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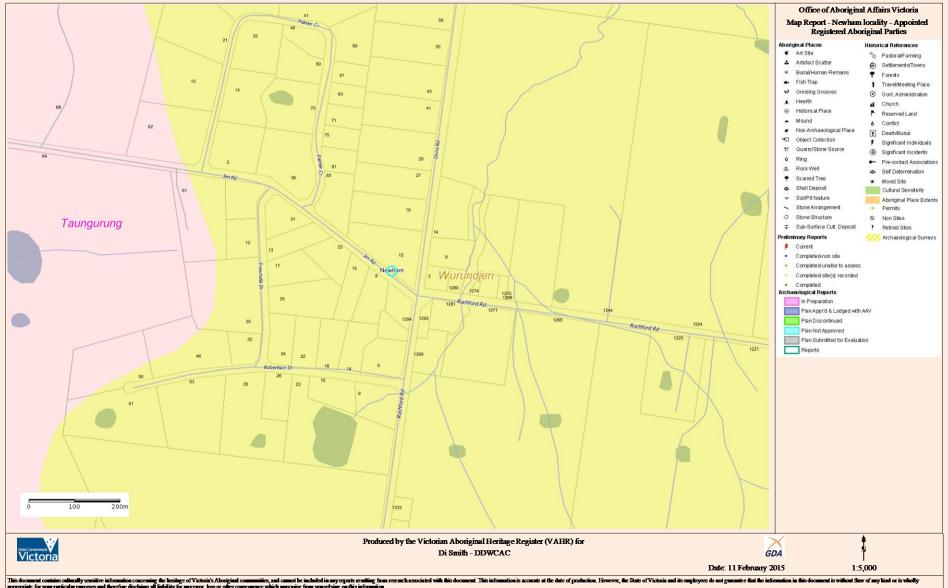
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Effect Wingraving by Redouvary & Sons.

Aboriginal Landscapes of the Anneyelong, Terawait & Jim Jim District

A Talk to the Newham Landcare Group

Gerry Gill

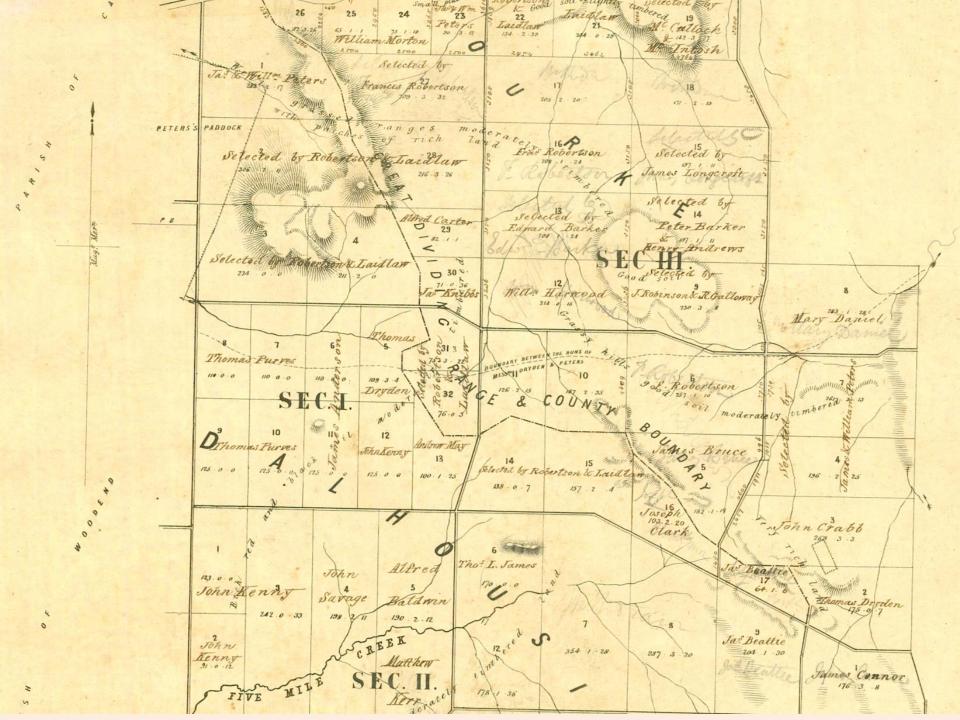


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NEWHAY 1857.



- We are on Wurungeri Country, but adjacent to Taungurung and Dja Dja Wurrung Country.
- I wish to speak briefly about some Elders past and present:
 - Old Ningulabul, the Ngurangaeta of the Gunung Willam Balug.
 - Billibellary, Ngurangaeta of the Wurundjeri Willam.
 - These two Elders were joint custodians of the greenstone quarries at Mt William
 - Yabbee / Billy Hamilton, the Ngurungaeta of the Nira Ballug, a Taungurung Clan.
 - Manungabum, Ngurangaeta of the Lairga Ballug Clan and Neyerneyerneet of the Dja Dja Wurrung.
 - I'd also like to acknowledge a contemporary Elder Uncle Brien
 Nelson, a Jaara Elder.
 - And a whitefella, **John Morieson**, who died recently and was buried at Carlsrue after a life devoted to the recovery and interpretation of Aboriginal culture..



