' dances, formation of dancing ground; ceremonial food exchange dances, dances for the uninitiated, instruments, regalia, other sacred and ordinary ceremonies (AIATSIS).

Bates, D. M. (n.d.-vv). Totemism - South Western Australia, typescript copy of MS, Section 5, ANL-MS365-17/2-104. Bat 1212A. *1a:Hereditary and group totems, ceremonies for increase, connection with marriage laws, meanings of names showing connection of owners with totems, dreams, descent of totems and moieties (Manitchmat and Wordungmat); 1b (i): origin of totemism; phratry, general, family and individual types discussed, connection of totems with social organisation; names derived from totems; 1b (ii): notes on hereditary, phratry and individual totems, examples of localised hereditary totems which alternate with descent; 1c: tables showing inheritance, methods of increase; abstinence from totem after death; trees as totems of the two phratries, birds which were human in ancestral times; 1d: Murray district - Yaburgurt's information - descent, group totems, law-breaking; 1e: names derived from totems (AIATSIS).*

Bates, D. M. (n.d.-ww). Tribal organisation and geographical distribution; Tribes of South-West Australia, typescript copy of MS, Section 2, ANL-MS365-3/2-65. Bat 1212A. *Divided into 6 'nations' - (1) Jinyila (Eucla), extending beyond border to east to about Point Malcolm in west (2) Bibbulmun, from Jurien Bay to beyond Esperance (3) Karratjibbin (Southern Cross), from Mt Jackson - Norseman (4) Nor'West, uncircumcised; tribes of Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue and Harding River (5) Kimberley, below Broome to McDonald Ranges and about Fitzroy to east (6) Central areas; gives name of groups within each area, paths or 'runs', class systems, names of 'waters', boundaries of groups within tribes; translation into French for the Societé Francaise d'Ethnographie by Maurice Delafosse and retranslated from the French by Olive Kelso King; theory of light and dark hordes being first arrivals in continent, followed by circumcising and subincising peoples; constant warfare until white settlement; Bibalman remains of early*

- groups; their moiety system; totemism; social system of exogamic groups; betrothal, initiation; birth and infanticide; death, burial, etc.; beliefs re life after death (AIATSIS).*
- Bennell, E. and A.Thomas (1981). Aboriginal legends from the Bibulmun tribe. Adelaide: Rigby. *A list of 40 words follows the legends.*
- Bennell, T., G. Collard, et al. (1991). Kura. Bunbury, W.A: Nyungar Language and Culture Centre, Batty Library. *Text in English and Noongar.*
- Bennett, E., P. Bindon, et al. (n.d.). Plants used by south-western Aboriginals. Perth: WA Museum. IAAS 0145. *A leaflet which lists 16 plants of the south-west together with some local names and uses.*
- Bérenghier, T. (1880). Vocabulaire Australien. La nouvelle-nursie, histoire d'une colonie Bénédictine: 363-379. IAAS 0058. *About 500 words, a comparison illustrating the dialect spoken to the east and to the north of New Norcia (in French).*
- Berndt, R. M. (1980). Aborigines of the South-West. Aborigines of the West: their past and present. R. M. Berndt and C. H. Berndt. Perth: UWA Press: 81-89. *Discussion of the traditional groupings and cultural background of the people of south-western Australia including names for clothes and ceremonial items.*
- Bindon, P. (n.d.). Notes on plant foods of the South-West, extracted from D.M.Bates's manuscript, ts. IAAS 0205. *Lists names and uses of certain bush foods in the South-West (part of a future word list of Noongar based on historical sources).*
- Bindon, P. and R. Chadwick (1992). A Nyoongar wordlist from the South-West of Western Australia. Perth: Anthropology Department, WA Museum.
- Brady, J. (1845). A descriptive vocabulary of the native language of Western Australia. Rome: De Propaganda Fide. Bat 499.15 BRA. *Word lists from the 'vicinity of Perth and the adjacent districts', about 500 words listed by topic. Daisy Bates notes that this list is taken from G.F.Moore's (1842) vocabulary.*
- Brady, J. (1899). A descriptive vocabulary of the West Australian Aboriginal language, ts. Bat PR3913. *An alphabetical listing of 22 pages and a list of pronouns. The work is 'compiled by Rev. Dr. Brady 1846', identical to the typescript of 1845 but prefaced by ethnographic information and some additional vocabulary. "Prefaced*

