



Art Work Above: This is a photograph of an example of Hand Stencils. Stencils are produced by mixing ochre in the mouth into a wet paste, then spraying it over the hand. Other objects used for stenciling include human and animal feet, boomerangs, axes, woomeras, kangaroo tails and shields. The most common elements used for creating Aboriginal Art work include red and yellow ochre, white pipeclay, gypsum and charcoal.

Midden Below: A midden is a place where remains from eating shellfish have accumulated. Rock oyster and Sydney cockle were the main types of food that made up the diet. Apart from containing shells, other objects have been found such as human bones, animal bones, artifacts and tools made from stone, shell or bone.



Rock Engraving Below: Engravings were made by drilling a series of holes, which were then connected to form a line. In the local area, designs include fish, animals, humans, wooden artifacts and mythological beings.



Rock shelter with Deposit (Right)

In this area sandstone is the predominant material from which rockshelters are formed. Shelters are found in overhangs that form hollows, which allow good protection from the elements. The deposit which provides evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the shelter may include midden material, fire places, tools and sometimes burials.

Axe Grinding Grooves Below

The grinding grooves are made from Aboriginal people sharpening their stone axe heads. The axes were constructed from hard volcanic stone fastened to a wooden handle. To sharpen the axe water is put onto the wet rock and the axe is rubbed backwards and forward until the stone is sharp. The water is used to clean and cool the stone as friction from the rubbing generates heat. The aftermath of the sharpening leaves these grooves.

