

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

KRUBEN AND KOEN.

Are these names identical? In Eastern and Southern Australia, Koen, according to Mr. W. A. Miles, is described as a dreaded monster of an evil disposition and prophetic character, and is also blended with funeral rites and ceremonies.²⁸² The same writer also quotes the Rev. Threlkeld as saying that at Lake Macquarie, Koen is an imaginary being in appearance like a blackfellow with an immense abdomen, and painted over with white clay, carrying a fire-stick in his hand. I have searched Mr. Threlkeld's "Grammar" for this statement, but have failed to find it. Mr. Miles said a somewhat similar belief existed at Swan River, Western Australia, and to the north-west of Moreton Bay.

By the tribes around Adelaide, known to Eyre²⁸³ *Kuinyo* was the name given, and as a "prophetic being it is believed his presence will cause the death of some individual."

APPENDIX II.

SUPPOSED TRACE OF AGRICULTURE.

Sir T. L. Mitchell thought he had discovered evidence of agricultural pursuits on the River Belyando. He wrote²⁸⁴:—"We crossed some patches of dry swamp where the clods had been very extensively turned up by the natives. . . . These clods were so very large and hard that we were obliged to throw them aside, and clear a way for the carts to pass. The whole resembled ground broken up by the hoe. . . . There might be about two acres in the patch we crossed, and we perceived at a distance other portions of the ground in a similar state."

Previous to this, however, on his earlier journey, Mitchell saw what he described as ricks of panicum grass on the Darling River below Bourke; "the whole of the ground where it lay resembled a harvest field."²⁸⁵ The same practice was observed by Captain Sturt in the country between the Dépôt and River Darling.²⁸⁶

Mr. A. C. Gregory reported²⁸⁷ that the natives on the west coast, on digging native yams, "invariably reinsert the heads of the yams so as to be sure of a future crop." He also referred to the harvesting of panicum grass on Cooper's Creek, Central Southern Australia. This is "cut down by means of stone knives, cutting down the stalk half way, beat out the seed, leaving the straw which is often met with in large heaps."

²⁸² Miles—*Journ. Ethnol. Soc.*, iii., 1854, p. 16. Mr. W. Augustus Miles, J.P., was Commissioner of Police at Sydney.

²⁸³ Eyre—"Journ. Expl. Discov. C. Austr.", ii, 1845, p. 357.

²⁸⁴ Mitchell—"Journ. Expl. Discov. Trop. Austr.," 1848, p. 274.

²⁸⁵ Mitchell—"Three Expts. Int. E. Austr.," i, 1828, p. 234.

²⁸⁶ Sturt—"Narr. Expl. Discov. C. Austr.," 1844-46, I, 1849, p. 294.

²⁸⁷ Gregory—*Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, xvi, 1837, p. 121.

APPENDIX III.

STONE STRUCTURES.

1. *Circles*.—One meets with obscure references to the existence of stone circles in different parts of Australia. "It is, however, a fact" said Miles,²⁸⁸ "that the mystic stone circle is known in Australia, at least in some of the eastern portions." It may be stated at once that this must not be read to mean cyclopean or megalithic structures, but simply circles of small-sized stones lying on, or projecting slightly from the ground. From what I have been able to gather, I believe these to primarily represent Bora circles. Says Elliott Smith²⁸⁹:—"It became the custom in many lands for meetings of special solemnity . . . to be held at stone circles."

Eyre described²⁹⁰ irregularly-oval enclosures on the Lower Murray formed by placing small stones close together, and projecting a little above the ground. The enclosed space seen by Eyre was eleven yards long, the surface inside smooth and somewhat hollowed. Such enclosures were said by the natives to be used for the disenchantment of a person suffering from boils, and were termed *mooyumbuk*.

The Rev. L. Threlkeld informed Miles that he had seen circles of stones on the hilltops near Lake Macquarie, brought and deposited there in this form, so say the blacks, by the eagle-hawk.²⁹¹ In the Patterson River District these circles²⁹² were twenty feet in diameter, with a central and larger stone (about three feet high), the circumferential stones being not more than a foot high.²⁹³

Two other notices are worthy of record. Brough Smyth,²⁹⁴ quoting a Mr. Ormond, speaks of large circles near Mount Elephant Plains, said to be "shelter circles erected in situations where neither brushwood nor bark can be obtained for building means."

Howitt described²⁹⁵ stone circles and circular figures seen by him on bare ground at Cooper's Creek. The stones were about the size "of a two-pound loaf," and simply laid on the ground. The natives declared these places to be simply "play," but Howitt considered them to "require more explanation."

Of the same nature as the foregoing may be the "several strange little heaps of stones, or rather, as a general rule, small circles, where the stones had been removed with the exception of a solitary one left in the middle of the circle" discovered by Ernest Giles²⁹⁶ near The Pans, Rawlinson Range, on the South and West Australian boundary.

