

THESES, SIS/LIBRARY
R.G. MENZIES BUILDING NO.2
Australian National University
Canberra ACT 0200 Australia

Telephone: +61 2 6125 4631
Facsimile: +61 2 6125 4063
Email: library.theses@anu.edu.au

USE OF THESES

**This copy is supplied for purposes
of private study and research only.
Passages from the thesis may not be
copied or closely paraphrased without the
written consent of the author.**

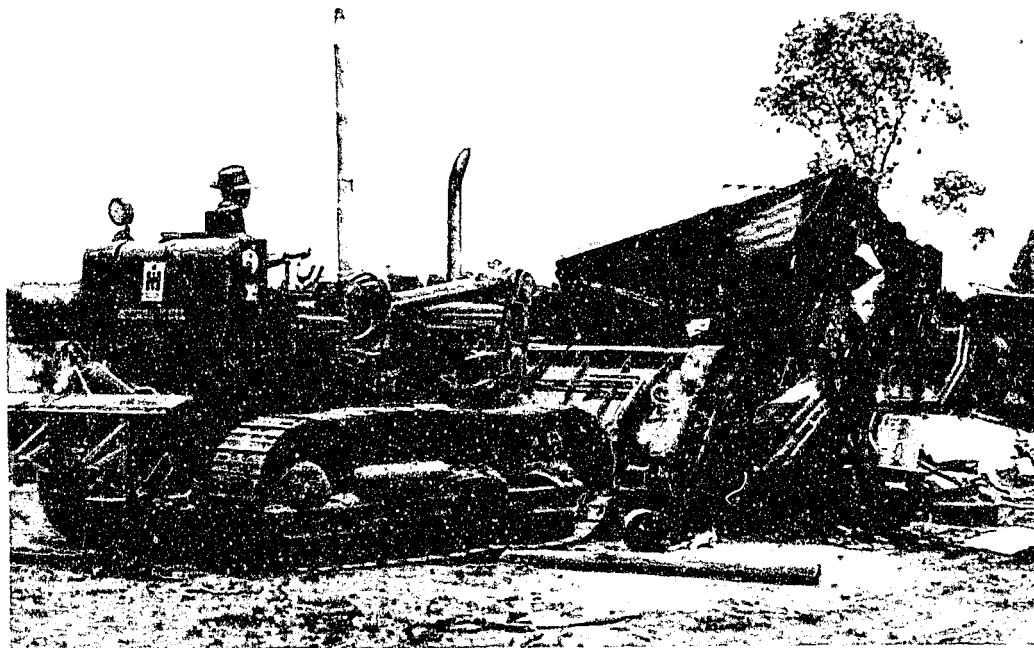
**Archaeological Aspects Of Aboriginal Settlement
Of The Period 1870-1970
In The Wiradjuri Region**

by

Peter Rimas Kabaila

A thesis submitted for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
at The Australian National University

May 1999



Frontispiece: Above - unidentified household at their bough shelter, Condobolin 1932
Below - bulldozing an Aboriginal camp, 1965 (Aborigines Welfare Board of NSW photographs)

This thesis is the original work of the author unless otherwise acknowledged.

Peter Peter Keller.

Synopsis

This study explores the archaeology of the lives of the descendants of Wiradjuri Aboriginal people of central New South Wales, Australia (fig 1.1), through an investigation of the new forms of settlements that arose in the period following European arrival. The historical process of dislocation and resulting settlement patterns are used to reflect upon the question "Who are Wiradjuri?".¹

The study contains a survey and analysis of over 50 Aboriginal missions, fringe camps and community settlements in southeastern Australia, geographically based on the former Wiradjuri Aboriginal language region, and of the disappearing ways of life that such places document. The study covers approximately a one hundred year time frame stretching from the consolidation of pastoral land holdings and small selections in Wiradjuri country circa 1870 to the resettlement of the region's Wiradjuri descendants into suburban houses after 1970. While the extent of the study area is based on a previous estimate of a region covered by the now-extinct Wiradjuri Aboriginal language, the study also includes several places outside the region which have strong connections with Wiradjuri people. Wiradjuri are seen not in isolation, but in the light of post-colonial time and space.

