Barringgi Gadyin – The Wimmera River and Wotjobaluk Connection to Country

Darren Griffin and Ben Muir

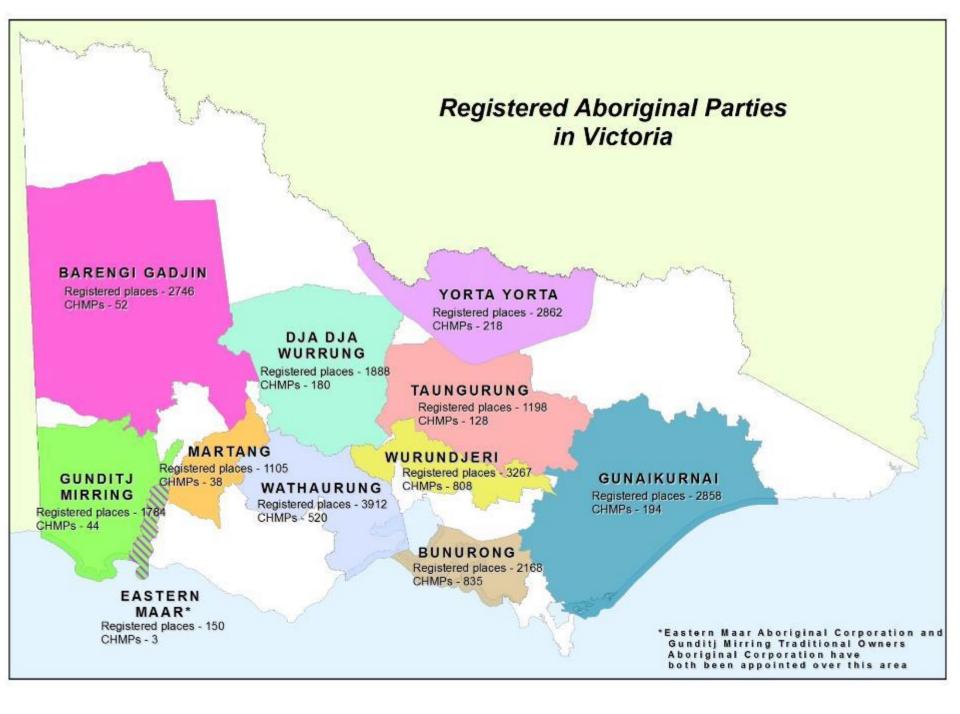
- BGLC's Mission Statement Traditional Owners working together as Custodians of Culture, Country, Heritage, Lore and Language
- Barringgi Gadyin is the Wergaia name for the entire Wimmera River. Barringgi = Track (of), Gadyin = Water
- Land and Water is fundamental to the cultural heritage and wellbeing of Aboriginal people. It is the core of all spirituality and this relationship and the spirit of 'Country' is what needs to be protected and celebrated
- Traditional Owners (TOs) have a cultural, ethical and legal responsibility to manage their cultural heritage on their Country



 Represents Traditional Owners from the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Yupagulk family groups, who were recognised in the 2005 Native Title Consent Determination, the first in south-eastern Australia.



- Is the Prescribed Body Corporate for the Wotjobaluk claim area, as outlined in the Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993, giving it legal authority and obligation to work on behalf of Traditional Owners.
- Is a registered Aboriginal Corporation under the CAATSI Act.
- Is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the Wotjobaluk claim area, as decided by the Victorian Government, in line with the Aboriginal Heritage Act (AHA) 2006.



 BGLC has a membership of c.250 Traditional Owners, all of whom have proven their ancestral links to one of 7 Apical Ancestors registered in the Native Title Consent Determination:

- Richard Kennedy born 1853 at Morton Plains
- Captain Harrison senior born 1838 at Donald
- Archibald Pepper born 1859 at Nypo station
- Thomas Marks born 1844 at Lake Hindmarsh
- Pelham Cameron born 1854 at Morton Plains
- Albert Coombes born 1852 at Antwerp
- Augusta Robinson born 1855 at Richardson River



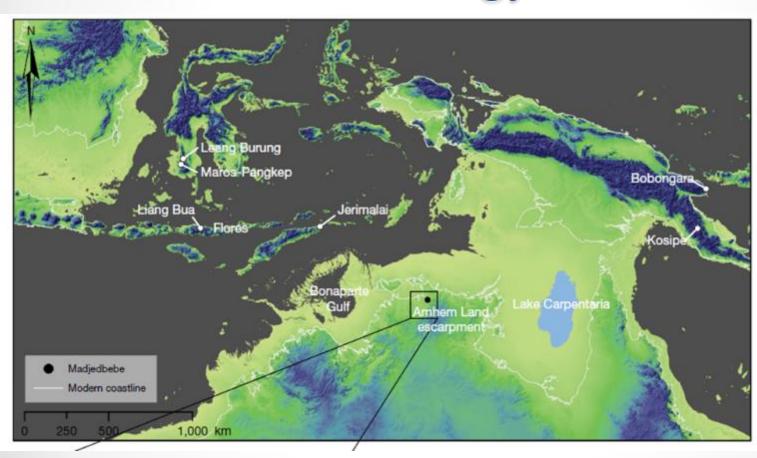
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Australian Aboriginal Archaeology



- Recent archaeological excavations at Madjedbebe Rockshelter in Kakadu, near Jabiru in the Northern Territory
- Aboriginal people were living in this region at least 65,000 years BP.

