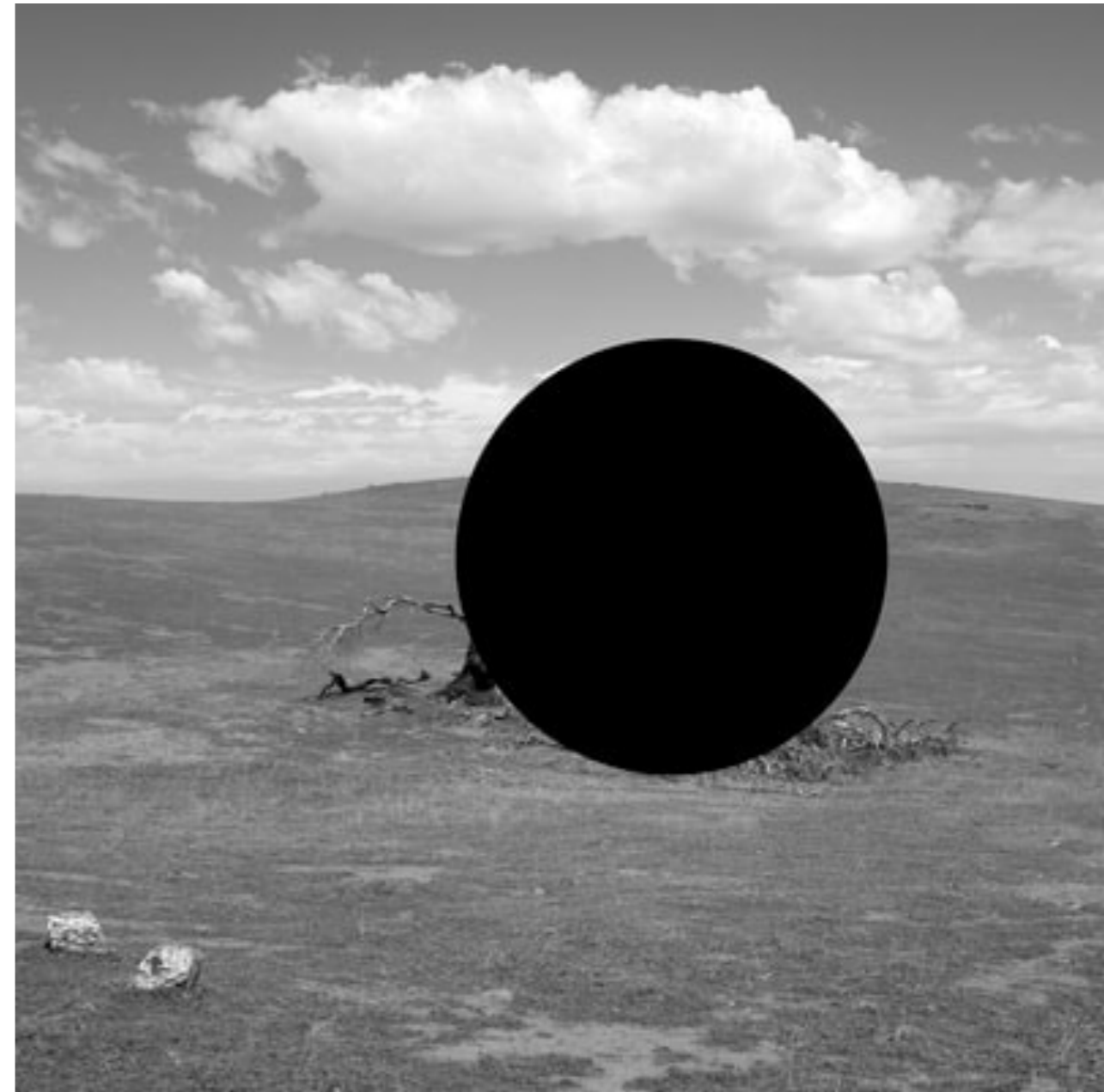


(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #6

This photo was taken on the Angas family farm in the Barossa Valley on Ngadjuri Country. George Fife Angas was the chairperson of the South Australian Company that colonised South Australia in 1836. The South Australian Company led by George Fife Angas dispossessed Aboriginal people of the traditional lands in order to free the land up for British colonial settlers who he sold the land to. Aboriginal people were forced off their land in to government owned christian missions in the 19th century. Aboriginal people were not allow to speak language or practice culture on the missions. During this period the South Australian Government created the stolen generation which was first enacted on Kurna people in Adelaide in 19th century. The missions operated for about 120 years in South Australia until 1967 referendum that recognised Aboriginal people as Australian citizens.



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #6 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 25 x 25 cm.

