

DIALECT OF THE JA-JOW-ER-ONG RACE,

With a short account of their Traditional History and Superstitions, &c., &c.

(BY JOSEPH PARKER, FRANKLINFORD.)

[The following paper and vocabulary have been prepared by Joseph Parker, Esq., son of the late Edward Stone Parker, Esq., some time Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, and for many years Assistant Protector of Aborigines. Mr. Joseph Parker has had unusually favorable opportunities of learning the native language and of becoming acquainted with the manners and customs of the Aboriginal natives of Victoria.]

The *Ja-jow-er-ong* race at a remote period numbered about one thousand beings, and were divided into seven distinct tribes—the *Leark-a-bulluk*,* the *Pil-a-uhin-goon-deetch*,* the *Kalk-kalk-goon-deetch*, the *Wong-kurra-ghee-rar-goon-deetch*, the *Gal-gal-bulluk*, the *Ton-nim-burr-lar-goon-deetch*, and the *Way-re-rong-goon-deetch*. They claimed as their territory the country extending from Ballan on the south to the junction of the Serpentine and the Loddon on the north, and from the eastern slopes of Mount Macedon on the east to the Pyrenees on the west.

With but a few trifling exceptions, the dialect of these tribes was the same. They were considered by all other Aborigines a formidable and important race of people, not merely because they possessed a large extent of fine country especially adapted for hunting and other purposes, but because within their territory was found the only rock known from which their *Bur-reeks* (tomahawks) were made; and the locality in which this rock was found bears the name of *Bur-reek* to this very day, the literal English of which is “axe.”

It was their custom at certain seasons of the year, usually spring or summer, to meet on friendly terms the natives of other tribes who came from all quarters to procure portions of this stone. Though the sanguinary propensities of the *Ja-jow-er-ons* made them a terror to all other Aborigines, the messengers from the distant tribes were treated as sacred visitors.

These messengers travelled by means of friendly signals, and when passing through hilly and timbered country they would fill a hollow tree (generally on some elevated spot) with green boughs and set fire to it at the base, thus causing a column of smoke to ascend to such a height that it could be seen many miles off. If it were found necessary for these messengers to send up a signal in country void of timber, they would carefully cut the bark off a stout sapling, from fifteen to twenty feet in length, thus forming a tube or funnel, which was filled with boughs and carried by them until required. They would generally select a calm and clear day for these signals, and if no return signal was given, they would retrace their steps with all possible speed, believing that those natives to whom they had been sent were at enmity with them. But when approaching those they intended visiting, they would carry a green bough in their right hands, which was an emblem of peace.

* The terms “*bulluk*” and “*goon-deetch*” signify “people” and “men.”

No distinct and settled form of religion or worship existed among them. They, however, believed in the existence of an evil spirit, and the occasional existence of a good one whose powers were limited to certain periods.

The "Eagle," "Crow," and "Bat" were regarded as sacred animals, each having distinct powers. The Eagle and Crow possessed, at a remote period, the same influence and power, and worked their "miracles" in harmony together; but having quarrelled and fought, they separated for ever, and worked "miracles" and "wonders" distinct and at variance with each other. The Eagle was "lord of the forests and mountains," and the Crow "lord of the hills and plains." The Bat, it was affirmed, had certain protective and enchanting powers: it would watch over the lonely and weary traveller, and could warn him of impending danger, and guide him into the path of safety.

They did not believe in death from natural causes, except in the two extremes of life—old age and infancy; but assert that there were two forms of death—the *Moo-char-moo-roop* (literally, "take the spirit") and the *Boor-kur-moo-rar* (or, "break the kidney-fat"). The first of these terms, *Moo-char-moo-roop*, applied only to those who had been removed by a very sudden death without any apparently previous illness. The spirits of those who died in this way were said to have gone to the West (*Whar-ree-whin-knam-myth-oo*), and would re-appear at some future time brighter and more perfect beings. Under this belief, mothers, whose infants had died in the way here described, have been known to carry the dead body on their backs for months after death, affirming that the longer they carried the corpse in this way the more future happiness would their child and themselves enjoy, and believed that its departed spirit had the power of granting to its parents the influence of "witchcraftism."

The other form of death—*Boor-kur-moo-rar*—a horrid superstition, was the cause of perpetual murder and blood-shedding. If one of their number died from natural causes, or was killed, no matter how, the moment life was extinct the body was tied up and prepared for interment, and carried to a piece of clear soil; two of the companions of deceased would then dig a small trench round the body, generally of an elliptical form, which would be carefully swept and minutely examined in order to find a hole. Should they succeed in finding one, they would place a straw in it, and carefully mark the bearing it pointed to. They would then proceed in the direction indicated by the straw, and take a similar life to the one they had lost; that is to say, should a man die, the life of another man would be taken, and if that of a woman or child, a similar life would also be taken.

In the year 1846 an incident occurred which painfully illustrated this superstition. The Melbourne or Coast natives lost a man of their tribe, generally supposed from natural causes. A number of the deceased's friends resorted to the usual mode of trench-digging, and, strictly in accordance with the straw-pointing, proceeded to Knee-rarp—now known as Joyce's Creek—and there at mid-day attacked a party of the *Ja-jow-er-ong* natives, who were at the time hunting, and killed a fine young man who was at the time unable to defend himself. The friends of this young man, although eye-witnesses to his murder,

and in the full knowledge of who the guilty parties were, proceeded in the usual way to tie up the body and dig the trench. The straw pointing in the direction of the Goulburn, a strong party, consisting of eighteen men, were then equipped with spears, &c., and in about a week from the Knee-rarp tragedy a similar life was taken by this party in the locality named. Thus it was that this horrible superstition kept these people in constant fear of molestation, and caused them to be continually moving from place to place.