- by an article on the manners and customs of the various tribes". Taken from the Government yearbook of 1898. Souvenir of the Coolgardie Exhibition, 1899.*
- Brandenstein, C. G. v. (1965). "Ein Abessiv im gemein-Australischen." *Anthropos* 60: 646-662. *Examples of the abessive (negation) suffix with a map showing where the abessive is used. Examples from Ngarluma and Northern Noongar (in German).*
- Brandenstein, C. G. v. (1970). Report [to AIAS] on fieldwork conducted July-August 1970 as part of the 1969-70 project Western Desert Fringe study, Nedland, WA. *General linguistic situation, geographical grouping of languages in Dundas District (Mirning, Marlba, Frazer River people, Norseman people, Windaga, Kallaa or Kallaagu) Esperance District (Njaginjagi, Wudjaarri) depth studies of Marlba and Wudjaarri; explanation of women's increase and initiation centre near Coolgardie, Dundas District - message sticks, constellations, procuring water from water trees, list of audiotape recordings taken in July and August 1970 (Pidandjatjarra, Ngadju, Kallaagu, Wonggai, Wudjaarri languages) (AIATSIS). "I decided on a depth study of Wudjaarri, because nothing became known in modern times of this Noongar dialect from Kabkail 'Water-Boomerang' (boomerang shaped Bay of Esperance), and because I found one informant who is still fluent enough in his local dialect and has good command of grammar and vocabulary. Most fortunate is his knowledge of the seaside flora and fauna names around Esperance which should enable me to check on every species on the spot. To start with, a few hundred words were collected and one coherent story was taken on tape." "The father of my informant worked with D.Bates."*
- Brandenstein, C. G. v. (1977). "Aboriginal ecological order in the south-west of Australia - meaning and examples." *Oceania* 47(3). IAAS 0152. *Outlines the moiety system of the south-west people, and lists the totemic affiliation of some 170 animals and plants, also listing their Noongar names. Also discusses the theory that Noongar speakers from the south-east of the state moved west, with their innovative swapping of non-first syllables.*
- Brandenstein, C. G. v. (1988). *Nyungar Anew: phonology, text samples and etymological and historical 1500-word vocabulary of an artificially re-created Aboriginal*

- language in the south-west of Australia. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, C-99. *A work which presents 1,000 words of Wujaari (a Noongar language), showing the relationship of Noongar to languages of the desert.*
- Brandenstein, C. G. v. (n.d.). Aboriginal bird names from the south-west of Australia. A contribution to Nyungar semasiology. Canberra. *Analysis of 62 species with 80 names.*
- Brockman, F. S. (1949a). Aborigine proper nouns. "All Wardandi Tribe data", "Obtained by F.S.Brockman at Bridgetown".
- Brockman, F. S. (1949b). List of native names of the South-West tribe, MS. IAAS 0109 , Bat PR 342. *About 150 words recorded at Bridgetown in the Margaret River district, animal names, numbers and plant names.*
- Buller-Murphy, D. (1936-1955). Papers, 1936-1955 [manuscript]. Battye Library. *Dordenup (or Wardandi) was a Noongar language spoken from Bunbury to Cape Leuwin, chiefly along the coast, at Geographe Bay, Nannup and Busselton.*
- Buller-Murphy, D. (1958). An attempt to eat the moon. Melbourne: Georgian House. Bat 390.2099 BUL. *Presentation of some legends incorporating a few words of Noongar.*
- Buller-Murphy, D. (n.d.-a). Dordenup-English dictionary, ts. Bat *1648/9-11. *An alphabetical list of some 900 words, as well as a topical list, some sentences and phrases, and a list of pronouns. Handwritten manuscript and typescript version. Includes a blank typescript with only English terms in an alphabetic list.*
- Buller-Murphy, D. (n.d.-b). Songs and music, MS. Bat *1648/13. *A few songs, in English and 'Dordenup' (Noongar), together with scores arranged for piano.*
- Buller-Murphy, D. (n.d.-c). Untitled typescript. IAAS 0060 , Bat *1648A/7. *Typescript of a book that was to include 'An attempt to eat the moon', as well as a dictionary, a list of words by topic, and a 'key to the Dordenup language'. Some twenty pages of a word list accompany the typescript.*
- Bunbury, W. S. P. and W. P. Morrell, Eds. (1930). Early days in Western Australia: Being the letters and journal of Lieut.H.W.Bunbury, 21st fusiliers. London: OUP. *2pp of 'native words',*