WIRRI CLUB

Description

The wirri is a wooden club made out of eucalyptus timber. The wirri is used for fighting with people or hitting and throwing at animals during hunting. Historically wirri clubs can come in various shapes and forms. The typical design of a Kurna wirri has a small tear drop or round head for hitting. The skinny shaft has fluted grooves running length ways down the shaft. The shaft can be straight or bend depending the personal preference. The handle has small short cuts running around the handle to help to grip the club with your hand.

Wirri club 2020, Timber and black paint 60 x 5 x 5 cm



(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #12

This photo was taken on the Angas family farm in the Barossa Valley on Ngadjuri Country. George Fife Angas was the chairperson of the South Australian Company that colonised South Australia in 1836. The South Australian Company led by George Fife Angas dispossessed Aboriginal people of the traditional lands in order to free the land up for British colonial settlers who he sold the land to. Aboriginal people were forced off their land in to government owned christian missions in the 19th century. Aboriginal people were not allow to speak language or practice culture on the missions. During this period the South Australian Government created the stolen generation which was first enacted on Kurna people in Adelaide in 19th century. The missions operated for about 120 years in South Australia until 1967 referendum that recognised Aboriginal people as Australian citizens.



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #12, 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 25 x 25 cm

(DELETED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE# 10

This photo was taken on the eastern side of the Adelaide Hills on *Marri Yarta Peramangk* country. Peramangk people are called 'Marri miyurna' by Kurna people that means eastern people because they are the eastern neighbour of Kurna. We speak the same language but *Marri miyurna Peramangk people* have their own unique dialect and cultural practices.



(Deleted scenes) From an untouched landscape#10, 2013,
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 50x50cm

KATHAWIRRI

TWO EDGED SWORD CLUB

Description

Kathawirri double edge wooden sword and is unique to Kurna culture. This type of Kurna sword is used for fighting in close combat. The shaft of the Katha wirri has straight fluting down the shaft same as the *wirri club* and is generally the same length as the *katha digging stick*.

Kathawirri two edged sword club 2020, Timber and black paint 60 x 1 x 7 cm



KURU

FIRE STICKS

Description

The fire sticks are created out of two pieces of dry grass tree flower stem. Two pieces of the grass tree flower stem are used, a small notch and hole is made in the widest one which is then placed on the ground. The second piece is long and thin and is held between the palms of your hand. The vertical piece is rapidly spun between the hands to create friction in the hole of the base piece of grass tree stem. The action of spinning the two pieces together creates friction which can heat up and create an ember which is used to start a fire.



PANGKAWIRRI

LAKE CLUB

Description

A pangkawirri is a heavy wooden club used by Ngarrindjeri people. The Kurna name pangka wirri means 'lake club' and is referring the lake region of Ngarrindjeri country.

Pangka wirri club 2020, Timber and black paint 60 x 7 x 7 cm



(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #10

This photo was taken on the hillside on the *Maitpangga Myponga plains* in Patpangga the southern territory of the Kurna nation. Patpangga means southern place and is the Kurna territory of the *Patpa miyurna southern people*. The Patpa miyurna people's *pangkarra territory* stretched from the hill at Willungga to Cape Jervis on the western water shed of the mount lofty ranges.



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #10 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 25 x 25 cm

KAYA

GRASSTREE SPEAR

Description

This is a light weight spear made with a *kayamunthu* flower stem from the *kuru grasstree* and has a *kayawari* tea tree spear tip. The *kayamunthu* and the *kayawari* are held together with sinew and *kuru yaku grass tree resin*. This spear is thrown using a *midla spear thrower*. The *kayawari* tip of the spear can be smooth, barbed or covered with sharp quartz stone. This type of spear is used for hunting, fishing or fighting.



(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #8

This photo was taken on the hillside of Brown Hill that flows into *Wirraparingga Brown Hill Creek*. Brown Hill Creek is called *Wirraparingga* in Kurna language which means 'Forest River Place' referring to the forest of river red gums that grow along the water course.



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #8, 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 25 x 25 cm

MIDLA

SPEARTHROWER

Description

The midla is a spear thrower made from a long piece of wood for the body with a kangaroo tooth pin at the tip. The body of the midla is traditionally made of *karku sheoak* timber because it is strong and light weight. At the top of the midla is a kangaroo tooth that is used to load and hold the spear end and spear thrower together. The kangaroo tooth is fasten to the tip of the midla with kangaroo sinew and kuru yaku grass tree resin. Sometimes a piece of quartz or stone can be fastened to the handle at the bottom of the midla for a adze like chisel. Kurna midla has a unique shape with an oval or round shape body, this oval is typically flat but it can be convex too. The midla which acts as a lever to propel a spear with more power to improve distance and velocity. The midla spear thrower is used to throw the *kaya grasstree*, *witu* or *kutpi reed spears* but not the heavy *wirnta wooden spear*.