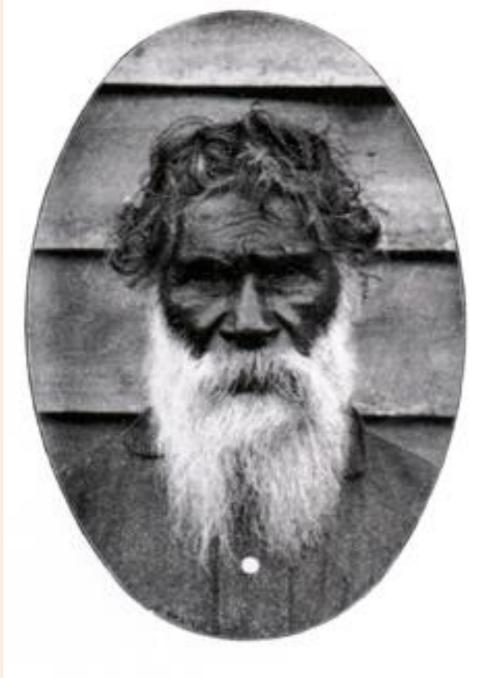
Wenberi's Song (c1840)

We all go to the bones

All of us

All of them shining white in our body-country

A rushing noise,
Bunjil, Great-Father of our people,
Singing in my body,
This, inside me.



WILLIAM BARAK.



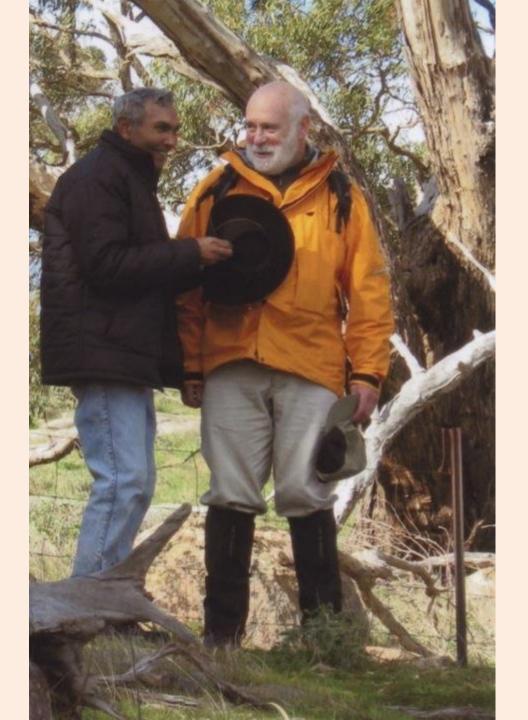
• The clan that lived in this area was the Taungerung dialect speaking, Neera (Nira) Ballug; further north along the Campaspe was the Nattarak Ballug. The Neera Ballug Clan Ngurungeata was Yabbe, alias Billy Hamilton.





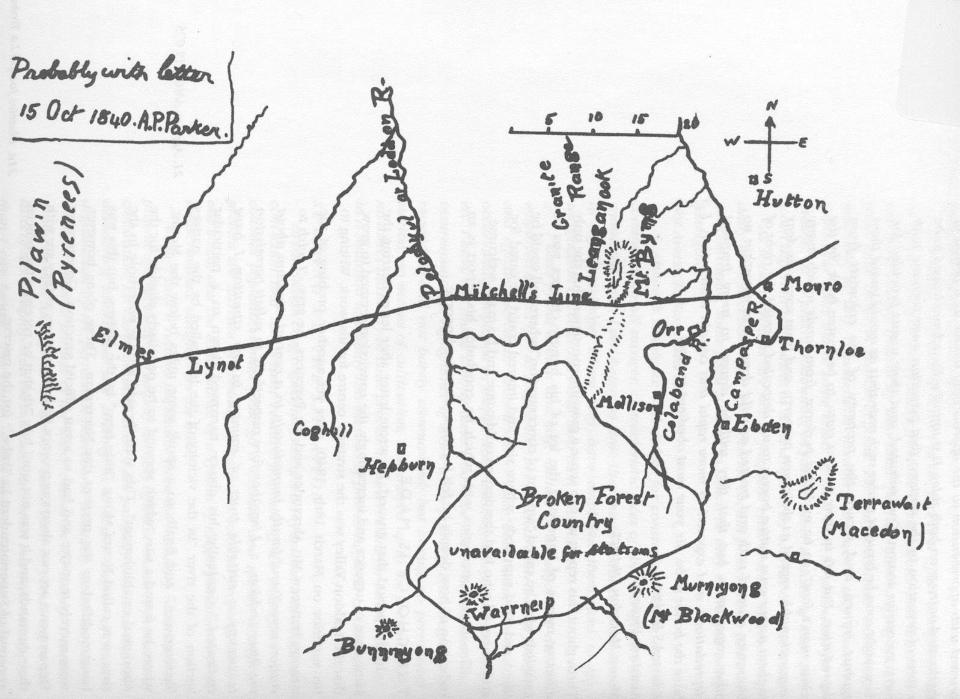
I wish to dedicate this talk to Uncle Rick Nelson's father, my friend and mentor, Uncle Brien Nelson; an Aboriginal man of high degree.