Combining ethnography, archaeological survey and theoretical approaches from other disciplines, the author seeks to understand Aboriginal people's experience of home-building and urbanisation in country which their ancestors knew in a very different way. Methodology for the recording and analysis of settlement is examined. The methods developed by this work differ substantially from previous archaeological and historical treatments. The approach is interdisciplinary and compares information from the written record and oral testimony with the direct observation of archaeological and architectural features, resulting in reconstructions of settlement layouts. This developed approach is then employed in the work to assist in analysing the distribution and layout of the surveyed settlements, and to shed light on a wide range of historical and social questions.

Vulnerability of Aboriginal people to other's representations of them is a central concern of the work. The approach taken here is that Aboriginal people were specific to their time and therefore cannot be understood simply by imposing the categories of the present. The author's analysis confronts many of the contradictions between cultural continuity and change, and helps create a bridge between indigenous people of the past and those of the present.

¹ In this work Wiradjuri has been used without the definite article. The purpose of avoiding the phrase "the Wiradjuri" is to eliminate the idea that there is any simple homogeneity of identification, views or understandings about what it means to be Wiradjuri or how one claims to be Wiradjuri. It is also to make it clear that the author makes no claim to speak for or represent all Wiradjuri and follows a practise for referring to Ngun(n)awal in Peterson and Carr (1998: 10).

Acknowledgments

In the 1980s I became interested in exploring the way in which archaeological survey would illuminate recent Aboriginal community experience. Like most archaeologists I had done fieldwork on prehistoric Aboriginal stone scatters. But unlike most archaeologists I came from a design/construction and graphic background rather than a literary background because I practise as an architect. I found help amongst three archaeologists who have helped me bridge the gap between my visual approach to telling the story and the essay-writing approach of my archaeological colleagues. They at various times provided criticism, advice and encouragement. Isabel McBryde suggested the project as a natural extension of my earlier work on Warangesda Mission. Ian Farrington and Wilfred Shawcross helped to resolve some of the tensions inherent in the use of language in this project, which aimed to reach three quite different audiences: the archaeologists with a theoretical "bent", the Aboriginalists and members of the general reading public.

For my original ideas in this work I am indebted to the many Aboriginal people whose reminiscences and views I have recorded and to some extent absorbed. They contributed their personal memories and helped with the interpretation of surface surveys. The amount of collaborative work with Aboriginal people ranged from a single telephone conversation to research over weeks, when I returned time after time to "fine tune" earlier impressions. Everyone contributed in their own way. I am grateful particularly to:

Irene Aldridge (Batehaven), Ethel Baxter (Bushranger's Creek), Don and Ruth Bell (Yass), Margaret Berg (Brungle), Albert Beulah (Forbes), Bessie Briggs (Narrandera), Lorna Bright (Narrandera), Leonie Brown (Wagga Wagga), Vince Bulger (Tumut), Peter Bulger (Tumut), "Bucky" Burnes (Dubbo), Clancy Charles (Three Ways), Rose Chowne (Wellington), Iris Clayton (Canberra), Jean Cliteur (Darlington Point), Agnes Coe (Erambie), Cecil Hooky Coe (Condobolin), Charlie Coe (Condobolin), Topsy Clark (Lake Cargelligo), Hilary Crawford (Yass), Esther Cutmore (Erambie), Betty Ellis (Rooty Hill), Harold "Boudji" Freeman (Goulburn), Violet Fuller (Dubbo), Nellie England (Canberra), Betty Green (Euabalong West), Yvonne Gilchrist (Wagga Wagga), Tilly Hill (Wellington), Levenia Howey (Dubbo), Colin Ingram (Narrandera), Ossie Ingram (Grong Grong), Joyce Ingram (The Block, Redfern), Laurie Ingram (Narrandera), Max Johnson (Lake Cargelligo), Victor Johnson (Murrin Bridge), "Sibby" Johnson (Condobolin), Ray and Valda Keed (Peak Hill), Rita Keed (Peak Hill), Coral Kennedy (Paddington), Essie King (Carowra Tank), Mamie King (Carowra Tank), Eddie "Kookaburra" Kneebone (Wodonga), Maude Gwennie Knight (Condobolin), Ruby McGuinness (Dubbo), Neville "Manny" Lyons (Hill 60), Irene Melrose (Lake Cargelligo), Alan Mongta (Bodalla), James Morgan (Wagga Wagga), Norma Morgan (Marrickville), John Mulvay (Canberra), Gladys