Midla spearthrower 2020, Timber and black paint 50 x 3 x 5 cm



TAMIAKU

STONE AXE

Description

Tamiaku is a axe or tomahawk used for cutting bark or timber. Historical Kaurna tamiaku were made with a stone head with a wooden handle from the *mirnu golden wattle tree* bent around the stone head and tied together with string. *Narnu pine, mirnu wattle* or *kuru yaku grass tree resin* can be used for extra strength to adhere the stone in place. The stone axe had a sharp edge for cutting timber that was shaped by flaking or polishing the blade into a sharp edge.



Tamiaku Axe 2020, Timber and black paint 45 x 4 x 10 cm

WADNA

CLIMBING STICK

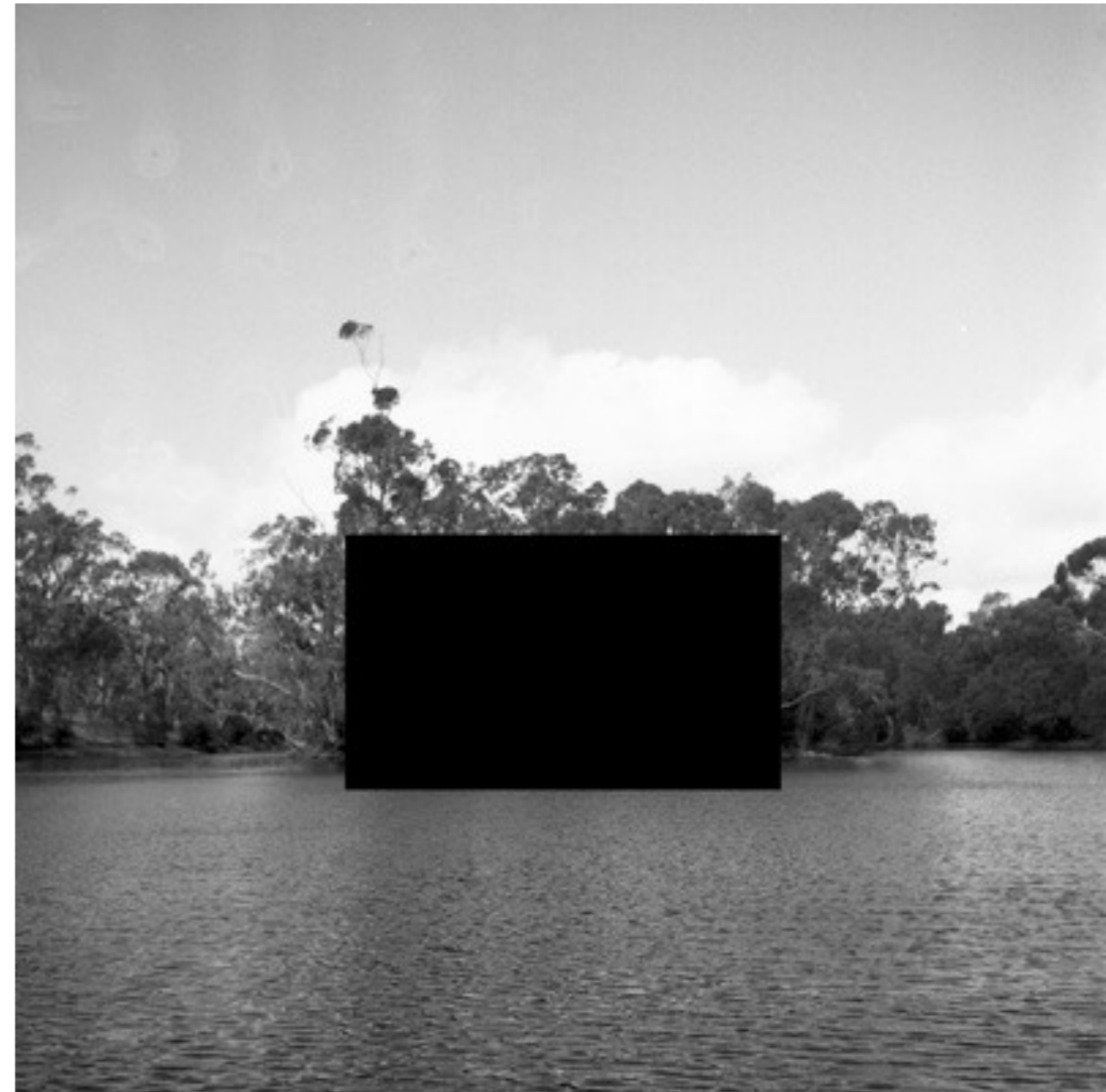
Description

Wadna is a wooden stick with a sharpened end used for climbing gum trees to catch possums in the tree tops. The wadna is made from timber and have a sharp beveled point at the end that has been hardened in the fire. The climbing stick is used in this method to climb the tree. A person takes the wadna and digs out the soft bark from a gum tree to make a foot or hand hold in the tree's bark. This is repeated to make a series of hand holds up the tree to create a ladder in the bark. The person climbs up in the tree to find a hole in the tree where a possum is living. The wadna is used as a dagger to kill the possum. The possum is used for it's meat and skins for watpa cloaks. The wadna can be used for cutting bark off gum trees for *murlapaka shields*, *pakayuku bark canoes* and *mukarta bark targets*.



