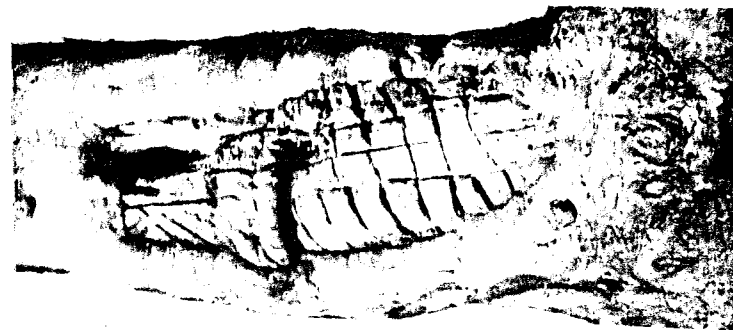
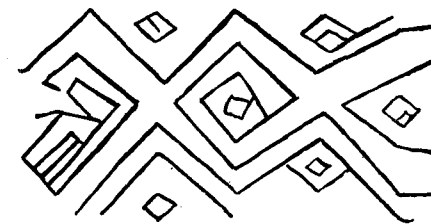
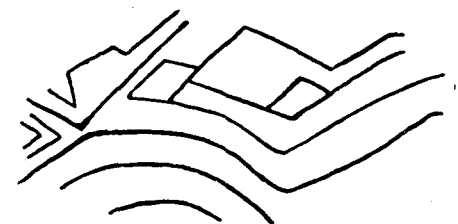


EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXI.

Fig. 1.—View of four taphoglyphs and the stump of a fifth, two miles from Dubbo Railway Station (No. 29). Tree A is reproduced in Pl. ix, fig. 5; tree B may be the same as Pl. vii, fig. 4; tree C will be found in Pl. x., fig. 2; the tumulus grave in the centre is quite apparent.—After W. M. Thomas.

Figs. 2 and 3.—Two taphoglyphs at the Springs, to the west of Wellington and south of Dubbo (No. 16). Fig. 2 displays the same checker motive as in Pl. xxx, fig. 2.—From photographs supplied by W. M. Thomas.

Figs. 4 and 5.—Taphoglyphs from the grave of "King Mullengully" at Rankard's Island, near Picton (No. 55). These glyphs are much alike in pattern to those at the Hermitage, between Tbirdmere and Burragorang (Pl. xvi, figs. 3-5).—From sketches by W. A. Canoe.

