

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

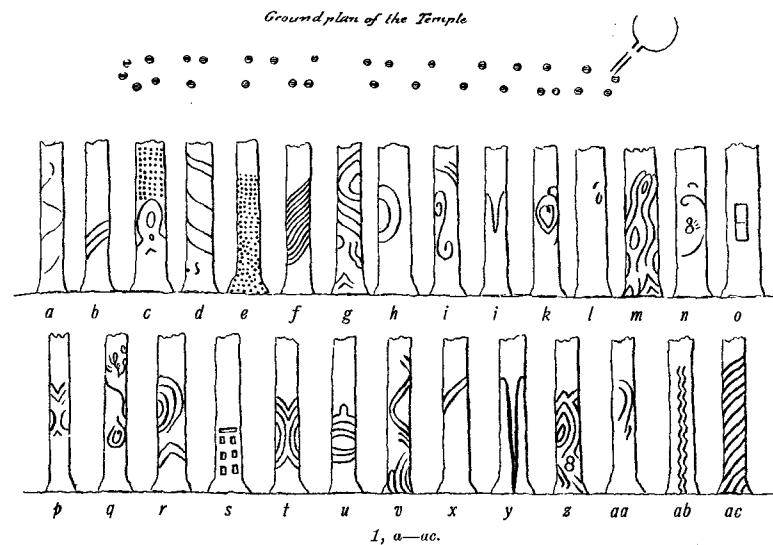
Tumulus and taphoglyphs, discovered by Surveyor-General Oxley, 29th July 1817, near Gobothers Hill, Lachlan River (No. 4, Pl. iv., fig. 2; Pl. xxxii., fig. 1).—  
After Oxley.



## EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

Fig. 1*a-ac*—Teleteglyphs “at a secluded spot of the forest near the rich green banks of the River Macquarie,” near Wellington, recorded by J. Henderson. Twenty-eight trees, variously incised, with a plan above, of thirty boles, showing the relation of the teleteglyphs to the Bora ring (No. 66).—After Henderson.

Fig. 2.—Tumulus and taphoglyphs at Buddah Lake, Macquarie River, discovered and described by Capt. Charles Sturt. The “three semi-circular seats” mentioned are not represented in the picture (No. 37).—After Sturt.



## EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

Fig. 1.—The scene at Mount Wayo, near Goulburn, described by W. R. Govett (No. 61).—After Govett.

Fig. 2.—A scene of doubtful authenticity, without locality, copied from the Rev. R. Taylor's work, "Te ika a Maui" (sec p. 4).



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## EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

Fig. 1.—Lace lizard totem, cut in the sap-wood at a Bora ground, near Gloucester, with representations of the human figure, and a nondescript animal form, &c. (No. 89).—After Fraser.

Fig. 2.—One of the "Cypress trees" at Gobothery Hill, Lachlan River, found by Surveyor-General Oxley (No. 4, see Pl. i, Pl. xxxii, fig. 1).—After photo. by E. Milne.