- Bussell, A. J. (n.d.). South-West Aboriginal language or dialect, ts. IAAS 0061 , Bat Q499.15
BUS. Notes and stories, over 500 words and some sentences in a Noongar language (from Bunbury?).
- Calgaret, A., S. Wooltorton, et al. (1988). Nyungar Language Project. Learning My Way. B. Harvey and S. McGinty. Perth: IAAS: 81-90.
- Capell, A. (1979). "Languages and creoles in Australia." *Sociologia Interationalis* 17: 141-161. *Discusses the South-West languages, based on Douglas (1976). "It is true to say that there is a 'pidgin' speech in use even in Perth and its environment at the present day" (p.149).*
- Catholic Education Office of Western Australia (2000a). Nidja Noongar boodjar noonook nyininy = This is Noongar country you are sitting in : a resource package for schools. Battye Library.
- Catholic Education Office of Western Australia (2000b). "Nidja Noongar boodjar noonook nyininy [kit]. Elders set." Battye Library. *Plays by Thelma Coyne, Len Collard, Anne Mountford, and Jack Williams.*
- Catholic Education Office of Western Australia (2000c). Nidja Noongar Boodjar Noonook Nyininy [picture]. [Perth, W.A.] :: Catholic Education Office of Western Australia. Battye Library. *Picture card set.*
- Catholic Education Office of Western Australia, L. Collard, et al. (2000). Nidja Noongar boodjar noonook nyininy [kit]. Yongkarin : books and games. Battye Library. *Books retold by Len Collard & Anne Mountford ; illustrated by students from St. Brigid's Primary School. Parallel text in Noongar and English.*
- Chesson, K. (1978). The problem of non-standard English. Aboriginal and Islander identity. 3: 38-39. *Aboriginal English in south-west WA; Bibbulmun placenames (AIATSIS).*
- Chester, G. (1886). Vocabulary no.32, Kent District: Warrangoo tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1: 390-391. IAAS 0042. *112 words of southern Noongar.*
- Collard, L., A. Mountford, et al. (2000a). Nidja Noongar boodjar noonook nyininy. Battye Library. *Noongar names for Kings Park : books and games.*
- Collard, L., A. Mountford, et al. (2000b). Natj Nidja (What is this?). [Perth]: Catholic Education Office of Western Australia.

- Collard, L., A. Mountford, et al. (2000c). Nidja Noongar boodjar noonook nyininy [kit].
Catching Kooyar the frog : books and games. Battye Library. *Books by Len Collard, Anne Mountford and Dave Palmer ; illustrated by students from St. Brigid's Primary School.*
- Collard, L., A. Mountford, et al. (2000d). Nidja Noongar boodjar noonook nyininy [kit].
Natja nidja : books and games. Battye Library. *Parallel text in Noongar and English. Natj nidja = What is this ?*
- Collard, L., A. Mountford, et al. (c2000). Nidja Noongar boodjar noonook nyininy [kit].
Koortandalup : books and games. [Perth]: Catholic Education Office of Western Australia,. Battye Library. *Books retold by Len Collard, Anne Mountford and Dave Palmer ; illustrated by Barry McGuire. Parallel text in Noongar and English.*
- Collard, L. and S. Picket (2000). Nidja Noongar boodjar noonook nyininy [kit]. Waakarl story : books and games. Battye Library. *Parallel text in Noongar and English.*
- Colonial Secretary of Western Australia (1903a). "Aboriginal placenames and meanings." *Science of Man* 6(9.): 133-135. IAAS 0008. *150 placenames and meanings for specified areas of the South-West mainly (Albany, Esperance, Broom Hill, Gurley Station, Kojoup, Mount Barton, Williams, Wagin, Northam, Newcastle, Southern Cross, York, Beverly, Swan, Perth district, Corpe), also Onslow.*
- Colonial Secretary of Western Australia (1903b). "Western Australian Aboriginal placenames." *Science of Man* 6(10.): 147. IAAS 0009. *50 placenames, Kojonup, Mount Barton.*
- Colonial Secretary of Western Australia (1904). "Aboriginal placenames and meanings." *Science of Man* 6(11.): 181. IAAS 0010, Bat PR 1001. *50 placenames and meanings for specified areas of the South-West mainly (Newcastle, Southern Cross, York, Beverly, Swan River, Perth).*
- Correspondent no.1438/92 (n.d.). Native vocabulary, names from Correspondent no.1438/92, ts. [Lands Department file, probably from Daisy Bates (1913)]. IAAS 0122 , Bat PR 342, . *73 placenames and vocabulary mainly from the South-West, but also from the Murchison.*
- Coyne, P. (1980). A Nyungar vocabulary list from the Albany area, ts.

