

BAHRS SCRUB

CULTURAL HERITAGE
STUDY

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CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

The constraints specified for the Bahrs Scrub LDA project are described in terms of projected development yield.

Category 1 = results in no reduction in development yield (though design response may be needed);

Category 2 = either reduces development yield or removes land from urban development;

Category 3 = either severely reduces development yield or removes large amounts of land from urban development

The concept of development yield cannot be readily applied to cultural heritage evidence, limited as it is to sites and structures which usually occupy small patches of land and thus tend to have a minimum effect on development yield.

I have therefore chosen to interpret constraints in terms of the heritage significance of particular places and structures. In this sense constraint categories relate to:

- a. highly significant sites which should be preserved *in situ* (category 3);
- b. sites of medium significance which may require extensive mitigation (category 2); or,
- c. sites of lesser significance which may require lesser mitigation processes (category 1).

DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS AND ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE (ACH) EVIDENCE

(also included in part 2 pages 108-9)

A At a preliminary stage of ACH reconnaissance

It is possible that examples of all 3 constraint categories (i.e. of all levels of significance) may be found in each area subjected to an initial cultural heritage assessment (CHA).

No complete CHA of the whole of Bahrs Scrub has been completed. This is partly due to a difficulty in locating Gugingin Traditional Owners, partly due to generally poor ground visibility preventing close examination and partly because cultural heritage assessment is usually best undertaken in close cooperation with the developers just prior to the commencement of actual work.

The Bahrs Scrub LDA may thus be considered from an ACH point of view to be most usefully undertaken as a long series of smaller ACH assessments. Such cultural

heritage assessments (CHA) may be undertaken at the planning stages of each subsection of development, i.e. during secondary stage of development. A draft deed of agreement is presented as part 3 of this report.

B Cultural heritage assessments (CHA) at commencement of secondary (i.e. actual) stage in the development

Each CHA should be undertaken as early as possible in the design process for each subsection of the LDA development.

Each CHA will identify the steps necessary for the issuing of a Duty of Care compliance statement for that particular part of the Bahrs Scrub LDA.

To cover this process Logan City Council should appoint an appropriately qualified cultural heritage coordinator to liaise between Council and the Traditional Owners.

A cultural heritage agreement (see part 3 of this report) should be negotiated between Logan City Council and the Traditional Owners.

Only appropriate Gugin descended Traditional Owners should be involved.

The overall coordinator of this process should also act as technical adviser to the Traditional Owners and should have responsibility for the CHAs and the follow-up CHR. The overall coordinator should also be responsible for producing a final CHR for Bahrs Scrub.

C Outcome & results

In terms of the ACH evidence, as each part of the LDA is subjected to a preliminary CHA the following constraints (and issuing a cultural heritage duty of care sign-off) will apply (subject to agreement with the Traditional Owners). Examples of likely outcomes are given below:

Constraint category 1 would be likely to apply to relatively insignificant ACH evidence such as isolated finds and small artefact scatters:

Result: No or minimum effect on development yield or construction time. After CHA completed locations of identified ACH evidence will be subject to mitigation such as monitoring and final report as negotiated. Unaffected parts of the CH survey area may continue with the development process. Once a duty of care sign off is given for any ACH locations in the area covered by a particular CHA then development may proceed as normal.

Constraint category 2 would be likely to apply places having medium significance such as large stone scatters (both area and density of materials):

- Result: After CHA completed, either:
- a. Medium effect on development yield if the ACH evidence at a place can be protected (e.g. by ensuring the site is within a park or is capped, preventing further ground disturbance) then development may proceed following mitigation; or if a site cannot be protected, then
 - b. No, or minimum effect on development yield once mitigation such as excavation, monitoring and reporting is completed. Unaffected parts of the CH survey area may continue with the development process. Once a duty of care sign off is given for any affected areas covered by a particular CHA then development may proceed as normal.

Constraint category 3 would apply to highly significant places such as secret/sacred places, bora grounds, quarries, fish traps, and shelter/cave sites:

- Result: After CHA completed site must be protected; development may not proceed at that place, and development yield must be reduced by the area of the protected place. The only permissible mitigation is protection of the site. Unaffected parts of the area survey may continue with the development process. Once a duty of care sign off is given for any affected areas covered by a particular CHA then development may proceed as normal.

Final outcome

The appointed cultural heritage coordinator should have responsibility for producing a final *Bahrs Scrub Aboriginal Cultural Heritage* report which draws together all the CHA and CHR results for the whole LDA.

DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS AND EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE EVIDENCE

(see also Part 5 page 173)

At Bahrs Scrub (see part 5) the following comments apply to all structures.

Constraint Category 3 should apply to two homesteads (i.e. the main house and any surviving sheds, outhouses, meat houses, dairies, etc.) These properties are worth considering for heritage listing as they are both significant in the farming heritage of Bahrs Scrub:

1. Old McLean homestead on Belivah Rd

2. Burgess/Herbst homestead (Fiddlewood) at 7 Majella Cres.

Both these homesteads should be retained *in situ* and thus removed from the development yield.

Fiddlewood is being lived in and well looked after by its present owners, who should be asked if heritage listing would be appropriate.

However, the old house on Belivah Rd, though apparently still sturdy, requires expert study and possibly a large capital investment. It is no longer occupied. A heritage architect should be consulted about this property. It has been in the hands of the McLean family since the initial deed of grant was given. Consideration could be given to its future use as a club house or community centre as the area around Belivah Rd is ideal for sporting fields.

Constraint category 2. Though much of the housing appears to be unremarkable 1980s-style brick veneer it was noted that a number of properties, for example along Wuraga Rd, in particular, are not only recent but architecturally different. Any structures that might be judged on architectural grounds to be of heritage significance must be older than 30 years (pre- 1980 construction) before such structures can be considered for heritage listing. However, houses that are potential future heritage list candidates might be considered under constraint category 2, to be retained *in situ* as far as possible, and thus removed from the development yield.

Constraint category 1. This applies to all the rest of the housing and other buildings. Where feasible existing these existing structures should be retained *in situ*. Several other 'Queenslander' style houses appear to have been transported from other areas. As these have been deprived of their original context such structures are not eligible for heritage listing. No effect on development yield is anticipated.

The following comments apply to the road infrastructure.

Constraint category 2/3. It is desirable that constraint category 3 is applied to that part of the historic Cobb & Co route between Brisbane and the South Coast that traverses what became Bahrs Scrub. As such this route predates the development of Beenleigh in 1873. This route runs between Wuraga Rd on the north and Bannockburn Rd on the south. However, it is recognised that road alignment may need to be altered for better traffic control, so that this stretch of road may be better considered under constraints category 2. Unless development plans call for such extensive reconstruction of the roads in Bahrs Scrub retention of this route can have no impact on potential development yield.

PART 1

**THE GUGINGIN
OF BAHRS SCRUB:
AN
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE
DESK-TOP REPORT**

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SUMMARY

This draft report may be read by any person interested in the Traditional Owners of Bahrs Scrub and connected with Logan City Council. It should be read together with the field inspection report and with the Cultural Heritage Management Agreement (CHMA) and the Cultural Heritage Management Strategy (CHMS).

A variety of documentary sources has been investigated and analysed over a period of two months. The resulting document has concentrated on determining the territory, language and name of the traditional owners of Bahrs Scrub. A considerable effort has gone into researching the traditional economy.

This desk-top report was undertaken for the Logan City Council as part of the preliminary studies relating to the development of Bahrs Scrub into a LDA.

The following results were obtained:

1. The Logan River was a major cultural boundary – the Jaggera peoples on the northern bank, the Gugingin (with hard ‘g’) on the south bank.
2. Council should ensure that Aboriginal cultural heritage matters are entrusted to an appropriate group of Gugingin descendants, i.e. people who can establish an attested ‘blood line to country’. Many of these people are descendants of Polly Allen, for example.
3. The clan name Gugingin is not the name the people would have called themselves. Gugingin, meaning ‘northern people’ was bestowed by Bullumm (Lane 1914). Gugingin has been accepted by other Traditional Owner groups only because the name the original traditional owners called themselves has not been discovered.
4. The language spoken by the Gugingin was one of the Yugambeh dialects of Bundjalung. An understanding of the suffixes used by these languages has been presented, and contributes significantly to understanding the meaning of such names.
5. The territory occupied by the Gugingin appears to have stretched from about Jimboomba on the Logan River across the Birnam Ranges to the Albert River and thence to the sea beside the combined rivers estuary (Map 5). Part of this territory was called **Warilgam**, meaning a really big river.
6. The main economic resources available to the Traditional Owners resided in the rivers and the river flats. Bahrs Scrub itself appears to have possessed relatively meagre and dispersed resources. Such food reserves as were available would have been accessed whenever a sufficiency had accumulated. It is unlikely that any part of the Gugingin lived in Bahrs Scrub on a permanent basis, i.e. moving from place to place within the Scrub itself and not venturing to the river.
7. Bahrs Scrub appears to have been largely maintained under the traditional land management processes in a forested state. While the flats were kept open and grassy through ‘firestick farming’ management practices, the light touch of fire control in the hill

country has contributed to the vegetation diversity still apparent today, particularly on the higher, basalt underlain hills.

8. This report brings together for the first time a diverse range of source materials to provide more certainty about the Gugingin than has been collated before.

9 This report makes no claim to completeness. Although much information has been lost, there is still much which could be added, especially concerning social organisation (e.g. kinship and marriage) and also some previously unrecorded language.

Sponsor

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Traditional Owners

Gugingin traditional owners

This group does not have an organisation. Council will need to advertise as specified in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, and should emphasise that respondents should be able to establish an attested 'blood-line-to-country'. The respondents may then wish to set up an appropriate organisation to handle cultural heritage matters between Traditional Owners and Council.

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THE TRADITIONAL OWNERS OF BAHRS SCRUB: AN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-TOP REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is the first in a series of three concerning the Aboriginal cultural heritage of Bahrs Scrub. Parts 1 & 2 concern Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Bahrs Scrub area and should be read consecutively. Part 1 is an introduction and background to the Aboriginal cultural heritage evidence. Part 2 is a preliminary investigative study of cultural heritage evidence remaining at a number of locations within the Bahrs Scrub local development area. Parts 1 & 2 have been undertaken as a guide to the detailed investigations of Aboriginal cultural heritage that may become necessary as development proceeds.

Following from the initial Aboriginal desk-top report and field investigation is a draft Aboriginal cultural heritage deed of agreement. This deed of agreement is provided as a potential basis for reaching agreement with the Traditional Owners about the discovery and future of Aboriginal cultural heritage evidence in any Gugingin lands, not just of Bahrs Scrub. This deed is similar to others in the area, for example that used by Boral for agreements with Traditional Owners.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 requires of all sponsors a cultural heritage duty of care.

This assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage forms one of two parts of a study of Bahrs Scrub Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. Both have been carried out in terms of Part 1.12 (d) of the Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines (DoC), gazetted on 16 April, 2004 – ‘a study or survey, of any type, of the area affected by the activity to find out the location and extent of the Aboriginal cultural heritage’.

In terms of the Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines (DoC) relevant to the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* this assessment may be regarded as a ‘due diligence’ report.

3 OUTLINE OF PROJECT

This report is one of a number of background studies being carried out as one of a number of preliminary studies enabling Logan City Council to plan for the future of the Bahrs Scrub area.

The location of the report is shown on Map 1.

**BAHRS
SCRUB**
**APPROX
AREA
From
UBD
Map 283**



Map 1

4 AIMS AND STRUCTURE OF REPORT

The overall aim of the study of which this report forms a part is to provide to Logan City Council information on which Council can determine the most satisfying response to protecting environmental and cultural values while still providing for the redevelopment of Bahrs Scrub from Park Living to Urban.

This Aboriginal cultural heritage desk-top report has a number of detailed aims:

1. To name the Traditional Owner group;
2. To make an estimate of the likely territory this TO group occupied before European settlement;
3. To discuss the language of the Traditional Owner group;
4. To estimate the economic resources available to the TO group;
5. To present an overview of social organisation; and,
5. To estimate the likely occupation or settlement pattern.

This information, combined with a preliminary field investigation (Part 2) will be used to propose a preliminary Aboriginal Cultural Heritage investigative model through which to test potential ACH evidence locations.

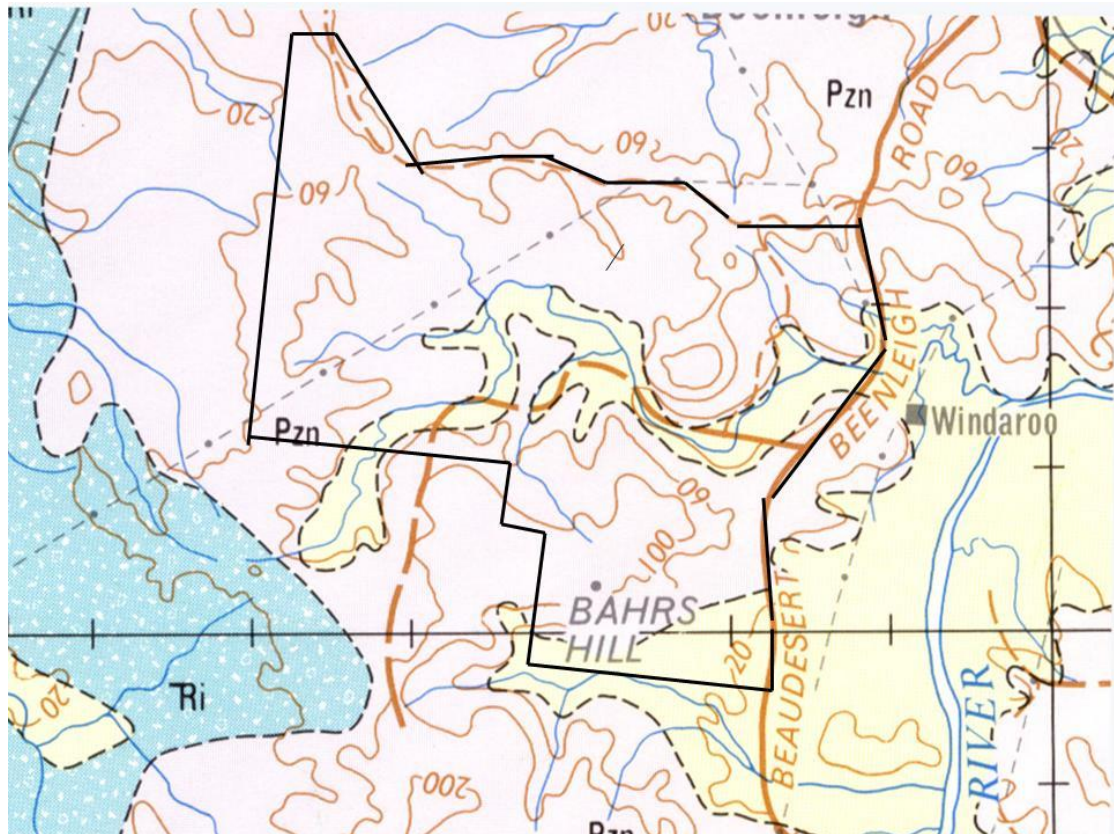
The information in these two reports will be used to frame a Cultural Heritage Deed of Agreement (Part 3) which will form the basis of a continuing agreement between the Traditional Owners and Logan City Council.

5 RELEVANT NATURAL BACKGROUND

Geology and geomorphology

The terrain of the study area may be divided into the small areas of creek beds filled with recent alluvium and the larger part of the area which is underlain by 250 million year old rocks of the Neranleigh-Fernvale Beds.

The hills forming Bahrs Scrub are the northernmost tip of the combined Darlington and Birnam Ranges, i.e. the hilly zone between the Logan and Albert Rivers. The southern part of the Darlington Range was 'drowned by the Mt Warning volcanics some 23 million years ago. Only such steep hills as Mt Wongawallen stopped the spread of the basalt lava.



Map 2 Extract from Beenleigh geology map, sheet 9542, 1974. Ri (blue) = Chillingham Volcanics; Pzn (purple) = Neranleigh-Fernvale Beds; Cza (yellow) = Recent alluvial deposits.

The Chillingham volcanics which underlie the much later Mt Warning Volcanics, but overlie the Neranleigh-Fernvale Beds also acted to impede the flow of the Mt Warning Volcanics. Chillingham Volcanics are exposed to the west of the study area and are drained by Windaroo Creek. Windaroo Creek may thus have been a source of suitable fine-grained tool-stone rocks derived from the Chillingham Volcanics.

Indeed, it is likely that many of the everyday tools were accessed from local sources; though an extensive exchange network existed covering the importation of some highly valued fine grained rocks and already manufactured stone axe-heads.

It is also likely that the remnant hills of the Neranleigh-Fernvale Beds are made of harder rock types such as silcretes and cherts, some of which may have been suitable for Aboriginal stone cutting tools.

Usable contact metamorphic cherts may also have been formed between the Neranleigh-Fernvale Beds and the overlying Chillingham Volcanics, and between the Chillingham Volcanics and the overlying Mt Warning Volcanics.

Water and soils

The Bahrs Scrub study area covers almost all of the Windaroo Creek catchment. As map 2 indicates, the main creek drains from the Chillingham Volcanics.

The various smaller feeder creeks of Windaroo Creek are unlikely to have been permanently flowing. Many, if not most, especially in their upper reaches, would be dry between rain periods. However, the lower parts of Windaroo Creek may have been a source of permanent water. Although the Albert River is lined with mangroves where Windaroo Creek joins the river, and must therefore be brackish, Windaroo Creek itself is largely fresh water. Bulrushes a few metres east of the Beenleigh-Beaudesert Road bridge near Windaroo Cottage confirm that Windaroo Creek within the study area is a fresh water creek.

Plants and animals

It is important to note that southeast coastal Queensland is renowned as having as many kinds of useful plants as has tropical Arnhemland. Some indication may be given by the lengthy list of useful plants provided in the various appendixes. Much of this information has been summarised from King & Crosby 2006 and from Crosby & King 2002, with additional confirmation from Sharpe 1998. Most of the research on these economic resources was undertaken by Mr King over many years of study.

Thus, a very wide range of plants was utilised by the Aborigines for

- (1) food;
- (2) medicine;
- (3) fish poisons;
- (4) indicator plants;
- (5) the manufacture of tools and equipment; and,
- (6) fire.

It is the opinion of many researchers that Aborigines ate any plant that had edible qualities in some part of its being. Many of these plants provided their edible portions in small quantities, often as snack foods rather than as staples. Therefore, it is not surprising that the names of many of these lesser food plants were not recorded (see appendix 1, part I)

The case is rather better for animal foods, as the names of most animals were recorded in some form (see appendix 1 part II).

6 EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT ON ABORIGINES AFTER 1788

A brief examination of historical events that affected the Bahrs Scrub Traditional Owners from the time that the First Fleet arrived in Sydney Cove will serve to set the scene for the discussion of some of the difficulties of interpretation that make it harder nowadays to come to many firm conclusions concerning the Bahrs Scrub Traditional Owners.

Thus, well before the establishment of Brisbane in late 1824 it is likely that some effects of the settlement at Sydney had already been felt amongst the local Aboriginal residents. Smallpox, to which no Aborigines had ever been exposed, arrived in Sydney before 1800 and, together with measles and venereal disease spread rapidly throughout the Aboriginal populations. These diseases took a terrible toll. The death rate was so great that considerable social disruption ensued.

Thus, by the time Moreton Bay began to be settled, the local clans were still in the process of adapting to these changed social conditions.

Because Brisbane was a closed convict settlement until 1842 the first significant effect of European settlement on Bahrs Scrub was felt with the arrival of European graziers and farmers spilling over the Dividing Range via Cunningham's and Spicer's Gaps down the Logan River valley and into the coastal lands. This incursion resulted in such large grazing 'runs' as Tamrookum and Beaudesert. The less hilly middle reaches of the Albert River were also taken up as runs, e.g. Mundoolan, Tabragalba and Nindooibah.

Neither the Birnam Range nor the northern tip of the Darlington Range, nor Bahrs Scrub was directly affected by this movement. These hilly areas were covered with scrub and apparently had not been kept relatively open by Aboriginal land management with its planned burns.

Perhaps the first European explorers of Bahrs Scrub were timber-getters after cedar, but as Windaroo Creek was nowhere big enough to allow the rafting of logs it is unlikely that the timber-getters had much effect until tracks were cut so that logs could be transported on wagons, that is until the 1860s.

It is possible, therefore, that these hilly places became refuge areas for Aborigines under pressure in their former territories, and if so it seems likely that the meagre resources of these refuges would have been stretched to their limits. Thus the grazing runs themselves, regardless of any more ruthless methods employed to remove Traditional Owners from their heartlands, may have been indirectly a further factor contributing to the eventual breakdown of the traditional social organisation.

After 1842 Brisbane was opened to non-convict settlers. This proved the major disruptive factor for all the areas nearer to Brisbane as many of the new settlers began to look for suitable farming land. Land with water access was particularly sought after. This included much land on the large grazing properties. Eventually, Land Acts that forced the subdivision of the large runs were passed in the 1860s. The graziers had to break-up their vast holdings (many of which have whole parishes named after them). The Moreton District was surveyed in the early 1870s following this massive take-up of land. The AG1, AG2 and AG3 series of maps, each a successively smaller scale, diagrammed the situation from 1876 (see European Cultural Heritage Desk-top report).

South of Brisbane the lands around of the Logan River looked promising for farming. The flatter land especially along the rivers and creeks was divided into blocks of about 40 – 80 acres suitable for sugar cane. Blocks in the lower Albert and Logan Rivers were quickly taken up for this purpose. The grant of larger blocks on the

swampy flats for cotton growing purposes was a response to the American civil war's restriction of trade. However, cotton growing was not successful whereas sugar cane has been a continuing success.

The pressure for farming land was such that the government was forced to regularise the struggle between the graziers and the small farmers through the Land Acts. What is significant about the Land Acts of the 1860s is that they affected almost the whole of the land, whether previously part of a grazing run or not. Thus the AG surveys record the subdivision of much more than the land of the large grazing runs. The Bahrs Scrub area was included in these surveys for the first time and began to be subdivided into freehold blocks in the late 1860s and early 1870s. It is noticeable that the blocks into which the Bahrs Scrub area was divided were considerably larger than those on the flatter areas that had better soils and water. This was clearly in recognition that the terrain of Bahrs Scrub was generally unsuitable for cultivation.

It is likely that the division of Bahrs Scrub into relatively large blocks and their purchase by European settlers was the most significant factor in the virtual disappearance of the Traditional Owners of Bahrs Scrub by the late nineteenth century. Most of the food resources available to the Traditional Owners of the Logan/Albert junction were located in the swampy and grassy areas around the combined river estuaries north of Mt Stapylton. Unfortunately, it was precisely such areas that were enthusiastically taken up for sugar cane. All Traditional Owners who were allowed to remain were thereafter expected to become labourers on their own lands. For this reason it was often the children of female house servants who survived to become the ancestors of today's Traditional Owner groups.

Division of the land into small farms was thus the final straw for Aboriginal society. While it is likely that some of the Traditional Owners were removed to places such as Amity Point and Dunwich on Stradbroke Is., or to places even further afield, it is also probable that many became so dispirited that they succumbed to the effects of disease (often tuberculosis), alcohol and tobacco. It seems likely that very few children were born.

There are, however, some descendants of Gugingin, many of who trace their descent from Polly Allen. Logan City Council should be careful to deal with Traditional Owners who can establish a 'blood line to country'

7 THE TRADITIONAL OWNERS BEFORE 1788

Group names

A plethora of names for various kinds of groups of Traditional Owners has been recorded. On one scale these names range from individual, through family, local residential groups of varying size, clans (not tribes as this is an imported European concept), language groups and territories. In many cases clan, language and

territory overlap. On another scale names may be bestowed by the members of a group to themselves, by other Aboriginal groups to a different group and by Europeans to an Aboriginal group. 'Livingstone noted [in 1892] that the name people gave themselves was often different from the name their neighbours called them' (Sharpe 1998:3). The difficulty is thus to determine what kind of group each recorded name refers to and by whom it was bestowed. It is important to realise that the name 'tribe' is inappropriate and should not be used in modern times.

GROUP NAME	clan	language	territory
own traditional name	Dalgyburra Talgiburra	Kandang	not recorded
accepted name today	Kombumerri		Tweed - Coomera Rivers, inland to edge of Mt Tamborine
name used by other traditional Aboriginal group	Kombumerri	not recorded	not recorded
name used by outsider (European)	Nerang River tribe	Ngaarangbal, Yugambeh	Tweed - Coomera Rivers, inland to edge of Mt Tamborine

Table 1 Matrix of possible 'slots' for recorded names of Traditional Owner groups using Kombumerri as an example.

Owing to a lack of interest in ethnographic observation usually only clan and language names survive in the written record. Table 1 indicates some of the difficulties.

Clan name

The primary question here is, what name can be given to the clan that inhabited the Bahrs Scrub area before 1788?

While the Aborigines of the regions south of the Logan River would have been quite clear about what language they spoke, which parcels of terrestrial or marine resources belonged to which groups, and who was related to whom and how, the difficulty lies in interpreting the names given to European enquirers.

Unfortunately, very little is known about the Traditional Owners of the Bahrs Scrub area – it appears that they were dispersed or died out long before anyone interested enough to get to know any of them sufficiently arrived in the area. As Bleakley

(1961:71) commented about the 1850s situation¹, 'there was little public or official sympathy for the blacks at this time'.

In the attempt to establish Bahrs Scrub within the territory of a recognised group of traditional owners we must fallback on a number of secondary sources. One of the major sources for the names and territories of Traditional Owners of the region south Logan River and Teviot Brook is found in Lane (1914). John Lane was a school teacher at Jimboomba who befriended Bullumm (Bullumm had been known as Johnny Allen since he was a boy).

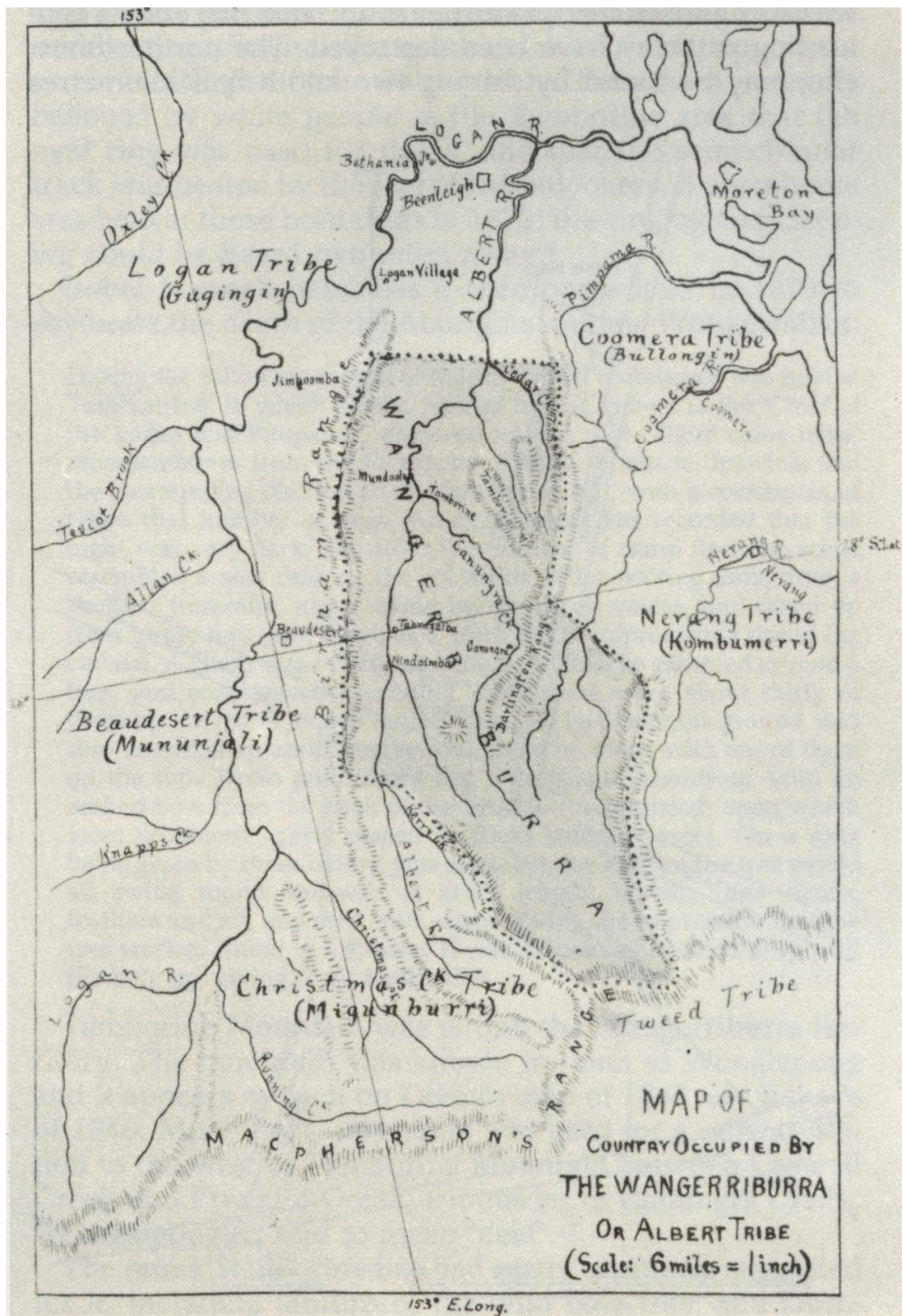
Bullumm was a Wangerriburra man who, as a small child had survived a massacre of his people at Mt Wetheron² about 1854. This was his earliest memory (Bleakley 1961:73-4). When he was still a boy Bullumm had left his homeland in the mid-Albert River area (Mundoolan) to work in western Queensland. When John Lane recorded his language in 1912 Bullumm was an old man back at Jimboomba in his own country and with a remarkable memory of his native tongue (KACC 2001).

Lane provided a map (Map 3) interpreting Bullumm's memory of the location and names of the clans that were neighbours of Bullumm's own clan the Wangeriburra. How are these names to be interpreted? To begin with, the names can be subdivided into two parts, a name and a suffix. A variety of suffixes were used in the Yugambah languages (Sharpe 1998). Thus:

Bal	'those who say' (e.g. <i>Yaggarabul</i>);
Burra / bari	inhabitants of a place, is applied to groups of people, often to themselves (e.g. <i>Wangerriburra</i>);
Gin	(hard 'g') is a pluralizer (e.g. <i>Gugingin / Gugangan</i>);
Jali / jahli	refers to a characteristic of a clan (e.g. <i>Mununjali</i>);
Merri	applies to people (may be a word from north of the Logan River, cf. <i>koori</i> (e.g. <i>Kombumerri</i>).

¹ This comment applies both to NSW and after 1859 to Queensland as well.

² This locality has not been pinpointed as yet.



Map 3 Traditional Owner groups known to Bullumm (Johnny Allen) in the 1850s (Lane 1914, copied from Steele 1983:71). Gugingin territory is shown as west of the Logan.

Armed with this information it is easy to see how such different sounding names can mean virtually the same thing, and also that it may have depended upon who made the recording and how familiar that person was with the Yugumbeh dialect being spoken.

