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85. White (J.)—"Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales, with sixty five plates of nondescript animals, etc., curious cones of trees, and other natural productions." 4to., London, 1790. Kino for medicinal use, p. 178; Yellow resin (*Xanthorrhæa hastilis*) p. 179; Peppermint-tree (*Eucalyptus piperita*), with figure, p. 226; the "Red Gum" tree (*Eucalyptus resinifera*), with figure, and notes on its medicinal value, p. 231; the "Yellow Resin" tree (*Xanthorrhæa*), with description and account of its properties, p. 235; figure of part of caudex of *Xanthorrhæa* cemented with resin, p. 249.

86. Wiesner (T.)—"Eucalyptus Gum." *Pharm. Journ.* [3], ii., p. 102. *Zeitscher. d. Allg. Oest. Apotheker. Vereines.* Contains notes on a number of kinos.

Youle (W. E.)—See "Rideal and Youl."

87. Zeyer (E.)—"Resin in bark of *Atherosperma moschata*." *Pharm. Viertelj.*, x., p. 517. Abstr. in Guelin's *Handbook*.

Addendum to *Ficus*, p. 193. In response to enquires, I take the opportunity of stating that, in my opinion, *Ficus elastica*, Roxb., is the best India-rubber tree for commercial cultivation in New South Wales.

ROCK-HOLES USED BY THE ABORIGINES FOR WARMING WATER.

By R. H. MATHEWS, L.S., Corres. Memb. Anthrop. Soc.,
Washington, U.S.A.

[Read before the Royal Society of N. S. Wales, December 4, 1901.]

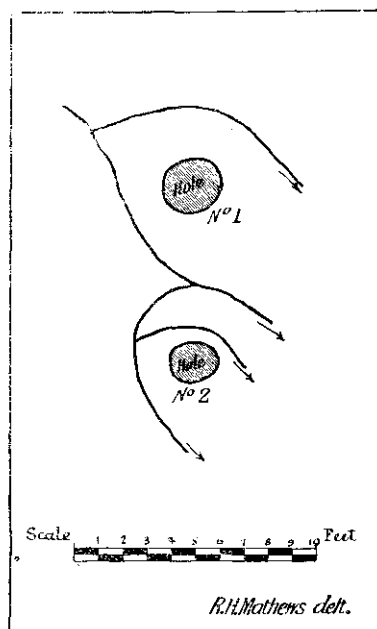
IN a communication to the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain on this subject in 1896,¹ I described a number of holes in rocks which had apparently been used by the aborigines in cooking their food. The mass of sandstone containing the holes therein described is situated within Portion No. 1139, of 24½ acres in the parish of Manly Cove, county of Cumberland.

About thirty miles southerly from the ovens above referred to, I discovered two similar "pot holes" in the surface of a large table of Hawkesbury Sandstone on the side of a gully or watercourse, at the head of Dead-man's Creek, within Portion No. 19, of 960 acres, in the parish of Eckersley, county of Cumberland, and about two miles northerly from the Woronora River.

During wet seasons a small stream of water runs over the large rock on which these pot-holes are found, but in a dry time the water merely trickles along the lowest parts of it. The black lines shown on the diagram, represent grooves cut into the rock surface, apparently for the purpose of conducting this trickling stream of water past the holes or ovens marked No. 1 and No. 2, the water flowing in the direction of the arrows. (See diagram.) Unless the natives had intended to use the pot-holes for some purpose, it is unlikely that they would have cut these grooves, which must have been a work of much labour, considering their rude stone tools.

The pot-hole marked "No. 1," is a little over two feet in diameter, and about a foot deep. "No. 2" is one foot nine inches

¹ Journ. Anthrop. Inst., xxv., 255-259, plate 17.



therefore not so suitable for making holes in it for cooking game as if it were clayey, which latter would hold the heat better. This would be an additional inducement for the natives to select holes in rocks for this purpose.

Close to the pot-holes, or ovens, are several figures carved upon the surface of the same large rock, one of which represents the forepart of a kangaroo or wallaby, the remainder of the animal's outline having weathered away beyond restoration. The other figures consist of grotesque forms more or less human in shape, one of which appears to have been intended for some mythologic creature, the type of which does not exist in nature. The carvings are shown as Figs. 19, 20, 21, and 30 of Plate ii., in a paper contributed by me to the Anthropological Society at Washington in 1895.¹

¹ American Anthropologist, VIII., pp. 268 - 278.