- Dampier, W., L. Wafer, et al. (1729). A Collection of voyages : in four volumes : illustrated with maps and draughts : also several birds, fishes, and plants, not found in this part of the world : curiously engraven on copper-plates. London: Printed for James and John Knapton ...
- Davis, J. (n.d.). A glossary of the Bibbulmun language, ts. Bat PR 9396/1. *About 450 words listed, as well as 20 placenames and meanings.*
- Dench, A. C. (1994). Nyungar. Macquarie Aboriginal words. N. Thieberger and W. McGregor. Sydney: The Macquarie Library: 173-192.
- Douglas, W. H. (1968a). The Aboriginal languages of South-West Australia: speech forms in current use and a technical description of Njungar. Canberra: AIAS. *Discussion of Noongar, the name now popularly used for the languages of the South-West, of Neo-Noongar, the contemporary blending of the original languages with English, and of Wetjala, Aboriginal English. An outline of the grammar and sound system of Noongar is followed by texts and translations and an alphabetical word list of about 650 words.*
- Douglas, W. H. (1968b). Tape transcriptions of "Nyungar" or the South-west hybrid form of English. *Transcript of field tapes SW 1-4 (= AIATSIS A1322), Mt Barker, Brookton, Merredin, Gnowangerup, Kalgoorlie reserve, rec 1965. The transcript only gives English, but notes that Ngatjumay and Noongar language is on the tape.*
- Douglas, W. H. (1973). "The language of southwestern Australia." *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* 56, Parts 1 and 2: 48-50. IAAS 0184. *A brief description of the languages of the South-West drawn largely from the author's longer work on the same topic (Douglas 1968, republished as Douglas 1976).*
- Douglas, W. H. (1976). The Aboriginal languages of the South-West of Australia. Canberra: AIAS. *A revised version of Douglas (1968) including an English to Noongar word list.*
- Douglas, W. H. (1982). Writing the South-West language. Perth: Mount Lawley College of Advanced Education. IAAS 0171. *An introduction to the spelling system used for Noongar and Wangkatha.*

