



· W A T I - K U T J A R A ·



These two brothers, lizard-men, always lived single and inseparable during the Dreamtime and wandered thousands and thousands of kilometers through the Western Desert. His first action was to sing his own names, Kurukadi and Mumba, thus establishing his identity. Then they traveled, and they sang to animals, plants, and mountains and rivers, bringing them into existence. They also created many sacred objects and places that are found throughout the Australian geography, and destroyed evil spirits.

In addition, they invented the inma board, by which people can stay in touch with their ancestors dreaming.

The Wati-kutjara defended the first woman, when the lunar man, Kidilli, tried to rape her. In the fight, he was thrown a boomerang, which severed his genitals. Kidilli died shortly after, in a well of water. This was the first death that happened in the world.



Wati-kutjara is a **NOONGAR** creature
Current population: 21.000



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he Noongar are Australian aborigines from the migrations of about 60000 years ago and share history, for example, with the Yalarrnga, as well as with many other groups near the Western Desert that occupies the majority of the interior of Australia.

At the arrival of the Europeans, 14 different Noongar groups were distinguished, occupying the extreme southwest of the continent, from Geraldton on the west coast to Esperance on the south coast. The population was only tens of thousands of people, the result of an infertile soil and a desert landscape with few resources.

The tribes survived hunting (kangaroos, possums, wallabies), and also fishing both in rivers and in the sea. Although they did not work metal, they made their tools with quartz and used the boomerang. Also the collection was essential in their diet.

They lived in nomadic tribal camps, following the course of six annual seasons that took them to live on the coast during the summer, and to go up the rivers to spend the winter in the interior.

The first English settlers were received as the return of the ancestors, to those who offered hospitality and called djaanga, 'white spirits'. The relations were good at first, until the white settlements enclosed the land and forbade entry to the Noongar. In the nineteenth century the conflict intensified and this people was one of the most combative among the Australian aborigines. He is well remembered for his war hero Yagan, whose head was sent to England for exhibition in fairgrounds.

Although their language is no longer spoken in daily life, it is still being taught and its culture is still defended by a united community.