Their burial ceremonies were characteristic of their life. In preparing the corpse for interment, they would double it up in the smallest possible compass, and wrap the body in all the articles of clothing the deceased possessed, and generally bury the body in a grave from four to five feet deep, and all the deceased's property would be placed in the grave at the time of interment. The grave would be finished off in an oblong form, and the ground carefully scraped and swept for some distance around it. A small tuft of emu feathers tied on a stick would be placed at the head of the grave, and a fire kindled and kept constantly burning for eighteen or twenty days at the foot of it.

Their lamentations were of the most savage description; they would resort to various methods of torturing themselves, in order that they might suffer pain for those they had lost. The men would cut their heads with any sharp-edged instrument that was available, and the women scratch the flesh from their cheeks, and sear their legs and arms with fire, and break their heads with sticks.

The family and social relationship of these people was one of the darkest features of their history. No marriage bond or law of any kind existed among them, and in the matter of choice or selection the woman had no voice, for she was virtually the property of her nearest male relative, and in a matrimonial sense could be disposed of by him at any time. Plurality of wives was very common among them, and any of the women could be put away at the will of the husband, and the strongest mark of friendship that could be displayed by one man to another was to present him with one of his superfluous wives.

A stupid custom existed among them, which they called "*Knal-oyne*." Whenever a female child was promised in marriage to any man, from that very hour neither he nor the child's mother were permitted to look upon or hear each other speak nor hear their names mentioned by others; for, if they did, they would immediately grow prematurely old and die.

If the term "intelligent" could be applied to a people who were so naturally low and ignorant, and as devoid of moral restraint as the Aborigines of Australia were reputed to be, certainly that term could be applied to the *Jajow-er-ons*, for they displayed marked aptness and ability and were highly imitative. Their skill and aptitude have been clearly shown in the preparation and manufacture of their native weapons and other articles of war, and their imitative powers on their opossum-skin rugs, on the furless side of which, with the assistance of sharpened mussel-shells, they have scratched all kinds of figures and characters, some of which were copied from nature; and their accuracy and correctness have often been a matter of astonishment to the more skilful and cultivated eye of the European.

This short and frail narrative alludes only to a few of the many peculiar habits and traditions of a race once numerous and strong, and whose voice yet calls for the solving of that question which asks—Why is it that, in a country where colonization and Christianity have made such marked progress, this race, who but a quarter of a century since could be counted by the thousand, are now virtually a people of the past?

VOCABULARY.

The correct pronunciation of the words in this vocabulary can only be arrived at by adopting the simple rule of giving to every letter used its full sound, and the long sound in the case of ee, oo, and rr. It will be observed that the *Ja-jow-er-ong* alphabet contains neither F, Q, S, V, X, nor Z.

English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).	English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).
Man (white)	- Knam-i-gheetch.	Son-in-law	- - Knál-oyne.
Men (white)	- Knam-i-gheetch-bul-luk.	Stepson	- - Knan-nap.
Woman (white)	- Knam-i-gheetch-goork.	Brother-in-law	- - Coo-reetch.
Women (white)	- Knam-i-gheetch-bul-luk-goork.	Uncle	- - Chár-chi.
Man (half-caste)	- Moo-coo-lom-beetch.	Nephew	- - Coor-whan-dook.
Men (half-caste)	- Moo-coo-lom-beetch-bul-luk.	Cousin	- - Coó-ki.
Women (half-caste)	- Moo-coo-lom-beetch-bul-luk-goork.	Old woman	- - Moyn-nim-goork.
Man (black)	- Goo-lee.	Young woman	- - Bíang-bíang-gó.
Men (black)	- Goo-lee-bul-luk.	Girl	- - Boó-ni-boó-ni.
Woman (black)	- Too-ree.	Grandmother	- - Mé-mán-dook.
Women (black)	- Too-ree-bul-luk.	Mother	- - Bárp.
Grandfather	- Knam-jam.	Mother-in-law	- - Knal-oyne-goork.
Father	- - Marm.	Stepmother	- - Ber-mén-án-goork.
Son	- - War-reip.	Wife	- - Mur-ram.
Sons	- - War-reip-kal-ick.	Widow	- - Doo-ring-yetch-goork.
Stepfather	- - Kar-re-kar-rim-book.	Daughter (elder)	- - Máng-gáp.
Father-in-law	- - Kar-re-kar-rim-book.	Daughter (younger)	- - Jhin-narp-ang-goork.
Old man	- - Knar-em-been.	Stepdaughter	- - Knan-nap-goork
Young man	- - Kool-koon.	Sister (elder)	- - Chár-choók.
Youth	- - Kool-koon.	Sister (younger)	- - Koo-took-goork.
Boy	- - Boorp-boorp.	Aunt	- - Bár-rip-jar-bíne.
Child	- - Boorp-boorp.	Niece	- - Yee-rat-goork.
Infant	- - Kneel-lar-moom.	Marriage	- - Marn-ga-long.
Children	- - Boorp-boorp-kal-ick.	Widowhood	- - Doo-ring-yetch-goork.
Brother (elder)	- Wharr.	Family	- - Woi-noit-yere-bil.
Bachelor	- - Kneel-la mur-ram.	Male	- - Goo-lee.
Brother (younger)	Koot.	Race	- - Goon-deetch.
My brother (elder)	Wharr-eck.	Tribe	- - Bul-luk.
My brother (younger)	Koot-eck.	Female	- - Too-ree or goork.
Your brother	- Wharr-inn or koot-in.	Man and woman	- - Goo-lee-bar too-ree.
His brother	- - Wharr-wook or koot-ook.	Men and women	- - Goo-lee-bar too-ree-bul-luk.
Our brother	- - Wharr-ell or koot-ell (brother ours).	God	- - - Wo-reip-ar-pel (prayerful).
Their brother	- Wharr-jhan-ùck.	God	- - - Marm-ing knoo-rack (Father of us).
Husband	- - Knan-eitch.	God	- - - Knoo-rar-rook-knair-kneetch (Great Master).
Widower	- - Doo-ring-yetch.	Body	- - - Bang.
		Spirit	- - - Móó-roóp.