- Douglas, W. H. (1991). W.H. Atkins memorial Nyungar - English & English - Nyungar dictionary. Kalgoorlie: Kalgoorlie. *About 600 words recorded by Henry Atkins throughout his life as a missionary in the south-west of Western Australia.*
- Dumont D'Urville, M. J. (1834). Voyage de decouvertes de l'astrolabe. Exécuté par ordre du Roi. Paris: Le Ministère de la Marine. IAAS 0068. *A vocabulary of 260 words made up of the work of Dumont d'Urville, Gaimard and Faraguet, three members of the Astrolabe voyage to Australia, and including Scott Nind's work. The vocabulary of about 250 words is French-Noongar.*
- Elder Scientific Exploring Expedition, (1893). Journal of the Elder Scientific Expedition 1891-2, under command of D. Lindsay... Adelaide: Bristow. *Everard Range, Pernamo Hill, Skirmish Hill, south-west Mt Squires, Fraser Range Station; p.26-28: Mt Everard Range natives visit camp, 90 words and meanings; p.43: visit by natives near Coffin Hill, notes difference in speech; p.50-53: well, near Mt Watson, 4 words, old native camp, 9 join expedition, 5 words, Pernamo Hill rock engravings; p.193-207: 354 Pidong words, 107 Minning, 72 Mt Illbillie, 84 Wallanee, with meanings (AIATSIS).*
- Eyre, E. J. (1845). Journals of expeditions of discovery into Central Australia and overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound. London: T. and W. Boone. IAAS 0154, Bat 919.423 EYR. *48 words of Noongar compared with languages of South Australia and Victoria (pp 395-397) taken from Grey (1840). A list of fish and reptiles by Robert (J) Neill is given on pp.412-431(opcit).(facsimile 1964).*
- Fraser, M. A. C. (1903). Notes on the natural history, etc., of Western Australia. Perth: Government Printer. AIATSIS B W 523.18. *Includes some words of a Noongar language as well as general notes on Aboriginal people of Western Australia.*
- Gerritsen, R. (1998). Early records of the Wardandi language. Canberra: IP Publications. *Notes that there is material on Wardandi (Grey 1840 and Moore 1884) and RG identifies 188 words from these and other sources, including a wordlist in Georgiana Molloy's papers, reproduced and transcribed in the present work.*
- Gifford, E. F. (1886). Vocabulary no.26, Lower Blackwood: Peopleman tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1: 362-363. IAAS 0038. *114 words of typically northern Noongar.*

- Glauert, L. (1950). "Provisional list of Aboriginal placenames and their meanings." *WA Historical Society Journal* 4(2.): 83-86. IAAS 0155. *About 110 placenames, many from the South-West.*
- Goldsworthy, R. T. (1886). Vocabulary no.30, Mount Stirling: Kokar tribe. The Australian race. *E. M. Curr.* 1: 384-385. IAAS 0040. *100 words, southern Noongar.*
- Graham, W. H. (1886). Vocabulary no.23, Kojonup and Etipup. The Australian race. *E. M. Curr.* 1: 348-351. IAAS 0033. *108 words.*
- Green, N., Ed. (1979). *Nyungar - the people*, Creative Research. Perth: Mt Lawley College. IAAS 0163. *Reprints vocabularies from Nind (1831), Moore (1884), Lyon (1833), as well as other ethnographic information. A foreword by Ken Colbung.*
- Grey, G. (1840a). Philology, in the library of His Excellency Sir George Grey, held in the South African Library, Cape Town. IAAS 0177. *A microfilm of about 500 pages of Sir George Grey's notes, difficult to read, but includes Noongar language notes for Grey's 1840 work. Bleek (n.d.) is a catalogue of the information contained in this microfilm.*
- Grey, G. (1840b). *A vocabulary of the dialects of South-Western Australia*. London: T. and W. Boone. Bat 499.15. *About 2,000 words from northwards from King George Sound to over 100 km beyond Perth. "Throughout the whole of this extensive range of country the language is radically the same, though the variations in dialect, and in the use of certain words by single tribes are very considerable." "The foregoing observations will show my reasons for embracing in one vocabulary, the words found either generally or partially in use over so extensive a tract of country"*.
- Grey, G. (1841). *Journals of two expeditions of discovery in North-West and Western Australia during the years 1837, 38, and 39*. London: T. and W. Boone. IAAS 0090, Bat 919.41 GRE. *The journals contain examples of Aboriginal English, and of texts in Noongar, including the "Speech that Miago would have addressed to the aborigines of Perth, if he had landed as Governor..." (p.355); a description by G.F.Moore of his attempts to communicate with the local people "just north of the Menai Hills" near the mouth of the Hutt River, using his knowledge of the Swan River language; comparison of 36 words from Southern Noongar with the Swan*