Scattered here and there over the rock surface are a number of hollows worn by the aborigines in sharpening their stone tomahawks. I counted one hundred and thirteen of these grinding places within a radius of about thirty yards from where the ovens and carvings above described are situated. The length of these hollows or grinding places vary from about a foot to eighteen inches. For descriptions and drawings of similar native grinding places see my paper on "Some Stone Implements used by the Aborigines of N. S. Wales."¹

Some of the old blackfellows belonging to the Shoalhaven River and other parts of the south-east coast of New South Wales, have told me that in the winter time, when the water was very cold, they used to warm it by means of hot stones. Water was brought in a native vessel made of bark or wood, and one or more stones were heated in the fire and lifted into the water with a forked stick, to take the chill off it, in order that the natives could drink it with comfort. My informants also stated that wild honey was sometimes added to the water to make a palatable and nutritious drink.

These statements show that the natives were acquainted with warm water, and the theory may be advanced with some reason, that instead of carrying water in a vessel, as stated, if a suitable pot-hole could be found in the rock contiguous to the water, into which the latter could be drained, heated stones could be thrown into it to warm the liquid for the purpose of drinking. This method of warming water was the one in use before the white people settled in the country; since the advent of the latter the natives have used European vessels for this purpose.

The following is the copy of a letter on this subject received by me in 1897 from the veteran explorer, the Hon. A. C. Gregory, C.M.G.: "In reply to your enquiry relative to the custom among the natives in north Australia of boiling fish by immersing heated stones in

¹ Journ. Roy. Soc., N. S. Wales, XXVIII., 301 - 305, Plate 43.

water, I beg to state that Mr. Baines,¹ the artist of the expedition under my command in 1856, told me that he had seen the aborigines boiling fish by putting heated stones into water collected in small holes in the clay, on the banks of the Victoria River, in the Northern Territory. Mr. Baines was a very careful observer of aboriginal customs, and had been some years in South Africa, where he had visited the ancient gold mines of the Transvaal, and noted the evidence of their antiquity."

I shall be pleased if any of the readers of this article can supply some reliable information on this part of the subject, because it is of considerable importance, the general belief being that the aborigines of Australia were unacquainted with the use of hot water in preparing their food.

It has been reported by a number of observers, including myself, that the aborigines over an extensive geographic area, when cooking game in holes in the ground, poured small quantities of water upon the hot clay and stones forming the floor of the oven, for the purpose of creating steam to assist the cooking process. This may be regarded as a step in the direction of acquiring a knowledge of the use of hot water in cooking game and vegetable products.

¹ Mr. Baines also communicated this information to others, in a less definite form. See "Aborigines of Victoria," by R. B. Smyth, Vol. I., p. 37. Knowing that Mr. Baines had been out with Mr. Gregory, I wrote to the latter gentleman to obtain fuller particulars, with the above result.

SOME ABORIGINAL TRIBES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

By R. H. MATHEWS, L.S., Memb. Assoc. Étranger Soc.
d'Anthrop. de Paris,

[Read before the Royal Society of N. S. Wales, December 4, 1901.]

IN this short article it is intended to show the rules of marriage and descent, a few of the totems, a brief vocabulary of the language, and some of the customs of certain aboriginal tribes inhabiting an immense extent of country on the sources of the Fitzroy, Margaret, and Ord Rivers, in Western Australia.

The people of each tribe are classified into eight sections, which intermarry one with the other in conformity with fixed laws, which will be understood in studying the subjoined table and its explanatory letter-press. The people composing a section do not collect into certain localities by themselves, but are mixed indiscriminately with all the other sections. Some of the principal tribes bearing the eight section names given in the table are the Kisha, Gunyan, Lungar, Nining, Jarrau and Walmaharri.

Table No. 1.

Phatry.	Parents.		Offspring.	
	Father.	Mother.	Son.	Daughter.
A.	Changura	Nungala	Chabalyi	Nauajerri
	Chauan	Nauuru	Chauarding	Nabungarti
	Chagara	Nauajerri	Chuaru	Nauuru
	Chambin	Nabungarti	Chungala	Nungala
B.	Chungala	Nangili	Chambin	Nambin
	Chuaru	Nauana	Chagara	Nagara
	Chauarding	Nambin	Chauan	Nauana
	Chabalyi	Nagara	Changura	Nangili

A Changura man takes a Nungala woman, who is his tabular or regular spouse; but he has the alternative of marrying a Nauuru