

Year 2 History.

Visiting Teachers Notes

Site 1: Southern side of Tallebudgera Creek.

20 million years.

Picture of Volcano exploding and basalt columns and caldera rim of Tweed Valley.

- About 20 million years ago the Mt Warning a volcano erupted and slowly oozed lava on and off for about 3 million years.
- The Lava flowed all of the way to Burleigh Headland and cooled quickly into massive basalt columns and boulders seen around the Mountain.
- When the lava cooled quickly it formed hexagonal prisms, many of which can still be seen today.

1970 - Picture of Mount Warning today and Captain Cook

- **Wollumbin** - named by the **Bundjalung** people meaning **Cloud Catcher**, was named Mount Warning by Captain Cook in 1770.
- He named it Mount Warning to warn other ships about dangerous reefs off the coastline. Sailors needed to be aware that when the volcanic core came into view there were dangers.

Site 2: Walking over Tallebudgera Bridge - circle of rocks in water.

Picture of aboriginal fish traps.

- For hundreds, possibly thousands of years the tradition custodians of the Gold Coast, the **Yugambah**, used this fish trap as a food source.
- They would build a circle of rocks and put something weighed down in the circle to attract the fish e.g a dead animal.
- On the high tide fish would feed, but as the tide dropped below the top of the rocks, the fish were trapped inside. They then took only what they needed and let the rest go.

Site 3: Entering Burleigh Mountain.

1947 - Picture of Burleigh Heads National Park sign.

- Burleigh Heads became a National Park in 1947.
- A National Park is a tract of land declared public property by a national government.
- It provides refuge and preservation for plants and animals, some of which may be endangered, and also provides a place of recreation and culture for visitors.

Site 4: Midden Site.

- Acknowledgement of Country. The Yugambeh called the mountain *Jellurgal*.

4000 years - Picture of Shell mound with food sources of Burleigh Mountain around borders.

A *Midden* is a mound of shells (molluscs) and animal bones that have been disposed of. This was basically the Yugambeh's rubbish dump. By keeping their rubbish in one area it showed respect for the area in which they lived and meant no one would cut their feet on sharp oyster shells left lying around. The main food sources for the Yugambeh in the area would include fish, oysters, pippies, crabs plus many other native berries and animals found around Jellurgal.

The story of Gowanda (The Dolphin)

Gowanda was a respected elder who was big and strong and easily recognised by his long white hair. He was well known for his ability to train hunting dogs. At his command his dogs would round up wallaby and kangaroo and drive them toward the hunters.

But eventually Gowanda grew old and died, causing great sorrow amongst the Yugambeh people. One day some children playing on the beach saw a dolphin with a white fin swimming in the waves very close to the shore. They immediately recognised him. It was their beloved Gowanda. He had returned as a dolphin and in place of his long white hair, he had a white fin.

Just as he had previously taught his dogs to hunt, he was teaching other dolphins to round up the fish and drive them to shore for his people. For children, dolphins now meant safety, as he protected them from sharks while they were swimming.

Since then, dolphins have had a very special relationship with the Yugambeh people of the Gold Coast. Gowanda's descendants are still here today. Among every shoal of dolphins, they are the leaders, the ones with white fins, just like Gowanda's.



Site 5: Plants for survival.

Picture of Wait-a-while, crab-apple, sand fly bush and saw sedge.

Students take on the role of a Yugambah child. They have a cold and need some Vitamin C to aid their recovery. Their mother would like some help making a net to catch a kangaroo for dinner. They need to make some bread for lunch and somehow stop the sand flies from biting them while they do it.

They use photos to find

1. *Saw Sedge*. This was a grass that was used to make a damper. The seeds were crushed into a fine powder and mixed with water.
2. *Wait-a-while*. This could be used to make strong nets for catching kangaroos or part of a fishing net. The stem was soaked to remove its spikes to reveal a strong flexible fibre inside.
3. *Crab Apple*. This was a bush tucker that was commonly found in SE QLD rain forests. Tastes like a sour apple and is high in Vitamin C.
4. *Sand Fly Bush*. This bush is a natural insect repellent containing safrole oil that could be used by rubbing on the skin to repel sand flies.

Site 6: The Lookout - Shark Nets / Rock Wall / Bridge

1962 - Picture of shark nets and whale caught in them.

These were introduced to keep numbers of sharks down and decrease the chance of shark attack. While they have been effective, they are also responsible for catching / killing dolphins, turtles, large fish and whales.

- Each net is approximately 200m long

1976 - Picture of Rock Wall (similar picture to 1926)

- The rock wall was built to prevent sand silting up the creek mouth allowing a safe passage for boats to move in and out of the creek.

1926 - Picture of horse and cart on beach and pre-bridge pictures

- The beach was the first 'Gold Coast Highway' and was used by the merchants to take goods between Southport and Coolangatta by horse and cart.
- Prior to the bridge being built, the only time they could cross the creek mouth was on a very low tide.

Site 7: Goodwin Tce.

Picture of Burleigh Heads Surf Lifesaving Club.

- First surf club built in 1923 and latest surf club refurbished 2 years ago.

Site 8: Jabreen's Fingers and Pandanus Cove.

Pandanus trees were a useful resource for the Yugambeh people. They would use fresh leaves to weave baskets and the inner fibres from dried leaves to make ropes. The sap could also be used as medicine for tooth ache while the fruit, known as 'breadfruit', was a food source.

Picture of Jabreen's Fingers.

The story of Jabreen.

Long, long ago, in the time of the dreaming, Jabreen, a giant creator spirit, came to the area to feast on the sugarbag (bees nest) which he cut out of the tree and fed upon. With his hands and body being smeared with the sticky nectar, he returned to the water to wash himself in the sea. The legend tells us that Jabreen slept after this. As he awoke, he stretched his hands up towards to sky and the land began to rise creating the existing Burleigh Mountain (Jellurgal). His giant rocky fingers can still be seen today stretching out from the easterly section of the headland.