Newman (Condobolin), Tony Peachey (Dubbo), Elma Pearsall (Goulburn), Sheryl Penrith (Brungle), Elva See (Dubbo), Agnes Shea (Canberra), Chris Sloane (Canberra), Ron Ritchie (Euabalong), Reg Russell (Brungle), Bill Rutter (West Wyalong), Chris and Alan Sloane (The Murie), Janet Thomas (Murrin Bridge), Lorraine Tye (Wagga Wagga), Pat Undy (Darlington Point), Rose Whittaker (Queanbeyan), "Gundy" Wighton (Condobolin), Michael Wighton (Condobolin), Ruth Wighton (Condobolin), Leslie Whitton (Cootamundra), Alex and Billy Williams (Wellington), Alice Williams (Three Ways), Joyce Williams (Wellington), Pearl Williams (Erambie), Tom Williams (Erambie) and Roley Williams (Grong Grong).

Archaeology requires fieldwork involving students and teamwork in which people from other disciplines have often assisted. In the fieldwork I received help from Ian Brady, Michael Brown, Simon Lewis, Kyle Moffitt, Dominic O'Dwyer and Darren Rowsell. Tim Power, Assistant ACT Statistician, provided recent census data. From time to time, specialists commented on particular artefacts, particularly Theo Bishoff, antique bottle specialist, and Michael Jones, ceramics valuer. Fieldwork was partly funded by research grants from the NSW Heritage Office, sponsored by the Wiradjuri Regional Aboriginal Land Council. The PhD scholarship provided by the Australian National University assisted immensely in feeding my household of five while simultaneously carrying out research.

No researcher is an island, to paraphrase the well-known saying, and every project is likely to overlap other research work being done within the academic community. I conferred with fellow researchers who read parts of the fieldwork reports or manuscript or offered advice on their fields of expertise: Lindsay Smith on the archaeology of ethnicity; Tom Knight and Ben Evans on stone tool analysis; Wilfred Shawcross on designing categories for artefact analysis and Dr Annie Clark on chapter layout. This work was also helped by the critical eye of Prof. Peter Dennis who offered editorial assistance and proof reading of the final draft.

The production of the work required many illustrations. While I am well versed with technical drawing, I am particularly grateful to Edward Radclyffe for applying his artistic rendering skills to some of my drawings. My father Prof. Algis Kabaila has been resident computer adviser throughout this project and my wife Amanda Gaunt agreed to put up with it all by shouldering much of the load of our architectural practise while the research was being written up. My greatest friend in the thesis writing process was my supervisor Ian Farrington, who agreed to read chapter drafts many times through various stages of their progress. Ian also applied his gift of being able to quickly diagnose where the problems lay and find approaches for their solution. Notwithstanding the assistance of all of these people, any errors or omissions are my responsibility alone.

Contents

<i>Synopsis</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>viii</i>
<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>viii</i>

PREFACE

• Development of this research topic.....	1
• Reason for the research.....	5
• The imprint of human memory.....	7
• Research questions.....	11

SECTION 1 THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

1 Introduction—social archaeology and marginal groups	18
• Context of the topic—approaches from various angles.....	18
• Themes in social archaeology.....	20
Household archaeology	
Territory, overcrowding and stress	
Camp layout as a reflection of social organisation	
• Location of the outsider in the town.....	30
• Archaeology of settlements, outside groups and ethnicity.....	39
• Theories of culture change: assimilation, acculturation, creolisation, colonialism.....	42
• Conflict theory explanations of culture change.....	48
• Approaches to 19 th -early 20 th century Aboriginal archaeology in Australia.....	56
2 Research methodology for Aboriginal settlements	65
• Methodological problems in previous archaeological studies.....	65
• Dialogue.....	69
• Country and boundaries.....	71
• Types of documents.....	78
• Types of fieldwork.....	80
• Use of oral accounts.....	82
• Use of maps.....	85
• Recognition by surface survey.....	87
• Use of reconstructions.....	94

SECTION 2 WHO ARE WIRADJURI?