Area	Names from Bullumm, 1914	Names from Meston, 1923	Names from Sharpe, 1998 (suggested interpretations by Crosby)	Comment
Logan River (lower) and lower Albert River	Gugingin	Warrilcum	gugin = north gin = pluraliser Gugangan = alt. spelling waril = big river -gam = intensifier	Northerners or Big River people
Albert River / Mt Tamborine	Wangerriburra	Boonorajalli	bari = inhabitant of jahli – pertaining to a clan	'Climbing people'? or ?
Coomera River – Pimpama River	Bullongin	Balloonjallie, Galli	bulungin balun = river -gin = pluralizer	Swamp / Creek people
Nerang River (Tweed River – Coomera River)	Kombumerri	Talgiburra	Dalgaybar dalgay = brown, dry dead timber -bari = inhabitant of kumbaw = mangrove worm	Teredo eaters or Forest people
Beaudesert area (Upper Logan)	Mununjali		manaljahli / mananjahli manal = rock, hard baked ground jahli = pertaining to a clan	People of the hard ground (may be a reference to the use of baked clay 'hot plates' when cooking)
Logan River - ½ way between Clarence River & Bellenger		Yucumburra	yagam = no, not burra = inhabitant/s	People who say People who say 'yugam' for 'no'
Headwaters of Albert	Birinburra		birin = south burra = inhabitant/s	Southerners
Christmas Creek	Miginburri		migan = spike, migani = mountain burri = inhabitants	Mountain people

Table 2 Some examples of residential group names recorded for the region south of the Logan River.

The next question is, therefore, what do the first parts of the various names signify? The following translations can be reasonably accepted:

Gugin = north, so **Gugingin** = northern people
Birrin = south, so **Birrinburra** = southern people
Bullongin / Balloojali = people or clan from the creeks/swamps
Mununjali / Manaljali = clan from the hard ground
Kombumerri = people [who eat] kumbaw (mangrove worms)

However, this increased level of understanding brings us no nearer to knowing what the traditional owners of Bahrs Scrub called themselves. Meston gives Warrilcum as a possibility, but this sounds more like a place name: **waril** means big river, and **gam** is an intensifier meaning 'a lot of', so **Warilgam** (as it would be rendered following Sharpe 1998) might be a place name signifying a 'really big river'.

Meston's knowledge of the district was detailed and based on many years of work as Protector of Aborigines. If Meston's testimony is accepted then the Nerang area people may have called themselves Talgiburra (Dalgybar), even though they have nowadays accepted Bullumm's nickname for them of Kombumerri.

Thus, in the absence of a name for the Traditional Owners of Bahrs Scrub which they gave to themselves the name provided by Bullumm will be adopted and so the traditional owners of Bahrs Scrub will be called **Gugingin**.

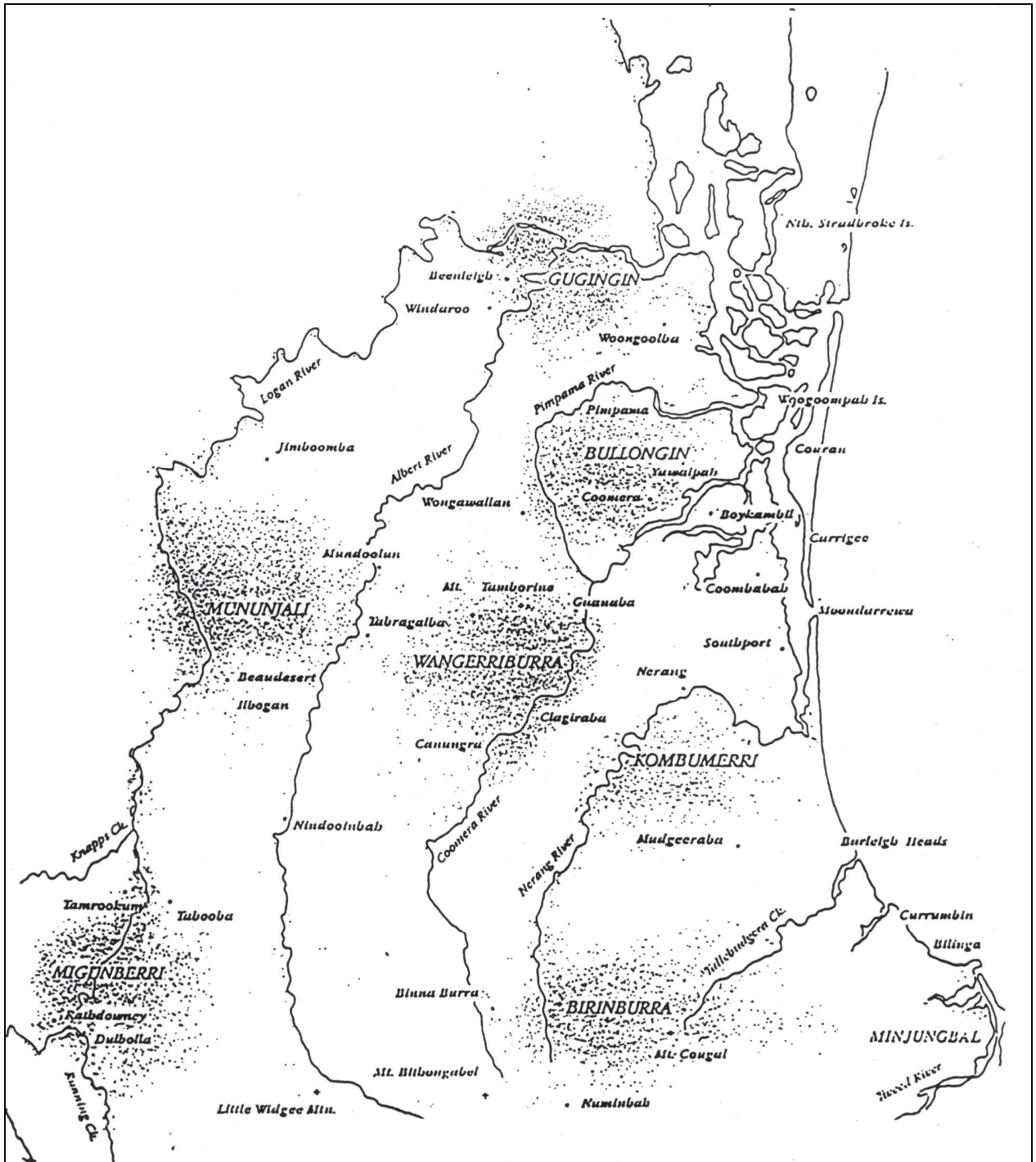
Clan Territory

The question is, just where did the Gugingin live?

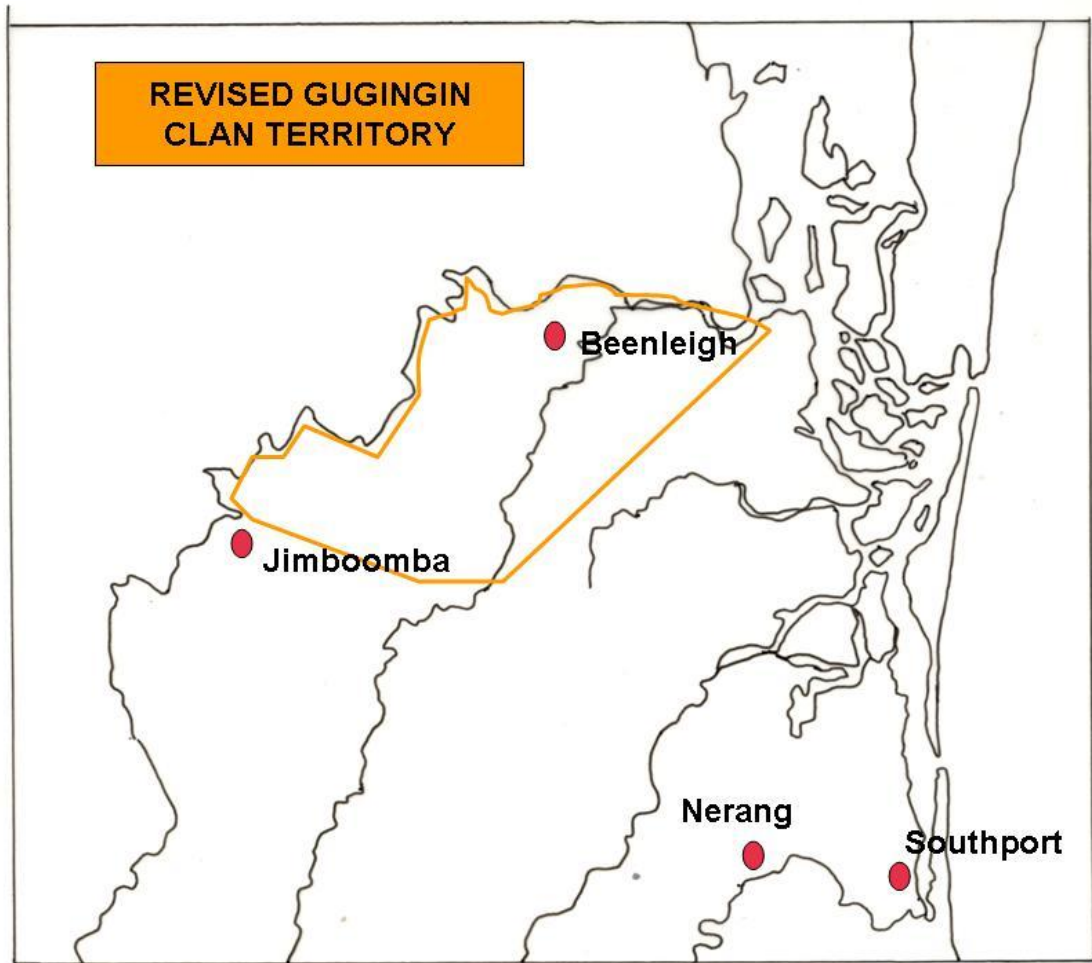
In 1914 Lane published a map (Map 3) to accompany his study of the language spoken by Bullumm (John Allen). An examination of Lane's map suggests that as far as Bullumm could recall the Gugingin were located somewhat westwards of the Logan River. This is at odds with recent knowledge. The Kombumerri Aboriginal Corporation for Culture (Yugambah Museum and Language Research Centre) suggests they were located rather further eastwards around the Logan and Albert Rivers junction. This more easterly location is shown on Map 4.

A major reason for this eastwards relocation to the confluence of the Logan and Albert Rivers is that it is currently accepted that an entirely different and unrelated language – Jaggera - was spoken north of the Logan and of Teviot Brook.

However, the Kombumerri Aboriginal Corporation for Culture (KACC) map may not be entirely accurate for the period before 1788. There is evidence from Bullumm that the Gugingin once spread as far south as Jimboomba (Steele 1983:76). So the KACC map seems to show that by the late nineteenth century Gugingin territory had shrunk.



Map 4 Yugambah Language Region (Kombumerri Aboriginal Corporation for Culture nd). Gugingin territory is shown around the Logan / Albert River confluence.



Map 5 Proposed Gugingin clan territory about the end of the eighteenth century.

Map 5 summarises all previous sources to approximate the territory considered in this report to have once been occupied by Gugingin clans.

Clan Language

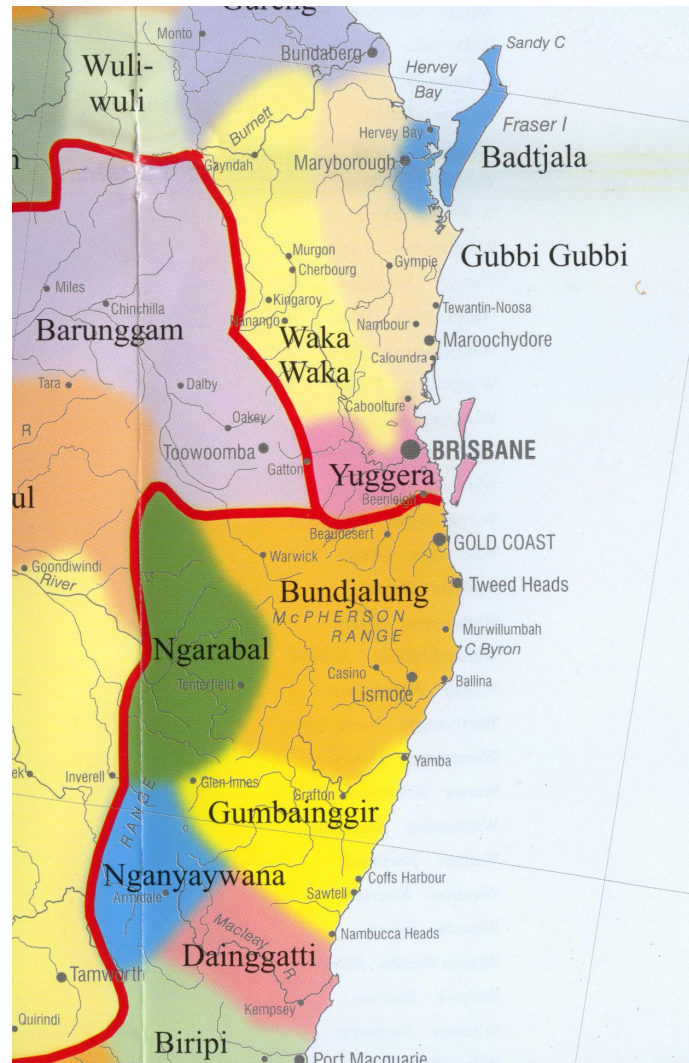
Meston (1923) was inclined to lump together all the languages that used Yoocum (*yugam*) for No. He described this distribution as:

That extensive dialect which extended from the south side of the Logan River to midway between the Clarence and the Bellenger and over nearly all New England from Armidale to Stanthorpe (Meston 19-06-1923).

Meston called the people who spoke languages that used *yugam* for no as Yoocumburra (20-10-1923). Nowadays the languages spoken by the 'Yoocumburra' (Yugamburra) are called Bundjalung (Map 6).

However, this appears to be a name bestowed by outsiders as Livingstone (1892:3) stated 'for this language the aborigines have no general name' (quoted by Sharpe 1998:2).

The Gugingin were the northernmost speakers of a Bundjalung language. Across the Logan River to the north Jaggera (Yuggerah) was spoken. Jaggera belongs to a separate group of Aboriginal languages as map 6 indicates.



Map 6 Distribution of SE Queensland and N NSW Aboriginal Languages (Horton 1994)

Within the region marked Bundjalung a number of smaller territorially linked language groups existed. There is some controversy about the traditional (i.e. pre-1850) language situation.

Thus on a smaller scale Steele suggested that the land south of the Pimpama River was occupied by a group of clans which spoke a language called Ngaarangbal. Within the Ngaarangbal language Steele discerned four dialect areas: the Numinbah Valley, the Burleigh district, The Southport /Nerang district and the Pimpama district (Steele 1983:58-67). This may suggest that each clan spoke a distinctive dialect

(perhaps akin to the differences in regional accents and dialects within the United Kingdom).

North and west of the Ngaraangbal language area Steele recorded that the language group was called Yugumbir (more often today written as Yugambeh). Yugambeh includes Mununjali, Wangerriburra, and presumably also Gugingin dialects (Steele 1983:68-78). It is thanks to Bullumm and John Lane that more is known of the northernmost Bundjalung dialects than of the Ngaarangbal dialects. Indeed, so little is known of the Ngaarangbal languages that they are generally lumped together with Yugambeh.

Modern studies therefore include amongst Yugambeh speakers members of all the clans north of the Tweed River, south of the Logan River and Teviot Brook, east of the Boonah / Rathdowney area and west of the Stradbroke Islands.

Clan Economy

This section is divided into 3: plants used in various ways, animals used in various ways and the production of technological items.

Food plants (Appendix 1, Part I)

Plant Species	Ripening period	Source
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> , Blue Quandong	September – November	Hauser 1992:171
<i>Diploglottis cunninghamii</i> Native Tamarind	November - December	Hauser 1992:355
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i> Rough -shelled Nut	January - March	Hauser (1992:221)
<i>Ficus coronata</i> Creek Sandpaper Fig	December - March	Hauser 1992:32
<i>Castenospermum australe</i> Black Bean	February – April	Hauser (1992:358)
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i> Rose-leaf Raspberry	Aug / Sept. - December	W J King, pers. Obs.

Table 3 Fruit ripening period of some significant food plants (Crosby & King 2002:74).

It is interesting to note that the time of year when the food resources of Bahrs Scrub were most intensively utilised was during the spring and summer. An examination of the ripening or fruiting periods of some of these likely Aboriginal plant resources is revealed in Table 3.

A prolific number of other species produce fruits, nuts and other edible vegetable matter in the catchment of Windaroo Creek. Most of these plants have been identified over the years by Mr Bill King (King & Crosby 2006). Nearly 100 plants that were used for food in the area south of the Logan River are listed in Appendix 1, part I. Most, if not all species are likely to have been located in the Bahrs Scrub. Species that are unlikely to be present are those which grow only in coastal salt-water swamps or on coastal dunes.

Animals (Appendix 2, part II)

A wide range of the faunal food resources once exploited by the Gugingin still exist in the Windaroo Creek catchment covered by this survey.

It has already been noted that many plant foods were likely to have been available in spring and summer (September – December). This was also the best time to get fresh-water turtles, and eels (Gresty 1947:68; Winterbotham 1982).

And of course the fruiting of many of the spring-summer plant species attracted flocks of birds which in turn would have been exploited by the Gugingin.

The seasonal variation, particularly of different migrating birds would certainly have been well known to the Aborigines. Some of these arrivals or departures would have indicated that some other resource would have 'come into season'. For example the Wangeriburra of Tamborine are reported to have used birds (probably the flocking of lorikeets) as an indicator of the impending mullet season on the coast (Longhurst 1994:2).

Mammals

All mammals naturally present in the Bahrs Scrub area would have been hunted and eaten. Appendix 2 lists many of these animals. Perhaps because distinguishing animals apart is easier than distinguishing the greater number of useful plants apart, a larger number of Aboriginal names for the commoner animals have been recorded.

Prominent among the records are observations of animal hunts. Both the Red-necked Wallaby, *Macropus rufogriseus*, and the Swamp Wallaby, *Wallabia bicolor*, would have been present in Bahrs Scrub and were a sought-after food. Several records exist which point to the use of nets and fire as a means of capturing these mammals in Queensland (Lentz 1960:4, 8, Frazer 1828; Leichhardt 1847; Mathew 1910; and Winterbotham 1982). Both kangaroos and wallabies were exploited through the use of set nets and directed grass fires. As many people as could be assembled, together with their dogs were employed in this process, for it was necessary that any fire be well under control. These hunts were clearly widespread and well understood. Local evidence of wallaby as food exists in the bone remains excavated from various sites on the Gold Coast and hinterland (Haglund-Calley &

Quinnell 1973; Haglund 1976; Hall 1986). Further afield, bone remnants of the Red-necked Wallaby have also been recorded at the Wombah midden site on the Clarence River in NSW (McBryde 1982:33).

Eastern Grey Kangaroos, *Macropus giganteus* may also have been hunted where large patches of grass were located.

Bandicoots (**yagoi**), possums (**kuyahny, kulan, kurunha**), and echidnas (**bunin**) were also consumed.

Reptiles

It is possible that poisonous snakes were not consumed in this area. However, the Carpet Python, *Morelia spilota*, called **kabul** was a favourite food.

Goannas were also sought after, especially at the 'right' time of year when their fat was sweet. Bone remains of the Bearded Dragon have been retrieved from most excavations undertaken on the Gold Coast, indicating that it too was a source of reptilian food for the Aborigines (Haglund-Calley & Quinnell 1973; Haglund 1976; Hall 1986).

Large lizards, such as Blue-tongue Skinks, were also eaten.

Birds

The primary value of the birdlife of the area lay in their worth as a source of food, though some, such as the Grey Shrike-thrush, (*Colluricincla harmonica*, **mirram**) was 'consulted' about certain matters and any reply from the bird acted upon (Petrie (1904) discussing the Brisbane people). A similar practice may have been used south of the Logan River language divide.

Eggs were also important. Brush Turkey (*Alectura lathamii*, **woggun, wagon, wa-un** and **wagon**) eggs were highly sought after, though as it was not always easy to get freshly laid eggs, some containing developing chicks were also eaten.

Most waterbirds were eaten. Ducks, including Teal were taken using a combination of boomerang and cleverly set nets. The nets were set strategically at one end of a lagoon or similar water body and the flocks were frightened into nets by boomerangs - the returning type - which appeared to the ducks as hawks (Petrie 1904; Winterbotham 1982).

Swans would not have been encountered in the Bahrs Scrub area but they would have been exploited on the more open stretches of the nearby Albert and Logan Rivers and their estuary. Swans were caught when they were at their most vulnerable - during the moulting season when they could not fly (Flinders 1799, Petrie 1904).

Cockatoos of various types appear to have been exploited at least for their feathers which were used for decoration - certainly in the case of the **gera** or Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita* (Petrie 1904:92). Parrots or **bilin** were also sought for their feathers (Winterbotham 1982). They were caught in a similar way to the way ducks were captured, using nets and boomerangs. The boomerang, adeptly thrown, caused the parrots to swoop low in their speeding flocks and into the nets, thinking that the twirling weapon was a hawk (Petrie 1904:91). Parrots such as the Scaly-breasted Lorikeet or 'greenie', and the Rainbow Lorikeet or 'bluey' were also eaten (Petrie 1904), since they could be caught in large numbers. Figbirds also move in flocks at certain times of the year and there can be little doubt that these were exploited, since they still to this day frequent the wide variety of the fruiting *Ficus* species.

Quail were probably once plentiful in the Bahrs Scrub area. They were hunted co-operatively by the Brisbane Aborigines and it is likely that similar strategies were practised in this area. Petrie records that the natives worked in groups of four or five, moving in different directions. Petrie notes that 'as these birds were frightened up they threw little waddies at them. The different lots worked into each other's hands' (1904:92).

The Brown Pigeon or Brown Cuckoo-Dove (*Macropygia amboinensis*, **kubudhi** (Watson 1943:49)), and the Topknot Pigeon (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*, **burrabum**) are likely to have visited fruiting trees in the Bahrs Scrub area. Favoured fruiting trees include the Blue Quandong, Moreton Bay Fig, and the Small-leaved Fig, *Ficus obliqua* (Floyd 1989). Emus have long disappeared from the region but the fact that names exist for this flightless bird in the Yugumbir tongue (**muran**, also **nguruny** (Sharpe 1998:184, 193) is strongly suggestive of its presence here in the past.

Fresh-water foods

A number of fresh-water fish species may have been available in the deeper ponds of Windaroo Creek. These include mullet and eels.

Inorganic foods (Appendix 1 part III)

Water (**jaram**)

Medicines (Appendix 2)

Some plants are still used by Aboriginal peoples for medicinal purposes in the region today. Some 30 species used for one of more medicinal purposes are listed in part II of Appendix 1.

Fish Poison Plants (Appendix 3)

Part III of Appendix 1 lists a dozen or so plant species that are recorded as having had fish poisoning properties. This method of catching fish would have been one of the more popular methods used in small waterholes, i.e. in places where it was impracticable to use spears, nets or basket traps. No doubt nets and spears were used where practicable.

Indicator species (Appendix 4)

These plants have some characteristics which appear at a particular time of the year and could thus be used as indicators of the seasons.

Two plant species which stand out in this area as indicator species are the Silky Oak, *Grevillea robusta*, and the Tea tree, *Melaleuca bracteata*. Both are featured in an Aboriginal poem recorded by Gresty in the Numinbah Valley (the upper Nerang River) which runs as follows:

*Kambullumm wongara,
Woojerie bingging;
Woodooroo wongara,
Woojerie kunneeng.*

J.A. Gresty of the Queensland Forest Service (Gresty 1947:68) offers the following explanation of the poem:

When the silky oaks are in bloom, the turtles are fat; when the tea-trees are in bloom the mullet are fat'. The silky oak is spring flowering and the tea-tree is autumn flowering, and the poem implied: 'Do not seek fat mullet in the springtime, be contented with turtles; and in the autumn take the mullet and do not pursue a vain search for fat turtles'

Interestingly, Winterbotham records that the flowering of the Silky Oak indicated the best time to exploit eels (in Draper 1978:66). This was for the Brisbane area but the onset of flowering would almost certainly have applied here also. Eels and Freshwater Mullet are probably present in Windaroo Creek and the Albert River.

Plants and animals of indirect economic value (Appendix 5)

These plants are those that hosted other foods. They include trees with otherwise unpalatable fruit that attracted vast flocks of birds, trees that produced edible beetle grubs (witchetty grubs), and trees that were deliberately felled to attract mangrove worms.

Where a creek was broken up into small pools fish might be caught using fish poisons. Such poisons usually caused the fish to float to the surface with paralysed

gills. Fish poisons did not affect people, especially if the fish was cooked. A list of fish poisons is given in the Appendix Part III.

In larger pools fishing was often a cooperative venture. Carl Lentz records that one group of men with towrow nets would form a barrier across one end of the stretch of water while another group at the other end of the pond would have great fun chasing the fish towards the line of nets, hitting and stirring up the water with sticks, splashings and loud calls. This practice is still carried on in ponds on the Logan River and Teviot Brook (B. Page, Mununjali elder, pers. comm.).

Fresh-water mussels, which can grow to over 15cm long, would also have been available where the creek had a muddy base.

Fresh-water crayfish, turtles, water dragons, and even platypus may have been gathered from the creek and its banks.

Technology and technological resources (Appendix 6, Parts I – III).

It is popular to refer to the tools, clothing, ornaments, and other manufactured objects made and used by the Aborigines as 'material culture'. However, as Barrie Reynolds pointed out, 'to understand fully a material culture is to understand the whole way of life' (Reynolds 1987:156). This argues for a broader concept than that of 'material culture', so here I am using technology as that broader concept.

There are, moreover, a number of important points to be made about the deceptively simple seeming traditional technology.

Thus, in order to manufacture any object, tool or implement some of the things one must do include (from Crosby in prep.):

1. the purpose to be achieved;
2. what the solution is;
3. what raw materials are needed;
4. how these materials will behave and how they should be handled;
5. what tools / equipment will be needed to gather these raw materials,
6. how long the procedure will take,
7. what contributory processes will be needed (e.g. dyeing fibres for decorative dillies);
8. what tools should be used to process the materials;
9. what other methods of processing must be undertaken;
10. ensuring the time is right (e.g. sap must be rising if a sheet of bark is to be freed from a trunk);
11. ensuring that the manufacturer knows how to use his / her materials and equipment;
12. ensuring that during the lifetime of the artefact it is maintained in good condition; and
13. ensuring that it is responsibly discarded when it breaks or is worn out (though it may be cached or get lost).

The raw materials for Aboriginal technology are derived from plants, animals, and various inorganic materials.

Inevitably many plants and animals had multiple economic values. An example is the Native Ginger, *Alpinia caerulea*. The broad leaves of this plant were used by some tribes as roofing where the plant was plentiful (Leiper 1985:15), but the leaves were also used to wrap food cooked in earth ovens - perhaps this imparted a special flavour or reduced scorching of the meat. Amongst the animals, Possum skins, kangaroo tibia bones, and leg sinews, and echidna spines were also important co-products of hunting these animals for food.

And, although the appendixes are sub-divided into plant products, animal products, and inorganic products, this often presents a false division in everyday traditional life. Thus, some implements were composed of a number of parts. A complete axe, for example requires an edge-ground stone blade, a pliable wrapped handle and resin or cordage to fix the handle in place. Similarly most spears could be described as compound – made up of shaft, fore-shaft, and tip held together with resins and cordage (including sinew) and propelled with the aid of a spear-thrower. All of these elements might be obtained from different plants, animals and inorganic materials.

Moreover, some objects were primarily used by men, some by women, and some were toys used by children.

In summary form the technology of the Gugingin, though simple in appearance was nevertheless complicated to achieve, and as necessary to their continued survival as our technology is to us.

The following brief discussion is certainly non-exhaustive, but I have tried to give examples of most of the technologies likely to have been in use by the Gugingin in the mid-nineteenth century.

Cordage, fishing lines

The inner bark of many tree trunks and roots were used for cordage. Fine cords or strings might be made from grasses, while coarser cords, perhaps for use as wallaby nets would be made from twisted inner barks. The Cotton Tree, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, amongst many other uses, was used to manufacture cordage for all kinds of tying purposes. Strips of inner bark of these species were used for this purpose. The inner bark of the Kurrajong, *Brachychiton populneus*, was also used for cords and fishing lines.

Animal fur or human hair was twisted into string, while kangaroo sinew was important as a fastening for hafted implements or for sewing possum skins together. Echidna spines were used as awls to pierce the skins.

Nets

Nets made of very strong cordage and with large meshes were used both in dugong and in wallaby hunts.

Nets made of finer cordage in a conical form and attached to a circular vine that formed jutting handles were called towrows. They were used both for marine and fresh-water fishing. In many instances a line of fishers held their towrows side by side to make a wall of nets.

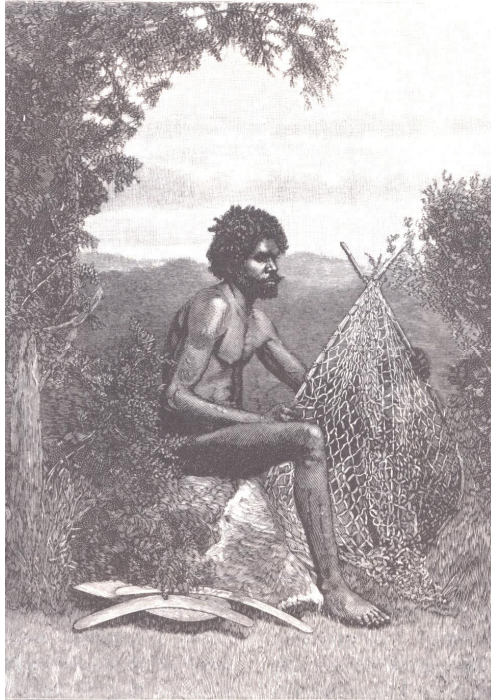


Plate 1 Man mending towrow net, from a photograph by Lindt (Garran 1988:349)

Bags, baskets, & dillies

Along the course of most local, inland freshwater streams, including Windaroo Creek, varieties of Mat Rush grow (*Lomandra longifolia* and *Lomandra hystrix*). These were used in the manufacture of dilly bags. The leaves could be stripped to the required width for basket and dilly making using the thumb nail though to avoid unwanted splitting they must be cut from the plant with a sharp implement. Long leaves from quite a large number of other plants listed in Appendix 6 were also used in the making of bags, baskets and dillies.

These bags were used for all carrying purposes, and could be quite large. Men may have had especially fine, small narrow dillies slung over a shoulder and close under an armpit to carry round any personal possessions. It is possible that the idea of some baskets were copied from European women's baskets.

Resins & gums

A number of vegetable fixatives or glues was used traditionally. Among them is the resinous sap of the Hoop Pine, *Araucaria cunninghamii*. It is recorded that ‘the Aborigines of the Moreton Bay district used it as a cement which “was warmed and worked up with the fingers”’ (Cribb & Cribb 1982:82). There would be little doubt that the Gugingin used this material too. It is worth mentioning that New Guinea natives also used the resin of the Hoop Pine as glue on weapons and for ‘numerous repairs’ (Sillitoe 1988:28). This is a further demonstration of the fact that the values of many plant species were known to a very broad cross-section of traditional peoples. Trade in ideas and technology throughout the country and even beyond, seems to have been just as evident as was trade in materials (cf. Golson 1971).

Xanthorrhoea species were also used widely for their value as a source of glue. Grass trees also produce long flowering stems which may well have been used for spear making, albeit the light and short variety.

Tools and implements

A tool is defined as ‘any instrument of manual operation’ (OED). Implement is often used as a synonym of tool. Tools may be simple (made and used as 1 piece) or compound (made from a number of components). Some tools which need two different parts (such as a spear its spear thrower) may be called complex. In contrast to machines tools do not have moving parts.

