

VIII 2a

FOOD

Ooldea and Central Australia

CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

VEGETABLE FOODS

Winjinarra,	fungus-like plant
Dharn'du	edible mushrooms
Mūlbū	" "
Thammūna	" "
Mū-ūn-ya	fruit
Kalgūla	cucumber shaped vegetables
Wī-dūga	root
Bog'gurda dharrulga	mulga apples
Maw-gu	edible grubs, boggurda, ngauila, bulgar, (sandalwood)
Būndi	native hop, Muldira, Kūrrgu (acacia), Wanbuin, Jinning, Midurdu (desert oak). In all these trees and shrubs, edible grubs are found.
Kalbari	root (also a woman's name)
Burna buru	?
Melaburda	?
Mandalyu	? These native vegetable foods seem to be confined to areas north of the Great Plain's edge
Gundagandi	?
Wing-gi	?
Kuja	?
Jundala	?
Kurrgu windalga	fruit of Kurrgu tree
Burn-burn, Ili	two species of native peach
Ar'rau'in	edible "pepper" tasting plant
Bū-ya, winjūlain	grass creeper and pea, both edible
Wongiūnū	grass seed
Warr'darrga mai	pea pods of Warrgarrga tree (Mai = generic term for all vegetable food)
Ngalda	kurrajong seed pods
Thanmurda (<u>th</u> hard)	█
Il'gawara windalga	fruit of Ilgawara tree
Guraara	Pods of prickly acacia. It is an interesting fact that this name "follows the tree" from the coast near Geraldton to Central Aust.

EDIBLE ROOT FOODS; etc.

OOLDEA DISTRICT

Winginarra	Burna bŭrŭ
Dharndu	Mala bŭrda
Thammuna	Mŭndalyu
Mu-inya	Kalbari
Kalgula	Gunagandi
Widuga	Winggi
Dharruiga	Kuja
Mogu	Jundala
Kurrugu	Windalga
Ilgawara	Boggurda
Ngauila mogu	Bulgar mogu
Bundi mogu	Kurrugu mogu
Wanbuin mogu	Jinning mogu
Midurdu mogu	Artawin
Wonganu	Wardarrga mai
Nuya winjuling	Ngalda
Thanmurda	Bŭrnbŭrn
Ilgawara windalga	Gurara
Thamulyuru	Kamburara
Kali wara	Malungarri rungami
Dhugarn	Iduin (native raspberry)

All seeds :-

Ngalda	Unbugura
Wongumu	Kalbari
Woggadi	Yuradha
Mararong	Winggiri
Kuja	

Kanini - to sift

WATER BEARING TREES

CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

Kuli	(sheoak)						
Nabbari	(eucalypt)	Nyirung brought the water to these.					
Warilyu	?	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mindil	?	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ilbara	?						
Mijjing	?						
Ngalda	(kurrajong)	Bambulya	"	"	"	"	"
		(a blind waddi)					
Bunggal	(also makes spears - is a group totem						
Abara	(eucalypt)	Karda kujarra	"	"	"	"	"
Yaggala	(red eucalypt)						
Bulgar	(sandalwood of commerce)						
Bara	?	in Gurundu country					

Water-bearing Trees, Ooldea district

Like bunggal (spearwood)

Yarram (found on hills)

Ngalda (sp. of kurrajong)

Its water trunks are called nari-dabarr (trunks)

Kooli, sheeak (roots)

Chipped flints cut the ngalda trunk and at the last "cut" opening the chip was left in the wedge and the water collected there in the weerra.

A marda (reed) sucked the remaining storage.

Ngalli and kongu of Eucla area.

Adhunga, f., informant

TREES, (containing water, manna, grubs)

Ngabbari, water bearing mallee, also womma, also bardi roots.

Kūli, sheoak (water roots)

Boggurda, bardi and ma and thā-urga

Thalyura, fruit

Guyeru, saltbush

Bundi, bardi

Kurrugu, ma (tha-urga)

Malungarri, bardi

Ngauilya, bardi and tha-urga

Kilguwara, bardi

Ilbara, bardi (big tree; north - allinjerra; bardi & water)

Yaggala, red mallee, water and bardi

Ngalda, gabbi; bark of root eaten (has to be scraped); bardi

Trees containing gabbi (water) :- (all Ngallee)

Bara
Injiri,
Wairilya
Yaldar
Mindil
Jindarundu
Yuldagur
Thuradha

Kaia muggu = edible fruit

Guyur = saltbush

Bila = spinifex

Minjinga

shrub, ma, only Minjinga ma.

(Placed in VIII, 2a, P. 3b)

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Thān-murda, sp. of tree.

Jinning = shrub or tree (acacia)

Buya = edible "grass" plant

Nyuringil = parakylia

Woggerdi = like parakylia

Burdi = a species of mushroom ma.

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Dharulga, native apple

Birarr, species of mallee, woma, but no water.

Guringunya mallee, no food or water

Human Meat

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Undundu = Ula wongga's name for waru.

Kalur cook men and women in a sitting position.

Kaiali eat gijja, girls, not boys, swallow without chewing.

They put the head face downwards on hot stones.

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Babies were frequently killed and given to their brothers to eat.

The boys were told that it was emu meat, kallaia kooga, and were shown the wibia (emu feathers), and day after day the meat was given them till all was consumed. It was kept in a thaggulu or bark vessel and the bones were burnt.

Those who were to partake of them (men only) linked their miros in the crook of their elbows with the flat part across their backs, and opening their mouth wide, the pieces were flung in by the carver, and had to be swallowed without mastication. If the bits did not go down easily or if suddenly the palate rejected them, the fastidious one was doomed to die and did die. The eating of grown up cooked nunga was always a rite, not a rule, at these times.

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Argarni - first name for rabbits, warrunga baru argarni mamu, they thought first time. Bulda bulda - other bush food. They tried to fire it out but they burrowed. Rabbits came rather late. At Barunya gabbi and Dhulilina rockholes Mulgarongu first saw rabbits.

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Balurinya, Anbirinya, Dugalnga, Jidana, Karrnilnga, Jilyarbi, all bulyandu country. Bulyandu = fruit? (An intoxicating food or drink or bacca.)

Burrgunya, Kallaia gabbi.

Names of food and other shrubs; Jo, informant, Ooldea district

Ngauala mūrun,	nunga food
Thandaling,	kallia and nunga
Jinning or Thal- beraing,	mallee hen's food
Karrbiji,	ma
Gumba	
Kulbu and waru	ma
Jiljarrbi	nunga ma
Bundu	bardi

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Mūnyuru	nunga ma
Bilarn	no ma

OOLDEA DISTRICT

FOOD

METHODS OF OBTAINING

Koora marroo - poison plant to place in water where emus come to drink. It will poison natives if they drink it. Emus drink it, stagger a little way, then fall, are caught and hung head downward, water comes out, entrails also cleaned.

Guramara - poisonous plant - see above.

The extracted tooth will make dhogoorr walga (totem markings) on weapons, etc.

Bailgoo warni - fence for "battue" of kangaroo, wallaby, etc.

Sometimes when kangaroo hunting or emu stalking, the hunter will tie his headdress of cockatoo feathers at the end of a spear or sapling and will stick this upright in the ground. He will then conceal himself within spearing distance. The curiosity of kangaroo and bird to examine the new object brings them within reach of the hunter. He rarely fails to catch his quarry by this method, as the "magic" that may be in the headdress helps.

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