Australian Aboriginal Archaeology



Madjedbebe site location in relation to the coastland at 65ka and current coastline (white line)



Aboriginal Archaeology in this region

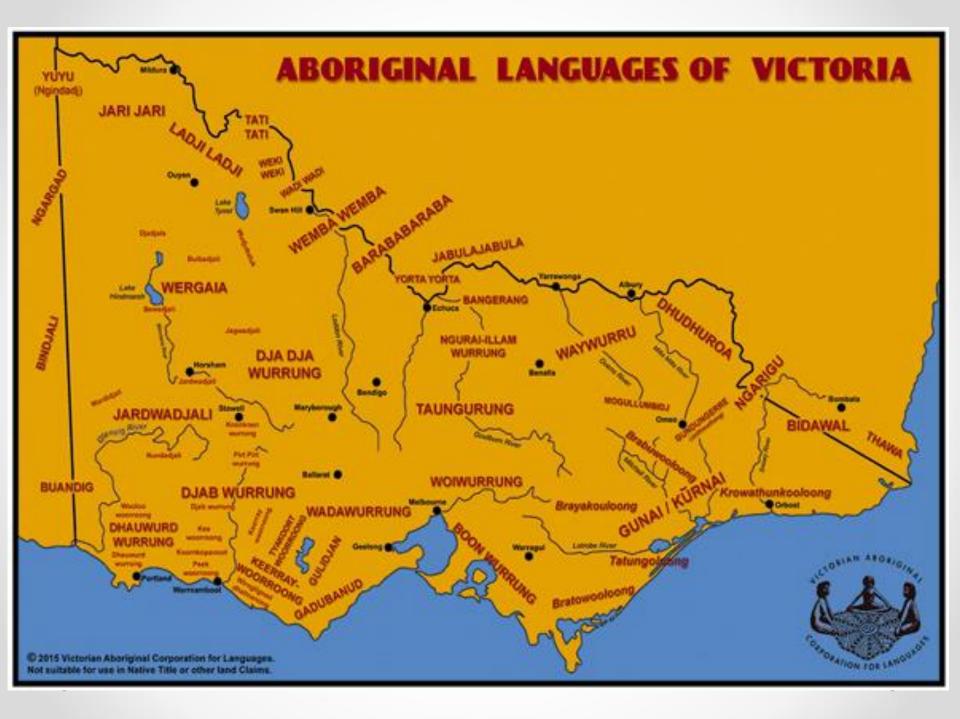
- Aboriginal people arrived here c.50,000 30,000 years ago
- Climate was warmer and wetter than today
- c. 25,000 10,000 years ago Ice Age (cold and arid)
- C.18,000 Last Glacial Maximum (LGM)
- Earliest archaeological date in the Grampians c. 22,000 BP

Barenai

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Aboriginal Archaeology in this region

- c. 6,000 years ago climate and sea levels stabilise to current levels
- Complex Hunter Gatherer Society -
- Intensification, semi-sedentary, agriculture, aquaculture, mounds, increased population, complex kinship system



First Contact

- Sealers and Whalers operating along Southern Coast and Bass Strait c.1780s – 1830s
- Exploration Lt James Grant's survey of the Victorian coast, 1800
- Hume and Hovell exploration from Sydney to Port Phillip Bay, 1824/1825 Charles Sturt, Murray River, 1830
- Major Mitchell exploration from Sydney to Murray River Mouth, 1836 – first European to pass through this region – named Wimmera River, Grampians etc..



Invasion and Resistance

- Henty Brothers established permanent settlement in Portland in 1834
- John Batman and other pastoralists from Van Diemen's Land arrived in Port Phillip in 1835 'Overstraighters'
- Edward John Eyre, Port Phillip to Adelaide, 1838 'Overlanders'

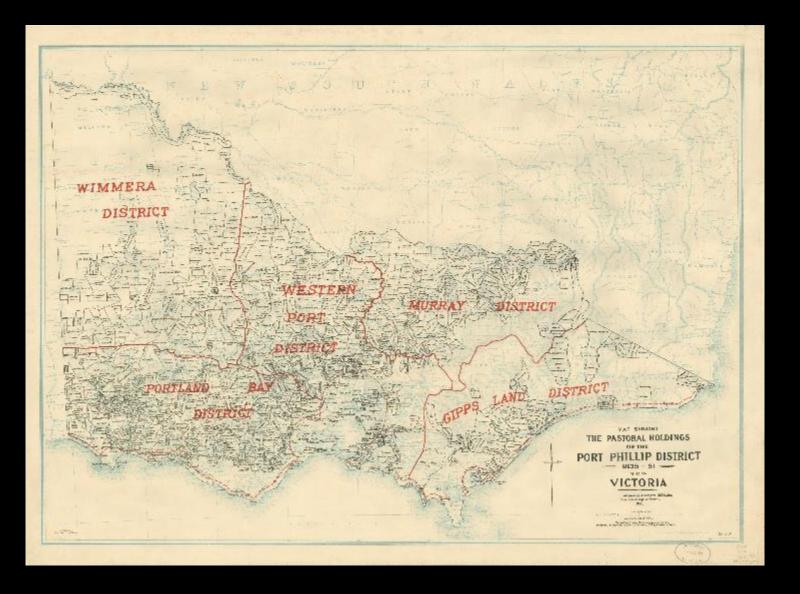


Invasion and Resistance

- 'Batman's Treaty' 6 June 1835, Merri Creek
- Sovereignty, Treaty, Terra Nullius
- Squatters illegal occupation of land







