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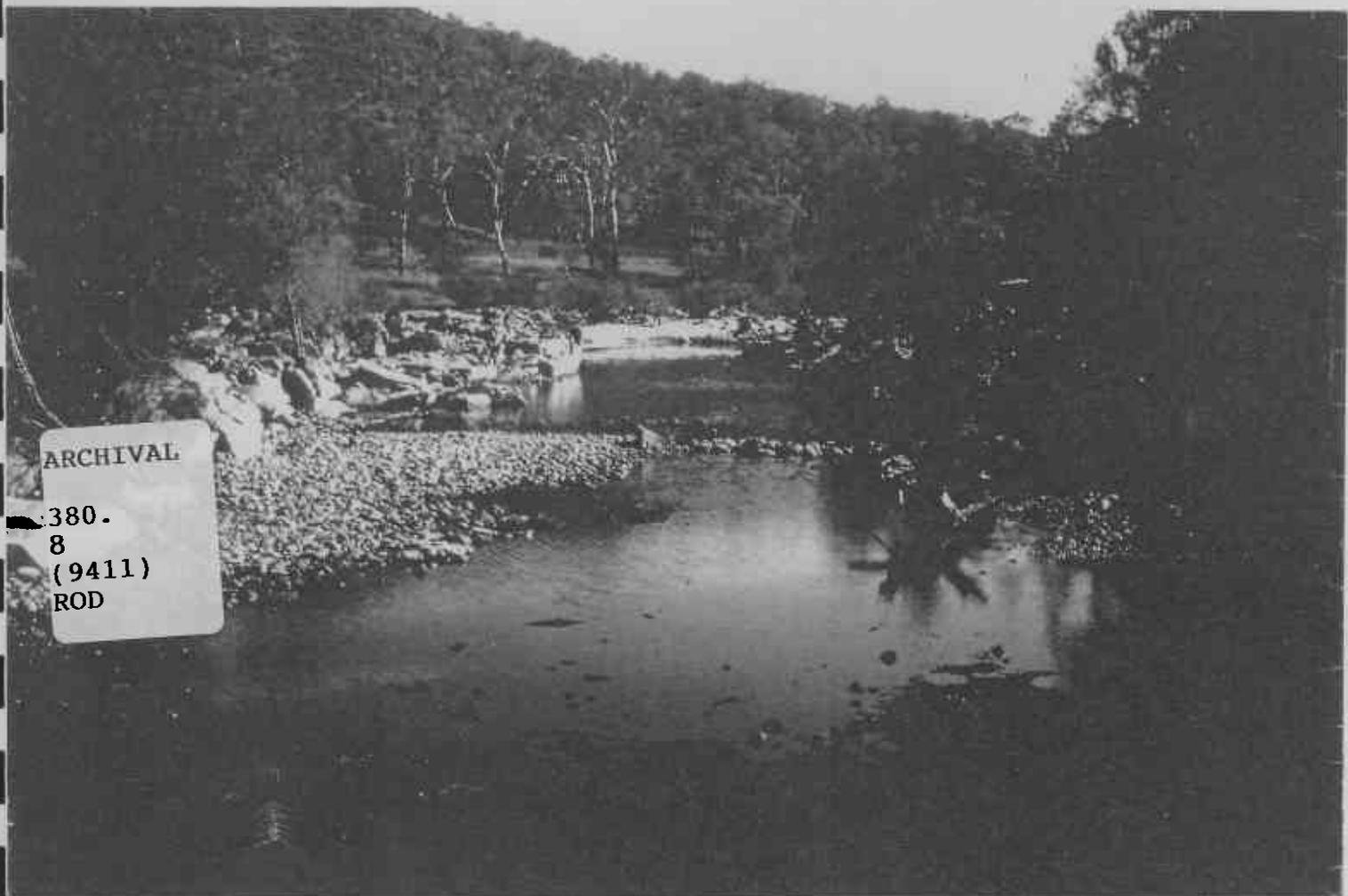
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POTENTIAL
FOR
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL
AND ECO TOURISM ACTIVITIES
IN WALYUNGA NATIONAL PARK
NEAR PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

for the Department of Conservation
and Land Management

Jan Rodda
March 1993



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project brief was to

- a) collate all relevant research material on Aboriginal heritage/culture in Walyunga National Park (WNP),
- b) summarise the material for use in developing visitor information,
- c) prepare a report to include:
 - i) the potential for Aboriginal interpretation and ecotourism activities in WNP
 - ii) a site description map showing location of potential themes to be developed
 - iii) summarised information in everyday language
 - iii) an annotated bibliography of all research material accessed.

In the preparation of this report no contact has been made with Aboriginal communities. It is based on documented material. A vital component of the overall strategy is then to invite involvement by Aboriginal people in the earliest possible stage of the development.

The report contains the names of some Aboriginal people now deceased.

In Summary

WNP lies 40 kilometres north east of Perth, Western Australia, and covers 1800 hectares of wooded slopes and river valleys. The natural majesty and integrity of Walyunga currently attracts 90 000 visitors per annum and it is an area with strong South West Aboriginal (Noongar) connections.

Certain trends are obvious regarding Australian Aboriginal culture:

- 1) There is a determination amongst Aboriginal people that their culture is not to die. Groups such as the Noongar Language and Culture Centre in Bunbury have formed, and now produce language dictionaries, courses and education packages for people to rediscover the heritage and culture;
- 2) There is a rapidly increasing number of non-Aboriginals who want to learn about Aboriginal culture - possibly the oldest surviving culture on earth.

These people want a safe place to do this, both culturally and physically.

- 3) Overseas tourists want to learn of Aboriginal ways. International bands such as Yothu Yindi and various actors have aroused great interest in this culture.

Currently no quality, regular activities allow this contact and experiential opportunity.

Fifty percent of international tourists indicate the wish to learn about Aboriginal arts and culture (Bureau of Tourism Research, 1990) and many have stated their disappointment in not having contact and experiencing Australian Aboriginal ways.

For the following reasons Walyunga National Park is a site unique to provide some of these needs: its name, lack of major competing developments, closeness to Perth, ease of access, long term preservation by legislation, quality of vegetation and fauna, long term use by Aboriginal people and proximity to a large population of Aboriginal people.

In this, the International Year of Indigenous People, a great opportunity exists, if local Aboriginal people wish, to develop Walyunga National Park into a major cultural area, unique within Australia, and offer an exciting spectrum of programmes, activities and facilities to help the Noongar culture be better understood.

There is a vast amount of literature on Aboriginal sites and culture in this area (eg 400 metres beyond park boundaries). Curiously there is only one very well documented archaeological site which is up to 8 000 years old in the park. There is one other site and some scattered artefacts which have been considerably less documented. No other surveys are known to have been conducted there.

International and local studies indicate the rapidly growing interest in Aboriginal culture and contact, as well as in eco tourism.

As much as one study may highlight the potential and necessity for cultural tourism in Australia, several more, through evaluation of existing enterprises, urge caution. Suggestions are made in the body of the report about how to reduce the risk of pitfalls in such ventures, should any proceed.

General suggestions are presented below.

Suggestions

Part 1

- 1 To foster the growing interest in local Aboriginal lifestyles a regional cultural centre could be established in WNP for Aboriginal people of the south west of Western Australia (Noongars).
- 2 Appropriate existing organisations would be of great importance in further development of the Noongar culture project in the study area. These could be identified and included for future planning.
- 3 A combination of cultural and eco tourism could be developed by drawing upon the principles and elements of traditional Aboriginal culture that have been identified in the survey. This may be one way of conveying traditional values and philosophies to the western world. These principles honour the earth, and this is the major component of eco tourism.
- 4 A thorough investigation into Aboriginal significance and occupation of Walyunga National Park should be conducted prior to any further development. Not only would this shed extra light on the information but also ensure further protection of any sites.

- 5 A park management plan should be developed and implemented in 1993 / 94. as proposed by the Department of CALM. Management would thus include strategies responding to findings in the detailed survey work into Aboriginal significance in the park.
- 6 The information signs about Aboriginal culture currently in the park could be upgraded with regard to appropriate content that is available from the findings of this report.
- 7 Although not in the jurisdiction of the Department of CALM, further protection and information could be implemented and provided regarding nearby Aboriginal sites. This could include community and inter-departmental input.

The following first short story is written in everyday language about some known Noongar aspects of the Park, and the second describes the journey of the wakarl (waugal) through Walyunga to the sea. The Mud Map of the Park accompanies them.

The Walyunga Story

Walyunga has been a meeting place for large groups of Aboriginal people from a wide area over thousands of years ^{44, 81}. It's not certain if Walyunga was in the Wadjuk or Balladong tribal boundary. The name may have come from 'Waylo' ⁴⁵, Noongar for the 'north tribe', and 'yong-a' or 'youngar' which means 'people'. Another name meaning might be 'walluk yong-a' meaning to 'to share, to divide' ⁵⁹.

People went to Walyunga especially when they had something to share with one another. They took things to give as presents more than to trade ¹⁴.

The campsite was quite large, with thousands of implements or pieces of them found on a slope near a stream in the late 1970's.

The area was bountiful, which may well have been the reason for large groups of people there at any one time. There was a permanent pool or 'living water' in the river that they could live by for the whole year. But the Noongars were aware not to use up all the resources at once and so moved to and away from it (Bindon, *pers comm*).

It was a retreat to the cool hinterland from the hot plain. The Noongars moved about purposefully from season to season to get the best of the resources available ^{5, 14}.

There were yangets or reed roots in a lagoon and around a spring, plenty of bayo or zamia growing among nearby broken rock, and warran or yam vines growing between rocks and climbing the zamia ⁴⁴. Other tubers and red onions grew there too.

The yangets or bullrush that grew in fresh water had roots that were pounded, made into little cakes and cooked in the fire. The bayo or zamia fruit was also enjoyed.

The yams were ready to dig out of the ground before winter when the ground was getting softer. But still it took a long time and lots of work to dig them up.

This was done by the women with their digging sticks, and children. Some say that it was a danger for whitefellas' horses to stumble or people to fall into the holes afterwards. The holes were half a metre across and up to two metres deep. The yams were from as thick as your finger to as big as your arm. It was quite a tight fit for the people digging them out. But they were important enough for lots of people to come to share at the right time ³⁶. Each year there was an increase ceremony to make sure more yams would be around in the next season.

Not only was the plant food good at Walyunga, but the bush was home for many animals, and the water had fish, tortoises, frogs, gilgies and lots of visiting waterfowl who provided eggs.

Frogs were caught by digging for them or stalking them and were then threaded on a long reed for easier carrying. Some frogs, were never eaten. Gilgies were dug out from the banks of the river and streams⁵⁴. An emu hunt was considered exciting and when one was caught calls of happiness from the Noongars would relay across the hills and down through the valleys⁵⁶. Big eagles were not caught because it was believed that you would lose your aim in spear throwing²⁷.

People mostly camped on the high ground where they had good views across the coastal plain. It was well drained there too for winter. Another good thing was the open tracks across to the Darling Scarp because down in the valleys the bush was sometimes too thick to walk through⁸¹.

In summer when a lot of the water had dried up, the Noongars around places like Walyunga would find an old, hollowed out wandoo branch where water was stored. They could tell by a slight mark or change of colour on the surface. There they'd tap the tree for a jet of water to drink. When finished the Noongars would hammer the bark over the hole to keep the rest of the water for later⁵⁸.

Early explorers saw trees carved with toe holds and shield shapes in the area⁵⁸.

Walyunga was like a meeting place for lots of main tracks. It lead south along the Avon gorge to the Upper Swan and it lead north to the wide swampy valley of the Brockman River. It also lead west across a dip in the Darling Scarp to the coastal plain and east along a wide grassy valley of Woorooloo Brook⁴⁴. This is shown on the Mud Map, page vi.

The stone tools were aged from 8 000 years ago⁷³ to the times when the whitefellas came³. Things like the grinding stones and pounding rocks were essential women's equipment. After a lot of use they were given to their menfolk to break up and make into other tools (Bindon, *op cit*).

Diaries from early explorers talk about the delicious water from springs in the Walyunga area, and the many Aboriginal camp fires and huts that they saw through the hills and valleys⁵⁸.

Walyunga is a special place. You can still sense the strength from the earth there today, but you have to know, as the Noongars did, how to use it properly. There is still so much to learn, and as the name Walyunga might suggest, 'to share'.

WALYUNGA MUD MAP

Not to scale

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The Wakarl (Waugal) passed through Walyunga

Two snakes met inland from York and came west until they got into the valley. One got sick for an unknown reason and threw up in the valley. On top of the big boulders there is some icing of conglomerate which is the snake's vomit. This stone is really good for flaking and so this took place at the Walyunga site where the tools were made.

Downstream from the pool the snake's eggs are big round boulders which block up the river bed.

The snakes turned and went through the Darling Range on the plain. When they got out on the plain and away from the tall trees they got sunburnt. The scales peeled off at Ascot where there are shell beds of shale (Bindon *pers comm*).

Then they went down to Perth where the pregnant female snake laid her egg by the side of the spring, near Mt Eliza (Armstrong 1833, Bates 1905, in Vinnicombe 1989). The two snakes had an argument and where they fought out their battle, a big basin which is now Perth Waters, was flattened .

The female snake then travelled up the Canning River where she disappeared into the ground. The shell beds there are her scales. She emerged at Bibra Lake, looked all around and then went down again and came up, and went down again and came up, forming a whole chain of wetlands by doing this.

She came back to the track of the male snake who had come down to the deep part of Blackwall Reach. He knew that the female was coming and so went north and made the lakes around Yanchep.

The female went out to the sea. He came back south down under the ground and emerged at the bar on the river at Fremantle before C. Y. O'Connor blew it out with explosives. The snake then went out to the north of Rottnest Island when it was still part of the coast (Bindon, *op cit*).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project brief

The project involved two elements:

- 1 the collation of all relevant research material on Aboriginal heritage and culture in Walyunga National Park (WNP),
- 2 the potential for Aboriginal cultural and eco tourism activities in WNP.

Basic report requirements were

- a) an executive summary describing the potential for Aboriginal cultural and eco tourism activities in WNP;
- b) a site description map showing location of potential themes to be developed;
- c) an annotated bibliography of all research material accessed.

Project team Co-ordinator Graham Ellis-Smith, Department of CALM
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George Duxbury, Department of CALM

1.2 The study area

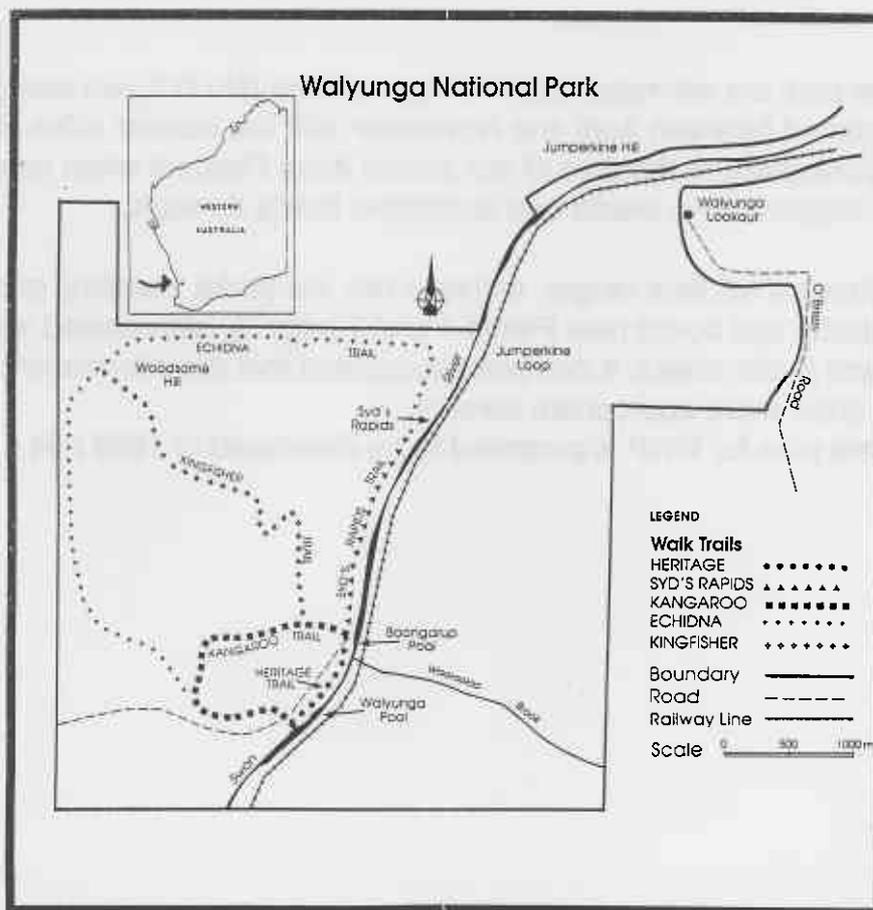


Figure 1 Location and study area

Walyunga National Park covers 1800 hectares and is situated 40 kilometres north east of Perth along the Great Northern Highway (see Figure 1). It sits within the folds of the Darling Scarp and features creeks feeding from the hills and through the valleys into the Swan River. The main vegetation communities include stands of dryandra and grass tree, outcrops of cassuarina over granite, woodlands of wandoo and marri, outcrops of jarrah on the gravel ridges, and scattered zamia. The waterways are lined with flooded gum and paperbarks. Supported by the healthy vegetation are substantial populations and a diversity of birds and other fauna.

1.3 Background

In 1893 the area was vested as a public utility (Reserve 2065) in the Swan District. In 1965 it was gazetted for the purpose of Park and Recreation under the Shire of Swan-Guildford until 1970 when it was vested in the National Parks Board (now National Parks and Nature Conservation Reserves Committee) for the purpose of a National Park. The east-west standard gauge railway line cuts through the Park along the river. Currently the park is surrounded by mixed land use including agriculture and urban development.

In 1978 an area within the park was recorded to have nearly 3 000 flaked artefacts and fragments consisting of tools that were dated to show Aboriginal contact with the area between 6000 years ago and settlement⁶⁹.

Visitors to the park are estimated at 90 000 per annum (Mc Gill, *pers comm*). The park is heavily frequented between April and November with the busiest influx around winter and spring, particularly at the time of the annual Avon Descent when organisers, competitors, support crew, media and spectators bustle through.

The park features a full time ranger, entrance fee, car parks, camping ground, information leaflet and board (see Plates 1 and 2 page 3), sign posted walk trails, barbecues, and public toilets. It has been suggested that the information signs be upgraded to show more appropriate content.

A management plan for WNP is proposed to be developed in 1993 / 94.



Plates 1 and 2

Two of the information boards in Walyunga National Park

Plate 2

refers to the sign posted Aboriginal Heritage Trail

PLATE 1

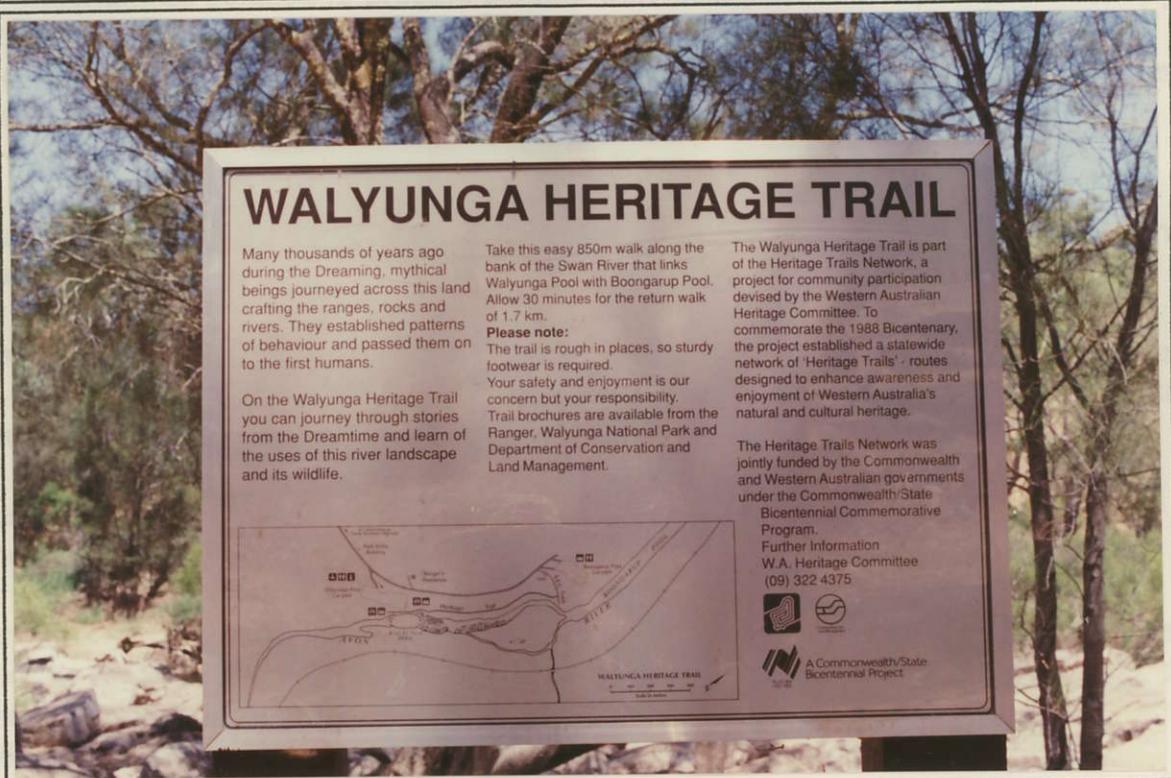


PLATE 2

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The Concept

Before approaching Aboriginal people to ask if they wish to be involved (and if so, at what level) it is considered necessary to assess what Aboriginal cultural and heritage information relevant to WNP was available in academic and scientific institutions. It would be irresponsible to present the possibility of developing Walyunga as the focal point for Aboriginal cultural education/tourism in the metro/outer metro area without first ascertaining what support information is available for Aboriginal people wishing to be involved. This may well raise Aboriginal expectations far beyond CALM's capacity to deliver, very likely resulting in 'bad feelings'.

2.1 Part 1

Aboriginal cultural and heritage material

A data sheet was drawn up to record relevant documented information from libraries and government agencies. Data considered necessary was bibliographic detail, content, theme, links (in time, place, culture), taboos (for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people) and potential. The numbers of the data sheets are given throughout the text in Part 1 as references. The sheets are in Appendix 1.

When this information was gathered, categorisation of topics and places occurred. For the purposes of this study 'nearby WNP' included New Norcia, Yanchep, Rottnest Island, Barragup, Gwambygine and Bolgart and places within that range.

For easier reference a matrix of the analyses results was constructed to see at a glance the quantities of information with topics and places.

The material was collated to present content with links, theme and places collectively and the sheets are in Appendix 2.

Taboos were inadvertently omitted from the first analysis, however, a separate analysis appears in the results section.

A summary of some of the extracts of literature is presented in their main groups in the Results section.

From the literature findings some threads were woven together into everyday language and this information is presented as the 'Walyunga Story', 'Mud Map' and 'The Wakarl (Waugal) Passed Through Walyunga' in the Executive Summary.

Maps were compiled to express the links with places within and beyond WNP and names of some Aboriginal places.

Lists of relevant Noongar language were constructed using George Fletcher Moore's 'Descriptive Australian Vocabulary' of 1842 and can be seen in Appendix 3. It should be noted however that in 1992 the Noongar people met with a view to standardising the spelling and pronunciation of Noongar words (see Bibliography 6.1.b).

2.2 Part 2

Potential for Aboriginal cultural, heritage and eco tourism in WNP

Research into case studies and surveys of Aboriginal cultural/heritage tourism was conducted through literature and discussion with some relevant persons from both government and non-government organisations. This was to derive deeper understanding of the reality of any potential for the Park. On examining the literature, the task of moving directly to identifying the potential of WNP seemed fraught with assumptions. Hence other facets were raised in this report in order to develop a more realistic view of potentiality.

There is a comprehensive bibliography for further reference.

Information was grouped into sections that were considered relevant to Walyunga.

Because of the concise aspects of their review and summaries, extracts have frequently been taken from the literature and their sources duly acknowledged.

The findings were blended with observations and considerations for WNP and these are presented in the 'potential' section.

2.2.1 Definitions

As mentioned the brief requests relevant research material on Aboriginal heritage/culture in WNP and potential for Aboriginal cultural and eco tourism activities. For the purposes of this report the following definitions apply.

Cultural tourism- generally speaking involves a range of activities including opera, folk, jazz, festival attractions, art galleries, museums, zoos and public parks and gardens and contact with indigenous people and their lifestyles. For this purpose cultural tourism will refer to Aboriginal culture including traditional through to contemporary aspects.

Heritage tourism refers here to visitation of sites (eg rock art), that are material evidence of Aboriginal use of the natural environment.

Eco tourism can be defined as that kind of tourism which is based on natural features in which every effort is made to protect them from human impact or excessive development. A certain wilderness or natural quality is the important ingredient.

It is also known as nature based tourism. It can be regarded as a form of cultural tourism.

'Cross-cultural' describes the act of communicating between one culture and another.

'Co-cultural' refers to the incorporation and validation of the values and philosophies of both cultures in action (MacFarlane *pers comm*).

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Part 1

Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Research

81 items of literature were recorded on the data sheets where the bibliographic material and the content of this is annotated. They are presented in Appendix 1. Some other references were consulted and these are listed in the bibliography 6.1.b.

Results are presented under two broad headings: a) Aboriginal sites and other locations; and b) information types.

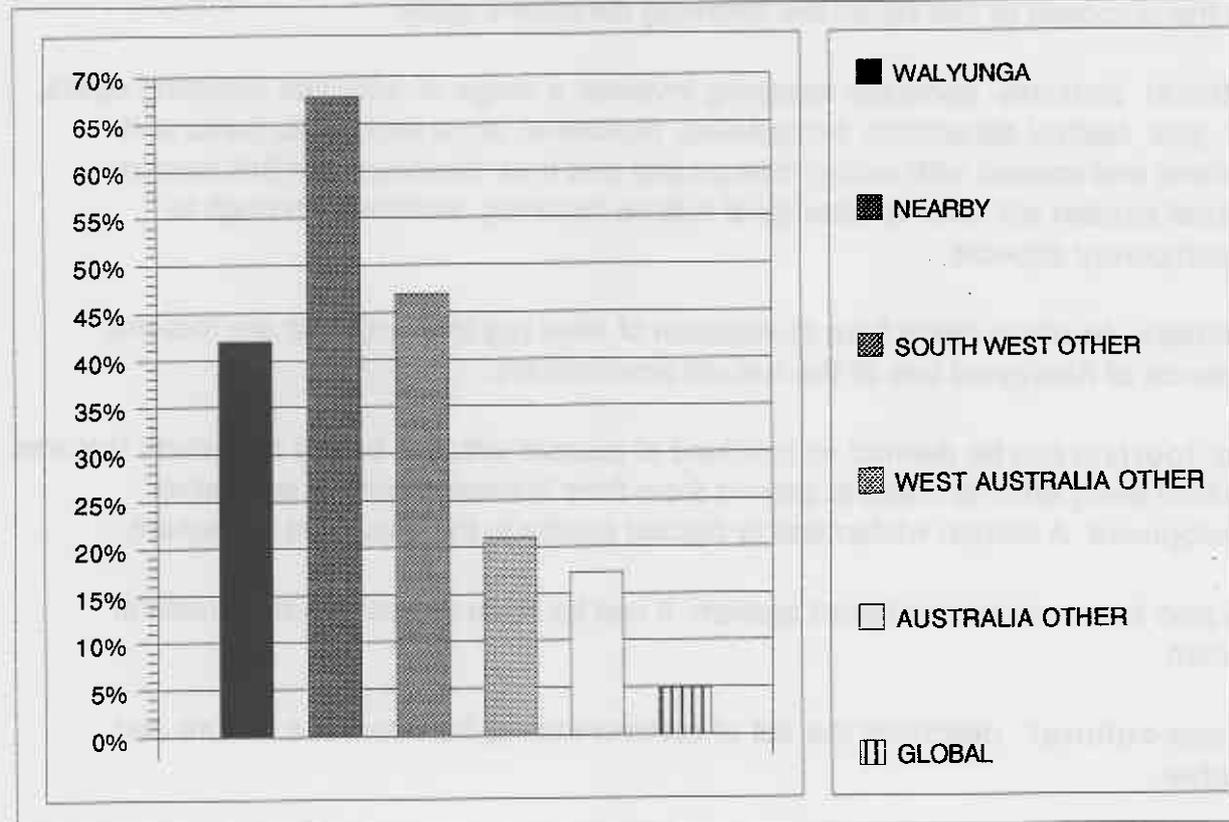
This section should be seen as a working copy providing background information and data pertinent to WNP. Due to limitations within the study the material cannot be considered complete. The findings suggest many correlations and permutations, some of which are shown below.

3.1.a Aboriginal sites and other locations

The breakdown of sites and locations mentioned in the literature with direct and possible references to Walyunga can be seen in in Table 1.

TABLE 1

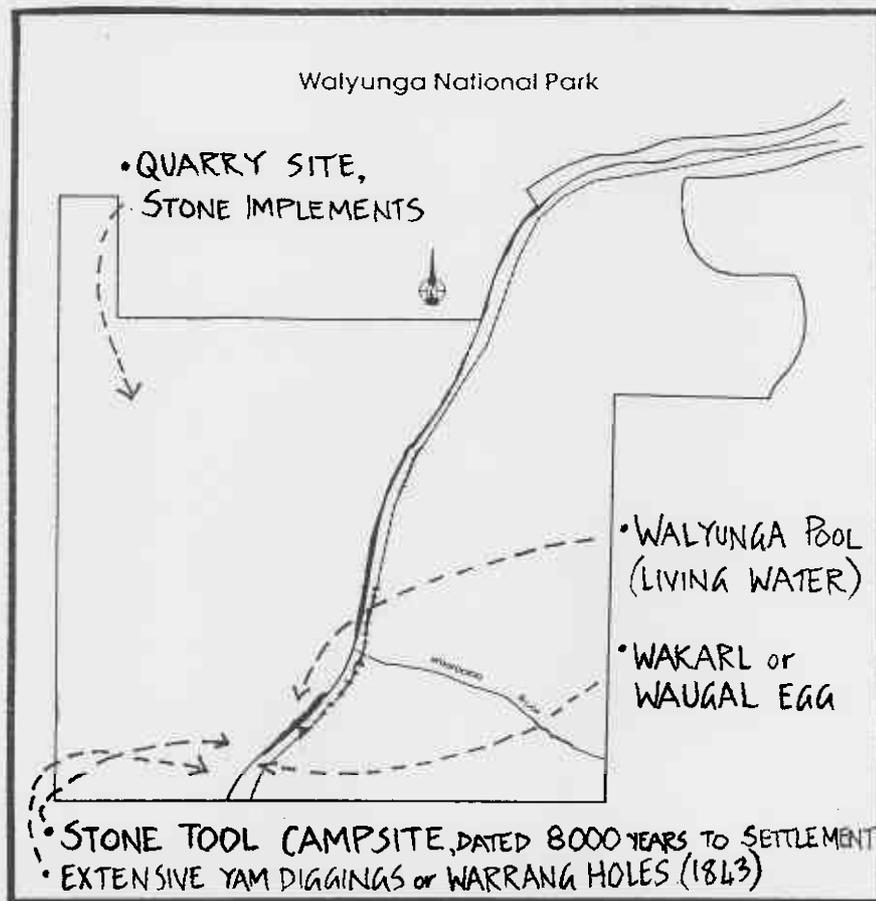
Six areas and their frequencies mentioned in the literature



3.1.a.i In Walyunga National Park

41% of the material is directly related to Aboriginal culture in WNP. Most of this relates to the archaeological findings over the campsite of 0.8 hectares^{16,17} and the large undisturbed quarry at Dickey Jones Gully.¹⁶ Walyunga was a very important meeting place for large numbers of people^{14,81}. It was also a favourite meeting place (kalleeep) for the extended family (gurr) of Coondebung¹⁴. Mention was made of the yam (warran) grounds by the permanent Walyunga Pool^{19,44}. These can be seen in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Sites in WNP



3.1.a.ii In the proximity of Walyunga

The areas near Walyunga are relatively rich in recorded material and constitute 67.9% of the sources of information. Their locations are shown in Figure 3, page 9.

While these places lie beyond the park boundaries they are in many ways considered linked with the Walyunga area. For example upstream the Toodyay area is well documented with information about rock art, ochre and artefacts at several sites^{4,43}. Bolgart, 55 kilometres north east of Walyunga is associated with the creator²⁷. Ochre was at Red Hill to the south⁶³, and many implements were recorded at Bullsbrook to the north^{1,70}.

Movement of traditional Aboriginal people between the Swan Coastal Plain and the hills is much mentioned ^{5, 14, 40} as are the grounds of yam diggings on alluvial sites both in WNP and beyond ^{19, 44}.

Bailup (20 kilometres south east of WNP) was a meeting place or national parliament for hundreds of Aboriginal people ^{47, 80}.

Wakarl (also known as waugal) sites are documented 400 metres downstream of the park boundary. Mythological sites are along the banks of the river also immediately downstream of the boundary, as are significant artefact findings over 23 sites at Millendon ^{10, 25, 58, 63, 64, 78}. One of Australia's oldest sites of 38 000 years is several kilometres downstream of WNP at Upper Swan ^{43, 44, 68} and Yagan's burial site is also nearby.

Stories of the Wakarl continue further downstream ⁶³.



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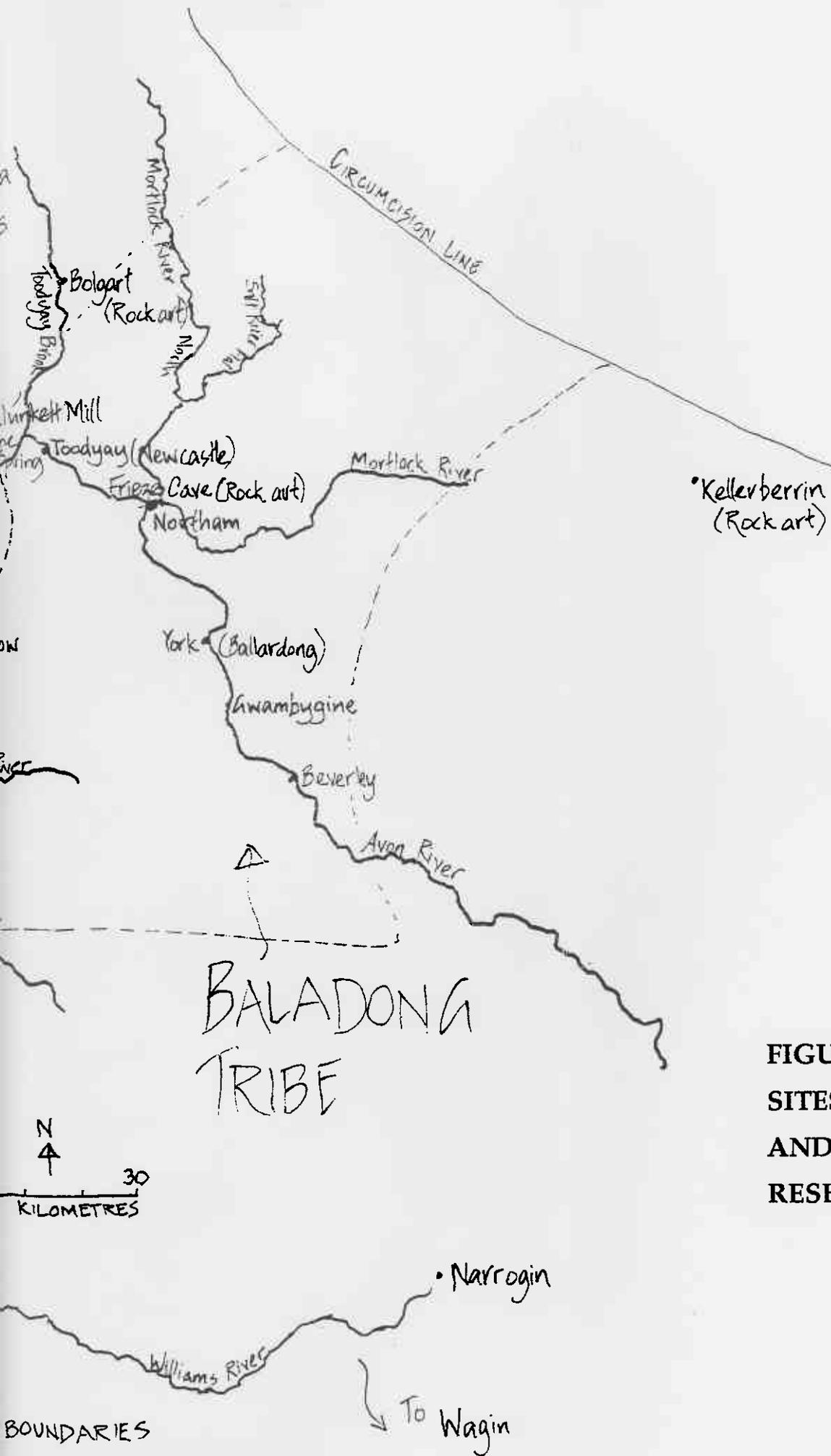
JUET
TRIBE

WHADJUG
TRIBE

32°
S



NB TRIBAL
ARE N
CORRE



Mukinbudin
(Rock art)

Kellerberrin
(Rock art)

BALADONG
TRIBE

FIGURE 3
SITES NEAR WNP
AND IN THE
RESEARCH FINDINGS

BOUNDARIES
NOT NECESSARILY
EXACT

3.1.a.iii Links with WNP and other places in the south west of WA

46.9% of the literature cited other places in the south west of Western Australia which add to the understanding of the Walyunga area. Wagin and Barragup were also traditional meeting places ⁴⁵. Some similarities in Noongar language appear within the 14 different Bibbulmun tribes of the south west of WA ¹⁴.

