

1. Aboriginal Artefacts Box

Each object in the box has been photographed and a short description added to help you use the objects in a meaningful and culturally respectful way. Please check that all the objects shown below are in the box when you first collect it and that all the objects are returned, in good condition, at the end of the loan period. Some objects are fragile please treat with care. Any lost or damaged objects will be charged for.

CHECKLIST:

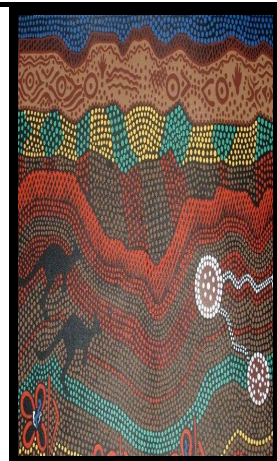
Total number of objects in box =



3 Prints: Kurrung, Wurrkeng, Yekke

See the detailed explanation on each print. The prints depict climate, seasons and animals.

The Gouache method consists of pigments in a water-soluble binder (gum Arabic) with preservative and plasticiser (glycerine). Gouache is thinned with water, the same as watercolour or acrylic paint, and applied with brushes.



The first prints by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists

These prints were not produced until the late 1960's, and it was not until the 1970's that a sustained interest in this 'new' technique developed. Originally the impetus for experimentation was from non-indigenous art advisors, and later, publishers of limited edition prints.

For many Aboriginal artists the use of printmaking methods was like an extension of traditional practice. The **engraving of wood** and **linoblocks** is a similar process to the incising of designs on stone or the surfaces of wooden sculptures and utilitarian objects. The sequential overprinting of colours in screen-printing is paralleled in the way traditional bark paintings are realised, and the same chalky opaque colours can be obtained.



Clap-sticks

This hand painted music sticks is used by tribal Aborigines as a rhythm instrument along with vocal chants. In some areas of Australia, these sticks are used to accompany the didgeridoo. It is crafted out of solid timber measuring 22 cm in length (8½ inches) by 3.5 cm in diameter (about 1¼ inches)



Bullroarer

When swung rapidly in a circular motion the twist in the wood timber causes a bass “singing” note. Handmade by Aboriginal families, with native aboriginal artworks.

Dimensions: 11.75inches (30cm) long x 2.25inches (6cm) wide.



Boomerang

Boomerangs are probably the first heavier-than-air flying machine ever invented by human beings. The oldest Australian Aboriginal boomerangs are ten thousand years old but older hunting sticks have been discovered in Europe, where they seem to have formed part of the stone-age arsenal of weapons.

No one knows for sure how the returning boomerang was first invented, but some modern boomerang makers speculate that it developed from the flattened throwing stick, still used by the Australian Aborigines and some other tribal people around the world.



Sarong with Aboriginal design



Gecko

Carved wooden gecko. Highly decorated with dot
Gecko is a common lizard which lives in buildings in Darwin and other tropical places. These lizards hunt mainly at night and make a funny sound.

Photographs



Set of 9 assorted black and white aboriginal postcards, 2 long and 7 standards. See website on cards for more details.

Music CD



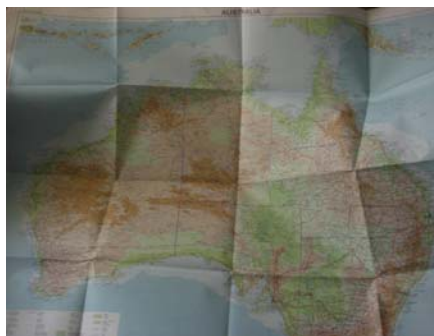
Music is a powerful part of Aboriginal culture and is part of everyday life as well as being a vital part of sacred ceremonies. **Traditional songs are of central importance in telling and maintaining Dreaming stories.** Contemporary Aboriginal culture is also rich in music and there are exciting blends of Western and traditional sounds across a variety of styles, ranging from **didjeridu music** to the contemporary **popular sounds of Archie Roach or Yothu Yindi.**

The Earth for Us: stories and art from Australia's first people



Ideal resource for expressive arts 5-14 in making comparisons with different groups and cultures
It includes 10 pictures, 2 posters, 1 CO-ROM and 1 booklet.

The map of Australia



This map describes the whole continent of Australia