Government responses to dispossession

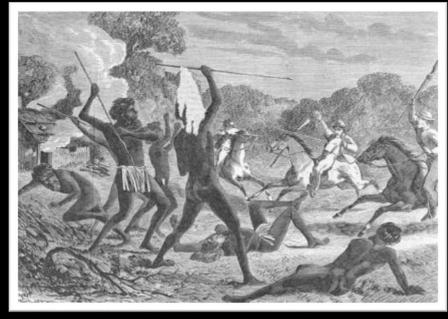
- Port Phillip Protectorate (1839 1849) was established on the recommendation of the British Select Committee on Aborigines (1837)
- George Augustus Robinson was appointed the position of Chief Protector of Aborigines
- Assistant Protectors: James Dredge, William Thomas, Edward Stone Parker and Charles Sievwright



RESISTANCEFIGHTERS



Left: 'The Avengers', S.T. Gill's depiction of night time punitive raid on Aboriginal camp, c.1869 (Source: National Gallery of Victoria)



Sketch of battle between group of Aboriginal men and mounted squatters and their party, unknown artist, n.d.

Invasion and Resistance

 First official execution in Victoria and first people hanged at the Old Melbourne Goal – the two Tasmanian Aboriginal men, Tunnerminnerwait (aka Timmy) and Maulboyheener (aka Jack) on 20 January 1842







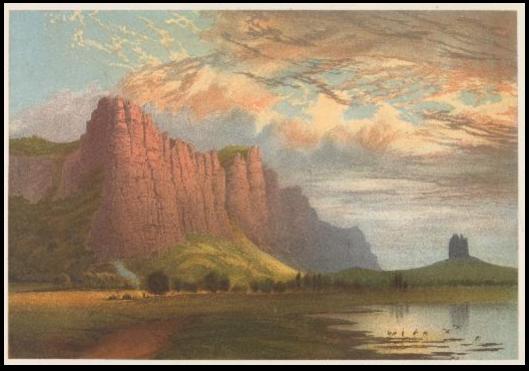
Jack Native of Cape Grim.

Resistance Fighters

'From April 23 1838 to Dec 31 1849, 57
 Aborigines were arrested for various offences,
 including murder, sheep stealing and spearing
 cattle. Only 32 were placed on trial, 23 were
 found guilty, 5 were executed, 13 were
 transported, and 6 were imprisoned' (The
 Argus 14 January 1933:3).



THE CASE OF YANEM GOONA ...





Left: Mount Arapiles at sunset by N. Chevalier, 1864 (Source: State Library of Victoria)

THE CASE OF YANEM GOONA CONT.

'Old Billy Yanengoneh (spring from the earth) is at Norfolk Island. This black was seen at Norfolk Island, and whenever he mentioned the Grampians invariably cried at the thought of home'

Extract of letter from David Rose (Wimmera squatter) to Governor La Trobe, 1853

Mission and Reserves

- As a result of the effects of the violence, dispossession and disease on the Aboriginal population from the pastoral invasion and gold rush, the Victorian Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Aborigines was established in 1859
- Main recommendation was that areas should be established where Aboriginal people could be moved to and protected - segregation policy
- These 'Aboriginal Reserves' would best be managed by Christian religious groups, where Aboriginal people could be 'civilised' and 'Christianised'



Ebenezer Mission 1859 - 1904

- Established at a traditional Wotjobaluk ceremony and meeting place on the Wimmera River
- By Moravian Missionaries who were involved in the 'Aboriginal Reserve' at Lake Boga
- Read the Willy Wimmera (Jim Crow) Story in London before heading to Victoria



Moravian Church, Dimboola, 1885 - by Samuel Roberts, 1865-1886, artist.

"The new limestone church consecrated on 1 January 1875 and the foundation stone laid by the Reverend Horatio C. Ellerman."



MISSION STATION, DIMBOOLA.

Mission Station, Dimboola. Wood engraving. Illustrated Australian News, 22 March 1882. IAN22/03/82/36. La Trobe Picture Collection







*Bob was called 'Big Bob' 'Murdering Bob', 'Morton Plains Bobby' or 'King Robert of Morton Plains' by the Europeans. He was leader/

spokesperson of the Bulugdja (Djubagalg gundidj) clan of the Wergaia language group (Wotjobaluk dialect) from 1883 to 1896.

Residents in front of church at Ebenezer Mission Station, 1892 (Source: State Library of Victoria)

Back Row (L-R): Mrs Jacoby, Mr Bogish, Mrs Bogish, Mrs Cameron, Mrs Fenton with baby, Henry Fenton, Mrs Coombes with baby, Teddy Fenton, Bob*, Teddy Droyer, Fisher Marks, Charlie Napier, Pelham Cameron, Archie Pepper, Bob Harrison.

In front of Mrs Jacoby (L-R): Tony, Lena, Hugh, Valerie Bogish

Seated front (L-R): Archie Cameron with child, Jack Lane, Murray Kennedy, Sarah Kennedy, unknown, unknown, Dick Kennedy with Everaad, Clara Cameron, Lily Kennedy, Albert Coombes, Jacob Coombes, Ella Kinnear, Mrs Peper, baby George in pram, Nellie Pepper, Tommy Fenton (sitting).