English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).	English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).
Ghost - -	Koo-chél.	Shoulder - -	Buk-er-roó.
Head - -	Boorp.	Arm - -	Tar-ruck.
Forehead - -	Ghin-nee.	Upper-arm - -	Bun-dar-rúp.
Back of head	Knan-ning-e-boorp.	Elbow - -	Bol-loitch.
Temples - -	Tor-toitch.	Fore-arm - -	Cun-darp.
Face - -	Myrr-bar-karr (eyes and nose).	Wrist - -	Toor-nen.
Check - -	Moo-rark.	Hand - -	Mun-nar.
Eyeball - -	Woórr-woorer-myrr.	Palm of hand	Boitche-mun-nar.
Eyebrow - -	Tar-nó-myrr.	Hand (back of)	Wharr-ym-e-mun-nar
Eyelash - -	Wir-ren-e-myrr (feather of the eyes).	Thumb - -	Barp-e-mun-nar (mother of hand).
Eyelid - -	Knar-ree-myrr.	Finger (first)	Win-dár-ráp.
Tear - -	Whyne-yer-am-e-myrr (water of the eye).	Finger (second)	Mar-ron dyarp.
Cross-eyed - -	Dur-rick-myrr.	Finger (third)	Kiam-bul-lar.
Nostril - -	Boitche-karr.	Finger (fourth)	Kir-ring-mun-nar.
Nose - -	Karr.	Right hand - -	Yoolp.
Smell - -	Knar-rúp.	Left hand - -	Whar-rum.
Mouth - -	Woo-roo.	Finger nails - -	Lietch-e-mun-nar (scales of the hand).
Lip (upper) - -	Mee-chee-woo-roo (skin of the mouth).	Knuckle - -	Tar-ro-gee-mun-nar.
Lip (lower) - -	Yarn-ba-yée-woo-roo.	Fist - -	Moo-ree-mar-mun-nar (a crooked hand).
Gum - -	Bang-geé-leár (flesh of the teeth).	Leg - -	Kar-ríp.
Tooth or teeth	Lear.	Hip - -	Kalk-é-móo-lóo.
Front teeth - -	Warrng-gúm-lear.	Thigh - -	Móo-lóo.
Back or double teeth	Terr-kee-lear.	Knee - -	Bar-ring.
Tongue - -	Chal-leé.	Knee-cap - -	Boorp-e-bar-ring (head of the knee).
Jaw - -	Moo-rark.	Calf of the leg	Boor-ráp.
Chin - -	Boorp-e-knar-nee (head of the beard).	Ankle - -	Mark.
Spittle - -	Chow-irre.	Instep - -	Jhung-gee-jhin-nar (the breast of the foot).
Ear - -	Wirr-m-bool.	Foot - -	Jhin-nar.
Lobe of the ear	Boiche-wirr-m-bool.	Foot (sole of)	Boitch-e-jhin-nar (the stomach of the foot).
Hearing - -	Knare-nar.	Heel - -	Kun-nárk.
Hair - -	Knar-arr.	Toe (large) - -	Barp-e-jhin-nar (the mother of the foot).
Whisker - -	Kneen-nee or knar-ree.	Toe (second)	Why-knam-e-jhin-nar.
Moustache - -	Koy-on-e-woo-roo (spear of the mouth).	Toe (third) - -	Boorp-boorp-e-jhin-nar.
Beard - -	Knun-nee or knar-nee.	Toe (fourth)	Boorp-boorp-ook.
Neck - -	Coorn.	Toe (fifth) - -	Kiam-goork (a lonely girl).
Throat - -	Coorn-de-chow-irre.	Skin - -	Meetch.
Back - -	Wharr-yin.	Flesh - -	Bang.
Chest - -	Jhung.	Muscle - -	Knar-rám.
Belly - -	Boitch.	Bone - -	Kalk (stick).
Ribs - -	Lun-ing.	Joint - -	Tur-ríng.
Side - -	Chool-loom.*	Blood - -	Goó-roók.
Private parts (male)	Whirr-er.	Matter - -	Boi-chún.
Testicles - -	Boo-nar.	Brain - -	Toorr-toín.
Private parts (female)	Boi-yúrre.	Heart - -	Toor-wg.
Navel - -	Warr-oó.	Lungs - -	Jhar-jha-roók.
		Liver - -	Boitch.
		Stomach - -	Boo-ring-goóp.

* The "C" in this word should be sounded like "c" in cheese.