The first suggestion,²⁹⁷ apparently, of the existence of megalithic structures in Australia emanated from Sir T. Y. Simpson. I am indebted to Mr. E. ia T. Armstrong, Chief Librarian of the Public Library of Victoria, for the following extract from Prof. Simpson's "Ancient

²⁸⁸ Miles—*Journ. Ethnol. Soc.*, iii, 1864, p. 25.

²⁸⁹ Elliott Smith—*Mem. and Proc. Manchester Lit. and Phil. Soc.*, lix, pt. ii, 1915, Mem. x, p. 43.

²⁹⁰ Eyre—*Journ. Expl. Discov. C. Austr.*, ii, 1845, p. 364.

²⁹¹ Miles—*Ibid.*, p. 25.

²⁹² Denison in Miles—*Ibid.*, p. 25.

²⁹³ Mr. Milne received authentic information of the existence of a circle about midway between Coolabah Railway Station and Byrook Station. It is, he said, evidently a crude but genuine example.

²⁹⁴ Smyth—"Aborigines of Victoria," i, 1878, p. 242.

²⁹⁵ Howitt—"Notes on the Aborigines of Cooper's Creek"—Smyth's "Aborigines of Victoria," ii, 1878, p. 306.

²⁹⁶ Giles—"Geographic Travels C. Austr.," 1872-4 (1875), p. 179.

²⁹⁷ Smyth—"Aborigines of Victoria," i, 1878, p. 242.

Sculpturings of Cups and Concentric Rings," &c. :—"Nor are ancient circles of this kind [stone circles] wanting even in Australia. My friend, Mr. Ormond, informs me that he has seen many, especially in the district near the Mount Elephant Plains in Victoria. . . from ten to a hundred feet in diameter, and sometimes there is an inner circle. The stones . . . vary in size and shape. . . The aborigines have no traditions regarding them; they invariably deny knowledge of their origin."²⁹⁸

That these circles of stones were used in Eastern Australia at least, as Bora sites is conclusively established by W. T. Wyndham's account²⁹⁹ of portion of a ceremony of the Ucumble tribe of New England attended by him, whereat "all the circles were marked with stones." He also saw "a similar circle in Queensland," and both "reminded me of Stonehenge and Avebury in Wiltshire." Notwithstanding the testimony of so capable an eye-witness as the late Mr. Wyndham, we find one of the latest American writers, Mr. J. W. Fewkes, in an interesting paper on "Great Stone Monuments in History and Geography," referring to the Australians having "had stone circles with an upright stone slab in the centre,"³⁰⁰ evidently viewing these from the megalithic standpoint.

2. *Mounds and Heaps*.—Sir George Grey described some remarkable stone-heaps between the Glenelg River and Hanover Bay, North-West Australia.³⁰¹ These were of an oblong form, twenty-two and a-half feet long, nearly fourteen and sixteen feet in breadth, and from four to six feet in height. The mounds were placed due east and west, and composed both of local and distant rocks. In the mound opened by the exploring party many kinds of marine shells were found. Grey took these mounds to be tombs, but there is insufficient evidence to support this view. The presence of both stones and shells emboldens me to suggest an oven, or kitchen midden origin.

Another instance of stone mounds is related by Mr. Ernest Giles.³⁰² At Gordon's Springs, along the foot of the already-mentioned Rawlinson Range, he met with small mounds "placed at even distances apart, and, though the ground was all stones, places like paths have been cleared between them. There was also a large piece of rock in the centre of most of these strange heaps. They were not very high, not more than two and a-half feet. Giles ventured the opinion that they were "small kinds of teocallis!"

Captain John Hunter, R.N., referred to what he termed a small stone mound on the north shore of Botany Bay, to which his attention had been called by the officers of the La Perouse Expedition. Hunter says³⁰³ the stones were standing perpendicularly, in long, narrow pieces, "some of three, four, or five sides." This description, to me, possesses no ethnological value, these long, narrow pieces being, in all probability, columnar Hawkesbury Sandstone, similar to the exposure of columnar sandstone to the north of Ben Buckler, Bondi Bay. I refer to Hunter's statement, because Miles, unaware of the true significance of the French officers' discovery, included it amongst his instances of stone circles in Australia.

²⁹⁸ Simpson—*Pro. Soc. Antq. Scotland*, 1864-65, p. 81.

²⁹⁹ Wyndham—*Journ. R. Soc. N.S. Wales*, xxiii, pt. i, 1889, p. 88.

³⁰⁰ Fewkes—"Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," 61, No. 6, 1913, p. 38.

³⁰¹ Grey—"Journ. Two Exped. Discov. N.W. and W. Austr.," 1837-39, i, 1841, p. 227.

³⁰² Giles—"Geographic Travels," 1872-74 (1875), p. 171.

³⁰³ Hunter—"Hist. Journ. Trans. Port Jackson," &c., 1787-92 (1793), p. 76. Two editions of Hunter's work exist, an 8vo and a 4to; the foregoing reference is from the latter.