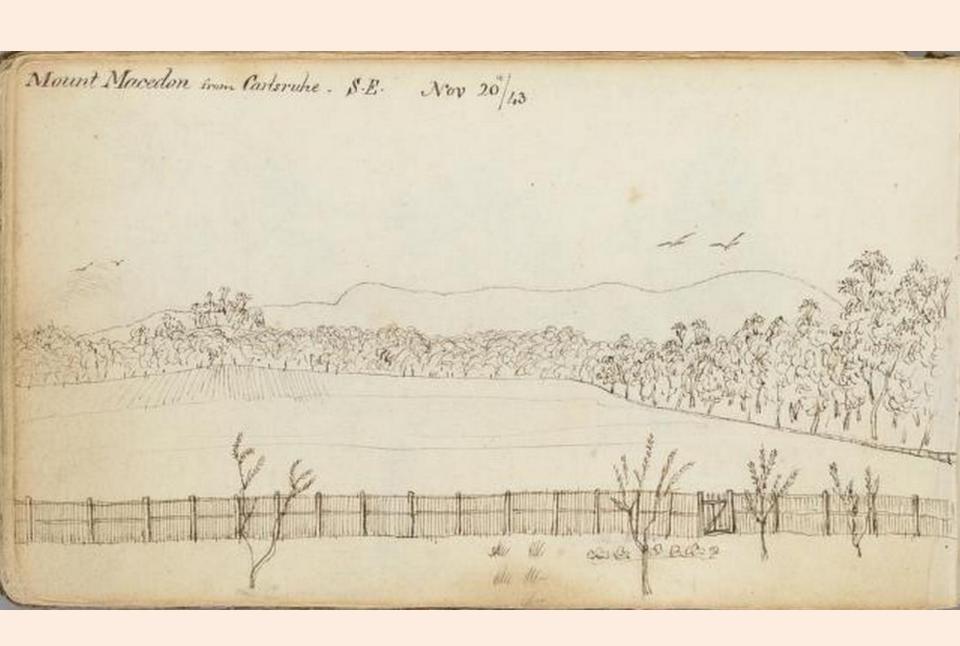


- I'd like to talk now about the landscape as it was at the moment when we Europeans invaded it.
- If you would like to see this discussed in more detail, you can find three films I made about this map on the Arts Victoria website: just google "culture victoria mapping great change".
- The firestick farmed landscape.
- Bill Gammage's book, *The Greatest Estate on Earth*: its greatness and excesses.
- The rapidity of the invasion and takeover of land.

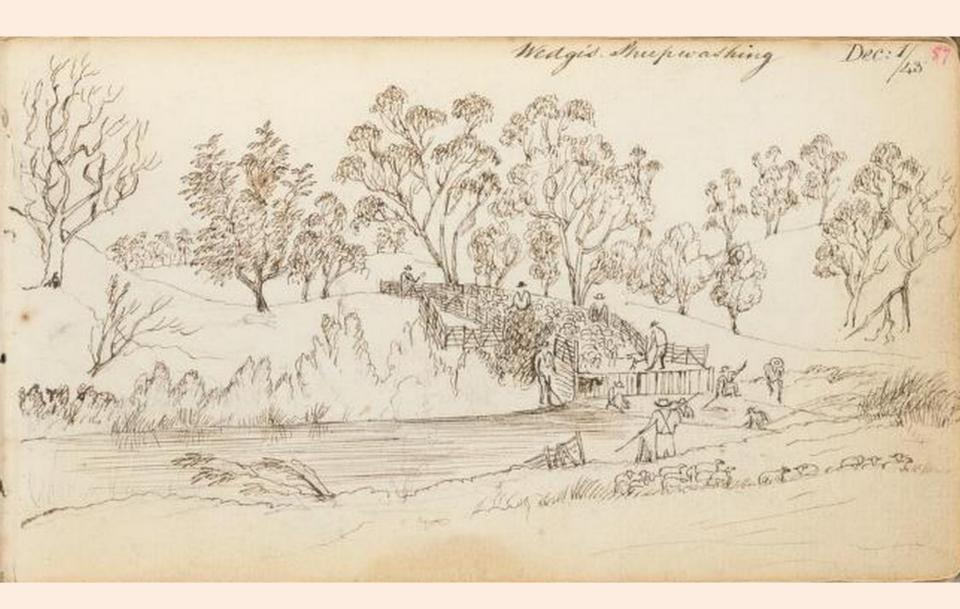


• Henry Godfrey sketches.