English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).	English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).
Bowels - - -	Boo-reetch-loo-reetch.	Swan (black) - -	Koon-oó-worra.
Vein or artery - -	Knár-rám.	Eagle - - -	Wairrp-il.
Dung - - -	Koo-nár.	Eagle hawk - -	Kneár-aytch.
Urine - - -	Ghy-rre.	Large ground hawk	Bee-yérng.
Sweat - - -	Woo-rér.	Falcon hawk - -	Yán-yérng.
Rump - - -	Moom.	Sparrow hawk - -	Wher-rain wher-rain.
Breast or paps - -	Coorb or coormb-oók.	Wood duck - -	Knun-núck.
Hair of the head -	Knar-rar-knee-boorp.	Black duck - -	Knarr-ee.
Skull - - -	Kalk-e-boorp.	Mountain duck -	Mein-yeé-luck.
Temples - - -	Toor-toítch.	Musk duck - -	Knún-neé-níl.
Jaw (upper) - -	Kalk-e-lear.	Teal - - -	Bán-nairre.
Gullet - - -	Jhee-coórn.	Little grebe - -	Koo-ra-noo-rá.
Windpipe - - -	Jhal-larp-e-coórn.	Blue crane - -	Karr-náine.
Armpit - - -	Kar-rarp.	Nankeen heron -	Yâp-peél.
Collar-bone - -	Wee-ring.	Ibis - - -	Pyte-pyte-char-roók.
Spleen - - -	Baa-reetch.	Native companion	Koo-roón.
Breath - - -	Bee-ra-wer-coórn.	Turkey bustard -	Turk-rów.
Kidney-fat - - -	Pap-ool-e-márrk.	Curlew - - -	Koo-hy-eirrp.
Gall - - -	Míng.	Pelican - - -	Bar-rang-gúl.
Bladder - - -	Larr-nee-ghyrre.	Spur-winged plover	Baa-ritch-baa-ritch.
Kidney - - -	Marrk or marrp.	Snipe - - -	Míng-eé-waller.
Blisters - - -	Bil-níl-long.	Landrail - - -	Lerrp.
Blow - - -	Máirrm-e-long.	Partridge quail -	Choo-irrp.
Cut - - -	Tél-lén.	Common quail - -	Boo-rong-gi.
Kick - - -	Kúr-rúck.	Three-toed quail -	Koo-nám-moól.
Wound - - -	Wée-reép.	Small yellow quail	Knán-náp.
Horse - - -	Kút-kút-tar-noók (many vessels).	Small plover - -	Moon-yar-reetch.
Horses - - -	Kut-kut-poo-piárré.	Pigeon (bronze-wing)	Dupp.
Cattle - - -	Koo-roó-m'n.	Cockatoo (black)-	Ware-aine.
Sheep - - -	Yeep.	Cockatoo (white)-	Jhin-núp.
Swine - - -	Pig-pig.	Parrot (white) - -	Kar-rar-kur.
Kangaroo - - -	Goó-rá.	Rosella parrot - -	Tur-nim-burt.
Wombat - - -	Knoorre-knoorre.	Crimson parrot - -	Poo-roo-kil.
Australian bear -	Knurrm-bul-moom (forked rump)	Green leek parrot	Moo-ra-kane.
Dog (native) - -	Whill-kúr.	Blue mountain parrot	Kul-ling-er.
Dog (common) - -	Karl.	Cockatoo parrot - -	Woo-reép.
Native cat - - -	Yoorn.	Small paroquet (green)	Ukip.
Kangaroo rat - -	Bar-roók.	Small paroquet - -	Kníl-leé-noyne.
Rabbit rat - - -	Chu-roytch.	Ground paroquet - -	Derre-nál.
Burrowing rat - -	Bar-row-eitch.	Large grey parrot	Yaa-rár.
Water rat - - -	Yerr-ék.	Laughing jackass-	Koo-nork.
Common mouse - -	Túr-nine.	Swallow - - -	Wool-ér-ing-boitch.
Opossum - - -	Wee-lár.	Martin - - -	Lel-lerrp-koon.
Ring-tailed opossum	Bun-nár.	Magpie - - -	Koo-roork.
Squirrel (grey) -	Poo-roól.	Small magpie - -	Jheerm-jheerm.
Small blue squirrel	Knoorre kyé.	Black magpie - -	Mooyun-un-kil.
Black flying cat -	Yun-dool.	Crow - - -	Warr.
Bandicoot - - -	Boó.	Owl - - -	Wheer-múl.
Ant-eater or hedgehog	Yool-á-níl.	Cuckoo - - -	Kar-roók.
Platypus - - -	Wy-chár-arng.	Small ant-eater - -	Beeyng.
Wallaby - - -	Jhin-bong-goore.	Large ant-eater - -	Bul-lén bul-lén.
Bat - - -	Knun-ar-knun-myttch.	Minah (grey) - -	Burrrp-púr.
Emu - - -	Bar-ra-múl.	Small ground lark	Wheet-goork.

English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).	English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).
Large ground lark	Toort-ee-chár-oók.	Eucalyptus—	
Rook - - -	Mar-rang-un.	White-gum -	Ban-napp.
Blue jay - -	Yar-ra-yar-ak.	Blue-gum -	Bapp.
Brush turkey	Low-an.	Red-gum - -	Bu-al.
Kingfisher -	Dy-ring dy-ring-uong.	Ironbark - -	Yee-ripp.
Swift - - -	My-erre.	Grey-box - -	Boo-loitch.
Murray cod -	Wee-ráp.	Yellow-box -	Tarrk.
Black-fish -	Woo-ik.	Red-box - -	Tee-ring.
Perch - - -	Ghee-rar-núl.	Brown-box -	Wy-all.
Eel - - - -	Boyn-knúrt.	Acacia—	
Cray-fish - -	Yap-peetch.	Golden-wattle -	Wy-kalk.
Mussel (fresh-water)	Chal-loop.	Lightwood - -	Mootch-ong.
Mussel (salt-water)	Byte-bytch.	Silver-wattle -	Whar-rar-rark.
Turtle (fresh-water)	Woo-room-oók.	Brown-wattle -	Too-lain.
Minnow - - -	Birnm.	Callitris (Murray pine)	Murr-nroong.
Whitebait (Australian)	Wool-coot.	Exocarpus or Australian cherry	Pul-loitch.*
Water frog - -	Dein.	Banksia, commonly called Australian Honeysuckle	Woo-rack.
Large brown frog	Doom.	Myrtle (native) -	Tch-oóp.
Leech - - - -	Pil-leetch.	Tea-tree (native) -	Poo-noó.
Carpet snake -	Koorn-núl.	Native peach - -	Bee-ree-kúl.
Black snake -	Koo-loo-nóng.	Casuarina—	
Whip snake -	Káir-roók.	She-oak - - -	Koo-loitch.
Large Murray snake	Min-dye.	Forest-oak - -	Chu-rarng.
Sand snake - -	Bein-gárl.	Grass-tree - - -	Buck-kup.
Small brown lizard	Knark-e-knoo-áck.	Reed or Victorian bamboo	Charr-ak.
Spotted lizard	Dong-dong.	Edible rush, commonly called	Boo-reetch.
Jew lizard - -	Kann.	Loddon down	
Grey lizard - -	Bein-beirrk.	Basket rush - -	Wit-chee.
Iguana - - - -	Your-koon.	Grass (generally) -	Booyn.
Scorpion - - -	Be-ree-kil.	Fern - - - - -	Moo-laá.
Centipede - -	Jhe-reen-nu-rark.	Tubular rush - -	Boong-knúórt.
Tarantula spider	Mun-nar-kar-reek.	Underbush or Bramble	Jheerp-jheerp.
Ant - - - - -	Ma-rah.	Yam - - - - -	Moo-nar.
March fly - - -	Moo-roon.	Orchis (yellow) -	Boo-ni-loo-ni (a young woman).
Mosquito - - -	Lee-ree.	Orchis (brown) -	Kool-koón (a young man).
Sand fly - - -	Moon-keen.	Brown-wattle gum	Too-lain.
Bee - - - - -	Moom-oom-bar-ar.	Gum or resin - -	Choo-tch.
Flea - - - - -	Lain.	Honey - - - - -	Chee-noyne.
Louse - - - - -	Moon-yir.	Manna - - - - -	Lerrp.
Flesh fly - - -	Bee-reek.		
House fly - - -	Toor-toytch.	<i>Native Weapons.</i>	
Butterfly - - -	Ballam-ballam.	Large spear - -	Yal-litch.
Large moth - -	Boo-room-beetch.	Jagged spear -	Koy-oon.
Earth-worm - -	Jhoom-pilleetch.	Reed spear - -	Charr-ák.
Pupæ of ants -	Kal-keetch.		
Eucalyptus—			
Stringybark -	Wong-hurra.		
Messmate - - -	Boorr-knúl-oók.		