(ERASED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE#1

This photo was taken at the Belair National Park at the lake on the Mirnupari (Minno creek). Mirnu (Minno) in Kurna language means golden wattle, Mirnu is an important plant for Kurna. The *mirnu yitpi golden wattle seeds* are edible and can be eaten like a pea. The *mirnu yaku wattle sap* in the summer time can be eaten like a lolly or mixed into *kauwi water* to make a high calorie drink.



(Erased scenes) From an untouched landscape#1, 2014,
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void , 50x50cm

NGARLAWIRRI LONG SWORD

Description

A long heavy sword. That is similar in form to the Tantanaku

Ngarlawirri long wooden sword 2020, Timber and black paint 70 x 4 x 4 cm.



(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE# 15

This photograph was taken at Deep Creek Conservation
Park



(Vanished scenes) From an untouched landscape#15 2018,
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void , 25x25cm

MURLAPAKA

BROAD BARK SHIELD

Description

Murlapaka is a broad shield made from the bark of a *tarma ribbon* or *karra river red gum* tree used for defence against projectile objects such as spears and rocks. The *paka bark* is taken from a gum tree and dried on a fire to flatten, harden and season the bark.

The shape and size of the shield's body can vary depending on family territories from a wide round body in the southern Fleurieu Peninsula region, to a narrow oval shape body on the Adelaide Plains but both styles of murlapaka have parrying wings at the top and the bottom of the shield.

A *murlapaka shield* has a wooden handle made for a green wattle stick. The shield is typically painted with white pipeclay with red ochre bands. The shield can be carved with bands and zigzag patterns. The shield design has cultural significance for Kaurna people but it also acts as an optical illusion to help to distract the opponent and impede their accuracy with throwing spears.

Murlapaka board shield 2020, Timber and black paint 60 x 25 x 6 cm



WIRRI CLUB

Description

The wirri is a wooden club made out of eucalyptus timber. The wirri is used for fighting with people or hitting and throwing at animals during hunting. Historically wirri clubs can come in various shapes and forms. The typical design of a Kurna wirri has a small tear drop or round head for hitting. The skinny shaft has fluted grooves running length ways down the shaft. The shaft can be straight or bend depending the personal preference. The handle has small short cuts running around the handle to help to grip the club with your hand.

Wirri club 2020, Timber and black paint 60 x 5 x 5 cm



(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #1

This photo was taken at the Mylor swimming hole on *Ngangkipari Onkaparinga River*. Onkaparinga River is an Anglicisation of the Kurna word Ngangkiparingga that means 'women's river place'. This name refers to the mouth of the river. The correct name for the full length of the river is Ngangkipari which means women's river with out the place suffix 'ngga' .



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #1, 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 25 x 25 cm

KATHAWIRRI

TWO EDGED SWORD CLUB

Description

Kathawirri double edge wooden sword and is unique to Kurna culture. This type of Kurna sword is used for fighting in close combat. The shaft of the Katha wirri has straight fluting down the shaft same as the *wirri club* and is generally the same length as the *katha digging stick*.