Victorian Government Legislation

- Aborigines Protection Act 1869
- Established the Board for the Protection of Aborigines (BPA)
- The Act was updated in 1886, and this became known as the 'Half-Caste Act'
- These Acts gave powers to the BPA which gave them an extraordinary level of control of people's lives including regulation of residence, employment, marriage, social life and other aspects of daily life.
- he policy of excluding so-called 'half-castes' assumed that numbers of Aboriginal people on the reserves would decline, so that reserves could be reduced and eventually closed down.
- Policy of assimilation



Fringe Camps

- From1886 residents of Ebenezer Mission who were determined to be 'Half-Castes' established a settlement on Crown Land next to Antwerp Cemetery, on the fringes of town.
- After Ebenezer Mission closed in 1904 more people moved to this fringe camp
- Some people moved to the Coranderrk and Lake Tyers missions
- Wotjobaluk people lived at the Antwerp fringe camp until the 1980s – 'The Block'





Land Rights

- Native Title Act 1993(Comm)
- Continuous occupation and practice of traditional 'lores' (laws) and customs over Crown Land
- The Wotjobaluk, Jadawadjali, Wergaia, Jaadwa and Jupagulk Peoples No. 1 was the first successful Native Title consent determination in south-eastern Australia on 13 December 2005
- Federal Court recognised their non-exclusive native title rights over approximately 153km length of the Wimmera River, as well as freehold title to three parcels of land.



Land Rights

 While making the Native Title determination, Justice Merkel also acknowledged the 'severe and extensive dispossession, degradation and devastation' Aboriginal people in the Wimmera had suffered due to the 19th century declaration of British sovereignty over their land and waters (2005 FCA 1795).



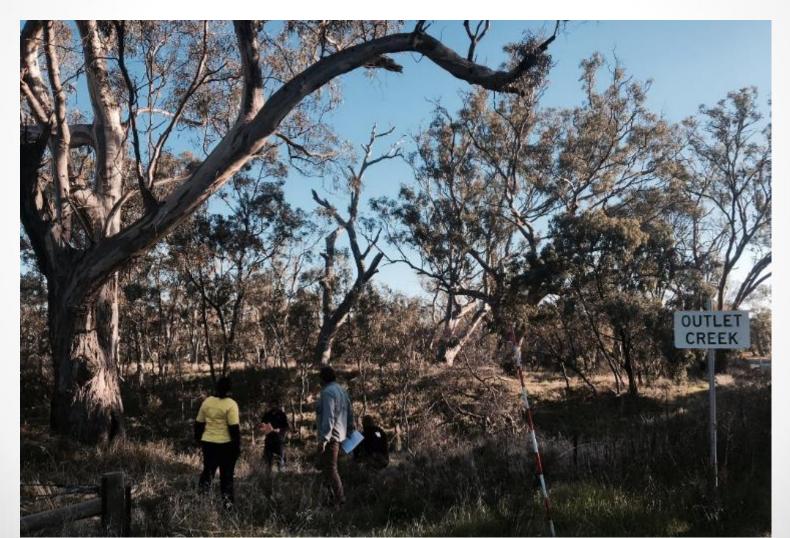
- Lower Wimmera River Aboriginal Water Project activities supported by Wimmera Catchment Management Authority (WCMA) and Barengi Gadjin Land Council (BGLC) through funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Programme and DELWP.
- Includes Archaeological Survey and Cultural Values Recording of the Lower Wimmera River

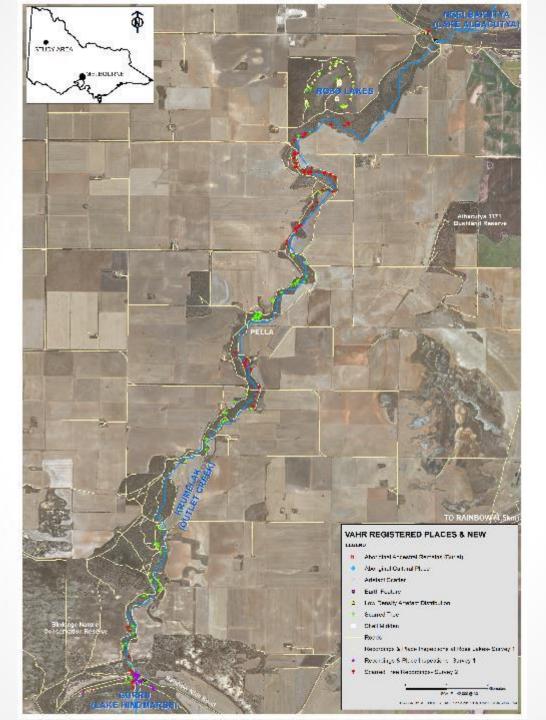






 Targeted Archaeological Survey along Krumelak (Outlet Creek) from Gurru (Lake Hindmarsh) to Ngelbakutya (Lake Albacutya)





- A large number and diverse range of Scarred Trees, many in excellent condition
- 120 Scarred Trees recorded during the survey (13 of these already on the VAHR)
- The majority were on Black Box or Grey Box trees almost equally with a small number on Red Gums
- Every type of Scarred Tree represented







Canoe Scars

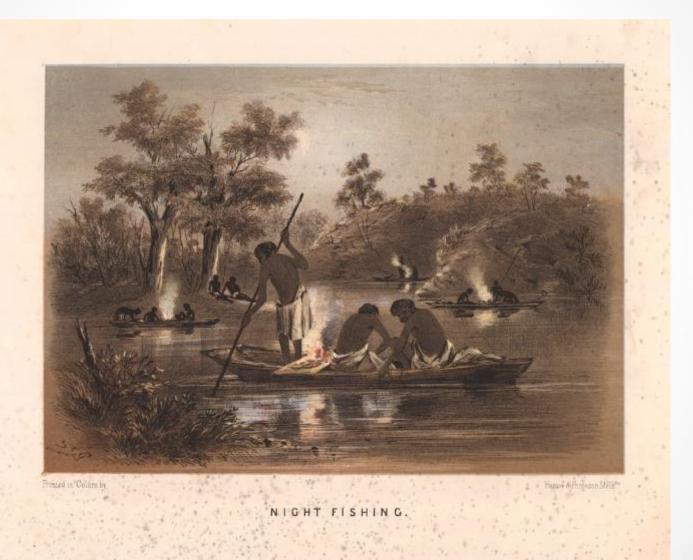




Allen, H. (2010). Australia: William Blandowski's illustrated encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia. Canberra: Aboriginal Studies Press Bark removal (Plate 34)



Night fishing / S. T. Gill. The Australian Sketchbook, Melbourne, Victoria : Hamel & Ferguson, c.1864. 1 print : colour lithograph on white paper ; 17.7 x 25.3 cm. on sheet 25.4 x 31.3 cm.