3 Who are Wiradjuri?.....	116
• Pre-European Wiradjuri life.....	116
European accounts of Wiradjuri	
Archaeological background	
Traditional settlement	
Material culture	
Social organisation	
Religion	
Food economy	
• Impact of European occupation.....	129
Early response to Europeans	
Impact of government policy	
Eight generations of Aboriginal and European interaction	
• Issues in contemporary Wiradjuri survival.....	151
Tribe, family and kin	
Old and new law	
Names and language	
Urban drift	
Question of new identity	
Absorption or interaction?	
Archaeologically distinguishing the Wiradjuri	
4 Distribution of Wiradjuri settlement in the post-conquest period.....	183
• A reflection of traditional Aboriginal movement	
• Location of the outsider in the Wiradjuri region	
• Factors affecting the growth and decline of Aboriginal settlements	
• Magnets of settlement	
• Constraints on settlement	

SECTION 3 FIELD ANALYSIS

5 Household—domestic refuse, daily life, adaptive technologies.....	200
• Developing categories of domestic refuse for understanding daily life..	202
• Daily life 1870-1970.....	204
Fire, Water, Meals, Children, Light, Waste, Gardens, Transport, Entertainment, Justice, Sleep	
• Ethnicity and the archaeology of daily life.....	222
• Adaptive technologies.....	223
Transformations in material culture	
Assimilation of European technologies	
The Yass/Brungle spear - case study of composite technology	
Hut building technologies	
Damaging aspects of European material culture	
The fading of bush technologies	
6 Community—Physical layout and living space.....	249
• The range of government controls.....	250
• Comparing "casual" and planned settlements.....	253
• Camps	256
Wellington Common	
Brungle Camp	
Yass "Blacks' Camp"	
Bushranger's Creek	
Murie	
• Government (planned) settlements.....	266
The mission square	
Row housing	
Town housing	
• Territory, overcrowding and stress in the Wiradjuri region.....	273
• Acculturation in the move from Wiradjuri camp to white suburb.....	279
• Camp layout as a reflection of social organisation	282
7 Region—Systems of settlement.....	297
• Choices between settlements - paired settlements in towns.....	297
• Sequential reduction of settlement area.....	300
• Sequential relocation of settlements.....	301
• Resettlement into other country	302
• The settlement as centre of country	303
• Site typologies and settlement systems.....	304
• Sub-regional and inter-regional links.....	313
8 Conclusion—blood and belonging in the Wiradjuri region.....	334
<i>References</i>	341
<i>Glossary</i>	361
<i>Appendix 1</i>	364
<i>Appendices 2, 3, 4</i>	(separately bound)

Appendices

Appendix 1 *Artefact Records*

Data base of site surface surveys and of all artefacts recorded at each site.

Appendix 2 *Murrumbidgee*

Kabaila, P. 1995. *Wiradjuri places vol 1: the Murrumbidgee River basin - including a section on Ngunawal country*. Revised Second Edition 1998.

Appendix 3 *Lachlan*

Kabaila, P. 1996. *Wiradjuri places vol 2: the Lachlan River basin*.

Appendix 4 *Macquarie*

Kabaila, P. 1998. *Wiradjuri places vol 3: the Macquarie River basin - and some places revisited*.

