

Alcoh. Bev. - Australia and Tasmania

Drinks

Australia

Brough. Smyth
abv. 5- Victoria U. I

pp 206, 210

seriously permened
money used

Haddon Is. -
western Is. -
Towers Strait

Jan. ~~19~~ 19

1850 p 311

No fermented liquor or
spirituous liquors. Only
drinks = water, sugar, &
coconut

337

No drunkards
No active intemperance

James Bourne
The Australian Natives
in

JAI 1886

16:205

Drinks:

"Water has been their only
beverage. No intoxicants,
for drinking or smoking,
were known among them"

Fernholtz -

Wines

Among Cambrian
Australians
N. Queensland

106 -

The blacks of Herbert River
have no stimulants. "They
only drink w. water or water
mixed with honey".

144 -

In almost every land some
old honey found which has
fermented & become sour.
It is mixed w. water ~~and~~
~~but~~ not drunk, but
swallowed from leaf & grass
dipped in it.

195 - old & new honey mixed w.
water and leaf dipped
in it

Australia
and
Tasmania

(10)

Basedow, Herbert

The Australian Aborigine
Adelaide 1925

HC
GN 665
B3

Based on
Bureau

Austr. Aboriginal

152

"Principal and practically
only drink of the various tribes
is water"

152.53 Upper River tribes

large fruits of pandanus or
cork-screw palm washed & im-
mersed in water some time to
absorb juice. Sometimes left
standing when going off hunting -
fermentation - a mild
pandanus cider is the result.
Actually on great occasions
when ~~for~~ large quantities
prepared ahead of time, natives
inhibit much & arrive at
"condition of indubitable
merriment".

The Katherina & Victoria River
tribes make similar beverage but
do not store it for any length of time

"This is the only instance I am
aware of - where Australian
natives, intentionally or uninten-
tionally, make an intoxicating drink"

R B Smyth above & below

I 210

navies used "i" compound
liquors - perhaps after a
slight fermentation to some
extent intoxicating - from
various flowers, from honey,
from gums, and from a kind
of manna"

honey drink named Beal
by natives & W. & below -
from desert, no wine & ferment.

Palmer

JAI

XIII

1884

australia

p. 315

medium Eucalyptus
terminalis v its uses -
no medium for whole leaves

Thomas Henry Brain
a history of New South
Wales, from its settlement
to the close of the year
1844

2 vols

London 1846

LC

=

DL 170

B81

apr/33

Thomas Henry Braith
a history of New South
Wales, from its settlement to
the close of the year 1844
2 vols London 1846

Braith a resident of Australia

LC
DU 170
B 81

Brain Dist n 3 Wales
Intoxicants Australian

II 239

Intoxication rarely seen
in country districts - but
seen in towns "where they
[natives] learn the vice from
from ~~the~~ white.

II 248

Honey "The natives, however,
devour it just as they feed it,
and are very fond even of
the refuse comb, with which
they make their favorite
beverage called Bull, and
of this they drink till they
become quite intoxicated."

II 317

"The natives of Australia
are, as a class, a temperate
race."

R[omance] W[hitridge] Thomas
names of Australia
known 1506

LC
=
DU 120
TG

Thomas names of Australia

111

Honey in great demand.
usually mixed with water.
It may also be allowed to
ferment."

112-

on various parts of Australia
"a sweet secretion, probably
of a species of Psylla, was
collected from trees, and
sometimes eaten, sometimes
mixed in water and fer-
mented"

"A fermented drink was
also prepared from the
fruit of the Pandanus"

Rutzel - Dist. Mankind

I. 362

Australia

In many places in Australia
no intoxicating drink in
pre-European times. Only
definite report of anything
found is that given by Braine
in regard to mead drunk by
natives of New South Wales.

Strehlow - V T I aranda u
tutja

p. 5 - Some water
(aranda v tutja) =
been known as drink - [no
mention of alcoholic]

C Strehlow

Die aranda- und
tutja - Stämme
in Zentral-Australien
V. Teil

Frankfurt a. M.
1920

12th June 1964 d. wrotch Kullu

64

Queensland natives
made [moss] drink
for honey

Cook.

3 voyages

New South Wales [= Australia - E. coast]

1770

II. 216

Whether acquainted w. any
plant w. intoxicating quality
we do not know. Constantly
chewed leaves of some sort,
as E. Indian does "betle"

Tasmania

[Daniel Bunce ?]