Axes, adzes and other woodworking tools

All Aboriginal edge-ground axes are compound tools which should really be called hatchets (Dickson 1981). All edge-ground axe blades were hafted. Generally, a flexible handle is wrapped 1½ times around the upper body of the stone blade and there held tightly by a suitable resin and cordage. All axes have flexible handles and all are used in such a manner that much of the force of a blow is absorbed by the handle. It is likely that many hatchets were used more like wedges, by being hammered into cracks in the wood being cut. The butt of an axe might also be used as a hammer.

Adzes are also hafted and are thus compound tools. They are generally wielded using two hands. Aboriginal adzes are a cross between chisels (which are used with indirect percussion) and an adze which cuts by direct percussion (i.e. with a chopping action, similar to that used with an axe). Perhaps Aboriginal adzes should, rather, be characterised as percussive chisels, though Mulvaney & Kamminga refer to them as ‘wood scrapers’ (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999:243-249).

Many other percussive cutting implements are simple fist-sized lumps of rock with a few flakes removed to make a rough edge. Such simple hand-held choppers would be used and discarded after, say, cutting out a sheet of bark. Such choppers could

also be used as wedges. The butt of an axe could be used as a hammer, or the butt of the chopper could be used to force the axe blade deeper into a cut.

All of the finishing woodworking tools were hand-held. Often small flakes were used to remove irregularities. The degree of use such small 'scrapers' received depended on many factors, such as what they were used to do, how hard the wood was, whether there was plenty of other stone around, and so on. It is hard to differentiate between some slightly used woodworking tools and the tools used as knives and peelers by the women.

Spears

Spears may be simple – a long straight stick with appoint sharpened and hardened in the fire – or more usually compound – composed of a number of different items. When spear and spear thrower are used together as a single implement this is a complex tool.

Acacia spp. were favoured in many areas for spear making. The so-called Rosewood spear was an item of trade with Aborigines in this and other adjacent areas. The 'Rosewood' (in this case the wattle *Acacia harpophylla*) grew prolifically in the Fassifern area, and may have been an item that was valued in the exchange network.

Acacia disparrima is also recorded as being used for spears, in this case on Stradbroke Island (Iselin & Shipway nd.). Light spears were also manufactured from *Macaranga tanarius*, which is known in some places as the 'spear tree'. This type of spear was probably used for spearing fish. *Macaranga* was also a favoured species for the making of strings (Cribb & Cribb 1982:201). In northern parts of the country at least, the large leaves of *Macaranga* were used as wrappings (with ties made of the stem material) prior to and during cooking in specially constructed ovens. The large leaves were also used as plates (Isaacs 1987:54, 56).

The Red Bean, *Dysoxylum mollissimum* sub sp. *Molle* called **kidgee kidgee** (Gresty 1947:70) may also have been used for spears.

Simple heavy duty spears were cut directly from an Ironbark tree by cutting a long straight piece out of the side of the trunk. This pre-form was then worked up into the requisite shape. Elaborate barbs might be carved at the point

Stingray barbs and hardwood prongs were often used to arm fish spears.

Boomerangs, digging sticks, nullas etc.

A Yugumbeh name survives for the Lancewood or Boomerang Tree, *Dissiliaria baloghioides*. The species is variously recorded as **currungal** (Hauser 1992),

kurrungul (Steele 1983), **kurrumgull** (Gresty 1947) and **currungul** (Bailey 1902). The last named recorder notes that this species was used by the local Aborigines 'for nullahs, spears and paddymelon sticks' (Bailey 1902:1430).

Digging sticks were made from the hardest of woods, often Ironbark. Their points would have been hardened by fire, as were many wooden spears. They are usually women's implements (nowadays, in rabbit country, usually substituted by 6ft long crowbars).

Shields and Coolamons

Making these objects requires excising an appropriately sized lump of wood as a 'blank' and then working it into the desired shape. In this process hand-held choppers made from large cobbles with a few flakes removed to make a sharp edge may have been used to assist used as wedges that could be hammered in with the butt of a hatchet. Sometimes these one-off choppers were discarded at the base of the tree after the desired piece of wood was taken away.

The mangrove tree woods used for shields were noted for their toughness and interlinked fibres. Other shields may have been cut from the flanged roots of rainforest trees. Coolamons, possibly made from cork tree or blue gum wood, were needed to hold water, especially when a paste of seeds was being prepared, and also to carry gathered food (or even new-born babies) back to camp.

Food preparation

Cutting tools

It is likely that a very high proportion of the small stone artefacts found at occupation sites were used in the preparation of food. Women may have both made and used these as knives. Most of them can be distinguished from the heavy-duty woodworking 'scrapers' by their thinner cutting edges – 'scrapers' are often retouched to a steep angle to form a more robust working edge. Larger artefacts may have several used edges.

Grindstones

Many foods had to be processed by grinding. These include a number of poisonous seeds, grains, nuts and rhizomes, including cycad nuts, Black Bean seeds, *Alocasia* roots, and the seeds of *Endiandra pubescens*, for example. These foods were often first baked then pounded up, the paste thoroughly washed in running water, and re-cooked after an appropriate length of soaking the remnant starchy product.

Small grindstones were used by men for powdering ochres.

Pounders

Some foods needed pounding. Fernroot (bungwall, *gulmorhan*, *Blechnum indicum*) was probably the most prominent of these as it was a major starch source. Importantly, the fibres within the rhizomes are very stiff and must not be broken up during processing lest bits of the fibre pierce the throat and oesophagus.

Fire

Fire was essential for three reasons: for cooking, for heating and for land management.

Cooking

At least three sorts of cooking fires might have been in use.

Fires were used to heat a patch of ground which was then cleared of coals and ash with a bark 'shovel' and was used as a kind of 'hotplate'. This was a common way of cooking shellfish such as oysters which were laid with their flat valve uppermost on the heated ground. When the 'lid' lifted, the oyster was cooked. Mudwhelks (*Pyrazus ebeninus*) may have been pushed point down in the hot ashes and judged to have been cooked when the animal emerged at the mouth of the shell. Such 'hot plates' were also used to cook dampers made from various starchy foods, and smaller animals – lizards, rats etc.

In some places the 'hot plate' was made using a clay base. This might then become so well heated that it formed into brick-like lumps.

Other fires in which larger portions of food were cooked were kept burning while the meat was turned over. Kangaroos and wallabies are understood to have been cooked in this manner. When echidnas were cooked it was important to remove a couple of glands near the neck as if not removed the meat would be spoiled. Echidnas were cooked on the fire with their insides stuffed with hot stones.

The third way of using fire for cooking was to make an earth oven in a pit which had been heated by fire. The ashes and coals were then removed and the food sealed in while it cooked. It is reported that this was a suitable way in which to cook birds (especially emus). Such pits would have been excavated with the aid of a digging stick.

Heating

Fires were commonly used for heating, particularly on cold nights. If it was really cold fires might be set alongside a sleeper.

Fires used in land management

Fire was the primary tool of Aboriginal land management. This process was felicitously named 'fire stick farming' by Rhys Jones (Jones 1969). A large literature on 'firestick farming' is now available.

While the steeper slopes were subjected to lightning strike fires from time to time it is unlikely that the very steep slopes were managed through a deliberate program of periodic fires. As a result the steeper slopes of this land have evidently retained a heavy forested cover.

On the flatter land, however, it is very probable that the productive alluvial flats with their deeper soils were subject to a particularly well understood and carefully executed fire management scheme.

An example of the degree to which the Aboriginal land management process kept the land clear of scrub and forest can be seen in a sketch by Conrad Martens, probably executed in 1859, of a view from somewhere along the Logan towards Cunningham's Gap – a view that regrowth has made well nigh impossible today.

As the 1859 sketch by Conrad Martens shows, an amazingly large area of the flatter land was kept free of trees, and remained grassy for at least 20 years even though the land management system had been interrupted in the early 1840s. Where the vegetation was not regularly burnt some patches of bush reached to the river. For example, Fraser remarked in 1828 that the branches of Scrubby Creek which led east into the Logan River were so heavily vegetated that the exploring party was compelled to ascend into the Birnam Range (Steele 1972:240).

Under traditional management the Aboriginal ecological landscape of Bahrs Scrub formed part of a much larger territory which stretched southwards from the Albert River to somewhere north of Tamborine, and from the Logan River as far south as Jimboomba and west – east across the range towards the Albert River. The traditional territory also included the combined Logan/Albert estuary (Map 5).



Plate 2 Martens' sketch of Cunningham's Gap ca. 1859 (Garran 1886:321)

Most of the Bahrs Scrub area is hilly. These hills provided specific resources that were exploited whenever a sufficient quantity had accumulated. Such resources may only have been available in quantity every few years.

Any special kinds of resources – plant, animal or technological resource – would have been both well known and incorporated into the yearly round. Fire was used as a major protection for such resources, being set when conditions were appropriate and resulting in a protective grassy strip that acted as a fire break. Sometimes resources may have been deliberately fired (e.g. some cycads) to clear weeds and encourage the plants to reproduce.

Fire was also used to renew grass growth, ensuring a new fresh pick for kangaroos and other macropods.

A third major use for fire was in hunting to drive game towards a set net.

Fire was often carried by fire sticks. These might be made from several materials (as Appendix 6 details) including Grass Tree stems, Banksia cones, Cypress Pine bark, and dry 'horsehoof' fungi.

Otherwise, fire making apparatus such as two sticks of Lolly Bush (*Clerodendrum floribundum*) might be carried from place to place.

Decoration

Personal adornment

For ceremonial purposes Aboriginal people decorated themselves in many ways. These included the use of various coloured ochres painted onto the body in various patterns, and additional decorative items such as sulphur-crested cockatoo crests might be strung onto a headdress. No doubt many more such items were once made.

Personal effects

Clothing was generally fairly minimal. In cold periods cloaks / blankets of possum skins sewn together with sinews or other cords were used; and in rainy weather sheets of bark could be used for protection.

Men may have carried personal dillies slung beneath one shoulder, but it was also common for small items to be thrust into the hair for safe keeping, and for extra weapons to be thrust into a cordage waist belt.

Evidence of necklaces and amulets is scarce but are attested.

Structures

Shelters, caves and rock shelters

Shelter was necessary when the weather turned cold, wet or overly windy. Because places were occupied for no more than a few weeks at a time the shelters (**ngumbiny**) that were constructed were lightly framed and covered with sheets of bark tied down with ropes. No detailed descriptions of Gugingin (or of Yugambeh) shelters are known, but several pictures show an upside down V-frame.

When travelling, and if the weather was poor, caves and rock shelters would have been used. If sufficient resources existed in the neighbourhood, then perhaps caves and shelters were used as occupation places at appropriate times. It is possible that caves or rock shelters exist in the higher areas of Gugingin territory but they are unlikely in the Bahrs Scrub area.

Fish traps

Structural fish traps were constructed in two ways. In one kind low walls were built where the rise of the tide permitted fish to enter and remain trapped when the tide went out. Other structural fish traps worked by creating sheltered areas that fish

could not swim out of. Some of these horseshoe shaped, downstream opening traps, such as those at Brewarrina on the Barwon River, are quite elaborate.

Ceremonial structures (bora grounds)

One of the major forms of earthwork (or occasionally of stone work) known widely across central eastern Australia is the ceremonial place, commonly called a **bora** ground. In Yugambeh these structures were called **buhl**, **buwul**, or **buli**. But it is clear that they were extremely important, to the extent that the ground was sometimes referred to as **jagun**, meaning country. In some sense then a bora equated with its country.

Bora grounds appear to have been located at strategic places, usually where resources could be accumulated that could feed a large gathering of, say, 100 people for several days. This suggests that bora grounds were located in places that could indeed be left aside from the everyday food requirements.

It may also suggest that bora grounds were located where it was convenient for people from different clans to gather together. Satterthwait & Heather (1987) mapped the distribution of known bora rings in southeast Queensland. For the territory closest to the supposed Gugingin territory (Map 5) they identify three ring sets: one at Alberton just east of the Albert / Logan River confluence (destroyed in 1957); one near Jimboomba and one near Tamborine village near the northern foot of Mt Tamborine. These three rings are conveniently located near the proposed Gugingin boundaries, and thus give rise to the suggestion that these structures were located either in what might be more-or-less common or unallocated ground between neighbouring clans, or perhaps more likely in places where a border between clans had long been established.

Ponosov (1967:1-2) remarks of the Alberton bora, 'especially regrettable is the destruction of a Bora Ring at Alberton on the bank of the Logan River, in the centre of which was a stone structure in the shape of a "hut" as it was called by old inhabitants'.

In 1828 Fraser and his party (Steele 1972:240):

'observed one of those remarkable battle circles, which seem peculiar to the natives of this part of New Holland. It consisted of an enclosure 33 yards in circumference, edged by a path 3 feet broad and 10 inches deep, from which another path of similar dimension diverges in a direct line'

Fraser gives the latitude as 27⁰ 52" South. This location may well be the site referred to as A49 by Satterthwait & Heather (1987:8).

Bora grounds have various morphologies, but often comprise two parts joined by a path, though probably no two were exactly the same. No information about the age of such ceremonial structures has been obtained but it is possible that they have been in the same places for hundreds, if not thousands of years. The large circle may have a berm something like a large circus ring. The small ring is generally located some distance away. It is at this place that the men-only parts of initiation occur. At the big ring mothers of those being initiated are ceremonially parted from

their sons, who will return as men when fully initiated. The paths between the rings may have been marked by carved trees.

Boras also served as important gathering places for a number of other social purposes.

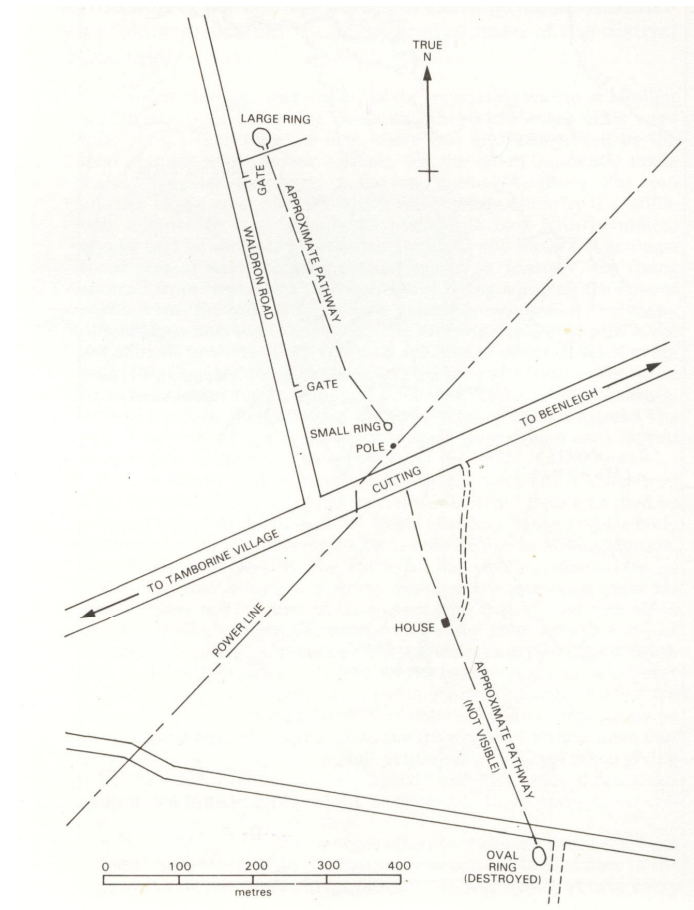


Figure 1 Bora complex near Tamborine village, from Steele 1983:72

While Satterthwait & Heather did not raise directly the possibility that earth circles may have been located at convenient places on the edges of clan territories, their main conclusions read (1987:48-9):

Periodic aggregation and dispersal appears to have been a general feature of Aboriginal social and ceremonial life in the region. And, as with all sites, resource availability seems to have played a major role in ceremonial site location. In this case, however, large numbers of people congregated for ritual and other activities would have exhausted local resources and precluded reuse of gathering places without an adequate period for resource recovery. As a consequence, frequent gatherings would have required use of a set of sites in rotation. It is significant in this regard that the Moreton Region contained so many earth circle sites, yet the foraging zones around them did not often overlap.

..... few places in the region were more than a day's walk from one of the other sites in they system. ... As a network of ritually significant places earth circles reflect the imposition of ideologically derived order on the Moreton landscape; as a set of venues for large gatherings, initiation and dispute settlement, the earth circle system provided a tangible framework for the structuring of complex forms of social interaction; and as deliberate constructions, rather than

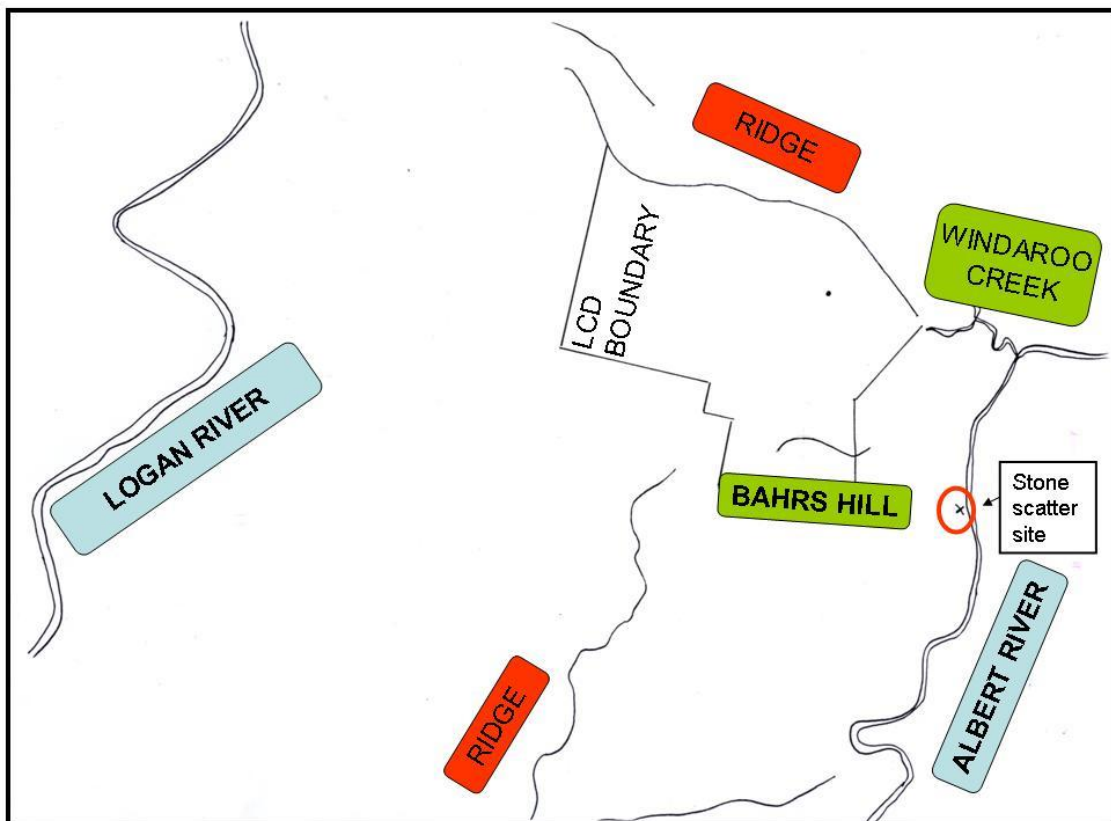
the incidental consequence of other activities, earth circles constituted principal elements of the region's Aboriginal built environment.
...by establishing these sites the Aboriginal people of the region signalled their appropriation of it by transforming its natural landscape into cultural landscape.

Pathways

Aborigines travelled across country for a number of purposes – to attend ceremonies, to attend major food festivals, and most often between various food resources.

Pathways and tracks often followed ridges (Map 7). If these paths were used over many centuries a cleared track was developed. Such cleared tracks were often followed by early European travellers and often became the basis of modern roads.

In the Bahrs Scrub area one such ridge trackway runs across the northern edge of the proposed development, i.e. between the Logan and Albert Rivers along part of Wurana Rd; while another runs north from Mt Tamborine between the two rivers.



Map 7 East-west and north-south ridge lines entering Bahrs Scrub

Clan Social organisation

Almost nothing is directly known about the Gugingin – the group seems to have virtually disappeared by the later part of the nineteenth century. Recently, however, (R Kelso, L Wright pers. comm.) a group of descendants of Polly Allen who is accepted as a Gugingin apical ancestor is being organised. Other Gugingin descendants may also be identified.

Otherwise the only written reference to mention Aborigines in the Logan area comes from the *Logan Witness* for 29 January, 1887 in a report on the floods of January 1887:

‘A young man named McEvoy had a bad night of it and a blackboy [sic] was drowned at his place (the body was later found)’³.

It is unfortunately characteristic of the Europeans who settled southeast Queensland in the nineteenth century that the Traditional Owners were virtually invisible to reporters and readership alike. As J W Bleakley, Chief Protector of Aborigines in Queensland 1914 – 1942, commented on the Queensland situation, ‘There was little public or official sympathy for the blacks at this time’ (Bleakley 1961:71).

However, despite this dearth of documentation our knowledge of neighbouring groups may allow a number of cultural features to be established.

The Gugingin clan was included in the marriage system common to all those who belonged to the related languages ‘from the Clarence river in New South Wales northward to the Logan in Queensland’ (Livingstone 1892:3 quoted in Sharpe 1998:1).

Marriages were arranged so that the kinship system was properly maintained. Clans were exogamous. ‘A young man might spend 18 months in his wife-to-be’s country, before she returned to live with him’.... ‘There was a rotation in getting one’s spouse – the men rotated one direction through the different clan lands, and the women another’ (Sharpe 1998:3).

For everyday existence the clan was usually separated into smaller groups, perhaps extended families, each following a yearly round in a slightly different part of the territory. These smaller groups would have made camp (**diman / jiman**) and perhaps built huts (**ngumbiny**) in cold, wet or windy weather.

Many places where food sources were reliable would have been occupied many times over, perhaps, thousands of years.

Older women would have been the highly valued custodians of the group’s resources and the group relied on the memory of older women as a major basis of the group’s resource management program.

³ J McEvoy is shown on the AG2 Sheet 6S 1893 map as owning Portions 99 and 103, just west of the Albert/Logan confluence, no doubt a locality very prone to flooding.

When appropriate several of the smaller residential groups or extended families may have co-operated for larger-scale activities. These included kangaroo and wallaby hunts. Such hunts may have taken place in different parts of the territory every few years, when the resource had built up sufficiently. These events may have been much like the one encountered by Carl Lentz who arrived in Nerang in 1877. On his first day the family was taken for a five mile walk to the Zimmerman's place, and they encountered a wallaby hunt (Lentz 1960:4):

At one place on a narrow foot-track, brushed through a dense scrub for a short cut, there was a big mob of aboriginals, hunting wallabies. They were making a great noise like howling dogs, oh, oh, oh. Some were posted up along the track with a short heavy stick in their right hand and more in their left hand, on the lookout to knock any Wallabies coming along They had red handkerchiefs tied around their heads to keep the wool out of their eyes, they were in their birthday suits, and were fierce looking customers.

Lentz (1960:8) recorded another of these hunts 'along a short cut in the scrub' sometime during the next few years, so they seem to have been a fairly regular occurrence.

Lentz also recorded towrow nets and nulla nullas in the huts of a deserted camp. This did not mean that the articles had been abandoned – their owners would have expected to return, even many years later and find their possessions undisturbed. It seems to be a very widespread characteristic of Aboriginal good manners not to touch anything that is not yours⁴.

There are a number of other ways in which people who lived in small groups for much of their time could get together. One was a sort of holiday – an annual trip to the coast to partake in the annual autumn / winter mullet run. It is clear that on such occasions the visitors were not allowed to assist in catching the fish – perhaps if they had they might have gained rights in their own recognisance to catch fish for themselves. Thus another widespread rule of traditional Aboriginal hospitality is that visitors are fed and entertained, but do not thereby gain any rights to the resource themselves⁵.

Similarly, at the biennial bunya feasts held in the Bunya mountains, the owners of the trees marked a circle around each tree which only the tree's owners were allowed to enter.

To get to the various gatherings people had to travel. Some Aboriginal paths and tracks are well known. Often such paths follow ridges. The ridges in the hills of Bahrs Scrub are largely separate from each other and do not form easily travelled pathways for long distances. However, if such ridge tops were used as pathways then some parts of such tracks might still be relocated. These might range from cleared tracks to a selection of different plants springing from seeds left by passing parties of people, to discarded stone artefacts made from cores carried about by their manufacturers.

⁴ Sr Su Solomon, working at Tjuntjunjarra, 800km NW of Kalgoorlie in the 1990s recorded a set of spears leaning against a tree. When she enquired why they were there she was told that the owner had left them there a few years ago but would eventually be back to reclaim them, and that, in the meantime, no-one would dream of disturbing them (Su Solomon pers. comm.).

⁵ These rights apply to waterholes in the desert, for example. If you are not entitled by birth or marriage connection to drink then you must wait until an owner comes along and gives permission.

Clan Settlement pattern

The traditional settlement pattern was very largely dependent on the amount and distribution of resources. The Gugingin economy may be described as deliberately making maximum use of the available plant and animal food resources, as well as maximising the manufacture of tools and implements from local resources. This maximisation of resources was achieved by a well-understood seasonal, yearly, and probably generationally controlled pattern, a pattern that made allowances for expectable variations but which resulted in a favourable nutritional outcome for all clan members. It was supplemented by judicious exchanges of things that could not be made from local resources, such as axe heads or boomerangs, or red ochre, at the various ceremonial and feasting gatherings (Petrie 1904).

This kind of pattern was an Australia-wide response to a hunting-gathering lifestyle. As D. F. Thomson reported in 1939 for Arnhemland (1939:211):

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that these movements, each circumscribed and conducted within well-defined limits definitely related to a season and a food supply; they form a regular and orderly annual cycle carried out systematically, and with a rhythm parallel to, and in step with, the seasonal changes themselves.

In order to achieve this impression of order and system Aboriginal groups employed a practice of maximum daily flexibility in response to local conditions, while ensuring an overall average year-to-year similarity. But, it is essential to note that this does not mean that the overall result was unchanging.

There is clear evidence that Aboriginal culture has been changing over the centuries as new foods or new ways to achieve a better result from existing foods were introduced. For example, around 600 years ago the traditional economy in the Pine Ridge area just north of Southport changed fairly abruptly. This can be demonstrated by a study of the distances from which economically valued materials were obtained. Thus, in the earlier period materials from as far distant as Canungra, the upper Currumbin Valley, and Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Is were brought to the Pine Ridge area, whereas in the later period materials were sourced from an area that is much less than half of the area from which the earlier people sourced their materials. At the same time, it became more efficient to bring shellfish meals to the Pine Ridge than to get everyone out to the coast where the shellfish were collected. One suggestion for the cause of this shrinking of the exchange area is that another food source came into prominence, one that allowed the same viable group of people to subsist adequately in a much smaller area. And the most likely new or expanded food source is fern root, *Blechnum indicum*, bungwall (locally *gulmoorhan* see Appendix 1, Part I).

This example not only implies that the same number of people could be sustained on less than half of the previously needed area, but carries the further implication that the clan distributions as known to Bullumm had developed within the previous few hundred years.

Traditional knowledge

This is not the place to attempt to compose an account of what may have been the traditional knowledge known to the Gugingin. Indeed, probably because of the lack of any historical ethnographic record there appears to be no record of any significant traditional association (e.g. in stories and legends) with Bahrs Scrub.

The Gugingin would have had a full body of traditional knowledge, myths, and legends. A number of these were probably common to all the clans living between the Logan and the Tweed Rivers. Many of these have been written down in a variety of sources (e.g. Steele 1983, O'Connor nd., Oodgeroo 1972).

Known Aboriginal cultural heritage places

Prior to this study no Aboriginal cultural heritage places having archaeological or economic evidence were known at Bahrs Scrub. The kinds of Aboriginal places that might be encountered at Bahrs Scrub include, amongst others, occupation sites, quarries, fish traps, ceremonial grounds, scarred trees, and significant stands of plant food resources. It is possible that the natural difficulty of farming the Bahrs Hill area has served to protect some kinds of cultural evidence that might otherwise have disappeared. It is clearly one of the important functions of the protection of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage that a careful exploration of the whole district be undertaken.

By combining the data contained in this report, particularly the appendixes with the reports on flora and fauna being undertaken by other experts it is hoped to provide a reasonably complete picture of the economic resources available to the Gugingin of Bahrs Scrub.

One major occupation site set on a reserve at the Albert River end of Bannockburn Road is reported on in the field inspection report (Part 2). This site though well outside the boundaries of the Bahrs Scrub LDA, was probably a major focus for the Gugingin people. This very significant site deserves heritage protection. A fuller report on the site should be undertaken (see proposal for preliminary testing)

The locations of the bora grounds around the fringes of the Gugingin territory are not precisely documented, and this is clearly on aspect of a cultural heritage survey that should be clarified.

All ridge tops should be inspected for traces of Aboriginal pathways.

Because there is presently a considerable lack of knowledge about members of the Gugingin in the nineteenth century, a research program should be undertaken by a suitably qualified traditional owner organisation.

8 CONCLUSION

Bahrs Scrub is a hilly area covering the northern tip of a triangle of land between the Albert and Logan rivers junction. On present evidence it apparently does not contain any large concentrations of food – either plant foods or animal foods. Nor does it appear to contain significant amounts of useful stone or other technological resources.

However, the very peripherality of Bahrs Scrub to the Gugingin economy may have been exploited by the Gugingin for other purposes. For comparison, Clagiraba, a hilly area in the Gold Coast hinterland, was a place where young men spent time completing their initiation. Parts of Bahrs Scrub may well have been used in this capacity.

Bahrs Scrub was indirectly affected by historical events between about 1800 and the mid-1860s, and directly affected after the passing of the Land Acts led to the subdivision of the district.

Direct knowledge of the Gugingin is limited, but much may be inferred by comparison with other clans speaking dialects of the same Yugambeh language.

There appear to be no records of places within Bahrs Scrub used by the Gugingin before 1788 (i.e. no archaeological sites have been recorded). A detailed search of the records held by the Cultural Heritage Co-ordination Unit has revealed that no cultural heritage surveys were carried out in the Bahrs Scrub area prior to 2003 when the new *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act* ceased to require permits to be issued for such activities. Part 2 of this report will seek to remedy this lack.