List of Figures

(bound at the end of each chapter)

Frontispiece: Above - unidentified household at their bough shelter, Condobolin 1932;
Below - bulldozing an Aboriginal camp, 1965 (Aborigines Welfare Board of NSW photographs)

Preface & Introduction - social archaeology and marginal groups

- 1.1 Map of the Wiradjuri region (after: Tindale 1974; Horton 1994; and Donaldson 1980)
- 1.2 Mikaila family farm. A typical medium-sized farm of the Dzukija region, Lithuania, circa 1900, drawn from Antanas Mikaila's memory. n.t.s. (after Kabaila 1980: 49-51)
- 1.3 Cootamundra Aboriginal Girls' Home reconstructed layout (from Kabaila 1994)
- 1.4 Time scaling. Above - Linear scale. Below - Non-linear, quadratic scale for 200 year period of settlement from which 10-year periods from separate locations differ in dimension
- 1.5 Household cluster and community plan models: Above - Mesoamerican household cluster within its community setting (after Flannery 1976). Below - Iron Age Briton household cluster (after Clarke 1972)
- 1.6 Activity areas at Millie's camp 1) cooking area, 2) tent area, 3) tent or cache or menstrual retreat area, 4) refuse area, 5) dog-tie area, 6) cooking area, 7) hide-working frame, 8) refuse area, 9) corral area, 10) trails (from Bonnicksen 1973, fig 1)
- 1.7 Location of the outsider in the Romano-British town: Above - Defended town with separate settlement (suburb) by indigenous community (Chesterton-on-Fosse, from Burnham and Wachter 1990). Below - Undefended town with "fringe" settlements by indigenous community (Camerton, from Burnham and Wachter 1990)
- 1.8 Wybalenna Aboriginal settlement on Flinders Island, near Tasmania: 1) detail from government map of 1838; 2) surface survey (from Birmingham 1992: 19, 20, 28); 3) plan of excavated cottage, Wybalenna Aboriginal settlement (from Birmingham 1992: 41)

Chapter 2 Research methodology for Aboriginal settlements

- 2.1 Aboriginal settlements of the three major river systems of the Wiradjuri region. Linear diagram
- 2.2 Distribution of European and Aboriginal places of settlement (Wiradjuri region)
- 2.3 Warangesda Aboriginal station buildings plan (from Kabaila 1993)
- 2.4 Aerial photograph recording ground features of Hollywood government settlement (1952 Defence Dept. photograph 30X enlargement, Australian National Library map collection)
- 2.5 Hollywood government settlement community plan (*Murrumbidgee*: 55)

- 2.6 Yass "Blacks' Camp" in the 1930s, drawn by Coral Kennedy in 1995 (*Murrumbidgee*: 41)
- 2.7 The Wellington Town Common households in the 1950s, drawn by Tilly Hill in 1989 (*Macquarie*: 25)
- 2.8 Erambie government settlement in 1945, drawn by Agnes Coe in 1995
- 2.9 Russell family slab hut floorplan in the 1930s, drawn by Elma Pearsall in 1995
- 2.10 Aerial photograph used as a surface survey base of the Wellington Town Common community camp (1990 aerial survey photograph, CALM, Bathurst NSW)
- 2.11 Households of the Wellington Town Common, a composite of surface survey, the sketch by Tilly Hill sketch, and details from recollections of Rose Chowne traced over the aerial photograph from fig 2.10 (*Macquarie*: 29)
- 2.12 Aerial photograph used to correlate surface survey detail of the Murie community camp at Condobolin (1965 Defence Dept photograph, enlarged)
- 2.13 Aerial photograph used to assist in interpreting the field system, paths, fencing and building structures of Brungle station (1944 Defence Dept. photograph, enlarged, Australian National Library map collection)
- 2.14 Photographs taken for Warangesda Mission aerial survey
- 2.15 Surface survey, Darlington Point police reserve (*Murrumbidgee*: 128)
- 2.16 Reconstruction, Darlington Point police reserve (*Murrumbidgee*: 129)
- 2.17 Wellington Valley Mission Buildings 1844. A reconstruction of the floorplans drawn to metric scale incorporating some inferred dimensions and assumed building components (*Macquarie*: 15)
- 2.18 Wellington Valley Mission 1844. A reconstruction of the layout of structures shown superimposed over present day landscape features (*Macquarie*: 14).

Chapter 3 Who are Wiradjuri?