Differences in the custom of burials between some tribes have been reported ^{32,37}.

Some artefacts found at both WNP and Devil's Lair contained bryozoan chert. Devil's Lair has been dated to 28 000-33 000 years before present (bp) ⁷³.

3.1.a.iv Links with WNP and other places in WA

Relevant literature mentioning places in other parts of WA amounted to 21% of the sources.

Possibilities of Aboriginal cultural connections with the Walyunga area are from places as far away as Shark Bay, the Kimberleys ⁵⁵ and the south east of Australia ⁷¹. Such comparisons are drawn between trade, exchange of ideas and technology, and similarities and differences in language and some customs ^{55,73}.

The rainbow serpent was linked with the Porongorups, Walyunga, Fremantle and Rottnest and even from as far away as Alice Springs ^{25,64}.

3.1.a.v Links with WNP and other places in Australia

17.3% of the literature linked Walyunga with other parts of Australia. Similarities in radio carbon dates of stone implements found at Walyunga and the Upper Swan site, Devil's Lair and in the south east of Australia suggest that the country was inhabited in the south east of Australia longer than it was in the north. Previously the north of Australia was presumed the earliest land bridge with south east Asia and hence the oldest location of human occupation ⁷³.

3.1.a.vi Links with countries other than Australia

3.7% of the literature mentioned other places on the globe with regard to some cultural practices around Walyunga (and other parts of the south west). For example the methods of detoxifying certain otherwise edible plants were also in parts of India and Africa ⁷⁷, and the southern limits of digging for yams being about 32 degrees south, were also in South Pacific and Victoria ⁴⁴.

3.1.a.vii Aboriginal place names in and near Walyunga

Aboriginal place names in and around Walyunga were listed by the Nomenclature Section, Department of Lands Administration. These are located in Figure 4, page 11.

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Carabooda Lake

Lake Pinjar

Lake Adams

Lake Joondalup

Jandabup Lake

Anangara Lake

Carine Swamp

Lake Amielup

Ellen Brook

Swan River

Helena

Swan River

Canning River

Bickley Brook

Rottneest Island

— 32° S

Kill
La
Ju

Boondalup

W

Mt Mambur

Millen

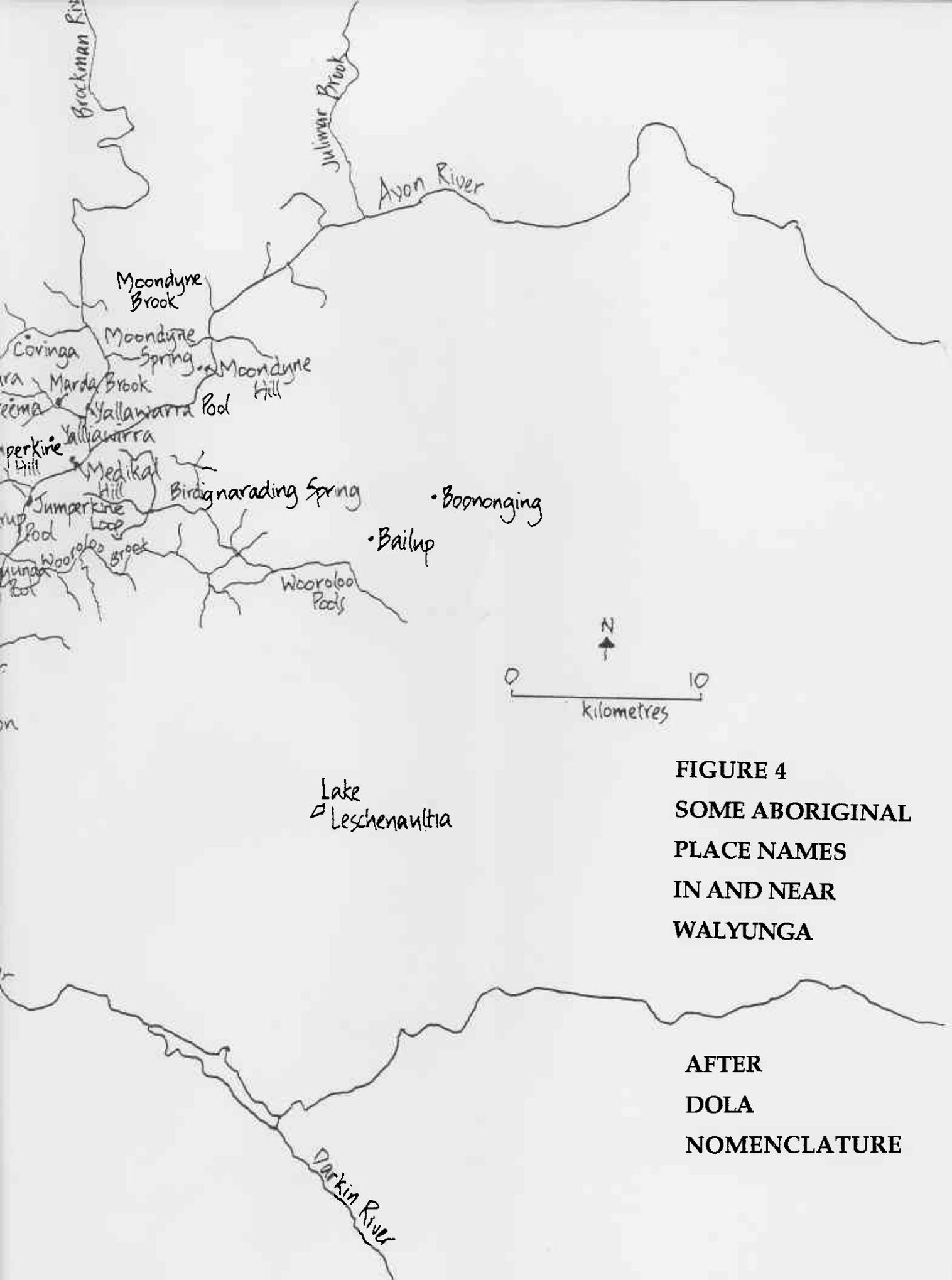


FIGURE 4
SOME ABORIGINAL
PLACE NAMES
IN AND NEAR
WALYUNGA

AFTER
DOLA
NOMENCLATURE

3.1.b Information types

Most of the accessed literature includes information about implements (48%), movement (39%), lifestyle (38%) and customs (36%). It should be noted that some of the findings conflict with one another and that some are repetitive.

This can be seen in Table 2, page 13.

Some of the topics overlap but for the purposes of this study is considered acceptable. Some are merged below where appropriate. To reduce risk of loss of accuracy through translation, the text is lifted from the data sheets to relevant headings below. Not all of the information could be processed or transferred here because of bulk and time factors.

The matrix in Table 3, page 14 illustrates the correlations in the literature.

Taboos were raised in 17% of the data entries. A break down of their relationship with the other categories is shown in Table 3a, page 15.

TABLE 2

Twenty-one topics of information and their frequencies as they emerged from the literature

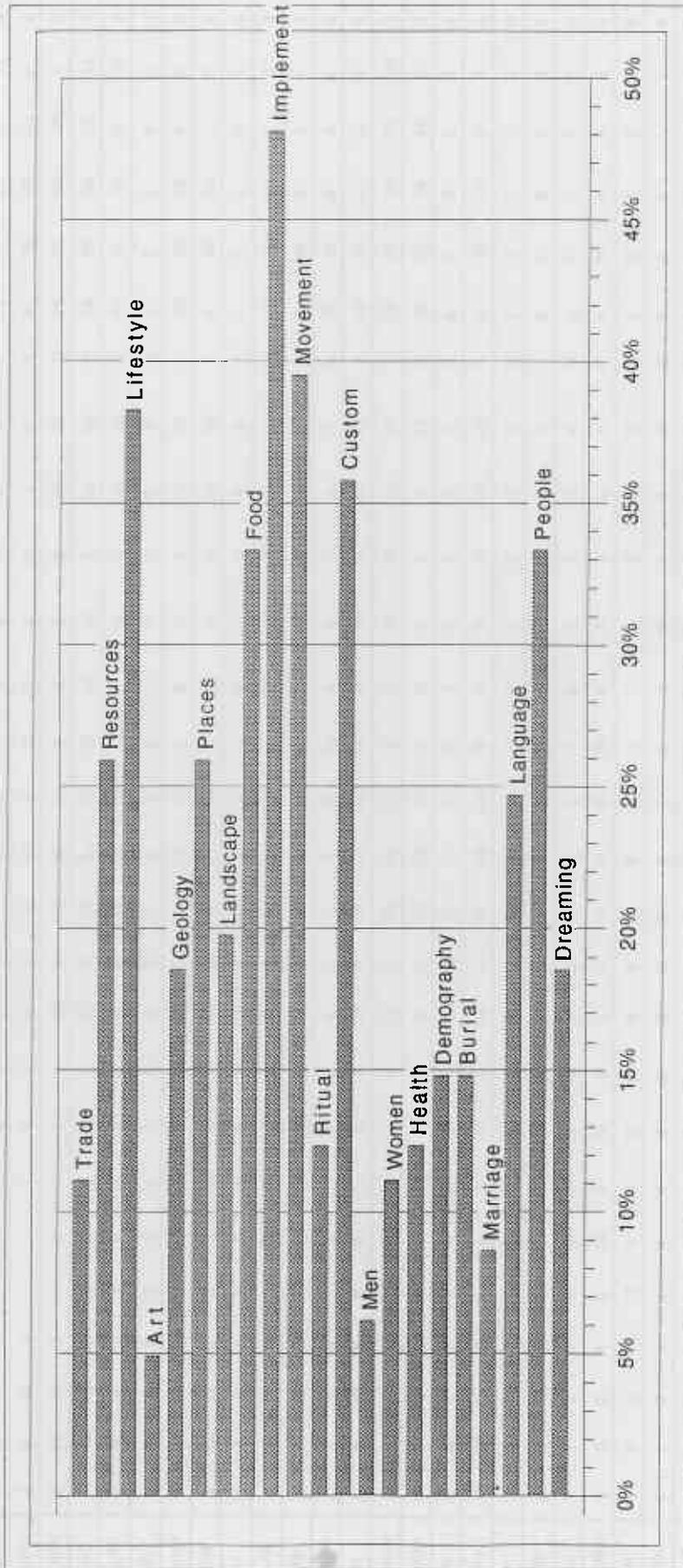


TABLE 3

Matrix of topics and places from the literature

CATEGORY	Dreaming	Language	People	Marriage	Burial	Health	Demography	Women	Men	Custom	Movement	Implements	Food	Places	Geology	Art	Lifestyle	Resources	Trade	WALYUNGA	Nearby	SouthWest	West Aust	Australia	Global	CATEGORY		
Dreaming	15	6	7	3	6	3	4	3	3	13	5	4	5	7	7	6	1	2	7	6	2	6	11	8	1	3	0	Dreaming
People	6	27	9	1	4	5	5	4	0	13	2	7	8	9	4	11	1	1	13	7	0	6	19	12	3	3	2	People
Language	7	9	20	3	6	2	3	1	2	12	4	5	7	10	5	5	1	3	14	11	1	9	15	13	3	4	0	Language
Marriage	3	1	3	7	4	4	4	3	3	6	3	0	4	2	2	1	0	1	5	3	3	2	5	3	1	1	0	Marriage
Burial	6	4	8	4	12	5	4	2	2	9	4	3	6	8	1	1	0	2	9	6	2	1	6	5	1	1	0	Burial
Demography	3	5	2	4	5	12	5	2	3	7	4	4	6	8	2	4	2	1	7	4	4	3	6	4	1	4	2	Demography
Health	4	5	3	4	4	5	10	2	3	7	3	3	6	7	1	0	0	1	9	4	4	3	7	5	1	2	0	Health
Women	3	4	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	6	1	1	3	3	2	4	1	1	4	2	1	2	7	2	2	3	1	Women
Men	3	0	2	3	2	3	3	3	5	3	3	0	3	4	2	0	1	2	6	3	2	2	3	1	1	3	0	Men
Custom	13	13	12	6	9	7	7	6	3	29	7	8	12	13	5	9	3	5	15	13	4	8	23	13	5	5	1	Custom
Ritual	5	2	4	3	4	4	3	1	3	7	10	3	7	5	6	1	3	3	7	6	3	6	9	4	2	4	1	Ritual
Movement	4	7	5	0	3	4	3	1	0	8	3	32	22	13	7	6	8	0	8	12	6	18	26	19	13	9	3	Movement
Implements	5	8	7	4	6	6	6	3	3	12	7	22	39	17	9	2	14	3	17	15	7	24	27	19	12	10	4	Implements
Food	7	9	10	2	8	8	7	3	4	13	5	13	17	27	6	4	4	3	17	17	5	13	17	11	7	8	3	Food
Landscape	7	4	5	2	1	4	2	1	2	6	5	7	9	6	16	4	4	1	7	7	3	12	12	8	2	5	2	Landscape
Places	6	11	5	1	1	4	0	4	0	9	1	6	2	4	4	21	0	0	3	2	0	7	16	6	3	4	1	Places
Geology	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	3	8	14	4	4	0	15	1	6	4	3	10	10	9	4	3	2	Geology
Art	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	0	3	3	1	0	1	4	4	1	1	2	3	0	2	0	Art	
Lifestyle	7	13	14	5	8	7	9	4	5	15	7	8	17	17	7	3	6	4	31	14	8	9	20	19	7	5	2	Lifestyle
Resources	5	7	11	3	6	4	4	2	3	13	6	12	15	17	7	2	4	4	14	21	6	10	15	12	6	8	3	Resources
Trade	2	0	1	3	2	4	4	1	2	4	3	6	7	5	3	0	3	1	6	6	9	5	5	7	4	4	1	Trade
Walyunga	6	8	9	2	1	3	3	2	2	6	6	18	24	13	12	7	10	1	9	10	5	34	22	14	8	10	3	Walyunga
Nearby	11	19	15	5	8	8	7	7	3	23	9	26	27	17	12	16	10	2	20	15	5	22	65	25	13	11	3	Nearby
S.W.Other	8	12	13	3	5	4	5	2	1	13	4	19	19	11	6	6	9	3	19	12	7	14	25	38	10	7	2	S.W.Other
W.A.Other	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	10	7	2	3	4	0	7	6	4	8	13	10	17	5	3	W.A.Other
Aust.Other	3	3	4	1	1	4	2	3	3	6	4	9	10	8	5	4	3	2	5	8	4	10	11	7	5	14	2	Aust.Other
Global	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	4	3	2	1	2	0	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	4	Global

The matrix shows the number of occurrences of any category with any other category at the junction of the appropriate row and column . e.g. language and implements are associated in 7 of the data sheets. The intersection of the same category in column and row i.e the diagonal from top left to bottom right shows the number of occurrences of that category in the data sheets.

3.1.b.i The name 'Walyunga'

There are several possibilities as to why the place became known as 'Walyunga.' In 1836 When G.F. Moore came to the area with Aboriginal guides, he recorded that they were met by other Aboriginal people who called out 'Waor youngar' ⁵⁸.

In 1841 explorer George Grey recorded the area as being the centre for Waylo, the north people ⁴⁴. As 'Youngar' is the Noongar word for people ⁵⁹ it could be that Walyunga referred to the people of the north (of the Swan River).

In 1843 Surveyor Chauncy, when travelling with Aboriginal guides recorded 'Walyunga Pool', as it was known then, in his field book ¹⁹ .

The area was also known as 'Weerunga' ⁸⁰ and it has been said that Walyunga means 'long pool' ⁶.

'Walluk yonga' is to share or divide, perhaps to share amongst the people ⁵⁹, the area being an important meeting place for travelling groups ⁴⁴.

'Yong-a' or 'Yong-a' is to give ⁵⁸.

3.1.b.ii Some places

Bailup (20 kilometres south east of WNP) was a meeting place or parliament for 'the whole nation'. 300 men would meet over three days. There is a natural amphitheatre 0.75 miles (*sic*) across with the open end facing north west and a permanent lake on the higher east slope ⁸⁰.

Near Walyunga on the way to the valley of Gabbia Yandirt is Mambup (a hill) where delicious water was in two small wells in the valley, Kyetmunga Moyolainup There was a small stream running to the south east of the valley Gabbia Yandirt. Nearby was a district, lader, where the whole of the valley ran north-south and where many natives joined.

The standing stone 'boyay gogomat' was attributed with remarkable powers. It was a man who had died and so others would die who, if in passing, neglected to make a bed for it ⁵⁸.

Near Millendon around 1840, the Noongars said to Moore "the fires of Dyandala and Millendon would soon be removed to Coonarup, that you should have plenty of wheat and that we should have plenty of bread" referring to the baio or processed pulp of the xamia nuts.

Nearly 100 men, women and children assembled to greet the newcomers ⁴⁴.

There are numerous Noongar place names listed for the Swan Coastal Plain and into the hills and north ^{27,35}. Other place names around Toodyay for example are mentioned, such as a springs at a native camp called Nyindiup ²⁰.

3.1.b.iii Tribes and tribal boundaries

The Bibbulmun people were in the south west of Western Australia from Jurien in the north to Esperance in the south. They were a major group that was separated from the inland group by the circumcision boundary ^{10,13}. Generally the tribal boundaries coincided with the floristic, faunistic and physiographic zones ⁷⁵. Some studies state that there are 14 groups within the Bibbulmun area ¹⁰ and another states that there were six tribes in the southwest ¹³. More than 70 groups in the Bibbulmun area were linked by one language with local variations ¹⁰.

"Beeloo, the district of Monday/Munday, a tribal leader, is bounded by the Canning River on the south, by Melville Water on the west, by Swan River and Ellen's Brook on north... the eastern boundary I cannot accurately define. Several of the mountains are numbered in Munday's territories and his headquarters are in Wurerup ⁵²."

The Walyunga area is associated with the Wadjuk Tribe ^{32,37,64} which has also been called Dyerring Tribe ⁵⁸. It has been considered of the Swan River area ¹³. Another source indicates that the Wadjuk area extended to Wongan Hills and south to Pinjarra ⁷. Some refer to WNP as within the Ballardong/Ballardocking tribal boundaries, which is also said to be north east of the wheat belt and into the goldfields ¹³. York is said to include both tribes ^{32,50}. Other tribal names have appeared as First North Tribe, Djee-ral kal la ⁴⁸, Goodyak (Upper Swan group) ³⁴.

Mandoon (now Guildford) was considered no man's land or neutral ground where eastern tribes had access to the coastal plain ⁸⁰.

3.1.b.iv Demography

A variety of data was raised, based on different assumptions. They include:

Bibbulmun means "many breasts" from perhaps the fecundity of the region, or from the unusually great proportion of women and children among them ¹⁰.

750 people were known to have visited Perth from the district surrounding and the population density was one per two square miles ⁶⁵. The York-Whajook tribal numbers were between 40 to 80 ³². In 1840 there were 102 Aboriginal people listed in the Toodyay area. The population of the Swan River district from the Darling Range to the sea and from the Upper Swan to Woodman's Point was less than 120 natives (*sic*) amongst three tribes ²⁷.

An Aboriginal couple and two children required more than 40 square miles from which to derive their daily food ⁸⁰.

There were 440 people, or 23 persons to 100 square miles; or 555 Aborigines for 2 800 square miles just to the north gives 20 people to 100 square miles; with 60:40 male to female ratio ⁴¹. The First North Tribe (Upper Swan) had a much higher number of wives per husband, and children per fathers than in later New Norcia groups and even more than at Curo, Bibino and Gingin ²². Perhaps the name 'Bibbulmun' also referred to the fecundity of the region, or from the unusually great proportion of women and children among them ¹⁰.

By 1865 half of the York district Ballardong, Ballardocking natives had died from measles or consumption (tuberculosis) ³⁷.

More recent figures are available in a population table between 1919 and 1936 ³⁸.

3.1.b.v Changes in population and culture

The rate of artefact accumulation was very slow. Six items/year indicates use of site by a very small group of people, or for a short period in any one year. Occupation centres may have followed the coastline westwards where rainfall patterns probably maintained satisfactory water and food resources. In WNP the early culture was either drastically modified with time by indigenous inventions or displaced by an external technology favouring production of several specialised regular tool types.

Early culture lasted at various places with little modification until mid Holocene, suggesting that the main change involved rapid displacement. The most likely mechanism is the introduction of radical techniques, carried (with the dingo) from an external source, by migrants, displaced by rising sea levels 6000 years ago. Their key to survival and expansion in Australia would be use of their more efficient tools⁶⁸. By the time the Europeans had arrived a break had been put on the steep population rise of the previous few centuries. Population differences through time (to 150 000 years ago) and place in the south west occurred according to conditions (see Geology, 3.1.b.xi). Hence they adjusted their lifestyles accordingly, including social and reproductive behaviour). Changes in tool technology and the times and implications related to increasing population pressures, decrease in territorial range of each group's activities and source of stone outside the terrain⁴¹ (see Implements/links, 3.1.b.x).

WNP is enormous in extent, quantity and density of artefact material, suggesting constant frequenting by large agglomerations of people. A minimum usage for the excavated part of the site between 6 000 and 3 200 years ago may relate to an arid phase⁴¹.

Bishop Salvado began a Catholic institution at New Norcia in 1846, 80 kilometres north of Walyunga. For this he withdrew the Aboriginal people in surrounding areas from their traditional lifestyles to Christianise and separate them from their identity, families, practices and beliefs. He has recorded much detail on the Aboriginal names and the demography as he observed it before the massive changes²². Certain parts of his documentation could well relate to the Walyunga people and area.

Records of 'offences' by Aboriginal people seen in the eyes of European settlers in the 1800's provide names and regions of Aboriginal people along with their punishments²⁸. To help clear the way for further European settlement many Aboriginal people, including those from the area near Walyunga, were sentenced to gaol at Rottnest Island.

As white settlement progressed along the Swan/Avon Valley, fewer Aboriginal people were able to retain their traditional lifestyles and were forced to adopt European ways. During the 1840's pastoralists in the Victoria Plains (north east of Walyunga) frequently availed themselves of local Aboriginal women. As the country became more established and as more non Aboriginal women became available during the later nineteenth century, such practices became less frequented and more covert- many whites seeking to hide previous and now embarrassing relations with Aboriginal people²⁷.

3.1.b.vi People

There is frequent mention of the names of Noongars whom early settlers met ^{35, 58}. Others more well known are also available ³. People who went to New Norcia with Bishop Salvado ²² and Moore River ³⁸ are recorded. Detail of those arrested from areas including Toodyay also exist ²⁸.

3.1.b.vii Quotes from early settlers in the proximity of the study area about people, places and incidents.

"The belief that white people are the souls of departed blacks, is by no means an uncommon superstition amongst them; they themselves never having an idea of acquiring their own land, cannot imagine others doing it- and thus when they see white people suddenly appear in their country, and settling themselves down in particular spots, they imagine they must have formed an attachment to this land in some other state of existence and hence conclude the settlers at one period black men, and their own relations" ³⁵.

"They have names for all conspicuous stars, for every natural feature of the ground, every hill, swamp and bend of a river " ⁴³.

Mrs Millett's perception of the land upon arrival from England to Toodyay in the 1840's
"..the land produced neither corn nor roots fit for man's food, nor any fibrous plants that could be woven into dress " ⁵⁷.

"Indeed the mere fact of their having been able to find a living in so peculiar a country as that in which they found themselves, placed by Nature, presupposes no small degree of intelligence " ⁵⁷.

"..the natives of WA are very fond of singing and dancing..is he angry, he sings-, is he glad, he sings,- is he hungry, he sings..and it is the peculiar character of the songs which renders them under all circumstances so solacing to them.... Aboriginal people are seen as being most resourceful and knowledgable, with a strong spiritual and cultural foundation.... is a native afraid, he sings himself full of courage; in fact under all circumstances, he finds aid and comfort from a song. Their songs are naturally varied in their form; but they are all concise and convey in the simplest manner the most moving ideas.....A native, Warrup, burst into tears upon hearing 'God save the queen'⁵⁶.

".....the strange natives doing their utmost to render themselves useful. They had never before seen white people, and the quickness with which they understood our wants, and hastened to gratify them, was very satisfactory." ³⁵

"Natives are employed in minding the sheep and lambs, an office for which they are no less fitted by their extraordinary habits of observation than by their quiet gentle manners and their inborn kindness to animals" ⁵⁶.

".....yet when we had seen none of them for any length of time we missed their fun and frolic, and felt somewhat as people do whose children are gone to school. Especially we regretted the loss of their willing feet, since they were always ready to act as messengers and carried the letters or 'paper talk,' as such missives are styled by the natives, in the safe conveyance of which they show great fidelity. I never heard of letters being lost by any native to whom they had been entrusted, and if it should occur that a native with letters in his charge is prevented from continuing his journey, he invariably passes them on to another of his tribe, who transmits them safely to the hands of a person for whom they are intended. The value of such trustworthiness can be easily understood in a country thinly peopled, where the nearest post office is often very far away" ⁵⁶.

"Parties of natives would frequently call at our encampment. One tall savage used to run 6 miles to our friends the Lukins who had the nearest station, to fetch a bottle of milk. He would get over his 12 miles in about 2 hours and was well contented with a pannikin of tea and another of flour to make a damper, by way of payment " ²⁰.

3.1.b.viii Sites

WNP: stone axe camping ground (2 874 flaked artefacts) ⁶⁹ ;

mylonite quarry along Dickey Jones Gully. It was important because it was relatively undisturbed, and quite large ¹⁶ ;

warrang (yam) holes on the alluvium at Walyunga Pool ¹⁹ ;

Walyunga was a meeting place for large numbers of people;

is part of the wakarl track where flaked rocks appear for stone tool making;

and where the snake eggs block the river (Bindon, *pers comm*) .

Toodyay: where 2 implements entirely different in mode of manufacture and function are combined in a third multipurpose stone implement ⁴, Frieze Cave-paintings, ritual implements, Dales Cave Gwambygine ⁴³.

Bolgart: art pecked on rock face (Haydock and Rodda ⁴³).

Plunkett Mill, Brockman River, Woorooloo Brook, Moondyne Spring.

Brigadoon: complex mythological and archaeological sites, 8 sites on ridges, 5 sites around bases of low hills and slopes ⁷⁸.

Upper Swan: 38 000 years old. This is similar to, or older than, the oldest site known from south east of Australia (Lake Mungo 32000 bp) ⁷³.

Yagan's Grave: near junction of Great Northern Highway and West Swan Road.

Millendon: 23 sites, 63 isolated finds similar to others in Upper Swan.

South Bullsbrook: 63 pieces, including surgical implements ¹.

3.1.b.ix Movement and Links

The Wakarl is said, by different sources, to have travelled from Borongerups²⁵, through Bolgart²⁷, WNP²⁵, Brigadoon, Success Hill, Bennett Brook, Mussell Pool⁶³ to Wadjemup (Rottne Island)²⁵. There is also a link with an Alice Springs dreaming track⁶⁴.

Bailup, Barragup and Wagin were meeting places of various tribes⁴⁵.

Mandoon (now Guildford) was a no man's land; a neutral ground where eastern tribes had access to the coastal plain⁸⁰.

Movement must be seen within the bounds of certain constraints⁴².

Two adults and three children required more than 40 square miles for daily food; 20 people to 100 square miles⁴¹.

Includes 'several of the mountains' within the bounds of Monday's area of dominance.

This suggests a group based on the plain may have extended its range of movement beyond the escarpment.

The coastal plain to the jarrah forest facilitated regular movement by family groups and individuals between Lower Canning, to areas along Darkin and Dale Rivers and tributaries as far afield as the upper reaches of the Avon River⁴².

There was a general pattern of movement, opening up and occupation, in two main zones: the one along the coastal plain; the other on the inland margin of the intervening, comparatively empty jarrah forest. Higher ratio of early to late sites in the Avon area eastward from York and Northam suggests that rise of population reached a ceiling here before the intensifying usage of west coastal estuarine, swamp and piedmont resources approached its limit⁴⁰.

South west articles were exchanged with the Gascoyne, eg gum, stone, feathers^{45,55}.

3.1.b.x Implements and Links

Avon River has a higher artefact density than South Canning, North Dandalup and Collie, and a much lower density than the Swan Coastal Plain⁵.

At WNP backed tools and flat adzes were absent from the lower levels (of the trench) but present more than 3 200 years ago in the upper levels. Various changes 4 600 years ago conform with similar changes over other parts of Australia about 6 000 years ago⁶⁹.

Backed blades were found in WNP⁶⁹, Bullsbrook⁷⁰, Gwambygine⁴³, Brockman River, Mongers Lake, Millstream, Wiluna, Blackstone Ranges, Kalgoorlie and Puntutiarpa⁷¹.

Rock flakes in the Perth Basin consist of Bryozoan chert. Bryozoan fossils in chert are at many blown-out prehistoric sites in the Perth Basin but none are found at the present land surface on the Swan Coastal Plain³⁰.

Chert from pre cambrian terrains (WNP) would have come from a source 40 miles from the site.

Mylonitic flakes are found in the Perth Basin from Eneabba to Mandurah. Other sources for mylonite for south of the river are sparse or absent nearer the west coast. North of the Swan River there is an increase in frequency toward Gingin and Walyunga³¹.

Bullsbrook was rich in artefacts and may have been occupied over several millenia⁶⁹. 80 kilometres upstream from WNP at Frieze Cave 3 000 year old ochre and human presence were recorded. Some similarities were found with inland places such as Murchison, Zanthus, WNP, Chittering, Lake Mungo and Lake Neerabup⁴³.

In WNP there was minimal usage for implements found in the excavated part of the site between 6 000 and 3 200 bp which may relate to an end of arid phase⁴¹.

Axes found in WNP are larger than those found at Narrogin⁷⁵.

3.1.b.xi Geology

Upper Swan artefacts are in riverine sedimentary deposits and may perhaps be related to a period of relatively high sea level between 46 000 and 40 000 bp.⁷³

40 000 years ago the river bed was 10 metres above the present level. The river bed rose further until approximately 30 000 years before present, depositing a layer of sediment approximately one metre thick above the artefacts (at Upper Swan). The river later began downcutting as the sea level fell, and the present deep valley was formed, now partly filled by Holocene alluvial deposits. The site was possibly on the edge of the floodplain approximately 100 metres from the riverbed. After about 33 000 years before present (bp) the site was no longer used by humans.⁶⁸

The sea level was much lower, and the bryozoan chert probably came from an off-shore source in the west (for WNP artefacts).⁶⁹

6 000 years ago Rottneest Island was cut off from the mainland.

5 000 years ago the present sea level was reached⁶⁸.

Bryozoan fossils in chert artefacts (during the mid Eocene age) were at many prehistoric sites on the Swan Coastal Plain, yet none are outcropping at the present land surface.

Various changes about 4 600 years ago in the west conform with similar changes in other parts of Australia about 6 000 bp.⁶⁹

3.1.3 DISCUSSION Part 1

The results presented in this section are quite brief because of the voluminous amounts of information that have been raised. However they are in three other formats in this report, namely in (in part) 'The Walyunga Story' which is of the less formal language, on the data sheets in Appendix 1 and in the summary sheets in Appendix 2. Where information was too bulky, further detail lies in the literature itself.

The majority of findings have been focussed on the area in proximity to Walyunga rather than the park itself. The types of information most readily available, in quantity at least, are about implements, movement, lifestyle and custom. Much of this could be extrapolated to the Walyunga area.

As it stands substantiated information for a map regarding Aboriginal culture is limited to the quarry, campsite and its immediate surrounds (see Figure 2). The remaining 1795 hectares are not discussed or pinpointed in literature accessed during the course of this report.

The fact that Walyunga has been reserved as a park for one hundred years is very likely the reason that information other than the campsite and its surrounds is currently not researched or documented. Apart from the area excised for the east-west standard gauge railway line there have been only minor changes that have not demanded survey work by law.

Near the park there have been various non-Aboriginal developments in areas such as Brigadoon (housing), Upper Swan (clay extraction) and so on that have resulted in survey work and research into on site Aboriginal significance.

Research immediately adjacent to WNP has identified characteristics of the landscape that suggest and support human occupation. It is very likely that the same would apply to WNP and serve as guidelines for further survey work.

It should be noted that research immediately downstream of WNP excluded eight square kilometres that were reserved for water catchment and hence not in the direct path of urban development. It is possible that signs of human occupation could exist with rocks exposed in the river bed during the drier parts of the year. Regardless of vesting, representative sites of likely human use and association could be researched concerning Walyunga.

The park is or was abundant in resources such as stone, water, views, shelter, bush food, fibres, medicine and wood for implements.

There is also enormous mythological association that is documented for places in and very near Walyunga.

Using the information raised in the course of this project it would be useful to draw further correlations between, for instance, artefacts and other sites; and also theories on technology changes. It would also be helpful to interpret further the earlier exploration diaries and pinpoint the features, eg springs, rocks and places that are mentioned. Tribal boundaries are still not clear. Walyunga appears to be located very near the boundaries of two or even three main tribes. Other names have also been raised. Both Walyunga and Bailup have been identified as important meeting places for hundreds of people. Further research could be pursued here at a later stage.

Aspects from the literature and relevant to our current lifestyle could be featured in any possible educational activities in the Park. They apply to both cultural and eco tourism and link the past traditional life with the present. Examples are presented in Table 4, page 25.

TABLE 4

A comparison of principles and elements of traditional Aboriginal and current western lifestyles.

Traditional Aboriginal culture	Current western lifestyle (generally)
1 Integrated working knowledge of ecosystems.	1 Far removed from nature.
2 Sense of extended family and community.	2 Insular living, institutionalised.
3 Communication is multi sensory, direct, personalised.	3 Mass and monopolised communication.
4 Development of song, story, dance, art, adventure, spirit.	4 Culture is indirect, 2nd hand, through the media.
5 Skill, pride and personal association in manufacture of implements.	5 Mass production; import-export; throw away mentality.
6 Knowledge of origins of resources, including toxins.	6 Many stages of processing disguise ingredients and pollution.
7 Implements/resources often had more than one function or use.	7 Features 'built in' obsolescence, attitudes determine one use.
8 All items were 100% biodegradable.	8 Items often toxic in production+ / or breakdown, and over long periods.
9 People took what was needed, hence no waste.	9 Live in excess, confusing needs with wants.
10 Low numbers of people acknowledge the carrying capacity of the earth.	10 Medical intervention and technology, high consumerism per capita.

Elements such as these are often overlooked and can provide a bridge to our current lifestyles. They represent principles that are applicable or relevant. Examples and activities may be possible in educational fields.

This may be one way of conveying traditional values and philosophies to the western world. These principles honour the earth, and this is the major component of eco tourism.

As mentioned earlier, the next step is to share the findings of this report with appropriate Noongars.

The Noongar Language and Cultural Centre in Bunbury may be of relevance to WNP. One of the aims of the organisation is to provide a resource centre for people wanting information about Noongar language and culture ⁷⁹.