* This tree was highly prized by the *Ja-jow-er-ons*, from the fact that it was said the juice of its bark was a powerful and sure antidote for snake-bite, and they affirmed that in numberless cases the victims of snake-bite had been cured by an application of this juice.

English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).	English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).
Small spear -	- Taire.	Cold -	- Bine-jhul.
Throwing-stick -	- Yer-rick.	Warm -	- Woym-ber.
Boomerang -	- Tat-tem tat-tem.	Hot -	- Woo-koo-kool.
Battle-axe -	- Leer-uil.	Dirty -	- Woo-koo-rong.
Round-headed club	Moo-noop.	Clean -	- Peetch-un-doo-rong.
Stone tomahawk -	Moon-oo-ban-goit or barr- eek.	Strong -	- Pal-lert.
Pointed club -	Woy-woytch.	Weak -	- Yil-lert.
Iron tomahawk -	Barr-eek.	Raw -	- Koo-mar.
Small bent stick -	Bee-rip-ayne.	Cooked -	- Joy-coy-knin.
Shield (large) -	Gul-kur.	Withered -	- Koi-yu-wharr.
Small light shield-	Gearra-mul.	Blunt -	- Too-roop.
Yam-stick -	Karr-née.	Sharp -	- Knar-rytch.
Weapons collec- tively	Bulk-bulk.	Sharp-pointed	- Knar-rytch mirrh.
		Pregnant -	- Boorp-boorp-or-rong.
		Dazzling -	- Mil-lip-pár.
		Bald -	- Bil-lick boorp (bare head).
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	Tall -	- Kar-pool.
Bag -	- Mook-oor mook-oor.	Fond -	- Wart-yee-long.
Reed-necklace -	Char-ak-koon.	Ripe -	- Lein-yer.
Head-band -	Mul-lar-kar-wyne.	Lofty -	- Tur-rer-an-gu-long
Wooden shovel -	Lan-kat.	Best -	- Boo-noong-loo-noong
Opossum rug -	Jhar-roon.	Shining -	- Bee-la-rong.
Apron of feathers	Tirree-burnee.	Hanging -	- Ban-doo-rong.
Fishing-net -	Kar-lyne bar-mirree.	New -	- Derrng-knet-took
Canoe -	Yoong-goip.	Old -	- Jhew-an-dook
Dagger and cord -	Knar-rarm.	Dark -	- Boo-royne.
Net -	Koo-rare.	Bashful -	- Koo-lool.
Apron (men's) -	Bar-rine-jhím.	Smashed -	- Jhal-jhal-ly-en.
Apron (women's) -	Knoo-roytch.	Careless -	- Lang-lang moo-roop.
Mat -	Yal-lán.	Worry -	- Whir-ring-mil-long.
Basket -	Balk.	Rotten -	- Boytch-boytch.
Wooden bucket -	Tarr-noók.	Double -	- Boo-lan-yer-boorp (double head).
Good -	Tól-koók.	Enough -	- Kar-chew-min.
Bad -	Yur-ring.	Grey-headed -	- Lar-chick-boorp.
Great -	Knoo-rar-ook.	Gorged (with food)	- Too-hire-ung.
Little -	Why-nee-mook.	Angry -	- Koo-room-by-ung.
Alive -	Moo-roón.	White -	- Tarrh-noo-rong.
Dead -	Dee-ri-ung.	Black -	- Woor-koo-rong.
Hungry -	Mahr-re-ung.	Red -	- Bit-too-rong.
Thirsty -	Goorn-már.	Green -	- Mal-lak.
Frightened -	Parm-ber.	Blue -	- Woorer-woorer (sky).
Long -	Kar-poól.	Yellow -	- Ghee-rar-mil-ong.
Short -	Moort.	Brown -	- Koorm-koorm mur-meetch.
Lazy -	Terrm-mil-ong.	Sleepy -	- Knoo-rar-kool.
Stupid -	Bung-lung-gil.	Drowsy -	- Bool-ar-ong.
Active -	Knen-knen.	Tired -	- Bar-rap goo-rong.
Dark -	Boo-royne.	Heavy -	- Poon-woort.
Light -	Bairrp.	Light -	- Wool-loong.
Fast -	We-ra-poo-nong.	Straight	- Yoolp.
Slow -	Wom-boo-nong.	Crooked -	- Wy-an-du-rong.
Full -	Knoop-po-rong.	One -	- Kiarrp.
Empty -	Dak-coo-rong.	Two -	- Boo-laytch.
Sick -	Jon-er-ong.	Three -	- Boo-laytch kiarrp (two and one).
Lame -	Knurp-per.		
Blind -	Knee-már.		
Deaf -	Knock-in-wirr-m-hool (shut ear).		