Photographs of Wotjobaluk man Alf Bull in bark canoes he had constructed. Taken along the Wimmera River around Dimboola in the 1920s/30s (Photos: Courtesy of Dimboola and District Historical Society)



Wotjobaluk men, Alf Marks and Pelham Cameron on bark canoes they had constructed and raced at the Dimboola Rowing Regatta in 1922 (Photo courtesy of Dimboola and District Historical Society)

Axe Marks

Stone, Steel and Combination (steel axe marks at the top and stone at the bottom)





Daintree, Richard, 1832-1878 & Fauchery, Antoine 1823-1861 photographers Aboriginal camp [c.1858] Copyright - Reproduction Rights owned by the State Library of Victoria



Drawing of an Aboriginal Village' in south-western Victoria (Source: Critchett 1984:15) Moravian Church, Dimboola, 1885 - by Samuel Roberts, 1865-1886, artist.

"The new limestone church consecrated on 1 January 1875 and the foundation stone laid by the Reverend Horatio C. Ellerman."



MISSION STATION, DIMBOOLA.

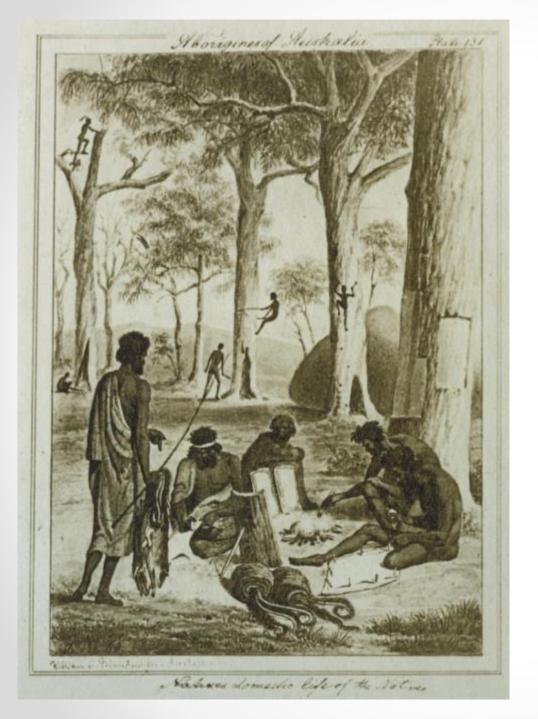
Mission Station, Dimboola. Wood engraving. Illustrated Australian News, 22 March 1882. IAN22/03/82/36. La Trobe Picture Collection







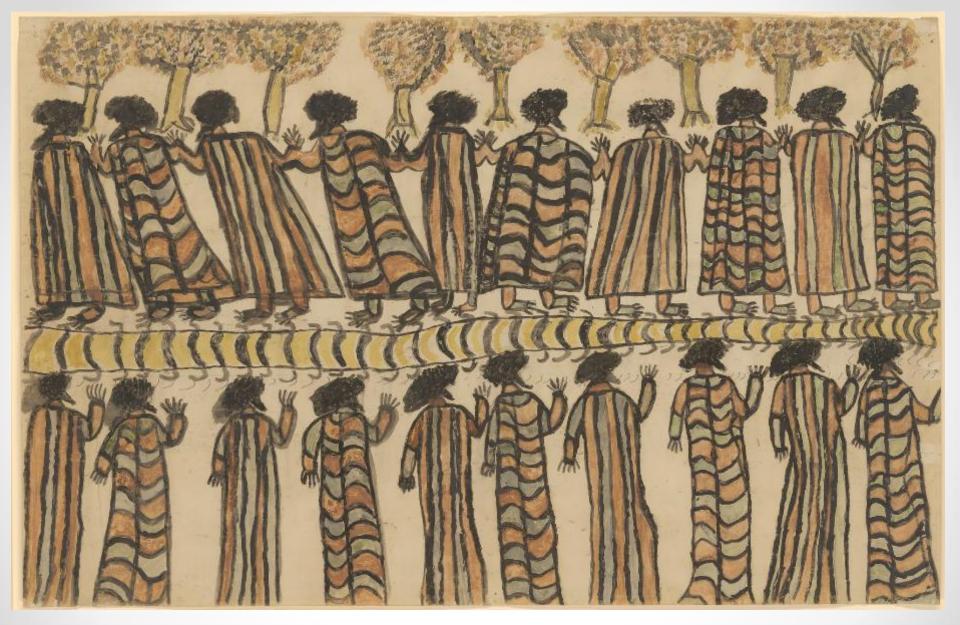
Possum Skin Stretching and Curing Boards (Bunya Boards)



Allen, H. (2010). Australia: William Blandowski's illustrated encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia. Canberra: Aboriginal Studies Press (Plate 64)



Daintree, Richard, 1832-1878 & Fauchery, Antoine 1823-1861 photographers Group of Aborigines, sitting and standing, whole-length, full face, wearing animal skins, some holding weapons [c.1858] Copyright - Reproduction Rights owned by the State Library of Victoria