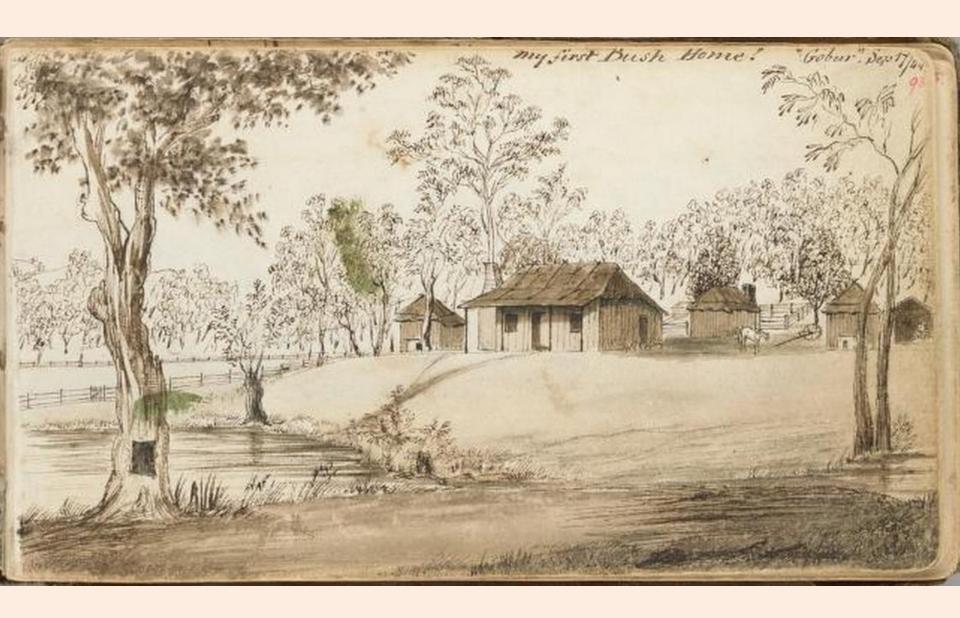














• Edward William Jeffreys' sketches of Kyneton Station.



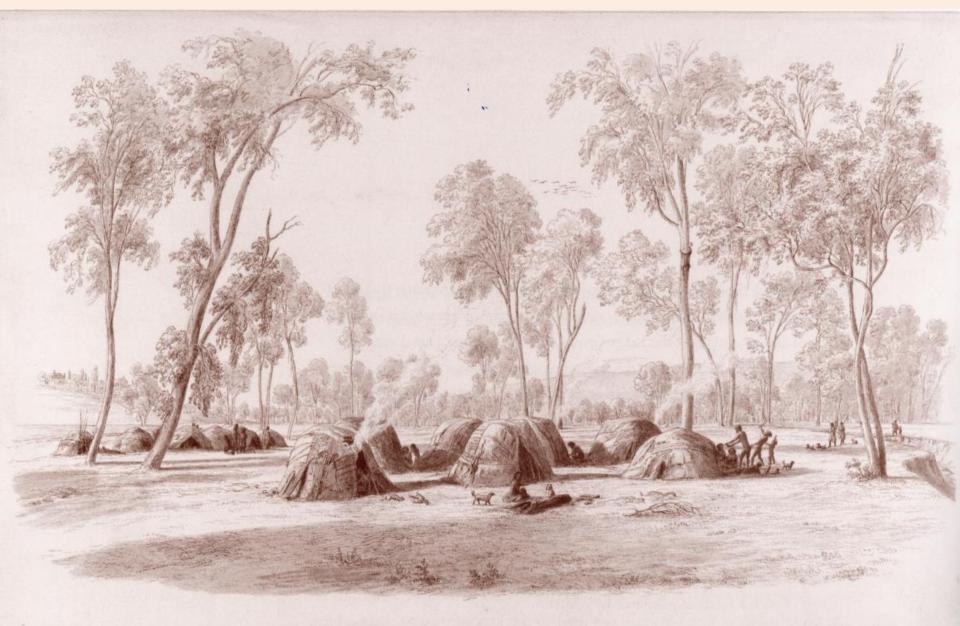








• Everyday traditional life: a poem and some images of campsites and ovens.



Winter stangements in Warless of Sinceres of the Fibre from lake Coming & lake Chillies is

Eugene de Guirare

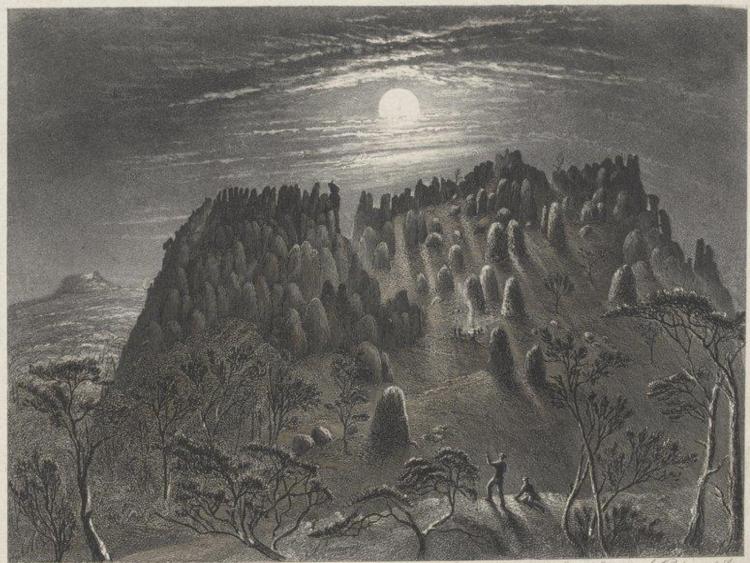
the South Creek, before them had a regular Hellage, my Informant that then were the between 20 x 30 Their & sord we the large to leve a Bustice about 6 fu in Deamety Am open & about 34