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10 APPENDIXES

ABORIGINAL ECONOMIC MATERIALS

- Appendix 1** **Aboriginal foods**
 Plants
 Animals
 Inorganic materials
- Appendix 2** **Aboriginal medicines**
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- Appendix 3** **Aboriginal fish poisons**
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- Appendix 4** **Aboriginal seasonal indicators**
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- Appendix 5** **Other contributors to Aboriginal economy**
 Plants
 Animals
- Appendix 6** **Aboriginal technology**
 Plants
 Animals
 Inorganic materials

APPENDIX 1

ABORIGINAL ECONOMIC FOODS, LOGAN – TWEED RIVERS, including but not limited to those listed here (summarised from King & Crosby 2006:76-132, with additional entries from Sharpe 1998)

PART I ABORIGINAL PLANT FOODS

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Edible wattle	<i>Acacia</i> spp. Wattles	durubi, mudha (exact species unknown)	seeds	ground to flour or paste with water
Edible eucalypts	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Blue Gum	mungara	water obtained from fluid under the bark	
	<i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i> and <i>E.intermedia</i> Bloodwood	bunau	gum, flowers steeped in water	chewed
Edible ferns	<i>Blechnum indicum</i> Bungwall	gulmoorhan (Numinbah Valley) kalmurhan	rhizomes	bungwall is a Sydney area name. Extensive preparation needed to remove inedible fibres
	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i> , Gristle Fern		rhizomes	“
	<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i> , Mangrove fern		young shoots & rhizomes	“
	<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> , Swamp Fern	yugay (name for root)	rhizomes	“
	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i> , Climbing Maidenhair Fern		rhizomes	“
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> , Bracken Fern		young shoots (croziers) & roots	“

Food plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Fruiting Trees, Shrubs and Herbs	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> , Native cherry	jijiman	fruit	
	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> , Tuckeroo	tuckeroo	fleshy parts of fruit	
	<i>Ficus</i> spp. (F. <i>coronata</i> , <i>F. macrophylla</i> , <i>F. oblique</i>)		fruit	
	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> , Moreton Bay fig	buyeh, bawar, jambul(gam),	"	may refer to several species of fig
	<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i> , Macadamia, Rough-shelled Nut	gumbur	nuts	
	<i>Persoonia media</i> (formerly <i>P. cornifolia</i>) & <i>Persoonia stradbrokeensis</i> , Geebung	koombarra (recorded for Stradbroke Is)	"	geebung is probably a Sydney area name
	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i> , Blueberry Ash	geegee	"	
	<i>Melastoma affine</i> , Native Lassiandra, Blue tongue	nujigum	"	
	<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i> ,	midyim	"	
	<i>Eremophila debilis</i> , Winter or Ground Apple, Four Corners	amulla	"	
	<i>Streblus pendulinus</i> , Whalebone Tree		"	
	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i> , Hairy Psychotria		"	

Food plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Fruiting Trees, Shrubs and Herbs	<i>Einadia hastate</i> , Berry Saltbush	jalinyi?	“	
	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i> Brown Pine	kunggun		
	<i>Castanospermum australe</i> , Black Bean, Moreton Bay Chestnut	bugambil	seeds, after extensive preparation	
	<i>Acmena smithii</i> Lilli Pilli		fruit	
	<i>Syzygium australe</i> ` Lilli Pilli, Scrub Cherry	jijiman?	“	
	<i>Endiandra pubens</i>		seed required extensive preparation	
	<i>Diploglottis australis</i> , Native Tamarind		fruit	
	<i>Lepidozamia peroffskyana</i> , Pineapple Palm, Burrawang	danin	seed required extensive preparation	
	<i>Microcitrus</i> spp. Native Lime	kulyanbil, jambireen		
	<i>Pandanus spiralis</i> , Screw Pine, Pandanus	bunin	seed cooked	
Flowers & Buds as Foods	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> , <i>B. robur</i> , <i>B. aemula</i> , <i>B. serrata</i> & <i>B. oblongifolia</i> , Banksia	<i>B. aemula</i> called mintie on Stradbroke Is., bambar (Sharpe)	flowers swirled in water as honey-flavoured drink	the name wallum comes from the wide Bay area
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , Tea Tree, Paperbark	oodgeroo, wudhur(u)	“	

Food plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Flowers & Buds as Foods	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> , Silky Oak	jabililam, kambalam	“	also used for tools
	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp. Grass Tree, Black Boy	kargal		
	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> , Cotton Tree	talwalpin (Stradbroke is.)	roots cooked	many other uses for this plant
	<i>Hibiscus diversifolius</i> Swamp Hibiscus		young leaves	
	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> , Native rosella		roots, shoots & leaves of young plants	
	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> , Blue Quandong	caloon, kalawun	fruit	
	<i>Schizomeria ovata</i> , Crab Apple		“	
Roots, Tubers & Bulbs	<i>Typha</i> spp. Bulrush	yimbin	roots	
	<i>Murdannia graminea</i> , Pink Swamp Lily		tubers	
	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i> , Fringed Lily		tubers	
	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> , Native rosella		roots, shoots & leaves of young plants	
	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> , Blue Quandong	caloon, kalawun	fruit	
	<i>Schizomeria ovata</i> , Crab Apple		“	

Food plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Roots, Tubers & Bulbs	<i>Typha spp.</i> Bulrush	yimbin	roots	
	<i>Murdannia graminea</i> , Pink Swamp Lily		tubers	
	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i> , Fringed Lily		tubers	
	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i> , Fringed Lily		tubers	
	<i>Caesia parviflora</i> , The Pale Grass Lily		“	
	<i>Hypoxis pratensis</i> Golden Weathergrass Lily		“	
	<i>Curculigo ensifolia</i> , Grass Potato, Weevil Lily		“	
	<i>Ipomea pes-caprae</i> , Goats Foot, Cconvolvulus		“	
	<i>Dioscoria transversa</i> Pencil Yam	dum, nugun	“	
	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i> , Tall Spikerush	dulun, jila, kalgari(h),yubahn, bandeh (exact species unknown)	“	
	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> , Water Chestnut, Spikerush		“	
	<i>Schoenoplectus litoralis</i> , Club Rush		roots/tubers	

Food plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Roots, Tubers & Bulbs	<i>Cissus opaca</i> , Small Leaf Water Vine, Round Yam	jagabar, waguy, meri (exact species unknown)	roots/tubers grapes	grapes are peppery, so often called Pepper vine
	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i> , Slender Grape		tuber, grapes	
	<i>Vigna vexillate</i> , and other species in same genus		root	
	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> , Lolly Bush		root	other uses
	<i>Glycine tabacina</i> , Glycine Pea		root	
	<i>Alocasia macrorhizus</i> , Cunjevoi, Taro	budheh,	tuber	
	<i>Caladium glycorrhizon</i> , Cunjevoi, Taro		tuber	
Crowns, Stems, Leaves, Seeds and Croziers as Food	<i>Livistona australis</i> , Cabbage Palm or Cabbage Tree Palm	banggam, nyunggargur		
	<i>Cyathea cooperi</i> , Tree fern		pulp of trunk	
	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp., Grass Tree	kargal	soft growing bases of leaf clusters	
	<i>Phragmites australis</i> , Common Reed	dulun?	base of young shoots	
	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> Smartweed		peeled stalks	better known as fish poison

Food plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Crowns, Stems, Leaves, Seeds and Croziers as Food	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> , New Zealand Spinach, Botany Bay greens"		leaves	
	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	tumkullum	leaves as serving plates	
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> , Mat Rush	dulun?	seeds, bases of leaves	
	<i>L. multiflora</i> , Mat Rush		"	
	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>		fruits	
	<i>D. longifolia</i>		"	
	<i>Alpina caerulea</i> Native Ginger		seeds	
Terrestrial & Other Orchid Species as Food	<i>Geodorum densiflorum</i> , Shepherd's Crook Orchid		tubers	
	<i>Dipodium variegatum</i> , Hyacinth Orchid		"	
	<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i> , Ladies Tresses		'	
	<i>Pterostylis</i> spp.		"	
	<i>Acianthus fornicatus</i> , Greenhood orchids		"	
	<i>Corybas acontiflorus</i> , Cradle Orchid		"	
	<i>Cymbidium madidum</i> Tree Orchid	kaden?	"	
Fruiting Vines & Scramblers	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i> , Wombat Berry		fruits & tubers	
	<i>Smilax australis</i> , Barbwire Vine		berries	also used in tow-row nets manufacture

Food plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Fruiting Vines & Scramblers	<i>Passiflora aurantia</i> , Passionfruit		berries	
	<i>Rubus hillii</i> , raspberry		"	
	<i>Rubus rosifolius</i> , Roseleaf Bramble	malgum	"	
	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i> Pink-flowered Raspberry		"	
	<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i> , Pigface		base of flower	
	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i> , Cockspur	bundall or gullenbee		
Species Producing Edible Gums	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i> , Dogwood	ngau-u-in		denna in Brisbane area
	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp. Grass Tree, Black Boy	kargal	gum from the flowering spike	gum from the base of the plant also used as a glue in tool manufacture
Grasses	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> , Lemon Scented Barbwire Grass		may have been steeped in water as a refreshing drink	also produced anaesthetising smoke
	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i> , Blady Grass	barul	root	also fibre, fishing lines
	<i>Themeda triandra</i> , Kangaroo Grass		seeds ground to a paste and baked	

APPENDIX 1 PART II ABORIGINAL ANIMAL FOODS

ANIMAL	SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Macropods	<i>Macropus giganteus</i> , Eastern Grey Kangaroo	muni large male called goroman female called yimera or gummow .	food	tibias used for spear point, cloak pins, combs etc.
	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i> , Swamp Wallaby	kirbin, karil, kari, biyum	"	"
	<i>Macropus agilis</i> , Agile Wallaby		"	"
	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i> , Red Necked Wallaby		"	"
	<i>Thylogale</i> spp. Pademelon	kirri	"	
Other mammals	<i>Isodon macrourus</i> , Bandicoot	yagoi, yaguy	"	
	<i>Trichosurus vulpecular</i> , Brush-tail Possum	iriging, yiriging = male ngaurul = female gweeahn = possum (another species?)	"	tabbi-tabbi = possum skin loin cloth
	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> , Common Ringtail Possum	wing, kuwin	"	skins used for clothing, fur made into string
	<i>Potorus tridactylus</i> Potoroo, Kangaroo Rat	barol/buril	"	
	<i>Tachyglossus auleactus</i> , Short Beaked Echidna	bunin/punin/punning, bunihny	"	spines used as awls
	<i>Rattus</i> spp.,	goondaree/ kundhera and mundharu	"	

Animals cont.

ANIMAL GROUP	SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Mammals	<i>Phascolarctus cinereus</i> , Koala	borobee	“	
	<i>Pteropus</i> spp. Flying foxes	girraman/girring	food	
Birds	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> , Purple Swamp Hen	wagay, wagay-wagay, woggai-woggai	food	
	<i>Phalcorax carbo</i> , Black cormorant	piggargeen	“	
	<i>Dromaeus novaehollandiae</i> , Emu	muran, also nguruny	“	now extinct in region
	<i>Triglossus</i> spp. Parrots	bilin	“	
	<i>Cacatua galerita</i> , Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	gera	“	
	Rainbow Lorrieket <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	wangum?	?	Lorriekets in huge numbers foretold a good mullet season
	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i> , Topknot Pigeon	burrabum / buckrabuckra.	food	
	<i>Alectura lathamii</i> , Brush Turkey	woggan / wagan	“	Woogoompa h ls. = place of brush turkeys
	Noisy Miner, Soldier Bird	bimbim	?	Pimpama = place of soldier birds
	<i>Coturnix australis</i> , Brown Quail	dulung / dooloom	food	
	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i> , White-faced Heron	wulbo / wulbuh	food	

Animals cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Birds	<i>Platalea regia</i> , Royal Spoonbill	gurkar	“	
	<i>Anserrata semipalmata</i> , Magpie Goose	bigargin	“	
	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i> , Brown Pigeon, Brown Cuckoo-dove	kubudhi	“	
	Black Duck <i>Anas superciliosa</i>	mahr, mara	“	ducks often panicked into
	Wood Duck <i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	kambawir, ngahwun	“	set nets by returning boomerangs
	Piebald Duck	derin-derin	“	which mimic hawk flight
Reptiles: Snakes	<i>Morelia spilota</i> , Carpet Python	kabul	“	
	<i>Dendrolaphis punctulata</i> , Common Tree snake	nyerin / yerrin / iring	“	
	<i>Pseudachis porphyriatus</i> , Red-bellied Black Snake	jom-gwong / jeeoomgung / dhumduong	“	
Reptiles: Monitors, Dragons & Skinks	<i>Varanus varius</i> , Lace Monitor	yowgurra(h) / yowgurra / giwa	“	
	<i>Pogona barbata</i> , Bearded Dragon	bauyam / kubbulkin	“	
	<i>Tiliqua skincoides</i> , Blue-tongue Lizard	gobagan	food	
	<i>Physignatus leuseurii</i> , Eastern Water Dragon	mugil	“	

Animals cont.

ANIMAL GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Turtles	Fam: Chelidae, fresh water	pingin / bingeen / bingging	“	Yugarabul =binkin
	<i>Chelodina rugosa</i> , Long Necked Turtle	kanaybang		
Insects	<i>Trigona carbonaria</i> , Native Bee spp.	kudhe (larger, darker) kude (smaller, lighter)	“	2 bee species are recognised by most SEQ Aboriginal groups. Beeswax was very important as a resin
	‘Wood Grubs’ (beetle larvae)	dhabun	“	Those from blue gums are edible. Those from River Oaks are only good for fish bait
	<i>Ropalidia</i> sp. Paper Wasp	yawal	“	Yawalpah = place of wasps
	Termites	dhili / bangum	“	Arboreal and terrestrial termites?
	Cicadas	birribirrim	“	
Fish	<i>Mugil cephalus</i> , Mullet	jalum, dhalum / dhalan / gooyung / kuneeng	“	Taken with towrow nets in ponds, often a communal activity
	Eel	juruny, waryam	“	
	Shovel-nosed shark	nyirang, neerung	“	

PART III ABORIGINAL INORGANIC FOOD

MATERIAL	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
water	jaran	fresh water for drinking	

APPENDIX 2 ABORIGINAL MEDICINE LOGAN – TWEED RIVERS,
including but not limited to those listed here (summarised from King & Crosby
2006:76-132, with additional entries from Sharpe 1998)

PART I MEDICINAL PLANTS

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Medicinal Values of Wattles	<i>Acacia falcata</i>		bark used for skin disorders	
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>		inner barks used for treating skin disorders	
Treatments from Eucalypts and Related Species	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , Scribbly Gum	curgura	inner bark	Curgura comes from a Brisbane 'tribe'
	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , Bloodwood	bunau	gum used to treat ringworm	
	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , Pink Bloodwood	bulbu, bulbul and bulwayi		
	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , Moreton Bay Ash	gurang	bark, infused to treat dysentery	
	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , Spotted Gum	pybee, bibuy, murehr, yurahr	resin used to treat toothache	Pybee is a Numinbah Valley word
Medicinal Uses of Roots, Rhizomes, Leaves & Soft Stems	<i>Blechnum indicum</i> , Bungwall	gulmoorhan	sap used to treat insect bites	
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> , Bracken		sap of young stems used to relieve insect bites, prepared bungwall may have been an anti-helminthic	
	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> , Water Chestnut		in infusion of leaves in saltwater used as a healing agent	

Medicinal plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Medicinal Uses of Roots, Rhizomes, Leaves & Soft Stems	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> , Poison Peach			
	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> , Lolly Bush			
	<i>Smilax australis</i> , Barbwire Vine		extract used in treatment of sore eyes	
	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , Red Ash, Soap Tree	culgera-culgera	leaves crushed and rubbed to make a lather that disinfects the skin	culgera-culgera is from northern NSW
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , Paperbark Tea Tree	oodgeroo	leaves used to relieve insect bites, bark antiseptic, used as a bandage with honey	
	<i>Rubus</i> spp. Native Raspberries	malgum	an infusion of leaves used to treat stomach ache	
	<i>Cymbidium madidum</i> , Tree Orchid	kaden ?	bulbs chewed for dysentery, seeds said to confer sterility	
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> , Citronella		branches hung up to deter mosquitoes, seeds can be crushed and rubbed on skin	
	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> , Goats-foot, Convolvulus		burnt leaves used to relieve headache, leaves relieve marine stingers stings	
	<i>Avicennia marina</i> , Grey Mangrove	jangigir ?	chewed leaves used to relieve pain of marine stingers	

Medicinal plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Medicinal Uses of Roots, Rhizomes, Leaves & Soft Stems	<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> , Milky Mangrove		sap used to treat ulcers	
	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i> , Cunjevoi	budheh, kanjibuy (may be from another area)	rhizome made into paste and used as poultice for burns	
The Use of Barks, Cones etc.	<i>Ajuga australis</i> , Australian Bugle	mabunya	leaves	the late Frank Long used an infusion of the leaves as 'antibiotic'. Name provided by John Long.
	<i>Callitris columellaris</i> White Cypress Pine			
	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> , Cotton Tree	talwalpin (Stradbroke Is.)	inner bark infused and used as antiseptic, bark also used as bandage	
	<i>Ficus</i> spp.		Latex-like sap used as antiseptic	
The Medical Values of Bracket Fungi	Bracket Fungi (<i>Phellinus</i> spp. ?)		charred fungus used in healing	
Grass	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> , Lemon Scented Barbwire Grass		burnt to provide a stupefying or anaesthetic smoke	

PART II MEDICINE FROM ANIMALS

ANIMAL GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Reptiles: Monitors, Dragons & Skinks	<i>Varanus varius</i> , Lace Monitor	yowgurra(h) / yowgurra / giwa	fat used on body	
Ants	Bulldog Ant	kamuhm	exudation from tip of abdomen said to have antibiotic properties	

PART III INORGANIC MEDICINE

MATERIAL	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
clay		a vermifuge	

APPENDIX 3 FISH POISONS LOGAN – TWEED RIVERS, including but not limited to those listed here (summarised from King & Crosby 2006:76-132, with additional entries from Sharpe 1998)

PART I PLANTS

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Wattles	<i>Acacia falcata</i> , Sickle Wattle		crushed bark	
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> , Black Wattle	tyumau	crushed bark and twigs	
	<i>Acacia tormentosus</i>		crushed bark	
Other	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , Soap Tree		crushed leaves	
	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i> , Foam Bark		inner bark (high concentration of saponins)	
	<i>Wickstroemia indica</i> , Bootlace Bark, Tie Bush		crushed leaves	also used for fibre
	<i>Stephania japonica</i> , Snake vine	nyannum	crushed leaves	
	<i>Melia azederach</i> , White Cedar	daygil	crushed leaves and bark	
	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizus</i> , Cunjevoi	budheh, kanjibuy (may be from another area)	“	
	<i>Persicaria spp.</i> Smartweeds		crushed leaves	
	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i> Quinine bush		“	fruit astringent

APPENDIX 4 INDICATORS LOGAN – TWEED RIVERS, including but not limited to those listed here (summarised from King & Crosby 2006:76-132, with additional entries from Sharpe 1998)

PART 1 PLANTS

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Indicator Plants	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> , Hop Bush		time of flowering indicated when oysters were at their best	
	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> , Silky Oak,	kambullumm	time of flowering indicated best time for turtles and eels	
	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> , Tea tree	woodooroo	time of flowering indicated best time for mullet	
	<i>Castanospermum australe</i> , Black Bean, Moreton Bay Chestnut	bugambil, bunambil	flowering indicated best time for turtles	

PART II ANIMALS

ANIMAL GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Birds	Pied Currawong	churwong / tchalwong / tallawong	?	indicator of black bream

APPENDIX 5 SPECIES WITH INDIRECT FOOD VALUES LOGAN – TWEED RIVERS, including but not limited to those listed here (summarised from King & Crosby 2006:76-132, with additional entries from Sharpe 1998)

PART I PLANTS

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Bird attracting plants	<i>Endiandra sieberi</i> , Hard Corkwood		fruits are attractive to birds, e.g. Topknot Pigeon, <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	
	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> , Poison Peach		bird attractor, e.g. Figbird, Brown Pigeon	
	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> , Blue Quandong	caloon, kalahwun	attracted many birds	
	<i>Diploglottis australis</i> , Native Tamarind		“	
Teredo attracting plant	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> , Swamp Oak	bilung	deliberately felled into estuaries to attract teredos	

PART II ANIMALS

ANIMAL GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
	<i>Canis lupus dingo</i> Dingo	ngurun or nargun yurugin urugin and yoggum, nownowtubbai = male dog	assisting in hunting, additional heat at night	semi-domesticated, feature in legends

APPENDIX 6 MATERIALS USED IN ABORIGINAL TECHNOLOGY (CAMP ITEMS, UTENSILS, STRINGS, WEAPONS, CANOES ETC) LOGAN – TWEED RIVERS, including but not limited to those items listed here (summarised from King & Crosby 2006, with additional information from Sharpe 1998)

PART I SELECTED PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Wattles	<i>Acacia. Disparima</i>		weapons (spears), fibre	
	<i>Acacia spp.</i>		Gum added to spear tips to poison wounds	no species mentioned
	<i>Acacia glaucescens</i> , Rosewood		spears, clubs,	
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> , Black Wattle		inner bark used for cord making	
Gums	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , Grey Ironbark	bigera, ngandahla	spears	
	<i>E. crebra</i> , Narrow Leafed Ironbark	bigera, bigar	spears, digging sticks	Petrie 1904:102 has a good description
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> Blue Gum	mungara	bark used for canoes	
	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , Spotted Gum	murehr, yurar, bibuy	shields,	
	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i> Bloodwood	bunau	resin	
Other trees & shrubs	<i>Banksia spp.</i>	bambar	Fire 'stick', hair brush, water strainer	
	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> , Hoop Pine	bimbul	gum used as cement	

Technology from plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Other trees & shrubs	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> , Swamp Oak	bilung	boomerangs	also deliberately felled to attract mangrove worms
	<i>Ficus coronata</i> , Sandpaper fig	buyeh?	smoothing, sanding,	
	<i>Erythrina verspetilio</i> Cork tree, Bat Tree	wundal	coolamons	
	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> , Lolly Bush		making fire	
	<i>Callitris columellaris</i> , White Cypress Pine		boomerangs from roots, torches from bark, resin as adhesive	
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> Paperbark	wudhuru, oodgeroo	barks used for hut roofs	
	<i>Livistonia australis</i> , Cabbage Tree Palm	banggam	leaves used for baskets, bags, nets, fishing lines	
	<i>Pandanus spiralis</i> , Screw Pine, Pandanus	jambinbin?	baskets, fibre	fruit also eaten
	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> Native Rosella		dilly bags, string	
	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> , Cotton Tree	talwalpin?	spears, fibres, esp. heavy duty cables	name comes from Stradbroke Is.
	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	tumkullum	spears, leaves for wrapping, as plates, cords	
	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , Brush Box	tubbil-pulla	specific use not recorded	A recorded name indicates some kind of usefulness

Technology from plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Other trees & shrubs	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , Swamp Box, Bastard Mahogany	bullurtchu	canoes	
	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp. Black Boy or Grass Tree	baral, kargal	leaves used in making dillies, resins	
	<i>Streblus pendulinus</i> Whalebone Tree,		wood used for boomerangs,	
	<i>Dissiliaria baloghioides</i> , Lancewood, Boomerang Tree	currungal kurrungul kurrumgull currungul	nullahs, spears and paddymelon sticks	
	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i> sub sp. <i>molle</i> , Red Bean	kidgee kidgee	spears	
	<i>Avicenia marina</i> , Grey Mangrove		shields	
	<i>Wickstroemia indica</i> , Bootlace Bark, Tie Bush		fibre	also used as a fish poison
Reeds	<i>Phragmites</i> spp. Reeds	dulun, jila	spears	
Fungi	<i>Pellinus rimosus</i> (?) Bracket fungi		'fire stick'	
Herbs	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i> Native ginger		leaves used to wrap food, used in hut making	
Rushes and lilies	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> , <i>L. hystrix</i> , Mat rushes	dulun	dillies, string, mats	
	<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> , Soft Twigrush		basket making	

Technology from plants cont.

PLANT GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
rushes and lilies	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> , Water Chestnut, Tall Spike Rush		leaves used for fibre for dillies	
	<i>Schoenus</i> spp., Bogrush		“	
	<i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp., Clubrush		“	
	<i>Dianella</i> spp. Flax Lilies		leaves used for fibre for dillies	
wood	branches	dinir	firewood	no doubt specific names once applied to particular kinds of wood
	timber	jail, kali	firewood = waybar, jali	

PART II SELECTED ANIMAL PRODUCTS

ANIMAL GROUP	SPECIES & COMMON NAME	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Mammals	<i>Macropus giganteus</i> , Eastern Grey Kangaroo	muni	sinews for joining parts, tibiae used for spear point, cloak pins, combs etc.	
	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i> , Swamp Wallaby			
	<i>Macropus agilis</i> , Agile Wallaby			
	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i> , Red Necked Wallaby			
	<i>Trichosurus vulpecular</i> , <i>Brush-tail Possum</i>	iriging, yiriging = male ngaurul = female gweeahn = possum (another species?)	tabbi-tabbi = possum skin loin cloth	
	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> , Common Ringtail Possum	wing, kuwin	skins used for clothing, fur made into string “	
Mammals	<i>Tachyglossus auleactus</i> , Short Beaked Echidna	bunin/punin/punning, buniyny	spines used as awls	
Insects	<i>Trigona carbonaria</i> , Native Bee spp.	kudhe (larger, darker) kude (smaller, lighter)	Beeswax was very important as a resin	2 bee species are recognised by most SEQ Aboriginal groups.
	‘Wood Grubs’	dhabun	Those from River Oaks are only good for fish bait	Those from blue gums are edible.

PART III SELECTED INORGANIC PRODUCTS

MATERIAL	YUGUMBEH NAME	NATURE OF USE	COMMENT
Stone	jungur	cutting tool/ scraper	major sources of good flaking stone are found at Mt Wongawallan and the Birnam Ranges, many other smaller pockets of chert-like rocks
	bandahn	axe	all axes in this region are imported, probably in a near- finished form, may have been obtained at Bunya festivals, for example
clay	kudhin (malu = red)	ochre	Coochie Mudlo Is. is a major source of red ochre
	clay	in base of fire to form 'hot plate'	small items such as shellfish were often cooked in hot ashes, the use of a baked clay surface appears to occur further west.
fire	waybar, jalu, dalal		also names for firewood

PART 2

THE GUGINGIN OF BAHRS SCRUB PRELLIMINARY ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE FIELD INSPECTION

Recommendations for future management

Application of constraints

For expansion of this section see pages 108-9, or pages 5-6.

C Outcome & results

In terms of the ACH evidence, as each part of the LDA is subjected to a preliminary CHA the following constraints (and issuing a cultural heritage duty of care sign-off) will apply (subject to agreement with the Traditional Owners). Examples of likely outcomes are given below:

Constraint category 1 would be likely to apply to relatively insignificant ACH evidence such as isolated finds and small artefact scatters:

Result: No or minimum effect on development yield or construction time. After CHA completed locations of identified ACH evidence will be subject to mitigation such as monitoring and final report as negotiated. Unaffected parts of the CH survey area may continue with the development process. Once a duty of care sign off is given for any ACH locations in the area covered by a particular CHA then development may proceed as normal.

Constraint category 2 would be likely to apply places having medium significance such as large stone scatters (both area and density of materials):

Result: After CHA completed, either:

- a. Medium effect on development yield if the ACH evidence at a place can be protected (e.g. by ensuring the site is within a park or is capped, preventing further ground disturbance) then development may proceed following mitigation; or if a site cannot be protected, then
- b. No, or minimum effect on development yield once mitigation such as excavation, monitoring and reporting is completed. Unaffected parts of the CH survey area may continue with the development process. Once a duty of care sign off is given for any affected areas covered by a particular CHA then development may proceed as normal.

Constraint category 3 would apply to highly significant places such as secret/sacred places, bora grounds, quarries, fish traps, and shelter/cave sites:

Result: After CHA completed site must be protected; development may not proceed at that place, and development yield must be

reduced by the area of the protected place. The only permissible mitigation is protection of the site. Unaffected parts of the area survey may continue with the development process. Once a duty of care sign off is given for any affected areas covered by a particular CHA then development may proceed as normal.

Final outcome

The appointed cultural heritage coordinator should have responsibility for producing a final *Bahrs Scrub Aboriginal Cultural Heritage* report which draws together all the CHA and CHR results for the whole LDA.

For details of process see Part 3, Deed of Agreement for the Bahrs Scrub project.

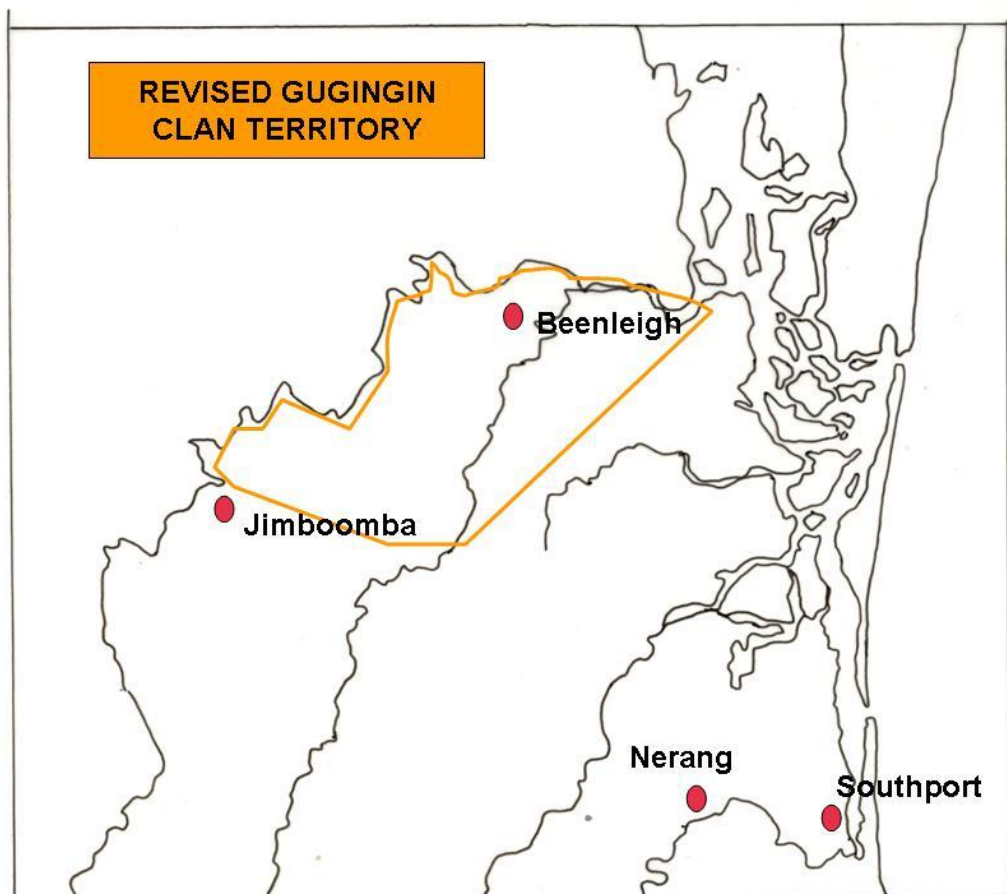
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**THE GUGINGIN OF BAHR'S SCRUB
PRELLIMINARY
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE FIELD INSPECTION**

1 TRADITIONAL OWNERS

The accepted name for the Traditional Owners of Bahrs Scrub is Gugingin (pronounced with hard 'g's). After consideration of both Lane's and the Kombumerri Aboriginal Corporation for Culture's maps, the traditional area for the Gugingin has been re-evaluated. The result is presented in Map 1.



Map 1 Gugingin territory

Unfortunately, research has only recently (June 2010) discovered some descendants of the Gugingin.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

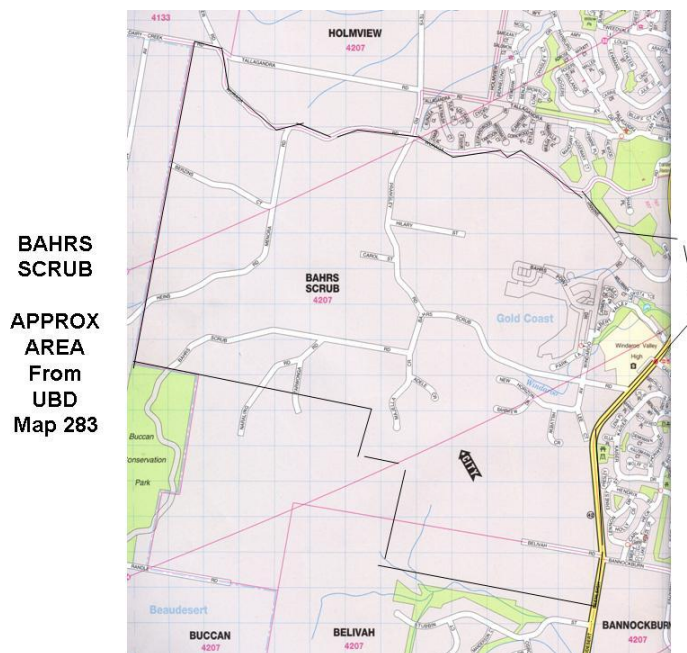
The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 requires of all sponsors a cultural heritage duty of care.

This assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage has been carried out in terms of Part 1.12 (d) of the Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines (DoC), gazetted on 16 April, 2004 – ‘a study or survey, of any type, of the area affected by the activity to find out the location and extent of the Aboriginal cultural heritage’.

In terms of the Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines (DoC) relevant to the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* this assessment may be regarded as a ‘due diligence’ report.

3 OUTLINE OF PROJECT

This report is Part 2 of a series documenting cultural heritage of Bahrs Scrub, a district located south of Beenleigh and comprising most of the catchment of Windaroo Creek.



Map 2

Bahrs Scrub is at present largely subdivided into lots having a minimum size of 10 acres. Under the previous Council plan this was classed as ‘Rural B’. It is proposed to rezone Bahrs Scrub to ‘future urban’, allowing for a greatly increased population density.

The location of the Bahrs Scrub redevelopment area is shown on Map 2.

4 AIM

The aim of this preliminary investigation is to provide field data to supplement the information collated in the desk-top report, which this report accompanies, with the purpose of creating a combined data base against which detailed assessments can be planned.

As part of the planning process a Cultural Heritage Deed of Agreement will be developed. This will be a statement of general principles to which all parties to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage study of Bahrs Scrub should agree. This agreement forms part 3 in this report. This agreement should be in place before any detailed field investigations are undertaken.

The aim of this report (the initial field inspection assessment) is to identify places within the LDA that will require detailed Aboriginal cultural heritage investigation in the future. Because of the size (and the current overgrown state) of the LDA it is expected that cultural heritage assessments (CHA) will be needed for all contractual work in any part of the LDA that is subject to topsoil disturbance (i.e. trenching, augering, road work, etc). All such work requires a Cultural Heritage Duty of Care compliance sign-off under the terms of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.

In order to provide a process for the manner in which these smaller field inspections and assessments should be undertaken an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Strategy (CHMS) will be drafted. The CHMS will detail how particular cultural heritage management practices should be employed as the LDA is developed. The Deed of Agreement document is Part 3 in this series.

5 BACKGROUND

Detailed background evidence was presented in the accompanying desk-top report. Here a brief summary is given.

Geology and geomorphology

The underlying geology is the Neranleigh-Fernvale beds. Interestingly, in a number of places in Bahrs Scrub these beds are formed of a conglomerate of pebbles, some of which might have been suitable for stone tool making.

Water and soils

The Bahrs Scrub redevelopment area comprises most of the catchment of Windaroo Creek. The only alluvial deposits of any cultivable value have been formed along the narrow creek beds. These soils would probably be the only areas within the Scrub where Aboriginal economic plants and animals might be encountered in any quantity.

Plants and animals

Almost anything that could be eaten was, though some species might have been avoided because of their status as totems. A long, but yet incomplete list of plants and animals useful in the traditional Aboriginal economy can be found in the appendixes of the desk-top report

Ecological landscape

The Bahrs Scrub appears to have been something of a refuge area, hilly and without large areas or large volumes of economic resources. Most of the steeper slopes may have been left virtually unmanaged by the Aboriginal land management process (often called 'fire stick farming', Jones 1969), and may thus have been subject to occasional wild fires.

In this connection, the proportion of very old trees in a stand of forest may provide clues about whether an area was subject to regular Aboriginal fire management.

Thus, if it is assumed that regular Aboriginal fire-management practices ceased in the Bahrs Scrub area around 1850 then,

- 1 If the area was being fire-managed, and was thus largely grassy, most trees recorded in 2010 must be younger than 160 years as only a very few large trees would have been allowed to remain; ,
- 2 Alternatively, if the area was not being fire-managed then in 2010 a large proportion of trees must be older than 160 years, and up to 300 years old or more as the area would look more like a 'natural' forest;
- 3 If the area was cleared after 1860 but has subsequently been allowed to regrow then all except the few trees allowed to remain to provide shelter and shade should be much younger than 100 years, and possibly only a maximum of 50 years.

At present no percentages can be estimated, but it is possible that Bahrs Scrub data could assist in confirming or denying this suggestion.

6 METHODOLOGY

The LDA was visited by Dr Crosby on 11 January and by Tony Dillon, Traditional Owner and Dr Crosby on 4 February 2010. Two days is insufficient to cover the whole of the LDA.

Ground visibility in all areas was virtually nil. Therefore this report is incomplete and cannot be completed until all parts of the LDA that will not be disturbed by future development have been inspected.

Search procedure for this initial assessment of the 800 ha first involved a visual inspection along all the roads. An inspection on foot was conducted at the end of Bahrs Scrub Rd in the conservation area to examine the nature of the underlying rocks.

Searches were also made at two former quarries both in the conglomerate.

One day was spent examining properties near Windaroo Creek.

7 RESULTS

Traditional ACH knowledge

As recorded in the desk-top study some Gugingin Traditional Owners are descendants of Polly Allen. It is possible that once the proper advertisements (Part 6 Division 2 of *The Act*) have been placed that other properly attested Gugingin descendants may be forthcoming. A connection report will provide further historical ethnographic records.

There appear to be no records of any significant traditional association (e.g. in stories and legends) with Bahrs Scrub in particular, though the desk-top report points to a number of stories and legends that were common to all Yugambeh speakers and probably common to members of other cultural groups even further afield.

Post 1850 ACH associations

It is unfortunately characteristic of the Europeans who settled southeast Queensland in the nineteenth century that the Traditional Owners were virtually invisible to reporters and readership alike. As J. W. Bleakley, Chief Protector of Aborigines in Queensland 1914 – 1942, commented about the Queensland situation in the late 1850s, 'there was little public or official sympathy for the blacks at this time' (Bleakley 1961:71).

In keeping with this lack of sympathy, there appear to be no historical records of particular Aboriginal Traditional Owners associated with Bahrs Scrub. Only one probable Gugingin person is referred to in newspaper records and that with a marked lack of concern.

'A young man named McEvoy had a bad night of it and a blackboy [sic] was drowned at his place (the body was later found)'⁶ (*Logan Witness* 29 January, 1887)

Pre-1850 ACH associations

The desk-top survey of resources makes it plain that the main focus of Gugingin occupation would have been along the Logan and Albert Rivers and not on the hilly 'backwoods'.

The assessment made in the desk-top report is that under the traditional Aboriginal economy Bahrs Scrub was probably relatively marginal except for general game

⁶ J McEvoy is shown on the AG2 Sheet 6S 1893 map as owning Portions 99 and 103, just west of the Albert/Logan confluence, no doubt a locality very prone to flooding.

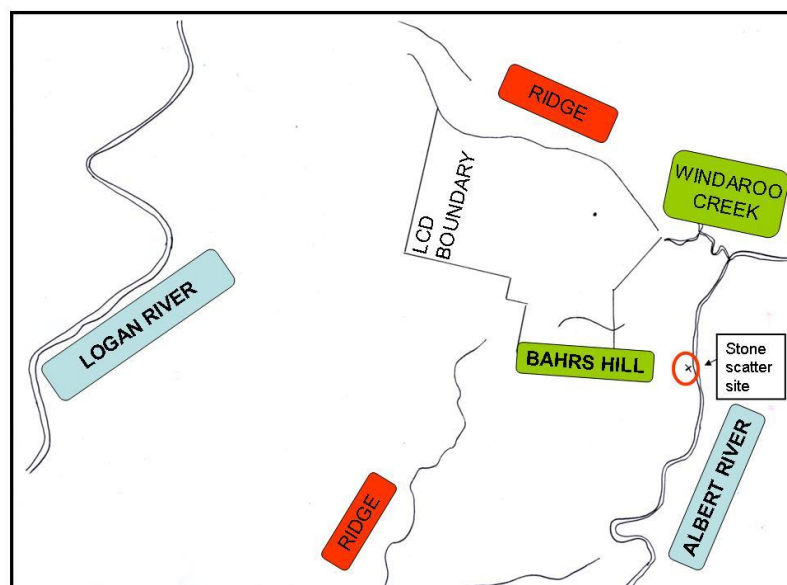
hunting and bush foods in season. Moreover, the scrub would have made a large contribution to technological items. Any plant resources that were worthwhile gathering would have been utilised as they became economically viable, but these may have either been available in snack food quantities, or been available only sporadically.

This marginality of the kinds of resources likely to have been gathered by parties of women and children suggests that the scrub may not have been the location of choice for camping places that were returned to on a regular basis.

The sparseness of resources may, on the other hand, have made the area suitable for the continuing instruction of male initiates more-or-less in isolation, in much the same manner as is reported for Clagiraba in the Gold Coast hinterland.

Indeed, the marginality is emphasised by the relative inaccessibility of Bahrs Scrub. If the ridges were used as major access routes then there were two pathways. From west to east a pair of ridges that may have served as a traditional path crosses the scrub in the north. This ridge roughly follows the same route as the hilly section of the Brisbane-Beenleigh Rd, Gardiners Rd, and Wuraga Rd.

A second point of entry may have been from the south following a ridge from the Albert River near Plunkett Rd. On the west, but well south of Bahrs Scrub, there may have been a relatively direct and easy access to the Birnam Ranges with their well known sources of silcrete for flaked implements.



Sketch map showing rivers and ridges in relationship to Bahrs Scrub (for road pattern see report 6 in this series).

The graziers arrived in the 1840s and preferentially took over those parts of the Logan and Albert Rivers that had been kept open by Aboriginal land management practices. The remaining Aborigines were probably forced off their most productive land and required to rely heavily on the resources that could be obtained from those hilly refuge areas that were unfavourable to cattle and sheep runs. Archaeological

evidence, in the form of mixed Aboriginal and European artefacts (e.g. small sharp stone flakes together with pieces of broken china and glass) might be expected in suitable places in Bahrs Scrub.

Field inspections

1. Bahrs Scrub conservation area and former quarries

These inspections were undertaken by Mr Dillon & Dr Crosby on Thursday 4 February, 2010.

At all quarries visited the rock formation is a conglomerate formed of pebbles up to 40cm across. Their materials vary, but appear to be largely quartz based. No evidence of Aboriginal exploitation was observed at these European quarries, but it is likely that the conglomerate would have furnished fine-grained rocks suitable for manufacture of cutting tools.

Thus, the Bahrs Scrub area would probably have provided suitable rock for everyday cutting and scraping tools to its inhabitants. It is unlikely to have supplied rock for simple tools to a wider area.

2. Inspection of Windaroo Creek mouth

With the kind permission of the Golf course manager the banks of the Albert River and its junction with Windaroo Creek was inspected. At this point the Albert River is still tidal and fringed with mangroves. However, by the time Windaroo Creek crosses the Beaudesert-Beenleigh Road, the creek is filled with bulrushes, and is thus running fresh.

The meeting of the creek and river is swampy and at present at least the banks of both are heavily vegetated. No cultural evidence was observed on the levee which is kept mown as part of the golf course.

3. Inspection at Bannockburn Rd.

Although this area is outside the Bahrs Scrub LDA it is the largest, indeed the only known, large scatter of stone artefacts in the district. This site is located on the reserve at the Albert River end of Bannockburn Rd (see site record forms in the appendix).

The site is located on a flattish hill above the flood level of the river. Given the density of artefacts on the present surface it may be estimated that this place has been revisited many times over perhaps thousands of years.

The Traditional Owners have passed over to Dr Crosby a small collection of artefacts from this site. While they haven't been properly analysed as yet, an initial impression

is that the types of rock represented make up a different assemblage from those of both the area south of Pimpama and from the area around Beaudesert.

This different assemblage suggests not only that local sources of stone were used, but also that the Traditional Owners of previous centuries had relatively few trade and exchange contacts, at least for everyday necessities, with their neighbours. Contact with the people to the north may have been limited both by the size of the river and by the language difference, but the observation that few rock types from beyond the Gugingin territory are represented in everyday flaked implements also applies to their linguistically related neighbours to the east, south or west.

8 DISCUSSION

The nature of occupation that may be predicted to have taken place in Bahrs Scrub is subject to a number of factors.

Internal factors

Stone

The current quarries at Bahrs Scrub all produce river pebbles. It is possible that some of the larger pebbles were used for the manufacture of cutting implements (ranging from large hand-held choppers to small 'knives').

No Aboriginal quarries have yet been identified at Bahrs Scrub. A number of features serve to identify Aboriginal quarries. At most quarries lumps of rock are broken up to select useful pieces. These are usually large. In a conglomerate source such large pieces would be represented by discarded flaked pebbles that had been used as cores. A 'worked-out' core is what remains after all usable flakes have been detached. The useful flakes would have been carried away for finishing elsewhere, while unusable flakes would be discarded on the spot. The amount of debris depends on the degree of finishing practised at that particular quarry.

If circumstances warranted, e.g. a need to prepare a number of items for exchange, then some semi-finished implements (blanks) might have been removed only a short distance to a nearby camp site for finishing.

Other technological items

Many products required in the traditional technology probably came from the Bahrs Scrub bush. For example, the long leaves needed for weaving baskets and dillies probably came from smaller freshwater creeks such as Windaroo Creek or from the swamps behind the river levees. Fibre for nets and ropes would have been obtained from various barks. Green wood for spears could be obtained from saplings or cut out of tree trunks, while bowls and shields were cut from soft woods such as cork wood or from very tough wood such as mangrove. Except for the mangrove wood,

which may have come from the larger trees nearer the saltier water at the mouth of the estuary, Bahrs Scrub was essential for the provision of all these raw materials.

It is possible that some scarred trees may still be located within Bahrs Scrub. Assuming that the Aboriginal technologies that left scarred trees fell into disuse around 1880, then a tree scarred for traditional purposes, whether by stone or steel, must have been large enough in 1880 to withstand such scarring and still grow. If such a tree was still growing today it would be over 150 years old.

Smooth-barked trees (e.g. blue gums) that have had bark removed to manufacture a canoe are an unlikely find within Bahrs Scrub, given its distance from the main rivers. But other scars for, say, shields or coolamons (bowls) might be expected. These kinds of scars are oval, have been removed from the trunk where the bark is of an even thickness, and will have partially grown over the scar forming a thick rim. The smooth-barked trees appear to be relatively slow to heal over such scars. By contrast; surveyors choose the most accurately located tree on which to mark their blazes. If the trees blazed by surveyors are fast growing these blazes may be overgrown by bark within a few decades.

Some Ironbark trees were used to provide heavy duty spears. These were cut out by making a long narrow cut up the side of the tree deep enough to cut out a piece of wood between 5 and 10cm wide and deep, leaving a long narrow scar. The straightness of such scars, plus their narrowness allows an observer to distinguish such scars from lightning scars.

Trees were also scarred during hunting, for example toe-holds cut into the bark to allow access to bird nests or possums and koalas.

Patterned scars were cut into trees lining the pathways between parts of a bora ground. These cuts were made into the wood after removal of the bark. The patterns are geometric and made with an axe. Only a few such trees are known, and very few are still growing. Finding such a scarred tree would require instituting a search for traces of the accompanying earth circles and pathways.

Plants

Plant products are a major economic resource. Amongst other uses plants were used as:

Food, medicines, fish poisons, indicator plants, and as indirect food sources

Most of the plant food used by the Gugingin was probably located near the major rivers. Bahrs Scrub would, however, have provided a large proportion of the fruit and nuts in the diet. These foods may never have been available either in great quantities or all year round. Many fruits have short seasons, either in spring or autumn. Bahrs Scrub may have been occupied preferentially in the warmer months, though heavy flooding may have forced a temporary retreat to higher ground.

Medicinal plants may be located in a variety of locations, not necessarily near places of habitation. Bahrs Scrub may have played an important part in the provision of medicinal plants, especially those that favoured specific soils. In this connection the northern conical peak with its basaltic soils should be carefully considered.

Fish poison plants often occur near the water sources to be poisoned, leading to the suspicion that their reproduction may have been deliberately encouraged by ensuring that the plants reseeded.

Bahrs Scrub may have provided the usual range of indicator plants, for example those that told when a resource was about become available, and those that indicated when an event, such as the annual mullet run was about to start.

In addition, Bahrs Scrub with its covering of bush probably provided a large number of fruiting trees attractive to birds.

A list of economically important plants is provided in the appendixes to the desk-top report.

All observations of these plants of economic value should be plotted and any significant stands should be preserved.

Animals

Bahrs Scrub must also have provided a majority of the animals hunted by the Gugingin. While kangaroos and wallabies would have been attracted to new grass pick on the edges of the forest, other animals, such as echidnas, goannas, other lizard-like creatures, snakes, various small marsupials, koalas, and possums, as well as emus would have kept to the bush and been hunted there.

Indeed, it is possible that most of the occupation places within the Scrub (which have yet to be found) may have resulted from largely male hunting parties.

Shelter

There appear to be no caves or rock shelters within Bahrs Scrub that would provide protection from storms or cold. All people who overnighted within the Scrub would have had to construct some sort of shelter or hut. It is unlikely that any such temporary structures will ever be identified within Bahrs Scrub.

Water

Windaroo Creek was a major source of fresh water. Most occupation evidence that is likely to be found in Bahrs Scrub will be located within about 100m of a semi-permanent or permanent water source.

In Gugingin territory generally it may be noted that periodic flooding of both the Albert and the Logan Rivers has left raised levee banks. Behind these banks are fresh-water swamps. These swamps would provide both water and other food resources

for people living along the river banks. There is no need, therefore, for people to depend upon sources like Windaroo Creek for water.

Bahrs Scrub may have been utilised during heavy floods when the riverside foods were temporarily unavailable and people retreated to higher ground.

External factors

Access

As noted, ridges were commonly used as pathways, both in historic and prehistoric circumstances. If the west-east transverse ridges were used as a pathway between the Logan and the Albert River flats then evidence of such a use might be found in both discarded stone implements on either side of the ridge, and in a greater proportion than expected of food plants resulting from pips and seeds spat out along the route (native raspberries are a common characteristic of pathways in this district).

The ridge entering Bahrs Scrub from the south, already speculated on as being part of a trade and exchange route from the Birnam Range silcrete sources may also be recognised in the same manner.

These routes may also have been traversed by parties attending various gatherings – e.g. going to the bunya festivals, to the coast for mullet, to bora grounds for initiations or to settle arguments.

Trade & exchange

A considerable amount of exchange was carried out at the various gatherings that people attended during the year. By this means products of one group were exchanged for products of another.

Stone

While everyday ‘knives’, other flaked tools, and tools such as single-use flaked choppers made quickly on a pebble and discarded on the spot, may have been provided from local stone sources, some kinds of stone artefacts must have been obtained by trade and exchange.

Such items include edge-ground stone axe blades. Other exchanged rock types included the Birnam Ranges silcretes. These were specially suited to woodworking implements. Their edges could be re-sharpened as needed by retouching (working a line of small flakes along the cutting edge). Both axe blades and many of the woodworking implements were hafted, so perhaps it was mainly hafted implement stone that was widely traded.

Indeed, the implements might have been exchanged as complete objects.

Other exchanges

Some districts were well-known for the production of boomerangs or spears, or baskets and dillies. Both men's and women's manufactures were exchanged. Things such as ochres and grindstones, as well as intangible things such as new dances and songs were circulated during periodic gatherings. By this means, for example, some songs could be circulated well beyond their originating district, even ending up as untranslatable by their end users. In addition initiations, marriages and disagreement resolutions were provided for at various meetings.

Meetings

Initiation

Petrie (1904) records that as very few groups had enough young males to make an initiation ceremony worthwhile a system existed for messengers, each carrying a green leafy branch in token of coming in peace, were sent around to arrange appropriate times and places. These messengers would have followed the recognised tracks.

Resolution of disagreements

Petrie also records that arguments were settled according to a well-understood set of rituals. Disagreements were often settled at the major festivals including bunya festivals and initiations. Often all the participants at the gathering were there to cheer on the combatants.

Historical factors

Because it is likely that Bahrs Scrub was a significant refuge area during initial occupation of the Logan and Albert district by graziers and timber getters (from about 1840 until about 1860) the inhabitants may have left behind relics suggestive of contact with Europeans. Such technological items as steel axes and wedges, knives, crockery and glass may be expected to be found.

9 CONCLUSION

No Aboriginal cultural heritage places are presently recorded for Bahrs Scrub (but see appendix for record of occupation site at the Albert River end of Bannockburn Rd).

Attempts at field inspections in February 2010 were hampered by poor ground visibility, following recent rain.

Application of constraints

The constraint categories recognised for this study are specified in terms of the extent to which aspects of a particular area are expected to reduce the development yield for that area. It is possible that this concept of development yield cannot be readily applied to cultural heritage evidence, limited as it usually is to 'sites' and structures which occupy small patches of land and thus have a minimum effect on development yield.

I have therefore chosen to interpret the concept in terms of the heritage significance of particular places and structures. In this sense constraint categories relate to the desirability of preserving the evidence *in situ* (category 3), of undertaking extensive mitigation (category 2) or of lesser mitigation process (category 1).

A At a preliminary stage of ACH reconnaissance

It is possible that examples of all 3 constraint categories (i.e. of all levels of significance) may be found in each area subjected to an initial cultural heritage assessment (CHA).

No complete CHA of the whole of Bahrs Scrub has been completed. This is partly due to a difficulty in locating Gugingin Traditional Owners, partly due to generally poor ground visibility preventing close examination and partly because cultural heritage assessment is usually best undertaken in close cooperation with the developers close to the commencement of actual work.

The Bahrs Scrub LDA may thus be considered from an ACH point of view to be most usefully undertaken as a long series of smaller ACH assessments. Such cultural heritage assessments (CHA) may be undertaken at the planning stages of each subsection of development, i.e. during secondary stage of development.

B Cultural heritage assessments (CHA) at commencement of secondary (i.e. actual) stage in the development

Each CHA should be undertaken as early as possible in the design process for each subsection of the LDA development.

Each CHA will identify the mitigation steps necessary for the issuing of a Duty of Care compliance statement for that particular part of the Bahrs Scrub LDA.

To cover this process Logan City Council should appoint an appropriately qualified cultural heritage coordinator to liaise between Council and the Traditional Owners.

A cultural heritage agreement (see part 3 of this report) should be negotiated between Logan City Council and the Traditional Owners.

Only appropriate Gugingin descended Traditional Owners should be involved.

The overall coordinator of this process should also act as technical adviser to the Traditional Owners and should have responsibility for the CHAs and the follow-up CHR. The overall coordinator should also be responsible for producing a final CHR for Bahrs Scrub.

C Outcome & results

In terms of the ACH evidence, as each part of the LDA is subjected to a preliminary CHA the following constraints (and issuing a cultural heritage duty of care sign-off) will apply (subject to agreement with the Traditional Owners). Examples of likely outcomes are given below:

Constraint category 1 would be likely to apply relatively insignificant ACH evidence such as isolated finds and small artefact scatters:

Result: None or minimum effect on development yield or construction time. After CHA completed locations of identified ACH evidence will be subject to mitigation such as monitoring and final report as negotiated. Unaffected parts of the CH survey area may continue with the development process. Once a duty of care sign off is given for any ACH locations areas then development may proceed as normal.

Constraint category 2 would be likely to apply places having medium significance such as large stone scatters (both area and density of materials):

Result: After CHA completed, either:

- a. Medium effect on development yield if the ACH evidence at a place can be protected (e.g. by ensuring the site is within a park or is capped, preventing further ground disturbance) then development may proceed following mitigation; or if a site cannot be protected, then
- b. No, or minimum effect on development yield once mitigation such as excavation, monitoring and reporting is completed. Unaffected parts of the CH survey area may continue with the development process. Once a duty of care sign off is given for any affected areas then development may proceed as normal.

Constraint category 3 would apply to highly significant places such as secret/sacred places, bora grounds, quarries, fish traps, and shelter/cave sites:

Result: After CHA completed site must be protected; development may not proceed, and development yield must be reduced by the area of the protected place. The only permissible mitigation is protection of the site. Unaffected parts of the area survey may

continue with the development process. Once a duty of care sign off is given for any affected areas then development may proceed as normal.

Final outcome

The appointed cultural heritage coordinator should have responsibility for producing a final *Bahrs Scrub Aboriginal Cultural Heritage* report which draws together all the CHA and CHR results for the whole LDA.

SITE INDEX FORM
 NUMBER

STATE FILE

SITE TYPE

 OPEN

SITE ATTRIBUTE (UNDERLINE)

ARTEFACT SCATTER

MATERIALS

STONE

STRUCTURE

SURFACE SCATTER

Probably MULTI-COMPONENT OR STRATIFIED SITE

SITE CARDS ATTACHED

(green) STONE MATERIAL

Brief description of site

 RECORDER

NAME Eleanor Crosby & Tony Dillon

ADDRESS 21 Castle Hill Drive South, GAVEN QLD 4211

CONSULTANT/ TRADITIONAL OWNER

PHONE: 55782255

MOBILE 0414382255

EMAIL e.crosby@turnix.com

SITE NAME Bannockburn Road DATE RECORDED November, 2009, Feb 2010.

RECORDER'S REFERENCE - Turnix report 179-02

 LOCATION

Map sheet name Beenleigh Sheet 9542-42 Edition No 3, 2002

Scale: 1:25000 AMG Grid Reference 519266m E; 6929744m N

Shire Ward Parish Boyd Portion No. Reserve no 217

Property name Reserve Air photo run no/year Tambourine Area Run 1 April 1944,
frame 148;

Tamborine 17-07-85 Run 1 frame no 38

Other sites in the area: none known

LAND TENURE (UNDERLINE)

RESERVE

OWNER/LEASEHOLDER MANAGER Logan City Council

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

EMAIL

LAND USE (UNDERLINE)

FORESTED but undergrowth kept in check.

ENVIRONMENT

LAND USE SYSTEM (OFFICE USE)

SITE ENVIRONMENT

TOPOGRAPHY (UNDERLINE ALL RELEVANT)

CREEK BANK

PARENT ROCK (UNDERLINE AS RELEVANT, PROVIDE GEOLOGICAL NAME OF ROCK FORMATION)

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION NAME Neranleigh-Fernvale Beds

SOIL (UNDERLINE ALL RELEVANT, A HORIZON ONLY)

CLAY SILT

VEGETATION, NATIVE, PRE-CULTIVATION (UNDERLINE ALL RELEVANT)

FOREST (SPECIFY COMMUNITY TYPE)

ASSOCIATED FAUNA

(drinking) **WATER SOURCES** (UNDERLINE ALL RELEVANT)

RIVER

DISTANCE OF WATER FROM SITE: 100m

RELIABILITY OF WATER SOURCE PERMANENT

DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT

GENERAL AREA

SITE ENVIRONMENT

CONDITION OF SITE

UNDAMAGED

DAMAGED NATURAL EROSION plus over zealous parks & gardens mowing

DESCRIBE

SITE VISIBILITY

30 - 50 % COVERED BY VEGETATION

DESCRIPTION The site as presently maintained is probably only a small part of what was once a very large occupation place at the former ferry crossing. It is probable that this site once extended for some distance along the bank of the Albert River to the north. No inspection has been made of the eastern bank as yet.

DOCUMENTATION

HAVE ITEMS BEEN COLLECTED FROM SITE? Yes

NAME OF COLLECTOR Tony Dillon

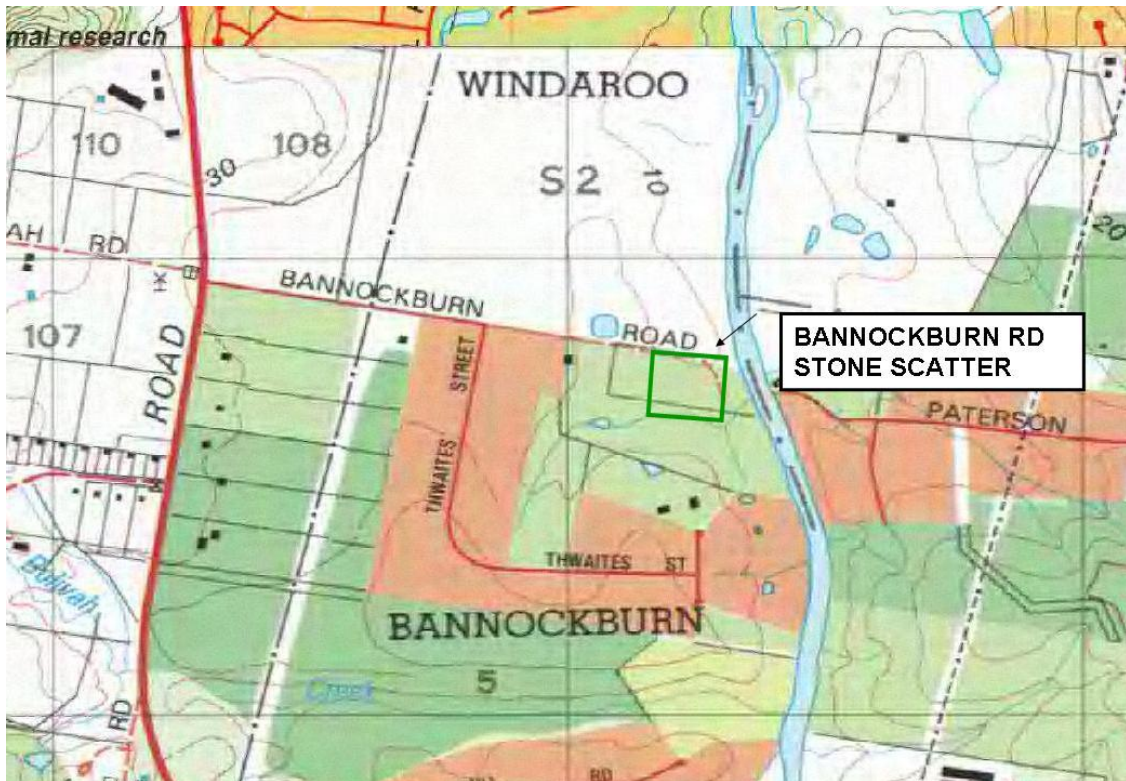
LOCATION OF MATERIAL Ngarang-Wal registered office, 21 Castle Hill Drive South, GAVEN QLD 4211

OTHER DOCUMENTATION

PHOTOS CONSULTANCY REPORT REFERENCE Turnix report 179-02, Bahrs Scrub cultural heritage report. To Logan City Council & Stockland Pty Ltd.

RECOMMENDATIONS Essential that site be preserved.

MAP (INSERT AS PICTURE)



AIDS TO RELOCATION OF SITE (distances, directions, features, description of access, etc.)

On hill above Albert River at east end of Bannockburn Rd, Bannockburn. On Albert River in reserve, probably a reserve intended for a future road crossing. Note, reserve has been in existence since at least 1876 (AG1 Sheet 1). This may be the lowest feasible bridging point on the Albert River.

Take Beaudesert-Beenleigh Rd south of Beenleigh past Mt Warren Park & Windaroo Valley High School.

GREEN FORM

STONE MATERIALS

STATE FILE NO.

SITE TYPE

SURFACE SCATTER & probably STRATIFIED DEPOSIT

RECORDER'S NAME Eleanor Crosby & Tony Dillon

RECORDER'S REFERENCE Turnix report 179-02

Brief description of find/assemblage

Materials: stone artefacts

Artefacts: various stone types,

Size & density (of portion of site visible)

N-S 40m E-W 70m

Average density per M² up to 3

Insert photo



Additional information

Collected material has yet to be analysed. Contains materials not similar to assemblages south of Pimpama, for example, apparently does not contain Birnam Ranges silcrete.