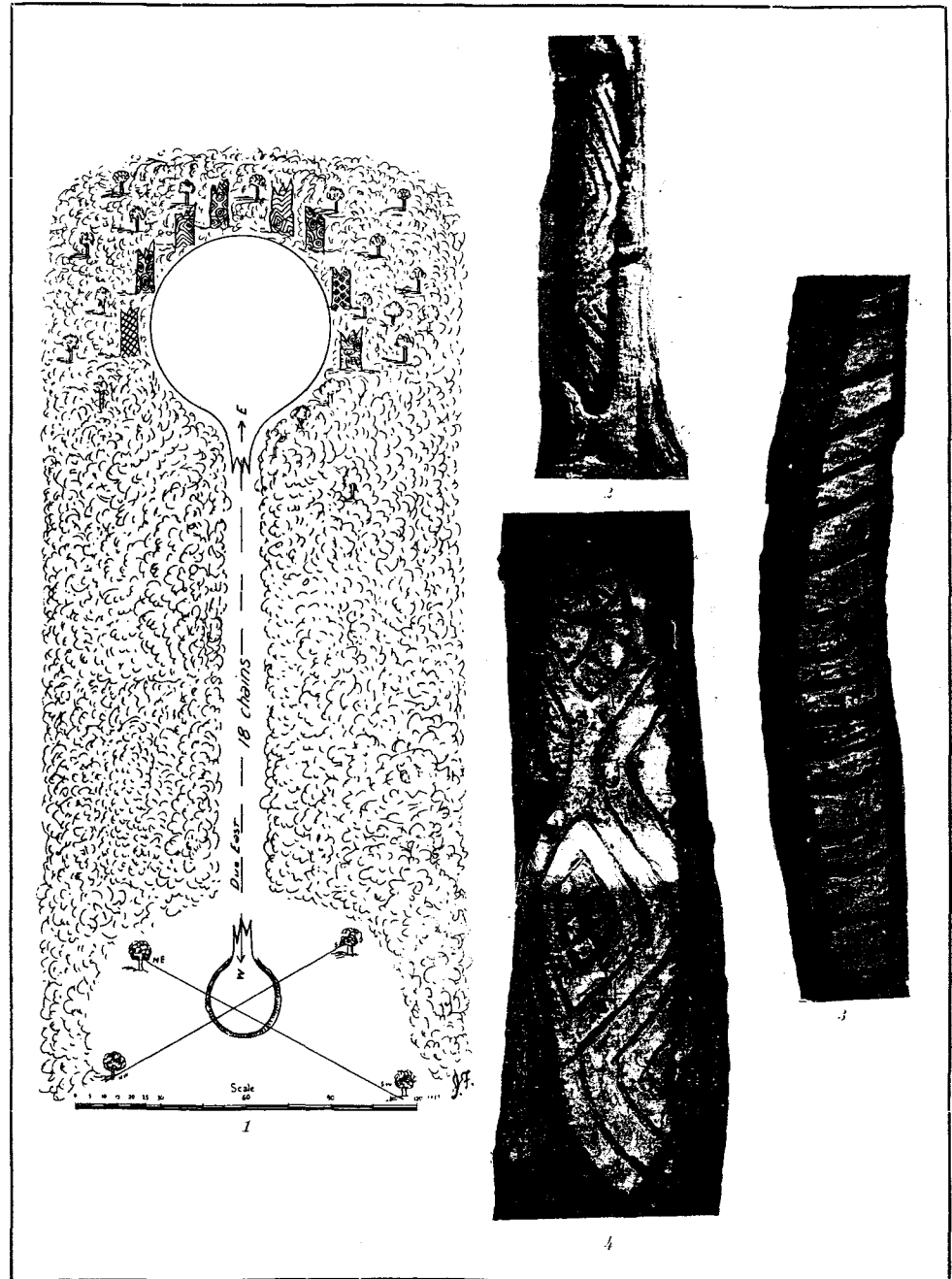
## EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1.—Bora ground near Gloucester, showing position of the two circles, the larger partly surrounded by the teleteglyphs (No. 88, see Pl. iv, fig. 1; Pl. xv, fig. 3, (1-9)).—After Fraser

Fig. 2.—Taphoglyph at the site of a fight between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan blacks, near Cudgellico Lake, Lachlan River (No. 2).—After photo. by H. Holcombe.

Fig. 3.—One of two taphoglyphs marking the grave of a celebrated boomerang-thrower of the Macquarie tribe, killed in a fight with the Bogan blacks on the Narromine-Dubbo road (No. 33).—After photo. by E. Milne.

Fig. 4.—The second incised tree with the same history as subject of Fig. 3.



## EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

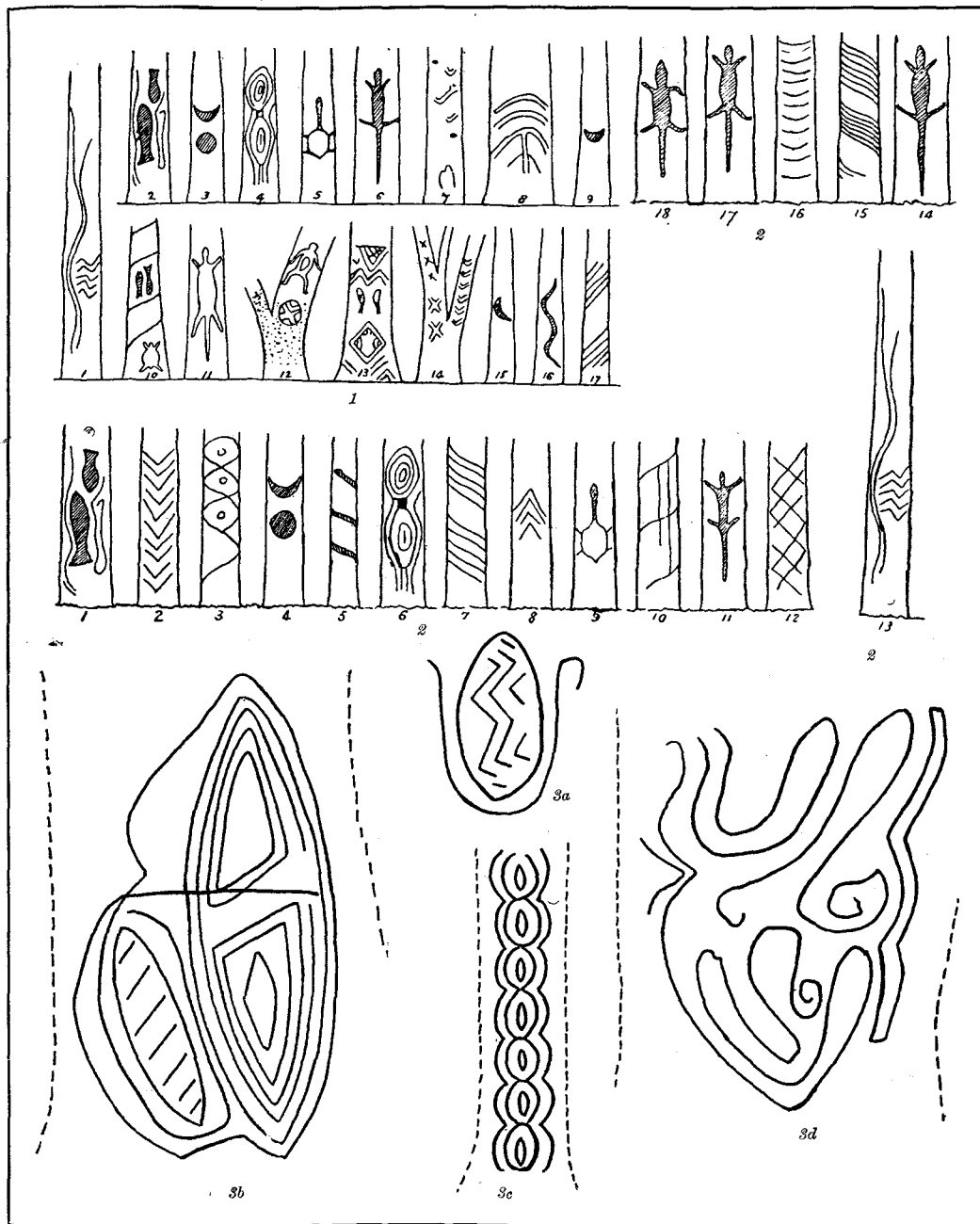
Fig. 1 (1-6).—Teleteglyphs at Bulgeraga Creek, about twenty-two miles west of Quambone, on a Bora ground; either of the Wiradjuri or Kamilaroi nations. Fifty-nine trees were noted here, of which six are seen in Fig. 1, 1-6 (No. 70).—After R. H. Mathews.

Fig. 1 (7-16).—Teleteglyphs at Gnoura Gnoura Creek, near Kunopia, Boomi River, of the Kamilaroi (No. 72).—After R. H. Mathews.

Fig. 1 (17).—Taphoglyph at Bulgeraga Creek, incised with spiral lines (No. 44).—After R. H. Mathews.

Fig. 2 (1-18).—A more complete set of teleteglyphs at Bulgeraga Creek (No. 70).—After R. H. Mathews.

Fig. 3 (a-d).—Taphoglyphs west of the Wallaby Ranges, near Narromine, surrounding an interment (No. 35).—From sketches supplied by E. Milne. See also Pl. xxiv, fig. 1.