Aboriginal Landscapes

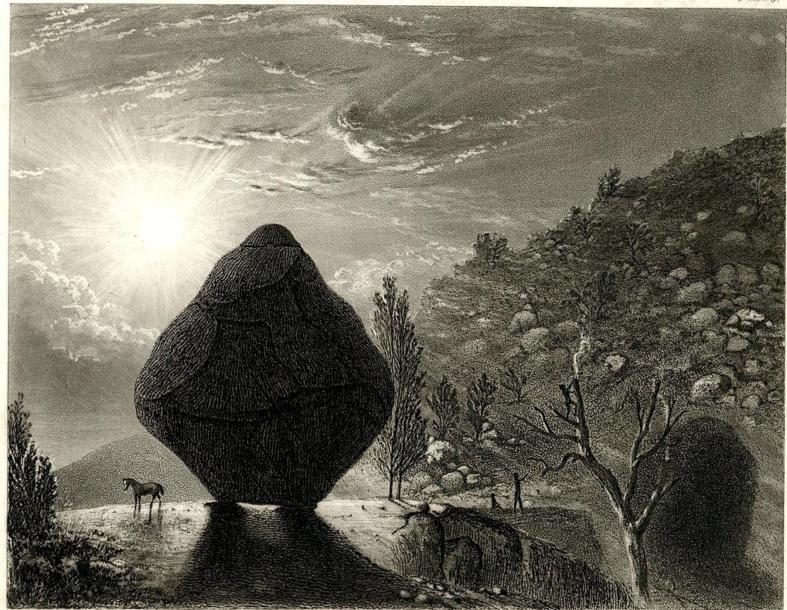
- A sacred landscape.
- William von Blandowski images
- 1. Anneyelong (aka: Mt Diogenes, Dryden's Monument, Diogenes' Monument, Hanging Rock)
- 2. "Pallowatto" or Perry's Haystack
- 3. "Pallowatto" in its landscape context
- 4. "Yauan", south of Pallowatto by c. 3ks
- 5. "Telarniguling" on Baynton's run



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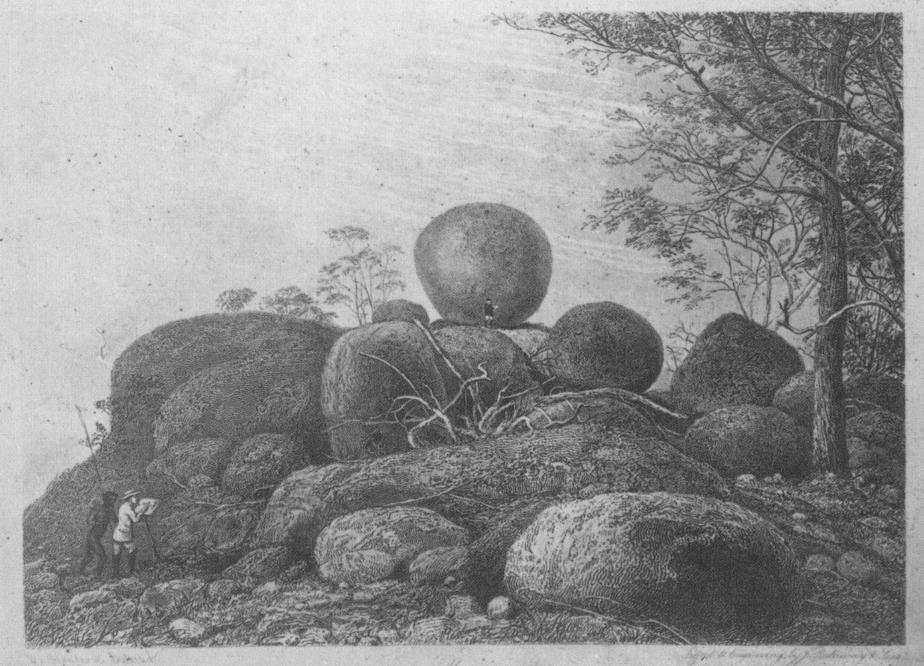
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"Pallowalto," Granite Boulder, Goveys Haystuck) lookuug, N. W. 27 vailes, N. by Welf Melbournes.