- River variety (pp.210-212); pronouns (p.214); songs (p.300 onwards); a submission by Taal-wurt, and Lin-doll Mongalung (in Noongar with translation) to George Grey "one of H.M. Justices of the Peace" (p.363). (facsimile 1964).*
- Hackett, D. E. (1886). Vocabulary no.21, York District:the Ballardong tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1: 344-345. IAAS 0046. *117 words from the South-West.*
- Haekel, J. and D. M. Bates (1950). Zum Individual - und Geschlechts-totemismus in Australien [Origin of the Australian race], Vienna; Herold, typescript copy of MS, Section 1: 2; diagrams., ANL-MS365-183-123. *Various forms of totemism noted; pp.27-35: North-west Australia - Kariera conception beliefs compared with Madu and Aranda, Karadjeri totem beliefs described; p.36: South-west Australia - brief details of Perth district, childbirth beliefs (AIATSIS).*
- Hammond, J. E. (1933). Winjan's people. Perth: Imperial Printing Co. *Written from the author's experience of the natives of the South-West, dating from the early 'sixties of the last century'. A list of about 90 words of Noongar from the Murray River area, compared with Moore's (1842) vocabulary.*
- Hammond, J. E. (n.d.-a). The native language of the South-West, ts. IAAS 0072 , Bat PR6188. *Word list using inconsistent spelling, some notes on plant names, about 700 words.*
- Hammond, J. E. (n.d.-b). Word list, ts. IAAS 0207, BAT PR6188. *190 words in Noongar, including plant and animal names.*
- Harp, B. and L. Harp (1998). Nyoongar Warr-kin-ying Bulup, We're talking to you about teaching the past today, for tomorrow: Dale Print. Battye Library.
- Hassell, E. (1936). "Notes on the ethnology of the Wheelman tribe of Southwestern Australia." *Anthropos* 31: 679-711. IAAS 0070. *Selected and edited by D.S. Davidson; words for food, a song, mostly information that is contained in Hassell (1975).*
- Hassell, E. A. (1934-35). "Myths and folktales of the Wheelman tribe of Southwestern Australia." *Folklore* 45:4:232-248, 45:4:317-341, 46:2:122-147, 46:3:268-281. IAAS 0169. *Stories and legends followed by a vocabulary of about 200 words (selected and revised by D.S. Davidson).*

- Hassell, E. A. (1975). *My dusky friends*. Fremantle: , C.W.Hassell. Bat Q 572.994 Has.
About 180 words are listed at the end of the book, a vocabulary of the 'Wheelman tribe' at Jarramaungup (Wheelman/English).
- Hassell, E. A. (n.d). Native vocabulary, MS. IAAS 0104 , Bat PR 342. *56 words for birds, animals and plants in southern Noongar.*
- Hassell, E. A. (n.d.-a). Aboriginal names of plants, compiles by E.A.Hassell Esq., Jarramongup.
- Hassell, E. A. (n.d.-b). Native names of places and their meanings, around Ravensthorpe.
- Hassell, E. A. (n.d.-c). [untitled exercise book]. *Handwritten exercise book about 36 pages of words from Ravensthorpe.*
- Hassell, E. A. (n.d.-d). [untitled]. *Several pages of plant names in the local language.*
- Hayden, T. (1978). An example of a vocabulary brought in by a Nyungar, MS.
- Helms, R. (1896). "Anthropology." Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia 16: 237-332. IAAS 0073. *Vocabularies of people from Blyth range (122), from Fraser Range (318), from Everard Range (105), from Hampton Plains (35), Yunga (119), from Knutsford (16), from Yaurigabbi (84) (country called Yolla), from 'Murchison Tribes' (Watjarri,74), from the South-West (138). Includes ethnographic comments on some of the words. (281) Yunga "a coastal tribe, the centre of their district being about Esperance Bay. The extent of their territory to the east and west I could not correctly ascertain, but they claim the ground inland to about 40 or 50 miles from the coast"*
- Hester, E. G. (1886). Vocabulary no.25, Blackwood District: Kardagur Tribe. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1: 360-361. IAAS 0037. *115 words.*
- Isaacs, S. (n.d.). Native Vocabulary. Perth: Dept of Land Administration.
- Jones, B. (1985). English in a Nyungar kindy. Perth, UWA. IAAS 0143. *English spoken by a group of Aboriginal preschool children living in Perth, briefly discusses phonological, grammatical and sociolinguistic differences between the Noongar child's English and that of the non-Aboriginal child.*
- King, P. P. (1827). Narrative of a survey of the intertropical and western coasts of Australia. London: J.Murray. IAAS 0071, Bat 994.1 KIN. *Two vocabularies, one of 33*