Travels with Dr.
Reichhardt in
Australia

Melbourne 1859

Data on Tasmanians very
sparse and by hearsay. B
saw none - Tasmanians at this
time 1833+ on Flinders I.

Quote on *Eucalyptus*
resinifera is p. 47

LC
=
DW 102
B93

apr/23

[Daniel Bunce]

Travels with Dr.
Leichhardt in
Australia

Melbourne 1859

P. 2 arrived Tasmania Mar. 2, 1833

P. 63 Sept Tasmania Oct, 1839

53. natives of " " had been
collected & removed to Flinders
O. before Bunce arrived. He
had no contact at all with them.
He describes them as (p. 54) as
they were said to be "when already
planning and living in wretched
huts w. walls

LC

DW 102

B93

Bunce - Travels .. Australia
Tasmanians

47

Eucalyptus resinifera or
cider trees.. at certain seasons
yields a slightly saccharine
exudate which the stockkeepers
extracted & used as a drink.
Natives also ground holes in trees,
collected juice in a hole at
bottom - covered w. stone to keep
birds & animals from drinking.
"When allowed to remain any
length of time, it ferments and
settles into a coarse sort of
wine or cider, rather intoxicating
if drunk in excess"

[Comments:

10. Speaks from hearsay
20. mention of stockkeepers
suggests possible white
influence
30. no mention of natives
drinking this wine/cider
40. natives were well "civilized"
50. no other mention in
sources of wine/cider -
Phillipides says "only
water"

Calder gas

Memoria III

p. 7

Roth Tasmanian.

98

to Billardiere
drunk nothing but water

Roth. Tasmanians

98

to Billardiere = drank only
water - didn't like
brandy

108

sap 9-

Bruce - got from "cider trees"
(*Eucalyptus resinifera*)
slightly saccharine liquor.
Kept. It allowed to

remain any length of time,
it ferments into a kind of
wine or cider which is
intoxicating if drunk in
excess.

[B does not
state that natives drank
intoxicant cider or wine] ^{plus}

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

THE COLLEGE

ANTHROPOLOGY

Apr. 28, 1936

Dear Dr. Cooper,

Many thanks for your recent letter which I have turned over to the A.P.S. with hopes..

Re. Australian Intoxicants Brough Smyth, I, 347 mentions the pounding up of honeysuckle- & fox-blossoms to make a surt beverage. Presumably this would ferment if allowed to stand. I have the impression that honey is permitted to ferment but I cannot find the source of information. I will search for it and let you know. The great difficulty faced by the Australians was the lack of cooling vessels and ignorance of boiling although there are a few reports to the contrary. Sincerely and with thanks
H. S. Davidson

May 2, 1936

Dr. D. S. Davidson
Department of Anthropology
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor Davidson:

Many thanks to you indeed for the note on Australian
intoxicants. I appreciate your kindness deeply.

Best wishes,

Cordially,

morewood IL

Australia [= New Holland]

258 aborigines had no kind of
spirits

260 aborigines had honey, but
no meat

Report on the work of
the Horns Scientific Expedition
to central Australia
pt IV Anthropology
London Melbourne
1896

E. C. Shirling, Anthropology

p. 66

Neither Shirling nor
Sillan knew of any
artificial drink made
by C. Australian natives

Wang. Arthur J. Varnov.
Australia

II

VI 726

~~Bar~~

no more drinks originally
(cook); at first didn't like
brandy + strong drink
(Winnmore Lang, 352; Zuck
171; King, 315; Köler, 1.30-)
yes Brain (2.248) men-
now more drink & honey,
unless he means the
drinking water which the
natives "versetzen" w. the
honey & Bauckienblutthen
to make it drinkable
(Shoiger 150)

Rock
Onisc

msmania

98-

Did not originally
like spirits

John Smithies

Letter June 18, 1841

Perth, Swan River, W. Australia

in

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine

for 1841

v. 64

June 1841

pp. 782-85

Excellent account of culture of
tribes near Perth - S Swan tribe,
N. Swan, Perth tribe, Murray tribe
etc. Each of about 50 tribes.

BX
2801
M2

John Guishies

Letter
1841

Drinks

River near Perth,
Swan R., W. Australia

784

Drunkenness is an evil to which they have a natural aversion, and is not at all practised by them: in fact, if one of them be made drunk by a white person, the rest of the natives will tantalize him, and say, 'Drink too much, no good'."

Julius Fraser

Aboriginals of New South Wales

Sydney 1892

O - on drums

W.C.

GN 667

N 5 F 8