Kathawirri two edged sword club 2020, Timber and black paint 60 x 1 x 7 cm

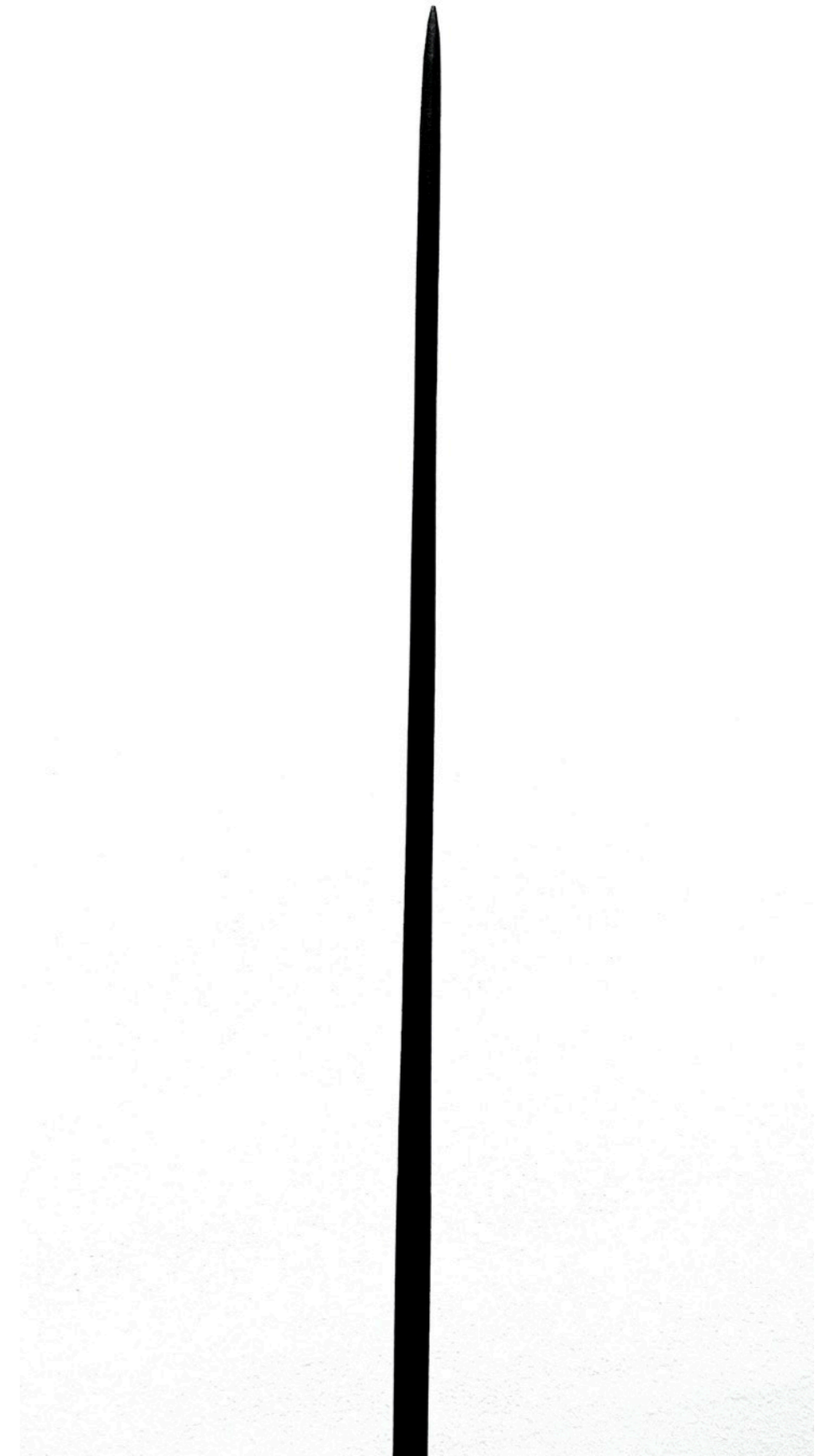


WIRNTA

WOODEN SPEAR

Description

This is a large wooden spear made from a gum tree sapling and is thrown by hand only. This type of spear is used for ceremony, punishment and fighting. The tip of the spear is typically barbed but can be smooth or covered with small sharp quartz stones which is held in place with *narnu yaku pine tree resin*.



(ERASED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE# 13

This photograph was taken at Boat Harbour Beach



(Erased scenes) From an untouched landscape#13, 2014,
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void , 50x50cm

KATHA

DIGGING STICK CLUB

Description

A katha is a long wooden stick used as a club, diggings stick & a walking stick by women. Katha can be used as a scraper for cleaning flesh off animal skins. The Katha is made from the timber of eucalyptus or acacia and has a bevelled edge at the bottom used for digging yams out of the ground.