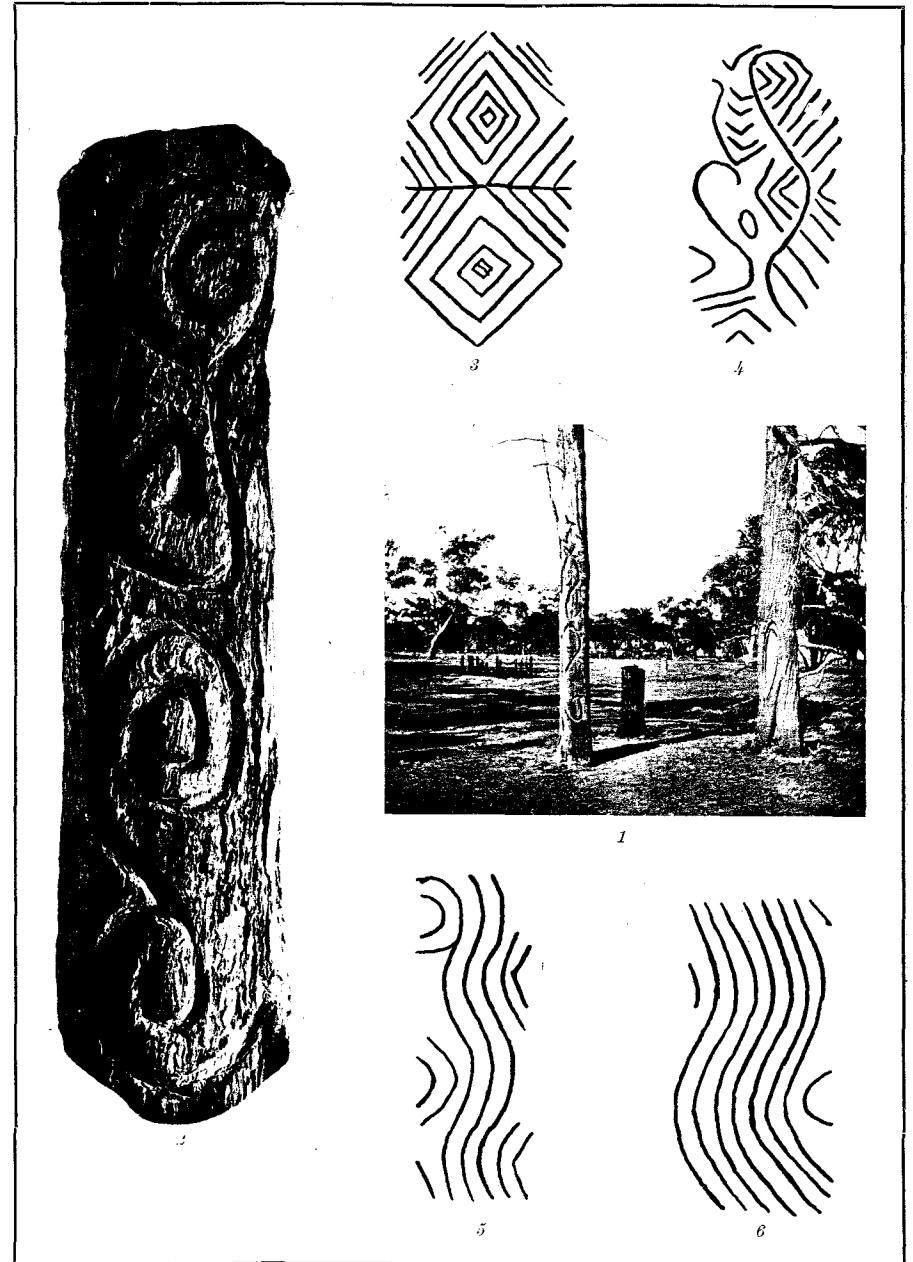


EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXII.

Fig. 1.—View of the Oxley taphoglyph at Gobothery Hill, Lachlan River (No. 4), and its surroundings previous to its removal. For this beautiful little view I am indebted to Mr. A. C. Landon. (See Pl. i, Pl. iv, fig. 2.)

Fig. 2.—Reverse of a teleteglyph (Pl. xii, fig. 4) on the Meci River (No. 76).—In the Australian Museum, presented by Staff-Surveyor A. Lockhart.

Figs. 3-6.—Four taphoglyphs around a grave on Borambil Holding, Lachlan River (No. 5).—From sketches by W. R. Stacy.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXIII.

SHIELDS.

Fig. 1.—*Mulga* displaying longitudinal ziz-zag motive throughout the entire length. Echuca district.

Fig. 2.—*Mulabakka*, a magnificently incised weapon with continuous true transverse chevron or multi-geniculate motive. Upper Murrumbidgee River.—Presented by H. S. W. Crummer.

Fig. 3.—*Goolmarry*, incised with continuous longitudinal concentric-ovate rhomboids. Angledool.—Presented by Dr. J. C. Cox.