PART 3

**DEED OF AGREEMENT
FOR
THE BAHRS SCRUB PROJECT**

between

Logan City Council

and

Gugingin Traditional Owners

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THIS DEED OF AGREEMENT is made this day of

2010.

BETWEEN: LOGAN CITY COUNCIL (sponsor)

AND:

("Aboriginal Party")

RECITALS

- A. LOGAN CITY COUNCIL intends to redevelop Bahrs Scrub LDA.
- B. There are no registered native title claimants for all of the Project Area at the Commencement Date.
- C. The Traditional Owners of the area around the confluence of the Albert and Logan rivers are the GUGGINGIN.
- D. LOGAN CITY COUNCIL recognises and respects the Cultural Heritage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People.
- E. The Parties agree that Cultural Heritage should be conserved and protected.
- F. LOGAN CITY COUNCIL recognises that it has a cultural heritage duty of care under the Act.
- G. The Parties wish to agree upon how Cultural Heritage assessment, surveys, monitoring and management will occur in relation to the Project.
- H. The Parties intend this to be 'another agreement' for the purposes of sections 23(3)(a)(iii), 24(2)(a)(iii), 25(2)(a)(iii) and 26(2)(a)(iii) of the Act.

NOW THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS –

1. Definitions

“**Aboriginal Party**” has the meaning given in the Act.

“**Act**” means the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)*.

“**Agreement**” means this document and the Schedules to it.

“**Area**” means an area of particular significance to Aboriginal people because of either or both of the following –

- (a) Aboriginal tradition;
- (b) the history, including contemporary history, of any Aboriginal party for the area.

“**Business Day**” means a day (other than a Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday) on which banks are open for business in Queensland.

“**CHA**” means an assessment of the presence or likely presence of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

“**CHR**” means a Cultural Heritage Report

“**CHS**” means a Cultural Heritage Survey.

“**Commencement Date**” means the date on which the last party executes this Agreement.

“**Cultural Heritage**” means Aboriginal cultural heritage; which is anything that is:–

- (a) a significant Aboriginal Area in Queensland; or
- (b) a significant Aboriginal Object; or
- (c) evidence, of archaeological or historic significance of Aboriginal occupation of an area of Queensland.

“**Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines**” means the cultural heritage duty of care guidelines gazetted by the Minister under section 28 of the Act.

“**Cultural Heritage Find**” has the meaning given in the Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines.

“**DERM**” means the Department of Environment Resources and Mines.

“**Ground Disturbance**” means excavation by mechanised equipment.

“**Induction**” means a Cultural awareness program convened prior to the commencement of Works.

“**Monitors**” mean those individuals nominated by the Aboriginal Representative to

provide monitoring services.

“**Monitoring**” means the attendance of representatives of the Aboriginal party in the Project Area for the purpose of observing construction and assisting the Contractor to identify any Cultural Heritage Finds.

“**Native Title**” has the meaning given in the NTA.

“**NNTT**” means the National Native Title Tribunal.

“**NTA**” means the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

“**Object**” means an object of particular significance to Aboriginal people because of either or both of the following -

- (a) Aboriginal tradition;
- (b) the history, including contemporary history, of an Aboriginal party for an area.

“**Parties**” means LOGAN CITY COUNCIL and the Aboriginal Party.

“**Project**” means the construction of a school within the Project Area.

“**Project Area**” means the area depicted in Schedule 2 except for that part of the area marked as being below the flood line.

“**Register of Native Title Claims**” has the meaning given in the NTA.

“**Report**” is a Cultural Heritage Report to be prepared by the Aboriginal Party as part of the CHA.

“**Representatives**” means the persons appointed by the Parties under clause 13.

“**Safety Induction**” means the accredited course provided by LOGAN CITY COUNCIL for employees or contractors attending on site during any construction that involves disturbance of the top 30cm of topsoil, or other depth as negotiated with the Traditional Owners.

“**The Contractor**” means the contractor who wins the tender to construct the Project and includes all sub-contractors.

“**Works**” means any activity in the Project Area involving Ground Disturbance.

2. Interpretation

- 2.1 A reference to a person includes a reference to corporations and other entities recognised by law.
- 2.2 In this Agreement the table of contents and the headings to the clauses have been inserted for convenience of reference only and are not intended to be part of or to affect the meaning or interpretation of any of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.
- 2.3 A reference to a statute, regulation, ordinance or local law shall be deemed to extend to all statutes, regulations, ordinances or local laws amending, consolidating or replacing them.
- 2.4 The singular includes the plural and vice versa.
- 2.5 Words importing one gender shall include a reference to all other genders.
- 2.6 A covenant or agreement on the part of two or more persons shall be deemed to bind them jointly and severally.
- 2.7 A reference to a clause, schedule or attachment is a reference to a clause, schedule or attachment to this Agreement and includes any amendments to them made in accordance with this Agreement.
- 2.8 Where under or pursuant to this Agreement the day on or by which any act, matter or thing is to be done is not a Business Day, such an act, matter or thing may be done on the next Business Day.
- 2.9 In the case of any inconsistency between the Schedules and a clause contained in this Agreement, the provisions of the clause shall prevail to the extent of any inconsistency.

3. Authority to Enter into Agreement

- 3.1 The Aboriginal Party represents and warrants that it is a registered native title claimant for all of the Project Area at the Commencement Date.
- 3.2 The Aboriginal Party warrants that it is authorised to enter this Agreement on behalf of the Gugingin people.

4. Term

This Agreement will start on the Commencement Date and continue until the Project is finalised.

5. Principles of Agreement

- 5.1 The Parties agree to operate in good faith and achieve outcomes that advance the goals of all Parties.
- 5.2 LOGAN CITY COUNCIL agrees to approach its dealings with the Aboriginal Party on Cultural Heritage matters on the following principles:–
- (a) the management of Cultural Heritage must be consistent with law and government priorities;
 - (b) the views of the Aboriginal party for the Project Area are key in assessing Cultural Heritage and managing any activity likely to impact on Cultural Heritage; and
 - (c) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people may take part in Cultural Heritage assessments, inspections, monitoring and project planning, and may seek payment for the provision of agreed services in accordance with this Agreement.
 - (d) the Aboriginal Party agrees that LOGAN CITY COUNCIL may undertake the Project in the Project Area pursuant to this Agreement.
- 5.3 The Aboriginal Party recognises that LOGAN CITY COUNCIL has contractual and other obligations that impose strict time limits upon the Project. The Aboriginal Party will use their best endeavours to assist LOGAN CITY COUNCIL meet those time limits.

6. Representatives

- 6.1 The Representatives for each Party will –
- (a) be responsible for all day-to-day contact between the Parties; and
 - (b) implement this Agreement on behalf of the Parties.
- 6.2 The Aboriginal Party Representative will ensure that the Monitors are covered by public liability and workplace insurance taken out by Traditional Owners.

7. Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA)

- 7.1 LOGAN CITY COUNCIL agrees to:
- (a) conduct a search of the Cultural Heritage Database, the Cultural Heritage Register, and the Register of National Estate for information about the Project Area; and
 - (b) provide a copy of the search results to the Aboriginal party.
- 7.2 The Aboriginal Party agrees to
- (a) undertake a CHA within one month from the Commencement Date in accordance with the terms and conditions set out at Schedule 2;
 - (b) include a CHS for the Project Area as part of the CHA;
 - (c) prepare a CHR in accordance with the terms and conditions at Schedule 2.

8. Outcomes of the CHA

- 8.1 The Parties agree that if no Area or Object is identified in the CHR, then the Works may proceed subject to:-
- (a) compliance with Clause 11; and
 - (b) compliance with Clause 11, Schedule 5 and Schedule 6 being observed during the Works.
- 8.2 If the CHR identifies any Areas or Objects:-
- (a) the Parties will attend a meeting to discuss the identified Area or Objects and any recommendations made in the CHR within seven days of the CHR being received by LOGAN CITY COUNCIL.
 - (b) LOGAN CITY COUNCIL will organise the meeting and pay the costs of the Aboriginal Party Representative to attend on the same basis as it will pay for administrative tasks under Schedule 4.
 - (c) the Parties will make best endeavours to reach agreement about management procedures to minimise any harm being caused to the Areas or Objects
 - (d) the Parties will abide by the dispute resolution process at Clause 16 if agreement cannot be reached.
 - (e) LOGAN CITY COUNCIL will ensure that its' Representative informs the Contractor in writing of any agreed management procedures.

9. LOGAN CITY Council's Obligations Before Works Commence

- 9.1 LOGAN CITY COUNCIL agrees to provide the Contractor with a copy of this Agreement and will ensure the Contractor understands LOGAN CITY COUNCIL obligations under this Agreement.
- 9.2 LOGAN CITY COUNCIL agrees that it's Representative and the Contractors will attend an Induction before Works commence.
- 9.3 LOGAN CITY COUNCIL agrees to involve the Traditional Owners in the Induction as set out in Schedule 3.
- 9.4 LOGAN CITY COUNCIL undertakes to fund the Aboriginal Representative and up to a maximum of two Monitors, to attend a Safety Induction.

10. Monitoring

- 10.1 The Parties agree that Monitoring will only take place when:-
- (a) Works are to be conducted;
 - (b) the Works area is identified in the CHA as an Area or as containing an Object; and
 - (c) the Parties agree that Monitoring of the area is an appropriate management procedure under Clause 8.

10.2 The Parties agree that any Monitoring required will be undertaken in accordance with the terms and conditions set out at Schedule 4.

11. Cultural Heritage Finds

11.1 The Parties agree that if a Cultural Heritage Find is made during the Works that:-

- (a) the Works will immediately cease within a 5 metre radius around the Cultural Heritage Find; and
- (b) the Parties will follow the procedures as set out at Schedule 5.

11.2 The Parties agree that if human remains are located during the Works:-

- (a) the Works will cease immediately in a 10 metre radius around the remains; and,
- (b) the Parties will follow the procedures set out in Schedule 6.

12. Attendance in Project Area and Safety

12.1 When the Aboriginal Party Representative attends or any Monitors attend the Project Area they agree to:-

- (a) Report to the site manager's office prior to entering the construction site
- (b) follow the procedures advised during the Safety Induction to ensure that they comply with the *Workplace Health and Safety Act, 1995*; and,
- (c) Follow any instructions from the Contractor or the DEA Representative.

12.2 LOGAN CITY COUNCIL will provide the representatives of the Aboriginal Party with any safety equipment or apparel that is required during Monitoring. The Monitors must supply their own safety boots.

13. Communication

13.1 Within 1 week of the Commencement Date, the Parties must notify each other of the names and contact of their Representatives. The Parties agree to ensure that the contract information remains current.

13.2 The Parties' Representatives should be the first point of communication for any matters arising under this Agreement.

13.3 A Party giving notice to another Party under this Agreement must do so in writing –

- (a) directed to the recipient's address specified in Clause 13.4, as varied by any notice; and
- (b) hand delivered or sent by prepaid post or facsimile to that address.

13.4 The address for service on the Aboriginal Party is:-

Mrs Nanette Bene
30 Birnam St
Beaudesert QLD 4238

The address for service on LOGAN CITY COUNCIL is:-

Ms Cheryl Politt
Logan City Council

Telephone:

- 13.5 A notice given in accordance with clause 13.3 is taken to be received –
- (a) if hand delivered, on delivery;
 - (b) if sent by prepaid post, 10 Business Days after the date of posting; or
 - (c) if sent by facsimile, when the sender's facsimile system generates a message confirming successful transmission of the total number of pages of the notice unless, within 24 business hours after that transmission, the recipient informs the sender that it has not received the entire notice.

14. Ownership of Information

- 14.1 Subject to clause 14.3, LOGAN CITY COUNCIL will own information, reports or other documents generated or compiled in the implementation of this Agreement ("the reports"), except where such information is the property of another person or is already in the public domain.
- 14.2.1 The Aboriginal Party will provide any information to LOGAN CITY COUNCIL which is required to meet any requirements of law, including for the purpose of applying for any permits, licences, approvals or other authorities required by law for the Project.
- 14.3 Where information generated in the course of implementing this Agreement is of a confidential nature to the Aboriginal Party and where the Aboriginal Party has informed LOGAN CITY COUNCIL of this fact, that information –
- (a) may not be used for any purpose other than in fulfilment of the Parties' obligations under this Agreement; and
 - (b) cannot be supplied to or used by any third party, or used for any other purpose, other than as required by law, without the express written permission of Aboriginal Party.

15. Confidentiality

- 15.1 This Agreement, all associated agreements and all information supplied by one Party to another are confidential between the Parties and will not be disclosed to any person by any Party without the prior written agreement of the

other Party.

- 15.2 The Parties agree that in supplying any information, reports or other documentation to a third party, they will obtain an undertaking from the third party to keep that information confidential and will forward a copy of that undertaking to the other Parties to this Agreement.

16. Dispute Resolution

- 16.1 If a dispute arises in connection with this Agreement, a Party to the dispute must give to the other Party a written notice specifying the dispute and requiring its resolution under this clause ("**Notice of Dispute**").
- 16.2 The Parties must confer within 3 days after the Notice of Dispute is received under sub-clause 16.1 to try to resolve the dispute.
- 16.3 The Parties may seek the assistance of a mediator to mediate the dispute on agreed terms.
- 16.4 Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the Parties agree that:-
- (a) Any mediator will be appointed by the President of the Law Society;
 - (b) The Parties will divide the costs of the mediator equally.
- 16.4 If the dispute is not resolved within 10 days after the Parties' first conference ("first conference") the dispute may be submitted to arbitration.
- 16.6 A Party who wishes to refer a dispute for determination must do so by giving a written notice to the other Party ("**First Dispute Notice**") in which it -
- (a) states the name, address and occupation of the person it nominates to determine the dispute ("**Nominated Referee**"); and
 - (b) states the matter or matters which constitute the dispute it wishes to refer for determination.
- 16.7 Within 2 days after receipt of the First Dispute Notice the other Party may give the Party who gave the First Dispute Notice a notice ("**Second Dispute Notice**") in which it states that it accepts or rejects the Nominated Referee in the First Dispute Notice.
- 16.8 If no Second Dispute Notice is given within the time specified in clause 20.5, the Nominated Referee may determine the dispute.
- 16.9 If the Second Dispute Notice accepts the Nominated Referee, the Nominated Referee may determine the dispute under this clause.
- 16.10 If the Second Dispute Notice rejects the Nominated Referee, the nomination of the Referee may be referred by either Party to the President for the time being of the Queensland Law Society Inc.
- 16.11 When a dispute is referred to a Referee for determination under this clause, each of the Parties must -

- (a) use its best endeavours to make available to the Referee all facts and circumstances which the Referee may need to know in order to determine the dispute;
- (b) ensure that its employees, agents and consultants are available to appear at any hearing or enquiry called for by the Referee; and
- (c) give a copy of any written submission it makes to the Referee to the other party at the same time as it gives the submission to the Referee.

16.12 The Referee must decide the dispute and inform the parties of the result within 14 days after the date of submission of the dispute for determination.

16.13 The Referee's decision is final and binding on the parties. The Referee must give a written statement of reasons for the decision to all Parties.

16.14 The Referee may decide who must pay the costs and expenses arising out of the reference of the dispute to the Referee, including the Referee's reasonable costs and expenses. If the Referee does not make a decision about costs and expenses, the Parties must pay the costs and expenses equally.

16.15 This Clause 17 does not prevent any party from obtaining any injunctive, declaratory or other relief from a court which may be urgently required.

16.16 Subject to clause 16.13, a Party must not commence or maintain a court action or proceeding upon a dispute in connection with this Agreement until the dispute processes in this clause are finalised.

16.17 This clause continues in force even where the Agreement has been fully performed, terminated or rescinded or where the Parties or any of them have been discharged from the obligation to further perform the Agreement for any reason.

17. Indemnity

17.1 The Aboriginal Party:—

- (a) indemnifies; and
- (b) releases and discharges, LOGAN CITY COUNCIL from and against all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, costs, losses, damages and expenses which may be brought against or made upon LOGAN CITY COUNCIL, or which LOGAN CITY COUNCIL may pay, sustain or be put to by reason of, or in consequence of or in connection with a breach of the terms of this Agreement by the Aboriginal Party, other than as a result of the negligent act or omission or the wilful default of LOGAN CITY COUNCIL, its servants or agents.

18. Governing Law

18.1 This Agreement is governed by the laws applicable in Queensland and is

deemed to be made in Brisbane, Queensland.

- 18.2 The Parties agree to submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of the State of Queensland and all Courts competent to hear appeals from them.

19. GST

19.1 For the purposes of this clause –

- (a) “GST” has the same meaning as in GST Law;
- (b) “GST Law” includes *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Cth), order, ruling or regulation which imposes or purports to impose or otherwise deals with the administration or imposition of GST on a supply of goods or services in Australia;
- (c) “supply” means a supply which is deemed to be a supply of goods and/or services under the GST Law; and
- (d) “tax invoice” includes a document which is deemed to constitute a tax invoice under the GST Law.

19.2 The Parties acknowledge that GST may be payable on a supply of goods and/or services under this Agreement.

19.3 Where GST is payable upon any supply of goods and/or services under this Agreement, the consideration payable by the recipients to the supplier for the supply shall be adjusted in accordance with clause

19.4 Subject to the supplier issuing a valid GST tax invoice, the consideration payable by the recipient to the supplier for the supply shall be increased by the amount equal to that which the supplier is obliged to remit as GST on the supply.

20. Waiver

- (a) The failure of a Party at any time to require performance of any obligation under this Agreement is not a waiver of that Party’s right
- (b) to insist on performance of, or claim damages for breach of, that obligation unless that Party acknowledges in writing that the failure is a waiver; and
- (c) at any other time to require performance of that or any other obligation under this Agreement.

21. Relationship of Parties

Nothing in this Agreement constitutes the Parties in a partnership or joint venture. None of the Parties will pledge the credit of the other. Each Party will be responsible for the debts that Party incurs unless that Party has prior written consent of the other to incur the debt.

22. Severability

- 22.1 If any clause in this Agreement on its interpretation is illegal, invalid or inoperative or unenforceable, then that clause will so far as possible be read down to the extent necessary to ensure that it is not illegal, invalid or inoperative or unenforceable so as to give it a valid operation.
- 22.2 If the clause or part of the clause cannot be read down, the clause or part of it shall be deemed to be void and shall be severed from this Agreement but the remaining clauses shall not be affected.

23. Whole Agreement

- 23.1 This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties as to its subject matter and supersedes and cancels all prior arrangements, understandings and negotiations in connection with it.

24. Variation

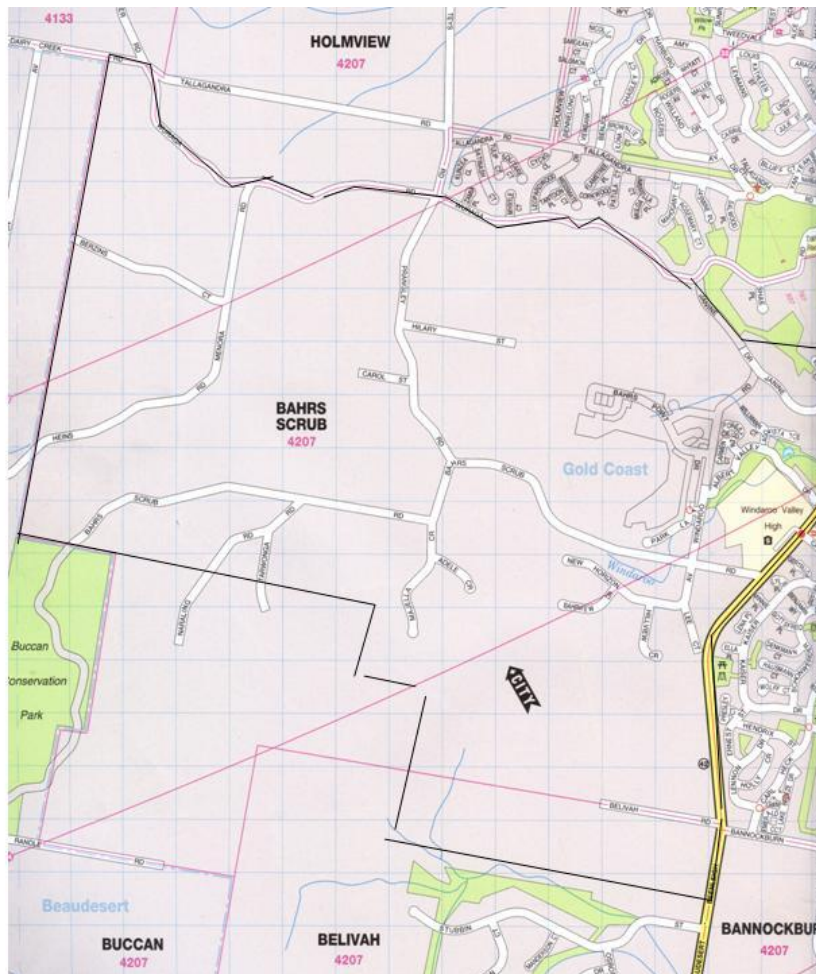
- 24.1 Any Party may request a meeting to discuss possible changes or amendments to this Agreement and the Parties must meet to discuss the proposed changes or amendments.
- 24.2 This Agreement may only be varied or replaced by an agreement duly signed by the Parties.

25. Counterparts

The Parties agree that this Agreement may be executed in counterparts.

Schedule 1 – Project Area

**BAHRS
SCRUB**
**APPROX
AREA
From
UBD
Map 283**



Schedule 2

Cultural Heritage Services

1. The Gugingin Traditional Owners⁷ have negotiated this Agreement on behalf of the Gugingin people. Their costs incurred during negotiations are incorporated in the fee at condition 12 of this Schedule.
2. The Traditional Owners will conduct a CHA on behalf of the Gugingin People for the Project Area.
3. LOGAN CITY COUNCIL will provide any maps or aerial photos of the Project Area to the Traditional Owners.
4. The CHA must include a CHS of the Project Area.
5. The CHA will be conducted by Gugingin People, assisted by Dr Eleanor Crosby (Technical Advisor to the Traditional Owners).
6. The CHA will be conducted as soon as possible after the Commencement Date.
7. A verbal report on the status of the CHA will be provided to the LOGAN CITY COUNCIL Representative within 2 weeks of completing site services.
8. A CHR documenting the results of the CHA will be provided to the LOGAN CITY COUNCIL Representative within 2 weeks of completing site services.
9. The CHR must identify any Objects or Areas in the Project Area.
10. If any Objects or Areas are identified, the CHR must include recommendations of appropriate management procedures to minimise the potential for harming Cultural Heritage.
11. The agreed fees for services will be in accordance with the proposal submitted by Turnix Pty Ltd on behalf of the Traditional Owners⁸.
12. Fees will be paid to the Traditional Owners on receipt of both the CHR and an invoice of account.
13. Any amendment to the terms and conditions set out in this Schedule must be agreed to by both Parties in writing.
14. The Traditional Owners. can be contacted through the details of service at Clause 13 of this Agreement.

⁷ Subject to identification of Gugingin descendants.

⁸ Estimated costings are appended to this agreement, though each stage of the works will need a separate estimate.

Schedule 3

Cultural Awareness Training

1. LOGAN CITY COUNCIL agrees to engage the Traditional Owners. to facilitate a 1 hour Induction for the Project.
2. The Induction is to be prepared for presentation to the LOGAN CITY COUNCIL Representative, any relevant LOGAN CITY COUNCIL employees and the Contractor.
3. LOGAN CITY COUNCIL will provide the Traditional Owners. with at least 14 days notice of the scheduled date for the Induction.
4. The Induction is to be presented prior to any Works commencing.
5. LOGAN CITY COUNCIL agrees to pay the Traditional Owners for the preparation and presentation of the Program.
6. LOGAN CITY COUNCIL will make payment for the Program on receipt of an invoice for services following presentation of the Program.
7. Without restricting the autonomy of the Traditional Owners. to design the Induction Program, Education Queensland suggests that the following matters could be usefully covered:-
 - History and Current details of the Gugingin People
 - How to identify Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.
 - Working with Traditional Owners – communication and sensitivities.

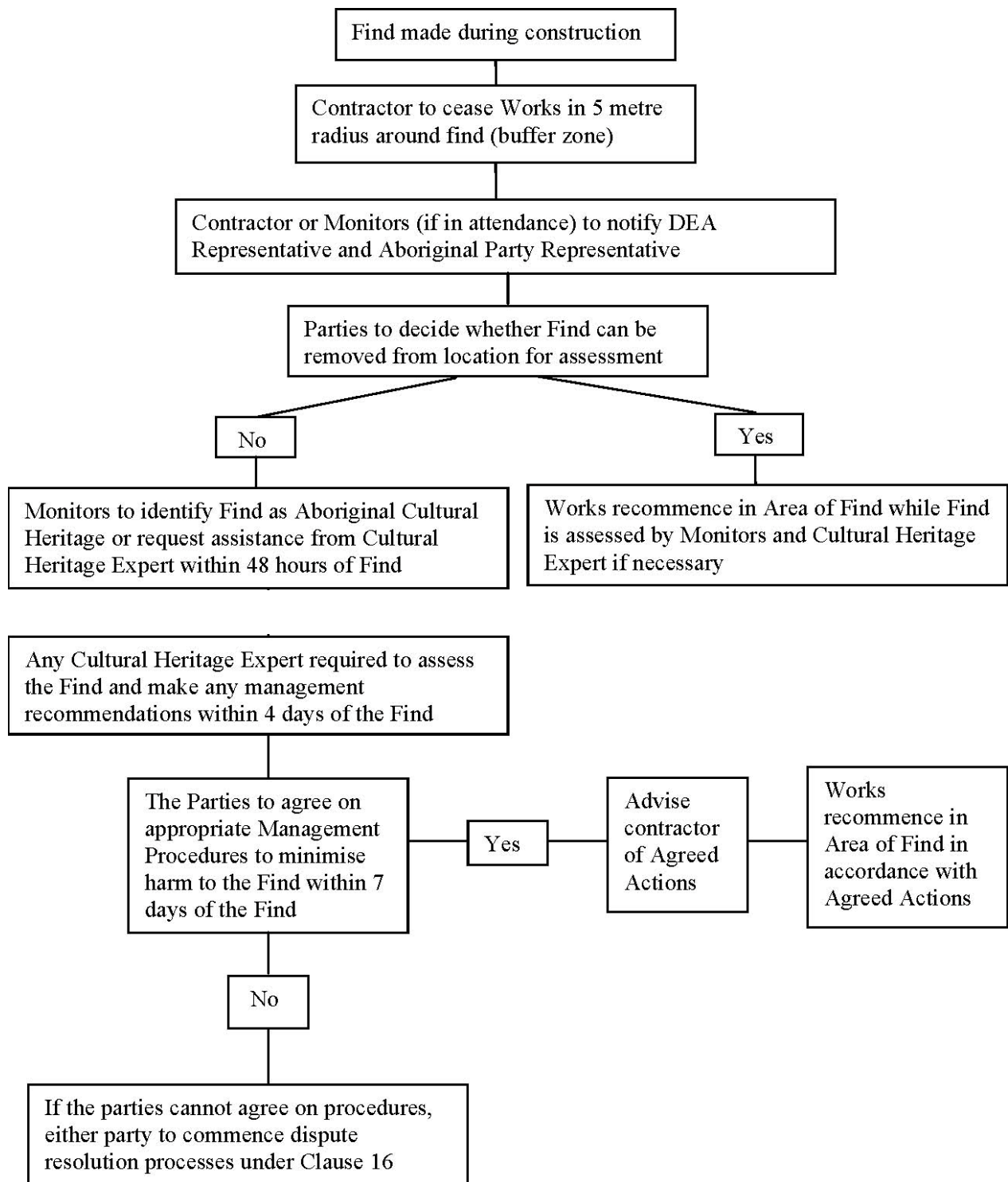
Schedule 4

Monitoring Terms and Conditions

1. Where the Parties agree that where Monitoring is the appropriate management procedure in a particular area:
 - a) LOGAN CITY COUNCIL will provide at least 7 days notice of proposed Works in that area, to the Aboriginal Representative;
 - b) The Aboriginal Representative is responsible for organising Monitors to be available for a Safety Induction and Monitoring as required by LOGAN CITY COUNCIL.
 - c) The Aboriginal Representative will notify the LOGAN CITY COUNCIL Representative of the identity and contact details of the Monitors at least 48 hours before they are required to attend the Project Area.
 - d) A total of two Monitors per shift will be reimbursed by LOGAN CITY COUNCIL for Monitoring.
 - e) If the Monitors fail to appear as arranged, the Contractor may proceed with the Works, subject to compliance with the procedures at Clause 11 and Schedules 5 and 6.
 - f) LOGAN CITY COUNCIL will pay for monitoring services in accordance with the fees agreed between the Traditional Owners and Turnix Pty Ltd as coordinator and technical adviser
 - g) All amounts owed for Monitoring will be paid upon receipt of an itemised invoice of account.

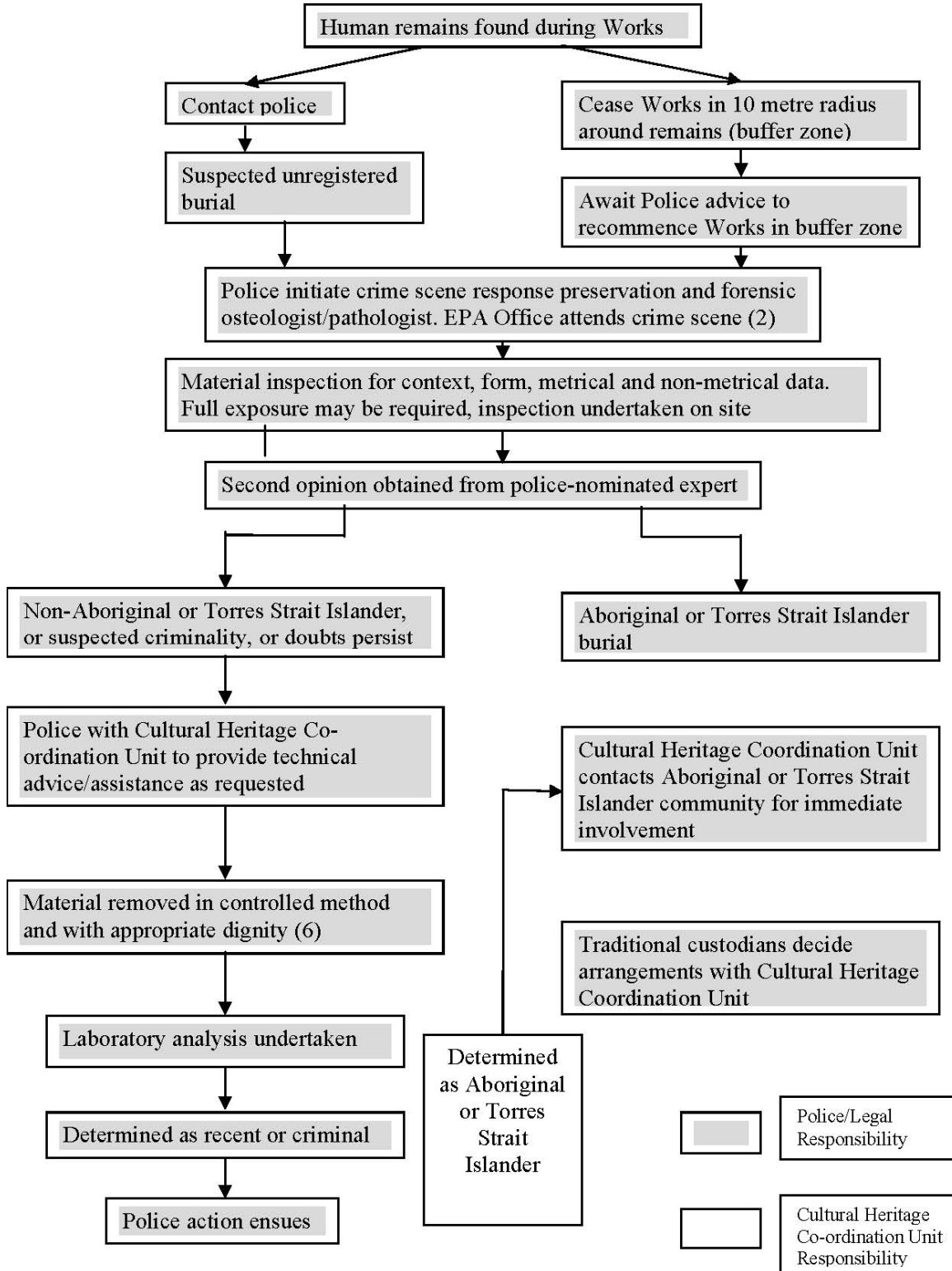
Schedule 5

Procedures for a Cultural Heritage Find (“Find”)



Schedule 6

Procedures for Discovery of Human Remains



Executed as a Deed by the Parties on the dates appearing below.