The Aboriginal College, Marr Moodij (spelling check required) in Clontarf is researching and teaching cultural aspects and may also welcome connections with the Walyunga project. No doubt there are other appropriate Noongar organisations.

By far the most documentation raised for this report has been written by non-Aboriginal people.

Some accessed information of particular interest are the quotations from early settlers who have noted aspects about the Noongars that are often overlooked in white mainstream literature. Descriptions of Noongars relevant to Walyunga have included "extremely helpful, caring, knowledgeable, quick to learn, sensitive, reliable natures and a strong sense of humour."

3.1.4 SUGGESTIONS Part 1

- 1 To foster the growing interest in local Aboriginal lifestyles a regional cultural centre could be established in WNP for Aboriginal people of the south west of Western Australia (Noongars).
- 2 Appropriate existing organisations would be of great importance in further development of the Noongar culture project in the study area. These could be identified and included for future planning.
- 3 A combination of cultural and eco tourism could be developed by drawing upon the principles and elements of traditional Aboriginal culture that have been identified in the survey. This may be one way of conveying traditional values and philosophies to the western world. These principles honour the earth, and this is the major component of eco tourism.
- 4 A thorough investigation into Aboriginal significance and occupation of Walyunga National Park should be conducted prior to any further development . Not only would this shed extra light on the information but also ensure further protection of any sites.
- 5 A Park management plan should be developed and implemented in 1993 / 94 as proposed by the Department of CALM. Management would thus include strategies responding to findings in the detailed survey work into Aboriginal significance in the Park.
- 6 The information signs about Aboriginal culture currently in the park could be upgraded with regard to appropriate content that is available from the findings of this report.
- 7 Although not in the jurisdiction of the Department of CALM, further protection and information could be implemented and provided regarding nearby Aboriginal sites. This could include community and inter-departmental input.

3.2 RESULTS Part 2

Potential for Aboriginal and Eco Tourism at WNP

3.2.1 Literature review

3.2.1.a Trends in cultural tourism

*A major finding in the study 'Cultural Tourism in Australia' is that "a significant and growing proportion of international and domestic tourists are seeking what can be described as alternative or cultural tourism, as a major component of their holiday" ¹.

*Fifty percent of international tourists indicate the wish to learn about Aboriginal arts and culture (Bureau of Tourism Research, 1990) and many have stated their disappointment in not having contact and experiencing Australian Aboriginal ways.

*The authors record different terms used such as eco tourism, alternative tourism, soft or green tourism, environmental, experiential and anti-tourism and say that they represent the same underlying values ¹.

*World wide tourism is one of the fastest growing industries at a rate of 8 per cent per annum and nature-based tourism is growing even faster at 25 per cent per annum ².

*In its review of a major study by Australian Tourist Commission on the characteristics and preferences of potential travellers from the United States it was estimated that Australia could realistically aim at a 10% share of the US international travel market. They went further to say that about 40% of this potential market for Australia consisted of people who saw their main travel benefit as 'cultural immersion'. Almost everybody was interested in beautiful scenery and friendly people, whatever type of traveller they might be ¹.

*There is no clear division between those who are attracted to indigenous culture and the environment. They are the same type of person and can be clustered together for the purposes of marketing and product development ¹.

*It has been claimed that if specific cultural products are combined into one tour or package, the appeal is limited while if the cultural elements are part of a broader total experience the appeal is very high ¹.

*The 1980's was regarded as the era of materialistic hedonism while the 1990's are predicted to be one of environmental tourism. Even of the hedonistic type of traveller, one in three stated that they would like to go on a one day Aboriginal heritage tour ^{1,3}.

*In the north west of Western Australia Aboriginal people are meeting the needs of nature tourists who are seeking cultural as well as ecological information and experiences ².

*Tourists are impressed by Aboriginal knowledge of a landscape which may initially appear hostile ⁴.

*More locally a survey was conducted at an Aboriginal rock art site four hours' drive east of Perth, in 1988. It documented visitors' attitudes, behaviour, needs and feelings about Aboriginal culture and the site ⁵.

On levels of knowledge about Aboriginal culture most of the respondents had learned little or nothing about Aboriginal culture at school, some had learned a little from the media and less had learned something in their travels. Many expressed the desire to visit more Aboriginal sites.

Some feelings expressed about their visit included "I whispered because it's like a holy place (like the same as when I go to church). This is absolutely new to me. It's a nice quiet place and that's good".

"We passed through Dumbleyung and didn't know Mulka (Aboriginal man in the story) was buried there. If we had known we would have stopped to look and get a feeling for it."

Many wanted the site to be kept looking natural stating that peace and quiet was rare, and that natural beauty was appreciated.

While their preference for learning about the indigenous culture was via contact with Aboriginal people other choices were through organised visits, books and brochures.

*Results from other studies also indicate the desire to meet with Aboriginal people, to speak with them, to ask questions about their lives and to learn from them ^{1,2,4}.

*There is current interest by the wider community in Aboriginal place names, traditions, land management, artistic expression of various forms, music and so on ⁴. Areas of interest expressed by visitors in the south west of Western Australia study included rock art age, meaning and technique, Aboriginal survival in the bush, lifestyles, history both black and white, dreaming and legends, wildlife, local Aboriginal people, tribal names, language and sacred sites.

Many respondents volunteered the fact that they did not want any commercialisation amidst the beauty of the natural site ⁵.

*Breakdown of age groups of Northern Territory tourists in the ages and their levels of participation in Aboriginal culture are presented in Finlayson ⁴ but not considered essential for this report.

*Comments about the Mossman Gorge Kuku-Yalanji rain-forest walk (Queensland) include "Americans especially enjoyed the experience and appreciated the opportunity to talk with Aboriginal people.

The bus tour manager commented that she was sure the Gorge enterprise offered something special to tourists and when the enterprise was well organised tourists 'raved about it'. Aboriginal people at the Gorge refer to their Visitors Book as evidence of success"⁴.

Conclusions

There is rapidly increasing interest, both overseas and locally, in nature based tourism and indigenous culture. Changes are being made away from mass tourism and toward cultural immersion.

Natural sites are generally sought after in preference to those that are commercialised and 'developed'.

Many visitors are keen to meet with Aboriginal people and to learn about their culture.

If current tourism demands are to be met there is the need for the development and implementation of site protection plans for selected places of visitation.

Trends also suggest the need to carefully develop appropriate venues. The opportunity exists in the south west of Western Australia where interest is growing, but sites are not well known amongst the wider public.

3.2.1.b Some Dilemmas of Cultural Tourism

*Cultural tourism involves sensitivities which have been identified in tourism research overseas and more recently in Australia ⁴.

*Sites could be under constant pressure from increasing numbers of visitors when the natural protection of isolation can no longer be relied upon ¹.

*Currently many people are attracted to areas away from large crowds ^{1,5}.

*With the exception of the arts and crafts industry, the benefits accruing to Aboriginal people from tourism have been minimal and there are critical problems, particularly lack of Aboriginal employment in the mainstream tourist industry ¹.

*Aboriginal art and craft which is actually fine art, fails to interest the average tourist, who looks for a 'bargain' in their souvenir hunt ⁴.

*One potential problem in the production of artefacts is that the tourist industry invariably makes demands that artefacts are modified to suit the needs of the tourist (Altman1987, in 1).

*A shop can be seen as a safe forum in which cultural art can be seen free of any onus to become personally involved in any way ⁴.

*Involvement in tourism requires daily and relentless interaction with total strangers ⁴.

*Danger of Aboriginal people becoming a showpiece ⁴.

*Comments from tourists have been recorded as ..."contrived and less than authentic" ⁴.

*In some forms of cultural tourism Aboriginal people are portrayed only as artists (*sic*) or simple folk re-enacting corroborees for tourists ¹.

*Management at Jabiru is well aware that "while tourists enjoy a little cultural content, too much of it can lose an audience" ⁴.

*Currently there is little notion of Aborigines as tourists. Neither is there any response in tourism to cater for them in accommodation or in services ⁴.

*There are educational disadvantages and cultural difficulties that need to be taken into account when developing Aboriginal tourism enterprises and training the Aboriginal people to run them ¹.

*While some bus companies or tour operators encourage Aboriginal enterprise others criticise them as unreliable. Some are reported to have terminated their involvement ⁴.

*Australians are appalling marketers of the characteristics of our nation which we should be proud about. Perhaps this is because of some culture based inhibition ².

Conclusions

These and no doubt other issues are sometimes considered as barriers, or on the other hand are passed by unaddressed in projects. They are important and warrant debate and honest consideration. It may take trials and evaluation to find the most suitable ways around them.

Case studies of cultural tourism (in brief)

Rather than merely hail one venture a success and dismiss another as a total failure, some positive and negative aspects have been extracted.

*Experience at the Kuku-Yalanji Cultural Centre at the Gorge has stimulated a resurgence and revival of interest in the traditional culture. The project entails a half hour walk with Aboriginal guides through the rain-forest. This is followed by morning or afternoon tea, when the didgeridoo is played, damper and tea are cooked over an open fire, and the Aboriginal guide talks informally about cultural lifestyle or simply answers questions raised by the tourists. There are eight Aboriginal people trained as guides and there is a pool from which to draw workers. The relaxed atmosphere and the small numbers help overcome any inhibitions Aboriginal people have over social interaction with tourists.

Another group of eight men and children perform dances for large parties.

The success of this enterprise is that the Aboriginal people are allowed to be themselves. Their ability to continue operating as they are depends on tourists continuing to perceive their 'product' as authentic ⁴.

*New South Wales has a substantial number of cultural tourism examples. They include an exhibition documenting the history of the Aboriginal community at La Perouse (shown in the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney) and the museum of Aboriginal culture at Brewarrina which emerged from the work of the local Aboriginal Cultural Committee. Visits to sacred sites are very popular amongst tourists. The protection of sites has much improved ¹.

*The Wallega Lake (NSW) project is one where the Aboriginal community realised that there was a valuable tourism asset in the Aboriginal site. They knew little however about the tourism industry and its demands. Amongst arrangements such as content, format, and funding, a training programme was agreed upon for a two year period. Twelve trainees were selected from the sixty members of the community and two full-time external trainees were engaged. One of the main roles of the trainees was to report back to the community and maintain a high degree of community consultation to maintain their support for the project .

They add: "One of the major lessons learned during this process is that many Aboriginal people have no knowledge or understanding of the whole range of skills necessary for conducting a small business and a tourism enterprise (nor, they said, do many white people in the arts industry). There are educational disadvantages and cultural difficulties that need to be taken into account when developing Aboriginal tourism enterprises and training the Aboriginal people to run them. The Wallega Lake project is noteworthy for accepting this and allocating the time and resources to undertake the training processes properly, over a much longer period than would normally be anticipated." Some of the processes developed in this project are presented in the strategies section further below ¹.

*A Keeping Place is a 'safe' house for the return to Aboriginal communities of cultural artefacts from state museums. There is one set up in Shepparton, Victoria and another in Hamilton, Queensland. One study suggests they are often crowded with images and displays of the material culture of the hunter-gatherer lifestyle. There is little attention to explaining connections between these images and local contemporary Aboriginal communities ⁴.

*Senior ⁶ lists eight reasons why the 'boat people' visits to Kalumburu, (northern Western Australia) are popular with the community. Although this involves a community setting, some points of relevance to WNP potential might be:

- a) tourists don't have their own transport so are more easily controlled;
- b) contact takes place largely on Aboriginal terms as to location and duration;
- c) the tourists are given some briefing on Aboriginal culture and how to behave;
- d) the experience is cohesive for the community- as many people as possible are involved in the preparations and practically the whole community turns out for the entertainment;
- e) the community and the individual dancers are well paid for their trouble so the material benefits that accrue are immediately recognisable. In the long run a successful enterprise depends on community support and satisfaction.

He found that the willingness of Aboriginal people to act as guides easy to understand because:

- i) it provides an opportunity for Aboriginal people to make contact with tourists in their own country and on their own terms;
- ii) it provides an opportunity to take part in a service industry by using their own local knowledge;
- iii) the service can be provided by a pool of people and in any event there is no compulsion if no-one is available;
- iv) at the present time the preference seems to be to deal with people on a one to one basis or in small groups and to have the opportunity to build a relationship which is more memorable than the normal tourist encounter.

*There was Aboriginal concern in Kulumburu about the behaviour of tourists, for example, in not respecting the land or not taking 'no' for an answer ⁶.

*In 1986 at Whiteman Park about twelve kilometres south west of Walyunga, a feasibility study was conducted into the establishment of a representational Aboriginal camp for day use by Aboriginal artists and craft makers ⁷. Here the theme was to acknowledge pre-contact or pre-colonial culture and land use in the natural environment. It was to be of a natural setting where visitors could walk through the bush along tracks to camps where producers would be working. Articles of work would be for sale.

The plan included environmental education prospects for children undertaking Aboriginal Studies and for groups interested in bush and cultural skills.

The camp participants in the development stage were all Aboriginal as were those proposed in the organisation and co-ordination of Aboriginal usage.

The proposal did not go ahead. On examination of its background the feasibility study had a deadline one month prior to the official opening of Whiteman Park. This was to "enable the commencement of site works and construction as soon as possible." The reasons for failure appear to be that this project was developed by non-Aboriginals shown to Aboriginal individuals and rushed to coincide with publicity to attract special event funding.

Conclusions

Basically three types of cultural tourism have been raised. They are

- 1 static displays
- 2 living cultural centres
- 3 sites as evidence of Aboriginal culture (eg rock art).

This selection should not be considered finite. Combinations of models may be generated to produce something special to the area. For instance the "keeping place" model could be reworked if appropriate to suit the Noongar and Walyunga combination.

The Whiteman Park study may be relevant to the Walyunga project. It could be worthwhile to evaluate and build on this model. However if it is still a possibility it needs to be considered in any Walyunga project so as not to be duplicated, especially so close to WNP.

Some aspects of success of some projects are: relaxed atmosphere, small groups, numerous trained Aboriginal staff, the opportunity for Aboriginals to 'be themselves', and appropriate training processes and duration.

Awareness of wins and losses in various projects may help identify needs and processes for future initiatives. Some problems from these and other ventures are identified further below.

Souvenirs and shopping

*Aboriginal art and souvenirs sold to tourists in the market place correlate and resonate with ideals and images of a traditional Aboriginal past. While souvenirs such as boomerangs, didgeridoos, clapsticks and so on are presented to the public as legitimate symbols of Aboriginality, cultural differences amongst Aboriginal groups can be ignored, trivialised or minimalised ⁴.

*In a relevant Cairns survey the tourists interviewed who had not visited Aboriginal tourist venues had wandered through an Aboriginal souvenir, art and craft shop. As previously mentioned a shop can be seen as a 'safe' forum in which cultural art can be seen free of any onus to become personally involved in any way ⁴.

*In the Northern Territory the most important avenue of Aboriginal involvement in the tourist industry is through the production of arts and crafts ¹.

*Preferences for items purchased are documented in Finlayson ⁴ but not considered essential for this report. Age groups most likely to purchase art, craft and souvenirs were 17-24 years and 50-64 years ⁴.

*Aboriginal art and craft which is actually fine art, fails to interest the average tourist, who looks for a 'bargain' in their souvenir hunt ⁴.

*One potential problem in the production of artefacts is that the tourist industry invariably makes demands that artefacts are modified to suit the needs of the tourist (Altman, 1987 in 1).

Conclusions

If a project develops, and if any Aboriginal items are to be for sale, they should be from within the Noongar area. They could include traditional through to contemporary works. Ideally their mode of manufacture would be sympathetic to Aboriginal principles. Criteria for quality control and its maintenance would need to be developed. WNP could become a regional centre for Noongar arts and crafts and resident artists.

Some identified problems in the processes in Aboriginal-non-Aboriginal projects

*Despite available research most administrators pay scant attention to the information in the development and implementation of cultural tourism ⁴.

*Decisions that tend to be made for political reasons end up by neglecting the host communities which can be further socially and economically marginalised ⁴.

*From a workshop on 'Science for Aboriginal Development' it was concluded that all of the Aboriginal projects or technologies conceived with the best of intent, funded adequately for a long time and serviced by good technicians had failed. Most of them however lacked effective consultation with Aboriginal people at the conceptual stage and were irrelevant to their lifestyle ⁶.

*Employment training packages are often not developed in the appropriate field. The "educational strategies and objectives tend to be formulated and delivered by bureaucracies according to policy directives. Aboriginal contributions and consultations to employment training initiatives seem limited" (Snowden (1989), in Finlayson ³). The Snowdon Report continues to say "...the general picture at the community level is one of ad hoc training programs which are not related to the goals of the communities and which are only skimming the surface of the depth of the need which exists". Repeatedly the Report stresses the importance to Aboriginal people of on-site training and on the job training. They also identified areas where government agencies need to improve. (Regrettably this is not in this study but listed in the Bibliography Part 2).

*In the Kuku-Yalanji project, some non-Aboriginal tour managers felt that the Gorge staff needed a shake up every six months in their organisational and business practices. Relevant problems included factional fighting amongst the Gorge workers, unreliability, and lack of consistent quality in production and presentation ⁴.

*Four factors which have inhibited Aboriginal people from entering the market economy are

- i) protectionism (by the church, government agencies and academics)
- ii) social invisibility
- iii) private sector myopia and
- iv) Aboriginal inertia ⁸.

*MacFarlane goes further in identifying problems in projects that are thought mistakenly to be cross cultural. She classifies them instead as the parties (government and Aborigines) being 'psychosocially codependent' ⁸.

Conclusions

Similar problems seem to recur in many joint projects, even those with the best of intention. This suggests that too much is wrongly assumed and that honest communication needs to occur.

The concept of 'psychosocial codependency' touches on often sensitive parts. However it needs to be addressed if we are to move away from the failure mould.

The opportunities now exist to learn from the successes and failures of other relevant projects between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. Some models could be reworked and further developed. Suggestions to avoid problems are presented below.

Some suggested strategies to facilitate Aboriginal-non-Aboriginal projects

*The regional diversity and historic differences in Aboriginal communities and their economies must be considered in developing and identifying workable strategies for successful enterprise ⁴.

*A major finding from the Wallega Lakes project is "the critical stage is not getting funding to build Aboriginal tourist enterprises or cultural centres, but the first few years of operation when management, marketing and finance skills and tourist industry support are required to maintain viability ¹.

*From their surveys of a wide range of cultural tourism projects they summarise by saying "The development of an Aboriginal cultural tourism product can not be left to market forces; considerable funds are spent by government to market this product but more attention and resources are required to be directed to the development and maintenance of the Aboriginal tourism product, so that it is sustainable and more importantly, provides appropriate economic benefits and social and cultural security to the Aboriginal people ¹.

*Three essential foundations for policies in the area of Aboriginal affairs are

- 1 proper consultation
- 2 co-ordination of efforts
- 3 encouragement of self starting initiatives from Aboriginal people.

Bridge adds that the key element is the kind of relationship between people through which change is to be effective (Bridge, 1986 in 6).

*Three recommendations toward "bringing Aboriginal people and their culture into parity and equity in our society" broadly are education, assessment and equity (MacFarlane, 1986 in 6).

*An approach to information gathering with SE Queensland Aboriginal Society that may be applicable to other Australian Aboriginal contexts involves:

- a) developing relationships with people without specific endpoints in mind
- b) having sufficient known or inferred information on the research topics to present to the knowledgeable persons, finding out who is the appropriate source for what information. Above all, "accept that the person has the right to withhold the information" (Eades, 1982 in 6).

*At a more fundamental level MacFarlane addresses the area of Aboriginal thinking and European thinking. With tribal elder David Mowaljarlai she terms them as 'Pattern Thinking' and 'Triangle Thinking' respectively. To achieve the goals of a project, two way thinking and co-cultural training are required ⁹. This is described briefly by symbol language in Appendix 4.

Conclusions

There remains a large amount of literature on tourism ventures and surveys not tapped in this study. Nevertheless it would seem from the messages that emerge repeatedly from the literature reviewed here that we heed the warnings in order to develop and implement a 'successful' project.

The lessons are spelt out for the way ahead.

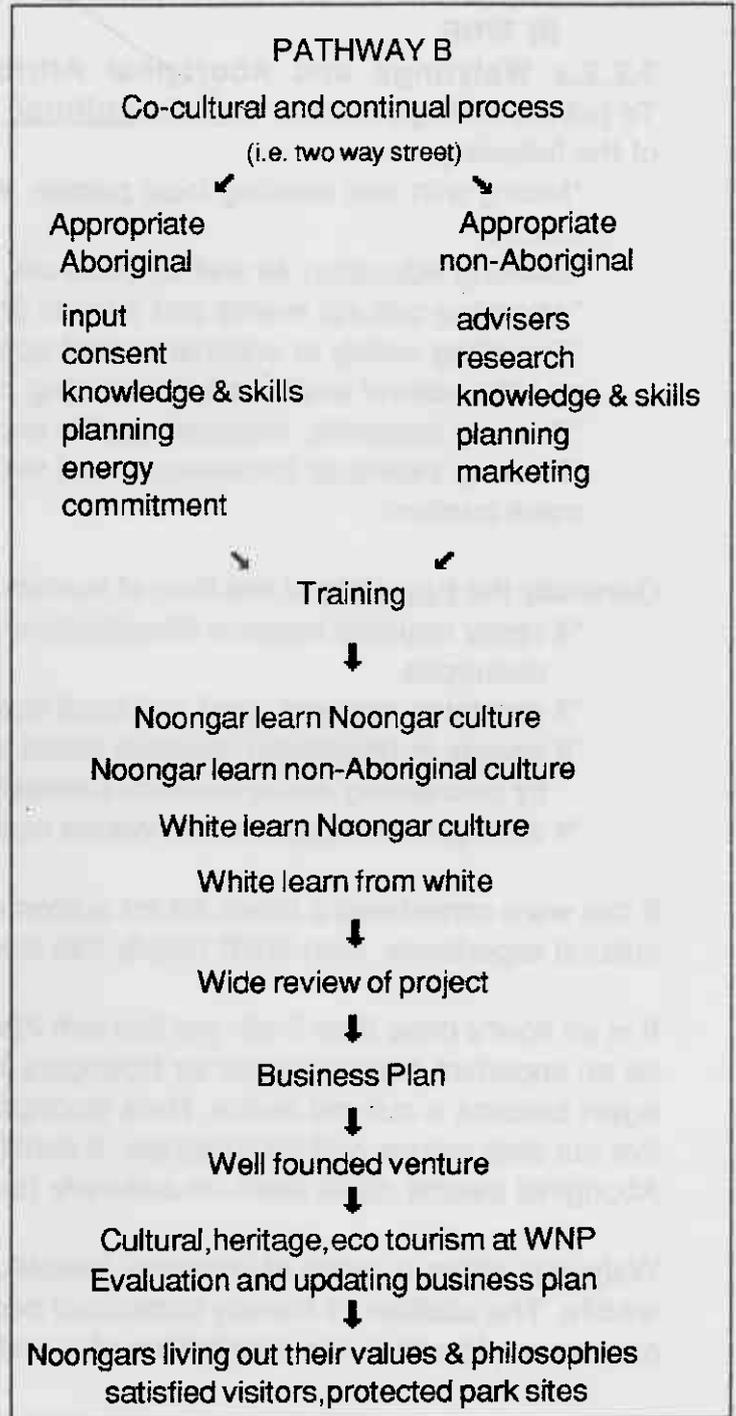
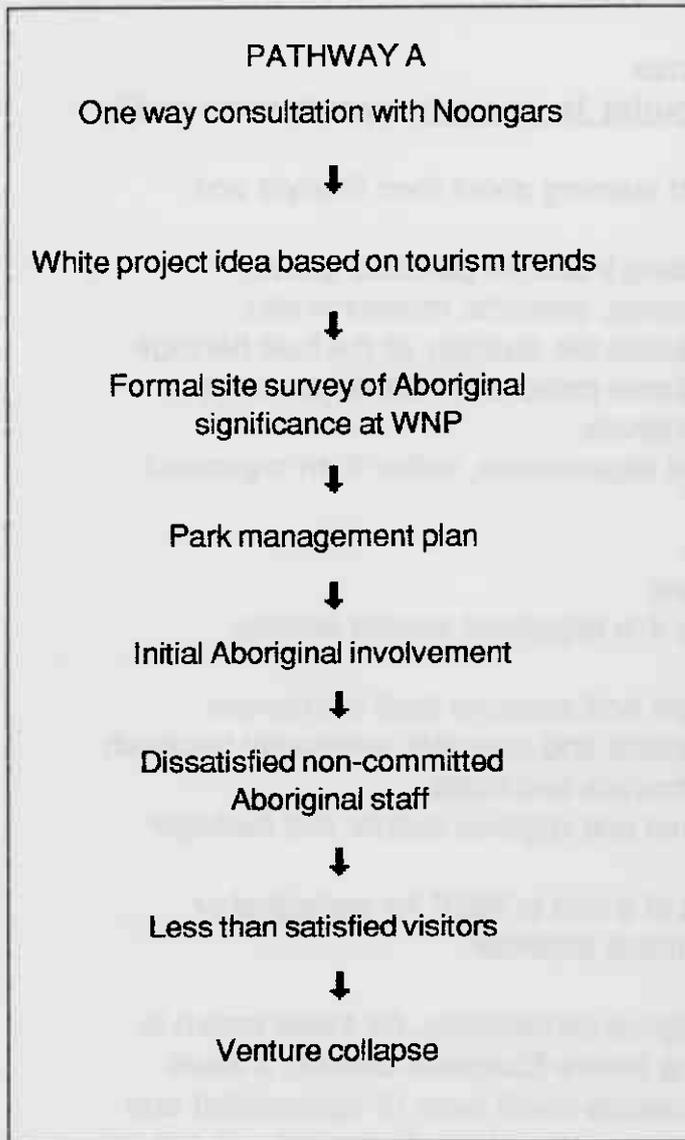
Issues of great concern for processes in joint projects are :

- 1 processes of appropriate involvement of personnel
- 2 adequate consultation, co-ordination, planning, research, training, marketing
- 3 content of material and information to be made available
- 4 methods and style of presentation of material to visitors
- 5 the product itself
- 6 monitoring and evaluation of any project.

Based on findings during this research, two path options are presented in Table 5, page 39. below for a Aboriginal-non-Aboriginal project. The second necessitates the working knowledge of the co-cultural lifestyle.

TABLE 5

Pathway options for developing Aboriginal cultural/eco tourism in Walyunga National Park



The flow charts above are in their simplest form. Areas such as skills and input are not pre-determined, but open. Pathway A reflects the much repeated processes, even of some projects having the best of intention. The synergy of Pathway B may unfold other strengths that lie within the specialness of the team. In its strong foundations it has room for flexibility. Needless to say Pathway B may take longer than initially desired but as case studies show the benefits are far reaching.

3.2.2 POTENTIAL FOR ABORIGINAL CULTURAL and ECO TOURISM IN WNP

3.2.2.a Walyunga and Aboriginal Attributes

To put the findings another way, the cultural tourist is one who wants some or all of the following:

- *Mixing with and meeting local people, and learning about their lifestyle and culture.
- *Seeking education as well as pleasure, using travel for personal growth.
- *Attending cultural events and venues (theatres, concerts, museums etc).
- *Travelling widely to experience and appreciate the diversity of the built heritage and the natural environment, including national parks and wilderness areas.
- *Seeking authentic, informed quality experiences.
- *Seeking individual involvement and varied experiences, rather than organised mass tourism¹.

Generally the benefits of this form of tourism are:

- *It rarely requires massive infrastructure as it is organised around existing resources.
- *It promotes regional, rural and local tourism and supports local economies.
- *It assists in minimising negative social impacts and potential community backlash by decreasing social distance between tourists and hosts.
- *It strengthens, supports and values national and regional culture and heritage¹.

If this were considered a check list for outcomes of a visit to WNP for ecological or cultural experience, then WNP clearly has enormous potential.

It is an hour's drive from Perth yet has rich Aboriginal connections. As it was known to be an important meeting place for Noongars long before European contact, it could again become a cultural centre. Here Noongar people could learn (if appropriate) and live out their values and philosophies. It could be a centre where Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people could learn co-culturally (see Appendix 4).

Walyunga offers a sense of vastness, beautiful scenery, a unique culture and unusual wildlife. The addition of friendly committed people to present visitors with Aboriginal contact would add to the possibilities of a profound experience.

Aboriginals have connection with the land that is fundamental to their spirit. Their knowledge of the landscape and ecology has much to show and teach the western world.

Generally Aboriginal people have a unique and very special aspect which is rarely tapped in cultural tourism, and that is their lived experience. In this enterprise they have the ability to talk about their everyday lives and that of their parents⁴.

There is a role for Aboriginal communities to educate the wider society about Aboriginal experience "The framework of cultural tourism is eminently suited to such a purpose"⁴.

Many non-Aboriginal people are interested to make contact but don't know how or where. Opportunities could exist to converse and to share time, knowledge, language, experience and feeling. All that is needed is the invitation.

It is essential to now meet with Aboriginal people who are affiliated with the area and present them with the opportunity to be involved at the 'grass roots' level. A sense of ownership in choosing, designing and implementing the most culturally, economically and environmentally appropriate mediums is necessary. If Aboriginal people choose not to be involved the information in this report can still be used to present static displays and education mediums. This will have a much lower value as a learning/experiential tool, but will provide visitors with some opportunity to understand more about Aboriginal culture in the south west of Western Australia.

3.2.2.b A word of caution

The majority of research in Part 2 of this report covers places other than the south west of Western Australia. Currently there is little information available on cultural tourism here specifically. Although a large part of the findings presented are related to more remote Aboriginal communities many of the issues are relevant and could still apply to the study area.

While potential *per se* for tourism in the park is high, based on richness and beauty of the site, relevant information and the current tourism market, it would be folly to ignore the experiences of past and existing ventures in Aboriginal cultural tourism.

As much as one study may highlight the enormous potential and almost necessity for cultural tourism in Australia, several more, through evaluations of existing enterprises, urge caution.

Dilemmas in the prospects of cultural tourism do exist and are in need of debate. They call for hard searching and honest consideration.

3.2.2. c Broad goals

Whatever the outcome, the goals of maintaining a National Park would be:

- a) protection of Aboriginal and other fragile sites
- b) satisfied Noongars
- c) satisfied visitors.

To achieve these goals the product and information to be delivered also need thorough consideration regarding the content and methods of presentation.

3.2.3 SUGGESTIONS

That which follows are broad ideas. It is hoped that they will be a fertile bed for discussion and inspiration.

3.2.3.a General

*Management of the park and sites is essential for their protection. To protect sites from negative impacts of visitation, activities can be designed away from the fragile areas, or a place could be established for the purpose of handling visitors.

*Any building infrastructure would need to be low key and in keeping with the naturalness of the park. Any structure may not even be immediately obvious, yet designed to suit the appointed functions.

*Activities can be informal, friendly and informative.

*Programmes could be arranged to reduce the repetitive aspects for staff and to maintain the freshness and personal enthusiasm in any presentation. A pool of willing and appropriate Noongar people could be trained to share the work and to accommodate demands.

3.2.3.b Activities

*These could be drawn from the models of presentation described ie static display, living culture and heritage sites, or of a completely different nature.

*Activities could reflect the values, principles and elements of Noongar culture. This could be a continuation of the concept in Part 1, Table 4. For example, bush regeneration activities could be likened to an increase ceremony. It is well known that many people derive pleasure from this field.

*The content and themes of a project can be representative of the area and exclusive to it.

*Themes and presentation of any other relevant regional venues could be identified, and those of WNP then be designed to complement them, rather than compete.

*As well as for daytime, activities could be arranged for special times such as dawn, dusk or evening. Akin to the findings of Noongar involvement with Walyunga, seasonal events could be conducted.

Within the Park

*Within the park, events could encompass relevant performing arts, visual arts and experiential immersion.

*Trails already exist in the park and these could be varied to help maintain interest. Guided walks could have themes such as mythology, bush food and medicine, the landscape and her secrets.

*A stay-over for varying periods could allow people the time for extended activities. These could be based on cultural practices. They could also include contemporary culture by Aboriginal performing artists as part of that programme.

From the Park

*From the park small bus tours could link up nearby sites to include for example Yagan's grave, Orchestra Shell Cave, Mussell Pool, Frieze Cave.

*Suitable sites that have management plans in place are first on the list. Those of interest and yet unprotected could become a priority to establish and implement a plan. There is a wealth of Noongar sites and information in the area, and trips could vary according to duration, content, pitch and cost. They could be tailored for local, educational, interstate, overseas and special needs groups.

*A guided trek between Walyunga and the sandy plain, or following the corridors as suggested on the 'Walyunga Mud Map' could embrace seasonal use of resources, purposeful tribal movement and the (anticipated) storyline. Walks can vary from short duration and relative ease through to those more challenging. A variety of walks could accommodate people's varying abilities.

4.0 CONCLUSION

One of Walyunga's strengths lies in the natural beauty of the river valleys and hills.

It is also one of few large areas in the outer Perth region, and the south west of Western Australia, that currently offers a relatively undisturbed focus of Aboriginal connections within an hour's reach of the city.

Trends in overseas and local visitor survey results indicate a strong and increasing need for both contact with indigenous people and their culture, and visits to natural places of beauty. Many visitors, on leaving Western Australia, have stated their disappointment in not making contact with Aboriginal people or their culture.

For the following reasons Walyunga National Park is a site unique to provide some of these needs: its name, lack of major competing developments, quality of vegetation and fauna, long term use by Aboriginal people, closeness to Perth, ease of access, long term preservation by legislation and proximity to a large population of Aboriginal people.

In this, the International year of Indigenous People, a great opportunity exists, if local Aboriginal people wish, to develop Walyunga National Park into a major cultural area, unique within Australia, offering an exciting spectrum of programmes, activities and facilities to help the Noongar culture be better understood.