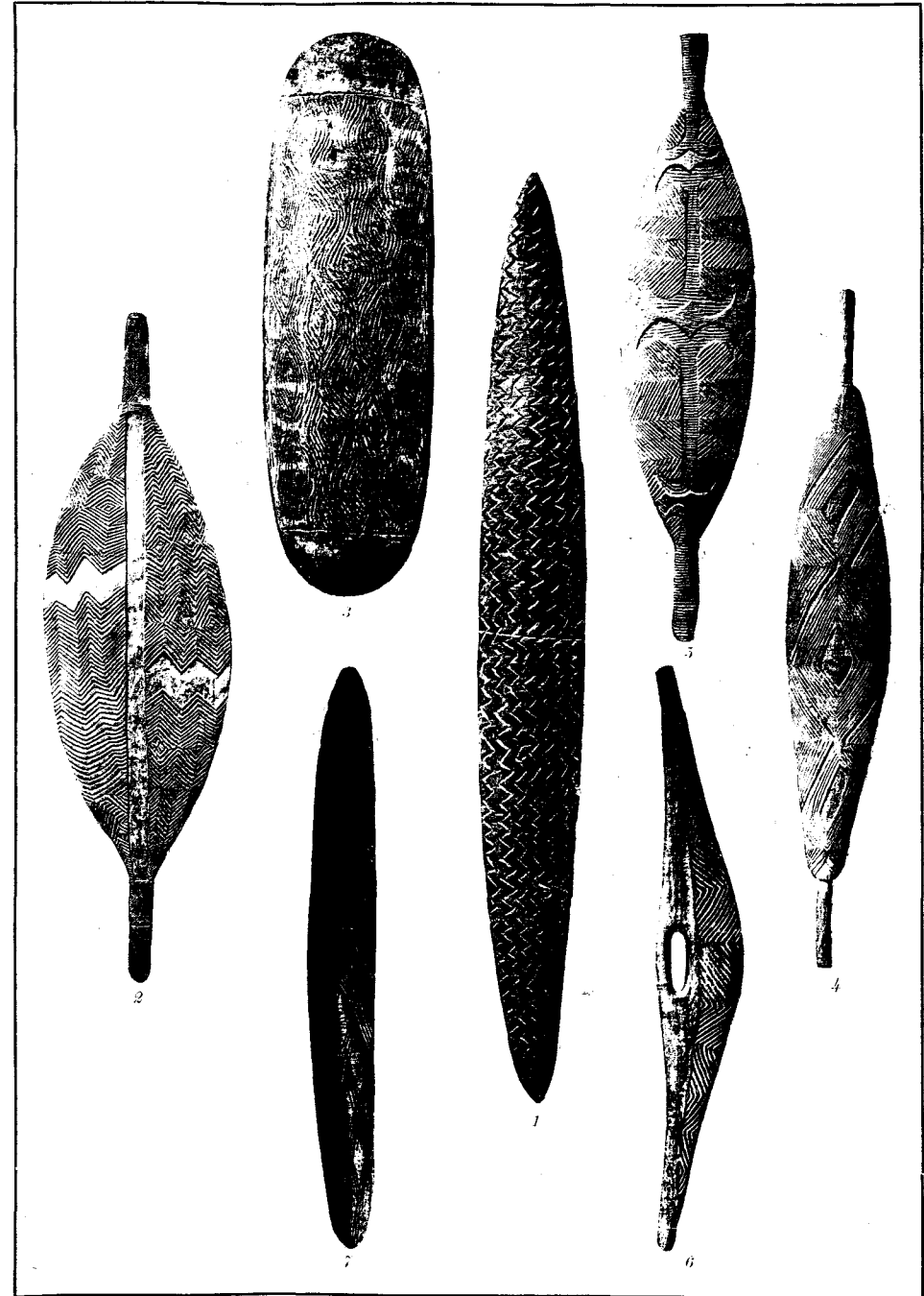
Fig. 4.—*Mulabakka*, with finely executed concentric longitudinal rhomboids. Darling River area.

Fig. 5.—*Mulabakka*, incised principally with false herring-bone motive arranged in panels, Murrumbidgee River.—Presented by William Dixson.

Fig. 6.—*Drummung*—multi-geniculate motive arranged longitudinally, side view Darling River area.

Fig. 7.—*Drummung*—acute rhomboids or cross-hatched motive, front view Yandilla, Darling River.—Presented by S. E. Goddard.

All the originals are in the Australian Museum collection.



