

The actual names Nadja and Nangu have been explained in the grammar notes in this paper ; they are relative to the speaker's own locality, not actual dialect names. This difference of dialect is not very serious ; in general the inland forms approach those of Mangala, as might be expected, and thence possibly in the direction of the Luridja-speaking tribes. They definitely do not extend eastward : the Wolmeri, Jülbre and neighbouring tribes show increasing departures from a Garadjeri type of language.<sup>16</sup>

Where coastal forms differ they have a tendency to be shared with languages south-west of Garadjeri, almost as far as New Norcia,<sup>17</sup> so far as the meagre information available in these languages goes to show.

There is still opportunity for further study in this region, and some of the points which remain to be cleared up have been shown in the foregoing paper.

A. CAPELL.

## OBITUARY

Mr. W. J. ENRIGHT, B.A.

With the death of Mr. W. J. Enright, B.A., Solicitor, of West Maitland and Dungog, science in Australia has lost one of its staunch supporters, and what is even more important, many scientists have lost a very sincere friend and helper. In addition Anthropology in New South Wales mourns the passing of one who made many useful contributions, particularly with regard to the Aborigines of the Port Stephens district, whom he had known since his boyhood.

After finishing at school, Mr. Enright was educated at the University of Sydney, living during his undergraduate days at St. John's College. His B.A. work included French, Geology and Latin, and in 1893 he graduated with honours in Geology. He also attended lectures in Physics and Chemistry, which at the time were regarded as somewhat new-fangled sciences in the University. He was particularly interested in French and in Geology. He kept his French up by membership of the Maitland French Circle as long as it lasted. In addition he acquired a working knowledge of German and Italian and had some knowledge of Spanish.

His association with Geology, which was begun when he was a student under Professor David, was maintained throughout his life. All geologists, and particularly those who had been students of the Professor, were sure of his friendship and help in their work in the Hunter River region. He got to know Professor David well during the latter's preliminary surveys of the Maitland coalfields and through very many evenings spent around the home fire at night.

His interests were very wide. He was a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales, the Linnean Society, the Royal Geographical Society, the Geographical Society of New South Wales, the Royal Australian Ornithologists' Union, the Numismatic Society,

<sup>16</sup> A. Capell, "The Classification of Languages in North and North-West Australia," *Oceania*, Vol. X, No. 4, p. 404.

<sup>17</sup> Bishop Salvado gave a vocabulary of New Norcia language (472 words) and one he called "north," i.e. a little north of New Norcia, his headquarters. The latter shows grammatical forms answering to those of Garadjeri ; the former is Yungar, of a different type. Unfortunately there are no grammar notes apart from the word list. See R. Salvado, *Memorie Storiche dell'Australia*, 1851.

the Royal Australian Historical Society and the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science. The journals and proceedings of all these bodies brought him much material which he could appreciate and which he carefully read, for he took a keen interest in the history of his country and in its total environment—physical, cultural and religious.

He was closely associated with the organization of the Second Pan-Pacific Science Congress held in Australia in 1923. He contributed towards the booklet dealing with New South Wales which was presented to the members of that Congress, and made the local arrangements for the group of scientists who visited the Maitland district.

His interest in Anthropology goes back over fifty years, an interest which was stirred not only by his early association with the Aborigines but in a more systematic way by the late R. H. Mathews, who did so much to glean and record what could still be obtained about the Aborigines of New South Wales. Mr. Enright endeavoured to carry on this work for the Port Stephens and neighbouring districts. My own close association began with him through this interest. I lived in Morpeth in the early 1930's. One day Mr. Enright called on me to say that he felt he had gone as far as he could with the study of the Port Stephens Aborigines and that he could see before him problems of social organization and totemism which required an approach and a knowledge which he had not had the opportunity of acquiring. Would I go with him and take over this part of his task ? From that started many journeys, sometimes in his car, sometimes in mine, up to Port Stephens, to Taree, to Kempsey and to Bellbrook. He would introduce me to these Aborigines, mostly mixed-bloods, who knew and trusted him, and then would go on with inquiries regarding tree carvings and so on, while I did my best in the sphere of social organization, totemism and ritual. Thanks to his introduction, I have obtained quite a useful body of knowledge regarding this region. In addition I gained a most valuable friendship and a respect for his keenness, sincerity and devotion. Amongst other subjects which he studied was the comparative study of ritual, concerning which we had many a long talk as we drove along. Another striking fact was his remarkable physical energy almost to the end.

His contributions to Anthropology were mostly in the form of notes, but were quite worthwhile ; but beyond all this was, first of all, the great help which he gave to myself and others in this sphere, including the Anthropological Department of the Australian Museum, Sydney, similar to the unstinted help which he gave to geologists and botanists in their spheres ; and secondly, the real friendship which all of us felt for him when we came to know him. This latter was a simple matter as long as we were interested in our subject and were sincere in our search for facts and their interpretation. He loved righteousness, and was not ashamed of his faith.

Walter Enright had a long life, a life in which he was successful in his profession as a solicitor, and a life in which over and above that he was successful in making friends and in advancing the cause of Science in Australia.

The following list of his written contributions in Anthropology alone will give some idea of what he managed to do in his spare time :

### MANKIND—

March, 1932 : "The Kattang or Worimi : An Aboriginal Tribe," pp. 75-77.

August, 1932 : "Social Divisions of the Birripai," p. 102.

- December, 1932: "A Dilly Bag from the North Coast," pp. 137-138.  
 August, 1933: "Further Notes on the Worimi," pp. 161-162.  
 October, 1934: "Aboriginal Rock Paintings at Wollombi," pp. 234-235.  
     "Notes on Kumbangerai," pp. 239-240.  
 December, 1935: "Distribution of Merewether Chert," p. 8.  
     "An Aboriginal Fish Trap," pp. 8-9.  
     "Aboriginal Place Names," p. 23.  
 April, 1936: "More Recollections. Mary Gilmore." (Review), pp. 21-22.  
     "Aboriginal Axe Factory," p. 23.  
 June, 1937: "Notes on the Aborigines of the North Coast of New South Wales,"  
     pp. 88-91.  
 September, 1939: "Notes on the Aborigines of the North Coast of New South Wales,"  
     pp. 193-195.  
 October, 1940: "Notes on the Aborigines of the North Coast of New South Wales,"  
     pp. 321-324.  
 July, 1946: "Notes on the Aborigines of the North Coast of New South Wales,"  
     pp. 264-265.

*Oceania—*

Vol. X, No. 2, 1939: "Aboriginal Cave Paintings," pp. 166-170.

*Report and Proceedings of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science—*

Vol. VI (1895): "Rock Paintings and Carvings of the Aborigines of New South Wales."  
 (With R. H. Mathews.) Pp. 624-637.

*Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales—*

Vol. XXXIII (1899): "The Initiation Ceremonies of the Aborigines of Port Stephens,"  
 pp. 115-124.

Vol. XXXIV (1900): "The Language, Weapons and Manufactures of the Aborigines  
 of Port Stephens, N.S.W.," pp. 103-117.

*Proceedings of the Pan-Pacific Science Congress (Australia), 1923—*

"Notes on Aboriginal Tribes on North Coast of New South Wales," pp. 267-268.

"Notes on Aboriginal Stone Axe Discovered in West Maitland, New South Wales,"  
 pp. 269-270.

"Aborigines of North-East New South Wales," in Guide-book to the Excursion to the  
 Hunter River District, pp. 3-4; also "Botany of the Lower Hunter River District,"  
*op. cit.*, p. 5.