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Grante Pattowatto

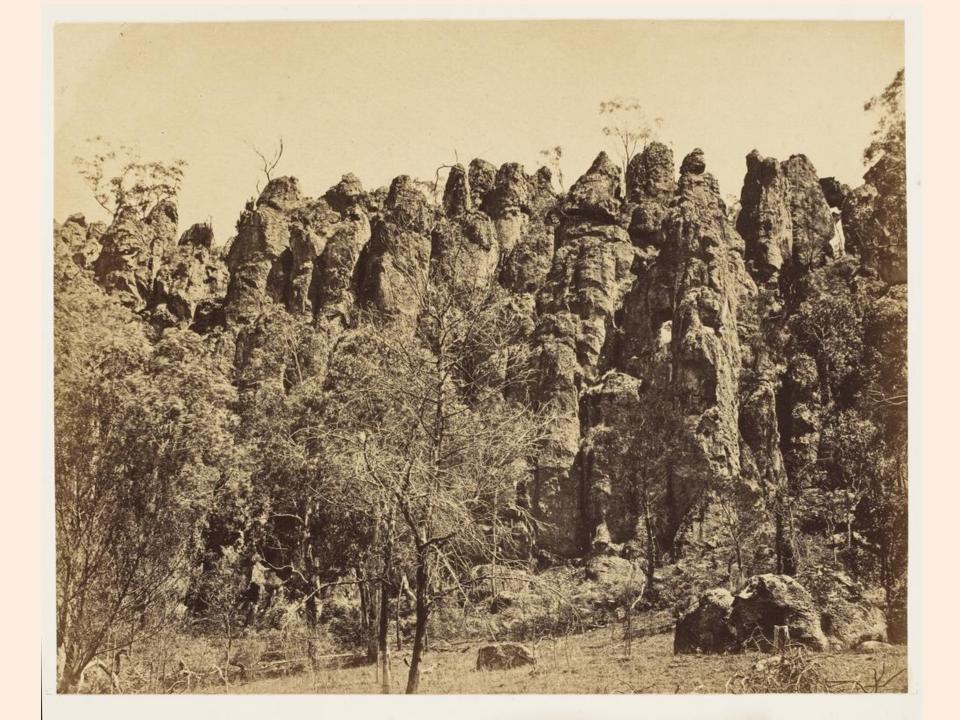


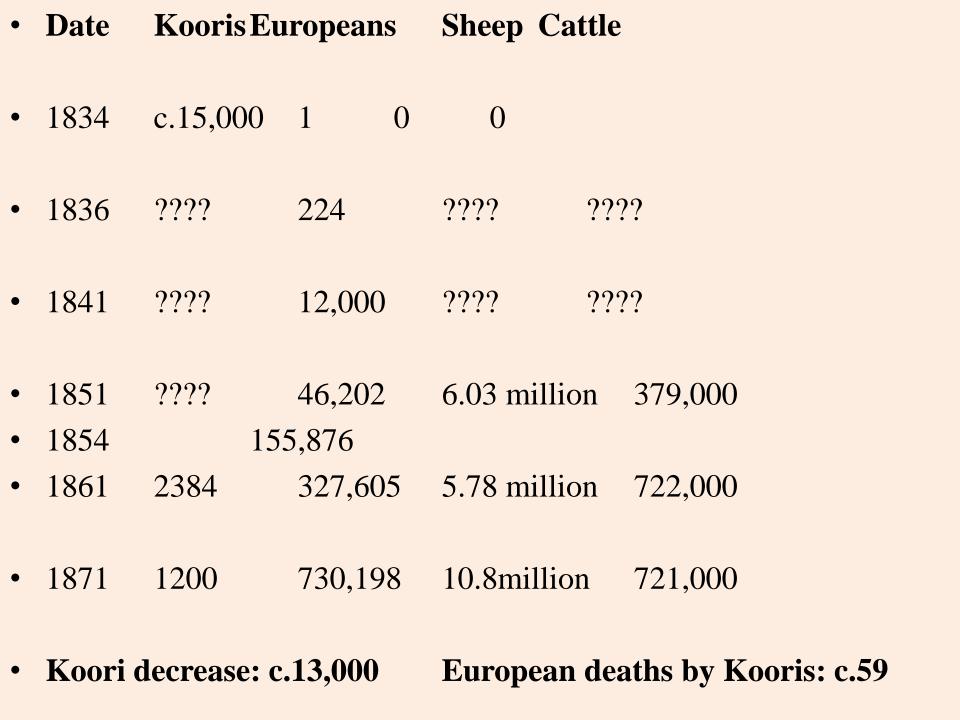
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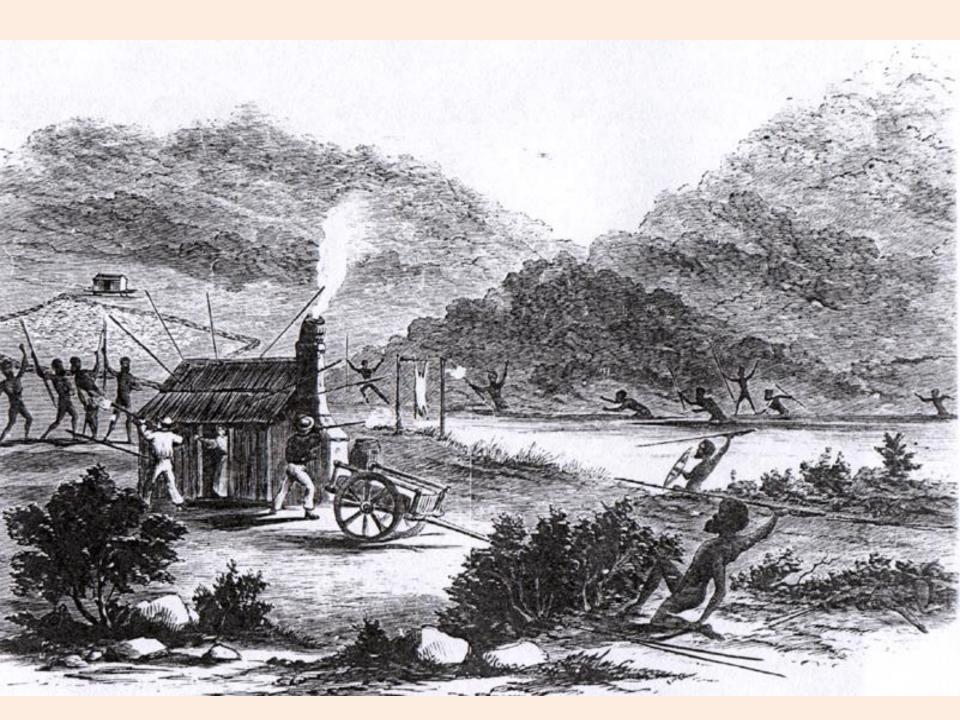
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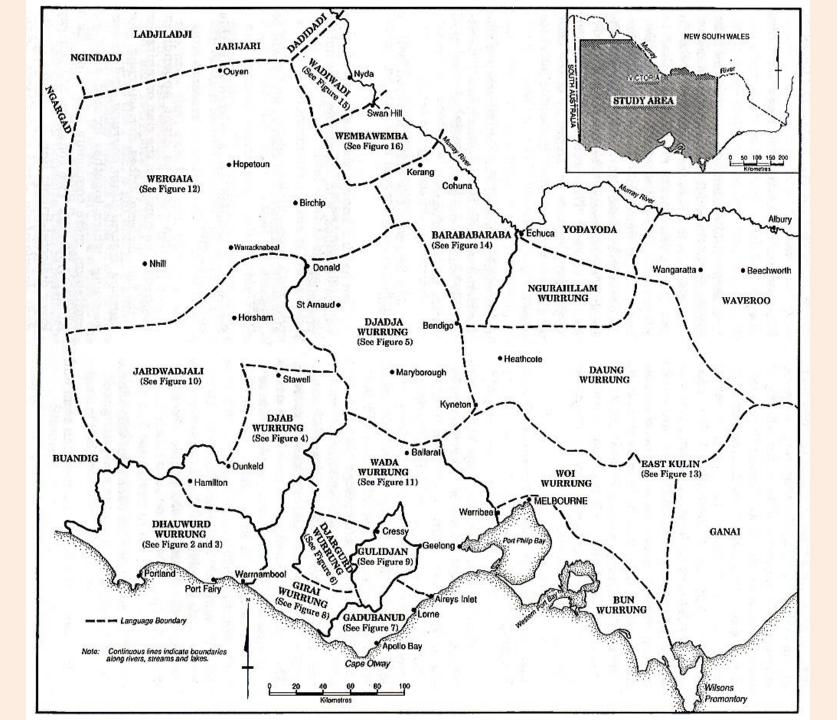