- 3.1 Hypothetical pre-European Wiradjuri: 1) household cluster; 2) band (extended household) cluster; 3) community plan
- 3.2 Main phases of Wiradjuri region chronology and legislation
- 3.3 The Wagga Wagga ATSIC administrative region (yellow shaded area) compared against Tindale's (1974) Wiradjuri tribal area estimate (red outline), and Horton's (1994) Wiradjuri cultural area estimate is (blue outline)
- 3.4 Profile of Aboriginal people in the region using selected characteristics from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and ATSIC survey of the indigenous population of the Wagga Wagga ATSIC region (after McLennan & O'Donoghue 1996)
- 3.5 Above - atlas map of 1971 showing continental area occupied by Aboriginal people of part-European descent (green) and showing Tasmania as containing no Aboriginal people (from Feodoroff, J. 1971: 27)
- 3.6 Below - European settlement frontier in the Australian continent, showing frontier coverage at c1850 (coloured brown). The area is generally similar to that identified as occupied by Aboriginal people of part-European descent shown above (from Feodoroff, J. 1971: 24)
- 3.7 Age structure of indigenous population compared with total population (estimated resident population, Australia, for 30 June 1996, from McLennan 1998 b: 6)
- 3.8 Growth in recorded number of indigenous people over the course of the 20th century, showing the increase during the post-1967 era. This increase partly reflects changing census definitions of indigenous, effects of natural population growth and increase life span. It also indicates an increase in re-identification of Aboriginal people (from indigenous counts plus augmented estimates, censuses 1911-1996, after McLennan 1998 a: 157)
- 3.9 Above - Some Wiradjuri communities in traditional country and nearby urban centres (from Camm and McQuilton 1987:44)
- 3.10 Below - Sample of marriage matches by descendants of Erambie government mission at Cowra (from Camm and McQuilton 1987:44)

Chapter 4 Distribution of Wiradjuri settlement in the post-conquest period

(no illustrations in this chapter)

Chapter 5 Household - Domestic refuse, daily life and adaptive technologies

- 5.1 Reconstruction of a household's contents. Based on memories of Josie Ingram of Erambie government settlement in the 1940s (*Lachlan*: 13)
- 5.2 Penrith household cluster - surface survey
- 5.3 Penrith hut - reconstruction
- 5.4 Russell household cluster - surface survey
- 5.5 Russell hut - reconstruction
- 5.6 Photograph of the Yass/Brungle spear with associated artefacts, from left to right: 1) grass tree gum nodules in their raw state; 2) *bundi* club; 3) spear head with gum completed; 4) spear head showing tie-wiring, prior to gum application. (The scale is half-size; the graduated scale shown is 200mm long)
- 5.7 Stages in manufacture of the Yass/Brungle spear
- 5.8 Above - bough shelter at New Bore, central Australia, 1987 (after Nash 1993: 166, plate 2)
- 5.9 Below - Reg Russell's bough shed 1997
- 5.10 Self-built humpies employing similar building technology: Above - Mabel Grant's humpy at Gooloogong Aboriginal reserve, Wiradjuri Region (source, Margaret Moore, 1982 photo). Below - household at the Smoky Mountain shanty town, Manilla, Phillipines (source Barber 1992). Note the similar flattened drum wall cladding, window cut-out and window canopy

Chapter 6 Community - Physical layout and living space

- 6.1 Hypothetical 1870-1970 Wiradjuri: 1) household cluster; 2) community plan
- 6.2 Archaeological reconstruction of the Warangesda station circa 1900 (from *Murrumbidgee*: 117)
- 6.3 "Snapshots" of the changing layout of the Warangesda site from 1880 to 1957 (after Kabaila 1993)
- 6.4 Residential density calculations for Gooloogong, Condobolin, Oak Hill and Murrin Bridge Aboriginal settlements
- 6.5 Residential density calculations for Woolscour, Brungle station, Hollywood, and Narrandera Sandhills Aboriginal settlements
- 6.6 Residential density calculations for Erambie, Yass Riverside, The Murie and Brungle camp Aboriginal settlements
- 6.7 Sample of twelve Aboriginal settlements from this study compared against a global sample in population and settlement density. The global sample is cross-cultural and ranges from 700 BC to the 1970s AD, also showing Fletcher's I-limit and C-limit indices (after Fletcher 1995: 74)
- 6.8 Partial genealogy of Yass "Blacks' Camp" community (*Murrumbidgee*: 49)
- 6.9 Surface survey of Yass "Blacks' Camp", households numbered H1 to H13 (*Murrumbidgee*: 46)
- 6.10 Camp layout as a reflection of social organisation. Community plan of the Gooloogong camp (after *Lachlan*: 43) showing clusters of related households: A - Cookie Glass and sons' households, B - Doc Simpson, C - Maude Glass, daughter and sons' households, D - Mabel Hughes and brother's household, E - Granny Wallace, F - Short stay campers, eg Whittakers
- 6.11 Partial genealogy of the Gooloogong camp community (*Lachlan*: 45)