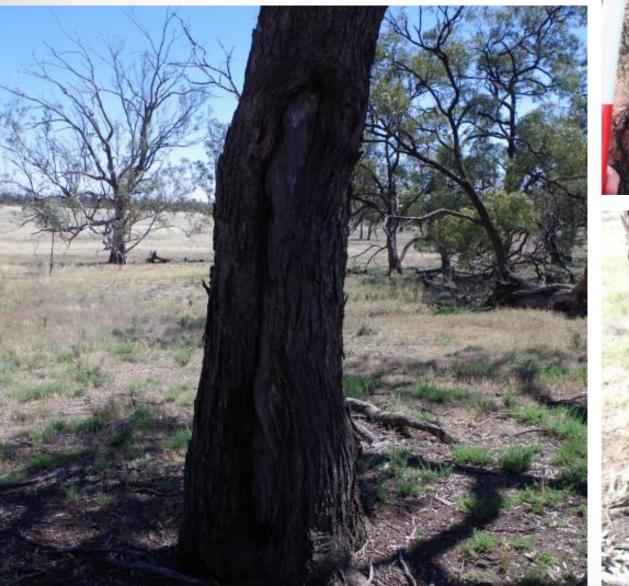
William Barak, Wurundjeri c.1824–1903 Figures in possum skin cloaks 1898 Copyright - National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne

Boomerang Scar





Carved Tree





Barengi Gadjin Land Council Aboriginal Corporation and Maurizio Campanelli (La Trobe University) present:



2nd Annual Traditional Aboriginal Earth Oven Recreation Event Friday – Sunday, 18th - 20th November 2016 Haven on the banks of the Wimmera River in Horsham (end of Pearsons Road, South Bank)

Bakang Dyakata

For more info see the flyer or contact Darren Griffin – ch@bglc.com.au









Earthen Mounds

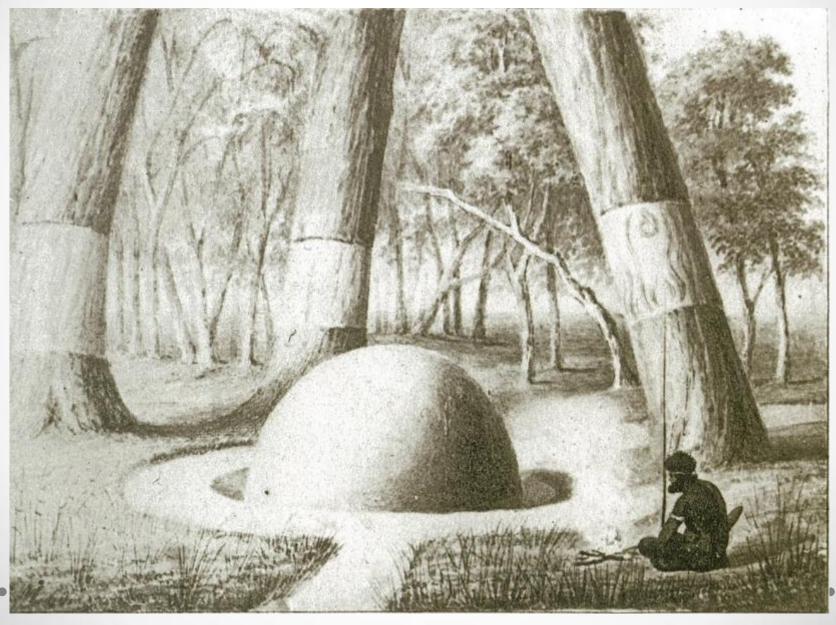


- One of the indicators of Intensification here in Australia is the increase in the use of mounds
- Large mounds in wetland areas to provide habitation centres
- Gardens beds for cultivated plants
- Burials (small groups and individuals)
- Repeated use and accumulation of earth ovens