Katha digging stick 2020, Timber and black paint 70x 3 x 3 cm



TANTANAKU

FIGHTING STICK

Description

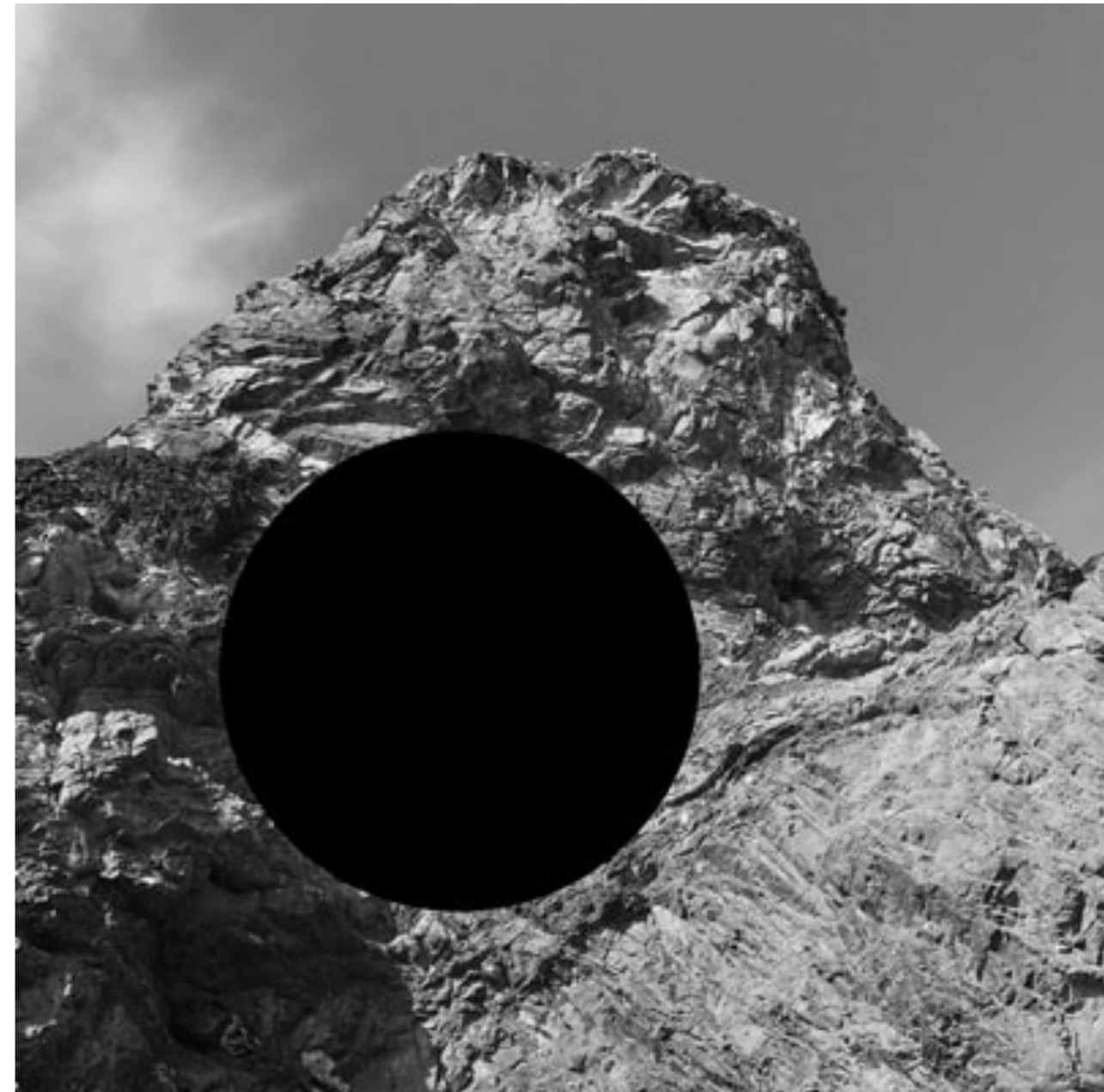
A tantanaku is a fighting club. It looks similar to a *katha club digging stick* but has a knob handle and a slightly tapered shaft with a heavier head than a katha. It has a sharpened beveled tip for digging and stabbing.

Tantanaku fighting stick 2020, Timber and black paint
70 x 4 x 4 cm



(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #4

This photograph was taken at *Kauwiyarlungga Second Valley*



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #4 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 25 x 25 cm

NGARLAWIRRI LONG SWORD

Description

A long heavy sword. That is similar in form to the Tantanaku

Ngarlawirri long wooden sword 2020, Timber and black paint 70 x 4 x 4 cm.



KANTAPI

ADZE

Description

Kantapi is an adze constructed from either a sharp stone, quartz , bone or shell blade fixed to the end of a wooden stick using sinew and *kuru yaku grass tree resin*. Kantapi is used like a long handled chisel to shave timber or to scrape flesh of animals skins for bags and cloaks etc.

Kantapi Adze 2020, Timber and black paint 45 x 4 x 10 cm



IPILA

CLAP STICKS

Description

Ipila is traditionally the action and sound of clapping wirri and katha together in a ceremony but ipila can be used for contemporary clap sticks



Ipila clapstick 2020, Timber and black paint 20x3x3cm

(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #9

This photograph was taken at Callawonga creek.



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #9, 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 25 x 25 cm

WIRNTA

WOODEN SPEAR

Description

This is a large wooden spear made from a gum tree sapling and is thrown by hand only. This type of spear is used for ceremony, punishment and fighting. The tip of the spear is typically barbed but can be smooth or covered with small sharp quartz stones which is held in place with *narnu yaku pine tree resin*.



(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #7

This photo was taken at the waterfall in Deepcreek conservation Park. A waterfall is called 'warkanta' in Kaurana language.