5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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7.0 APPENDICES

- 1 Data sheets with bibliography and annotated information**
- 2 Summary of data with content, theme, links and places**
- 3 Some examples of Noongar Vocabulary relevant to Walyunga**
- 4 Pattern Thinking and Triangle Thinking**

APPENDIX 1

The following 81 pages contain
the Data sheets with Bibliography and
Annotated information

TITLE	A Note on Aboriginal Artifacts from the South Bullsbrook area			1
AUTHOR	Akerman K			
EDITED				
FORMAT		PAGES	17-20	GRAPHICS
IN	The Western Australian Naturalist 12, 1971			
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR
				1971
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	570.	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE	GEOLOGY			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	1965			
SITE DESC.	5 feet square; 6 inches Deep Kneading Soil, 63 pieces of stone collected			
THEME & CONTENT	Study of stone pieces and artifacts collected from the South Bullsbrook area. Possible uses - p.19 Knives, spear barbs, ritual surgical implements for vein piercing and cicatrization. Microscrapels were probably used to finish wooden implements and utensils (roughed out with aid of fire).			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ceremony - Implements - Sketches of stone artefacts 			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implemen <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movemen <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Further evidence of the manufacture and use of ground edged axes in South West Australia		2
AUTHOR	Akerman K		
EDITED			
FORMAT		PAGES	107-111
IN	The Western Australian Naturalist 12 1971-74		GRAPHICS
PUBLISHER		CITY	Perth
		YEAR	
LOCATION	Battye Library		
DEWEY	570-5 Wes	ISSN	
		MAP	
DISCIPLINE	ARCHAEOLOGY		
SITE No.			
SITE NAME			
SITE LOC.			
SITE DESC.			
THEME & CONTENT	Provides further evidence to support Ride (1958) that ground edged implements were made and used in the South West. Blade fashioned from dolerite - eg from water worn South West boulders		
LINKS	1) Overall appearance suggests Kimberley origin, but of indigineous 2) Very similar to Kodja Stone 3) Grinding and finish of artefact suggests trade item poss. from Kimberley		
TABOOS			
POTENTIAL			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade		
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global		

TITLE	Walyunga- An Aboriginal site near Perth WA.			3
AUTHOR	Akerman Kim			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	12-16	GRAPHICS
IN	Ilchinkinja Vol 3			
PUBLISHER		CITY	Perth	YEAR
				1969
LOCATION	Department of Aboriginal Studies, WA Museum			
DEWEY		ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE	ARCHAEOLOGY			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME	Walyunga			
SITE LOC.	Approx 1 mile south of Avon River and Wooroloo Brook junction and approx 200 yards from right hand (sic) bank of Avon.			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Comparatively recent site; artefacts manufactured up to and after arrival of Europeans. Evidence in tools fashioned also in glass + early pottery. Exotics include fragments of clay smoking pipes, shells + buffets from firearms, metal + plastic buttons, + sherds of plate + pottery.</p> <p>Manufacture site of implements. Also waste flakes; pieces of ochre (red, yellow + white), anvil stones + mullers (possibly used for grinding ochres).</p> <p>Ground edged axe was neither made nor used in South West of WA. Several specimens have been collected in the region but thought to be trade items. This one resembles a typical axe from the Kimberley Division but is fashioned from local material.</p> <p>Adzes were most common implements found in WNP. Glass microliths support the theory that microlith users persisted till the arrival of the whites.</p> <p>Ground edged axe was neither made nor used in South West of WA. Several specimens have been collected in the region but thought to be trade items. This one resembles a typical axe from the Kimberley Division but is fashioned from local material.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Material was typical for SW area of WA.</p> <p>Sources of materials- mostly from close by.. dolerites and quartz occur as pebbles + boulders on the bed of the Avon R which is fully exposed in dry summer months. Fine grained quartzites are found along the Darling Scarp at areas where basic dykes have invaded the precambrian sandstones. Cherts + chalcedonies can be obtained in the coastal limestones at the foot of the escarpment, but these deposits are rare. Trade with N + E neighbours for exotic quartzites + porcellanites.</p>			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	For manufacture and uses of implements- detailed descriptions			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implement <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Three Stone Implements from Toodyay WA			4
AUTHOR	Akerman Kim			
EDITED				
FORMAT		PAGES	177-180	GRAPHICS
IN	The Western Australian Naturalist 12, 1971-74			Yes
PUBLISHER		CITY	Perth	YEAR
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	570.5 Wes	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE	GEOLOGY			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Toodyay - 5 miles south east of Toodyay			
SITE DESC.	May 1970			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Artefacts are dolerite from dykes that intrude pre-cambrian granitic and metamorphic rocks in South West of Australia. Fine grained rocks are well suited for manufacture of stone implements. Shows how two implements entirely different in mode of manufacture and function are combined in a third multi purpose stone implement Horse hoof core as i) Adze ii) Draw Plane</p>			
LINKS	<p>Practical economy displayed by Aboriginal Australians in their material culture (p 180) ie combined adze/hide working tool Hassell (1936) woman's knife is kangaroo's incisor in preparation of hide cloaks.</p>			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	<p>Uses suggested by Cooper (1943 : 348) - Removing bark, cutting through limbs of trees, trimming twigs, scooping out holes in earth, ahnd adzes, draw planes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CAMPSITE</p>			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> A r t <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Between Plateau and Plain: Flexible responses to varied environments in SW Australia.			5
AUTHOR	Anderson June			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	REPORT	PAGES	-	GRAPHICS
IN	Occasional Papers in Prehistory 4			No
PUBLISHER	Dept Prehistory Research School of Pacific Studies,	CITY	Canberra	YEAR
LOCATION	Reid Library			
DEWEY	Q913.01	ISBN	-	MAP No
DISCIPLINE	ANTHROPOLOGY			
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	South West plateau & plain			
SITE DESC.	-			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Except for fossiliferous chert, all lithic materials had to be transported or traded from beyond Darling Scarp on Yilgarn Block or from other distant areas. Dense vegetation and rugged terrain provides seasonal restraints on movement. eg winter is waterlogged in low lying areas.</p> <p>Heavily vegetated areas closer to scarp especially where rivers & streams passed between high outcrops of granite may have been considered more suitable for ceremony than the open plain. Raw materials were available eg stone, food, hardwood, reeds, water.</p> <p>How much fragmentation & unstructured movement is a product of European contact?</p>			
LINKS	Artefact density is higher along Avon River than that of S Canning, N Dandalup & Collie, and much lower than that of coastal plain. See p 32 for wider Aust context.			
TABOOS	-			
POTENTIAL	Explore patterned movement thru forest zone from plain to plateau and vice versa for specific trade, social & ritual purposes.			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implement <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Historical Land for New Park			6
AUTHOR	anon			
EDITED				
FORMAT	News	PAGES	10	GRAPHICS
IN	West Australian Newspaper; 8/1/66			No
PUBLISHER		CITY	Perth	YEAR
			1966	
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	ISBN	MAP	No	
DISCIPLINE	News			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Park boundary - from a point near a plaque at Gidgegannup; start of standard gauge railway to Swan Guildford Shire's gravel pit at East Warbrook.- Start of standard gauge railway to Swan-Guildford Shires gravel pit at East Warbrook			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	To buy 4030 acres for 36,270 pounds by National Parks Board. Walyunga means Long Pool. Is biggest Aboriginal camp within 50 miles of Perth. Wadjug Tribe			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				

SUBJECTS

Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Law Implements Places Lifestyle

People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources

Language Demography Men Movement Landscape Art Trade

AREA

WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. other Australia other Global

TITLE	Tourist Future Seen in Aboriginal Camp Site			7
AUTHOR	anon			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	8	GRAPHICS
IN	The West Australian 23/12/66			
PUBLISHER		CITY	Perth	YEAR
			1966	
LOCATION				
DEWEY		ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE	News			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Between Upper Swan and Bullsbrook			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Ian Crawford - "Potential to build replica of one of Aboriginal Camps"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibly 6000 year old site in comparison with similar tools from other sites - Site once ploughed and cleared of vegetation, exposing tools. -Wadjug area extended inland to Wongan Hills and southwards to Pinjarra. 			
LINKS	<p>Occupied in 19th century</p> <p>Harry Butler in 1945 found remnants of clay pipes and broken glass on campsite.</p>			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	Pre. excavations			

SUBJECTS: Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implement Places Lifestyle

People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources

Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade

AREA: WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Walyunga National Park - Walking		8
AUTHOR	anon		
EDITED			
FORMAT	News	PAGES	33
IN	West Australian 26/10/79?		GRAPHICS No
PUBLISHER		CITY	YEAR 1979
LOCATION			
DEWEY	ISBN	MAP	No
DISCIPLINE			
SITE No.			
SITE NAME			
SITE LOC.			
SITE DESC.			
THEME & CONTENT	From the book.. describes walk duration, what's in store and degrees of difficulty.Appreciation		
LINKS			
TABOOS			
POTENTIAL	Location- 37 kms north-east of Perth Access road is 18 kms north of Midland off Great Northern Highway		
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade		
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global		

TITLE	Colonial Secretary's Office 1837 Letters received 58/160; 1839 ..75/140 145	9
AUTHOR	Armstrong F	
EDITED		
FORMAT	In Anderson J	PAGES
IN		GRAPHICS
PUBLISHER		CITY
		YEAR 1836
LOCATION	Battye Library	
DEWEY		ISBN
		MAP
DISCIPLINE		
SITE No.		
SITE NAME		
SITE LOC.	Places Munday's territory at least partly north of the Swan	
SITE DESC.		
THEME & CONTENT	From near Monger's Lake to as far as Bassendean and for a breadth of 4 or 5 miles inland from the Swan is Munday's territory.	
LINKS	Cross check Lyon and his boundaries for Munday.	
TABOOS		
POTENTIAL		

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	The Passing of the Aborigines; A lifetime spent among the natives of Australia			10
AUTHOR	Bates Daisy			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				
PUBLISHER	John Murray	CITY	London	YEAR
				1957
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	572.994 Bat	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Including York, Toodyay, Gingin, New Norcia + Guildford.			
SITE DESC.	Bibbulmun is from Jurien Bay to Esperance			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Marriage.. Manitchmat (fair, white cockatoo) + Wordungmat (dark, crow) always kept their marriages within the 4 classes.</p> <p>Deity was woggal or serpent god that dominated earth, sky + sea,+ punished evil doers. They believed spirits of dead were taken to Kurannup.. a land beyond the western sea.</p> <p>Bibbulmun means many breasts, from perhaps the fecundity of the region, or from the unusually great proportion of women + children among them.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Mentions Maamba (p73)</p> <p>More than 70 groups in Bibbulmun linked by one language with local variations.</p>			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	'Baby stone' from which the baby might come to her			
SUBJECTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Aboriginal Legends from the Bibbulmun Tribe			11
AUTHOR	Bennell Eddy and Thomas Ann			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				Yes
PUBLISHER	Rigby	CITY		YEAR 1981
LOCATION				
DEWEY	Q 398. 20899215	ISBN		MAP No
DISCIPLINE	Story			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Bibbulmun Tribe			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Stories, p44-46 Waargle (p/copy). Also (foreword) their entire existence was based on a total acceptance of the will and wisdom of the Korrdon Marma man who is the creator of all things: the inanimate world and all plant and animal life and human beings. His will was communicated to our people thru the chosen Mubarn men of the tribes, who were powerful healers. To survive in the hostile conditions of their environment the Bibbulmun evolved a tradition of tribal behaviour emphasizing the unity of the tribe, the inviolability of tradition, obediences to the tribal elders and the need for co-operation, friendship and loyalty. Such qualities were much prized by the Bibbulmun, but they were always constantly aware of the parallel world of the spirit people. These stories reflect the spiritual values and beliefs underlying their tribal life and customs.</p>			
LINKS	Spiritual values and beliefs with lifestyles and customs.			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen Places Lifestyle
 - People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 - Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Aboriginal Women and the Notion of the 'Marginal Man'			12	
AUTHOR	Berndt CH				
EDITED	Berndt RM and Berndt CH				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	28-38	GRAPHICS	
IN	Aboriginals of the West-Their past and their present			No	
PUBLISHER	UWA Press	CITY	Perth	YEAR	1979
LOCATION	WA Museum				
DEWEY	572.9941 Abo	ISBN	-	MAP	No
DISCIPLINE	ANTHROPOLOGY				
SITE No.					
SITE NAME					
SITE LOC.					
SITE DESC.					
THEME & CONTENT	<p>P 34 In regard to traditional Aboriginal society generally speaking, 3 points are well established.</p> <p>i) Women provide the most substantial and most consistent food supplies. They were the more dependable providers of food for their families.</p> <p>ii) Women could be economically, virtually independent of men. They did not need male bread winners.</p> <p>iii) Women had principal responsibility for care of young children, economically and otherwise. Broadly the care + upbringing of children was a co-operative enterprise between men + women but the immediate responsibility rested with women.</p> <p>Women (Moore p29 1840: 110-1) are the mere slaves of the men, obliged to watch + attend their movements, to carry all their property as well as the young children, in bags at their back. They must construct the hut, make the fire, provide roots for themselves + give a share to their husband, while he does not always share his game with them. Little affection can exist in this state and the woman is favourably disposed of to anyone who will pay his court to her. This occasions frequent dissension, which often ends with the woman eloping with her lover.</p>				
LINKS	<p>The Aboriginal woman is decidedly smaller in proportion to the man than is the case amongst Europeans, though large women are occasionally found amongst the Blacks. No doubt the peculiarity is the result of women being less well fed than men, of overwork and of too early child bearing.</p>				
TABOOS					
POTENTIAL					
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implement: <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade				
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global				

TITLE	The World of the First Australians			13
AUTHOR	Berndt RM + CH			
EDITED				
FORMAT		PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				
PUBLISHER	Ure Smith	CITY	Sydney	YEAR
				1965
LOCATION				
DEWEY		ISBN		MAP
				Yes
DISCIPLINE	ANTHROPOLOGY	p.139 Aust map of distribution of circumcision and sub incision.p.57 Distributional spread of Aust Aboriginal social organisation i.e. matrilineal moieties, patrilineal +semi moieties.		
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Australia wide			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Tooth evulsion (Goldsworthy claims teeth were not knocked out in Whajook tribe, (in Curr 1886)</p> <p>Fire ceremony</p> <p>Blood letting</p> <p>Depilation</p> <p>Piercing of nasal septum</p> <p>Cicatrization etc, etc from p 140</p> <p>6 tribes in South West - Wadjug being of Swan River area and Balardong of north eastern wheatbelt extending into the goldfields (see map in Turner J H 1969)</p>			
LINKS	Common practices between groups			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				

SUBJECTS

Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implement Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade

AREA

WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Hunters + Gatherers			14
AUTHOR	Bindon P and Walley T			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	28-35	GRAPHICS
IN	Landscape, Spring 1992			Yes
PUBLISHER	CALM	CITY	Perth	YEAR
				1992
LOCATION	General			p.31 Seasonal activities wheel (Ministry of Education)
DEWEY	ISBN	MAP	Yes	
DISCIPLINE	ANTHROPOLOGY			14 groups of South West WA
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Geraldton-Merredin-Esperance			
SITE DESC.	3 tribes around Perth: Juet, Whadjuk + Ballardong (covered Darling Range -York). Land owned by family groups within these tribes is ka-la (hearth). Mooro is land of Juet immediately north of Swan River and territory of Yellagonga. Beeljar is land of Whadjuk just south of Swan River + between Canning River + coast; territory of Midgegooroo.			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Dreaming of Tjitti-tjitti and of Waugal; WNP is kalleep (favourite meeting place) for Gurr (extended family) of Coondebung.</p> <p>Seasonal resources and their many uses (6 seasons).</p> <p>Plants, animals.. food, implements, medicine.</p> <p>Ceremonies were planned during previous gatherings and ran with climatic cycles.</p> <p>Many uses of fire for hunting , manufacture of implements, warmth, comfort + signalling, food preparation + cooking.The people took from the land only what they needed to survive. Many plants + animals that were taken had more than one use. Little was wasted.</p>			
LINKS	Although there were small differences in the languages + customs of the tribal groups they could all communicate + each group used its territory + resources in a similar manner.			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	<p>Includes trails (max 28 Kms):</p> <p>Walyunga Heritage Trail</p> <p>Kalleep-Gurr Heritage Trail- only with Nyungar guide.</p> <p>Yaberoo Budjarrah Heritage trail 28 km (Lake Joondalup-Neerabup-Yanchep National Pk).</p> <p>Yanjidi Trail, 2 km</p>			
SUBJECTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	On the Swan -A History of the Swan District of WA			15
AUTHOR	Bourke MS			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				No
PUBLISHER	UWA for Swan Shire	CITY	YEAR	1987
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY		ISBN	MAP	Yes
DISCIPLINE	HISTORY	1855 Swan residency, p. 4; 1986 boundaries Shire of Swan		
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>*p. 7 Haunts of the Waugal, Armstrong + Moore *Waugal's Bend, photo circa 1900 showing Bennett Brook *news clipping '40 000 year old relics in claypit' p.9 *Success Hill p.10 (1979)</p>			
LINKS				
TABOOS	Swimming in the river at Success Hill because the Waugal sleeps there. An underground cave is supposed to be at the corner.			
POTENTIAL				

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen Places Lifestyle
 - People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 - Language Demograph Men Movemen Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Report on an Aboriginal mylonite quarry site in Walyunga National Park			16
AUTHOR	Brown S			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	REPORT	PAGES	-	GRAPHICS
IN	-			No
PUBLISHER	-	CITY	Perth	YEAR
LOCATION	Department of Aboriginal Studies			
DEWEY	-	ISBN	-	MAP
DISCIPLINE	ARCHAEOLOGY	Series R 502; SH 5014 Perth		
SITE No.	S0831			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	Situated on the edge of the Darling Fault + centred on a deep valley about 1 km in length, lying WSW-ENE. A creek rising in this valley runs through.			
SITE DESC.	Dickey Jones Gully is situated in a geological zone of precambrian Granite. Outcrops of granite + mylonitic rock from shear zones in Archaean granitoids occur within the valley			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Yams were seen nearby Quarry site is important because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1) very few quarry sites -2) large -3) relatively undisturbed <p>heat firing vegetation</p>			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Some Previously Unrecorded Aboriginal Artifact Sites Near Perth, WA			17
AUTHOR	Butler W H			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	133-136	GRAPHICS
IN	The Western Australian Naturalist Vol 6 No 6			
PUBLISHER		CITY	Perth	YEAR
			1958	
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	570 Wes	ISBN		MAP
			Yes	
DISCIPLINE	ARCHEOLOGY	10 sites; Military survey 1" map 393, Toodyay		
SITE No.		066 745		
SITE NAME	WNP			
SITE LOC.	Approx 2 acres on the north bank of the Swan River 1 mile south of its junction with the Woorooloo Brook			
SITE DESC.	A sandy area, without vegetation, littered with numerous chips, flakes and larger artifacts			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Collections (in WA Museum)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - millstones - mullers - anvils - non utilized cores - utilized cores - trimmed coroid implements - incl an edge - ground axe head - a poss kodja stone - scrapers - scraper knife - adze flakes - re edged adze flakes - symmetrical and asymmetrical uniface parts - raw and prepared ochre <p>Surrounding hills revealed mill stones, percussion, scrapers, utilized cores and adze flakes Most small flakes are of quartzite, also amorphous and crystalline quartz and chalcedony. Most larger artifacts are of dolerite or quartz</p>			
LINKS	<p>a) South Bullsbrook (300 yards east of 23 mile peg on Great Northern Highway) is a sand blow rich in material similar to that which occurs in Walyunga.</p> <p>b) Plunkett Mill - artifacts unlike above but axeheads of Kimberly type, and Melanesian/ Polynesian origin</p> <p>c) Orange Grove</p> <p>d) Brockman River</p> <p>e) Woorooloo Brook</p> <p>f) Moondyne Springs</p>			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	relationships with other sites/tribes			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implemen <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movemen <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Nyungar Culture in Walyunga			18
AUTHOR	CALM			
EDITED				
FORMAT	General	PAGES	4	GRAPHICS
IN	CALM News; June-July			
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR 1992
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	ISBN		MAP	
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>One particular rock for which the area is known is mylonite. The rock flakes when struck and flakes were used to make cutting tools and sharpening tools and when glued along a smooth stick produced sharp serrated knives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was thick with yams near camping ground - Quartz outcrop maybe quarry site - but has no immediate evidence of manufacture of rock tools all rock pieces appear to have been produced by rock breaking and cracking from heat of bushfires. - Further investigation warranted - Artifacts at Western Australian Museum 			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	General			

SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming	<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage	<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements	<input type="checkbox"/> Places	<input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle
	<input type="checkbox"/> People	<input type="checkbox"/> Burial	<input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Ritual	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input type="checkbox"/> Resources
	<input type="checkbox"/> Language	<input type="checkbox"/> Demography	<input type="checkbox"/> Men	<input type="checkbox"/> Movement	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Trade
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global						

TITLE	Field Book No 20			19
AUTHOR	Chauncy PLS			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	74, 81	GRAPHICS
IN	-			No
PUBLISHER	DOLA	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1844
LOCATION	Battye Library Archives (SAWA)			
DEWEY	-	ISBN	-	MAP Yes
DISCIPLINE	Surveying	Sketch and elevation, showing warran grounds at Walyunga		
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	Survey of Swan River from Major Irwin's to Mr Brown's Grants, Field Book 6.			
SITE DESC.	See map additional to Swan Folio			
THEME & CONTENT	Walyunga Pool, nearly level, light soils, dogwood, blackboys (20 January, 1844). Right edge of Swan River at Walyunga Pool warran holes.(yam diggings) p. 63 Sketch map of survey area 24.75 m in 8 days.			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen! Places Lifestyle
 - People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 - Language Demograph Men Movemen! Landscape Art Trade
- AREA: WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Memoirs of Mrs Chauncy			20
AUTHOR	Chauncy PLS			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				No
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	B/Cha	ISBN		MAP No
DISCIPLINE	Biography			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	From the top of Jemparding Hill			
SITE DESC.	Looks down on the deep valleys of the Avon and Toodyay Rivers.			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Parties of natives would frequently call at our encampment. One tall savage used to run 6 miles to our friends the Lukins who had the nearest station to fetch a bottle of milk. He would get over his 12 miles in about 2 hours and was well contented with a pannikan of tea and another of flour to make a damper, by way of payment.</p> <p>In the Darling Range between Bakers Hill and Chidlow he discovered a group of springs and named them Chauncy's Springs. He saw these springs at a native camp called Nyindiup</p>			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	A Nyoongar Wordlist from the South West of WA			21
AUTHOR	Compilation			
EDITED	Bindon P + Chadwick R			
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	-	GRAPHICS
IN				No
PUBLISHER	Anthropology Department West Australian Museum	CITY	Perth	YEAR
				1992
LOCATION	Reid Library R4			
DEWEY	R 4991503	ISBN		MAP
				No
DISCIPLINE	Language			
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	South West of WA			
SITE DESC.	-			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>from Lyon RM 1833 Grey G 1838 Symmonds C 1841- Moore GF 1842 Rev Brady J 1843 Curr EM 1886 The Aust Race Salvador DR Bates DM Markey, Bussell, Builer-Murphy, Coyne, Gray, Hammond, Hassell + Rae</p>			
LINKS	Comparison of vocab + language throughout differing tribal groups			
TABOOS	-			
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input type="checkbox"/> Implemen <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Aboriginals of New Norcia 1845-1914 The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians Vol vii			22
AUTHOR	Compilation			
EDITED	Green N and Tilbrook L			
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				
PUBLISHER	UWA Press	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1989
LOCATION				
DEWEY	B 994	ISBN	0/85564/295/5	MAP Yes
DISCIPLINE	Family	Maps of approximate Aboriginal population density based on Salvado's figures		
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	New Norcia - Coorow; Swan River, York			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>- Contrasts and compares population densities between New Norcia groups, Darling Scarp and Swan groups. "First North Tribe" of Upper Swan area has a much higher number of wives per husband than in later New Norcia groups and even more than at Curo, Bibino and Gingin. - Also First North Tribe has a higher ratio of children to fathers. Family links and places of origin</p>			
LINKS	With areas eg. Northam, Toodyay, Bindoon, Dandaragan, Bibino, Coorow			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	Populations and demography of first north tribe transition from tribal to current names (see intro.)			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implement: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Tribal Camping Grounds Are to Be Preserved			23
AUTHOR	Countryman- news, 27/1/66			
EDITED				
FORMAT	NEWS	PAGES	57	GRAPHICS
IN	COUNTRYMAN			
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR 1966
LOCATION				
DEWEY		ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dietary habits eg. seed (presence of grinding stones)- animal bones - Premier Brand - Wadjug Tribe 			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implement Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	The Determinants of Fertility Amongst Australian Aboriginals			24
AUTHOR	Cowlshaw Gilian			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	37 - 55	GRAPHICS
IN	Mankind 13			No
PUBLISHER	Anthrop Soc NSW	CITY	YEAR	1981
LOCATION	Reid Library			
DEWEY	p 301-05	ISBN	MAP	No
DISCIPLINE	ANTHROPOLOGY			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				

SITE LOC. **Australia**

SITE DESC.

THEME & CONTENT

Aboriginal men and women had different diets, different energy expenditure and different control over various aspects of their lives.

- Involuntary and voluntary controls on reproduction
- Women produced more food and consumed less
- Basic features of reproductive lives of Aboriginal women

LINKS

TABOOS **Some food taboos**

POTENTIAL **Good background information**

SUBJECTS

<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming	<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Implements	<input type="checkbox"/> Places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle
<input type="checkbox"/> People	<input type="checkbox"/> Burial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Ritual	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input type="checkbox"/> Resources
<input type="checkbox"/> Language	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demography	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Men	<input type="checkbox"/> Movement	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Trade

AREA

<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA	<input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP	<input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other	<input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia other	<input type="checkbox"/> Global
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TITLE	Brigadoon - The Book			25
AUTHOR	DMB +B/APR Corp Public Relations			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				Yes
PUBLISHER		CITY	Perth	YEAR
LOCATION	c/- Brigadoon land sales?			Kangaroo woman + the white gum tree
DEWEY		ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Brigadoon, WNP + Swan Coastal Plain, Wajimup, Wooroloo Brook, Mambrup Hill			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Waugal dreaming Gidgia Garup "place where spear entered the ground + water flowed" (down stream from WNP) Winaitj place..xmas trees kulungah booyat.. women's fertility site down stream from WNP and north side of river. Any Aboriginal who sits in shadow of Xmas tree will lose their shade (spirit) and will walk away a person without a spirit (a zombie) Yorga Jinna Booyat.. the footprint of the kangaroo-woman set in rock, with white gum tree alongside (down stream and south of river).Relationship with landscapes and natural resources and hence responsibility to them.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Borongorups, WNP, Wadjemup (Rottnest) via the waugal; Both sides of the river with kangaroo woman spirit. Link with animals.. each family took borunga (clan) from a different animal eg white cockatoo, crow, emu, kangaroo</p>			
TABOOS	<p>To sit in shadow of Xmas tree. For men to visit women's site.</p>			
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input type="checkbox"/> Implement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Moondyne Joe: The man and the myth			26
AUTHOR	Elliot Ian			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN	-			No
PUBLISHER	UWA Press	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1978
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	-	ISBN	-	MAP Yes
DISCIPLINE	History	p.1 Joe's country 1860		
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	Includes Avon valley + surrounds			
SITE DESC.	countryside is described			
THEME & CONTENT	Bailup-station + hotel Place names, see map Learned bush survival techniques quite likely from Aboriginal people (pers comm, author) includes bush survival			
LINKS	-			
TABOOS	-			
POTENTIAL	map + place names			

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming
 Marriage
 Health
 Custom/Law
 Implements
 Places
 Lifestyle
 People
 Burial
 Women
 Ritual
 Food
 Geology
 Resources
 Language
 Demography
 Men
 Movement
 Landscape
 Art
 Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA
 Nearby WNP
 S.W. other
 W.A. other
 Australia other
 Global

TITLE	Old Toodyay and Newcastle			27
AUTHOR	Erikson Rica			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	1 - 7	GRAPHICS
IN	-			No
PUBLISHER	Toodyay Shire Council	CITY		YEAR 1971
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	994.12 Too	ISBN	-	MAP No
DISCIPLINE	Research			
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	see photo copy 1-7			
SITE DESC.	-			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>p.4 In 1840 there were 102 Aborigines listed in Toodyay district. The population of the Swan River district from Darling Range to the sea and from Upper Swan to Woodman's Point. was 3 tribes of less than 120 natives. Dying- no natural death but blame laid on someone who in turn would be killed, p4. Burial grounds at the junction of the Avon River and Toodyay Brook, p.7.</p> <p>Places-Boolgart, Burlong Pool, Bejooding, Byeen Wattering.</p> <p>Language- bibula= wild turkey; weadgy=emu; boka= roo cloak.</p>			
LINKS	See Millett and Goldsworthy in Curr for similar district.			
TABOOS	<p>Never ate the flesh of the big eagle or they'd lose their skill at spearing roos.</p> <p>Nuts of sandalwood and quandong were not eaten by Avon Valley tribe, although the oil was used for anointing bodies for ceremonies. Other tribes ate them.</p>			
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implemen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movemen <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE

Index to the Colonial Secretary's Office Letters Received

28

AUTHOR

for Dictionary of WA Aboriginal Volunteers' Committee

EDITED

FORMAT

Index

PAGES

GRAPHICS

IN

for AIAS, DAA, WACAE

No

PUBLISHER

CITY

Perth

YEAR

LOCATION

DEWEY

Q994.1004 ind

ISBN

-

MAP

No

DISCIPLINE

SITE No.

SITE NAME

SITE LOC.

SITE DESC.

Includes Newcastle (Toodyay), York, Fremantle, Albany, Geraldton, Carnarvon, Roebourne etc

THEME & CONTENT

Names of many Aboriginal people arrested, the date of committed offence, and sentence location and duration.

LINKS

TABOOS

POTENTIAL

SUBJECTS

- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Law Implements Places Lifestyle
- People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
- Language Demography Men Movement Landscape Art Trade

AREA

- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. other Australia other Global

TITLE	Provisional List of Aboriginal Place Names and Their Meanings			29
AUTHOR	Glauert L			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	83-86	GRAPHICS
IN	WA Historical Society Journal Vol 4 part 2			
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR 1950
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	Wes 994.1	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Bindon- a place where yarns grow. Suffixes. "up" occurs on plain west of Darling Range, from Moore River in North to South coast + thence eastwards to vicinity of Israelite Bay. The inner boundary passes through the ranges by valley of the Collie River to vicinity of Lake Grace (Burgup) + so on to the coast. To the north of this line "up" is replaced by "in" "ine" or "ing" for many miles when further changes occur.</p>			
LINKS	Check Ballup			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	mapping Ab place names			

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implement Places Lifestyle
 - People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 - Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
-
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia othe: Global

TITLE	Transported Aboriginal Artefact Material, Perth Basin, WA			30
AUTHOR	Glover J E and Cockbain A E			
EDITED				
FORMAT		PAGES	545-546	GRAPHICS
IN	Nature			No
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR
LOCATION				1971
DEWEY	505 TECH	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE	ARCHAEOLOGY		Yes	
SITE No.		p. 19: SW WA..artefact sites cont bryozoan chert		
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Perth Basin			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>- Rock flakes in Perth Basin consist of Bryozoan chert, non fossiliferous chert, quartzite, dolerite, granite, k-feldspar etc. usually 1-5 cm diameter. Some material almost certainly has been carried for many hundreds of miles.</p> <p>a) Bryozoa is of Eocene age and bryozoan chert is present at nearly all blown out sites in Perth Basin; also some sponge remains.</p> <p>b) All fragments of dolerite, granite, quartzite and now fossiliferous chert is from Precambrian terrains, nearest source - 40 miles from site.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Bryozoan chert has apparently come much further.</p> <p>- Silicified rocks from four Eocene units - = Plantaganet group Norseman limestone Toolinna limestone Wilson Bluff limestone</p>			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	Studies of distribution of this distinctive rock may throw light on former Aboriginal trading patterns and tribal interrelationships.			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	The Petrology and Archaeological Significance of Mylonite Rocks in the Precambrian Shield near Perth WA			31
AUTHOR	Glover JE			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	33-38	GRAPHICS
IN	Journal of the Royal Society of WA Vol 59 Part 2			No
PUBLISHER	-	CITY	-	YEAR 1976
LOCATION	Department of Aboriginal Studies			
DEWEY	-	ISBN	-	MAP Yes
DISCIPLINE	GEOLOGY	Map of Central Perth Basin showing location of artefact sites (with % mylonite flakes)		
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	Includes Walyunga			
SITE DESC.	-			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Mylonitic rock from shear zones in Archaean granitoids on the western margin of the Yilgarn Block near Perth WA has been used extensively for flaked tools by Aboriginal people. The rock is epidote rich and flinty, with quartz veinlets + commonly has a subconchoidal fracture. Flakes are found in the Perth Basin. The tendency for the mylonitic flakes in areas of the Perth Basin north of the Swan River to increase in frequency toward Gingin. Walyunga shows that the sources could have been in mylonitic rocks of the western area, or in counterparts along the strike of the Darling Fault Zone towards Mogumber. There may have been other sources of mylonitic rock for sites south of the Swan River.</p>			
LINKS	Flakes are found in Perth Basin between Eneabba + Mandurah. They are common at eastern sites near the mylonitic zones but are sparse or absent near the west coast.			
TABOOS	-			
POTENTIAL	-			

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implement Places Lifestyle
 - People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 - Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	York District Whajook Tribe			32	
AUTHOR	Goldsworthy R				
EDITED	Curr EM				
FORMAT	REPORT	PAGES	336-340	GRAPHICS	
IN	in The Australian Race Vol 1			No	
PUBLISHER	J Ferres, Govt Printer	CITY	Melbourne	YEAR	1886
LOCATION	Reid Library Fine Arts,Architecture & Special Collection				
DEWEY	305.89915	ISBN		MAP	No
DISCIPLINE	Observation				
SITE No.					
SITE NAME					
SITE LOC.	West of York, Cross check tribal boundaries with Berndt, in Turner.				
SITE DESC.	Whajook tribe				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Tribe numbers small eg 40-80;oldest people were 75-80 years old, kangaroo skin cloaks were worn; shells were ornaments from the coastal tribes. Skin was annointed with grease + ochre, necklaces of nut, tips of opossum tails in hair, arm band of emu feathers, part of skin of wild dog's tail worn as band above forehead. Roo skin bags; shells hold 2 quarts of water. No nets or baskets. Tomahawks of 2 stones (1 was ground to an edge) and knives were quartz chipped. Gum was heated + charcoal added. Use of flints, bones + front tooth of possum. Population numbers were reduced with contact with Europeans with disease, tribe had consumption, spitting of blood, death. Also 'wackle' attacked genitals and brought suffering from bite from the mythical snake + it extended to the skin generally. Also enlargement of the liver.</p> <p>Detail on nose septum piercing, scarring, grief, marriage, betrothals, widows, evil spirits/ghosts burial, ancestors, cardinal points. Vocabulary. Importance of ceremony</p>				
LINKS	With other tribes				
TABOOS	Names of dead never mentioned. Bullua (conjurers) will never eat male wallabies.				
POTENTIAL	Much detail on some customs + practices				
SUBJECTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demography <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade				
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global				

TITLE	Nyungar- The People. Aboriginal customs in the South West of Australia		33
AUTHOR	Green N		
EDITED	Green N		
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	GRAPHICS
IN	-		
PUBLISHER	Creative Research	CITY Perth	YEAR 1979
LOCATION	Battye Library, Reid Library, WA Museum		
DEWEY	-	ISBN	MAP Yes
DISCIPLINE	p. 45 Tindale, Tribal boundaries. p.174 Lyon R Place names + territories. p.192 Armstrong F 1837 Name + population numbers.		
SITE No.	-		
SITE NAME			
SITE LOC.	South West WA		
SITE DESC.	-		
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Vocab Moore GF Manners, language Lyon RM (Swan + Canning R tribes) P 146 Yagan's death on Upper Swan, + GF Moore wrote"... an element of Greek tragedy in the life + death of Yagan*Lifestyles + customs Contact</p>		
LINKS	p154 Compares Swan R + King George Sound dialects, striking similarities + also striking differences.		
TABOOS			
POTENTIAL			

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implement Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Broken Spears: Aboriginal + Europeans in the South West of Australia			34
AUTHOR	Green N			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				
PUBLISHER	Focus Education Services	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1984
LOCATION	WA Museum, Battye Library, Reid Library			
DEWEY	994.12 Gre	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	South West WA			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	Includes European contact, Upper Swan battles, Goodyak (Upper Swan group) , Upper Swan deaths, Weeip East, Calyute South; features Midgegooroo, Yagan, Mooro, Munday (chief of Beeloo), Domjum (Yagan's brother).Aboriginal lore on killing + punishment i.e. death			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	Wide range of references from early settlement in bibliography			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Expeditions in Western Australia 1837-39 Volume 1			35
AUTHOR	Grey G			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	-	GRAPHICS
IN	-			No
PUBLISHER	hesperian Press	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1984
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	919.41 Gre	ISBN	-	MAP No
DISCIPLINE	Observation	-		
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	North of Perth..lakes, river, plain, hills.			
SITE DESC.	see photo copy			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>places Goon mar ra up River p.300 people, Noo goong oo, Yenmar, Kur ral, Ngan mar Now oor gup p. 309. Jee bar, Mooloore (lake) at Doondalup, Du du murry Yunde lup, War rup, Dooroola Mya (Dog's house in cave) ,Jenna Yalgarin (to the north),Dwer, Bee ule ngurrin yup (lake), Ugat Mau bee bee p. 296 " the strange natives doing their utmost to render themselves useful. They had never before seen white people, and the quickness with which they understood our wants, and hastened to gratify them, was very satisfactory" (p. 301). The belief that white people are the souls of the departed blacks, is by no means an uncommon superstition amongst them; they themselves never having an idea of acquiring their own land, cannot imagine others doing it;- and thus when they see white people suddenly appear in their country, and settling themselves down in particular spots, they imagine that they must have formed an attachment to this land in some other state of existence; and hence conclude the settlers at one period black men, and their own relations (see more p 310-2).</p>			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				

SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming	<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage	<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav	<input type="checkbox"/> Implement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places	<input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People	<input type="checkbox"/> Burial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Ritual	<input type="checkbox"/> Food	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input type="checkbox"/> Resources
	<input type="checkbox"/> Language	<input type="checkbox"/> Demograph	<input type="checkbox"/> Men	<input type="checkbox"/> Movement	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Trade
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP	<input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other	<input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia other	<input type="checkbox"/> Global	

TITLE	Expeditions in Western Australia 1837-39 Volume 2			36
AUTHOR	Grey G			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				No
PUBLISHER	Hesperian Press	CITY	Perth	YEAR
			1984	
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	919.41 Gre	ISBN	-	MAP
			No	
DISCIPLINE	Observation			
SITE No.	see photo copies			
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	see photo copies			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Kaiber the native. Songs and poetry p 300-306 Description and use of weapons, hunting technique p262-276. food p263 (language)</p> <p>P300 .."the natives of WA are very fond of singing and dancing..is he angry, he sings-, is he glad, he sings,- is he hungry, he sings, ..and it is the peculiar character of the songs which renders them under all circumstances so solacing to them. The songs are short generally containing only one or two ideas, and are constantly repeated over and over again, in a manner doubtless grating to the untutored ear of a European, but to one skilled in Aust music, lulling and harmonious to the extreme, and producing much the same effect as the singing of a nurse does to a child.Aboriginal people are seen as being most resourceful and knowledgable, with a strong spiritual and cultural foundation.</p> <p>Is a native afraid, he sings himself full of courage; in fact, under all circumstances, he finds aid and comfort from a song. Their songs are therefore naturally varied in their form; but they are all concise, and convey in the simplest manner the most moving ideas. Reaction to God save the Queen.. a native, Warrup burst into tears upon hearing it (p 305). Clapping and clapping sticks.</p>			
LINKS	Compares European poets, poems and music.			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	York District- Ballardong Tribe/Balladocking			37
AUTHOR	Hackett DE, Police Constable			
EDITED	Curr EM			
FORMAT	REPORT	PAGES	336-340	GRAPHICS
IN	in The Australian Race Vol 1			
PUBLISHER	J Ferres, Government Printer	CITY	Melbourne	YEAR 1886
LOCATION	Reid Library Fine Arts, Architecture & Special Collection			
DEWEY	305.89915	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	York district north eastern wheatbelt and east to goldfields			
SITE DESC.	Balladong/ Ballardocking Tribe			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Small tribe with people reaching 80 years of age. By 1865 half the number had died from measles; consumption was prevalent. Clothing was roo skins sewn together with sinews of roo tail. Implements and weapons were similar to Whajook with the addition of Noolbun to weave girdles of fur. Also they carried water in bark arrangements. The people said that some remote tribes are cannibals and mark the children at birth who are eventually to be eaten. Most tribes practise cannibalism and deny it, but blame others. Detail on marriage, betrothal and ages; of infidelity and punishment; ornamentation (with heated stones). Fish are caught in nets placed in dams built across shallow streams. Men were 5'5, women 4'6-5'0. No message sticks were noticed.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Bulla means 'two' across maybe half of Australia but 'many' in Whajook Youngar means both 'male kangaroo' and 'Blackfellow' in Ballardong</p>			
TABOOS	Names of 3 men: Journey, Worrup, Woonal.			
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implement <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE For Their Own Good. Aborigines and government in the south west of Western Australia 1900-1940

38

AUTHOR Haebich Anna

EDITED

FORMAT BOOK

PAGES

GRAPHICS

IN

Yes

PUBLISHER The South West Region Public Fund

CITY

YEAR 1988

a) Photographs of people and eg Moore R settlement
b) Table 2 p265 Population 1919-36

LOCATION Battye Library

DEWEY 305.89915 Hae

ISBN

MAP Yes

DISCIPLINE

Berndt after Tindale: Tribal areas p.xvi

SITE No.