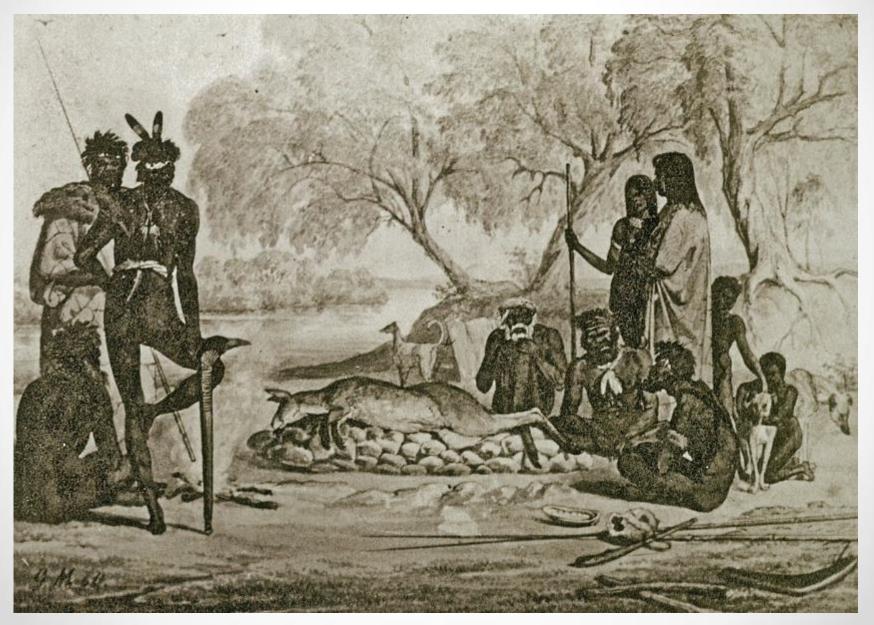


Sunbury Burial Mound, Emu Creek, 2010

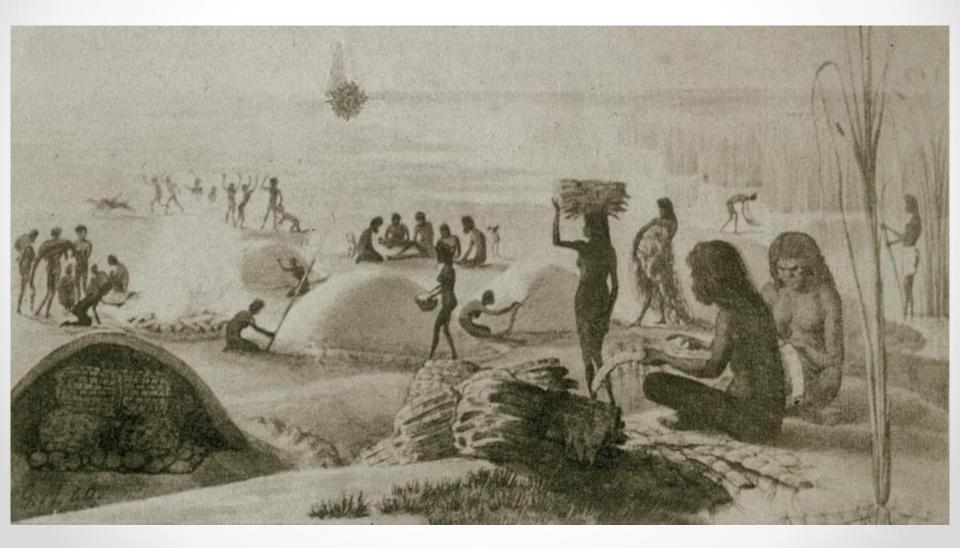
Allen, H. (2010). Australia: William Blandowski's illustrated encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia. Canberra: Aboriginal Studies Press. Burial place near Budda (Plate 188)

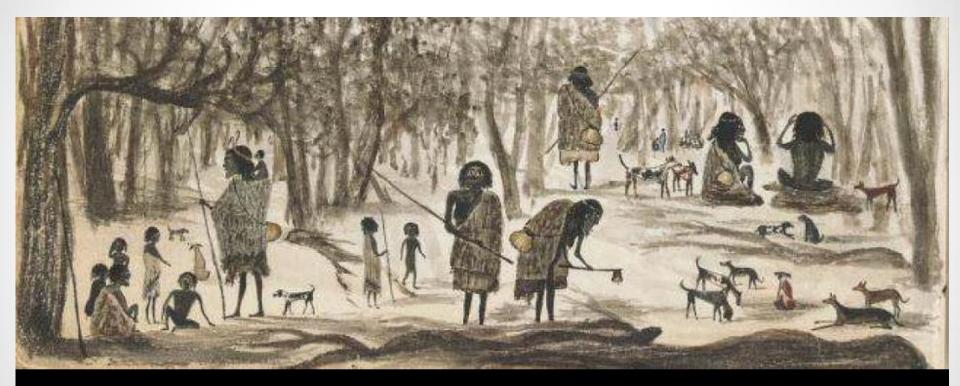


Allen, H. (2010). Australia: William Blandowski's illustrated encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia. Canberra: Aboriginal Studies Press. Roasting a Kangaroo (Plate 182)



Allen, H. (2010). Australia: William Blandowski's illustrated encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia. Canberra: Aboriginal Studies Press. Oven Mounds (Plate 183)





Godfrey, H. (1841-1864). Sketchbook of drawings by Henry Godfrey, with views in England, Tasmania and Victoria [artwork]. La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria. Women gathering Murnong and other food, November 1, 1843.





"This is not new money". Turnbull government accused of repackaging climate aid gift.

Arrest warrant issued for comedian Greg Fleet after court no-show

NAPLAN 2015: Literacy, numeracy skills stagnating, focus needed on teem reading

EDITOR'S PICKS

POPULAR



Wednesday December 2, 2218



Get 2

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Barengi Gadjin staff recreate Aboriginal earth oven

By GARLY WERNER Oct. 23, 2015, 3 28 p.m.

Nours



UNEARTHED: Abby Cooper, Darren Griffin, Maurizio Campanelli, Tracey Rigney and Daniel Clarke recreate an earth oven in Horsham: Picture: SAMANTHA CAMARRI