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #7, 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a black
velvet void, 25 x 25 cm

WADNA

BOOMERANG

Description

Wadna is the Kurna name for boomerang.

Wadna Boomerang 2020, Timber and black paint 30 x 8 x 1cm



WARPU

DAGGER

Description

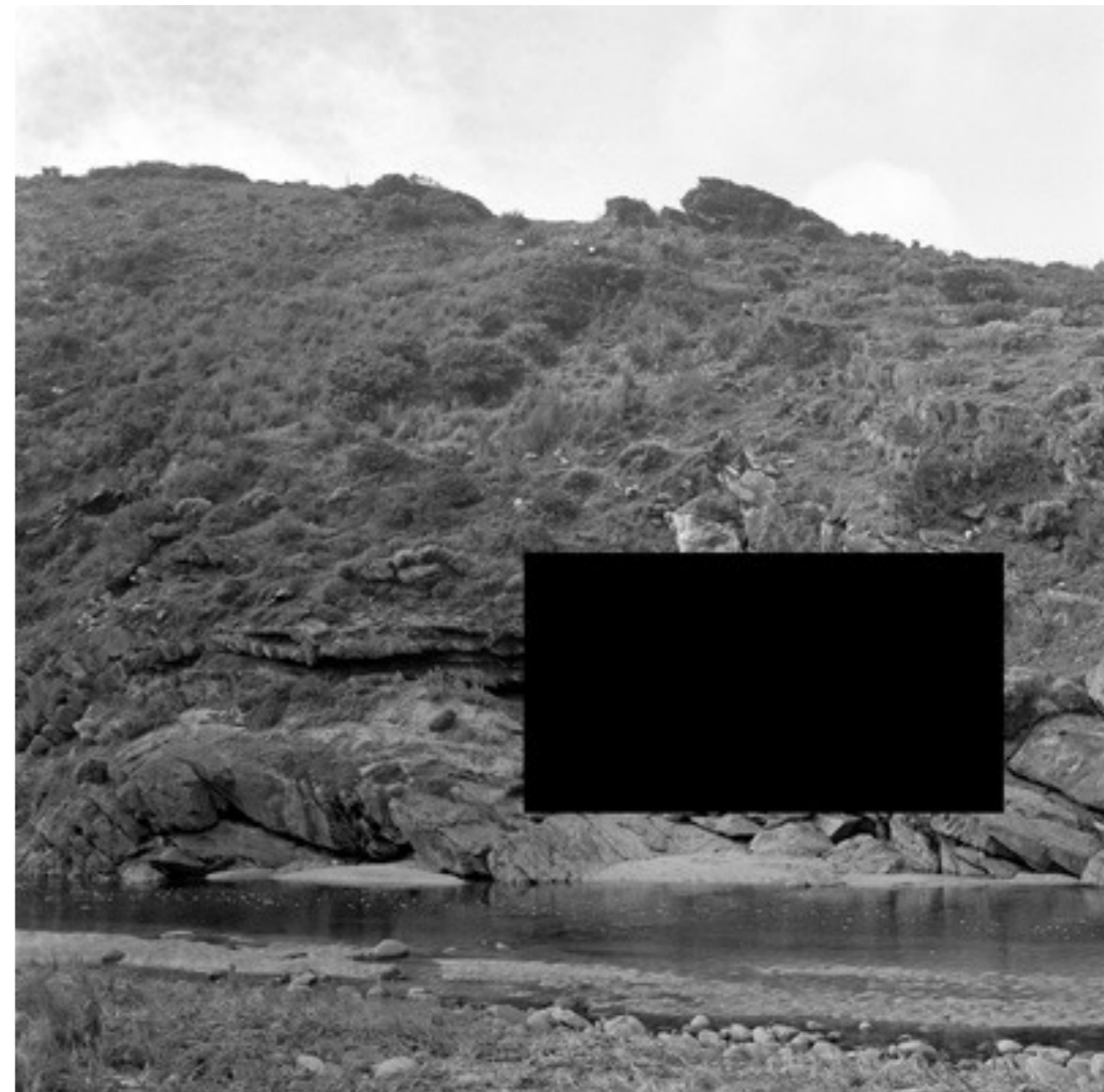
A warpu is a wooden or bone dagger used for fighting or hunting animals.



Warpu Dagger 2020, Timber and black paint 30 x 3 x 3 cm

(ERASED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE#8

This photograph was taken at Boat Harbour Creek.



(Erased scenes) From an untouched landscape#8, 2014, Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a black velvet void , 50x50cm

PANGKAWIRRI

LAKE CLUB

Description

A pangkawirri is a heavy wooden club used by Ngarrindjeri people. The Kurna name pangka wirri means 'lake club' and is referring the lake region of Ngarrindjeri country.