SIGNED, SEALED and DELIVERED)

For and on behalf of)

LOGAN CITY COUNCIL)

This.....day of.....2010)

By)

(full name)

.....)

(designation)

Who is a duly authorised officer)

.....

In the presence of

(signature)

.....)

(signature of witness)

.....)

(print name of witness)

SIGNED, SEALED and DELIVERED)

For and on behalf of)

GUGIN TRADITIONAL OWNERS)

This.....day of.....2010)

By)

(full name)

.....)

(designation)

Who is a duly authorised officer)

.....

In the presence of

(signature)

.....)

(signature of witness)

.....)

(print name of witness)

26. Appendix

Detailed procedure estimates (guidelines only)

The following guidelines will apply when estimating times for both preliminary Cultural Heritage Assessments (CHA) and Cultural Heritage Reports (CHR).

Procedures:

Sponsor (and Traditional Owners where appropriate) invite a suitably qualified person to be Technical Adviser to this project and calls for a desk-top analysis of known and potential ACH at chosen location. This step is usually restricted to large areas. (*This document, completed*).

Sponsor and Traditional Owners accept desk-top report (if undertaken)
(*This document, in preparation*)

Technical Adviser drafts Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Agreements (including a CHMP if needed) on behalf of TOs. (*This document, in preparation*)

Sponsor and TOs initiate an initial cultural heritage assessment (CHA) undertaken by TO representatives and Technical Adviser (TA). TA drafts CHA with consideration to applicable constraints categories.

If constraint category 1 applies then

1. no further work recommended, proceed to cultural heritage sign-off;
or
2. some further work recommended, proceed to negotiate agreement for this further work (e.g. monitoring during vegetation and topsoil clearing), then proceed to cultural heritage sign-off.

If constraint category 2 applies then

1. considerable further work recommended (e.g. excavation, protection of site by capping etc.) then negotiate agreement for this further work, finish work, complete CHR and proceed to cultural heritage sign-off.

If constraint category 3 applies then

1. isolate affected area and remove from development. Negotiate effective agreement for continuing protection of place, register place with DERM Cultural Heritage Coordination Unit, and proceed to cultural heritage sign-off.

Initial cultural heritage assessment (CHA): Time and area estimates

Area of location

Up to 50 ha.	Archaeologist 8 hrs + 12hrs reporting Senior TO 1 day
50 ha. - 200 ha.	Archaeologist 16 – 24hrs + 20 hrs reporting Senior TO 2 – 3 days
Large areas	For every additional 100 ha. Archaeologist add 8 hrs Senior TO add 1 day Other TO add 1 day

Outcomes

1. Preliminary CHA,
2. draft proposal for completion of ACH work,
3. development of Agreement concerning follow-up work

Implementation of follow-up Agreement

Outcomes

1. Implementation of agreement about:
 - a. Monitoring, and/or agreed archaeological work,
 - b. Inductions (ACH & Contractor)
 - c. Final report (CHR),
 - d. Duty of care compliance:

Costs

Detailed costing will be available from the cultural heritage coordinator, Turnix Pty Ltd, on application.

PART 4

THE EUROPEANS OF BAHRS SCRUB: A DESK-TOP REPORT

SUMMARY

This draft report may be read by any interested person connected with Stage 1 of the preliminary studies for the redevelopment of the Bahrs Scrub Local Development Area (LDA).

The report examines some aspects of the history of Bahrs Scrub and its Logan district historical context. It is not intended to provide a full historical context.

This report forms part of the Stage 1 surveys commissioned by Logan City Council as preliminary to the redevelopment of Bahrs Scrub Local Development Area.

A variety of historical documents and maps were consulted. The analysis of these sources resulted in the construction of an interpretation of Bahrs Scrub as a relatively marginal farming district.

The documents demonstrated that much of Bahrs Scrub has recently been agriculturally unproductive (excepting the flatter areas around Belivah Creek, see Part 5). The rapid acceptance of subdivision into 10 – 25 acre blocks in the mid 1970s clearly supports this conclusion.

In terms of European occupation the historical study indicated that Bahrs Scrub has some significant heritage structures and some significant infrastructure (see Part 5). Consideration should be given to preserving at least some structures *in situ* and to retaining elements of the early road pattern.

This report should be read together with the report of the field inspection.

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THE EUROPEANS OF BAHRS SCRUB: A DESK-TOP REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

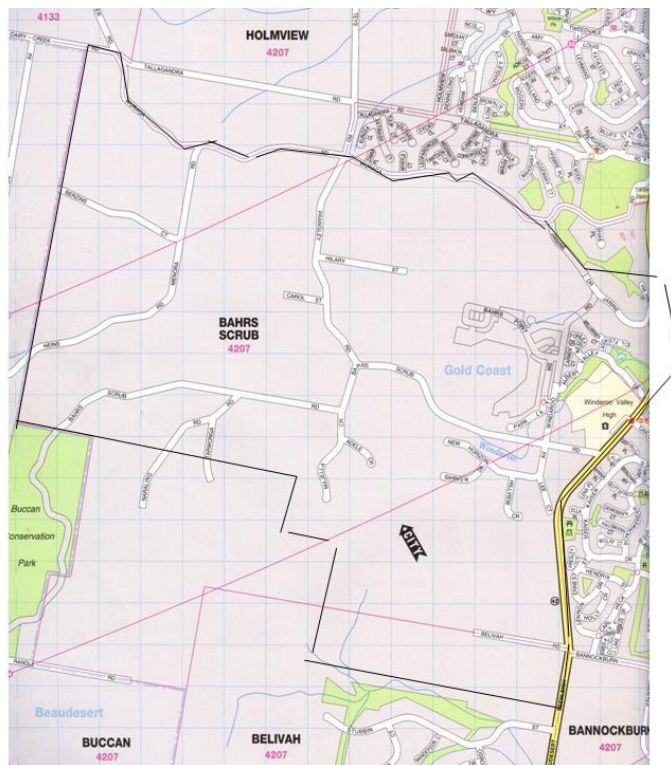
This report is part 4 of a series of 6 cultural heritage reports on the Bahrs Scrub redevelopment area (LDA).

2 OUTLINE OF PROJECT

The Bahrs Scrub Local Council Development (LDA) area (map 1) covers most of the catchment of Windaroo Creek. At present most of the area is classed under the various planning schemes as 'Rural/Residential B' comprising 10 – 25 acre lots. This scheme has been in existence since at least 1972 (south Albert Shire Strategic Plan, November 1972)

Under pressure of future population growth Bahrs Scrub has been identified as suitable for a much denser population, with appropriate infrastructure requirements.

**BAHRS
SCRUB**
**APPROX
AREA
From
UBD
Map 283**



Map 1

The LDA redevelopment will result in a massive restructuring of Bahrs Scrub.

3 AIMS OF STUDY

This desk-top report seeks to outline the European history of the Bahrs Scrub district. It is not intended to be an in depth history of the area. It is accompanied by a field inspection report covering, *inter alia*, place names and the development pattern of infrastructure such as roads, settlement, schools and electricity.

4 RELEVANT NATURAL BACKGROUND

While a more detailed background study was carried out in relation to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Desk-top Report, some details that clearly affect the nature of European settlement of this district are rehearsed here.

Bahrs Scrub is part of the hilly area located between the Albert and the Logan Rivers south of where the two rivers join. It is drained almost entirely by Windaroo Creek. Hill slopes may be steep and the creeks have cut deep narrow valleys. Except for the basalt conical hill on the northern side of Windaroo Creek the hills are poorly covered in soil and the creeks are small and intermittent with small areas of recent alluvium.

The ACH desk-top report suggested that the Bahrs Scrub district was generally marginal to Aboriginal concerns, and that it is likely that the land was very lightly managed. In some of the valleys and gullies some more important economic resources may have been protected against wildfire by carefully controlled fires, but unless a particular resource, such as a grove of cycads growing on the north-western facing slopes of the hills (e.g. *Lepidozamia perrofskyana*) was being protected, it appears that a majority of the very steep hills were left unprotected by the Aboriginal land management practices known as 'firestick farming' (Jones 1969).

5 BAHRS SCRUB AFTER 1788

5a 1788 – 1842 Explorers

Logan, Fraser and Cunningham all explored up the Logan River between 1826 and 1828 (Steele 1972). From a study of their routes, it is apparent that they skirted the junction of the Logan and Albert Rivers and the hilly area in the northern tip of the triangle where the two rivers joined.

5b 1842 – 1860 Grazing runs and Timber getters

The Darling Downs was first explored by the botanist Alan Cunningham who had traversed north across what we now call the Granite Belt in the early 1820s. Cunningham eventually reached Brisbane. In 1827 Cunningham returned up the Logan from the Brisbane end, following the footsteps of Capt. Logan, and regained the Darling Downs through the gap now called after him.

In 1840 the Leslie brothers first took up a truly enormous part of the Darling Downs. After the Leslie's took up their run (Toolburra), the Darling downs became something of a magnet for other sheep men and the Leslie's run was quickly cut down to a more manageable size. For example Glengallan was taken up in 1848 (Crosby 1995). Glengallan Creek, formerly called Gap Creek drains west from Cunningham's Gap.

It was across this and Spicer's gap that the first overflow of sheep grazers streamed down into the coastal ranges and valleys east of the Great Dividing Range.

Thus settlement of the Logan region began from the south about the same time that Brisbane itself ceased to be the closed convict settlement of Moreton Bay. As the Darling Downs became more closely divided into grazing runs an overflow of Europeans to the east of the Great Dividing Range began to settle the open and grassy undulating plains along the Logan and the middle Albert Rivers from about 1842.

It should be noted that the grassy areas were kept open by the Aboriginal land management program. When this program was interrupted (as for example at Glengallan on the Darling Downs) the natural scrub rapidly reasserted itself. One appalling example of this lack of recognition of the importance of traditional Aboriginal land management by controlled firing is the Tasmanian fires of 1968 (Jones 1969).



Plate 1 View towards Cunningham's Gap, sketch by Conrad Martens ca. 1859 (from Garran 1886:321).

The degree to which the scrub was kept at bay by Aboriginal land management schemes may be judged from a sketch made by Conrad Martens, probably in 1859 when he travelled from Brisbane to the Darling Downs (Plate 1). This sketch is set

somewhere along the Logan River whence a clear view of Cunningham's Gap was available. Nowhere are the banks of the Logan so clear of trees today.

Moreton Bay remained a closed convict settlement until 1842, yet by 1844 seventeen squatting stations were recorded within 45 miles of Brisbane, with twenty-six more on the Darling Downs (Garran 1886:324).

The Bahrs Scrub district was ignored by these graziers.

Bahrs Scrub also appears to have been by passed by the early group of timber getters, those who relied on water transport to get their logs, largely red cedar, to a mill. However, somewhat later roads or tracks which could be traversed by log carrying drays and jinkers were developed. The way in which Wuruga Road, for instance, adheres to the crest of a ridge, is very suggestive of a timber getters road. Indeed, most of the roads within Bahrs Scrub may owe their genesis to timber getters in the 1860s.

5c 1860 - 1879

Brisbane was opened to free settlers in 1842. The major push from these settlers was for farms with good quality water access. Quite a large number of farms ranging from 40 to 80 acres were taken up along all suitable waterways. Once again Bahrs Scrub was largely ignored until the early 1860s.

5c.i Exploration and Naming Bahrs Scrub

There is no reference to the Bahrs family ever having lived in what is now called Bahrs Scrub.

5c.ii The Bahr family of Alberton

Carl Friedrich Wilhelm BAHR was born in Germany in 1840. He and his family arrived in Brisbane on the steamship 'Beausite' on 5th September, 1863. By 1874 Wilhelm Bahr was listed in the Queensland Post Office Directory as a squatter at the junction of Logan and Albert Rivers. As Bahr was not mentioned in the 1868 directory the inference is that Wilhelm Bahr moved to Alberton between 1868 and 1874. W. Bahr is given as the owner of Lots 65 & 66, Parish of Albert (both 60.00 acres) in 1887 (AG2 Sheet 6S, 1887).

But because the locality bears his name it is likely that some time between the family's arrival in September 1863 and his settlement at Alberton Wilhelm Bahr explored around the hinterland of the Albert / Logan confluence, perhaps assessing the area for its agricultural potential, or even exploring for timber. If so, it is probable that the name Bahrs Scrub was locally given around this time. Bahrs Scrub Hill was named on the 1926 1:63 360 Tambourine map and Bahrs Scrub appears as a locality name on the Beenleigh 1:63 360 map sheet No 193, Zone 8, 2nd ed. 1944. The name was apparently made official in 1975 (Sunmap B7751). For further details see the field investigation report (Part 5).

Wilhelm Bahr died in 1925. His son, also Wilhelm Bahr, was born in Germany in 1860 and died in 1941. The Alberton farm passed to Wilhelm Bahr 2nd's youngest son Edward Bahr, (1899 – 1962), and was sold on Edward's death in 1962 (Bahr family data, Local History Library, Southport LHM 6418 A/1809 and LHM 5807 A518).

5c.iii Early roads and tracks through of Bahrs Scrub

In keeping with the meagre sources about the Guginin as Traditional Owners, historical references to Bahrs Scrub are similarly sparse.

The earliest written descriptions I have seen date from 1866 (Logan Historic Newspaper file, 1864 – 1873). The earliest map dates from 1865.

One traveller through what was then called Jimmy-bark Scrub wrote in the Queensland Daily Guardian, Saturday February 3, 1866

...we made for the old ferry across the Logan, formerly known as Stones but now in the hands of Eden ... Immediately adjoining the ferry is the new township laid out on Mr Pim's land...

From the Logan to the Albert by this route ... for a mile or two from the ferry the land is good, undulating and not thickly timbered. The grass grows luxuriantly. But as we proceeded the country becomes more ridgy, till at last you find yourself on high hills, covered with sharp, flinty stones, commanding an extensive view of the country reaching from the ranges beyond Brisbane as far as the southern boundary of the colony. ...

...the track, leading through a dense scrub, crosses a creek, bearing marks of having heavy bodies of water sometimes passing down it, and then emerges on a rich grassy plain. On either hand rise abruptly the conical hills, wooded all over, known by the names Mt Waldron and Mt Albert. The scenery here is rich and picturesque.

The description reinforces the notion that the hilly 'scrubs' were not heavily managed and retained their natural forest.

But beyond the hills was Mr Warren's property on the 'rich grassy plain' close to the Albert River. Now Mt Warren Park, the property was sown to cotton and sugar cane at the time.

The journalist's description reinforces the effectiveness of Aboriginal land management practices. It could be inferred that almost all flattish areas near the rivers were kept open and grassy through these land management practices ('firestick farming') because any land left untended for long rapidly becomes covered in bush vegetation.

The fertile low lying land skirting Bahrs Scrub was quickly taken up and surveyed in a progressive manner. As pressure for farming properties increased, it became apparent that the original survey was insufficiently accurate. Thus, in 1871 a more comprehensive survey was instigated, a survey which formed the basis for the AG series of maps. As noted in the *Queenslander* (page 10, Saturday July 1, 1871) one person voiced the following complaint:

'Now as the country about here is beginning to get fenced in, we are missing our old bush tracks, and more so on account of the careless manner in which

the surveyors have marked out the roads – through swamp and up hill and down dale’

However, the winding routes which the Bahrs Scrub roads still follow may perhaps indicate that in the hilly areas roads followed existing tracks. And it is certainly possible that roads such as Wuraga Road along a hilly ridge followed much earlier Aboriginal pathways, as well as being utilised as timber haul roads (see Part 2, field inspection report).

Before Beenleigh was established a coach route between Waterford via Belivah to Tamborine village is reported to have crossed Bahrs Scrub. A version of the supposed route is shown by a dashed line between Waterford and the corner of Bannockburn Rd on map 2, which is taken from the Gold Coast City Council planning document, 2004.

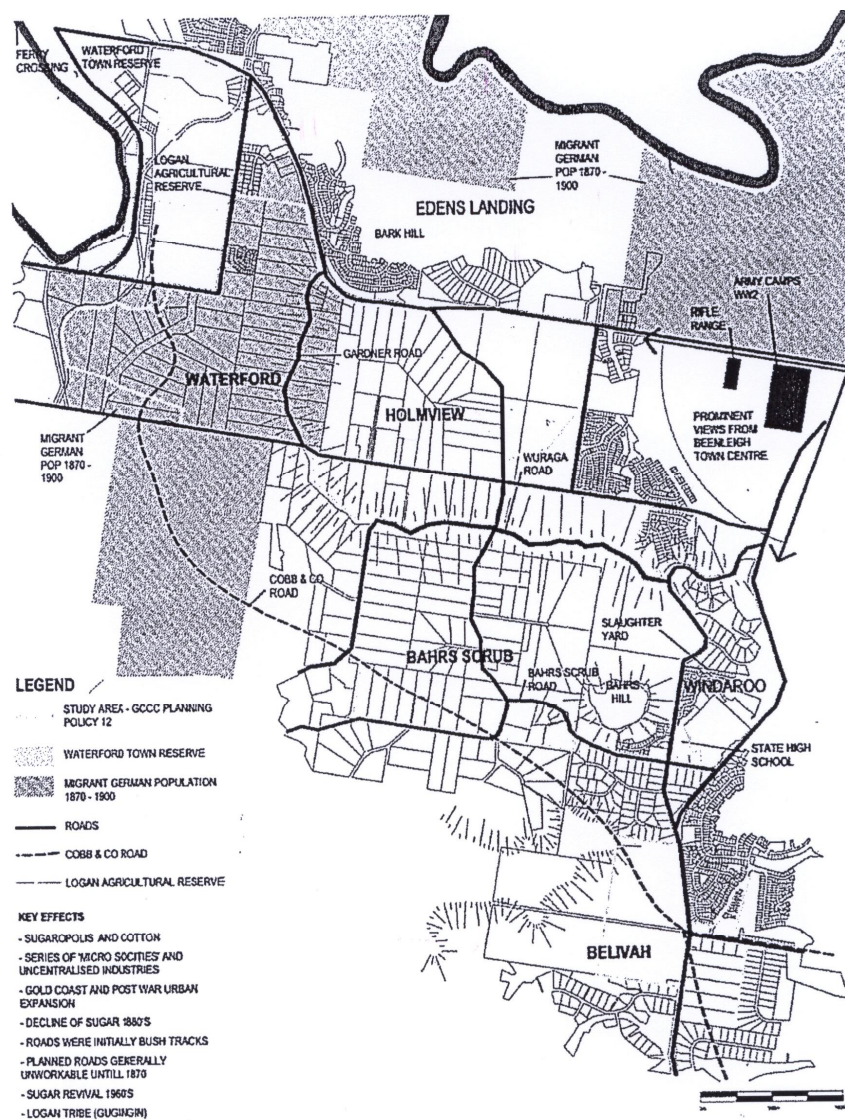
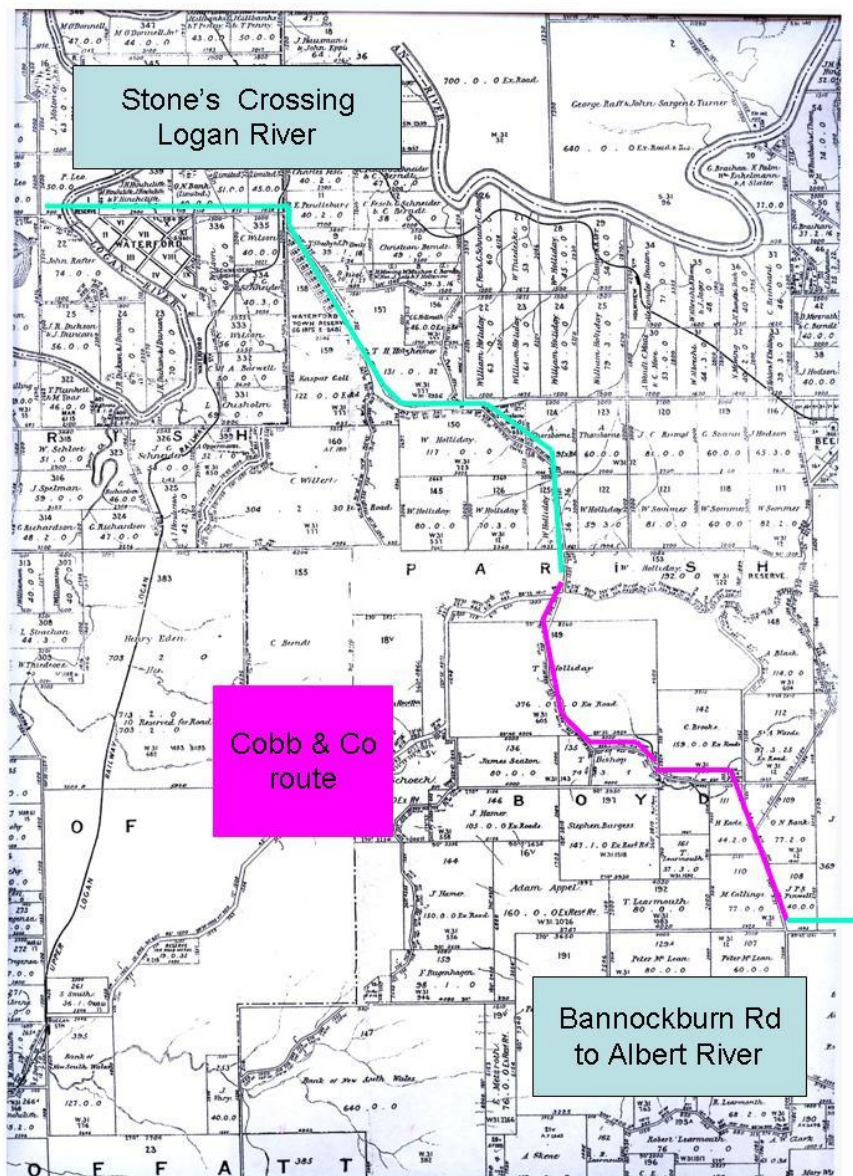


Figure 22 - Map of historical landscape elements and ideas.

Map 2 Figure 22 from Diecke Richards 2004 (Gold Coast City Beenleigh Structure Plan, Attachment 31.1 Landscape Background Paper). Dashed line shows that report’s hypothesised Cobb & Co route.

However, considering the topography of the area, the proposed route is quite impractical.

Further, no part of the proposed route appears on the early maps in the form of roads or tracks. A better route follows roads and tracks that must have been in existence since the 1860s (i.e. before Beenleigh was established). The actual route followed the 'New Road to the Albert' as marked on a map 'Part of the Parish of Boyd 28 July 1865' (QSA).



Map 3 A probable Cobb & Co route from Stone's Ferry to the Albert, taken from QSA map SRS 1752/1, Item 242 (28-07-1865) superimposed on AG2 Sheet 5S, 1900 (QSA SRS 1016/1 Item 260)

The route marked on Map 3 clearly fits very well with the report for 1866 which clearly recorded a route along a stony ridge (Wuraga Rd east?) and then down to the 'pinch' between the two conical hills.

5c.iv South Logan district development

The whole of southeast Queensland was included in survey of the early 1870s. It potentially included all previously unallocated land such as the hilly areas of Bahrs Scrub and the assorted swamps (e.g. Russell Island in Moreton Bay was subdivided into potential blocks at this time, regardless of any landscape conditions).

But clearly the administrative subdivision of Queensland into counties and parishes predated the detailed survey within each parish as all lots were numbered within the parish of which they were a portion. Bahrs Scrub is part of the Parish of Boyd, County of Ward. In September 1866 the *Queenslander* of Saturday September 8th noted:

'The Parish of Boyd, as originally surveyed by Dr Boyd (after whom it is named) contains 104 farms varying from 40 – 80 acres each, and is situated on the southern side of the Logan river, between the point opposite the mouth of Slack's Creek and the junction of the Albert River with the Logan.'

The article noted that the area of the parish in cultivation was some 300 acres (or about 2 – 3 acres per farm), while the population numbered 444, which the author reckoned was divided into 89 families (which implies that 15 families were cultivating 2 farms).

Almost all of these farms were small (16.187 - 32.375ha). Most families grew their own vegetables especially potatoes, as well as a cash crop, sometimes maize, better still sugar. Cotton, which was popular while the American Civil War led to shortages, was reserved for the larger properties (such as Mr Warren's noted above). Ultimately, cotton proved uneconomic in the labour circumstances of the day. Even though Kanakas, usually indentured labourers from Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands, were brought in in considerable numbers all up and down the Queensland coast to work the sugar canes, even the larger properties still found it difficult to cut and cart cane.

In the early days of sugar many farmers crushed and processed their own cane, a system which became increasingly inefficient.

Prominent among the smaller farmers were immigrants from Germany. A glance at Map 4, an extract of the AG2 Sheet 6S map for 1887, shows how these German farmers, such as Wilhelm Bahr, clustered around the Alberton area.

Although immigration from German speaking parts of Europe began in the early 1860s, it was reported by the *Queenslander* on Monday March 3, 1866 that German settlement began in the Logan area in 1864. This was after Wilhelm Bahr, New Settler 3654, arrived from Hamburg on the Beausite and was granted a Land Order.

If Herr Bahr did indeed explore the hilly area now named after him, he probably undertook his exploration between late 1863 and 1871.



Map 4 Extract from AG2 Sheet 6S 1887. W. Bahr is shown occupying Lots 65 and 66 on the north side of the Stapylton-Jacobs Well Rd. The density of properties east of the river contrasts markedly with the few properties surveyed and occupied in Bahrs Scrub (see Maps 5 – 10)

In any event Bahr, and almost everyone else, dismissed the idea of attempting to farm crops in the scrub and took Portions 65 & 66 Parish of Albert in what is still called Alberton, where, presumably, he was initially at least involved in growing sugar. Sugar-cane is frost sensitive and needs to be removed from frost-prone areas, or even from areas of cold-air drainage. In the Logan area the *Queenslander* of Saturday July 1st, 1971 reported:

It is now a settled question that sugar-canes will not stand the frost above the tide level on either the Albert or the Logan

Bahrs farm was well out on the plain consequently and frost-free. As his two portions are the product of the 1871 surveys, it seems likely that Bahr took up the portions around that time.

Sugar-cane provided the impetus and ensured the prosperity of the Logan / Albert district. The hills were totally unsuited to cane growing, and almost all the population clustered along the rivers and on the low-lying land south of the Albert/Logan estuary. But the population grew steadily, albeit not in the Bahrs Scrub area. In 1874 the *Brisbane Courier* (Thursday, February 12 1874) reported that 'the last census [1871] shows that there are 2,900 souls between the Logan River and the border'

The growing farming population needed both a town focus and representation in parliament. After some trial locations Beenleigh was surveyed and named in 1873. By this time the Logan district, from Jimboomba 'along the right bank of the Logan', had its own parliamentary seat, occupied by Mr Nind (*Brisbane Courier, ibid, & the Queenslander* Saturday August 2, 1873).

Philip Henry Nind has been described, perhaps somewhat unjustly, as 'a failed sugar planter in the Pimpama area' (Jones 1988:78). Nind had been educated at Eton and was an Oxford M.A. He arrived in Queensland in 1866, and soon became President of the Queensland Chamber of Agriculture and the South Queensland Agricultural Society. He also became a member of State Parliament in 1873. 'After the failure of his Yawulpah plantation at Pimpama, Nind resigned his seat in parliament and travelled to England as an official lecturer on immigration to Australia on a generous salary of £500 per year plus travelling expenses' (Jones 1988:78).



Plate 2 Opening ceremony, Beenleigh Station, 25 July, 1885 (Oxley Library, Jones 1988:173).

Mr Nind was opposed to a railway connection to Beenleigh. However, agitation for a railway connection was voiced as early as 1878, but after much discussion the line was opened to Beenleigh in July 1885, and extended to Southport in January 1889, to Nerang in July 1889, and to Coolangatta/Tweed Heads in September 1903 (Jones 1988:163-69, Ludlow 1995:71).

5c.v The development of Bahrs Scrub

Bahrs Scrub has always been a difficult area to farm, and the district remained as a sparsely populated rural retreat (or even backwater). As the maps show, Bahrs Scrub was eventually subdivided into lots of a size more suited to beef cattle or dairying. Some parts of Bahrs Scrub remained unallocated even in 1927.

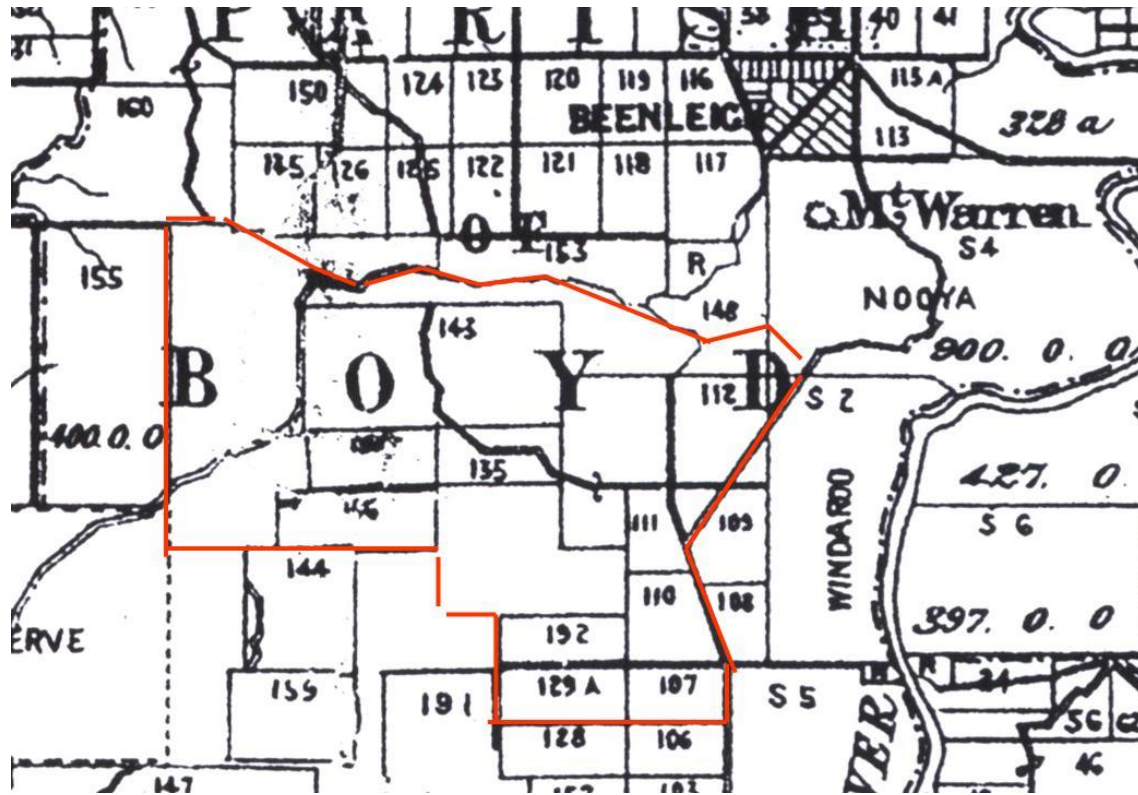
An inspection of the Post Office directories for 1868 and 1874 reveals that T Learmonth and Peter Mclean were registered as squatters at Belivah. Between them they occupied Portions 107, 129A, 161 and 192, a total of 257.3.0 acres on flat land just north of Belivah Creek. C. Brooks (Portion 142) also appears as a farmer in the 1874 directory. None of the other property holders named on the various maps is represented in the directories to 1874.