- words comparing the language of King George Sound with languages from other parts of Australia, the other of 60 words that also looks like a Noongar language.*
- Knight, W. E. (1886). Vocabulary no.19, Perth. The Australian race. E. M. Curr. 1: 328-333. IAAS 0029. *100 words.*
- Laves, G. (193?b). Language cards, Kurin to English, in The Laves papers.
Approximately 790 cards of Goreng vocabulary.
- Laves, G. (1930). [Texts in Kurin] The Laves papers. AIATSIS MS2189. *A collection of 91 texts (pp.4430-5960 of his collected papers) from Albany, Mt Barker, Esperance in Kurin (Goreng). Texts 163-176, Kurin, with abstracts, Albany, Esperance, Mt Barker, with notes on informants, addendum, pp.4430-4603, contents, pp.4430-4432. Texts 163 , 177-184, Kurin, Esperance region, some translated and with abstracts, pp.4605-4770, contents, p.4605. Texts 164-165 abstract, Texts 185Q-195 , Kurin, Albany area, pp.4772-4929, contents, pp.4772-4773. Texts 197-210, Kurin, some with abstracts, translated, (songs), pp.4931-5099, contents, pp.4931-4932. Texts 211-221, Kurin [also 'Kurinj'], with abstracts, pp.5101-5274, contents, pp.5101-5102. Texts 222-229, and 'replacement texts' 166, 169, 172, 174, 175, 180, 185, 191, Kurin, pp.5276-5426, contents, pp.5276-5277. Texts 230-241, with abstracts, Kurin, pp.5428-5580, contents, pp.5428-5429. Text 171 [see Text 171Q, Item 2.18], Texts 242, 243 abstracts, notes on social organisation with genealogical charts (pp.5627, 5670) and marriage section diagram, p.5666, pp.5582-5743, contents, p.5582. Annotations to Texts 208-221, notes on marriage rules and genealogies, Texts 242-248, Kurin, with abstracts, pp.5745-5871, contents, p.5745. Texts 249-254, Kurin, some with abstracts, pp.5874-5940, 5954-5960, 5988-6004, lecture notes, notes on South Australia informants, contents, p.5972.*
- Layman, N. G. (n.d.). Distribution of Native Tribes. *Discusses the tribal groups of the south-west of WA (Wardandie, Bebelman, Yaberoo among others). Document copied from Tindale papers, but looks like it is in response to a Daisy Bates questionnaire. Includes a 5-page list of English-language.*
- Macdonald, A. C. (1898). "Brief account of the natives of Western Australia - their characters, manners, and customs." *Science of Man* 1(1.): 15. IAAS 0003. A

- description of some characteristics of Aboriginal life in WA, includes words from (northern) Noongar.*
- Martinez, F. B. (n.d.). Prayers in the native language, ts. IAAS 0078 , Bat PR 5674, . *The Lord's Prayer, Hail Mary, Gloria in Noongar.*
- Mathews, R. H. (1911). "Notes on some tribes of Western Australia." Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia, Queensland Branch 25: 119-136. IAAS 0081. *Grammatical notes and 220 words in a Noongar language (taken from Symmons, Grey Moore and Brady).*
- McCabe, Tim (n.d.). [untitled transcripts made with Cliff Humphries] ms.
- McCardell, A. (1980). Aspects of musical structure in Australian Aboriginal songs of the south-west of the Western Desert, ts. *AIATSIS PMS1767*
- Meagher, S. J. (1974). "The food resources of the Aborigines of the South-West of Western Australia." Records of the Western Australian Museum 3(1): 14-65. IAAS 0180. *Lists of plants and animals used as food and descriptions of their uses. Names given in Noongar and languages of the South-West.*
- Moore, G. F. (1842). A descriptive vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the natives of Western Australia. London: W.S. Orr & Co. Bat 499.15 MOO. *About 2,000 words, Noongar-English, English-Noongar word list. Distinguishes Northern, Southern, Vasse, King George Sound, variants for some words in the list. 'An address in pidgin English' (p.164) . The language is Wadjuk according to O'Grady, Voegelin and Voegelin (1966:4). The Battye library copy has extensive annotations by F.F.Armstrong ('Interpreter to the Aborigines').*
- Moore, G. F. (1879a). Vocabulary no.17, King George's Sound, WA. Folklore, manners and customs. G. Taplin: 142-152. *67 words.*
- Moore, G. F. (1879b). Vocabulary no.18, Swan River, WA. Folklore, manners and customs. G. Taplin: 152. *87 words.*
- Moore, G. F. (1884 (1978)). Diary of ten years eventful life of an early settler in Western Australia. incorporating 'A descriptive vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia'. Perth: UWA facsimile. Bat 994.1 MOO. *The vocabulary is as in Moore (1842). Reprinted in N.Green (1979). Examples of use of Noongar by a white person (pidgin English/ Noongar).*

