

# KOORI • MURRI • GOORI AND PALAWA STORYLINES

## FRONTIER WARS 1825–1870

Frontier wars continue.

Despite effective local resistance, the invasion continues. The Europeans have weapons which enable them to gain control of resources. Koori communities are shattered by epidemics of smallpox, measles and other foreign diseases.

Koori resistance sometimes leads to massacres by Europeans – tens or hundreds of Kooris are killed for the death of one or two Europeans.

It has become obvious in south-eastern Australia that the invaders are here to stay. Kooris continue to adapt to ways of living which ensure the survival of their communities. Rural work is available to some Kooris. Others remain in small communities or are forced, or choose, to move to missions which provide food and safety.

In Victoria and eastern NSW, bush food becomes scarcer as European land-use destroys the environment which has supported Kooris since their creation.

In western NSW some Koori groups away from the invasion are still able to continue practising their laws and customs relatively undisturbed.

On their 'exploration' Burke\* and Wills\* unknowingly follow the Dreaming track of the Bronze Wing Pigeon. 1860–1

Act for 'Protection and Management of Aboriginal Natives' in Victoria. 'Protection' means government control. 1869

Kulin people of southern Victoria apply for Coranderrk Reserve near Healesville. 1859

The gold rushes in Victoria bring large numbers of non-Aboriginal people into Koori countries. 1850s

Gunditjmara people's resistance in western Victoria. 1840s

1858  
The first of Fanny's 11 children is born.

1857  
Fanny is granted 100 acres of land near Nicholl's Rivulet near Hobart.

1854  
Fanny is forced into marriage with William Smith\*, an ex-convict and sawyer.

1846  
The people of Wybalenna petition Queen Victoria about their conditions. This is the first petition from an Aboriginal group to a monarch. It is never sent.  
Fanny is chained up and beaten by Robert Clark\*. In revenge she tries to burn down his house. Her treatment is included in an investigation.

1842  
Fanny is removed from her family and taken with five other Koori girls to the Orphan School in Hobart. She is later sent as a domestic servant to Robert Clark\*. The five children who remain in the Orphan School will die there.

1839  
By the time Fanny is five, half the people on Flinders Island have died from disease and heartbreak.

Kamilaroi people kill sheep and attack homesteads, as their natural food supplies are being destroyed. As a result shepherds and squatters are killed, 200–300 Kamilaroi are massacred at Waterloo Creek, NSW, to stop further resistance. 1837

Wuywuthuring people (Melbourne area) sign treaty with John Batman\*. They think they are leasing their land. This treaty is disallowed by government. 1835

Windradyne dies of wounds after a fight, and is given a traditional burial. 1835

1834  
Fanny is born at Wybalenna, Flinders Island, daughter of Tanganuturre. At this time Flinders Island is a 'concentration camp' where Palawa people are forcibly kept and attempts are made to destroy their culture.

Wellington Valley Mission set up to convert Kooris into Christians. 1829

Violence increases against the Palawa as British seek greater control of Koori countries. Late 1820s

1824–35  
Windradyne remains a significant figure in both Koori and British society.

WINDRADYNE LIFE STORY

FANNY COCHRANE SMITH LIFE STORY