SITE NAME

SITE LOC.

SITE DESC.

THEME & CONTENT
History of legislation relating to Aboriginal people in South West of WA.
p.5 Picture of Aborigines gathered at Guildford on the outskirts of Perth 1901 (~120 people).
p.6 200 Aborigines living in missions in south ~1900 esp New Norcia (>1869).
p. 68 <1905 preparing for corroboree at Welshpool.
p. 69 Corroboree dancers. Their names are Monnop, Woolber, Pompey, Wyel, Joobytch, Genburdong, Sandy, Dool, Kwont.3000 Aborigines in south at end of 1930's.
Population Table 1919-1936 p. 265.
Anecdotes from Aboriginal people.
Moore River and Carrolup settlements

LINKS
Contact to contemporary.

TABOOS
Mentioning the names of those who have died?

POTENTIAL
Names and photographs from the 1900's.

SUBJECTS
 Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Law Implements Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 Language Demography Men Movement Landscape Art Trade

AREA
 WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. other Australia other Global

TITLE	Aboriginal Usage Along the Swan River			39	
AUTHOR	Hallam S				
EDITED	John J				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS	
IN	The Swan River Estuary Ecology and Management				
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR	1987
LOCATION	Curtin University				
DEWEY	Q 574.526365 SWA	ISBN		MAP	
DISCIPLINE					
SITE No.					
SITE NAME					
SITE LOC.					
SITE DESC.	Reed rhizomes (Typha) in lakes, swamps + cut off meanders on floodplain				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Accounts by explorers + settlers show that in the 1600's, 1700's + 1800's Aboriginal groups frequented both the wider reaches of Swan estuary (below Perth), and the upper reaches where it flows between alluvial terraces on the coastal plain using both estuarine and territorial resources above Perth.</p> <p><i>Dioscorca hastifolia</i> (P30) ..*of this they are very fond, but it is very deep in the ground + is obtained with great labour.*</p> <p>Archaeological distribution record makes it clear that the intensity of usage of riverine alluvial terraces (+sandplain + its swamps) was many orders of magnitude higher than that of seaward dunes + limestone belt, even when these impinge on the estuary. The close combination of reeds + yams as at Upper Swan made possible concentrations of people in quite large groups for large stretches of the year.</p>				
LINKS	Riverine alluvial terraces (+sandplain + its swamps) was many orders of magnitude higher than that of seaward dunes + limestone belt, even when these impinge on the estuary.				
TABOOS					
POTENTIAL					

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen: Places Lifestyle
 - People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 - Language Demograph Men Movemen: Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	An Archaeological Survey of the Perth Area Western Australia: A progress report on art and artefacts, dates and demography			40
AUTHOR	Hallam SJ			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	11-19	GRAPHICS
IN	AIAS Newsletter Vol 3 No 5 November			No
PUBLISHER	Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies	CITY	Canberra	YEAR
LOCATION	WA Museum (PB)			
DEWEY	ISBN	MAP	No	
DISCIPLINE	ARCHAEOLOGY			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Just behind the immediately coastal sand dunes, inlets and lakes, 'native pads' linked native wells and river crossings from the Vasse and Preston, north by the Leschenault estuary to Mandurah + Fremantle. At the Swan + Murray east-west movement + occupation linked the coast to a second north-south zone of large and much frequented camp sites (eg Gingin, Bullsbrook, Orange Grove, Kelmscott, Cardup, Mundijong, Pinjarra, and on south towards Bunbury) along the zone at the foot of the Darling Scarp. Their were outliers into the range (eg Walyunga) and westward into the sandhills and swamps of the sandplain intervening between the scarp- foot zone and the coastal zone on the aeolian limestone. P 12 Capt Molloy explained to Gov Hutt why he had abandoned Augusta for the Vasse.. "being the most frequented part with the greatest number of settlers, the greatest quantity of livestock and the most numerous native population" (Hasluck 1955: 184).</p> <p>Ethnographic evidence suggests and archaeological distributions confirm, a general pattern of movement, opening up, and occupation, in two main zones: the one along the coastal plain; the other on the inland margin of the intervening, comparatively empty jarrah forest.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Karakin Lakes (near Moore River, Swan Coastal Plain) Koonalda flint, Frieze Cave, Orchestra Shell Cave. Figures on Swan Coastal Plain suggest a gradual rise of population, accelerating over the last millenium or so. Also that the main expansion was into swamps and dunes of sandplain. Higher ratio of early to late sites in the Avon area eastward from York + Northam suggests that rise of population reached a ceiling here before the intensifying usage of west coastal estuarine, swamp and piedmont resources approached its limit. Aboriginal 'pasture improvement' by firing might be expected like European clearance in the wheatbelt to have increased soil salinity in some areas and so had deleterious effects on the carrying capacity of the area for fauna (or some elements of fauna) and Aboriginals alike.</p>			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	CONTENT			41
AUTHOR	POTENTIAL			
EDITED	<input type="checkbox"/> Page <input type="checkbox"/> Detail <input type="checkbox"/> View <input type="checkbox"/> Film			
FORMAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources	GRAPHICS
IN	<input type="checkbox"/> Language <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade			Yes
PUBLISHER	University of WA Press	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1981
LOCATION	Curtin University			
DEWEY	994.1 Res	ISBN	MAP	Yes
DISCIPLINE	P 36 Places referred to in text + extent of land surface + sea level when west + south coast plains were more extensive.			
SITE No.	Including SE Asia.			
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.				
THEME & The First Western Australians	<p>WNP site is enormous in extent, quantity + density of artefact material, suggesting constant frequenting by large agglomerations of people. A minimum of usage for the excavated part of the site between 6000 + 3200 years ago may relate to an arid phase. The area linked most closely in a nexus focussed on the Swan is roughly ovoid, centred around the area where the Helena enters, stretching toward the sea on the west, 32 kms into the hills to the east, north towards Lennard's Brook, south to Mundijong (<2000 sq miles). 440 or 23 persons to 100 square miles (using Armstrong's figures). Salvado's count of 555 Aboriginals for 2800 square miles just to north gives 20 people to 100 sq m.</p> <p>60:40 male to female. Perth ratio of 1.2 or 1.1 children per wife. By the time Europeans had arrived a break had been put on steep population rise of previous few centuries. Population differences through time (to 150,000 years ago) and place in the South West according to conditions. Hence they adjusted their lifestyles accordingly (including social and reproductive behaviour). p66-68. Changes in tool technology and the times and implications e.g. economies of raw materials, related to increasing population pressures, decrease in territorial range of each group's activities and sources of stone outside terrain p. 55.</p>			
LINKS	Some WA backed blade sites may have ritual or artistic associations (e.g. Skew Valley) or are large sites at which big groups must have met for purposes which probably included ceremonies e.g. Millstream, Walyunga, Soldiers Road, Mundijong).			
TABOOS				
Hallam SJ				

Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Law Implement Places Lifestyle

Stannage T PAPER PAGES | 35-71
A New History of Western Australia

AREA

WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE				42
AUTHOR	Hallam SJ			
EDITED	from Anderson J, p 27			
FORMAT	personal communication	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR
LOCATION				
DEWEY	ISBN		MAP	
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				

SITE LOC. Between plateau + plain

SITE DESC.

THEME & CONTENT

Social Groups
Hallam's research supports a more fluid situation than rigid boundaries for South West social units. Her investigation of early documents of Swan River colony have revealed regular movement by family groups + individuals between lower Canning area on the plain and areas along the Darkin River, Dale River + its tributaries, and as far afield as upper reaches of Avon River.
Cautions too much emphasis on impermanence in Aboriginal occupation of Swan Coastal Plain + hinterland. Movement must be seen within bounds of certain constraints.

LINKS

Ethnographic evidence suggests, + archaeological distribution confirm a general pattern of movement, opening up, + occupation in 2 main zones: the one along the coastal plain, the other on the inland margin of intervening, comparatively empty jarrah forest.

TABOOS

POTENTIAL

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Law Implements Places Lifestyle
 - People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 - Language Demography Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. other Australia other Global

TITLE	Fire and Hearth; a study of Aboriginal usage + European usurpation in south- western Australia.			43
AUTHOR	Hallam SJ			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	62, 80, 99	GRAPHICS
IN	-			No
PUBLISHER	AIAS	CITY	Canberra	YEAR
			1979	
LOCATION	Battye Library, Reid Library, WA Museum			
DEWEY	ISBN	MAP	Yes	
DISCIPLINE	p.51 geomorphic elements of the Swan Coastal Plain			
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	Detail on WA sites and Australian patterns			
SITE DESC.	Caves, paintings, movement thru land, impressions of fire on land burnt by Aboriginals and noted by settlers			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>p. 62 Henty's description (1830) of vegetation as he journeyed east "In the Avon valley they saw gum trees with patterns cut in their bark, shy Aboriginals and a fire to the south... Returning westward they saw no more traces of Aboriginals until they reached the edge of the hills + viewed flat coast country between range + the sea... the Swan below them + further down the valley on the banks of the river several fires which we know to be those of natives, probably Walyunga. Erskine 9/1830 east over Darling Range (p.61) came upon 8 Aboriginal huts + thru thickly wooded country where Aboriginal people were fishing, + further along the valley Aboriginals were numerous. Swans + wildfowl were abundant. On their return 40 miles of mainly fine open forest with some patches of thick brushwood were passed again before they met Aboriginals at western 'base of mountains'.</p> <p>Chauncy (p.92) WA's use small splinters of quartz for making the long deep cuts which may be seen on every native, both men + women - across the breast + arms (1878:250), + gave 3 additional uses for quartz splinters when hafted: as cutters for trimming roo skins, as teeth in a saw knife, + as barbs in a spear. Crystal quartz was ritually essentially in ceremonies which involved opening a vein. The physically essential attributes of such a ceremonial surgical instrument would be a sharp point, + a blunt back on which pressure could be exerted. Swan R Aboriginals were botanists + ecologists, thoroughly conversant with ecological zones, serial succession and climax vegetation. Chauncy (1853) observed "They have names for all conspicuous stars, for every natural feature of the ground, every hill, swamp + bend of a river" (1878,266). Upper Swan dialect p.38 'NARRIK' = unburned ground but ready for burning, land of which the vegetation is abundant + dry, fit to be set on fire which is done by the natives sometimes on purpose - sometimes accidentally, in order to drive out the animals..kangaroos, bandicoots, wallabys, snakes which they kill.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Describes artefacts found at Walyunga and Gingin, Chittering L Mungo (p.99)</p> <p>Argues origin of materials (p.100)</p> <p>L Neerabup (p.39), Frieze Cave, Dales Cave, Orchestra Shell Cave and Koonalda Cave.</p> <p>Linkage of stars + crystals, (men's business, p. 92), Link between sky, heavenly bodies, fire and power against evil spirits thru Tasmania, Northern Territory and South West W.A.</p> <p>The pattern of parallel zones, settlement on coastal plain + into the foothills. 1840 a belt of intermittent settlement from Avon Valley to King George Sound (Hasluck, 1942).</p>			
TABOOS	Crystals were used on sacred occasions involving men only, + were not to be looked at by women. Some of the old men would carry such objects (ochre, gum, crystalline quartz, hair) in a dilly bag hanging in the left arm pit (Roth 1902: 62).			
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implement <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Yams, Alluvium and Villages on the West Coastal Plain			44
AUTHOR	Hallam SJ			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	116-132	GRAPHICS
IN	Archaeology at ANZAAS			Yes
PUBLISHER		CITY	Perth	YEAR
			1984	
LOCATION	WA Museum			
DEWEY	ISSN	MAP	Yes	
DISCIPLINE	ARCHEOLOGY	a) p.117 Yam usage & possible usage b) p.119 Yams, reeds, huts, site complex		
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.	Grey (1841)- centre of Waylo- north people. River alluvium + sand at wide valley junction in Avon gorge. Very dense artefact concentration. Used in early, middle, late + final phases. Route centre. Paths- saddle to Bullsbrook, Woorooloo Bk to east. Reeds, zamia, game, fish, fowl, bardi, quartz + mylonite. Occupied from >8000 to <150 bp			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>p.128 Grey (1894 1:331) Kaiber- an intelligent native of the Swan Warrine grounds (where yams were dug)- Moorgup Hill (north of Lennard's Brook) & 3 kms south. Warrine/warrang = Dioscorea hastifolia. Find Chauncy's map including warran holes near Millendon and Upper Swan. Holes 5-6 ft deep and 18-20" diameter, women + children dig. cf Ballarat description and danger to horses as they fall in holes, and explorer fell up to his shoulder. Laboriousness of digging, importance as food, difficulty in digging in dry soils. Moore " the fires of Dyandala and Millendon would soon be removed to Coonarup; that we should have plenty of wheat and we should have plenty of bread" (invited to eat baio). The enormous site complex of Walyunga lies adjacent to a spring and permanent water pool in the gouge of the Swan/Avon River at the junction of routes leading south along the Avon gorge to Upper Swan, north to the wide swampy valley of the Brockman River, west across a saddle of the Darling Scarp to the coastal plain, and east along the wide grassy valley of the Woorooloo Brook, an open corridor thru' the jarrah forest. Walyunga had served a focus for large groups from a wide area over millenia; depending on a wide range of resources including a permanent pool in the river, reed rhizomes in a cut-off river channel and around a spring in an adjoining stream; zamia growing exuberantly among adjacent broken rock, yam vines growing between granitic scree + climbing the zamia.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Along the Hutt River, Grey (1841 II: 19-20) noted that "these superior huts, well marked roads, deeply sunk wells + extensive warran grounds all spoke of a large and comparatively resident population". Both in Australia and in the Pacific the southern limit of yam use is about 32" South (p.129).</p>			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Winjan's People, Story of the South Western Australian Aboriginals			45
AUTHOR	Hammond JE			
EDITED	Hasluck Paul			
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				
PUBLISHER	Imperial Printing Co	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1933
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	994.1004	ISBN		MAP Yes
DISCIPLINE		MAP - with Bailup MAP - South West boundaries of names ending in "up"		
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	South West, not specifically Walyunga, especially Pinjarra			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	Detail on lifestyles			
LINKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bailup, Burragup and Wagin are meeting places of various tribes - Articles were exchanged eg. from Gascoyne; gum, stone, feathers 			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tool making etc, medicine - Day to day living, excellent detail - also, sketch of wicker fish trap (p47) and weapons (p39,40) 			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implement <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Memorandum made during a journey across the Darling Range at the Swan River settlement.			46
AUTHOR	Henty J			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	-	GRAPHICS
IN	-			No
PUBLISHER	-	CITY	Perth	YEAR
				1830
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	PR 7761	ISBN	-	MAP
				No
DISCIPLINE	Diary			
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.	The Swan winding its course beneath us 20-30 ft wide over a bottom of granite.			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Further down the valley on the banks of the river several fires sent up their small wreaths of smoke which, from the peculiarity of their position, we know to be those of natives.</p> <p>P. 4 a fine specimen of the Guana tribe.</p> <p>Dyott Hills of Ensign Dale, down stream from Bryan's Mt.-</p>			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Aboriginal Society in South Western Australia			47	
AUTHOR	Howard Michael C				
EDITED	Berndt RM & Berndt C H				
FORMAT		PAGES	90-99	GRAPHICS	
IN	Aboriginals of the West- Their past and their present				No
PUBLISHER	University of WA Press	CITY	Perth	YEAR	1979
LOCATION	WA Museum				
DEWEY	572.9941 Abs	ISBN		MAP	No
DISCIPLINE					
SITE No.					
SITE NAME					
SITE LOC.	South West of W.A.				
SITE DESC.					
THEME & CONTENT	<p>P. 91 Bailup- often multi purpose gatherings at which rituals would be performed, matters pertaining to the law discussed, goods exchanged etc. Trade was conducted throughout South West in relation to ecological peculiarities of regions occupied. Thus Austin notes (Roth 1902) Aboriginals of Murray River area traded spearwood for red ochre, quartz + stones found in Darling Range for woomera, throwing sticks + corkwood (Xmas tree) shields from Avon district.</p> <p>P. 92 Hackett (1886-7) "half Aboriginals around York died during a measles epidemic in 1865." By 1901 Aboriginal population in South West had been reduced to about 1400, of whom only some 85 were full bloods, the remainder being half castes. During 1840's pastoralists in the Victoria Plains frequently availed themselves of local Aboriginal women (Erikson 1976). As the country became more established and as more non Aboriginal women became available during the later 19th century, such practices became less frequent + more covert- many whites seeking to hide previous and now embarrassing relations with Aboriginal women.</p> <p>Most Aboriginal people (p.94) reacted by creating + maintaining inter person barriers between themselves + the whites in an effort to retain at least some autonomy, instead of overtly resisting the conditions imposed on them.</p>				
LINKS	<p>Past with contact with present.</p> <p>1905 Aboriginal Act</p> <p>1928 Willim Harris delegation to premier: 1st Ab volunteer orgn in SW.</p> <p>1956 Right to vote in WA.</p> <p>1969 Granting of citizenship rights.</p>				
TABOOS					
POTENTIAL					
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input type="checkbox"/> Implemen <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movemen <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade				
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global				

TITLE	Aboriginal Nomenclature			48
AUTHOR	Informants, early settlers through to contemporary			
EDITED				
FORMAT	Separate reports + articles	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN	West Australian et al. 10 Feb			
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR 1912
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	PR 342 Bat	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Mainly South West			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	First North Tribe.. Djee-ral kal la Yellagonga's tribe.. Cor dal kalla etc.			
LINKS	Avon River.. "Goculgar" (Beverley sub district)			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	A glimpse on lifestyle thru vocab/language			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Pliocene-Pleistocene Coastal Events + History Along the Western Margin of Australia			49
AUTHOR	Kendrick GW, Wyrwoll KH, Szabo BJ			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	419-439	GRAPHICS
IN	Quaternary Science Review Vol 10			
PUBLISHER	Pergamon Press	CITY	London	YEAR
LOCATION	WA Museum			
DEWEY		ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE	GEOLOGY			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT				
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implement Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Perth, Western Australia			50
AUTHOR	Knight WE, Armstrong CF + Gilchrist J			
EDITED	Curr EM			
FORMAT	REPORT	PAGES	328-335	GRAPHICS
IN	The Australian Race			No
PUBLISHER	J Ferres, Govt Printer	CITY	Melbourne	YEAR
			1886	
LOCATION	Reid Library Fine Arts, Architecture & Special Collection			
DEWEY	309.194	ISBN		MAP
			No	
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Perth			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	language clothing implements marriage- girls promised at birth, married at 12 years old burials			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	To compare adjoining tribes' lifestyles, customs language etc documented in this book			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	The Bushman, or Life in a New Country			51										
AUTHOR	Landor EW													
EDITED														
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	208-16	GRAPHICS										
IN				No										
PUBLISHER	Richard Bentley; Johnson reprint	CITY	London	YEAR										
			1847											
LOCATION	Battye Library													
DEWEY	994.1	ISBN		MAP										
			No											
DISCIPLINE	Experience of a young settler													
SITE No.														
SITE NAME														
SITE LOC.	General, South West W.A.													
SITE DESC.														
THEME & CONTENT	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Waugal</td> <td>Women do all work</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polygamy, Wars</td> <td>Chingi (evil spirit)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tribes</td> <td>doctor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whites are the ancestors</td> <td>Hunting excursion in Valley</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burial Ceremony</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Waugal	Women do all work	Polygamy, Wars	Chingi (evil spirit)	Tribes	doctor	Whites are the ancestors	Hunting excursion in Valley	Burial Ceremony	
Waugal	Women do all work													
Polygamy, Wars	Chingi (evil spirit)													
Tribes	doctor													
Whites are the ancestors	Hunting excursion in Valley													
Burial Ceremony														
LINKS														
TABOOS														
POTENTIAL	Lifestyle detail, but not specific to WNP, only South West													

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 Language Demograph Men Movemen Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	A Glance at the Manners + Language of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of WA; with a short vocabulary		52
AUTHOR	Lyon RM		
EDITED			
FORMAT	in Anderson J	PAGES	GRAPHICS
IN	Perth Gazette + WA Journal 30th Mar; 6th,13th & 20th Apr.		
PUBLISHER		CITY	YEAR 1883
LOCATION	Battye Library, Reid Library-Fine Arts,Architecture & Special Collection		
DEWEY	ISBN	MAP	
DISCIPLINE			
SITE No.			
SITE NAME			
SITE LOC.	Beeloo, the district of Monday, is bounded by the Canning River on the south, by Melville Water on the west, by Swan + Ellen's Brook on north + the eastern boundary I cannot accurately define. Several of the mountains are numbered in Monday's territories and his headquarters are in Wururup.		
SITE DESC.			
THEME & CONTENT	Includes 'several of the mountains' within the bounds of Monday's area of dominance. This suggests a group based on the plain may have extended its range of movement beyond the escarpment.Social group and boundaries		
LINKS	Tribal movement, cross check Armstrong on Monday's territory		
TABOOS			
POTENTIAL			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade		
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global		

TITLE	Aboriginal Myths and Legends from the Goldfields to the South West of WA.			53
AUTHOR	Mc Fadyen Paddie, Artist Collett J			
EDITED				
FORMAT	Booklet	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				Yes
PUBLISHER	Emu Souvenirs	CITY		Drawings in mottled browns on white.
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	398.2099 Mac	ISBN	-	
DISCIPLINE	STORY/MYTHOLOGY	MAP	No	
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	-			
SITE DESC.	-			
THEME & CONTENT	Stories include places e.g. from Busselton to Augusta bushlands. Story e.g. "From Birth to the Sky"			
LINKS				
TAGGOS				
POTENTIAL				

SUBJECTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input type="checkbox"/> Implemen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources
	<input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movemen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global

TITLE	A Reconstruction of the Traditional Life of Aborigines of the South West of Western Australia. Parts 1 and 2 (Master of Arts)			54
AUTHOR	Meagher Sara J			
EDITED				
FORMAT	THESIS	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				Yes
PUBLISHER		CITY	Perth	YEAR
				1973
LOCATION	Reid Library. Fine Arts,Architecture & Special Collection			
DEWEY	ISBN		MAP	Yes
DISCIPLINE	ANTHROPOLOGY	MAP - sketches		
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	South West W.A.			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lit. search on food, weapons, ornaments, huts, burial - Especially uses data from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nind 1831 Hassell 1936 Moore 1884 (a and b) Neill 1831 Hammond 1933 Grey 1841 Drummond - Yams p110 			
LINKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference in e.g. Burials - Hills verse plain tribe p271 - King George second verse Swan River p273 			
TABOOS	Some frogs and fish were not taken; only selected invertebrates were taken			
POTENTIAL	Great attention to detail in characteristics of edible plants; and manufacture of useful and decorative items			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Use of Natural Resources by the Aborigines of South Western Australia			55
AUTHOR	Meagher Sara J and Ride WDL			
EDITED	Berndt RM and Berndt CH			
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	66-80	GRAPHICS
IN	Aborigines of the West- Their past and their present			No
PUBLISHER	UWA Press	CITY	Perth	YEAR
			1979	
LOCATION	WA Museum			
DEWEY	572.9941 Abo 1979	ISBN	0 85564145 2	MAP
			No	
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	South West W.A.			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>p.68 To meet his every day wants the Aboriginal was obliged to travel purposefully to different parts of his territory according to patterns of seasonal availability within them. For this a high degree of environmental knowledge was required.p.77 The dependence of the South West Aboriginal on the land + its resources was absolute. Although a few things came to him from beyond his range of travel his subsistence was derived from a land thru which he himself moved + within which he had defined rights both of movement + of property. Within these limits his economy was secure...a clear image emerges of an industrious people wise in their application of knowledge + behaving with foresight toward their renewable natural resources... but one should not pretend that life was at all times easy for them. Some seasons were harsh, climate was unpredictable, fluctuations in populations of plants + animals.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Ochres appear to have been mined in restricted localities + under special circumstances. The main sources in the south west are not well known, but local supplies were available. It is certain that ochres were traded great distances, possibly from well outside the area and from as far away as Wilgie Mia in the Murchison area. McCarthy (p102, 1939) "traded" beyond boundaries. He considered that a major trunk route extended from south west through Murchison + Gascoyne area to the Kimberleys". A shield study shows those from south west were very similar to those from the Ashburton.</p>			
TABOOS	<p>P75 Grey (1841) "There are even some tracts of land which abound in gum..which numerous families appear to have an acknowledged right to visit at the period of the year when this article is in season, altho' they are not allowed to come here at any other time."</p>			
POTENTIAL				

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	An Australian Parsonage: or the settler and the savage in Western Australia			56
AUTHOR	Millett Mrs E			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				No
PUBLISHER	UWA Press Facs	CITY	Perth	YEAR
				1872
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	994.1031 Yor	ISBN		MAP
				No
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Barladong 1860's.			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Camps- hut making p.76, Jingy's track near burial ground; grave description p.80, ochre used in mourning p.76. Humour p.82</p> <p>Treatment of women p.81? p.75 "...natives are employed in minding the sheep + lambs, an office for which they are no less fitted by their extraordinary habits of observation than by their quiet gentle manners + their inborn kindness to animals."</p> <p>p.81 "...yet when we had seen none of them for any length of time we missed their fun + frolic, + felt somewhat as people do whose children are gone to school. Especially we regretted the loss of their willing feet, since they were always ready to act as messengers + carried letter or "paper talk", as such missives are styled by the natives, in the safe conveyance of which they show great fidelity. I never heard of letters being lost by any native to whom they had been entrusted, + if it should occur that a native with letters in his charge is prevented from continuing his journey, he invariably passes them on to another of his tribe, who transmits them safely to the hands of a person for whom they are intended. The value of such trustworthiness can be easily understood in a country thinly peopled, where the nearest Post Office is often very far away".</p>			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	Very useful description on attributes of Aboriginal people eg P74, their personalities, characters and qualities.			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Western Australian Natives			57
AUTHOR	Millett Mrs E			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	151-176	GRAPHICS
IN	The NET, October 1			
PUBLISHER		CITY	London	YEAR
			1872	
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	PR DUP	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE	Observation			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Perth-York			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Marriage, murder + spearing. Khourabene, her friend; children, burial, christianising. P.151 "Indeed the mere fact of their having been able to find a living in so peculiar a country as that in which they found themselves, placed by Nature, presupposes no small degree of intelligence. Their land was covered with an enormous forest where beautiful flowers grow in abundance + in some parts plenty of grass".</p>			
LINKS	Initial perception and later understanding of Aboriginal lifestyle			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	Mrs Millett's perception of land e.g. (p152) "...the land produced neither corn nor roots fit for man's food, nor any fibrous plants that could be woven into dress...." compared to the reality.			

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Law Implement Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Excursion to a River to the Northward from the Journal of G.F. Moore esq.			58
AUTHOR	Moore G.F.			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BOOK & MICRO/F	PAGES	381-384	GRAPHICS
IN	EXPLORATION DIARIES Vol. 2			No
PUBLISHER	Perth Gazette 14.5.1836	CITY	Perth	YEAR
			1836	
LOCATION	Battye Library; Fine Arts,Architecture & Special Collection			
DEWEY	PR.S441	ISBN		MAP
			No	
DISCIPLINE	JOURNAL			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Avon River & valley			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>WEENAT - Aboriginal guide</p> <p>OVERTOOK Coondebung & his pretty wife Toodyeep & Wagtung on way to valley of "Gabbia Yandirt"</p> <p>Hill - MAMBUP; water (delicious) in 2 small wells in valley = Kyetmunga Moyolainup. 21 miles small stream running to South East of valley Gabbia Yandirt</p> <p>Remarkable standing stone 'BOYAY GOGOMAT' - attributed with remarkable powers. It was a man who had died and others would die who, in passing neglected to make a bed for it. Kangaroo rats speared (struck with), opossum flung from tree to friend.</p> <p>Whinyal Yangar p.402</p> <p>Waor Yoongar P.693 (Perth Gazette FAASC). The term by which they designate themselves.</p>			
LINKS	<p>A short day's march of 13 km. to broad valley of Gabbia Yandut, a district also called Laider whole of valley north south joined by many other natives.</p> <p>Dyerring Tribe P.381. Places along valley</p> <p>Inland sea - immense Moieyear.</p>			
TABOOS	Standing stone story and law			
POTENTIAL	Place names see photo copy. Confuses Dyerring Tribe/Whadjug. P.402 "Whinyal Yungar" an exclamation, meaning + exact location unclear.P 693 "Waor Yoongar" _ the term by which they designate themselves (Perth Gazette FAASC). Remarkable Standing Stone,			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	A Descriptive Vocabulary of the Language in Common Use Amongst the Aboriginals of Western Australia			59
AUTHOR	Moore George Fletcher			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	1-171	GRAPHICS
IN				
PUBLISHER	Bound p/c of original	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1842
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	499.15 MOO	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE	Language			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Includes Upper Swan dialect and other unstated. e.g. north east, north; King George Sound. (KGS)			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	Birok. = Season summer Dec - Jan etc. p.10 + English/Aboriginal Vocabulary.-with copious meanings embodying much interesting information regarding the habits, manners and customs of the natives and the natural history of the country			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	Plant species; animal types, lifestyle, including some custom eg burial			

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implement Places Lifestyle
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- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Diary of Ten Years of an Early Settler in Western Australia			60
AUTHOR	Moore, GF ; Facsimile Ed			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	75-6	GRAPHICS
IN				
PUBLISHER	UWA Press	CITY		YEAR 1834
LOCATION				
DEWEY	994.1MOO	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE	Diary			
SITE No.	.			
SITE NAME	South West of WA			
SITE LOC.	Upper Swan, Yagan, Migigergoo, King George Sound			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	A descriptive vocabulary of the language of the aboriginals - Animals - Avon River			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	Possible snippets			

SUBJECTS

- Dreaming
 Marriage
 Health
 Custom/Law
 Implements
 Places
 Lifestyle
 People
 Burial
 Women
 Ritual
 Food
 Geology
 Resources
 Language
 Demography
 Men
 Movement
 Landscape
 Art
 Trade

AREA

- WALYUNGA
 Nearby WNP
 S.W. other
 W.A. other
 Australia other
 Global

TITLE	Walyunga National Park 1981			61																				
AUTHOR	National Parks Authority																							
EDITED																								
FORMAT	Map-leaflet	PAGES	1	GRAPHICS																				
IN																								
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR 1981																				
LOCATION	WNP																							
DEWEY		ISBN		MAP																				
DISCIPLINE																								
SITE No.																								
SITE NAME	Walyunga																							
SITE LOC.																								
SITE DESC.																								
THEME & CONTENT	<p>features:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Jumperkine Hill</td> <td>Walyunga Lookout</td> <td>Wooroloo Brook</td> <td>Swan River</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jumperkine Loop</td> <td>Woodsome Hill</td> <td>O'Brien Rd</td> <td>Park Boundary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Syd's Rapids</td> <td>Boongarup Pool</td> <td>fire breaks</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walyunga Pool</td> <td>camping Area</td> <td>1981 walk trail</td> <td>dam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 gates</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>No scale</p>				Jumperkine Hill	Walyunga Lookout	Wooroloo Brook	Swan River	Jumperkine Loop	Woodsome Hill	O'Brien Rd	Park Boundary	Syd's Rapids	Boongarup Pool	fire breaks		Walyunga Pool	camping Area	1981 walk trail	dam	10 gates			
Jumperkine Hill	Walyunga Lookout	Wooroloo Brook	Swan River																					
Jumperkine Loop	Woodsome Hill	O'Brien Rd	Park Boundary																					
Syd's Rapids	Boongarup Pool	fire breaks																						
Walyunga Pool	camping Area	1981 walk trail	dam																					
10 gates																								
LINKS																								
TABOOS																								
POTENTIAL																								

- SUBJECTS:
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen Places Lifestyle
 - People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 - Language Demograph Men Movemen Landscape Art Trade
- AREA: WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Walyunga National Park- Former Aboriginal campsite and workshop area			62
AUTHOR	National Parks Authority of WA			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BROCHURE	PAGES	1	GRAPHICS
IN				No
PUBLISHER	NPA	CITY	Perth	YEAR
LOCATION	Department of Aboriginal Studies			
DEWEY	ISBN	MAP	No	
DISCIPLINE	General			
SITE No.	S0069			
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Not stated, intentionally			
SITE DESC.	Describes camping ground			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Axe-kadjo Knife- tabbo Spear- Gidgi boryl; Anthropological and Archaeological significance, including possibility of dietary habits and food sources. Seeking co-operation from visitors to protect the site.</p>			
LINKS				
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Law Implement: Places Lifestyle
 - People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 - Language Demography Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. other Australia other Global