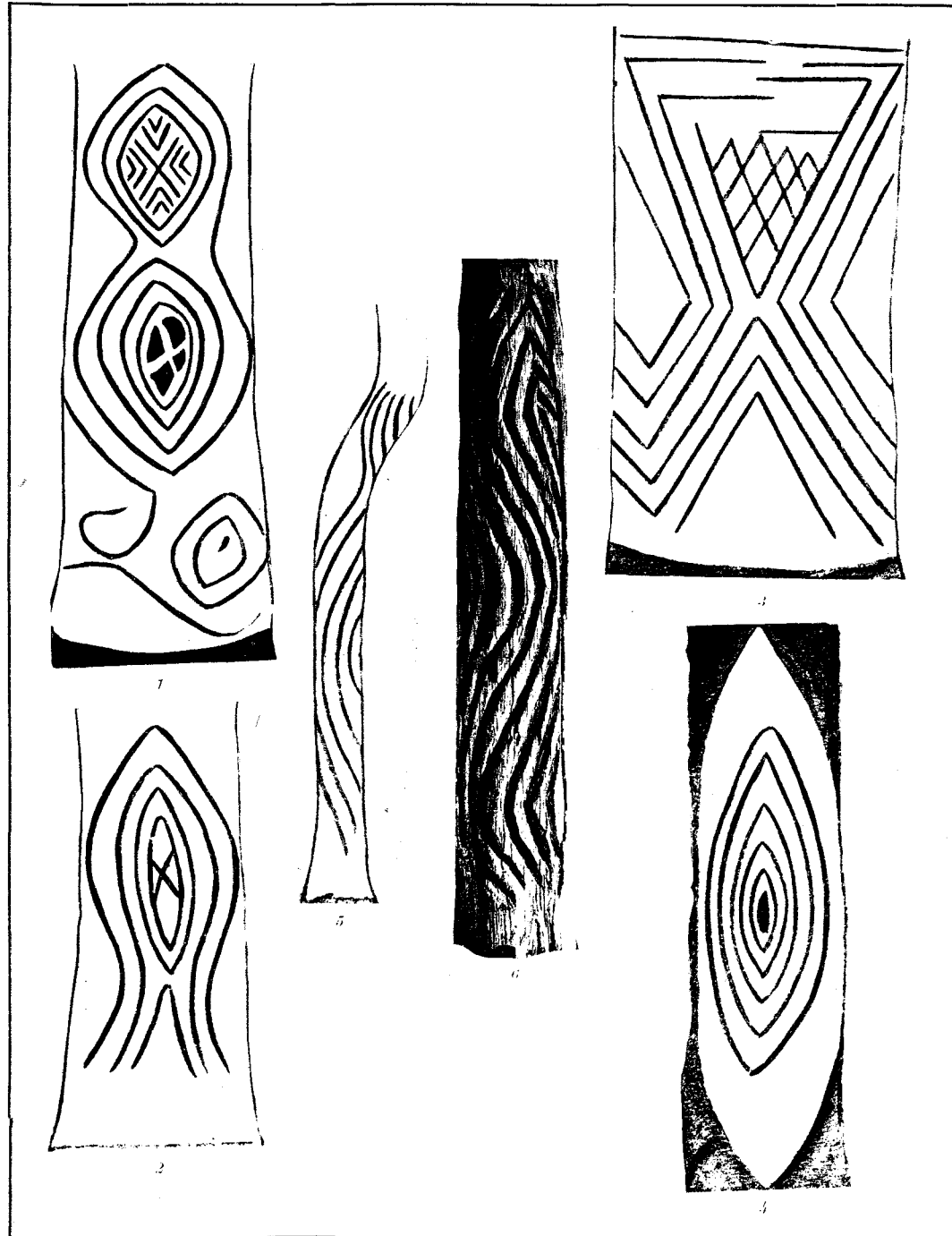
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXIV.

Figs. 1 and 2.—Glyphs on opposite sides of the same tree on the Castlereagh River, near Gilgandra (No. 40A).—From sketches by W. L. R. Gipps.

Fig. 3.—Single grave-tree on Back Creek, Burrendah, near Bearbong, Castlereagh River (No. 40B).—From the same source.

Figs. 4 and 5.—Grave-trees near Burrendah, near Bearbong, Castlereagh River (No. 40C).—From the same source.

Fig. 6.—Grave-tree from Thuddungara, about sixteen miles south of Grenfell (No. 7A).—In the Australian Museum, presented by W. S. Ryall.