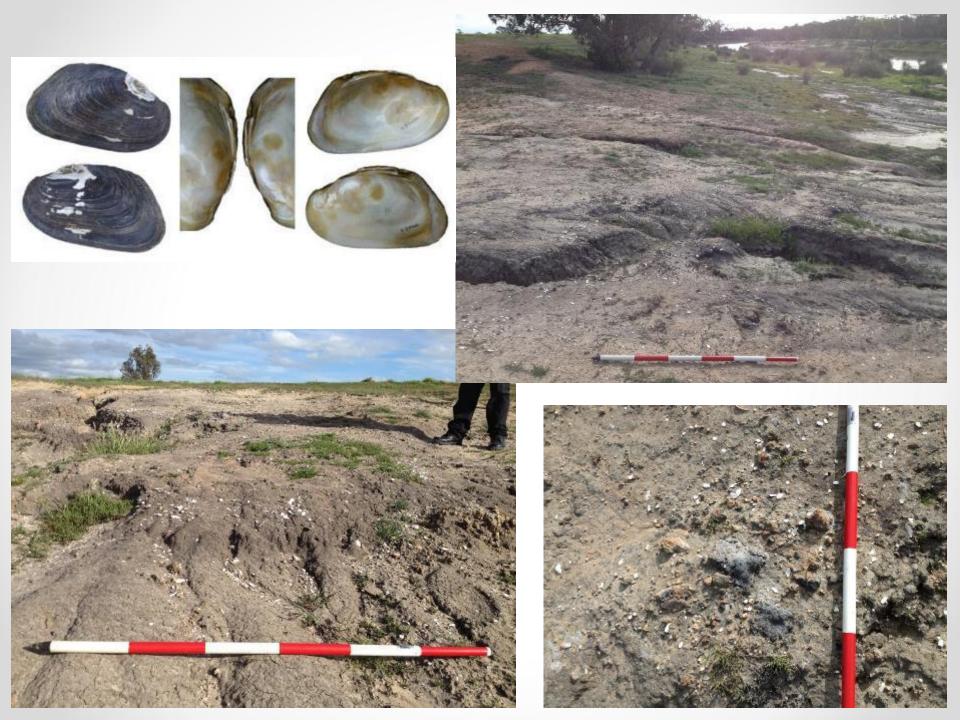














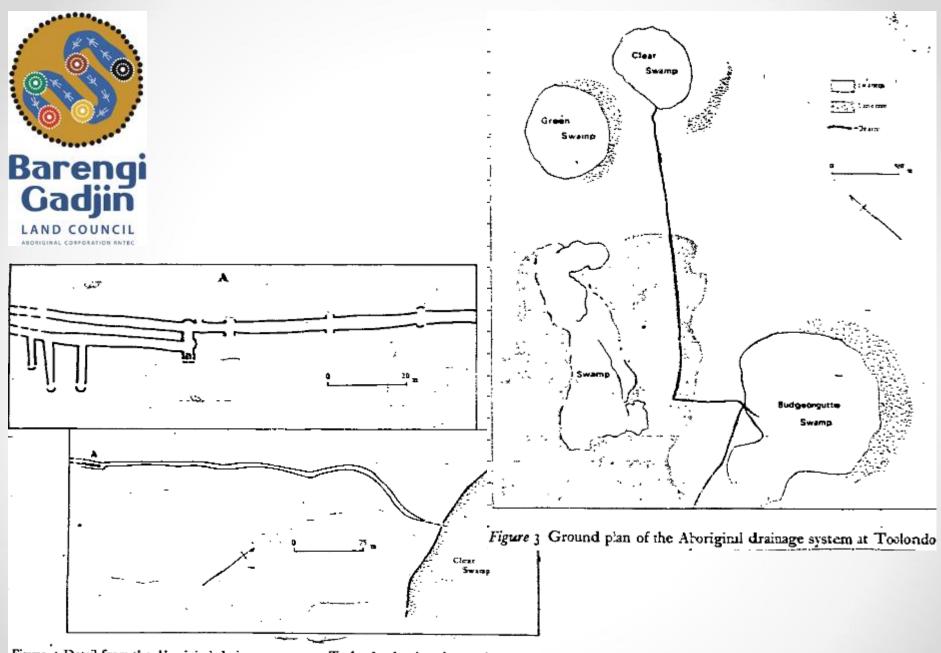
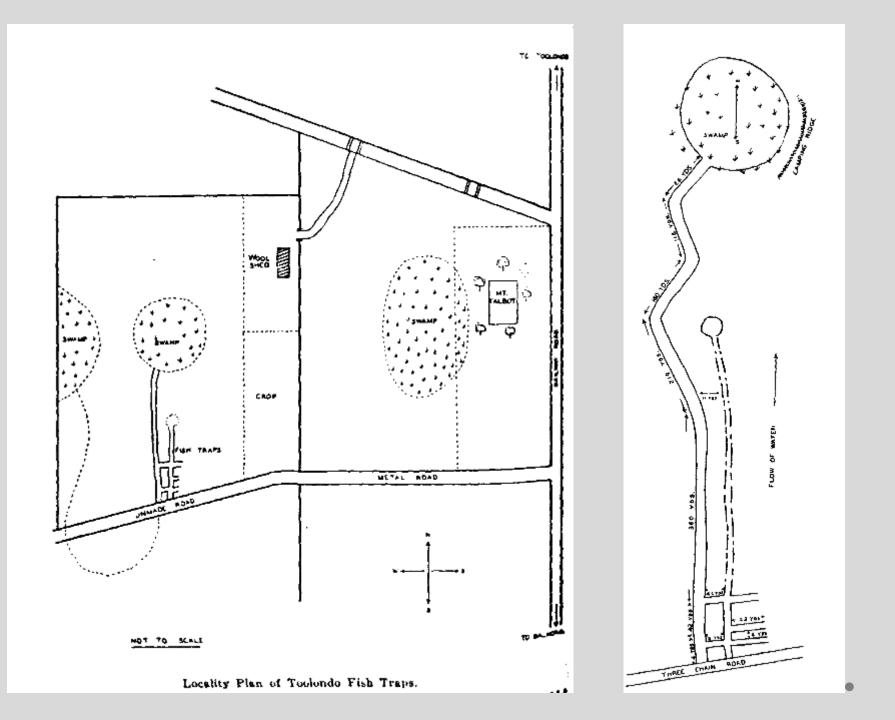


Figure 4 Detail from the Aborigizal drainage system at Toolondo showing the north-western section which drained into the Cear Swamp. The upper plan is an enlargement of area (A) indicated on the plan above







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