English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).	English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).
Four - - -	Boo-laytch boo-laytch (two, two).	Snow - - -	Kap-páng.
Five - - -	Kiarrp-mun-nar (one hand).	Hail - - -	Larr-nee-wol-ler (house of the rain).
Six - - -	Boo-laytch boo-laytch boo-laytch (three twos).	A spring - - -	Yer-rarm.
Eight - - -	Pan-yer-an-geetch.	Lake or pond - - -	Bo-lok.
Ten - - -	Boo-laytch mun-nar (two hands).	Sea - - -	Wharr-ree.
Twenty - - -	Boo-lar-ra.	River - - -	Burr or gun-bung-goorre.
Many or plenty - - -	Kut-kut.	Wave - - -	Boolng-boolng.
All - - -	Knul-doo-rong.	Creek - - -	Burr.
Pretty or handsome - - -	Yar-rang-ghin.	Drop - - -	Doorm-mar.
Greedy - - -	Lair-lait.	Stream - - -	Ya-loók.
Strange - - -	Main-maytch.	Flood - - -	Wol-ler-wol-ler
Cruel - - -	Boo-gil.	Marsh or bog - - -	Bamm.
Fierce - - -	Koo-loo-mun-dar.	Earth or ground - - -	Jharr.
Like - - -	Knoo-lar-go-rong.	Dry ground - - -	Boi-boi-e-jharr.
Soft - - -	Boolk.	Mud - - -	Bup-ál.
Hard - - -	Pal-lert.	Loam - - -	Bup-jharr.
Mistake - - -	Knut-tow-er-rong.	Sand - - -	Koo-rúk.
Mad - - -	Bung-lung-gee-long.	Dust - - -	Moo-nál.
First - - -	Karl-lee-goon-deetch.	Stone - - -	Larr.
Last - - -	Bark-goon-deetch.	Pipeclay - - -	Bup-al.
Quiet - - -	Tam-mia-long.	Mountain - - -	By-noeell.
Sweet - - -	Gheerm-gheerm.	Hill - - -	Yon-arng.
Bitter - - -	Ghurr-ghurr.	Plain - - -	Wherrk.
Sour - - -	Girre-girre.	Country - - -	Tar-bilk.
Diseased - - -	Wee-rip nee-rip.	Valley or gully - - -	Tar-rar-rark.
Wide - - -	Mel-lapp.	Road - - -	Bar-ring.
Narrow - - -	Whin-née.	Track - - -	Bark.
Deep - - -	Tee-yál.	Wind - - -	Myrr-ine.
Shallow - - -	Eu-róng.	Thunder - - -	Mun-dar.
Near - - -	Doo-mee.	Lightning - - -	Mil-lark-ook.
Far - - -	Boo-rre.	Sky - - -	Woor-er-woor-er.
Round - - -	Men-goo-rong.	Cloud - - -	Marng.
Square - - -	Bil-bil-ung.	Rainbow - - -	Tar-ruck-e-woorer-woorer (arm of the sky).
Hollow - - -	Knár-noón.	Fog - - -	Woo-room e woller.
Bent - - -	Mil-pa-long.	Fine weather - - -	Woo-roo-kool.
Smooth - - -	Main-main.	Cold - - -	Byne-jhúl.
Distant - - -	Whar-reetch-oo.	Heat - - -	Woym-ber.
Dry - - -	Boi-boi.	Sun - - -	Now-éy.
Wet - - -	Nim-meetch.	Moon - - -	Yearn.
Poor - - -	Oyn-nim-óok.	Star—Jupiter - - -	Boond-jhil (bold).
Fire - - -	Wee.	Star—Venus - - -	Charch-e-now-ey (sister of the sun).
Flame - - -	Yal-lan-yer.	Stars (generally) - - -	Toort.
Smoke - - -	Boort.	A meteor - - -	Yal-lee-nil-long (tumbling over).
Spark - - -	Knen-knen (quick).	Comet - - -	Boi-woo-rarng.
Ashes - - -	Jule-jule.	To-day - - -	Now-ey-u-mong.
Ashes (hot) - - -	Bar-ree.	Day - - -	Now-ey-u.
Charcoal - - -	Wir-ring.	Morning - - -	Bairp-er-now-ey (morning sun).
Water - - -	Wy-knurr-ám.	To-morrow morn-ing - - -	Bairp-hair-bairp.
Rain - - -	Wol-ler.	Sunrise - - -	Bang-ar-now-ey (the sun climbs).
Mist - - -	Boo-rong.		
Dew - - -	Toor-meetch.		
Frost - - -	Tarn.		