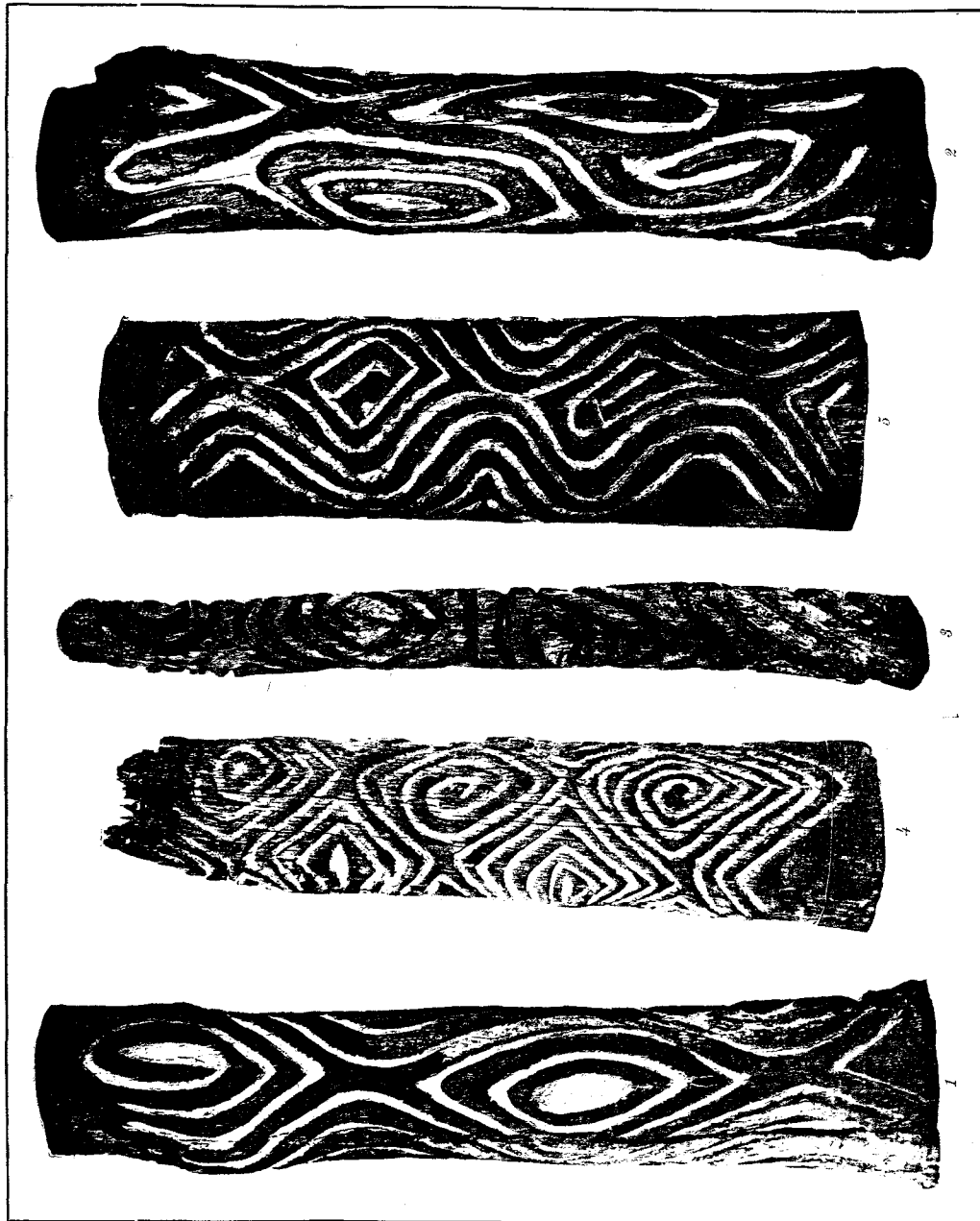
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXV.

Figs. 1 and 2.—Two views of glyphs on the one tree at an old Bora ground on Collymungle Holding, Barwon River (No. 71A).

Fig. 3.—A third tree from the same locality with chevron and reversed chevron motive (No. 71A).

Fig. 4.—Taphoglyph on Berida Holding, Marthaguy Creek, showing spiral motive passing into rhomboid (No. 40D).—From a photograph supplied by E. Milne.

Fig. 5.—A second taphoglyph from the same locality as the original of Fig. 4—there may be seen fluctuating lines assisting to outline rhomboids (No. 40D).



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXVI.

Fig. 1.—A very peculiar glyph cut in the bark of a Kurrajong tree, on Grange View Estate, near Maryvale Railway Station; it is provisionally classed as a taphoglyph (No. 14A).—From a photograph supplied by E. Milne.