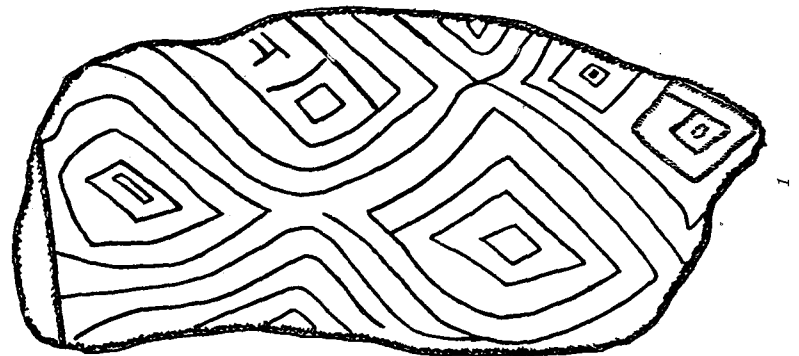
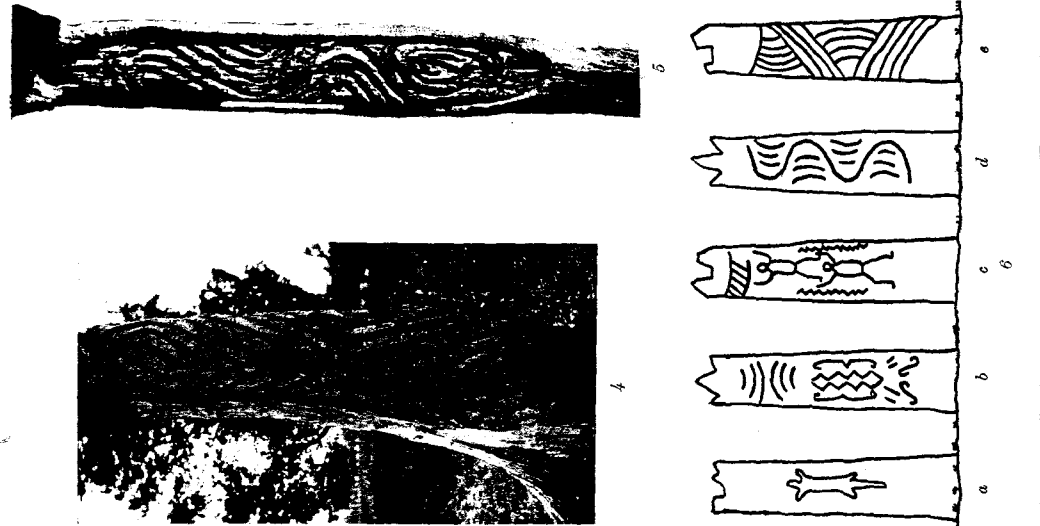
## EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

Figs. 1 and 2.—Taphoglyphs on opposite sides of the same tree on Wallaby Creek, near Narromine, said to be the scene of a fight (No. 34).—From sketches supplied by E. Milne.

Figs. 3 and 4.—Taphoglyphs on the estate of Mr. A. E. Wheeler, one mile from Dubbo (No. 28).—From photo. prints contributed by C. J. McMaster.

Fig. 5.—Taphoglyph near Bongeabong Homestead, near Gilgandra, facing a large mound grave (No. 40).—After J. H. Maiden.

Fig. 6 (a-e)—Teleteglyphs near Gundablui, Moonie River, on an important Bora ground, and one of the most northern occurrences (No. 77).—After R. H. Mathews.