English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).	English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).
Noon - -	- Kar-pool-e-now-ey (long sun).	Pot or kettle - -	- Tar-nook.
This evening	- Chal-lik chal-lik.	Bottle - -	- Doom-doom-e-bur-ra-mul.
Last evening	- Chal-lik-gee.	Bucket - -	- Tar-nook.
Sunset - -	- Knock-er-now-ey (gone in sun).	Doctor - -	- Barng-bar-knul.
To-night - -	- Boo-royne-nu.	Boil or abscess - -	- Boitchun.
Midnight - -	- Kar-pool-e-loo royne-nu (long night).	Scab - -	- Bar-bar-room.
Light - -	- Yap.	Cold - -	- Boit-chun-e-coorn (matter in the throat).
To-morrow - -	- Bair-re-bee.	Dysentery - -	- Jhu-row-er.
Darkness - -	- Boo-royne.	Syphilis or excrescence	- Wombi.
A month - -	- Yearn.	Small-pox - -	- Moo-nool-e-min-dye (the dust of the serpent).
A year - -	- Kar-rie bur mir-reen (summer and winter).	Pox-marked - -	- Lil-lipp-e-min-dye (the scales of the serpent).
Spring - -	- Knal-low.	Headache - -	- Lar-ly-ang-boorp (split head).
Summer - -	- Kar-rie.	Rheumatism - -	- Tur-ree-nil-long.
Autumn - -	- Woo-reetch.	Blight (eye) - -	- Kar-ring-e-myrré.
Winter - -	- Mir-reen.	A vomit - -	- Kerre-már.
New moon - -	- Why-nee-me-yerrn (small moon).	Invalid - -	- Jow-er-ar-pil.
Full moon - -	- Knoo-rar-ook-yerrn (great moon).	I or me - -	- Wan or un.
North - -	- Knar-ram-e-now-ey (rays of the sun).	Thou or you - -	- Warr.
South - -	- Coo-marr (cool).	He, she, or it - -	- Marl.
East - -	- Bairp (morning).	We - -	- Knell.
West - -	- Knam mytch (white or bright).	Ye - -	- Warr.
North-west - -	- Wee-rin-mal-lee.	Mine - -	- Wang-eck.
North-east - -	- Kail-lee-bairp (mark of the morning).	Thine - -	- Wang-knen.
South-east - -	- Mar-reen mar-reet.	His or hers - -	- Warr-nook.
South-west - -	- Larr-nee-kap-pang (house of the snow).	Ours - -	- Warr-knen-déek.
House - -	- Larr.	Yours - -	- Warr-knen.
Native hut - -	- My-am-ber.	Theirs - -	- Warr-jhan-nook.
Chimney - -	- Ghee-ree-kil-moom.	Us - -	- Warr-doóng.
Window - -	- Whar-lun-dool-myrré.	Myself - -	- Kian-eck.
Door - -	- Kal-lee-larr.	Yourself - -	- Kian-in.
Roof - -	- Boorp-e-larr (head of the house).	Himself or herself	- Kian-ook.
Forked stick	- Knam-bool-kalk.	They - -	- Hytch.
Fence - -	- Knal-lap-coon.	This - -	- Mong.
Food - -	- Yarre-boo-gar.	That - -	- Nuyne-ar.
Bread - -	- Nurong.	That's it - -	- Nuyne-ar-min.
Meat - -	- Bang.	Where - -	- Whin-jar.
Milk - -	- Coorm.	To sleep - -	- Knoo-ra-kool.
Sugar - -	- Gheerm-gheerm.	To find - -	- Tum-bar.
Rice - -	- Kar-rine.	To tear - -	- Choo-roo-nar.
A drink - -	- Knoo-per.	To speak - -	- Woo-ra-kur.
A knife - -	- Kal-poon kal-poon (cut, cut).	To tell - -	- Ghee-yin.
A plate - -	- Wel-lain wel-lain.	To give - -	- Woo-kin.
Spoon - -	- Woo-roo-knee-chal-loop (mouth of the mussel).	To go - -	- Yan-knar or knun-nee.
		To walk - -	- Yar-rin or kar-rim-bin.
		To run - -	- Wheerr-win.
		To make - -	- Moong-garr.
		To form - -	- Birm-nin.
		To build - -	- Barrp-per.
		To swim - -	- Whe-rar-kur.
		To eat - -	- Jhak-er.
		To drink - -	- Knoo-per.