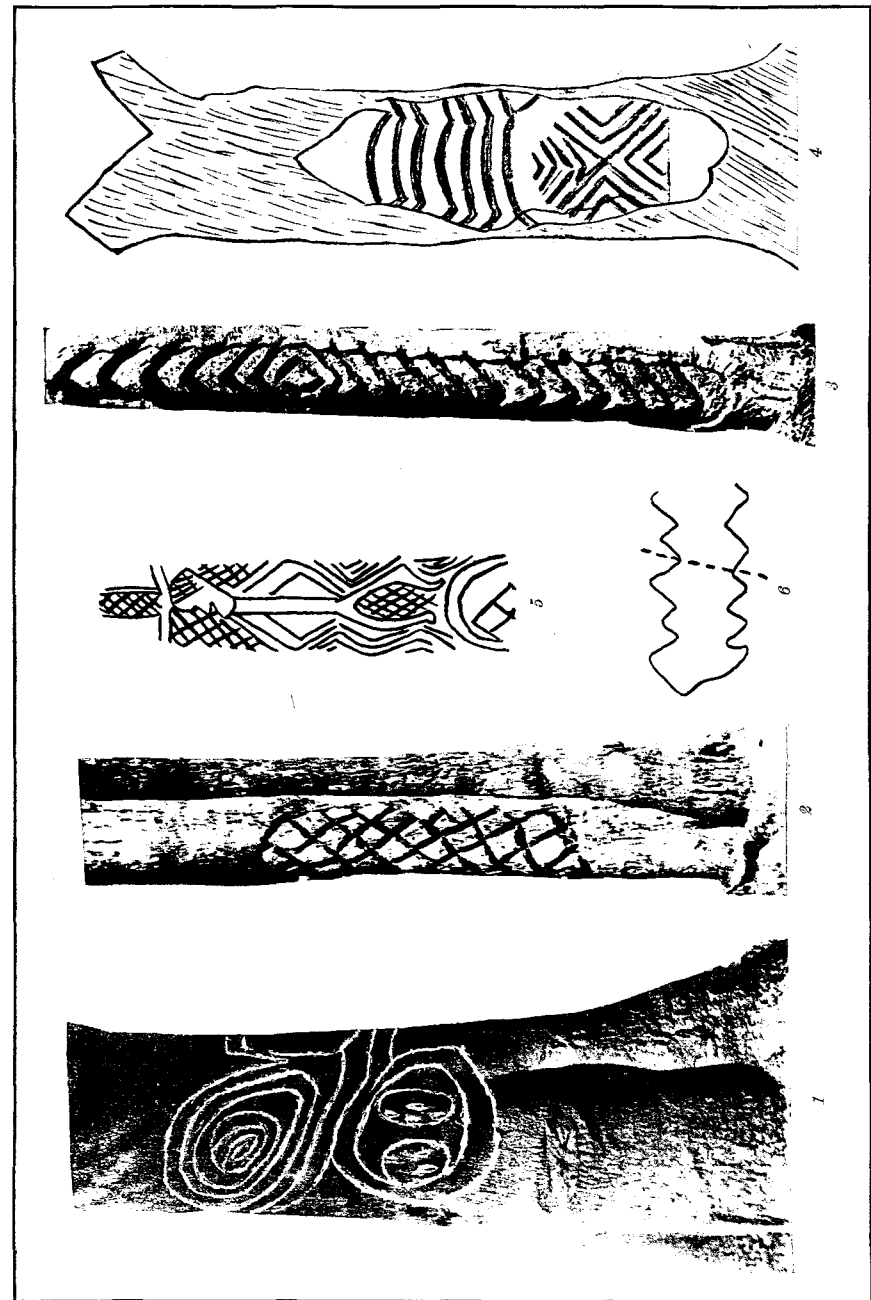
Fig. 2.—Taphoglyph with well-defined cross-checker glyph—Burburgate Holding, near Gunnedah (No. 48A).—From a photograph supplied by E. Milne.

Fig. 3.—Taphoglyph accompanying the subject of Fig. 2. Chevrons above and chevrons reversed below, with a subcentral rhomboid.

Fig. 4.—The upper portion of this glyph displays "head-rest" like incisions reversed, and below bilaterally symmetrical chevrons. Gonegal Creek, near Hilton.—From a sketch by Miss Doris McInnes.

Fig. 5.—Example of conventionalism of the human figure taken from a womerah, or spear-thrower, worked in with cross-hatching motive.—Contributed by Dr. H. Basedow.

Fig. 6.—Two parallel lines of multi-geniculate incisions taken from a Western Australian "message stick," illustrating how by cutting off a portion of the design the outline of a "Flying-fox" is produced.—Contributed by Dr. H. Basedow.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXVII.

Figs. 1-7.—Glyphs at a supposed Bora ground on Dumiendi Holding, Barwon River.—From photographs contributed by A. W. Mullen.



2 (b)



3 (c)



1 (a)



5 (f)



6 (e)



7 (g)



4 (d)

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXIX.

Map of a portion of New South Wales showing the distribution of Taphoglyphs and Teleteglyphs. Scale : 4 chains to 1 inch.