Chapter 7 Region - Systems of settlement

- 7.1 Parish plan showing shifts in Aboriginal settlements in Wellington (*Macquarie*: 10)
- 7.2 Area reduction of Aboriginal community territory in Wellington
- 7.3 Shifts of Aboriginal settlements in Dubbo
- 7.4 Pathways with Brungle as centre
- 7.5 Aboriginal camps of Griffith (*Murrumbidgee*: 135)
- 7.6 Generalised model for Aboriginal settlement systems in the Wiradjuri region
- 7.7 Condobolin Aboriginal settlement system
- 7.8 Wellington Aboriginal settlement system
- 7.9 Griffith and Leeton Aboriginal settlement system
- 7.10 Narrandera district Aboriginal settlement system
- 7.11 Yass district Aboriginal settlement system
- 7.12 Tumut/Brungle Aboriginal settlement system

- 7.13 **Darlington Point** Aboriginal settlement system
- 7.14 **Cowra/Forbes** Aboriginal settlement system
- 7.15 **Dubbo** Aboriginal settlement system
- 7.16 **Peak Hill** Aboriginal settlement system
- 7.17 **Chronology of the Yass and Tumut area** Aboriginal settlements (Ngunawal & Wiradjuri)
- 7.18 **Chronology of the Murrumbidgee River** Aboriginal settlements
- 7.19 **Chronology of the Lachlan River** Aboriginal settlements
- 7.20 **Chronology of the Macquarie River** Aboriginal settlements (Wiradjuri & Wangaaybuwan)
- 7.21 **Chronology of the Murrin Bridge** settlement formation (Ngiyampaa, Paakantyi and Wiradjuri)
- 7.22 **Pre-European ceremonial region** of similar initiation rites (after Mathews 1898: plate 5)
- 7.23 **Seasonal employment circuits**
- 7.24 **"Mission" network.**

List of Tables

Preface

Table 1.1 Settlement overview (sites listed by river course).....	333
---	-----

Chapter 3 Who are Wiradjuri?

Table 3.1 Wiradjuri food economy.....	333
Table 3.2 Early responses to interaction with Europeans.....	333
Table 3.3 Impact of early land legislation on Wiradjuri.....	333
Table 3.4 Impact of other legislation on Wiradjuri.....	333
Table 3.5 Ten characteristics of Wiradjuri family networks.....	333

Chapter 5 Household - Domestic refuse, daily life and adaptive technologies

Table 5.1 Functional artefact categories for Aboriginal settlements (post-conquest period)	333
Table 5.2 Water supply in oral accounts and in material evidence.....	333
Table 5.3 Reconstruction of stages in Vince's spear manufacture.....	333

Chapter 6 Community - Physical layout and living space

Table 6.1 Comparison between government settlements and camps.....	333
--	-----

Chapter 7 Region - Systems of settlement

Table 7.1 Sequential reduction of Aboriginal settlement area in Wellington.....	333
Table 7.2 Sequential relocation of Aboriginal settlement at Dubbo.....	333
Table 7.3 Moves forming the Murrin Bridge/Lake Cargelligo Aboriginal community...	333
Table 7.4 Brungle in travelling mode.....	333
Table 7.5 Aboriginal settlement site typology for the Wiradjuri region.....	333