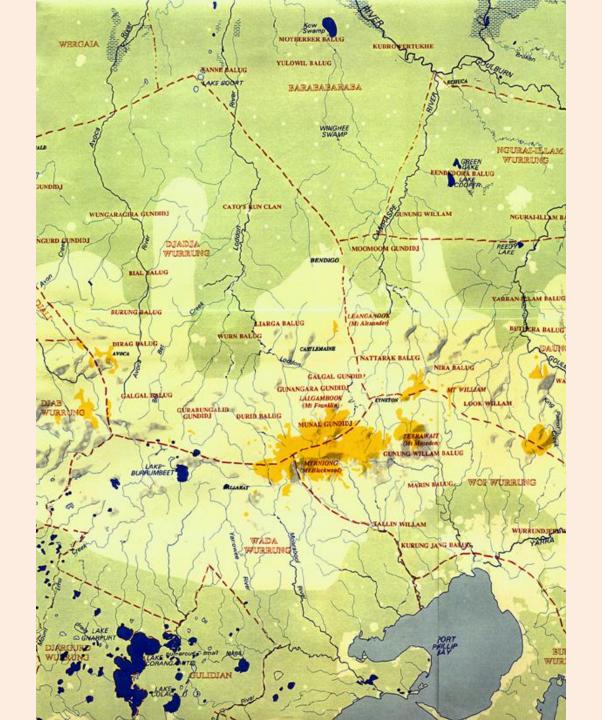




- Many early commentators and anthropologists discussed Kulin social structure in terms of categories which had been learned from 'Indian' tribes in America. Now we realise these were inappropriate, and it is more accurate to use the terms relating to social structure which were used by the people themselves:
 - The "Kulin": this is the common word for "man" or "human" in a broad family of languages. When they spoke of themselves as "Kulin", it meant: we who recognise each other as men: as tame rather than wild. The term "mainmait" was used to describe clans or language groups who were considered "wild". The Kulin people also shared such things as similar kinship systems, myths and rituals.
 - The Kulin recognised different dialects or language groups for which they used the word "Wurrung" which translates as tongue, eg: Dja Dja Wurrung, Woi Wurrung, or Bun Wurrung.

