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# 6-16 Year Olds

Project Patron: Harry Nannup Cultural Advisor: George Walley





PEEL Development Commission

**AN DUR**AH



# **Teachers Guide**

Before you start this activity pack, think about the <u>Bindjareb Noongar</u> people, who are the traditional owners and custodians of the land where your school is located. Remembering elders past and present, and their spiritual, social and cultural connections with this Boodja land.

#### Curriculum

#### Contents

Cultural Awareness Local History English Art History Cooking Health Language Traditional life Shelters Settlers, massacre Story telling/listening The six seasons Hunting Tucker - food Bokas to blankets Noongar - English

## Activities

Reading

Think, pair, share Colour/construct Bushwalk Damper recipe

Comprehension



# How to use this pack

- Whiteboard all underlined <u>Noongar</u> words for students to refer to when doing the language/comprehension activity at the end of the pack
- Reading needs to be shared by a group depending on ability or read to by a teacher
- With a partner share a story about being out in nature, 5 minutes each
- Spend time discussing and thinking about the traditional triangle how is life today different?
- Share the reading or listen to the story about the seasons
- Colour in the pictures using warm or cool colours, depending on the season
- Construct a sphere from your art work
- After reading the page about tucker, take students for a walk around the perimeter of the school, looking, listening and talking about nature
- If cooking facilities are available follow the recipe to cook damper, serve with butter and honey (honey being something that would have been collected in the bush)
- Read the 'From bokas to Blankets' page
- Noongar English activity

## Introduce Yaburgurt to your students:

(As you read, write the underlined, <u>Noongar</u> words and their meaning onto a white board, this will be referred to later in a language activity at the end of the pack).

# Read:

<u>Yaburgurt</u> was born into a traditional <u>Noongar</u> family living with the land, free to roam, hunt and fish from the coast to the hills, moving with the seasons, at one with the land.

<u>Yaburgurt</u> would have slept in a makeshift shelter called a <u>Kwarnt</u>, or a longer term shelter called a <u>Kaalak</u>, made from long, strong sticks bound together. His family would have kept warm from <u>Yongka</u> skins from the kangaroo.

He would wake with the sun and the songs of the birds, frogs and crickets. In the day he would play in the bush with his brothers, sisters and cousins. At night he would listen to stories around the camp fire, with his family and he would learn songs and dances.



# With a partner share a story of your own about: •Bush walking •Going camping •Sleeping outdoors •Playing in the bush •Picnicing

#### Take turns – 5 minutes each



<u>Yaburgurt</u> was born in 1824, he was 5 years old when the first <u>Wadjellas</u> (white people) arrived and established the Swan River colony in 1829. By the 1830s settlers had taken up land in Mandurah and Pinjarra. These early settlers to the Peel region built fences and started farming, this obstructed the natural movement across the land, livestock and fences interupted the natural hunting practices of the <u>Noongars</u>.

<u>Yaburgurt</u> saw many changes in his early life. He was ten years old when he survived the massacre at Pinjarra in 1834. He lost his brother by the banks of the <u>Bilya</u> (river, also means umbilical cord), and he saw many of his people die.

The old people believed that when a person died, they were taken by the Cormorant bird to a far off place called, <u>Kuranup</u>. Kura – a long time ago, a long way away, under the sea, to a far off rocky shore. When the <u>Wadjellas</u> – white people arrived, the <u>Noongars</u> wondered if these were their ancestors returning from that far off place, with their skin washed white from the long journey under water.

<u>Yaburgurt's</u> father was a tribal leader and as <u>Yaburgurt</u> grew into a man, he too had leadership qualities. The settlers knew him as <u>George Winjan</u>.

Yaburgurt's Koort (wife) was named Ngalyart (the settlers called her Susan) Yaburgurt had

several wives because he took responsibility for the wives of his dead relatives. He camped on Sutton's farm in Halls Head, where he had a good relationship with the Sutton's. Local settlers called it '<u>Winjan's Camp</u>'.



# You can visit Winjan's campsite, it is on McLarty Road in Halls Head, by the deli. It is marked with carved totem poles.

Late in his life <u>Yaburgurt</u> spent 3 months of hard labour on Rottnest Island after he was involved in a tribal spearing. He was later employed to take the mail from Pinjarra to Bunbury. He was considered trustworthy and could cross borders of Aboriginal territories.

# Primary School art activity

Make a drawing of what life looked like for <u>Yaburgurt</u> living with the land, hunting and fishing from the coast to the hills. What birds or animals would he have heard or seen?

#### **Upper Primary/High School**

Teachers: re-draw this diagram onto a white board, explaining the connection between people, land and spirit. Discuss and identify what may be different in modern life?



'We are the river, estuary and ocean people. The images we see today are the same images our ancestors have seen throughout millennia.'

- George Walley

Yaburgurt

# Yaburgurt's people lived by these 6 seasons 😗

(While reading this to your class, whiteboard <u>Noongar</u> words that are underlined and their meaning. Handout - '6 Seasons 3D Art Work' package. Students are to read about each season and illustrate each one into the circle provided. All instructions are on the front of the package. Encourage students to use warm colours for the hot seasons and cool colours for the cool seasons.