A U S T R A L I A

142°

145°

148°

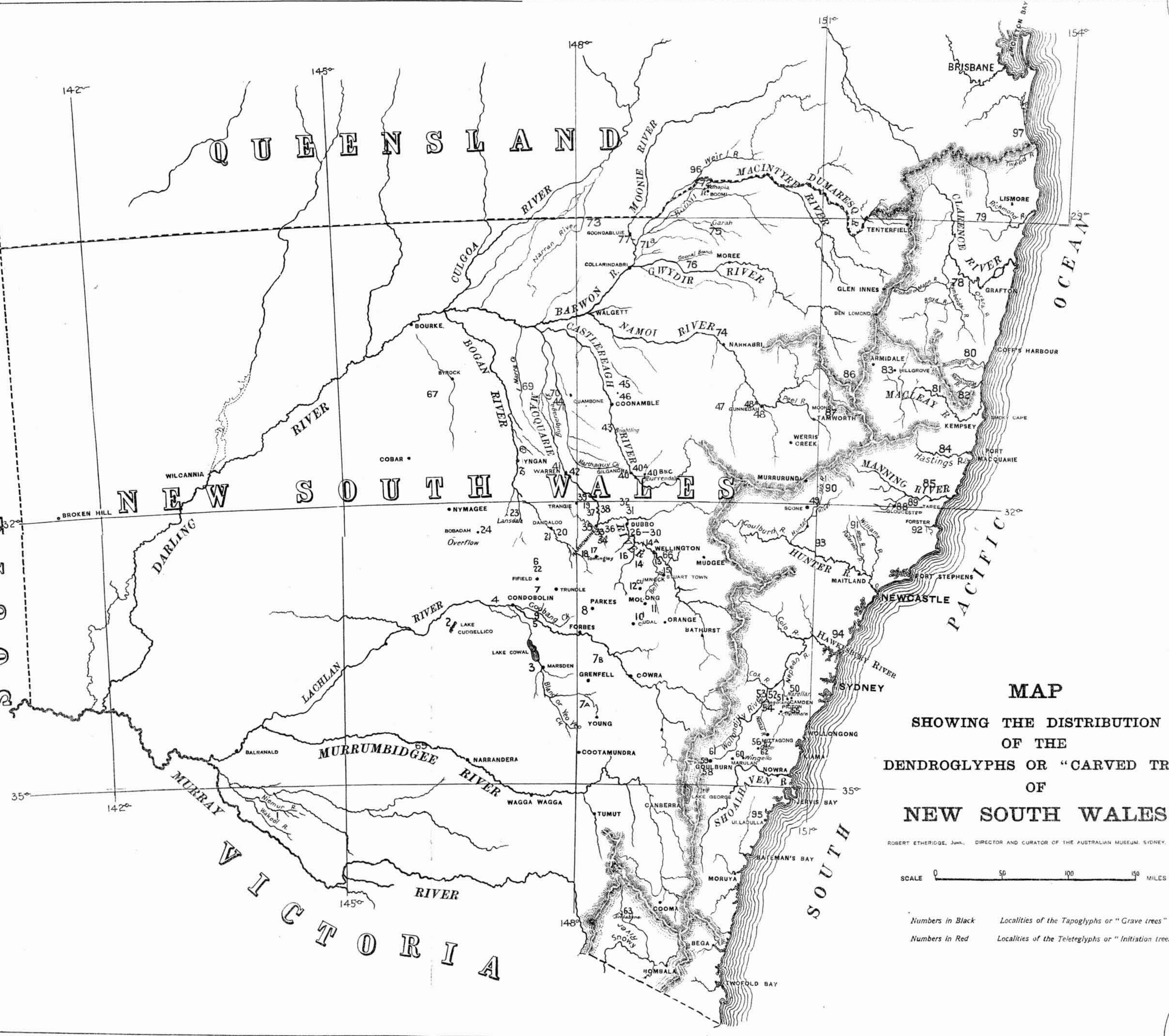
151°

154°

QUEENSLAND

NEW SOUTH WALES

VICTORIA



MAP
 SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION
 OF THE
 DENDROGLYPHS OR "CARVED TREES"
 OF
 NEW SOUTH WALES

ROBERT ETHERIDGE, JUNR., DIRECTOR AND CURATOR OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, SYDNEY, N.S.W., 1917.



Numbers in Black Localities of the Tapoglyphs or "Grave trees"
 Numbers in Red Localities of the Teleteglyphs or "Initiation trees"