TITLE	Preliminary Report on the Survey of Aboriginal Areas of Significance in the Perth Metropolitan and Murray River Regions			63
AUTHOR	O'Connor R, Bodney, Little L.			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	REPORT	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				Yes
PUBLISHER	-	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1985
LOCATION	photographs of some sites			
DEWEY	-	ISBN	-	MAP Yes
DISCIPLINE	Sites			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Approx 1.2 km. east of Copley Rd=Mt Mambup; 400 metres south of Boundary of WNP=Millendon mythological sites (5). O'Brien Road Waugal Site 2.5 km. along O'Brien Road north of its junction with Toodyay Road, Gidgegannup; Red Hill; Jane Brook; Blackadder Creek; Yagan's Grave ..Approx 430 metres west of north end of road bridge at Upper Swan. Close to West Swan Road either on south road verge or near fence or under road.			
SITE DESC.	Numerous and varied sites and their significance.			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Mt Mambup- an important meeting place and ritual ground in traditional times. 5 mythological/ritual sites have been recorded on southern slopes of this hill. Buyat callung is a level granite plateau surrounded by a circle of Nuytsia floribunda trees on southern edges of Mt Mambup. A stone formation nearby represents tjitti tjitti the wagtail, believed to be a devil bird who misguides travellers in the bush and leads them astray. According to tradition this plateau was a meeting place and ritual area.</p> <p>Yagan's Grave see Green for detail of events leading to his death and head removal and export.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bennett Brook in Whiteman Park -Mussell Pool in Whiteman Park -Success Hill in Bassendean -Wakarl -Lake Neerabup- Orchestra Shell Cave -Jane Brook-mythological site- upper reaches were winnaitch areas-evil influence of wurd dajalis -Blackadder Creek-a Corroboree ground near Swan River junction -Red Hill is winnaitch area-spirits who live in jarrah forests + who assumed a small human-like form + can be dangerous to humans if aroused -O'Brien Road Wakarl site (Gidgegannup) -Rocky outcrop-(i) Buyup wardung-Wakarl myth (ii) Burungu Kalyeep where sacra was stored in the past <p>Prominent isolated hill is significant to Wakarl saga.</p>			
LINKS	Between Buyat Callung and the Swan R, 3 other sites on slopes of Mt Mambup represent the journey of the Waugal from the river to the mountain top. See also O'Connor and Brigadoon.			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen: Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
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- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other: Global

TITLE	Report of an Ethnographic Survey of the First Stage Subdivision, Brigadoon Country Estate, Millendon			64
AUTHOR	O'Connor, R			
EDITED				
FORMAT	REPORT	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				
PUBLISHER	Behalf of Bond Corp	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1983
LOCATION	WA Museum			
DEWEY	ISBN	MAP	Yes	
DISCIPLINE	ETHNOLOGY	a) Fig 1 Tribal boundaries+ tribes with matrilineal moieties (Berndt 1980) b) p15		
SITE No.	(x5)			
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Waugal on southern side of river; to north of river are sites relating to Bush Turkey Dreaming and to a Mythical Ancestor - Tji Ti Tji:Ti Downstream of bridge (3 sites); previously unsurveyed area = significant arch sites north of bridge.			
SITE DESC.	Includes Bald Hill mythological Site			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>-Concepts of land ownership and usage and how these were underwritten by religion</p> <p>-The Dreaming pp.3,4,5,6,7</p> <p>-Whadjug Group</p> <p>Waugal in Millendon, pp.16+17, describing events + landscape from WNP + down stream-Importance of mythical tracks and sites to present day Aboriginals and resulting need for protection of such areas</p> <p>-All land is sacred to Australian Aboriginals</p> <p>-Ritual, social and economic life of Aboriginals based on land and largely imitated behavior of mythical ancestors. The picture is of 'traditional owners' and 'traditional users' both having a claim on the land. These claims were complementary, based on kinship + drew their charter from the Dreaming.</p>			
LINKS	<p>-All other land councils; dreaming 'goes out under the ground' from this site</p> <p>-Part of a dreaming track that extended from Fremantle to Alice Springs' (informant)</p>			
TABOOS	<p>-Privacy of major informants</p> <p>-No single person would be seen by all South West Aboriginals as sole spokesman for area</p>			
POTENTIAL	<p>Dreaming background</p> <p>Tribal boundaries map p.9 Fig.1</p>			
SUBJECTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	The Colony of Western Australia. A manual for emigrants 1839			65
AUTHOR	Ogle Nathaniel			
EDITED				
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES	esp 46-73	GRAPHICS
IN	-			No
PUBLISHER	John Ferguson	CITY	Sydney	YEAR
				1977
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	994.1 Ogl	ISBN		MAP
				No
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Swan River and surrounds			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Stirling numbers 1 per 2 square miles. 750 were known to have visited Perth from the district surrounding it, some 40 miles each way.</p> <p>Muiggarradock the doctor who also drives away wind and rain</p> <p>See analysis. Good info.</p>			
LINKS	<p>People</p> <p>Ballandella</p>			
TABCOOS				
POTENTIAL				

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 Language Demograph Men Movemen Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Notes about the Tribes Inhabiting the Coastal District from Geraldton to Albany and those of Territories Nearest Adjoining Them.			66
AUTHOR	Paterson C			
EDITED				
FORMAT	REPORT	PAGES	288-291	GRAPHICS
IN	Journal of the Royal Society of South Australia Vol			
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR
LOCATION	University of WA Zoology Department			
DEWEY	P505 P258	ISBN		MAP
DISCIPLINE				
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Customs, habits and ceremonies are very similar to inland tribes. Neither knocks out teeth, but pierce nose and tattoos bodies with scars on front + back. Coastal group does not practise circumcision or subincision. They believe in + possess pronounced reverence for an Almighty being whom they call Mamma Guarra- the father of all. They fear an evil spirit or terrifying agent in Jinlu.</p> <p>Tattoo scars produced by incisions made with sharp edge of stone. Emu feathers are placed in wounds + flesh is allowed to grow over them. When these become very painful + gathers, a medicine man is called into requisition to suck the feathers out. In this he generally succeeds + then is called very clever. Bai Bolyera kabulyera = (he medicine man very clever) is a standing phrase to encourage the suffering. Babin ceremony is 'making friends'. Wild man corroboree preparation often requires a fortnight and is done in most secret manner. None of old men or any women are supposed to see those engaged in preparation during that time. Should a woman accidentally or designedly come amongst them she is ravished by all men in most unmerciful manner. The get up for the corroboree consists of a complete enclosure of the body in small branches + twigs, so that not a single portion of any of the limbs remains visible, + even their form is hidden. They use a large quantity of chuat (string made of human or possum hair) which is wound around the head + body in all directions behind which the twigs are pushed + carefully arranged so string is completely hidden. Like every other masquerade these corroborees aim at giving surprise, + exciting admiration, + as the blacks are very vain + ambitious not to be outdone, they bestow the greatest care on these decorations, that they be spoken of for a long time. The dance + show last only 10 -15 mins + then the covering comes down + is entirely discarded. Customs, habits and ceremonies are very similar to inland tribes.</p>			
LINKS				
TABOOS	Women and older men are not to see the men in preparation for corroborees which may last 2 weeks.			
POTENTIAL				
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Analysis of Some West Australian Small Tool Assemblages			67
AUTHOR	Pearce RH			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	THESIS	PAGES	-	GRAPHICS
IN	Masters			No
PUBLISHER	-	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1979
LOCATION	Reid Library Fine Arts,Architecture & Special Collection			
DEWEY	-	ISBN	-	MAP Yes
DISCIPLINE	ANTHROPOLOGY	a) small tool site locations near Perth p.27 b) WA sites and districts p.26		
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	Perth, Darling Scarp, Walyunga, Frieze Cave, Northcliffe, Inland South West, Murchison, North West and Zanthus.			
SITE DESC.	-			
THEME & CONTENT	Comparison of % of bryozoan chert lower in depth than in Bingham Street Forrestfield. Compares Forrestfield in swampy plain and Walyunga in riverside valley and hills. 8 districts.			
LINKS	Compares Africa and India (Allchin 1966); SE India (Murty, 1968); and Britain (Clarke, 1962).			
TABOOS	-			
POTENTIAL	Does dispersion and rate of tool change depend on socio-cultural factors such as effectiveness of communication between groups of people, or state of technology in various regions? Was stone culture conservative and void of change over 30 000 years?			

SUBJECTS

Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen Places Lifestyle
 People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 Language Demograph Men Movemen Landscape Art Trade

AREA

WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Archaeology by System and Chance			68
AUTHOR	Pearce RH			
EDITED	Smith M			
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	350-8	GRAPHICS
IN	Archaeology at ANZAAS Vol			Yes
PUBLISHER	WA Museum	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1983
LOCATION	WA Museum			
DEWEY	ISBN	MAP	No	
DISCIPLINE	ARCHAEOLOGY			
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	Upper Swan, WNP, Port Hedland, jarrah forest.			
SITE DESC.	-			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>40 000 years ago the river bed was 10 metres above the present level. The river bed rose further until approx 30 000 years BP depositing a layer of sediment approx 1 metre thick above artefacts. The river later began downcutting as sea level fell, and the present deep valley was formed, now partly refilled by Holocene alluvial deposits. The site was maybe on edge of floodplain approx 100 metres from riverbed. After approx 33 000 BP the site was no longer used by humans. Abandonment of site. The rate of artefact accumulation was very slow. 6 items/year indicates use of site by very small group of people, or for a short period in any one year; occupation centres may have followed coastline westwards where rainfall patterns probably maintained satisfactory water & food resources. In WNP the early culture was either drastically modified with time by indigenous inventions or displaced by an external technology favouring production of several specialised formally regular tool types.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Early culture lasted at various places with little modification until mid Holocene, suggesting that the main change involved rapid displacement. The most likely mechanism is the introduction of radical techniques, carried (with the dingo) from an external source, by migrants, displaced by rising sea levels 6000 years ago. Their key to survival & expansion in Australia would be use of their more efficient tools.</p>			
TABOOS	-			
POTENTIAL	-			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

Fig 3. Profile across Swan Valley at Upper Swan Bridge site. Earlier profiles suggested to 39,500 BP

TITLE	Changes in Artefact Assemblages During the last 8 000 years at Walyunga WA.			69
AUTHOR	Pearce RH			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	1-10	GRAPHICS
IN	Journal of the Royal Society of WA Vol 61 Part 1			Yes
PUBLISHER		CITY	Perth	YEAR
				1978
LOCATION	Reid Library F.A.A & S.C., Back cover of Master's Thesis (1979)			
DEWEY		ISBN		MAP
				No
DISCIPLINE	ANTHROPOLOGY			
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.	Occurs in area 200 x 200 metres of sand dune surface on lower slopes of a granite hill. Backed tools confined to upper levels. 2874 flaked artefacts. Scrapers were fairly evenly distributed throughout trench.			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>One of few large sites near Perth having numerous artefacts, including backed tools, exposed over a wide area. Fossiliferous chert comprised 3% artefacts in lower levels. Bryozoan. Sea level was much lower, chert probably came from off-shore source in west. West-east transportation. Changes in technology may be modifications. Disappearance of Bryozoan chert + silcrete. % fold increase in mylonite usage; decrease in use of steep scrapers; introduction of backed tools + flat adzes + late increase in fabricators. Marked changes between assemblages from lower + upper levels occurred about 4600 yrs ago. Bryozoan chert artefacts occurred in lower levels only; supports Glover (1975) hypothesis that chert sources lay exposed off west coast until submerged by rising sea levels. Sources now close to present sea level.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Bryozoan fossils in chert artefacts (mid-late Eocene age) at many prehistoric sites on SCP, yet none outcropping at present land surface.. various changes approx 4600 yrs ago at w conform with similar changes in other parts of Aust approx 6000 bp. Backed tools + flat adzes were absent from lower levels but present thru upper levels > 3200 yrs ago.</p> <p>Discusses Frieze Cave, Minim Cove, Northcliffe.</p>			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	Theme of change: sea level, climatic, technology, resources.			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implement <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Investigation of Backed Blade Problems by Statistical Specification of Distinctive Features.			70
AUTHOR	Pearce RH			
EDITED	Wright RVS			
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	282-7	GRAPHICS
IN	Stone Tools as Cultural Markers			No
PUBLISHER	AIAS	CITY	Canberra	YEAR
LOCATION	Reid Library Res			
DEWEY	Q 571.1	ISBN	-	MAP
DISCIPLINE	No			
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	Bullsbrook			
SITE DESC.	-			
THEME & CONTENT	Suggests that combinations of attributes represent cultural preferences & may reflect behaviour in different temporal phases. Bullsbrook is rich in artefacts & may have been occupied over several millenia. Patterns of proportion of Backed Blade assemblages may indicate peculiarities, & they show that attributes are potentially useful for analysis.			
LINKS	Angles of edges, length, width and the relationship between attributes.			
TABOOS	-			
POTENTIAL	-			

SUBJECTS

Dreaming
 Marriage
 Health
 Custom/Law
 Implements
 Places
 Lifestyle
 People
 Burial
 Women
 Ritual
 Food
 Geology
 Resources
 Language
 Demography
 Men
 Movement
 Landscape
 Art
 Trade

AREA

WALYUNGA
 Nearby WNP
 S.W. other
 W.A. other
 Australia other
 Global

TITLE	Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Australian Backed Blades.			71
AUTHOR	Pearce RH			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	300-09	GRAPHICS
IN	Mankind Vol 9 No 4			No
PUBLISHER	-	CITY	-	YEAR 1974
LOCATION	Reid Library			
DEWEY	P 301.05 P 65	ISBN	-	MAP Yes
DISCIPLINE				a) distribution published sites of Backed Blades; b) dististribution of quantities of Backed Blades; c) average no/site.
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	-			
SITE DESC.	Backed blades found in Bullsbrook, Millstream, Gwambygine, Walyunga (WNP), Mongers Lake, Brockman River, Wiluna, Blackstone Ridge, Kalgoorlie, Puntutiampa.			
THEME & CONTENT	Earliest dates are in NSW. Backed Blades disappear from site sequences ranging from 3,400-110 BP. Latest rather than earliest from WA. South east of Aust is focus of proliferation, here they appear in great variety & in highest concentration. Pearce challenges Glover's theory on Back Blade trade being first introduced on North West coast of Australia. Devil's Lair (Dortch & Merrilees) 1973, suggests that early industries in Australia may be more complex and technologically more advanced than has sometimes been considered.			
LINKS	-			
TABOOS	-			
POTENTIAL	implements & intro of tech.			

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen
 - People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 - Language Demograph Men Movement Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Uniformity of the Australian Backed Blade Tradition			72
AUTHOR	Pearce RH			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	89-95	GRAPHICS
IN	Mankind, Vol 9 No 4			No
PUBLISHER	-	CITY	-	YEAR
LOCATION	Reid Library			1974
DEWEY	P 301.05 P65	ISBN	-	MAP
DISCIPLINE	ANTHROPOLOGY			No
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	Compares Millstream, Bullsbrook and NSW			
SITE DESC.	-			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Some similarity of form exists between various assemblages and they may be related parts of a single tradition. Compares proportions of blades between sites and also compares stone quality. Compares proportions of blades. Challenges uniformity & widespread homogeneity of Australian backed blade industries.</p> <p>Questions souveniring occurrence and thus decrease in data.</p>			
LINKS	WA- Pilbara & South West WA & NSW backed blade types.			
TABOOS	-			
POTENTIAL	-			

SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global

TITLE	A 38,000 Year Old Archaeological Site at Upper Swan, Western Australia		73
AUTHOR	Pearce RH & Barbetti M		
EDITED			
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	168-172
IN	Archaeological Oceania 16		GRAPHICS Yes
PUBLISHER		CITY	YEAR 1981
LOCATION			
DEWEY	ISBN	MAP	Yes
DISCIPLINE	ARCH & GEOL	p. 173 Location of Upper Swan and other archaeological sites (Walyunga, Minim Cove)	
SITE No.	S1707		
SITE NAME			
SITE LOC.	27 km inland from present coastline of WA.		
SITE DESC.	Swan Coastal Plain is comprised of tertiary and quarternary sediment, much of it transported by rivers from inland plateau thru steep descent of Darling Scarp.		
THEME & CONTENT	<p>1979 artefacts 189 stone. 2/3 made from quartz or quartzite 1/3 made from chert, dolerite and rarely granite -5% made from bryozoan chert. It is probable that the corners of Australia farthest from South East Asia (the presumed path for entry) were populated by ~ 40 000 bp. Differences in artefact assemblages from the earliest sites in opposite sides of Australia raise the possibility that some cultural differences existed or that cultural changes were occurring ~ 40 000 BP.</p>		
LINKS	<p>Upper Swan age is similar to or greater than those of oldest site known from south east of Australia (Lake Mungo 32000 BP). Bryozoan chert also occurs at other sites in the district in deposits more than 4600 years old. Devil's Lair had human occupation to at least 28000-33000 BP (300 km south). Minim Cove- 130 BP, near mouth of Swan River. Walyunga- 8000-260 BP. Artefacts are in riverine sedimentary deposits and may perhaps be related to a period of relatively high sea level between 46000 and 40000 BP.</p>		
TABOOS			
POTENTIAL			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implemen <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movemen <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade		
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global		

TITLE	Archaeology Survey at Millendon for Bond Corporation			74
AUTHOR	Pearce RH & Zlatnik M			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	REPORT	PAGES	-	GRAPHICS
IN	-			Yes
PUBLISHER	-	CITY	Perth	YEAR
LOCATION	WA Museum			Flaked pebble chopper; cross section of site
DEWEY	-	ISBN	-	MAP
DISCIPLINE	ARCHAEOLOGY	site locations		
SITE No.	S1707, S1315, S1319			
SITE NAME	x 9			
SITE LOC.	2 km east of older Upper Swan Bridge site; 2.5 km east from another Holocene site.			
SITE DESC.	190 hectares shaped like an elongated triangle, bounded to north by Swan River & a property boundary; to south by Cathedral Ave & Standard gauge railway; & to west by another railway.			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Stone flakes, tools and miscellaneous flaked pieces were found at 20 locations. 6 sites of small sparse scatters; 3 sites of numerous items in sections of more extensive areas. Probably used for ordinary occupation during late Holocene; quartz dominant, mylonite used in approx 10% of items, dolerite used in approx 5%; horsehoof cores, 2 small grinding plates, steep scrapers, pebble chopper, large oval chopper, adze flakes, scrapers, scalar cores and backed tools. Few other archaeological sites have been recorded in mid to upper sections of Swan valley. This may be due to lack of systematic searching, or to settlement & cultivation rather than absence of sites.</p> <p>Last corroborree date held near Perth 1907 (S Brown, lit)</p>			
LINKS	Assemblage at site S1707 is similar to that of WNP which has dates in last 8000 years. Indicates moderately frequent use similar to that of some other areas around Perth, particularly near lakes, swamps & creeks.			
TABOOS	-			
POTENTIAL	Implements			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	The Edge Ground Axes of South Western Australia			75
AUTHOR	Ride WDL			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	167-79	GRAPHICS
IN	The Western Australian Naturalist 6			Yes
PUBLISHER	-	CITY	Perth	YEAR
			1958	Axes, include trimmed pebble from Walyunga
LOCATION	WA Museum			
DEWEY	-	ISBN	-	MAP
			Yes	
DISCIPLINE	Inland trade route; south west boundary; sites of stone axes; sites of pearl shell ornaments.			
SITE No.	-			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	South West WA, south of Murchison River			
SITE DESC.	Populated by uncircumcised people.			
THEME & CONTENT	Axes 'fashioned' differently, those of Walyunga are much larger, & more skilfully made piece from an indurated shale than a Narrogin find. Lightly ground near cutting edge. WNP was surface find. Pirri found on surface at WNP shale. Controversial items, are they indigenous to WA?; unlikely to be trade articles.			
LINKS	Tindale's boundary coincides with Woodward's faunistic definition (1900); Gardener's floristic definition (1944) and Jutson's physiographic definition			
TABOOS	-			
POTENTIAL	-			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implemen: <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Quartz-the Multifaceted Stone: A regional prehistory of the Helena River Valley on the Swan Coastal Plain of SW Australia. of the Helena River valley		76
AUTHOR	Schwede, Madge L		
EDITED			
FORMAT	THESIS	PAGES	GRAPHICS
IN			No
PUBLISHER		CITY Perth	YEAR 1990
LOCATION	Reid Library, Fine Arts,Architecture & Special Collection		
DEWEY	ISBN	MAP Yes	
DISCIPLINE	ARCHAEOLOGY		
SITE No.			
SITE NAME			
SITE LOC.			
SITE DESC.			
THEME & CONTENT	Uses Pearce (1975,7,8) Detail on geology for WNP. Detail on stone size, weight soil pH suggests movement from coast to hills.		
LINKS	Includes Walyunga sites for comparison Upper Swan and Helena Valley e.g. WNP material dated 4000-8000 BP (Holocene) Upper Swan dated 31,500-39,500 BP, Paul's Valley (Department Aboriginal Sites); stone arrangement at Nyaania Creek; Devil's Lair.		
TABOOS			
POTENTIAL	Understanding of site formation processes; analysis of total assemblages.		
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade		
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global		

TITLE	Late Pleistocene Zamia Exploitation in South West WA			77
AUTHOR	Smith M			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	117-121	GRAPHICS
IN	Archaeology in Oceania 17			
PUBLISHER		CITY		YEAR 1982
LOCATION				
DEWEY	P 309 1905 16	ISBN		MAP Yes
DISCIPLINE	ARCHAEOLOGY	Cheetup Site, Esperance		
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Esperance, Cheetup			
SITE DESC.				
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Earliest Archaeological evidence for Zamia exploitation in Aust circa 4300 BP. Communal food sustains usually large numbers of populations gathered for ceremonies + could have facilitated emergence of late Holocene social interaction patterns + rapid dissemination of ideas (eg small tool tradition). Incl description: .."dig in dry sandy place, holes and line them with rushes + fill them up with nuts over which they sprinkle a little sand + then cover the holes nicely over with the tops of grass trees" (Grey 1841:296). Moore 1884:17 "...after soaking in water for a few days + then burying it in sand, left until nearly dry; fit to eat". Removing the toxin macrozamin or cycasin + carcinogens by leaching, fermenting, roasting or aging. Basic leaching technology evidence occurs in stratigraphic association with artefacts of small tool tradition.</p>			
LINKS	Complicated leaching and fermenting technology also occurs in India, Africa, Guam, the Rykos + Africa (in Beaton 1982, 51)			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL				

- SUBJECTS
- Dreaming Marriage Health Custom/Lav Implemen Places Lifestyle
 - People Burial Women Ritual Food Geology Resources
 - Language Demograph Men Movemen Landscape Art Trade
- AREA
- WALYUNGA Nearby WNP S.W. other W.A. othe Australia other Global

TITLE	Aboriginal Archaeological Sites in Proposed Brigadoon Estate, Darling Scarp WA.			78
AUTHOR	Strawbridge Linda			
EDITED	-			
FORMAT	REPORT	PAGES	-	GRAPHICS
IN	-			Yes
PUBLISHER	for TS Martin & Ass	CITY	Perth	YEAR 7/19
LOCATION	Department of Aboriginal Studies 115/84 A			
DEWEY	ISBN	-	MAP	Yes
DISCIPLINE	ARCHAEOLOGY	P.3a & in rear pocket- artefact finds		
SITE No.	S2023-2055			
SITE NAME	-			
SITE LOC.	Both sides of Swan River in Millendon, 20 square km. 8 square km is reserved for water catchment & is not included in survey. 8 sites located in lateritic ridges in uplands of survey area some distance from any recognizable water sources, yet they are large sites + often contain dense concentrations of material.			
SITE DESC.	Including tributaries, gnamma hole, swamps, soaks, surface run-off, associated with dolerite or quartz; geology is laterite or igneous on ridges, flats, slopes, lowland. 5 sites located around bases of low hills in survey area + those on gently undulating slopes relate to more permanent water sources in survey area. They are located near gnamma holes, swamps or larger of tributaries that flow thru into Swan River.			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Occupational sites are of 2 types.</p> <p>1) large sparse scatters of material containing dense concentration;</p> <p>2) consistently sparse scatters which cluster around common water sources.</p> <p>Plus</p> <p>a) isolated find of piece of engraved ochre</p> <p>b) small rockshelter within granite outcrop. No signs of human occupation.</p> <p>It seems probable that for (1) their water source lies in the granite outcrops which are usually found to occur near these sites. Ephemeral sources of water would be trapped on rock surfaces after rains. This restricts the length of time during which these sites could be used but the amount of artefact material at these sites indicates that they were a favoured location while water was available.</p> <p>From Moore: frequent visits of Aborigines to his property + to those of his neighbours. They came in larger groups at certain months of the year. It is clear that Aborigines were making continuous yearly routine visits in which certain food resources were known to be available at certain times. At these times larger groups gathered to exploit these resources. When the activities of settlers caused certain resources to be no longer available in this area, the Aborigines found alternatives such as potato crops (Moore 1885, 237). Frazer observed extensive diggings in the alluvium along the river which were probably to obtain yams.</p> <p>Hallam 77,79,81.</p>			
LINKS	<p>Capn Stirling & Charles Frazer camped just above Ellen Brook where it enters Swan River. They found several deserted encampments (Stirling 1827, 560). Frazer observed extensive diggings in the alluvium along the river which were probably to obtain yams. GF Moore was 2 km south of survey site at Millendon and recorded frequent meetings with Aboriginal people.</p> <p>Does the area involved equate to other surrounding areas or does it represent an ecotone- a balance between the exploitation patterns of the coastal plain + those of the jarrah forest proper (Anderson 1984)?</p> <p>See 'Brigadoon -The Book'.</p>			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	<p>Explore needs of campsites over seasons (see first entry sheet).</p> <p>Link archaeology, anthropology and oral history.</p>			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implements <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Kura			79
AUTHOR	Tom Bennell			
EDITED	Glenys COLLARD (compiled)			
FORMAT	BOOK	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				
PUBLISHER	Nyungar Language and Culture Centre	CITY	YEAR	1991
LOCATION	Bunbury			
DEWEY	Q 398 2089775	ISBN	0 646 14817 1	MAP Yes
DISCIPLINE		p v Tribal area		
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.				
SITE DESC.	Baladong tribe- see below			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Baladong tribe - York, Beverley, Brookton, Pingelly, Corrigin, Quairading, Merredin, Kellerberrin, Pinjarra and Northam</p> <p>Stories with Nyungar perspective.</p> <p>Aims of work (last page) are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) letting wider community know that Nyungar culture is alive and well but language is under threat of extinction; ii) provide a resource centre + service for people wanting information about Nyungar language + culture; iii) recording language from those who use it; iv) teaching people to speak Nyungar; v) teaching people to read + write Nyungar; vi) recording all possible aspects of Nyungar culture from today as well as earlier times. 			
LINKS	Wadjela and Nyoongar. Above services include Moora in north beyond Southern Cross to east, Hopetown to south east, Albany in south, west coast from Augusta, Busselton, Bunbury, Mandurah, Perth to Cervantes.			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	<p>Local family names</p> <p>-Nyungar language and cultural centre; Teaching people to speak, read and write Nyungar</p> <p>Nyungar Language Revival</p> <p>16 Little St, Carey Park Bunbury</p> <p>ph 097 91 2165 Glenys Collard</p>			
SUBJECTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Lav <input type="checkbox"/> Implement <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
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TITLE	The Swan River Natives and the Walyunga Site			80
AUTHOR	Turner JH			
EDITED				
FORMAT	PAPER	PAGES	19-24	GRAPHICS
IN	Anthrop J of Canada 7(3) 1969			
PUBLISHER		CITY	YEAR	1969
LOCATION	Battye Library			
DEWEY	PR 6412	ISBN	MAP	Yes
DISCIPLINE		a) P20 tribal divisions sw WA b) Swan R maps only on hand		
SITE No.				
SITE NAME				
SITE LOC.	Bailup - follow Woorooloo Brook from its junction with Swan River at Walyunga = 13 miles as crowflies; shortcut through hills from Guildford.			
SITE DESC.	Walyunga site is on Swan River but is situated about three miles within folds of the Darling Scarp, the edge of the Continental Plateau 1200 ft. above the plain			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>Mr L T Jones, Guilford - embarked on hard work to protect WNP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimated aboriginal couple with 3 children required > 40 square miles from which to derive their daily food - Bailup national parliament, 300 men met over three days in amphitheatre 3 to 4 miles across, open end facing north west, and permanent lake on higher east slope. - Walyunga also called Weerunga - Bailup = meeting place " parliament " for whole nation <p>(JE Jones is owner, 1969) - old white gum had a hole chopped by a "primitive stone axe"</p>			
LINKS:	Bailup - a corridor exists of granite belt at Toodyay suffixes (coastal plain suffixes) all way to Mandoon (New "Guildford" by Stirling) - a no-man's land, neutral ground where eastern tribes had access to coastal plain.			
TABOOS				
POTENTIAL	Mr Jones 'owner' of 'Bailup' or is it resumed? Not found in phone book (1993).			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input type="checkbox"/> Implements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demography <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

TITLE	Preliminary Reconnaissance for Aboriginal Archaeological Sites in the Area of Phase 2 Subdivision Brigadoon Estate, Millendon			81
AUTHOR	Veth PM, Zlatnik M, Quartermaine G			
EDITED				
FORMAT	REPORT	PAGES		GRAPHICS
IN				
PUBLISHER	Bond Corp.	CITY	Perth	YEAR 1983
LOCATION	WA Museum			
DEWEY		ISBN		MAP Yes.
DISCIPLINE	ARCHAEOLOGY	Fig 1 a) Stone artefact scatter-not WNP b) isolated finds		
SITE No.	Pre-registration			
SITE NAME	9 sites			
SITE LOC.	Immediately downstream of WNP at Brigadoon			
SITE DESC.	Complex of mythological sites and sites of significance			
THEME & CONTENT	<p>-Vegetation communities, landform</p> <p>-23 sites and 63 isolated finds</p> <p>-All sites had scatters of stone artefacts grinding stone, flakes, scrapers, chips, choppers, hammer stone and rock types adze slug; surface scatters</p> <p>-Seasonal movement of Aboriginal. Walyunga is a meeting place for travelling groups.Tendency for sites in this area to be located on high ground. Probably because they</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favoured an excellent view over Swan Coastal Plain, - were well drained - provided convenient corridors for movement across the Darling Range - open jarrah woodland not thicker vegetation as of valleys 			
LINKS	<p>- 4 km north of survey area = mid Holocene</p> <p>- all artefact types reported previously in Upper Swan region</p> <p>- transition zone between Swan Coastal Plain and inland plateau</p> <p>- ethnographical literature records 'Aboriginal groups travel down Darling Range from inland regions to coast and vice versa'.</p>			
TABOOS	In accordance with Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Heritage Act 1984			
POTENTIAL	Walyunga is noted as a meeting place for travelling groups.			
SUBJECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> Dreaming <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Custom/Law <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implement <input type="checkbox"/> Places <input type="checkbox"/> Lifestyle <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Burial <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Ritual <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Language <input type="checkbox"/> Demograph <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Movement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Trade			
AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WALYUNGA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby WNP <input type="checkbox"/> S.W. other <input type="checkbox"/> W.A. othe <input type="checkbox"/> Australia other <input type="checkbox"/> Global			

APPENDIX 2

The following 27 pages contain
the Summary sheets with
Content/Theme, Links and Places

Appendix 2

N E A S W
W A R S W
P N A T
A G
U L
S O

LINKS

CONTENT & THEME

AUTHOR

TITLE	CONTENT & THEME	AUTHOR	LINKS
1 A Note on Aboriginal Artifacts from the South Bullsbrook area	Study of stone pieces and artifacts collected from the South Bullsbrook area. Possible uses - p.19 Knives, spear barbs, ritual surgical implements for vein piercing and cicatrization. Microscrapels were probably used to finish wooden implements and utensils (roughed out with aid of fire).	Akerman K	Y
2 Further evidence of the manufacture and use of ground edged axes in South West Australia	Provides further evidence to support Ride (1958) that ground edged implements were made and used in the South West. Blade fashioned from dolerite - eg from water worn South West boulders	Akerman K	Y
3 Walyunga- An Aboriginal site near Perth WA.	Comparatively recent site; artefacts manufactured up to and after arrival of Europeans. Evidence in tools fashioned also in glass + early pottery. Exotics include fragments of clay smoking pipes, shells + bullets from firearms, metal + plastic buttons, + sherds of plate + pottery. Manufacture site of implements. Also waste flakes; pieces of ochre (red, yellow + white), anvil stones + mullers (possibly used for grinding ochres). Ground edged axe was neither made nor used in South West of WA. Several specimens have been collected in the region but thought to be trade items. This one resembles a typical axe from the Kimberley Division but is fashioned from local material. Adzes were most common implements found in WNP. Glass microliths support the theory that microlith users persisted till the arrival of the whites. Ground edged axe was neither made nor used in South West of WA. Several specimens have been collected in the region but thought to be trade items. This one resembles a typical axe from the Kimberley Division but is fashioned from local material.	Akerman Kim	Y
4 Three Stone Implements from Toodyay WA	Artefacts are dolerite from dykes that intrude pre-cambrian granitic and metamorphic rocks in South West of Australia. Fine grained rocks are well suited for manufacture of stone implements. Shows how two implements entirely different in mode of manufacture and function are combined in a third multi purpose stone implement Horse hoof core as i) Adze ii) Draw Plane incisor in preparation of hide cloaks.	Akerman Kim	Y

1) Overall appearance suggests Kimberley origin, but of indigenous
2) Very similar to Kodja Stone
3) Grinding and finish of artefact suggests trade item poss. from Kimberley

Material was typical for SW area of WA.

Sources of materials- mostly from close by.. dolerites and quartz occur as pebbles + boulders on the bed of the Avon R which is fully exposed in dry summer months. Fine grained quartzites are found along the Darling Scarp at areas where basic dykes have invaded the precambrian sandstones. Cherts + chalcidonies can be obtained in the coastal limestones at the foot of the escarpment, but these deposits are rare. Trade with N + E neighbours for exotic quartzites + porcellanites.

Practical economy displayed by Aboriginal Australians in their material culture (p 180) ie combined adze/hide working tool Hassell (1936) woman's knife is kangaroo's incisor in preparation of hide cloaks.

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS
5 Between Plateau and Plain: Flexible responses to varied environments in SW Australia.	Anderson June	Except for fossiliferous chert, all lithic materials had to be transported or traded from beyond Darling Scarp on Yilgarn Block or from other distant areas. Dense vegetation and rugged terrain provides seasonal restraints on movement. eg winter is waterlogged in low lying areas. Heavily vegetated areas closer to scarp especially where rivers & streams passed between high outcrops of granite may have been considered more suitable for ceremony than the open plain. Raw materials were available eg stone, food, hardwood, reeds, water. How much fragmentation & unstructured movement is a product To buy 4030 acres for 36,270 pounds by National Parks Board. Walyunga means Long Pool. Is biggest Aboriginal camp within 50 miles of Perth. Wadjug Tribe	Artefact density is higher along Avon River than that of S Canning, N Dandalup & Colлие, and much lower than that of coastal plain. See p 32 for wider Aust context.
6 Historical Land for New Park	anon		
7 Tourist Future Seen in Aboriginal Camp Site	anon	Ian Crawford - "Potential to build replica of one of Aboriginal Camps" - Possibly 6000 year old site in comparison with similar tools from other sites - Site once ploughed and cleared of vegetation, exposing tools. - Wadjug area extended inland to Wongan Hills and southwards to Pinjarra. From the book.. describes walk duration, what's in store and degrees of difficulty. Appreciation	Occupied in 19th century Harry Butler in 1945 found remnants of clay pipes and broken glass on campsite.
8 Walyunga National Park - Walking	anon		
9 Colonial Secretary's Office 1837 Letters received 58/160; 1839 ..75/140 145	Armstrong F	From near Monger's Lake to as far as Bassendean and for a breadth of 4 or 5 miles inland from the Swan is Munday's territory.	Cross check Lyon and his boundaries for Munday.
10 The Passing of the Aborigines; A lifetime spent among the natives of Australia	Bates Daisy	Marriage.. Manitchmat (fair, white cockatoo) + Wordungmat (dark, crow) always kept their marriages within the 4 classes. Deity was woggal or serpent god that dominated earth, sky + sea.+ punished evil doers. They believed spirits of dead were taken to Kurannup.. a land beyond the western sea. Bibbulmun means many breasts, from perhaps the fecundity of the region, or from the unusually great proportion of women + children among them.	Mentions Maamba (p73) More than 70 groups in Bibbulmun linked by one language with local variations.