Pangka wirri club 2020, Timber and black paint 60 x 7 x 7 cm



WIRRI CLUB

Description

The wirri is a wooden club made out of eucalyptus timber. The wirri is used for fighting with people or hitting and throwing at animals during hunting. Historically wirri clubs can come in various shapes and forms. The typical design of a Kurna wirri has a small tear drop or round head for hitting. The skinny shaft has fluted grooves running length ways down the shaft. The shaft can be straight or bend depending the personal preference. The handle has small short cuts running around the handle to help to grip the club with your hand.

Wirri club 2020, Timber and black paint 60 x 5 x 5 cm



(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #2

This photo was taken at *Kauwiyarlungga Second Valley*. Second Valley was called *Kauwiyarlungga* in Kurna language which means 'water by the sea'. This is a popular fishing spot for Kurna people and there is a watercolour from the 19th century by William Cawthorne of two Kurna men using a *kuya wika fishing net* to catch fish where the black void is located in the photograph. The black void represents the removal of the Kurna practices from the landscape.



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #2, 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 25 x 25 cm

WARKITI

TONG STICKS

Description

Warkiti are two wooden sticks used as tongs for handling hot food or objects in the fire.

Warkiti Tongs 2020, Timber and black paint
35x1x1cm



TAIYARUKI

PARRY SHIELD

Description

Taiyaruki is a hardwood parrying shield is used for close combat fighting with clubs. The Kurna hardwood parrying shield has a curved face and a triangular back with a handle. The face can have carved designs on the face of the shield. Kangaroo skin can be wrapped around the face and the handle hole. See image below.

Taiyaruki parry shield 2020, Timber and black paint 60 x 8 x 8 cm



WADNAWIRRI

BOOMERANG CLUB

Description

Wadna wirri wooden battle axe. This type of club is designed to stab or hit someone's hand or arm around shields to disarm them of their shield. There are only a few references of this type of clubs being used by Kurna people in the 19th century. No name was recorded for this weapon in Kurna language, but I call it wadna-wirri "boomerang-club".

Wadnawirri Boomerang Club 2020, Timber and black paint 60x30x3cm



(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #11

This photo was taken at Harveys Return on *Karta Pintingga Kangaroo Island*. The black void represents a boat on the beach and references the European whalers who would kidnap Kurna and Ngarrindjeri women from the mainland and take them to *Karta Pintingga Kangaroo Island* as slaves.



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #11 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 25 x 25 cm

(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #5

This photo was taken at remarkable rocks on *Karta
Pintingga Kangaroo Island*



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #5, 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 25 x 25 cm,

(REMOVED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #5

This photo was taken from *Karta Pintingga Kangaroo Island* looking back at the mainland. Karta Pintingga is the Kurna name for Kangaroo Island and it means the island of the dead. It was called the island of the dead because no one lived there for at least 2,000 years after the island separated from the mainland and became an island 10,000 years ago.



(Removed Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #5, 2018,
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void , 50x50cm

KUTPI

REED SPEAR

Description

This is a light weight spear made with a *witu common reed* stem for the body and has a tea tree spear tip. The witu reed body and the tea tree tip is held together with sinew and kuru yaku grass tree resin. The tea tree tip of the spear can be smooth, barbed or covered with sharp quartz stone held in place with *narnu yaku pine resin*. This spear is thrown using a *midla spear thrower* and the end of the reed that connects to the kangaroo tooth is reinforced with *widni sinew*. This type of spear is used for hunting small animals and fighting.



MIDLA

SPEARTHROWER

Description

The midla is a spear thrower made from a long piece of wood for the body with a kangaroo tooth pin at the tip. The body of the midla is traditionally made of *karku sheoak* timber because it is strong and light weight. At the top of the midla is a kangaroo tooth that is used to load and hold the spear end and spear thrower together. The kangaroo tooth is fasten to the tip of the midla with kangaroo sinew and kuru yaku grass tree resin. Sometimes a piece of quartz or stone can be fastened to the handle at the bottom of the midla for a adze like chisel. Kurna midla has a unique shape with an oval or round shape body, this oval is typically flat but it can be convex too. The midla which acts as a lever to propel a spear with more power to improve distance and velocity. The midla spear thrower is used to throw the *kaya grasstree*, *witu* or *kutpi reed spears* but not the heavy *wirnta wooden spear*.

Midla spearthrower 2020, Timber and black paint 50 x 3 x 5 cm



(VANISHED SCENES) FROM AN UNTOUCHED LANDSCAPE #3

This photo was taken from *Kauwiyarlungga Second Valley* looking towards Rapid Bay. Rapid Bay is one of the most southern territories of the Kurna nation.



(Vanished Scenes) From an Untouched Landscape #3, 2018
Inkjet print on hahnemuhle paper with hole removed to a
black velvet void, 25 x 25 cm