#### **Birak**

#### December - January

This was the season when <u>Karl</u> (fires) were lit to burn off the scrub lands to encourage regeneration of the bush and to force animals out into the open to be caught and killed for food. This picture shows a <u>Nyingam</u> (echidna) and <u>Kulyung</u> (the yellow wattle flower). The banksia flower is a symbol for the fire stick that was carried from place to place all year.



#### Boonaroo

#### February - March

At this time of the year <u>Noongars</u> gathered around the coast, Mandurah was a meeting place. This picture shows a <u>Mungah</u> (fish trap) that was used to catch fish. <u>Karil</u> (crabs) were also caught at this time.



### Djiran

#### April - May

This is when the weather began to change and <u>Noongars</u> began to head inland to take shelter away from the coast. The winds and rain were coming. <u>Yongka</u> (kangaroos) were hunted for food and <u>Boka</u> (kangaroo skin coats)



#### Mookaroo

#### June - July

This was the time when <u>Marli</u> (swans) were moulting and easy to catch for food, in the lakes inland. The clouds <u>Mariwarabiny</u> <u>Boorong Koorliny</u> (bring rain). It was also a time for collecting eggs.



#### Djilba

#### August - September

This is when people went to their inland hunting areas. This picture shows a <u>Wetj</u> (emu) eating <u>Kwondong</u> (nuts). The rain is falling down.



#### Kambarang

October - November

This was the time to head back towards the coast, with the flowering of the Western Australian Christmas tree. In the swamps could be found <u>Kooboolong</u> (frogs) and <u>Marron</u> (fresh water crayfish).



Once students have coloured the 6 seasons, have them cut out the circles and fold each one in half vertically. Glue the back of half a circle onto the back of the next half circle, placing the season in the correct order. You will end up with a spherical shape. Punch a whole at the top and tie a piece of string to the sphere so that it can be displayed.



Image of finished product

# Health

# Read:

Aboriginal people's health suffered badly after European settlement. Traditional bush foods were replaced with processed foods that were high in sugar and fat. Alcohol was also introduced, having a devastating effect on personal, family and community wellbeing. Through all this adversity <u>Yaburgurt</u> stayed strong. He survived all of these changes and challenges and managed to live in both worlds.

#### Whiteboard:

<u>Moorditi</u> - tucker (good food) Traditionally <u>Noongars</u> ate natural, fresh, local, seasonal food <u>Yongka</u> - kangaroo <u>Koomal</u> - possum <u>Wetj</u> - emu <u>Djiljit</u> - fish <u>Karda</u> - goanna <u>Kooboolong</u> - frog <u>Norn</u> - snake <u>Yarkan</u> - turtle

<u>Wadjella's</u> tucker (white man's food) bread, milk, butter, lamb, beef, flour, sugar. When <u>Noongars</u> worked for settlers they were paid with flour, sugar and tea.





WORK IN PAIRS

## DAMPER RECIPE

2 CUPS SR FLOUR 1/2 TEASPOON SALT 2 TEASPOONS SUGAR 3 TABLESOONS BUTTER CUBED 1 CUP MILK

- 1. HEAT OVEN 190 DEGREES CELSIUS.
- 2. MIX THE FLOUR, SALT AND SUGAR TOGETHER IN A BOWL. RUB IN THE BUTTER UNTIL FINE CRUMBS FORM.
- 3. ADD MILK TO MAKE SOFT DOUGH. KNEAD LIGHTLY ON FLOURED BOARD UNTIL SMOOTH. SHAPE INTO ROUND LOAF, BRUSH WITH MILK.
- 4. BAKE FOR 30 40 MINUTES, OR UNTIL THE LOAF MAKES A HOLLOW SOUND WHEN TAPPED.
- 5. CUT DAMPER INTO SLICES AND SERVE WITH BUTTER AND HONEY. DAMPER WAS MADE BY NOONGARS AFTER EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT; IT WAS TRADITIONALLY COOKED IN THE HOT COALS OF A FIRE.



Go for a walk around the perimeter of your school look and listen to nature, talk about what you notice.



# **Read: 'From Bokas to Blankets'**

Seen here is a <u>Yorga</u> or <u>Koka</u> (woman) in traditional dress, she is wearing a kangaroo skin coat called a <u>Boka</u>. (Pronounced Booka) this was a very important part of traditional life. There was much teaching and learning involved in acquiring a <u>Boka</u>. The kangaroo had to be found, killed and skinned. The skin had to be stretched and cured over many days. Each person in the tribe would receive a <u>Boka</u> ceremoniously. In winter it would be worn with the fur on the outside to keep the rain off. It was a valuable part of traditional society.

Where once each individual had their own <u>Boka</u>, people now shared grey blankets that came from England. They now also shared diseases such as the flu and other epidemics that spread throughout the community from the blankets. The teaching and learning behind the <u>Boka</u> began to disappear.



Yaburgurt is buried at the Anglican Christ's Church on Pinjarra Road in Mandurah. You can see there a ground plaque that commemorates his place of burial.

