FOOD

Older and Central Australia
Central Australia

Vegetable Foods

Winjinarra, fungus-like plant
Dharn'adu, edible mushrooms
Mülbü, ""
Thammüna, ""
Mü-ün-ya, fruit
Kalčüla, cucumber shaped vegetables
Wi-düga, root
Bog'gurda dharrulga, edible grubs, boggurda, ngaulla, bulgar, (sandalwood)
Maw-gu, mulga apples
Bândi, native hop, Muldira, Kurrugu (acacia), Wanbulin, Jinling, Midirdu (desert oak). In all these trees and shrubs, edible grubs are found.
Kalbari, root (also a woman's name)
Burna buru, ""
Malaburda, ""
Mundalyu, ""
Gundagandi, ""
Wing-gi, ""
Kuja, ""
Jundala, ""
Kurrugu windalga, fruit of Kurrugu tree
Burn-burn, Ili, two species of native peach
Arm'railin, edible "pepper" tasting plant
Bű-ya, winjulain, grass creeper and pea, both edible
Wongyri, grass seed
Warr'darrga mai, pea pods of Warrgarrga tree (Mai = generic term for all vegetable food)
Ngalda, kurrajong seed pods
Thanmurdha (th hard), ""
Il'gawara windalga, ""
Guraara, fruit of Ilgawara tree

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.

GOLDEN DISTRICT

Winginarra
Dharndu
Thammanu
Mu-inyaa
Kalputt
Widuda
Dharrukulga
Mogu
Kurru
Ilgawara
Ngauila mogu
Bundu mogu
Wanbuin mogu
Midurdu mogu
Wongam
Muya winjuling
Thanpurda
Ilgawara windalga
Thanulyuru
Kali wara
Dhugarn

All seeds : -

Ngalda
Wongum
Woggadi
Mararong
Kuja

Kanini - to sift

Bura bûrû
Mala bûrda
Kûndalyu
Kalbari
Gunagandi
Winggi
Kuja
Jundala
Windalga
Boggerda
Bulgar mogu
Kurru mogu
Jinnig mogu
Armawin
Wardarrga mai
Ngalda
Bûrbûrn
Gurara
Kamburara
Malungari runggami
Iduin (native raspberry)

Unbugura
Kalbari
Yuradha
Winggiri
Kuli (sheoak)  
Nabbari (eucalypt)  
Warilyu  
Mindil  
Ilbara  
Mijjing  
Ngalda (kurrajong)  
Bunggal (also makes spears - is a group totem)  
Abara (eucalypt)  
Yaggala (red eucalypt)  
Bulgar (sandalwood of commerce)  
Bara  

Nyarung brought the water to these.

Ngalda (kurrajong)  
Bambulya (a blind waddi)  

Eucalyptus  

in Gurundu country
Like bunggal (spearwood)

Yarram (found on hills)

Ngalda (sp. of kurrajong)

Its water trunks are called mari-dabarr (trunks)

Kooli, sheak (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.
Adhunsa, f., informant

**TREES, containing water, mamba, grubs**

Ngabbarri, water bearing mallee, also womma, also bardi roots.
Kūli, sheeak (water roots)
Boggurda, bardi and ma and thā-urga
Thalyura, fruit
Guyuru, saltbush
Bundi, bardi
Kurrugu, ma (thā-urga)
Malungarri, bardi
Ngauliya, bardi and thā-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 Ngalda)

Bara
Injiri,
Watiya
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)*

**Thän-murda**, sp. of tree.

Jinnaing = shrub or tree (acacia)

Buya = edible "grass" plant

Nyuringil = parakylia

Woggerdi = like parakylia

Bardi = a species of mushroom ma.
Dharulga, native apple
Dirarr, species of mallee, woman, but no water.
Guringunya mallee, no food or water

**Human Meat**

Undundu = Ula wongga's name for waru.
Kalur cook men and women in a sitting position.
Kaiali eat gija, girls, not boys, swallow without chewing.
They put the head face downwards on hot stones.

**Page 33**

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 mires 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 munga was always a rite, not a rule, at these times.

**Page 32**

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.

**Page 31**

Balurinya, Anbirinya, Dugaluga, Jidana, Karrniluga, Jilyarti, all bulyandu country. Bulyandu = fruit? (An intoxicating food or drink or baccia.)
Burrrgunya, Kallaia gabbi.
Names of food and other shrubs: Jo, informant, Gondea district

Ngauula mūrun, nunga food
Thandaling, kallia and nunga
Jinning or Thalberaing, mallee hen's food
Karrbiji, ma
Gumba
Kulbu and waru ma
Jiljarrbi nunga ma
Bundu bardi

Manyuru nunga ma
Lilarn no ma
GOLDA DISTRICT

FOOD

METHODS OF OBTAINING

Koora maraco - 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.

Guranara - poisonous plant - see above.

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

Baileeoo 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.
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.