English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).	English.	Aboriginal (with literal English).
To hear -	- Knair-nur.	To put- -	- Yoorrp-per.
To see -	- Knar-kur.	To pray -	- Woi-woi-pee.
To feel -	- Carrk-er.	To put (down) -	- Jhar-ree-muck.
To smell -	- Knar-roop-per.	To boast -	- Boorn-dar.
To sneeze -	- Chee-koorn-der.	To lift -	- Wy-mar.
To laugh -	- Wairk-er	To lie (in ambush)	Ghee - ram - bein (in the boughs or leaves).
To cry -	- Mar-ree.	To whistle -	- Whee-ree-len.
To beat -	- Chil-pin.	To shiver -	- Moorr-moorr-ne-long.
To split -	- Larl-groo-war.	To change -	- Wook-jha-rong.
To bake -	- Mar-roo-knar.	To peep -	- Eny-pa-long.
To rise -	- Py-keen.	To mix -	- Kur-ree-pee-ring.
To kneel -	- Bar-ring-coo-nee.	To rub -	- Knar-ree-muck.
To shoot -	- Dok-ker.	To scratch -	- Wol-lin-go-mar.
To turn -	- Wil-keen.	To extinguish	- Boot-koo-mar.
To fetch -	- Moo-cheen.	To dry -	- Boitch-koo-nar.
To scratch -	- Kul-lar mil-leen.	To form -	- Knar-roo-kur.
To jump -	- Birrp-jhan-nin.	To tread -	- Kar-reen.
To creep -	- Kow-in-deen.	To fly -	- Py-keen.
To grow -	- Kar-ring-in.	To sweep -	- Knar-row-noon.
To suck -	- Barp-pa-lin.	To watch -	- Koom-be-rar.
To lick -	- Chow-am-bin.	To straighten	- Buck-am-en-darr or yoolp-uck.
To vomit -	- Kurr-min.	To feed -	- Jock-kaa-leen.
To blow -	- Boo-roo-knin.	To stink -	- Boo-ang-ghin.
To pick up -	- Tum-bin.	To descend -	- Chew-lak-kee.
To chop -	- Tel-leen.	To go (up) -	- Bang-kneen.
To send -	- Jhar-ra-min.	To climb -	- Bang-knee.
To wrestle -	- Bar-room-jhar-reen.	To open -	- Bart-koo-nar.
To hate -	- Me-tow-e-yur.	To shut -	- Mum-goorr-ween.
To breathe -	- Knarng goytech-oo-nar.	Yes -	- Yea-yea.
To make haste	- Yon-harrp-er.	No -	- Low-nee-rong.
To hold -	- Kark-keen.	Presently -	- Ying-oo-nee.
To tie -	- Bairp-peen.	By-and-by -	- Nee mytch.
To shake -	- Yil-ling-ghin.	Long since -	- Jhoo-an-dook.
To spill -	- Karng-knil-lin.	Here -	- Mong-mere.
To take -	- Mootch-al-le.	Where -	- Whin-jhar.
To bark -	- Looorpp per.	There -	- Ghin-ym.
To hide -	- Non-rar.	When -	- Nar-roo-gee.
To return -	- Choo-wen-u-war.	Not -	- Knul-lar.
To twirl -	- Moo-ree-moo-ree-mar.	More -	- Jhool-loo.
To whisper -	- Woo-yam-lar.	Always -	- Mell-loo-ra-pyang.
To swell -	- Kar-ring-er.	Across -	- Wharr-am-jee-rong or kar-roong-ee.
To play -	- Wee-ra-mar.	Gently -	- Wom-boo-nee.
To fling -	- Yoong-gee-lee.	Enough -	- Kar-chew.
To scatter -	- Mee-ta-ra-mar.	Over there -	- Yer-hytch-jhee-ree.
To pinch -	- Win-nee-puck.	What for -	- Koon-dee-nar (for what).
To lend -	- Woo-ra-mar.	And -	- Bar.
To teach -	- Jim-baa-yer.	For -	- Knoon-dee.
To show -	- Chew-y-mar.	In -	- Ee.
To rest -	- Koo-man-goo-nong.	Of -	- Yu.
To mark -	- Choorn-gar.	Under -	- Wai-char or my-er-ghar.
To cut -	- Tel-luck.	Over -	- Wharr-ym-ee.
To paint -	- Bee-kar-mil-leen.	Down -	- My-er-ghar or koomb up.
To light -	- Yapp-uck.	Beneath -	- Koorn-ee.
To forget -	- Knar-knootch-who-ar.		
To remember	- Jhal-poon-dar.		
To thrash -	- Berr-marr.		

<p>English. Aboriginal (with literal English).</p> <p>Beyond - - - - - Ging-gow-er-ong.</p> <p>Inside - - - - - Boitch-ee.</p> <p>Before - - - - - Knun-go.</p> <p>Behind - - - - - Karr-oong <i>or</i> mi-you-ghar.</p> <p>If - - - - - Knet-toong.</p> <p>Below - - - - - Lim-ning-gee.</p> <p>After - - - - - Knar-rook-gee.</p> <p>From - - - - - Ghee-ym.</p> <p>Past - - - - - Lut-ty-in.</p> <p>Since - - - - - Ying-oo-nee.</p> <p>Through - - - - - Bree-nane.</p> <p>Until - - - - - Marl-hy-ech-oong.</p> <p>Up - - - - - Py-kee.</p>	<p>English. Aboriginal (with literal English).</p> <p>Upon - - - - - Jha-ra-mim.</p> <p>Within - - - - - Boitch-ee-nook.</p> <p>Without - - - - - Knulla - boitch - ee nook (not within).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Parts of Birds, &c.</i></p> <p>Wing - - - - - Tar-rark.</p> <p>Tail - - - - - Beer-ak.</p> <p>Claws - - - - - Leetch-e-jhin-nar.</p> <p>Feathers - - - - - Whee-rain.</p> <p>Nest - - - - - Larr.</p> <p>Egg - - - - - Boom-boom.</p> <p>Fin - - - - - Ballin-ook.</p>
---	---

A FEW PROMISCUOUS SENTENCES, WITH THEIR LITERAL TRANSLATIONS.

Aboriginal.	English.
Knun neen-in-bairp hair bairp yerrk keen un koon dee goo-ra.	Going me to-morrow morning look me for kangaroo.
Marl-un-mooch-ar-why knurr-am - - -	Let me fetch water.
Whin knar knat knun neen? - - -	Where are you going?
Wharr-tin main maytch goo-lee yerrk kee long lytch kondee jhuck keetch.	Come strange men looking for food.
Knul-lar burt koo nuk - - -	Don't wake (him or her).
Burt-tuk loorp pa long karl - - -	How bark the dogs.
Ghee yuck-en dayne knar wharr knar kin jhal-la gee.	Tell us what you saw yesterday.
Knar-kin-un kulng ga long knam nu geetch goork.	Saw me dancing white women.

English.	Woddowrong, or Corio Natives.	Koligon, or Colac Natives.	Dautgart, or Natives to the west of Colac.
Head - - -	Mor-rok-gnet-ok - - -	Mor-rok-grun-ok - - -	Be-nia-nen
Eyes - - -	Mer-gnet-ok - - -	Merg-nen-ok - - -	Mer-gna-nen
Forehead - - -	Ment-gnet-ok - - -	Gner-on-gnen-ok - - -	Mer-then-quan-nen
Nose - - -	Kanug-gnet-ok - - -	Kong-gnen-ok - - -	
Lips - - -	Wor-ung-gnet-ok - - -	Wor-ung-gnen-ok - - -	
Arm - - -	Far-ong-gnet-ok - - -	Ken-e-gnen-ok - - -	
Leg - - -	Kar-gnet-ok - - -	Kar-e-gnen-ok - - -	
Foot - - -	Gen-ong-gnet-ok - - -	Ken-ong-gnen-ok - - -	

* *Journals of Expeditions of Discovery*, vol. II., pp. 399 to 402.