Yaburgurt Memorial Public Art Project, by Noongar artist, Peter Farmer, shows Yaburgurt and his totem (fish/water). It is in a global sphere, representing the seasons and the earth. This art piece will be situated infront of the Mandurah Performing Arts Centre.



Public Art Design Concept Artist, Peter Farmer



# Activity

# Language Noongar – English handout sheet

Look at the words on the whiteboard to find the answers to these questions

1.	George Winjan's Noongar name?
2.	He was a leader in the
3.	The traditional owners of this land are?
4.	A makeshift shelter is called a
5.	A longer term shelter is called a
6.	A kangaroo is a
7.	Umbilical cord and river have the same name
8.	White people are called
9.	The old people believed that when a person died they were taken to
10.	What season belongs to these months?
	December – January
	February - March
	April - May
	June – July
	August - September
	October - November
Find	the Noongar words for:
Find 11.	the Noongar words for: Echidna
11.	Echidna
11. 12.	Echidna Yellow wattle flower
11. 12. 13.	Echidna Yellow wattle flower Fish trap Fire
11. 12. 13. 14.	Echidna Yellow wattle flower Fish trap Fire
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	Echidna Yellow wattle flower Fish trap Fire Kangaroo skin coat
11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	EchidnaYellow wattle flower Fish trap Fire Kangaroo skin coat Clouds that bring rain
11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.	Echidna         Yellow wattle flower         Fish trap         Fire         Kangaroo skin coat         Clouds that bring rain         Emu         Type of nuts         Frogs
<ol> <li>11.</li> <li>12.</li> <li>13.</li> <li>14.</li> <li>15.</li> <li>16.</li> <li>17.</li> <li>18.</li> </ol>	EchidnaYellow wattle flower Fish trap Fire Kangaroo skin coat Clouds that bring rain Emu Type of nuts
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<ol> <li>11.</li> <li>12.</li> <li>13.</li> <li>14.</li> <li>15.</li> <li>16.</li> <li>17.</li> <li>18.</li> <li>19.</li> <li>20.</li> <li>21.</li> <li>22.</li> </ol>	Echidna         Yellow wattle flower         Fish trap

# Activity

# Language Noongar – English Answer Sheet

- 1. Yaburgurt
- 2. Bindjareb Boodja
- 3. Bindjareb Noongars
- 4. Kwarnt
- 5. Kaalak
- 6. Yongka
- 7. Bilya
- 8. Wadjellas
- 9. Karunup
- 10. Birak

Boonaroo

- Djiran
- Mookaroo
- Djilba

Kambarang

- 11. Nyingam
- 12. Kulyung
- 13. Mungah
- 14. Karl
- 15. Boka
- 16. Mariwarabiny Bookoong Koorliny
- 17. Wetj
- 18. Kwondong
- 19. Kooboolong
- 20. Marron
- 21. Yarkin
- 22. Norn
- 23. Karda
- 24. Djiljit
- 25. Koomal

# Acknowledgement and thanks to

Yaburgurt Memorial Project Reference Group City of Mandurah and its involvement in the project

Harry Nannup	Patron/Elder/Bindjareb
George Walley	Manager Nidjalla Waangan Mia/Bindjareb People
Barbara Pickett	Coodanup College/Koolbardies/Bindjareb People
Elsie Ugle	Coodanup College/Koolbardies/Bindjareb People
Shirley Viti	Elder/Bindjareb People/Winjan Aboriginal Corp
Louise Helfgott	Koolbardies/Writer
Bernard Hart	Mandurah Baptist College
Susan Davies	Koolbardies/Christ's Church
Anthea Fitzhardinge	Project Officer Yaburgurt Activity Pack
Ivy Penny	Community Art Network/Strategy and Cultural Dev
Renee Barton	Senior Landscape Architect/MH Square Redevelopment
Jenni Burmaz	Palmerston
Thelma Crook	Peel Harvey Catchment Council
Mark Labrow	Local Community Member
Peter Farmer	Noongar Artist
Miranda Farmer	Noongar Community Artist

The information about the Noongar six seasons in this pack was created by Barbara Pickett and Anthea Fitzhardinge, who would like to acknowledge the "Noongar Language Resource Package 2002-3". Participating Elders: Aunty Kathy Yarran, Aunty Janet Collard, Rose Whitehurst, Steve Egan and Alan Jones, Lois Spehn-Jackson – linguist and Iris Woods. Trevor Walley and Peter Bindon's article "Hunters and Gatherers – the six seasons" in Landscope Magazine.

Libraries learning, Arts and Culture City of Mandurah PO Box 210 Mandurah WA 6210 (08) 9550 3842 artsculture@mandurah.wa.gov.au ourknowledgeourland.com.au

#### Acknowledgement

We acknowledge Bindjareb Noongar traditional owners and community, and pay respect to Elders, past, present and future for they hold the knowledge of an ancient culture, and aspirations for future.

#### Thank You

This package was produced in consultation with Elders George Walley, Barbara Pickett and special thanks to Anthea Fitzhardinge, Barbara Pickett and Susan Girak for content development.