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS	N E W N P	A W S W A T	G L S O
11 Aboriginal Legends from the Bibbulmun Tribe	Bennell Eddy and Thomas Ann	<p>Stories, p44-46 Waargle (p/copy). Also (foreword) their entire existence was based on a total acceptance of the will and wisdom of the Korrdon Marma man who is the creator of all things: the inanimate world and all plant and animal life and human beings.</p> <p>His will was communicated to our people thru the chosen Mubarn men of the tribes, who were powerful healers.</p> <p>To survive in the hostile conditions of their environment the Bibbulmun evolved a tradition of tribal behaviour emphasizing the unity of the tribe, the inviolability of tradition, obediences to the tribal elders and the need for co-operation, friendship and loyalty. Such qualities were much prized by the Bibbulmun, but they were always constantly aware of the parallel world of the spirit people. These stories reflect the spiritual values and beliefs underlying their tribal life and customs.</p>	Spiritual values and beliefs with lifestyles and customs.	Y	Y	
12 Aboriginal Women and the Notion of the 'Marginal Man'	Berndt CH	<p>P 34 In regard to traditional Aboriginal society generally speaking, 3 points are well established.</p> <p>i) Women provide the most substantial and most consistent food supplies. They were the more dependable providers of food for their families.</p> <p>ii) Women could be economically, virtually independent of men. They did not need male bread winners.</p> <p>iii) Women had principal responsibility for care of young children, economically and otherwise. Broadly the care + upbringing of children was a co-operative enterprise between men + women but the immediate responsibility rested with women.</p> <p>Women (Moore p29 1840: 110-1) are the mere slaves of the men, obliged to watch + attend their movements, to carry all their property as well as the young children, in bags at their back. They must construct the hut, make the fire, provide roots for themselves + give a share to their husband, while he does not always share his game with them. Little affection can exist in this state and the woman is favourably disposed of to anyone who will pay his court to her. This occasions frequent dissension, which often ends with the woman eloping with her lover.</p>	The Aboriginal woman is decidedly smaller in proportion to the man than is the case amongst Europeans, though large women are occasionally found amongst the Blacks. No doubt the peculiarity is the result of women being less well-fed than men, of overwork and of too early child bearing.	Y	Y	

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS	W N P	E A R	S W A	U L S O	A G L T
13 The World of the First Australians	Berndt RM + CH	Tooth evulsion (Goldsworthy claims teeth were not knocked out in Whajook tribe, (in Curr 1886) Fire ceremony Blood letting Depilation Piercing of nasal septum Cicatrization etc, etc from p 140 6 tribes in South West - Wadjug being of Swan River area and Balardong of north eastern wheatbelt extending into the goldfields (see map in Turner J H 1969)	Common practices between groups	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hunters + Gatherers	Bindon P and Walley T	Dreaming of Tjitti-tjitti and of Waugal; WNP is kalleep (favourite meeting place) for Gurr (extended family) of Coondebung. Seasonal resources and their many uses (6 seasons). Plants, animals.. food, implements, medicine. Ceremonies were planned during previous gatherings and ran with climatic cycles. Many uses of fire for hunting, manufacture of implements, warmth, comfort + signalling, food preparation + cooking. The people took from the land only what they needed to survive. Many plants + animals that were taken had more than one use. Little was wasted.	Although there were small differences in the languages + customs of the tribal groups they could all communicate + each group used its territory + resources in a similar manner.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 On the Swan -A History of the Swan District of WA	Bourke MS	*p. 7 Haunts of the Waugal, Armstrong + Moore *Waugal's Bend, photo circa 1900 showing Bennett Brook *news clipping '40 000 year old relics in claypit' p.9 *Success Hill p. 10 (1979)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Report on an Aboriginal mylonite quarry site in Walyunga National Park	Brown S	Yams were seen nearby Quarry site is important because -1) very few quarry sites -2) large -3) relatively undisturbed heat firing vegetation		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

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TITLE AUTHOR CONTENT & THEME LINKS

<p>17 Some Previously Unrecorded Aboriginal Artifact Sites Near Perth, WA</p>	<p>Butler WH</p>	<p>Collections (in WA Museum) - millstones - mullers - anvils - non utilized cores - utilized cores - trimmed coroid implements - incl an edge - ground axe head - a poss kodja stone - scrapers - scraper knife - adze flakes - re edged adze flakes - symmetrical and asymmetrical uniface parts - raw and prepared ochre Surrounding hills revealed mill stones, percussion, scrapers, utilized cores and adze flakes Most small flakes are of quartzite, also amorphous and crystalline quartz and chalcedony. Most larger artifacts are of dolerite or quartz</p>	<p>a) South Bullsbrook (300 yards east of 23 mile peg on Great Northern Highway) is a sand blow rich in material similar to that which occurs in Walyunga. b) Plunkett Mill - artifacts unlike above but axeheads of Kimberley type, and Melanesian/ Polynesian origin c) Orange Grove d) Brockman River e) Woooloo Brook f) Moondyne Springs</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>18 Nyungar Culture in Walyunga</p>	<p>CALM</p>	<p>One particular rock for which the area is known is mylonite. The rock flakes when struck and flakes were used to make cutting tools and sharpening tools and when glued along a smooth stick produced sharp serrated knives. - Was thick with yarns near camping ground - Quartz outcrop maybe quarry site - but has no immediate evidence of manufacture of rock tools all rock pieces appear to have been produced by rock breaking and cracking from heat of bushfires. - Further investigation warranted - Artifacts at Western Australian Museum</p>	<p>Y</p>	
<p>19 Field Book No 20</p>	<p>Chauncy PLS</p>	<p>Walyunga Pool, nearly level, light soils, dogwood, blackboys (20 January, 1844). Right edge of Swan River at Walyunga Pool warring holes.(yam diggings) p. 63 Sketch map of survey area 24.75 m in 8 days.</p>	<p>Y</p>	

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS	W N P	E A R	N E A R	A S W	A U S T	G L O
20	Memoirs of Mrs Chauncy	Parties of natives would frequently call at our encampment. One tall savage used to run 6 miles to our friends the Lukins who had the nearest station to fetch a bottle of milk. He would get over his 12 miles in about 2 hours and was well contented with a pannikin of tea and another of flour to make a damper, by way of payment. In the Darling Range between Bakers Hill and Chidlow he discovered a group of springs and named them Chauncy's Springs. He saw these springs at a native camp called Nyindilup							
21	A Nyoongar Wordlist from the South West of WA	from Lyon RM 1833 Grey G 1838 Symmonds C 1841- Moore GF 1842 Rev Brady J 1843 Curt EM 1886 The Aust Race Salvador DR Bates DM Markey, Bussell, Buller-Murphy, Coyne, Gray, Hammond, Hassell + Rae	Comparison of vocab + language throughout differing tribal groups						
22	Aboriginals of New Norcia 1845-1914 The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians Vol vii	- Contrasts and compares population densities between New Norcia groups, Darling Scarp and Swan groups. "First North Tribe" of Upper Swan area has a much higher number of wives per husband than in later New Norcia groups and even more than at Curo, Bibino and Gingin. - Also First North Tribe has a higher ratio of children to fathers. Family links and places of origin	With areas eg. Northam, Toodyay, Bindoon, Dandaragan, Bibino, Coorow						
23	Tribal Camping Grounds Are to Be Preserved	General - Dietary habits eg. seed (presence of grinding stones)- animal bones - Premier Brand - Wadlug Tribe							
24	The Determinants of Fertility Amongst Australian Aboriginals	Aboriginal men and women had different diets, different energy expenditure and different control over various aspects of their lives. - Involuntary and voluntary controls on reproduction - Women produced more food and consumed less - Basic features of reproductive lives of Aboriginal women							

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS
25 Brigadoon - The Book	DMB +B/APR Corp Public Relations	<p>Waugal dreaming</p> <p>Gidgie Garup "place where spear entered the ground + water flowed" (down stream from WNP)</p> <p>Winaitj place..xmas trees</p> <p>kulungah booyat.. women's fertility site down stream from WNP and north side of river.</p> <p>Any Aboriginal who sits in shadow of Xmas tree will lose their shade (spirit) and will walk away a person without a spirit (a zombie)</p> <p>Yorga Jinna Booyat.. the footprint of the kangaroo-woman set in rock, with white gum tree alongside (down stream and south of river).Relationship with landscapes and natural resources and hence responsibility to them.</p>	<p>Borongorups, WNP, Wadjemup (Rottnest) via the waugal;</p> <p>Both sides of the river with kangaroo woman spirit.</p> <p>Link with animals.. each family took borunga (clan) from a different animal</p> <p>eg white cockatoo, crow, emu, kangaroo</p>
26 Moondyne Joe: The man and the myth	Elliot lan	<p>Bailup-station + hotel</p> <p>Place names, see map</p> <p>Learned bush survival techniques quite likely from Aboriginal people (pers comm, author)includes bush survival</p>	Y
27 Old Toodyay and Newcastle	Erikson Rica	<p>p.4 In 1840 there were 102 Aboriginals listed in Toodyay district. The population of the Swan River district from Darling Range to the sea and from Upper Swan to Woodman's Point. was 3 tribes of less than 120 natives.</p> <p>Dying- no natural death but blame laid on someone who in turn would be killed, p4. Burial grounds at the junction of the Avon River and Toodyay Brook, p.7.</p> <p>Places-Boolgart, Burlong Pool, Bejooding, Byeem Wattering. Language- bibula= wild turkey; weadgy=emu; boka= roo cloak.</p>	<p>See Millett and Goldsworthy in Curr for similar district.</p>
28 Index to the Colonial Secretary's Office Letters Received	for Dictionary of WA Aboriginal Volunteers' Committee	<p>Names of many Aboriginal people arrested, the date of committed offence, and sentence location and duration.</p>	Y
29 Provisional List of Aboriginal Place Names and Their Meanings	Glauert L	<p>Bindon- a place where yarns grow.</p> <p>Suffixes.. "up" occurs on plain west of Darling Range, from Moore River in North to South coast + thence eastwards to vicinity of Israelite Bay. The inner boundary passes through the ranges by valley of the Colffe River to vicinity of Lake Grace (Buirgup) + so on to the coast. To the north of this line "up" is replaced by "in" "ine" or "ing" for many miles when further changes occur.</p>	<p>Check Bailup</p>

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS
30 Transported Aboriginal Artefact Material, Perth Basin, WA	Glover J E and Cockbain A E	<p>- Rock flakes in Perth Basin consist of Bryozoan chert, non fossiliferous chert, quartzite, dolerite, granite, k-feldspar etc. usually 1-5 cm diameter.</p> <p>Some material almost certainly has been carried for many hundreds of miles.</p> <p>a) Bryozoa is of Eocene age and bryozoan chert is present at nearly all blown out sites in Perth Basin; also some sponge remains.</p> <p>b) All fragments of dolerite, granite, quartzite and now fossiliferous chert is from Precambrian terrains, nearest source - 40 miles from site.</p>	<p>Bryozoan chert has apparently come much further.</p> <p>- Silicified rocks from four Eocene units - = Plantaganet group</p> <p>Norseman limestone</p> <p>Toolinna limestone</p> <p>Wilson Bluff limestone</p>
31 The Petrology and Archaeological Significance of Mylonite Rocks in the Precambrian Shield near Perth WA	Glover JE	<p>Mylonitic rock from shear zones in Archaean granitoids on the western margin of the Yilgarn Block near Perth WA has been used extensively for flaked tools by Aboriginal people. The rock is epidote rich and flinty, with quartz veinlets + commonly has a subconchoidal fracture. Flakes are found in the Perth Basin. The tendency for the mylonitic flakes in areas of the Perth Basin north of the Swan River to increase in frequency toward Gingin. Walyunga shows that the sources could have been in mylonitic rocks of the western area, or in counterparts along the strike of the Darling Fault Zone towards Mogumber. There may have been other sources of mylonitic rock for sites south of the Swan River.</p>	<p>Flakes are found in Perth Basin between Eneabba + Mandurah. They are common at eastern sites near the mylonitic zones but are sparse or absent near the west coast.</p>
32 York District Whajook Tribe	Goldsworthy R	<p>Tribe numbers small eg 40-80; oldest people were 75-80 years old, kangaroo skin cloaks were worn; shells were ornaments from the coastal tribes. Skin was annointed with grease + ochre, necklaces of nut, tips of opossum tails in hair, arm band of emu feathers, part of skin of wild dog's tail worn as band above forehead. Roo skin bags; shells hold 2 quarts of water. No nets or baskets. Tomahawks of 2 stones (1 was ground to an edge) and knives were quartz chipped. Gum was heated + charcoal added. Use of flints, bones + front tooth of possum. Population numbers were reduced with contact with Europeans with disease, tribe had consumption, spitting of blood, death. Also "wackie" attacked genitals and brought suffering from bite from the mythical snake + it extended to the skin generally. Also enlargement of the liver.</p> <p>Detail on nose septum piercing, scarring, grief, marriage, betrothals, widows, evil spirits/ghosts burial, ancestors, cardinal points. Vocabulary. Importance of ceremony</p>	<p>With other tribes</p>

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS	W N P	E A R	S W A	T U S L O
33 Nyungar- The People. Aboriginal customs in the South West of Australia	Green N	Vocab Moore GF Manners, language Lyon RM (Swan + Canning R tribes) P 146 Yagan's death on Upper Swan, + GF Moore wrote "... an element of Greek tragedy in the life + death of Yagan" Lifestyles + customs Contact	p154 Compares Swan R + King George Sound dialects, striking similarities + also striking differences.	Y	Y		
34 Broken Spears: Aboriginal + Europeans in the South West of Australia	Green N	Includes European contact, Upper Swan battles, Goodyak (Upper Swan group) , Upper Swan deaths, Weelip East, Calyute South; features Midgegooroo, Yagan, Mooro, Munday (chief of Beeloo), Domjum (Yagan's brother). Aboriginal lore on killing + punishment i.e.		Y	Y		
35 Expeditions in Western Australia 1837-39 Volume 1	Grey G	places Goon mar ra up River p.300 people, Noo goong oo, Yenmar, Kur ral, Ngan mar Now oor gup p. 309. Jee bar, Mooloore (lake) at Doondalup, Du du murry Yunde lup, War rup, Dooroola Mya (Dog's house in cave) „Jenna Yalgarin (to the north), Dwer, Bee ule ngurrin yup (lake), Ugat Mau bee bee p. 296 " the strange natives doing their utmost to render themselves useful. They had never before seen white people, and the quickness with which they understood our wants, and hastened to gratify them, was very satisfactory" (p. 301). The belief that white people are the souls of the departed blacks, is by no means an uncommon superstition amongst them; they themselves never having an idea of acquiring their own land, cannot imagine others doing it;- and thus when they see white people suddenly appear in their country, and settling themselves down in particular spots, they imagine that they must have formed an attachment to this land in some other state of existence; and hence conclude the settlers at one period black		Y			

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36 Expeditions in Western Australia 1837-39 Volume 2	Grey G	<p>Kaiber the native. Songs and poetry p 300-306 Description and use of weapons, hunting technique p262-276. food p263 (language) P300 .."the natives of WA are very fond of singing and dancing..is he angry, he sings-, is he glad, he sings,- is he hungry, he sings, ..and it is the peculiar character of the songs which renders them under all circumstances so solacing to them. The songs are short generally containing only one or two ideas, and are constantly repeated over and over again, in a manner doubtless grating to the untutored ear of a European, but to one skilled in Aust music, lulling and harmonious to the extreme, and producing much the same effect as the singing of a nurse does to a child.Aboriginal people are seen as being most resourceful and knowledgeable, with a strong spiritual and cultural foundation. Is a native afraid, he sings himself full of courage; in fact, under all circumstances, he finds aid and comfort from a song. Their songs are therefore naturally varied in their form; but they are all concise, and convey in the simplest manner the most moving ideas. Reaction to God save the Queen.. a native, Warrup burst into tears upon hearing it (p 305). Clapping and clapping sticks.</p>	Compares European poets, poems and music.	Y	Y	Y
37 York District- Ballardong Tribe/Balladocking	Hackett DE, Police Constable	<p>Small tribe with people reaching 80 years of age. By 1865 half the number had died from measles; consumption was prevalent. Clothing was roo skins sewn together with sinews of roo tail. Implements and weapons were similar to Whajook with the addition of Noolibun to weave girdles of fur. Also they carried water in bark arrangements. The people said that some remote tribes are cannibals and mark the children at birth who are eventually to be eaten. Most tribes practise cannibalism and deny it, but blame others. Detail on marriage, betrothal and ages; of infidelity and punishment; ornamentation (with heated stones). Fish are caught in nets placed in dams built across shallow streams. Men were 5'5, women 4'6-5'0. No message sticks were</p>	Bulla means 'two' across maybe half of Australia but 'many' in Whajook Youngar means both 'male kangaroo' and 'Blackfellow' in Ballardong	Y	Y	Y

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS
38 For Their Own Good. Aborigines and government in the south west of Western Australia 1900-1940	Haebich Anna	<p>History of legislation relating to Aboriginal people in South West of WA.</p> <p>p.5 Picture of Aborigines gathered at Guildford on the outskirts of Perth 1901 (~120 people).</p> <p>p.6 200 Aborigines living in missions in south ~1900 esp New Norcia (>1869).</p> <p>p. 68 <1905 preparing for corroboree at Welshpool.</p> <p>p. 69 Corroboree dancers. Their names are Monnop, Woolber, Pompey, Wyal, Jobytch, Genburdong, Sandy, Dool, Kwont. 3000 Aborigines in south at end of 1930's.</p> <p>Population Table 1919-1936 p. 265.</p> <p>Anecdotes from Aboriginal people.</p> <p>Moore River and Carrolup settlements</p>	<p>Contact to contemporary.</p>
39 Aboriginal Usage Along the Swan River	Hallam S	<p>Accounts by explorers + settlers show that in the 1600's, 1700's + 1800's Aboriginal groups frequented both the wider reaches of Swan estuary (below Perth), and the upper reaches where it flows between alluvial terraces on the coastal plain using both estuarine and territorial resources above Perth.</p> <p>Dioscora hastifolia (P30) .. "of this they are very fond, but it is very deep in the ground + is obtained with great labour."</p> <p>Archaeological distribution record makes it clear that the intensity of usage of riverine alluvial terraces (+sandplain + its swamps) was many orders of magnitude higher than that of seaward dunes + limestone belt, even when these impinge on the estuary. The close combination of reeds + yams as at Upper Swan made possible concentrations of people in quite large groups for large stretches of the year.</p>	<p>Riverine alluvial terraces (+sandplain + its swamps) was many orders of magnitude higher than that of seaward dunes + limestone belt, even when these impinge on the estuary.</p>

40 An Archaeological Survey of the Perth Area Western Australia: A progress report on art and artefacts, dates and demography

Hallam SJ

Just behind the immediately coastal sand dunes, inlets and lakes, 'native pads' linked native wells and river crossings from the Vasse and Preston, north by the Leschenault estuary to Mandurah + Fremantle. At the Swan + Murray east-west movement + occupation linked the coast to a second north-south zone of large and much frequented camp sites (eg Gingin, Bullsbrook, Orange Grove, Keimscott, Cardup, Mundijong, Pinjarra, and on south towards Bunbury) along the zone at the foot of the Darling Scarp. Their were outliers into the range (eg Walyunga) and westward into the sandhills and swamps of the sandplain intervening between the scarp- foot zone and the coastal zone on the aeolian limestone. P. 12 Capt Molloy explained to Gov Hutt why he had abandoned Augusta for the Vasse.. "being the most frequented part with the greatest number of settlers, the greatest quantity of livestock and the most numerous native population" (Hasluck 1955: 184). Ethnographic evidence suggests and archaeological distributions confirm, a general pattern of movement, opening up, and occupation, in two main zones: the one along the coastal plain; the other on the inland margin of the intervening, comparatively empty Jarrah forest.

Karakin Lakes (near Moore River, Swan Coastal Plain) Koonalda flint, Frieze Cave, Orchestra Shell Cave. Figures on Swan Coastal Plain suggest a gradual rise of population, accelerating over the last millennium or so. Also that the main expansion was into swamps and dunes of sandplain. Higher ratio of early to late sites in the Avon area eastward from York + Northam suggests that rise of population reached a ceiling here before the intensifying usage of west coastal estuarine, swamp and piedmont resources approached its limit. Aboriginal 'pasture improvement' by firing might be expected like European clearance in the wheatbelt to have increased soil salinity in some areas and so had deleterious effects on the carrying capacity of the area for fauna (or some elements of fauna) and Aborigines alike.

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS	P	N	E	A	W	S	U	L	G
41 The First Western Australians	Hallam SJ	<p>WNP site is enormous in extent, quantity + density of artefact material, suggesting constant frequenting by large agglomerations of people. A minimum of usage for the excavated part of the site between 6000 + 3200 years ago may relate to an arid phase. The area linked most closely in a nexus focussed on the Swan is roughly ovoid, centred around the area where the Helena enters, stretching toward the sea on the west, 32 kms into the hills to the east, north towards Lennard's Brook, south to Mundijong (<2000 sq miles), 440 or 23 persons to 100 square miles (using Armstrong's figures). Salvado's count of 555 Aborigines for 2800 square miles just to north gives 20 people to 100 sq m.</p> <p>60:40 male to female. Perth ratio of 1.2 or 1.1 children per wife. By the time Europeans had arrived a break had been put on steep population rise of previous few centuries. Population differences through time (to 150,000 years ago) and place in the South West according to conditions. Hence they adjusted their lifestyles accordingly (including social and reproductive behaviour). p66-68. Changes in tool technology and the times and implications e.g. economies of raw materials, related to increasing population pressures, decrease in territorial range of each group's activities and sources of stone outside terrain p.</p>	<p>Some WA backed blade sites may have ritual or artistic associations (e.g. Skew Valley) or are large sites at which big groups must have met for purposes which probably included ceremonies e.g. Millstream, Walyunga, Soldiers Road, Mundijong).</p>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
42 -	Hallam SJ	<p>Social Groups</p> <p>Hallam's research supports a more fluid situation than rigid boundaries for South West social units. Her investigation of early movement by family groups + individuals between lower Canning area on the plain and areas along the Darkin River, Dale River + its tributaries, and as far afield as upper reaches of Avon River. Cautions too much emphasis on impermanence in Aboriginal occupation of Swan Coastal Plain + hinterland. Movement must be seen within bounds of certain constraints.</p>	<p>Ethnographic evidence suggests, + archaeological distribution confirm a general pattern of movement, opening up, + occupation in 2 main zones: the one along the coastal plain, the other on the inland margin of intervening, comparatively empty jarrah forest.</p>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

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TITLE	CONTENT & THEME	AUTHOR	LINKS
44 Yams, Alluvium and Villages on the West Coastal Plain	<p>p.128 Grey (1894 1:331) Kaiber- an intelligent native of the Swan Warrine grounds (where yams were dug)- Moorilup Hill (north of Lennard's Brook) & 3 kms south.</p> <p>Warrine/warrang = Dioscorea hastifolia.</p> <p>Find Chauncy's map including warran holes near Millendon and Upper Swan. Holes 5-6 ft deep and 18-20" diameter, women + children dig. cf Ballarat description and danger to horses as they fall in holes, and explorer fell up to his shoulder.</p> <p>Laboriousness of digging, importance as food, difficulty in digging in dry soils.</p> <p>Moore " the fires of Dyandala and Millendon would soon be removed to Coonarup; that we should have plenty of wheat and we should have plenty of bread" (invited to eat balio).</p> <p>The enormous site complex of Walyunga lies adjacent to a spring and permanent water pool in the gouge of the Swan/Avon River at the junction of routes leading south along the Avon gorge to Upper Swan, north to the wide swampy valley of the Brockman River, west across a saddle of the Darling Scarp to the coastal plain, and east along the wide grassy valley of the Woorooloo Brook, an open corridor thru' the Jarrah forest. Walyunga had served a focus for large groups from a wide area over millenia; depending on a wide range of resources including a permanent pool in the river, reed rhizomes in a cut-off river channel and around a spring in an adjoining stream; zamia growing exuberantly among adjacent broken rock, yam vines growing between granitic screes + climbing the zamia.</p> <p>Detail on lifestyles</p>	Hallam SJ	Y Y Y Y Y
45 Winjan's People, Story of the South Western Australian Aborigines	<p>Further down the valley on the banks of the river several fires sent up their small wreaths of smoke which, from the peculiarity of their position, we know to be those of natives.</p> <p>P. 4 a fine specimen of the Guana tribe.</p> <p>Dyott Hills of Ensign Dale, down stream from Bryan's Mt.-</p>	Hammond JE	Y Y Y
46 Memorandum made during a journey across the Darling Range at the Swan River settlement.		Henty J	Y

- Bailup, Burragup and Wagin are meeting places of various tribes
- Articles were exchanged eg. from Gascoyne; gum, stone, feathers

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS
47 Aboriginal Society in South Western Australia	Howard Michael C	<p>P. 91 Bailup- often multi purpose gatherings at which rituals would be performed, matters pertaining to the law discussed, goods exchanged etc. Trade was conducted throughout South West in relation to ecological peculiarities of regions occupied. Thus Austin notes (Roth 1902) Aborigines of Murray River area traded spearwood for red ochre, quartz + stones found in Darling Range for woomera, throwing sticks + corkwood (Xmas tree) shields from Avon district.</p> <p>P. 92 Hackett (1886-7) "half Aborigines around York died during a measles epidemic in 1865." By 1901 Aboriginal population in South West had been reduced to about 1400, of whom only some 85 were full bloods, the remainder being half castes. During 1840's pastoralists in the Victoria Plains frequently availed themselves of local Aboriginal women (Erikson 1976). As the country became more established and as more non Aboriginal women became available during the later 19th century, such practices became less frequent + more covert- many whites seeking to hide previous and now embarrassing relations with Aboriginal women.</p> <p>Most Aboriginal people (p.94) reacted by creating + maintaining inter person barriers between themselves + the whites in an effort to retain at least some autonomy, instead of overtly</p>	<p>Past with contact with present. 1905 Aboriginal Act 1928 William Harris delegation to premier: 1st Ab volunteer orgn in SW. 1956 Right to vote in WA. 1969 Granting of citizenship rights.</p>
48 Aboriginal Nomenclature	Informants, early settlers through to contemporary	First North Tribe.. Djeeral kat'ia Yellagonga's tribe.. Cor dal kalla etc.	Avon River.. "Goculgar" (Beverley sub district)
49 Pliocene-Pleistocene Coastal Events + History Along the Western Margin of Australia	Kendrick GW, Wyrwoll KH, Szabo BJ	language clothing implements marriage- girls promised at birth, married at 12 years old burials	Y
50 Perth, Western Australia	Knight WE, Armstrong CF + Gilchrist J	Waugal Polygamy, Wars Tribes Whites are the ancestors Burial Ceremony Valley	Y
51 The Bushman, or Life in a New Country	Landor EW	Women do all work Chingi (evil spirit) doctor Hunting excursion in	Y

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56 An Australian Parsonage: or the settler and the savage in Western Australia

Millett Mrs E

Camps- hut making p.76, Jingy's track near burial ground; grave description p.80, ochre used in mourning p.76. Humour p.82

Treatment of women p.81? p.75 "...natives are employed in minding the sheep + lambs, an office for which they are no less fitted by their extraordinary habits of observation than by their quiet gentle manners + their inborn kindness to animals." p.81 "...yet when we had seen none of them for any length of time we missed their fun + frolic, + felt somewhat as people do whose children are gone to school. Especially we regretted the loss of their willing feet, since they were always ready to act as messengers + carried letter or "paper talk", as such missives are styled by the natives, in the safe conveyance of which they show great fidelity. I never heard of letters being lost by any native to whom they had been entrusted, + it should occur that a native with letters in his charge is prevented from continuing his journey, he invariably passes them on to another of his tribe, who transmits them safely to the hands of a person for whom they are intended. The value of such trustworthiness can be easily understood in a country thinly peopled, where the nearest Post Office is often very far away".

57 Western Australian Natives

Millett Mrs E

Marriage, murder + spearing. K'hourabene, her friend; children, burial, christianising. P.151 "Indeed the mere fact of their having been able to find a living in so peculiar a country as that in which they found themselves, placed by Nature, presupposes no small degree of intelligence. Their land was covered with an enormous forest where beautiful flowers grow in abundance + in some parts plenty of grass".

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58	Excursion to a River to the Northward from the Journal of G.F. Moore esq.	Moore G.F.	<p>WEENAT - Aboriginal guide</p> <p>OVERTOOK Coondebung & his pretty wife Toodyeep & Wagtung on way to valley of "Gabbia Yandirt"</p> <p>Hill - MAMBUP; water (delicious) in 2 small wells in valley = Kyeimunga Moyolainup. 21 miles small stream running to South East of valley Gabbia Yandirt</p> <p>Remarkable standing stone "BOYAY GOGOMAT" - attributed with remarkable powers. It was a man who had died and others would die who, in passing neglected to make a bed for it. Kangaroo rats speared (struck with), opossum flung from tree to friend.</p> <p>Whinyat Yangar p.402</p> <p>Woor Yoongar P.693 (Perth Gazette FAASC). The term by which they designate themselves.</p>	<p>A short day's march of 13 km. to broad valley of Gabbia Yandut, a district also called Lalder whole of valley north south joined by many other natives.</p> <p>Dyerring Tribe P.381. Places along valley inland sea - immense Moleyeen.</p>	Y	Y	Y
59	A Descriptive Vocabulary of the Language in Common Use Amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia	Moore George Fletcher	<p>Birok = Season summer Dec - Jan etc. p.10 + English/Aboriginal Vocabulary.-with copious meanings embodying much interesting information regarding the habits, manners and customs of the natives and the natural history of the country</p>		Y	Y	
60	Diary of Ten Years of an Early Settler in Western Australia	Moore, GF ; Facsimile Ed	<p>A descriptive vocabulary of the language of the aboriginals</p> <p>- Animals</p> <p>- Avon River</p>		Y	Y	
61	Walyunga National Park 1981	National Parks Authority	<p>features:</p> <p>Jumperkine Hill Walyunga Lookout Wooroloo Brook</p> <p>Swan River</p> <p>Jumperkine Loop Woodsome Hill O'Brien Rd</p> <p>Park Boundary</p> <p>Syd's Rapids Boongarup Pool fire breaks</p> <p>Walyunga Pool camping Area 1981 walk trail</p> <p>dam</p> <p>10 gates</p> <p>No scale</p>		Y		

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62	Walyunga National Park- Former Aboriginal campsite and workshop area	National Parks Authority of WA	Axe-kadjo Knife- tabbo Spear- Gidgi boryi; Anthropological and Archaeological significance, including possibility of dietary habits and food sources. Seeking co-operation from visitors to protect the site.	Y
63	Preliminary Report on the Survey of Aboriginal Areas of Significance in the Perth Metropolitan and Murray River Regions	O'Connor R, Bodney, Little L.	Mt Mambup- an important meeting place and ritual ground in traditional times. 5 mythological/ritual sites have been recorded on southern slopes of this hill. Buyat calling is a level granite plateau surrounded by a circle of Nuytsia floribunda trees on southern edges of Mt Mambup. A stone formation nearby represents tjitti tjitti the wagtail, believed to be a devil bird who misguides travellers in the bush and leads them astray. According to tradition this plateau was a meeting place and ritual area. Yagan's Grave see Green for detail of events leading to his death and head removal and export. -Bennett Brook in Whiteman Park -Mussell Pool in Whiteman Park -Success Hill in Bassendean -Wakari -Lake Neerabup- Orchestra Shell Cave -Jane Brook-mythological site- upper reaches were winnaitch areas-evil influence of wurd dajalis -Blackadder Creek-a Corroboree ground near Swan River Junction -Red Hill is winnaitch area-spirits who live in jarrah forests + who assumed a small human-like form + can be dangerous to humans if aroused -O'Brien Road Wakari site (Gidgegannup) -Rocky outcrop-(i) Buyup wardung-Wakari myth (ii) Buringu	Y

Appendix 2

TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS	W N P	E A R	A S W	A U S T	G L O
64 Report of an Ethnographic Survey of the First Stage Subdivision, Brigadoon Country Estate, Millendon	O'Connor, R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Concepts of land ownership and usage and how these were underwritten by religion -The Dreaming pp.3.4.5,6,7 -Whadjug Group Waugal in Millendon, pp. 16+17, describing events + landscape from WNP + down stream-importance of mythical tracks and sites to present day Aboriginals and resulting need for protection of such areas -All land is sacred to Australian Aboriginals -Ritual, social and economic life of Aboriginals based on land and largely imitated behavior of mythical ancestors. The picture is of 'traditional owners' and 'traditional users' both having a claim on the land. These claims were complementary, based on kinship + drew their charter from the Dreaming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All other land councils; dreaming 'goes out under the ground' from this site -Part of a dreaming track that extended from Fremantle to Alice Springs' (informant) 	Y	Y		Y	
65 The Colony of Western Australia. A manual for emigrants 1839	Ogle Nathaniel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stirling numbers 1 per 2 square miles. 750 were known to have visited Perth from the district surrounding it, some 40 miles each way. Mulgarradock the doctor who also drives away wind and rain See analysis. Good info. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People Ballandella 		Y			

Appendix 2

TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS	W N P	E A R	N S W	A S W	U S A	J S A	G L O
66 Notes about the Tribes Inhabiting the Coastal District from Geraldton to Albany and those of Territories Nearest Adjoining Them.	Paterson C	<p>Customs, habits and ceremonies are very similar to inland tribes. Neither knocks out teeth, but pierce nose and tattoos bodies with scars on front + back. Coastal group does not practise circumcision or subincision. They believe in + possess pronounced reverence for an Almighty being whom they call Mamma Guarra- the father of all. They fear an evil spirit or terrifying agent in Jinlu.</p> <p>Tattoo scars produced by incisions made with sharp edge of stone. Emu feathers are placed in wounds + flesh is allowed to grow over them. When these become very painful + gathers, a medicine man is called into requisition to suck the feathers out. In this he generally succeeds + then is called very clever. Bai Bolyera kabulyera = (he medicine man very clever) is a standing phrase to encourage the suffering. Babin ceremony is 'making friends'.</p> <p>Wild man corroboree preparation often requires a fortnight and is done in most secret manner. None of old men or any women are supposed to see those engaged in preparation during that time. Should a woman accidentally or designedly come amongst them she is ravished by all men in most unmerciful manner. The get up for the corroboree consists of a complete enclosure of the body in small branches + twigs, so that not a single portion of any of the limbs remains visible, + even their form is hidden. They use a large quantity of chuat (string made of human or possum hair) which is wound around the head + body in all directions behind which the twigs are pushed + carefully arranged so string is completely hidden. Like every other masquerade these corroborees aim at giving surprise, + exciting admiration, + as the blacks are very vain + ambitious not to be outdone, they bestow the greatest care on these decorations, that they be spoken of for a long time. The dance + show last only 10 - 15 mins + then the covering comes down + is entirely discarded. Customs, habits and ceremonies are very similar to</p>			Y	Y				
67 Analysis of Some West Australian Small Tool Assemblages	Pearce RH	<p>Comparison of % of bryozoan chert lower in depth than in Bingham Street Forrestfield. Compares Forrestfield in swampy plain and Walyunga in riverside valley and hills. 8 districts.</p> <p>Compares Africa and India (Allchin 1966); SE India (Murty, 1968); and Britain (Clarke, 1962).</p>		Y						Y

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS
68 Archaeology by System and Chance	Pearce RH	40 000 years ago the river bed was 10 metres above the present level. The river bed rose further until approx 30 000 years BP depositing a layer of sediment approx 1 metre thick above artefacts. The river later began downcutting as sea level fell, and the present deep valley was formed, now partly refilled by Holocene alluvial deposits. The site was maybe on edge of floodplain approx 100 metres from riverbed. After approx 33 000 BP the site was no longer used by humans. Abandonment of site. The rate of artefact accumulation was very slow. 6 items/year indicates use of site by very small group of people, or for a short period in any one year; occupation centres may have followed coastline westwards where rainfall patterns probably maintained satisfactory water & food resources. In WNP the early culture was either drastically modified with time by indigenous inventions or displaced by an external technology favouring production of several specialised formally regular tool types	Y Y Y Y
69 Changes in Artefact Assemblages During the last 8 000 years at Walyunga WA.	Pearce RH	One of few large sites near Perth having numerous artefacts, including backed tools, exposed over a wide area. Fossiliferous chert comprised 3% artefacts in lower levels. Bryozoan. Sea level was much lower, chert probably came from off-shore source in west. West-east transportation. Changes in technology may be modifications. Disappearance of Bryozoan chert + siltcrete. % fold increase in mylonite usage; decrease in use of steep scrapers; introduction of backed tools + flat adzes + late increase in fabricators. Marked changes between assemblages from lower + upper levels occurred about 4600 yrs ago. Bryozoan chert artefacts occurred in lower levels only; supports Glover (1975) hypothesis that chert sources lay exposed off west coast until submerged by rising sea levels. Sources now close to present sea level.	Y Y Y
70 Investigation of Backed Blade Problems by Statistical Specification of Distinctive Features.	Pearce RH	Suggests that combinations of attributes represent cultural preferences & may reflect behaviour in different temporal phases. Bulisbrook is rich in artefacts & may have been occupied over several millennia. Patterns of proportion of Backed Blade assemblages may indicate peculiarities, & they show that attributes are potentially useful for analysis.	Y

Early culture lasted at various places with little modification until mid Holocene, suggesting that the main change involved rapid displacement. The most likely mechanism is the introduction of radical techniques, carried (with the dingo) from an external source, by migrants, displaced by rising sea levels 6000 years ago. Their key to survival & expansion in Australia would be use of their more efficient tools.