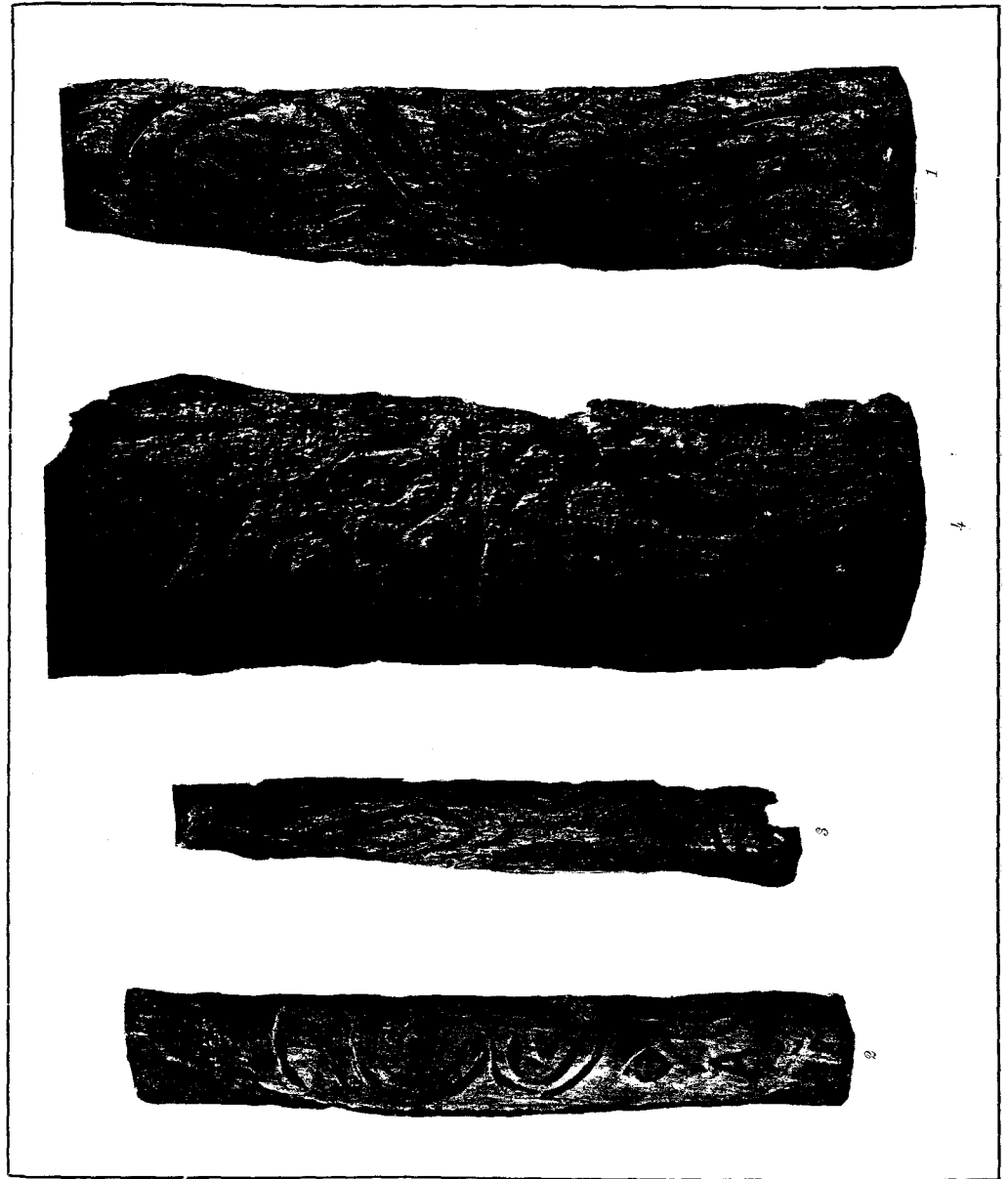


EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1.—Taphoglyph, three and a half miles from Dubbo, with scroll motive (No. 26).—Australian Museum, presented through W. M. Thomas.

Figs. 2 and 3.—Taphoglyphs at Bungle Gumbic, near the junction of the Talbragar and Macquarie Rivers (No. 31).—Australian Museum, presented through W. M. Thomas.

Fig. 4.—Taphoglyph, on Derwent Park Holding, west of Gunnedah, again the scene of a fight (No. 47).—Australian Museum, presented through the Department of Mines; obtained by Ranger H. W. Powell.





## EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

Figs. 1-4.—Four taphoglyphs at Nebea Homestead, near Coonamble, but without history (No. 46).

Fig. 1.—The larger, or right-hand tree, faces north.

„ 2.—Is an enlarged view of the left-hand tree in Fig. 1.

„ 3.—Represents the glyph on the east side of the larger tree in Fig. 1.

„ 4.—Is both the front and west side of Fig. 1.

From photo prints communicated by W. M. Thomas.

Fig. 5.—Taphoglyph near Dubbo Railway Station, standing due south of a tumulus grave, from a photograph by the late Henry Barnes, of this Museum (No. 29). It is tree A in the view shown in Pl. xxxi, fig. 1, by W. M. Thomas.

Fig. 6.—Dubbo (near). Taphoglyph of an uncommon type, similar to that seen in Pl. x, fig. 1 (No. 30).—From a photograph taken by Henry Barnes as in the case of Fig. 5.



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## EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

Fig. 1.—Dubbo (near). Taphoglyph, similar in type to that seen in Pl. ix, fig. 6 (No. 30), photographed by Henry Barnes.

Fig. 2.—Taphoglyph near Dubbo Railway Station, due north of the tumulus grave referred to under Pl. ix, fig. 5, and is the tree C of W. M. Thomas' view (Pl. xxxi, fig. 1). The glyph is unique, unless one figured in the "Forest Flora of New South Wales" is the same tree (No. 29).—Photographed by Henry Barnes.

Fig. 3.—Taphoglyph from near Parkes, with bi-geniculate motive (No. 8).—Australian Museum.