- Moore, G. F. and J. Drummond (1836). Native names from the Perth Gazette. Perth Gazette. IAAS 0108, Bat PR 342. *22 words, from the Moore River locality.*
- Mühlhäusler, P. (1987). Post-contact languages in Western Australia (handout, ts). PALC 192. *A handout for a talk on varieties of post-contact languages found in WA, including south-western Australian Pidgin, north-western Australian Pidgin, Malay Pidgin, as well as Creole.*
- Mulvaney, J. and N. Green (1992). Commandant of solitude: The journals of Captain Collet Barker 1828 - 1831. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press. *Notes in the diary of the life of the Aboriginal people around Albany.*
- Neill, J. (1845). Catalogue of reptiles and fish, found at King George's Sound. *Journals of expeditions of discovery into Central Australia, and overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound, in the years 1840-1 : sent by the colonists of South Australia, with the sanction and support of the government : including an account of the manners and customs of the aborigines and the state of their relations with Europeans.* E. J. Eyre. London: T. and W. Boone. 1: 412-431. *Includes about 70 local names for reptiles and fish.*
- Nelson, W. (1913). An Aboriginal life's story. Kalgoorlie: Hocking and Co. Ltd. Printers. AIATSIS P13084. *Esperance district, story of Kanyap, or, Fred McGill of the Nungar-Nardamanong tribe; types of food; childhood, adoption by European couple, work on sheep station; astronomical beliefs (AIATSIS). Includes some names of food in Southern Noongar and a speech in Aboriginal English.*
- Nicolay, R. C. G. (1886). Notes on the Aborigines of Western Australia. London: William Clowes and Sons. *p.16 & 17 have a short list of words and meanings, from the Murchison and Northampton districts.*
- Nind, S. (1831). "Description of the natives of King George Sound (Swan River Colony) and adjoining country." *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 1: 21-51. IAAS 0086. *A vocabulary of 250 words and 56 placenames from King George Sound (pp.47-51), together with 26 pages of notes on Aboriginal lifestyle. Reprinted in Ogle (1839) and N.Green (1979).*

- Nomenclature section of the Department of Lands and Surveys (1975). Origins and histories of Perth suburbs, ts. Bat Q994.1 WA.Lan. *Origins of about 20 Aboriginal names of Perth suburbs.*
- Noongar Language and Culture Centre (2000). Kaadadjiny Noongar Waangkiny. East Perth: Noongar Language and Culture Centre. *A set of resources for teaching names of about twenty animals in Noongar*
- O'Grady, G. N. (1957-58). Materials on the suffixing languages of Western Australia, MS. AIATSIS MS320. *Results of a postal questionnaire on languages, vocabularies and sentences of Palyku (and a statement on Palyku phonology), Thalanyji, Tharrkari, Inggarda, Purduna, Ngarluma, Yindjibarndi, Payungu, Noongar, Martuthunira, Panyjima, Kurrama, Mirning, Ngaanyatjarra.*
- Ogle, N. (1839). The colony of Western Australia: a manual for emigrants. London: London. IAAS 0156. *Pages 71-73 contain a vocabulary of 250 words and 56 placenames from King George Sound, by Scott Nind (identical to Nind's 1831 list). (facsimile 1977).*
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Appendix 5 Map of the claim region

References

(References dealing with languages of the claim region are provided in Appendix 4)

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