Bryozoan fossils in chert artefacts (mid-late Eocene age) at many prehistoric sites on SCP, yet none outcropping at present land surface.. various changes approx 4600 yrs ago at w conform with similar changes in other parts of Aust approx 6000 bp. Backed tools + flat adzes were absent from lower levels but present thru upper levels > 3200 yrs ago.

Discusses Frieze Cave, Minim Cove, Northcliffe.

Angles of edges, length, width and the relationship between attributes.

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS	W N P	E A R	S W A	A U S	G L O
71 Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Australian Backed Blades.	Pearce RH	<p>Earliest dates are in NSW. Backed Blades disappear from site earliest from WA. South east of Aust is focus of proliferation, here they appear in great variety & in highest concentration. Pearce challenges Glover's theory on Back Blade trade being first introduced on North West coast of Australia. Devil's Lair (Dortch & Merrilees) 1973, suggests that early industries in Australia may be more complex and technologically more advanced than has sometimes been considered.</p> <p>Some similarity of form exists between various assemblages and they may be related parts of a single tradition. Compares proportions of blades between sites and also compares stone quality. Compares proportions of blades. Challenges uniformity & widespread homogeneity of Australian backed blade industries.</p>	WA- Pilbara & South West WA & NSW backed blade types.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
72 Uniformity of the Australian Backed Blade Tradition	Pearce RH	<p>Questions souveniring occurrence and thus decrease in data.</p> <p>1979 artefacts 189 stone. 2/3 made from quartz or quartzite 1/3 made from chert; dolerite and rarely granite ~5% made from bryozoan chert. It is probable that the corners of Australia farthest from South East Asia (the presumed path for entry) were populated by ~ 40 000 bp. Differences in artefact assemblages from the earliest sites in opposite sides of Australia raise the possibility that some cultural differences existed or that cultural changes were occurring ~ 40 000 BP.</p>		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
73 A 38,000 Year Old Archaeological Site at Upper Swan, Western Australia	Pearce RH & Barbetti M		<p>Upper Swan age is similar to or greater than those of oldest site known from south east of Australia (Lake Mungo 32000 BP). Bryozoan chert also occurs at other sites in the district in deposits more than 4600 years old. Devil's Lair had human occupation to at least 28000-33000 BP (300 km south). Minirn Cove- 130 BP, near mouth of Swan River. Walyunga- 8000-260 BP. Artefacts are in riverine sedimentary deposits and may perhaps be related to a period of relatively high sea level between 46000 and 40000 BP.</p>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

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TITLE	AUTHOR	CONTENT & THEME	LINKS	W N P	E A R	A S W	N W A	A U S T	G L O
74 Archaeology Survey at Millendon for Bond Corporation	Pearce RH & Zlatnik M	Stone flakes, tools and miscellaneous flaked pieces were found at 20 locations. 6 sites of small sparse scatters; 3 sites of numerous items in sections of more extensive areas. Probably used for ordinary occupation during late Holocene; quartz dominant, mylonite used in approx 10% of items, dolerite used in approx 5%; horsehoof cores, 2 small grinding plates, steep scrapers, pebble chopper, large oval chopper, adze flakes, scrapers, scalar cores and backed tools. Few other archaeological sites have been recorded in mid to upper sections of Swan valley. This may be due to lack of systematic searching, or to settlement & cultivation rather than absence of sites. Last corroboree date held near Perth 1907 (S Brown, lit)	Assemblage at site S1707 is similar to that of WNP which has dates in last 8000 years. Indicates moderately frequent use similar to that of some other areas around Perth, particularly near lakes, swamps & creeks.	Y	Y				
75 The Edge Ground Axes of South Western Australia	Ride WDL	Axes 'fashioned' differently, those of Walyunga are much larger, & more skilfully made piece from an indurated shale than a Narragin find. Lightly ground near cutting edge. WNP was surface find. Pirri found on surface at WNP shale. Controversial items, are they indigenous to WA?; unlikely to be trade articles.	Tindale's boundary coincides with Woodward's faunistic definition (1900); Gardener's floristic definition (1944) and Jutson's physiographic definition	Y					
76 Quartz-the Multifaceted Stone: A regional prehistory of the Helena River Valley on the Swan Coastal Plain of SW Australia. of the Helena River valley	Schwede, Madge L	Uses Pearce (1975,7,8) Detail on geology for WNP. Detail on stone size, weight soil pH suggests movement from coast to hills.	Includes Walyunga sites for comparison Upper Swan and Helena Valley e.g. WNP material dated 4000-8000 BP (Holocene) Upper Swan dated 31,500-39,500 BP, Pault's Valley (Department Aboriginal Sites); stone arrangement at Nyaania	Y	Y				
77 Late Pleistocene Zamia Exploitation in South West WA	Smith M	Earliest Archaeological evidence for Zamia exploitation in Aust circa 4300 BP. Communal food sustains usually large numbers of populations gathered for ceremonies + could have facilitated emergence of late Holocene social interaction patterns + rapid dissemination of ideas (eg small tool tradition). Incl description: .. "dig in dry sandy place, holes and line them with rushes + fill them up with nuts over which they sprinkle a little sand + then cover the holes nicely over with the tops of grass trees" (Grey 1841:296). Moore 1884:17 "...after soaking in water for a few days + then burying it in sand, left until nearly dry, fit to eat". Removing the toxin macrozarin or cycasin + carcinogens by leaching, fermenting, roasting or aging. Basic leaching technology evidence occurs in stratigraphic association with artefacts of small tool tradition.	Complicated leaching and fermenting technology also occurs in India, Africa, Guam, the Rykos + Africa (in Beaton 1982, 51)	Y					Y

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LINKS	CONTENT & THEME	AUTHOR	TITLE
<p>Capn Stirling & Charles Frazer camped just above Ellen Brook where it enters Swan River. They found several deserted encampments (Stirling 1827, 560). Frazer observed extensive diggings in the alluvium along the river which were probably to obtain yams. GF Moore was 2 km south of survey site at Millendon and recorded frequent meetings with Aboriginal people. Does the area involved equate to other surrounding areas or does it represent an ecotone- a balance between the exploitation patterns of the coastal plain + those of the Jarrah forest proper (Anderson 1984)? See 'Brigadoon - The Book'.</p>	<p>Occupational sites are of 2 types. 1) large sparse scatters of material containing dense concentration; 2) consistently sparse scatters which cluster around common water sources. Plus a) isolated find of piece of engraved ochre b) small rockshelter within granite outcrop. No signs of human occupation. It seems probable that for (1) their water source lies in the granite outcrops which are usually found to occur near these sites. Ephemeral sources of water would be trapped on rock surfaces after rains. This restricts the length of time during which these sites could be used but the amount of artefact material at these sites indicates that they were a favoured location while water was available. From Moore: frequent visits of Aborigines to his property + to those of his neighbours. They came in larger groups at certain months of the year. It is clear that Aborigines were making continuous yearly routine visits in which certain food resources were known to be available at certain times. At these times larger groups gathered to exploit these resources. When the activities of settlers caused certain resources to be no longer available in this area, the Aborigines found alternatives such as potato crops (Moore 1885, 237). Frazer observed extensive diggings in the alluvium along the river which were probably to obtain yams. Hallam 77,79,81.</p>	Strawbridge Linda	78 Aboriginal Archaeological Sites in Proposed Brigadoon Estate, Darling Scarp WA.

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TITLE AUTHOR CONTENT & THEME LINKS

79	Kura	Tom Bennell	<p>Baladong tribe - York, Beverley, Brookton, Pingelly, Corrigin, Quairading, Merredin, Kellerberrin, Pinjarra and Northam Stories with Nyungar perspective.</p> <p>Aims of work (last page) are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) letting wider community know that Nyungar culture is alive and well but language is under threat of extinction; ii) provide a resource centre + service for people wanting information about Nyungar language + culture; iii) recording language from those who use it; iv) teaching people to speak Nyungar; v) teaching people to read + write Nyungar; vi) recording all possible aspects of Nyungar culture from today as well as earlier times. 	<p>Wadjela and Nyooingar. Above services include Moora in north beyond Southern Cross to east, Hopetown to south east, Albany in south, west coast from Augusta, Busselton, Bunbury, Mandurah, Perth to Cervantes.</p>	Y	Y	Y
80	The Swan River Natives and the Walyunga Site	Turner JH	<p>Mr L. T. Jones, Guilford - embarked on hard work to protect WNP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimated aboriginal couple with 3 children required > 40 square miles from which to derive their daily food - Bailup national parliament, 300 men met over three days in amphitheatre 3 to 4 miles across, open end facing north west, and permanent lake on higher east slope. - Walyunga also called Weerunga - Bailup = meeting place "parliament" for whole nation (JE Jones is owner, 1969) - old white gum had a hole chopped by a "primitive stone axe" 	<p>Bailup - a corridor exists of granite belt at Toodyay suffixes (coastal plain suffixes) all way to Mandoon (New "Guildford" by Stirling) - a no-man's land, neutral ground where eastern tribes had access to coastal plain.</p>	Y	Y	Y
81	Preliminary Reconnaissance for Aboriginal Archaeological Sites in the Area of Phase 2 Subdivision Brigadoon Estate, Millendon	Veth PM, Zlatnik M, Quartermaine G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Vegetation communities, landform -23 sites and 63 isolated finds -All sites had scatters of stone artefacts grinding stone, flakes, scrapers, chips, choppers, hammer stone and rock types adze slug, surface scatters -Seasonal movement of Aboriginal. Walyunga is a meeting place for travelling groups. Tendency for sites in this area to be located on high ground. Probably because they <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favoured an excellent view over Swan Coastal Plain, - were well drained - provided convenient corridors for movement across the Darling Range - open jarrah woodland not thicker vegetation as of valleys 	<p>- 4 km north of survey area = mid Holocene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all artefact types reported previously in Upper Swan region - transition zone between Swan Coastal Plain and inland plateau - ethnographical literature records 'Aboriginal groups travel down Darling Range from inland regions to coast and vice versa'. 	Y	Y	Y

APPENDIX 3

The following 10 pages contain
some examples of Noongar Vocabulary
relevant to Walyunga

- 3a general words covering astronomical items,
implements,land features,substances,time and weather
- 3b words concerning vegetation,plants and related material
- 3c words covering animals,birds and insects

Appendix 3a

NOONGAR -ENGLISH VOCABULARY Some examples of general words covering astronomical items, implements, land features, substances, time and weather. All examples taken from George Fletcher Moore. A Descriptive Vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. (1842)

ENGLISH WORD	ABORIGINAL WORD
lightning	Babbangwin; Gelangin (Upper Swan)
stick or skewer for fastening the cloak	Balbir Bindi
moon waxing half moon	Bang-al
fording	Bardangin; Wayre
bare clear open	Barnak; Barda-ar
sunbeams	Batta Mandu; Nganga Batta
waste, a, barren land utterly destitute of vegetation	Battardal
wild, desolate	Battardal
knot	Betan
afternoon about 2	Biddorong; Nalyira
path	Bidi; Kungo
charcoal	Bidil; Kallabidyl; murh-ro; kup; yargyl
river	Bilo
stream, a	Bilo; Garjyt
moon waning	Binabardok
comet	Binnar
meteor	Binnar
seasons December and January-Summer	Birok
summer	Birok
hillock	Bogal; Warh-ro
spear glass or quartz headed	Boryl; Gidjiboryl
fat grease	Boyn; Mon-gor
stony	Bu-yi Billanak
ground, the	Budjor
land	Budjor
weather, clear calm	Budulu
swamp	Bura; Mulyin; Yalgor; Gotyn
moon waning three quarters	Burno Wandat
seasons February and March-Autumn	Burnuro
rocky	Buyi Billanak
sticks throwing stick	D-yuna; Dowak; Walga; Juwul
ashes	Dalba
estuary	Darbal; Willar
limestone	Dardak; Djidong (Upper Swan)
clay white lime	Dardak; Taddar
clay	Dijjalla
spear boys	Djingjing
spindle a course kind used by the natives	Djinjing
skewer	Djunong; Balbiri; Djung-o; yir
club a heavy	Dowak; Wirba
knife, small	Dtarh-ra
fog	Dul-ya; Jindi; Kulyir
thunder, to sound like	Edabungur
basalt	Gagalyang; Kador

NOONGAR -ENGLISH VOCABULARY Some examples of general words covering astronomical items, implements, land features, substances, time and weather. All examples taken from George Fletcher Moore. A Descriptive Vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. (1842)

ENGLISH WORD

ABORIGINAL WORD

ENGLISH WORD	ABORIGINAL WORD
seasons October and November	Gambarang
afternoon late	Garbala
spear fishing	Garbel; Gidjigarbel
spring flowing of water	Garjyt; Gabi Garjyt
cave	Garrab; Dumbun
sunset, time of	Garrimbi
moon waxing full moon	Gerradil Katti
spear	Gidji
well of water, native	Gnura
sand, or sandy land	Go-yarra
sandy district	Gongan
ago long time	Gorah
ago little time	Gori; Epal
bag to carry in	Gotang; Durrungur
bag for general purposes	Goto
firmament	Gudjyt
sky	Gudjyt; Barrab
parched up ground	Gul-bar
dried parched ground	Gulbar
bag for child	Gundir
island	Gurdubudjor; Bidjigurdu
kangaroo sinews used for thread	Gwirak
fire, a bright	Initch
stick peeled ornamental stick	Inji; Marromarro; Jingala
moon waning half moon	Jidak Golang
shower, a	Jidi
seasons August and September-Spring	Jilba
spring, the	Jilba; Menangal
planet Venus	Julagoling
venus, the planet	Julagoling
moon waxing second quarter	Kabbul
hammer native	Kadjo
hatchet	Kadjo
crook to pull down banksia flower	Kalga
sticks crook for pulling down banksia flowers	Kalga
embers	Kalla Inak
cinders	Kalla Inak
fire stick or brand	Kallamatta
mountain	Katta Murdo Or Mordo
hill	Katta; Warh-ro
thunder, to	Kundarnangur
frost	Kurbon
rope	Madji
string	Madji

NOONGAR -ENGLISH VOCABULARY Some examples of general words covering astronomical items, implements, land features, substances, time and weather. All examples taken from George Fletcher Moore. A Descriptive Vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. (1842)

ENGLISH WORD

ABORIGINAL WORD

seasons June and July-Winter	Maggoro
iron-stone	Malaga
thunder	Malgar
wooded, covered with trees	Mandon
beams of the sun	Mandu; Batta Mandu; Ngangbatta
barb of spear	Mangar; Dtarh-ra; Nambar
cloud	Mar; Kundart
cloudy very dark	Mar; Myart Myart; Bwot
moon waxing first quarter	Marrangorong
handle of anything	Matta
moon	Miga; Miki; Mimak; Miak
moonlight	Mikang
star	Mil-yarm
board for throwing spear	Miro
throwing board for the spear	Miro
pebbles	Molar
sun, shine and heat heat	Monak
weather, fine sunny	Monak
pool of water in a river	Monong
steep	Mordak
lake	Mulur
bush the bush the wild country	Mundak
ground burned	Nappal; Yanbart
moon waning quarter moon	Narrat
ground unburned	Narrik; Bokyt
pool of water in a rock	Ngamar
rays of the sun	Nganga Batta
sun	Nganga; Batta; Djaat
star	Ngangar
spring small	Ngirgo (Northern Dialect)
downs of the sea coast	Ngobar
sandhills, near the coast	Ngobar
misty, appearance of approaching rain	Ngu-yang
lake small or basin	Ngura
string of a bag	Ngwonna; Nalba
sea	Odern; Mammart
knife, native	Tabba; Bondjun; Dappa
star	Tiendi
sea-shore	Walbar
rainbow	Walgen; N-yurdang
sticks, womans stick or staff	Wanna
acclivity an, a knoll	Warh-ro
knoll, a hillock	Warh-ro
open, a clear open space without trees	Waulu

NOONGAR -ENGLISH VOCABULARY Some examples of general words covering astronomical items, implements,land features,substances,time and weather. All examples taken from George Fletcher Moore. A Descriptive Vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. (1842)

ENGLISH WORD

ABORIGINAL WORD

ENGLISH WORD	ABORIGINAL WORD
valley,a	Wedin; Burdak
moon waxing new moon	Werbarang-warri
gun	Widji-bandi
now,at this very time	Winnijinbar (Upper Swan) Wynikanbar (KGS Word)
crystal rock crystal	Wirgo; Tiil
seasons April and May	Wun-yarang; Geran
shield	Wunda
knife, english	Yirriwa
now	Yy-i; Winnirak; Yy-inang

NOONGAR -ENGLISH VOCABULARY Some examples of vegetation, plants and related material, which may be relevant to Walyunga. All examples taken from George Fletcher Moore. A Descriptive Vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. (1842)

ENGLISH WORD	ABORIGINAL WORD
grass tree blackboy	Balga
grass tree blackboy	Balga
xanthorrhæa arborea	Balga
seedling trees	Balgor
young trees	Balgor
xanthorrhæa arborea, species of	Ballak; Galgoyl; Yango; Tdudtin
grass tree tough topped	Barro
xanthorrhæa arborea, tough topped	Barro
rush used in sewing kasngaroo skins to form cloaks	Batta
seed vessel of banksia	Bi-ytch; Metjo
honeysuckle tree (see banksia)	Biara
banksia narrow leaved	Biara; Pira
leaf, a dead	Billara; Derer; Dwoy-a
flower	Binda
flower	Bindak
banksia narrow leaved cone of	Birytch; Bitych
acacia	Biytch
grass	Bobo; Jilba
roots edible	Bohn
hovea pungens (a plant)	Bu-yenak
flower	Budjan; Butjak
banksia large leaved	Bulgalla
grass species of	Bungurt
xanthorrhæa arborea, underground	Burarap; Mimidi
grass tree underground	Burarap; Mimidi
spear wood from the south	Burdun
tree	Burnu
wood	Burnu
fungus edible	Butogo
flower	Buyenak
fungus edible	Bwy-ego
fruit	By-yu
zamia tree, fruit of	By-yu; Tdongan
zamia tree, kernel of	D-yundo; Wida
zamia tree kernel of	D-yundo; Wida
green wood	Dal-yar
manna, so called	Dang-yl
leaf	Dilbi
roots edible	Djakat
mahogany tree	Djarryl
zamia tree	Djiriji
zamia tree	Djiriji
roots edible	Djubak
fungus edible	Dtalyil

NOONGAR -ENGLISH VOCABULARY Some examples of vegetation, plants and related material, which may be relevant to Walyunga. All examples taken from George Fletcher Moore. A Descriptive Vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. (1842)

ENGLISH WORD	ABORIGINAL WORD
fruit	Dtulya
banksia of low grounds flower of	Dubarda
flower	Dubarda
gum edible of hakea	Dulgar; Tulga
seed vessel of eucalyptus or gum tree of any sort	Durdip
gum edible of wattle tree	Galyang
wattle tree	Galyang
roots edible	Ganno
stick, a, any piece of wood	Garba
gum tree red	Gardan; Nandup
kernel of zamia nut	Gargoin
zamia tree, stone of	Gargoin
zamia tree stone of	Gargoin
she oak a species of casuarina	Gulli
gum tree flooded	Gulurto
rushes in general	Gurgogo; Batta
roots edible	Gwardyn
pear, native	Janjin; Dumbung
vegetation	Jilba; Bobo
grass young just springing after burning	Jinatong; Kundyl
creeper brown tree	Jinni
roots edible	Jitetgorun
roots edible	Jitta
gum resin of the tough topped xanthorea	Kadjo
flower	Kal-ya
fruit	Kamak
jacksonia tree	Kapbur
fern	Karbara
roots edible	Kogyn
jacksonia prostrata	Kokadang; Walyumy
fig hottentot large	Kolbogo
fruit	Kolbogo
fig, leaves of	Kolbogo Mangara
tea tree small sort growing in low grounds	Koilil
paper bark or tea tree a small species	Koilil; Bewel
flower	Komma
flower	Koroylbardang
flower	Kotyeningara
broom tree	Koweda; Kower
leptospermum, sweet scented	Kuber
spear wood found in swamps	Kubert
zamia tree species growing near coast	Kundagor
zamia tree species of growing near coast	Kundagor
kenedia purple creeper	Kur-rolo

NOONGAR -ENGLISH VOCABULARY Some examples of vegetation, plants and related material, which may be relevant to Walyunga. All examples taken from George Fletcher Moore. A Descriptive Vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. (1842)

ENGLISH WORD	ABORIGINAL WORD
fruit	Kuraba
roots edible	Kuredjigo
flower	Kurrolo
casuarina	Kwela; Knude
zamia tree nut of	Kwinan
zamia tree, nut of	Kwinin
fruit	Kwonnart
fungus of the white gum used for tinder	Madap
roots edible	Madja
spear wood from the hills	Malga; Wannar
gum tree species found near York	Mallat
fig hottentot small	Manbibi; Majerak
hottentot fig small	Manbibi; Majerak
roots decayed	Mandju
wood, well seasoned	Mandju
banksia flower	Mangyt
flower	Mangyt
roots edible	Marang
nut, York nut	Marda
bough	Marga
gum edible of the raspberry jam	Menna
fungus edible	Metagong
banksia large leave cone of	Metjo
samphire	Mil-yu
layers, of a root; as of an onion	Mimi
leaf; dead leaves of the xanthorea	Min-dar
xanthorrhæa, leaves of	Mindar
roots edible	Mini
cedar colonially	Mod-yart
paper bark or tea tree larger kind	Modong
tea tree large sort growing on open grounds	Modong
gum of the mut-yal nuytsia floribunda or cabbage tree	Modyar
acacia	Mongarn
gum tree species found near York	Morryl
tea tree species of	Murdurda; Djubarda
cabbage tree	Mut-yal
flower	Mutyal
paper bark tree bark of	Mya
foliage	Myari
gum of the red gum tree	Nalla
gum resin of the xanthorea arborea	Nallang; Piring
fruit	Naman
moss	Nangatta; N-yula
roots edible	Nangergun

NOONGAR -ENGLISH VOCABULARY Some examples of vegetation, plants and related material, which may be relevant to Walyunga. All examples taken from George Fletcher Moore. A Descriptive Vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. (1842)

ENGLISH WORD

ABORIGINAL WORD

ENGLISH WORD	ABORIGINAL WORD
gum of the xanthorea flower stem	Nargal-ya
gum tree species found near York	Nelarak
flower	Ng-yame Ng-yaming
roots of plants or trees	Nganga; Djinnara; Wannyl
flower	Ngangonat
flower	Ngowdik
knot, a, in wood	Ngudi
roots edible	Ngulya
flower	Ngutek
roots edible resembling bean	Nguto
fungus edible	Nogo
sea weed	Nula
fungus edible	Numar
gum tree red flowers of	Numbrid
flower	Nunika
seed	Nurgo; Kundryl
flower	Pulbarn
gum resin of the xanthorea	Tadibi; Tutdeba; Bigo
gum tree species found near York	Twotta
kingia species of	Waiyu
xanthorrhæa, stem of flower	Waljap
parasite seed of species	Wallang
gum tree white	Wando; Tuart
roots edible one of the dioscoreæ	Warran
parasite (a plant)	Warrap
sowthistle	Waudarak
thistle, sow thistle	Waudarak
fungus edible, growing on the ground	Whodo; Koragong; Wurdo
sandal wood tree	Willarak
living, applied to trees	Won-gin
alive green as applied to trees	Wongin
tea tree of which spears are made	Wunnara
gum tree species found near York	Wurak
mushroom	Yalle
roots edible	Yan-jidi
husk	Yimba

NOONGAR -ENGLISH VOCABULARY Some examples of animal, bird and insect names, which may be relevant to Walyunga. All examples taken from George Fletcher Moore. A Descriptive Vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. (1842)

ENGLISH WORD	ABORIGINAL WORD
bat	Babilgun
opossum	Ballaga
bat	Bambi; Babilgun
fly catcher yellow bellied	Bambun
walloby	Ban-gap
bittern the bird	Bardanitch
grub edible found in trees	Bardi; Wulgang
turkey, see bustard	Bibil-yer; Burabur
snake species of	Bidjirun-go; Yurakyn
honeysucker noisy	Bil-yagorong
owl white	Binar
bee eater	Birubirun
swallow wood	Biwoen
bee	Blura
dog male	Borang
tortoise	Bu-yi; Ng-yakyn; Yagyn; Kilung
diver blue bill	Buātu
ant small species	Budjin
ant small species	Bulolo
lark, scrub	Bulordu
kangaroo small species	Burdi; Kwakar; Woile
magpie little	By-yu Gul-yidi
leech small kind	Bylyi
cuckoo lesser	D-yular
parrots in general	Dammalak
marsh harrier bird	Dil-yurdu
wattle bird	Djang-gang
blue bird	Djarjil-ya
mouse small burrowing kind eaten by the natives	Djil-yur
crow white vented	Djillak
mouse small species supposed to be marsupial	Djirdowin
frog species of	Djiritmat
parrot twenty eight	Dowarn
dog	Durda
dog wild tail of worn in the head	Dyer
marten	Gabbikallan-gorong
duck steamer or musk	Gaddara
fly catcher fan tailed	Gadjinnak
musk duck or steamer	Gatdarra
warbler spotted winged	Girgal
crow species of	Gnota
cormorant little black	Go-gogo
tadpole	Gobul
frog species of	Gu-ya

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ENGLISH WORD	ABORIGINAL WORD
fly species of horse fly	Gu-yam Gu-yam; Guyalla
eagle short tailed brown	Gudap
frog species of	Gudjarra
hawk species of	Gudjilan; Bepumar; Kiilgur
swamp hen	Gullima
break of day bird magpie	Gurbar
magpie, break of day bird	Gurbar; Korbat (Upper Swan)
butcher bird thick billed	Gurbit Gurbit
owl small brown or cuckoo	Gurgurda; Gugumit
warbler reed	Gurjigurji
cuckoo bronze	Gutuban; Djuritch
bandicoot	Gwende; Kundi
falcon peregrine	Gwetambar
cockatoo pink	Jakkal-yakkai
grasshopper	Jettyl
nest, birds	Jidamya; Jidakalla; Manga
birds nest	Jidamya; Man-ga
cow	Jigala Gadak
lizard	Jinadarra
emu wren	Jirjil; Jirjil-ya
frog species of	Kalgonak; Kurni; tdunjar;tuk; yuangur
grebe crested	Kali
kingfisher	Kan-yinnak; Kandimak
centipede	Kanbarra
spider	Kara
cockatoo black with red tail	Karak
lizard large black	Kardar
scorpion	Karyma; Konak-marh-ra
lizard small species	Kattang-irang; Jorang
cricket	Kiddal
coot a species of	Kijjibrun
ant lion	Killal ; Kallili
flea	Kolo
swan black	Kuljak; Guroyl; Mal-yi; Mele
opossum large grey	Kumal
snake species of small	Ky-argung
snake carpet	Madjinda
white of an egg	Mammango
mouse small species	Mandarda
cockatoo white	Manyt
duck wood	Marang-anna
shag	Medi
robin red crowned	Minijidang
ant white	Molada

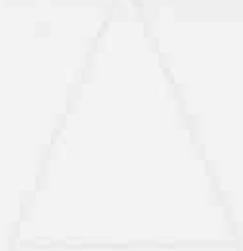
NOONGAR -ENGLISH VOCABULARY Some examples of animal, bird and insect names, which may be relevant to Walyunga. All examples taken from George Fletcher Moore. A Descriptive Vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. (1842)

ENGLISH WORD	ABORIGINAL WORD
nest, white ants	Molytch
coot	Mulya Windu
rail, water rail	N-yanni
quail painted	Nani (Upper Swan)
caterpillar	Narna
yolk of an egg	Natdjing
kangaroo young	Ngannip
craw contents of	Ngogat
craw of bird	Ngogolak
cockatoo black with white tail	Ngolak
opossum ring tailed	Ngora
mouse species of	Ngulbungar
teal	Ngwol-yinaggirang
mosquito	Nido; Nirrgo
leech large	Ninim
mouse large eaten by natives	Nuji; N-juti (Upper Swan)
fly	Nurdu
egg shell, broken empty	Nurgo Bindi
egg shell, when full	Nurgo Imba
egg, white of	Nurgo Mammango
egg yolk of	Nurgo Natdjing
egg	Nurgo; Bwye
thrush, yellow bellied	Pidilmidang
mountain duck	Tadorma; Guraga
butcher bird	Waddowaddong
water fowl, species of	Wakurin; Winin; Yaet
rat kangaroo rat	Wal-yo
snake a kind much liked by the natives	Wan-go
insect species of	Wandona
fly very large species	Wardan
crow	Wardung; Tolyl
swamp hen little	Warraja
lark	Warrajudong
kangaroo the female	Warru; Kang-garang-a
snake	Waugal
emu	Widji; Wadji; kya (North Dialect); nurruk
fly catcher wag tail	Willaring
duck shoveller	Wimbin
pigeon bronze winged	Wodta
snake species not eaten by natives	Worri; Wye
frog	Wurgyl
lizard a species not eaten	Wuriji
grebe little	Wy-uda
kangaroo, the male	Yowart

SYMBOL LANGUAGE

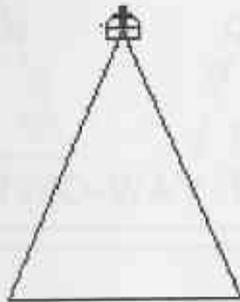
APPENDIX 4

The following 4 pages contain excerpts taken from papers by
MacFarlane and Mowaljarlai
showing the symbol language of
Pattern Thinking and Triangle Thinking
For further details see Bibliography 6. 2. a, references 8 and 9



SYMBOL LANGUAGE

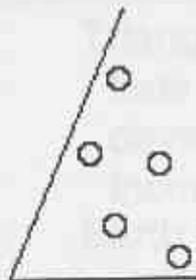
EUROPEAN
TRADITIONAL
VOICE



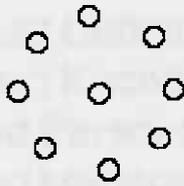
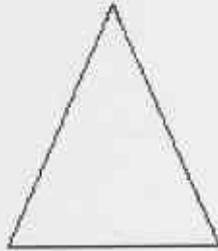
ABORIGINAL
TRADITIONAL
VOICE



NON-TRADITIONAL
ABORIGINAL VOICE

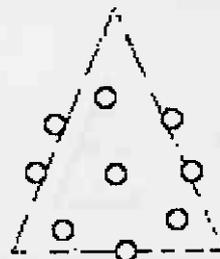
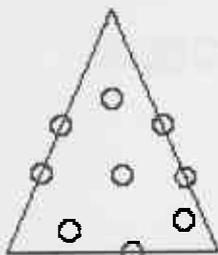


VISION FOR TOMORROW



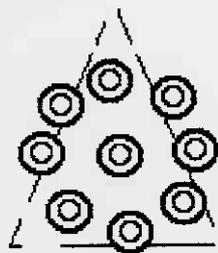
Teach each other
Learn from each other

TWO-WAY LEARNING



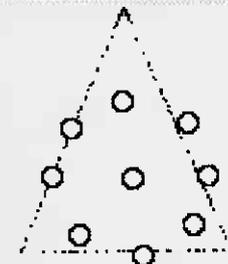
Both become
competent in thinking in
both ways

TWO-WAY THINKING



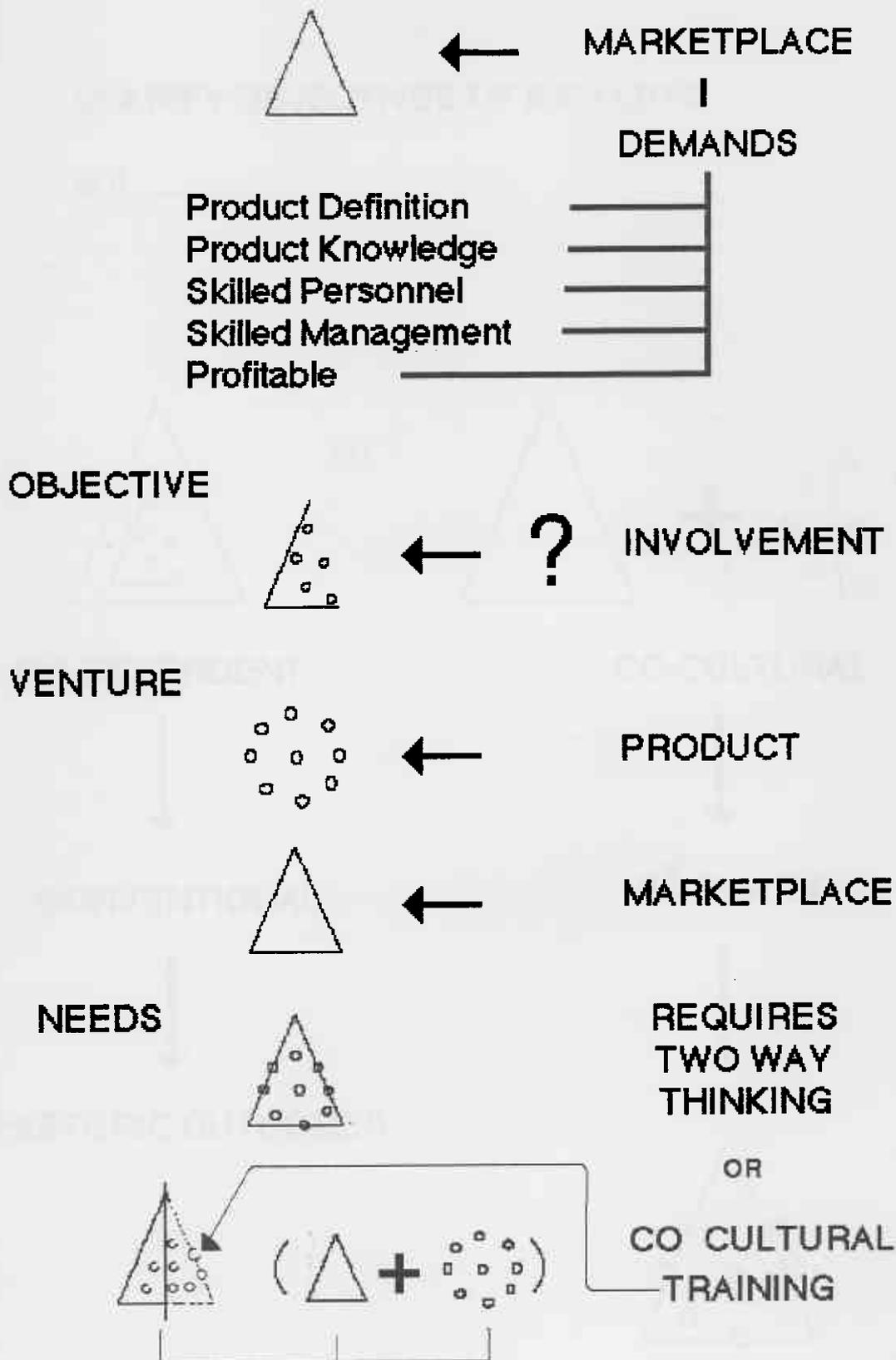
BELONGING

Belonging people are
re-instated to their
belonging country,
supported by a
pattern-aware triangle



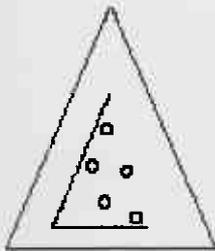
PATTERN THINKING

Triangle ways begin to
fade as triangle people
develop new ways which
incorporate and reflect
Earth honouring
pattern thinking

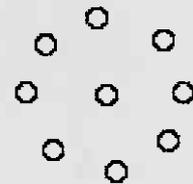
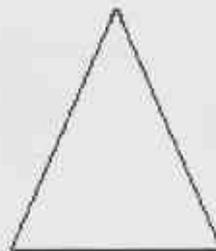


CLARIFY OBJECTIVES OF INITIATIVE

Is it



or



CO-DEPENDENT

CO-CULTURAL



CONVENTIONAL

VISIONARY



HISTORIC OUTCOMES