• The basic unit of Kulin society was the "Clan". This is a European term used to refer to the group who collectively "own" or are custodians of a "clan estate" Ian Clark's Aboriginal Languages and Clans, will give you an idea of what is known of the Aboriginal social structure in western and central Victoria. The map I will show you is based on Clark's research. The Clark book will also introduce you to some of the debates about the terminology for describing social structure, territory and language and for understanding the relationship between them.







Totemism and Social Structure:

- The Kulin social structure was organised through a cultural belief system anthropologists refer to as "Totemism". According to this system, each clan saw themselves as descending from one of two ancestral beings: the eagle Bunjil, or the crow Waa.
- Crows could only marry Eagles: Eagles could only marry Crows. To marry a person of your own totem was considered incestuous and would have been severely punished.
- Both men and women maintained their totem and clan identity all their lives, but women went to live with their husbands on the husband's clan estates.

Totemism cont.

- This marriage pattern meant that a man lived among his brothers and male cousins, but a women was usually among women from other clans.
- A married woman, however, never lost her right to return to her clan estate and could exercise her right to its subsistence resources.
- Children would inherit their clan and totemic identity from the father's side of the parent's marriage.









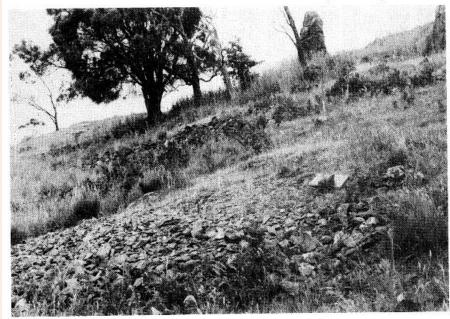
Aboriginal Landscapes

• Greenstone Quarries at Mt William and Mt Camel.





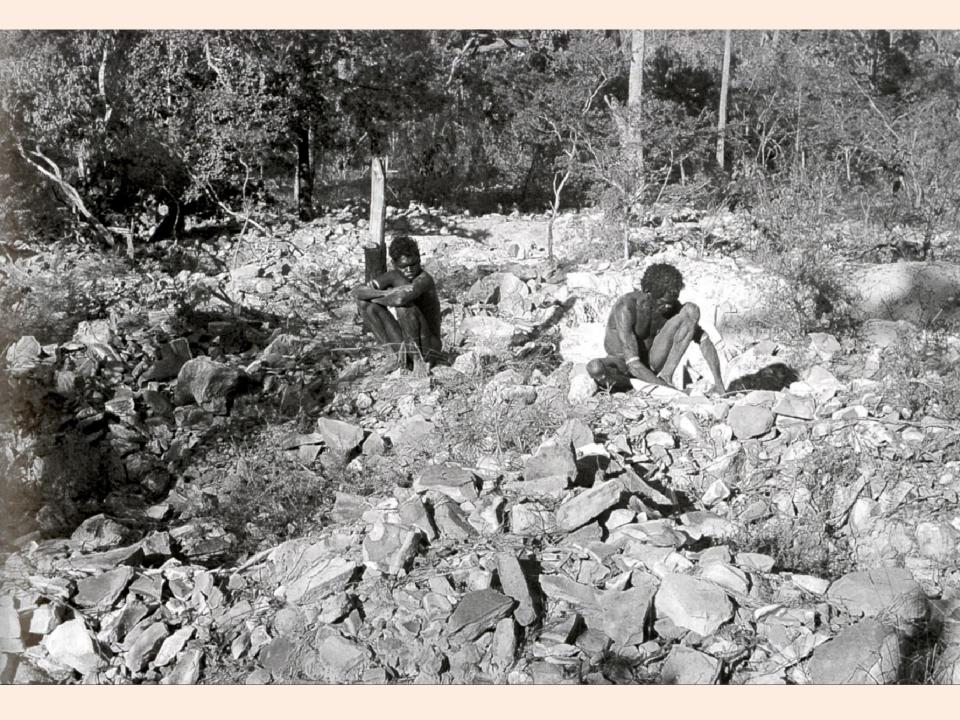
Plate 1 The Mt William quarry in the first decade of this century. Extensive scree slopes of worked stone mantle the ridge slope (upper) while deep concentrations of waste flakes surround working areas. Note the anvil stone of unquarried outcrop centrally placed in the mining hollow (lower)



 $Plate\ 2$ Mt William in the 1970s, still impressive, but much of its evidence now masked by slope wash and growth of pasture grasses.



Plate 3 Strings of mining pits are found along the ridge top at Mt William where the high quality greenstone does not outcrop above surface and has to be uncovered.





Inside a pit at Yiberithoop / Mt Camel



Relation of anvil stone and pit, Yiberithoop / Mt Camel behind



Anvil stone and heap 15m outside pit.