3. *Stones as Cairns*.—During the voyage of H.M.S. "Fly," Prof. J. B. Jukes³⁰⁴ observed a pile of skulls and bones of turtle, chiefly on Cape York Island. This pile was six feet long, four feet wide, and three feet high, and surrounded by slabs of stone. It was assumed by Jukes to be a grave, but this view was afterwards dispelled by Macgillivray who referred³⁰⁵ to these piles as "favourite look-out stations for turtle."

Such is a brief epitome of occurrences, the earlier of which probably gave rise to the impression that stone circles, and other neolithic structures existed in Australia. As a matter of fact, the only structures presenting the slightest analogy to the stone monuments of the dawn of history are the stone fishing weirs, laboriously constructed by the aborigines at several points in the course of the River Darling, etc.; the most important of these is that at Brewarrina, known as "The Fisheries." An excellent account of this really wonderful structure was written by Mr. E. G. W. Palmer, accompanied by an effective illustration.³⁰⁶

In concluding what, I fear, must appear a very disjointed and incomplete account of our Dendroglyphs, I desire to express my indebtedness to the following gentlemen:—First and foremost is pre-eminent my friend, the late Edmund Milne, Deputy Commissioner for Railways and Tramways, often mentioned in preceding pages, and without whose notes and photographs, so cordially placed at my disposal, it would not have been possible for me to have undertaken this Memoir. To Messrs. W. M. Thomas, District Surveyor, Armidale; R. H. Cambage, Under Secretary for Mines; J. Mitchell of Waratah; A. S. Kenyon, Melbourne; Captain Soane, Headquarters Staff, Victoria Barracks; and Professor Sir Baldwin Spencer, Melbourne, I am indebted for assistance in some form or another.

I owe the excellent map showing distribution to the skill of my old colleague, Mr. Oliver Trickett, L.S., of the Geological Survey of New South Wales. To Mr. W. H. Ifould, Principal Librarian, Public Library of New South Wales, I am distinctly indebted for his ever-ready assistance by affording me library facilities.

For the plan and information relating to the supposed Bora ground on Dumiendi Holding, I am indebted to Mr. A. W. Mullen.

There still remain three others who, although mentioned last, are by no means least in my mind, members of my own staff: Mr. W. W. Thorpe, my personal assistant; Mr. W. A. Rainbow, librarian; and Mr. C. Clutton, photographer;—who equally rendered me the greatest assistance in their respective ways.

With regard to the sources of the illustrations:—Some are original from specimens in the Museum; a very large number are copies of prints in Mr. Milne's album; others, as their appearance will readily suggest, are simply reproduced from Authors, and duly acknowledged; a few were contributed by sundry correspondents, referred to as "informants" under their respective items. The whole were prepared for the purposes of this Memoir by Mr. C. Clutton, and reproduced by Mr. A. E. Dyer, under the superintendence of Mr. W. A. Gullick, Government Printer, to both of whom my thanks are most cordially tendered. I am also under obligations to Mr. W. S. Dun, of the Geological Survey, and the Readers at the Government Printing Office, for assistance in connection with "proofs."

³⁰⁴ Jukes—"Narr. Surv. Voy. H.M.S. *Fly*," 1842-6, i, 1847, p. 157.

³⁰⁵ Macgillivray—"Narr. Voy. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*," 1846-50, ii, p. 22.

³⁰⁶ Palmer—"Aboriginal Fisheries." Pamphlets issued by N. S. Wales Commissioners, World's Columbian Expos, Chicago, 1893, i, 1893, p. 95, plate. Other references will be found in a recently issued paper by Mr. A. J. North (*Rec. Aust. Mus.*, xi, No. 6, 1916.)

Pl. xxxvii, fig. 1, displays a chequer-board or cross-hatched motive; fig. 2 the usual fluctuating lines, probably the result of sapwood overgrowing a rhomboid motive; fig. 3, two rhomboids, one above the other; fig. 4 is a new glyph to me, and seems to partake to some extent of the circinate motive; fig. 5, two very elongate and unsymmetrical rhomboids; fig. 6, two male figures in corrobory action, one holding a nulla-nulla; fig. 7, two sets of concentric ovals, possibly derived from rhomboids.

It is remarkable that although described by Mr. Mullen as a Bora site, the glyphs, with one exception (Fig. 6) more closely resemble taphoglyphs than teleteglyphs, or, at any rate, those carvings I have ascribed to inhumation purposes. If this is the remains of a Bora site, the two figures may have been intended to represent the two sons of Baiame, as at other grounds already described, but the proportions of the body parts and stiff outline convey to one's mind the influence of a white rather than a black engraver.

Mr. Mullen did not see any trace of a ring, nor did he observe the usual path leading to the second ring. On the whole it will be advisable to await further details of this occurrence before allotting its place in the series. "The markings appear to be old, probably fifty years," says Mr. Mullen.