The following extracts from the AG series of maps between 1876 and 1941 provide a visual trace of the development of Bahrs Scrub. It should be noted that although some of the properties are noted as changing ownership, many apparently did not change hands between 1885 and 1927. But it would seem unrealistic to take the names on the maps as always accurate as once entered it appears that the maps were only occasionally revised (the same difficulty has been encountered with parish maps and others for areas of the Darling Downs (Crosby 1995). Only a detailed property search could verify the history of land ownership in Bahrs Scrub.

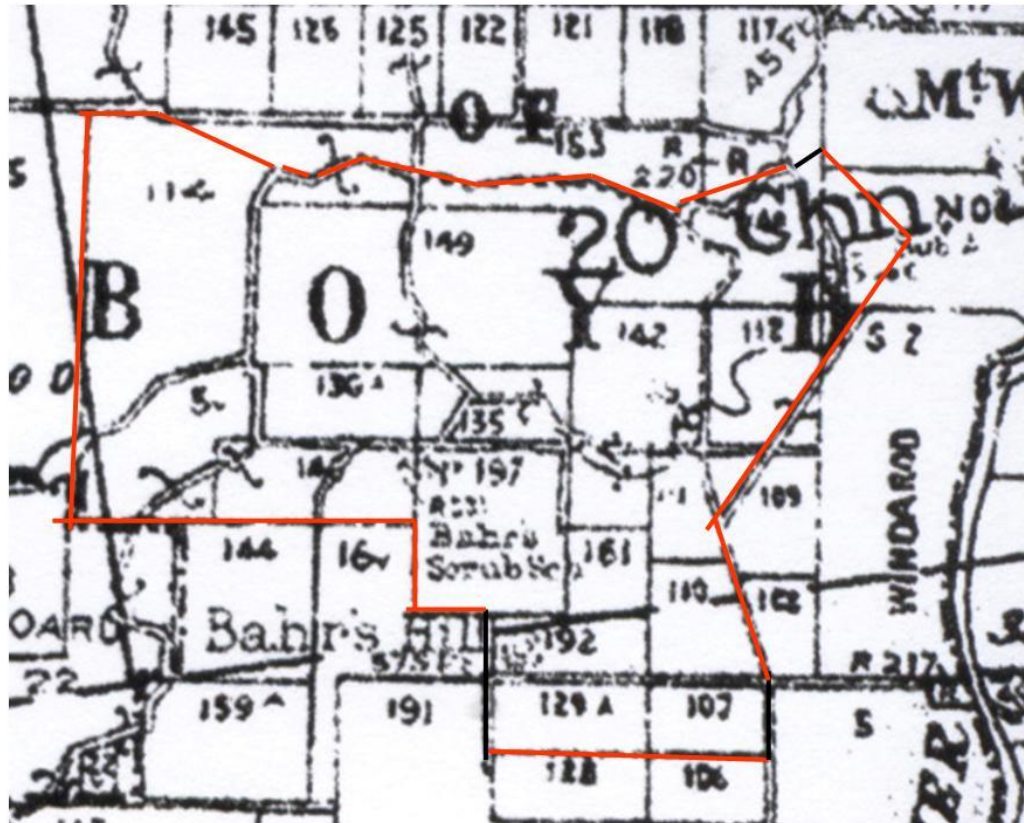
The AG1 map which formed a basis for the other maps in the series was issued from 1876 to 1941. AG1 was printed at 2 miles to the inch – far too small to name individual landholders.

However, the rural population must have been sufficient to sustain a primary school as the Bahrs Scrub School is shown on the NE corner of portion 146 on the AG2 sheet 5S map of 1927. This school was closed in 1929.

The 1941 AG1 map Sheet 1 also names Bahrs Hill. Bahrs Hill is shown on Portion 192, and the 1944 Beenleigh 1:63 360 map sheet 193, Zone 8, 2nd ed. 1944 names the area Bahrs Scrub (not printed here). It should be noted that Diecke Richards (2004) wrongly transferred the name Bahrs Hill to the conical mountain north of Windaroo Creek.

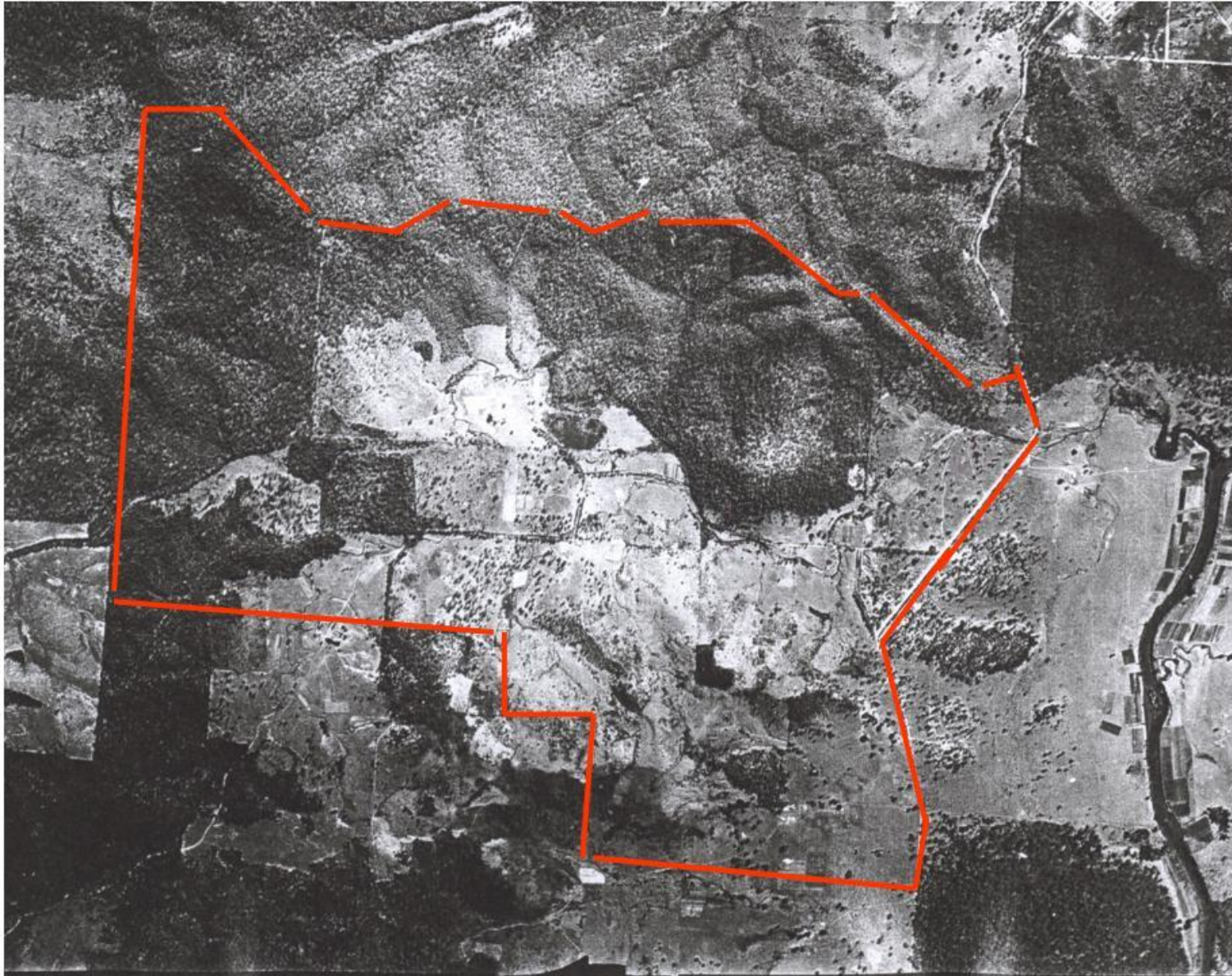


Map 5 Extract from AG1, sheet 1, 1876.



Map10

Extract from AG1, sheet 1, 1941



Map 11

Extract from KD 1048 Tambourine Area (April – 44) run 1 plate 148

portion no	acreage	AG 3 1885	AG 2 1893	AG 2 1900	AG 2 1927	infrastructure
5V	114.3.0	not surveyed	F Shoek			
17V	155.0.0	not surveyed	not surveyed			
107	60.0.6	Peter McLean	Peter McLean	Peter McLean	Peter McLean	still owned by McLean family, 1870 house on Belivah Rd
109	72.2 (part)	Q N Bank	Q N Bank	Q N Bank	Q N Bank	
110	77.0.0	M Collings	M Collings	M Collings	M Collings	
111	44.2.0	H Earle	H Earle	H Earle	H Earle	house, may be C19
112	96.3.25 (part)	S A Warde	S A Warde	S A Warde	S A Warde	
114	400.2.31	not surveyed	part = Portion 18V	part = Portion 18V	part = Portion 18V, A F W Radke	
129A	80.0.0	Peter McLean	Peter McLean	Peter McLean	Peter McLean	
135	76.0.2	William R Seaton	William R Seaton	William R Seaton	T Bishop	
136	80.0	James Seaton	James Seaton	James Seaton	James Seaton	
142	159.0	C Brooks	C Brooks	C Brooks	C Brooks	house, may be C19
146	105.0.0	J Hamer (L)	J Hamer	J Hamer	Johannes Eichmann	school on NE corner of block, closed 1929
148	114.0.0 (part)	A Black (L)	A Black	A Black	J Briggs	
149	376.0.0	T Holliday	T Holliday	T Holliday	T Holliday	Dean Stoker Prangely (01-12-1964)
155	400.0.0	not surveyed	not surveyed	not surveyed	C Berndt	
161	37.3.0	T Learmonth	T Learmonth	T Learmonth	T Learmonth	
192	80.0.0	T Learmonth	T Learmonth	T Learmonth	T Learmonth	
197	147.1.0	Stephen Burgess	Stephen Burgess	Stephen Burgess	Stephen Burgess	Herbst

Table 1 Properties and historical infrastructure summary, from printed maps

The above information has been abstracted from the various survey maps. Unfortunately, although the original names may have been correct the maps in no way reveal the actual history of land ownership.

The following table (kindly supplied by Kaye Nardella, Senior Curator, Museum of Lands, Mapping and Surveying) provides an indication of a far more complex reality.

Portion	Original Deed of Grant	and date
5v	10914158	11404093 1918 - 1950
17v	10865211	It is the orig DofG 1893 - 1975
107	10120012	
Sub 1		10195011 1872 -
Sub 2		11669112 1926 - 1968
109	10287106	
Sub 1		11437010 1919 - 1950
Sub 2		11437009 1919 - 1978
110	10212191	11697155 1927 - 1962 (1/2 share) 11697156 1927 - 1962 (1/2 share)
111	10139127	11483060 1921 - 1987
112		
Sub 1 of Por 148 & Sub 1 of Por 112		12090125 1939 - 1951
114	11901069	It is the orig DofG 1934 - 1966
129A	10315103	11669114 1926 - 1968
135	10247196	10816048 1891 - 1953
136	10266240	
Sub 1 of Por 136 & Por 150		11086229 1907 - 1973
Sub 2 of Por 136 & Por 150		11086230 1907 - 1939
" "		12072102 1939 - 1946
" "		12303025 1946 -
142	10543195 (1885 - 1951)	
Sub 1		12534133 1951 -
Sub 2		12585230 1951 - 1988
146	11336090	
Sub 1		11471208 1920 - 1970
Sub 2		11471209 1920 - 1958
148	10745114	
Sub 1 of Por 148 & Sub 1 of Por 112		see Portion 112 for Titles Reference No
149	10469025	11264246 1914 - 1942 12189189 1942 - 1970
155	10531051 (1885 - 1954)	12842005 1954 - 1971
161	10649057	see Portion 110 for Titles Reference No
192	10568092	see Portion 110 for Titles Reference No
197	10698033	It is the orig DofG 1888 - 1977

Table 2 Extract from Museum of Lands, Mapping & Survey files giving deed of grant details and some subsequent history.

Yet the actuality may be even greater. For example, though the property remains intact it may change hands a number of times. Portion 197 has been chosen as an example, largely because this property, Fiddlewood, and its owner was mentioned in reports or photographs from the 1950s, that is before the portions were broken up into 'hobby farm' sizes.

A partial history of the title to the land of Portion 197 is given below:

03-07-1882 Stephen Burgess
06-06-1885 William Chambers & Isaac John Markwell
18-08-1889 A O R Stark
19-02-1904 Ernst Stark
25-01-1917 August Albert Herbst
03-07-1974 Leslie Mosman Herbst.

5d 1879 - present

5d.i 1879 – 1949 Beenleigh Divisional Board / Beenleigh Shire

As the population south of the Logan increased a network of roads and tracks was built up. But the population was too scattered to finance more substantial infrastructure elements such as bridges over the numerous creeks and rivers.

In 1878 the State Government revised the *Local Government Act*. This act supported the notion of voluntary incorporation. But there were very few. So the State government introduced the *Divisional Boards Act* in 1879.

Under the *Divisional Boards Act* the south coast was divided into four local authorities: Beenleigh, Waterford, Coomera and Nerang. The Beenleigh Divisional Board was proclaimed on 11 November 1879. Its area was about 230km² and in 1884 had a population of 1594 (Jones 1988:239-241).

As Jones (1988:254) points out,

‘The 1879 boundaries were largely an attempt to preserve the influence of a small group of dominant sugar-planters. At that time, it seemed the sugar-planters were creating a West Indian-style society, with Pacific Islander labour and small-scale white farms being merely part of a rich planter society that was similar to the southern States of America before the American civil War’.

However, before long sugar was confined mainly to the Pimpama area and dairying became more economically important. A revival in the 1960s saw a resurgence in the importance of sugar.

The four divisional boards continued in existence until 1949. As Jones (1988:247-8) remarks,

The slow population growth during this period [1879 – 1947] created a tranquil atmosphere. Nothing changed a great deal. .. In some ways, slow growth between 1884 and 1947 meant that agriculture had failed to become the engine of growth predicted in early times.

The *Divisional Boards Act* created 74 such boards. And from their creation there was agitation and complaint about the arbitrariness of the boundaries (Jones 1988:253). But it was not until the obvious success of the formation of Greater Brisbane from 19 smaller local authorities in 1925 that pressure for change really became great.

In 1928 a Royal Commission on Local Authority Boundaries was instituted. It recommended the formation of two local authorities on the south coast, one including the coastal tourist resorts and the other the farming and mountainous hinterland. Not

Another example of discreteness is the renaming of the new High School, built in 1993 as the Bahrs Scrub High School but opened as the Windaroo Valley High School

The size of blocks was limited under the Albert Shire Planning Scheme to a minimum of 4ha (10 acres). After the Albert Shire was amalgamated with the Gold Coast City in 1994 a new planning scheme was proposed. This would have rezoned Bahrs Scrub from Rural B to Future Urban. A flurry of protests erupted in a campaign to enrol local councillors and journalists against the proposal. By March 1994 Bahrs Scrub residents could claim a victory (*ALN* 14-01-1994, *Gold Coast Bulletin (GCB)* 19-01-1994, *ALN* 25-02-1994, *ALN* 04-03-1994, *ALN* 16-03-1994, *Reporter* 16-03-1994).

After the reprieve of 1994, Bahrs Scrub disappears from the print media for some 10 years. Not until April 2004 did Bahrs Scrub receive further media attention, when the *Albert & Logan News* (28-04-2004, p3) noted that the former Bayer Research Farms was up for sale. The development of this property as 'Windaroo Lookout' is underway at the present time.

In 2006 the unsealed section of Bahrs Scrub road was closed (at the entrance to the conservation area) ostensibly because of erosion and as a place for car thieves to burn out stolen cars but the area was also being used as an unofficial rubbish dump. Trail bike riders are currently causing the usual erosive damage to at least the upper parts of the old road area (*ALN* 17-03-2006).

Apart from these local matters, the only reportage on Bahrs Scrub has been the appearance in the *Gold Coast Bulletin* of a small paragraph, slightly rehashed each time, in the column on Gold Coast City suburbs (*GCB* 31-13-2003; 07-07-2004; 14-12-2004).

5d.iii Logan City 2008 -

In 1979 the northern part of Albert Shire was incorporated into the new Logan City. Then, under a major reorganisation of local authorities in 1994 the Albert Shire was incorporated into the Gold Coast City. In 2008 the Beenleigh part of Gold Coast City was incorporated into an enlarged Logan City. Bahrs Scrub is now a Local Development Area (LDA) within Logan City.

6 CONCLUSION

As the aerial photographs of 1944 and 1965 show (Maps 11 and 12), large parts of Bahrs Scrub were never fully cleared. Most of this clearing appears to have taken place before 1944. Indeed, clearing commenced in the 1860s when the first blocks in the area were claimed and surveyed. These first farmers in Bahrs Scrub always intended their properties for grazing / dairying. Nevertheless the apparent rapidity with which these farms were subdivided into 'hobby farm' blocks (10 – 25 acres, 4.02

– 10.117ha) in the 1960s also attests to the generally uneconomic scale of farming on the hilly land.

At present Bahrs Scrub forms a community that values its rural life-style. It is a community that has acted in the past (e.g. 1981 with the rejection of a rubbish collection, and 1994 with the rejection of a proposed re-zoning) to protect these values.

The subdivision of the 1960s did not alter the few original roads (though some new ones were added). These original roads (see Part 5) have a considerable history as Aboriginal pathways, timber-getters roads and as Cobb & Co routes between Brisbane via Eden's Crossing to Waterford and thence via the road to Tamborine Village and Beaudesert. Upon the establishment of Beenleigh in 1873 these Cobb & Co routes were rerouted and the route through Bahrs Scrub was abandoned, the route from Beenleigh running along the newly formed Beenleigh- Beaudesert road to join the former route at Belivah Creek.

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PART 5

BAHRS SCRUB EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE FIELD INSPECTION

Summary

Bahrs Scrub has been maintained by its residents as a rural community. As a result it has been resistant to change, apparently since being first established in the 1860s. It contains a few elements of heritage significance, and these are recommended for further investigation.

DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS AND EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE EVIDENCE

At Bahrs Scrub the following comments apply to all structures.

Constraint Category 3 should apply to two homesteads (i.e. the main house and any surviving sheds, outhouses, meat houses, dairies, etc.) These properties are worth considering for heritage listing as they are both significant in the farming heritage of Bahrs Scrub:

1. Old McLean homestead on Belivah Rd
2. Burgess/Herbst homestead (Fiddlewood) at 7 Majella Cres.

Fiddlewood is being lived in and well looked after by its present owners, who should be asked if heritage listing would be appropriate.

However, the old house on Belivah Rd, though apparently still sturdy, requires expert study and possibly a large capital investment. It is no longer occupied. A heritage architect should be consulted about this property. It has been in the hands of the McLean family since the initial deed of grant was given. Consideration could be given to its future use as a club house or community centre as the area around Belivah Rd is ideal for sporting fields.

Constraint category 2. Though much of the housing appears to be unremarkable 1980s-style brick veneer it was noted that a number of properties, for example along Wuraga Rd, in particular, are not only recent but architecturally different. Any structures that might be judged on architectural grounds to be of heritage significance must be older than 30 years (pre- 1980 construction) before such structures can be considered for heritage listing. However, houses that are potential future heritage list candidates might be considered under constraint category 2, to be retained *in situ* as far as possible.

Constraint category 1. This applies to all the rest of the housing and other buildings. Where feasible existing these existing structures should be retained *in situ*. Several other 'Queenslander' style houses appear to have been transported from other areas. As these have been deprived of their original context such structures are not eligible for heritage listing.

The following comments apply to the road infrastructure.

It is strongly recommended that the portion of the pre-1873 Cobb & Co route that traverses Bahrs Scrub should be suitably recognised in the LDA project. It is desirable that this stretch of road should be maintained in its present alignment, except where alterations for traffic management purposes are necessary. The roads within Bahrs Scrub are under the control of the Logan City Council and it is not clear how the concept of alterations in development yield apply.

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BAHRS SCRUB EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE FIELD INSPECTION

1 OUTLINE OF PROJECT

Part 5 is one of a series (Turnix reports 179 Parts 1, 2, 3 & 4) documenting the cultural heritage of Bahrs Scrub, a district located southwest of Beenleigh and comprising most of the catchment of Windaroo Creek.

Bahrs Scrub is at present largely subdivided into lots having a minimum size of 10 acres. Under the previous Council plan this was classed as 'Rural B'. It is proposed to rezone Bahrs Scrub to 'future urban', allowing for a greatly increased population density.

The location of the Bahrs Scrub redevelopment area is shown on Map 1.

**BAHRS
SCRUB**

**APPROX
AREA
From
UBD
Map 283**



Map 1

2 METHODOLOGY

Following the historical research outlined in report 179-05 Bahrs Scrub was visited on a number of occasions. A familiarisation drive around Bahrs Scrub on 21 December 2009 was followed by a photographic reconnaissance conducted by Dr Eleanor Crosby, and Diana Cowie archaeologists on 23 February. An initial Aboriginal cultural heritage inspection was undertaken on 4 February 2010, and during this inspection opportunity for further observations arose.

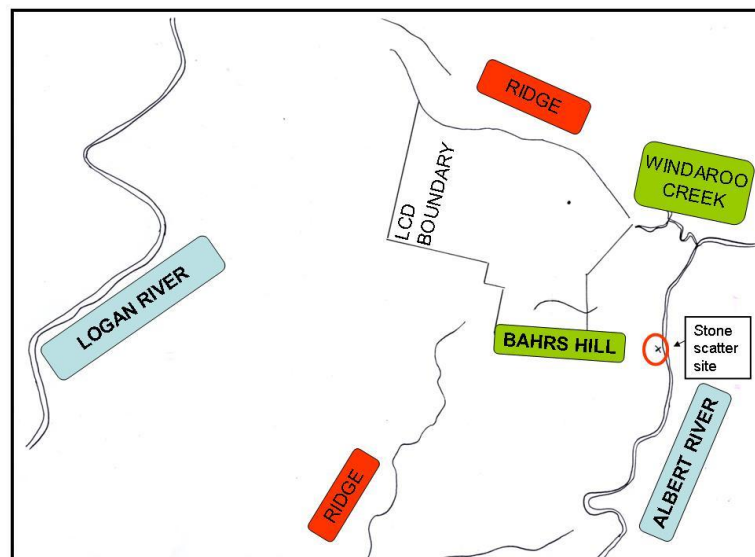
3 RESULTS

Transport

No comprehensive survey of this part of Queensland was undertaken during the early years of settlement. As a result the early timber-getters, travellers and farmers forged tracks wherever they found a suitable route.

Many of the early European travellers probably followed well trodden Aboriginal tracks along ridges. Ridges have been used for thousands of years, being usually relatively level, affording views of surrounding country, and thus avoiding ground that was too rough, or too swampy.

Map 2 provides a sketch of the ridges entering or crossing Bahrs Scrub. The E-W transverse ridges are not continuous and indicate a break at the northwest end of the Wuraga Road of the day. While there may have been a continuous Aboriginal track between the Logan and Albert Rivers to the north of Bahrs Scrub it is clear that the western end, at least was not easily converted to wheeled vehicle traffic.

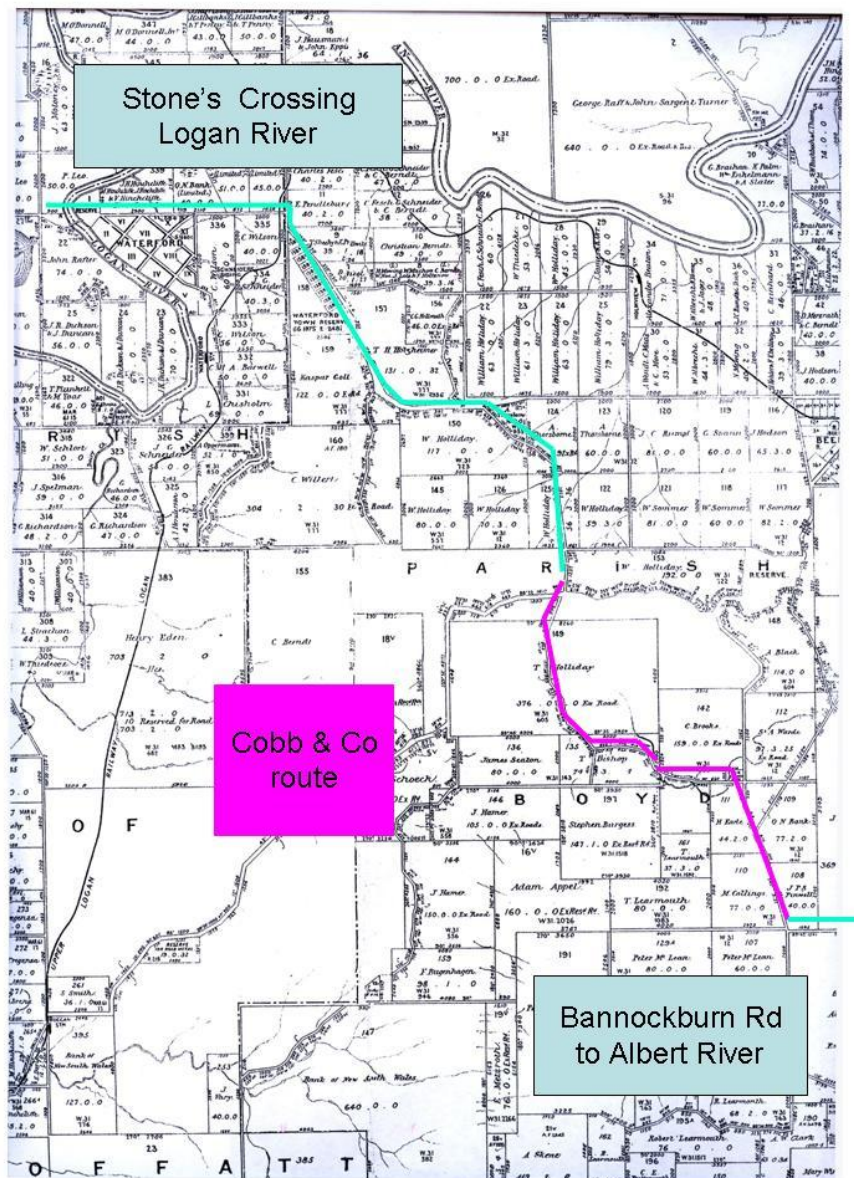


Map 2 Sketch map showing ridge lines. Transverse ridges cross between the Logan and Albert Rivers, while one ridge enters from the south.

One important question is how the early travellers reached Tamborine and the South Coast after they had crossed the Logan at Waterford.

Before Beenleigh was established in 1873 the route to Tamborine and the south coast crossed the Logan at Stone's Ferry and then partially followed the transverse ridge route. A map of part of the Parish of Boyd dated 28 July 1865 clearly shows the road from Stone's Ferry running east then turning southeast as the 'New Road to the Albert'. This is most likely to be the Cobb & Co route. Map 3 shows this route on AG2 Sheet 6S 1893.

This is the route following the track along the ridge and down into the 'pinch' between the two conical hills (Mt Albert & Mt Waldron) which was followed to Mr Warren's cotton property on the Albert in 1866 (see Part 4).



Map 3 Cobb & Co route to the Albert before Beenleigh over the AG2 Sheet 5S 1893 map

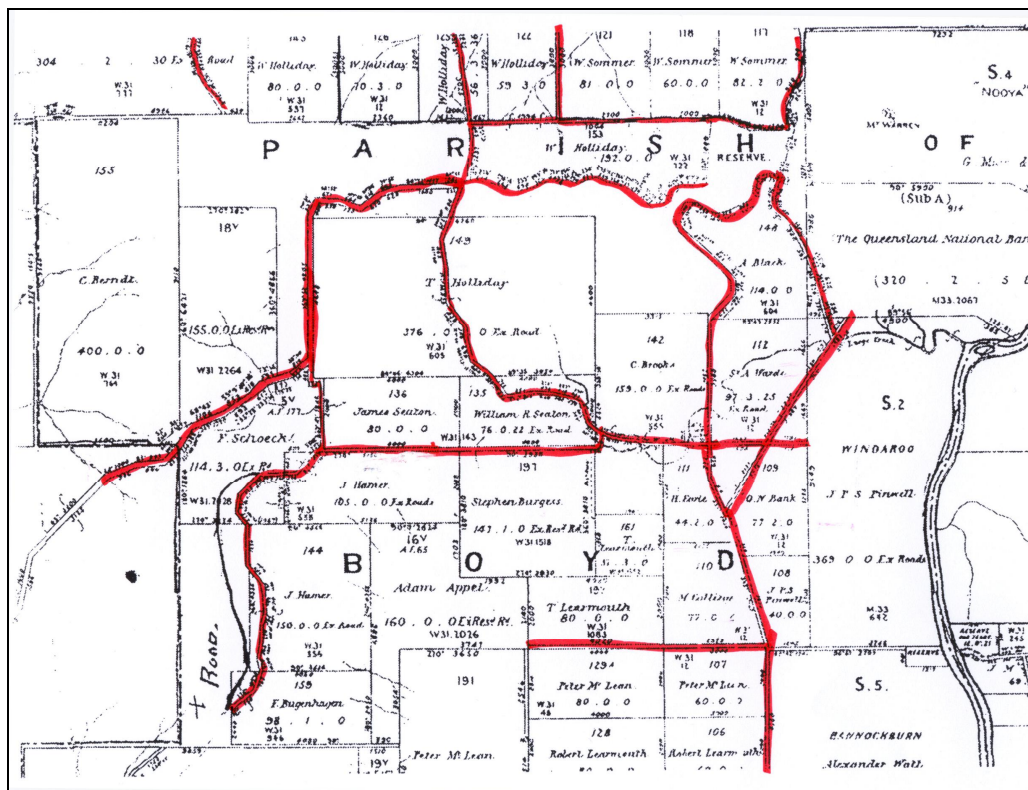
The AG series of maps began production as a result of the surveys of the late 1860s and early 1870s and were commenced as part of the land subdivisions following the Land Acts that broke up the large pastoral properties.

The activities of the surveyors provoked the following complaint (*Queenslander* page 10, Saturday July 1, 1871):

‘Now as the country about here is beginning to get fenced in, we are missing our old bush tracks, and more so on account of the careless manner in which the surveyors have marked out the roads – through swamp and up hill and down dale’

From this it may be inferred that wherever possible the surveyors drove their new roads in straight lines, only deviating when topography, or inaccessibility, or relative lack of farming value, indicated the conservation of existing tracks – after all if a survey has to include every minor turn then such a survey is much more expensive.

In Bahrs Scrub only a few roads run straight as Map 4 shows. These include Menora Rd linking Wuraga Rd to Heims Rd, a straight piece of Bahrs Scrub Rd between portions 135/6 and portions 146 and 197, and Belivah Rd providing access to McLean’s and Learmonth’s properties. Otherwise the winding tracks were apparently not altered. Nor did the road system change much until the mid 1970s when access to the ‘hobby farm’ blocks was developed.

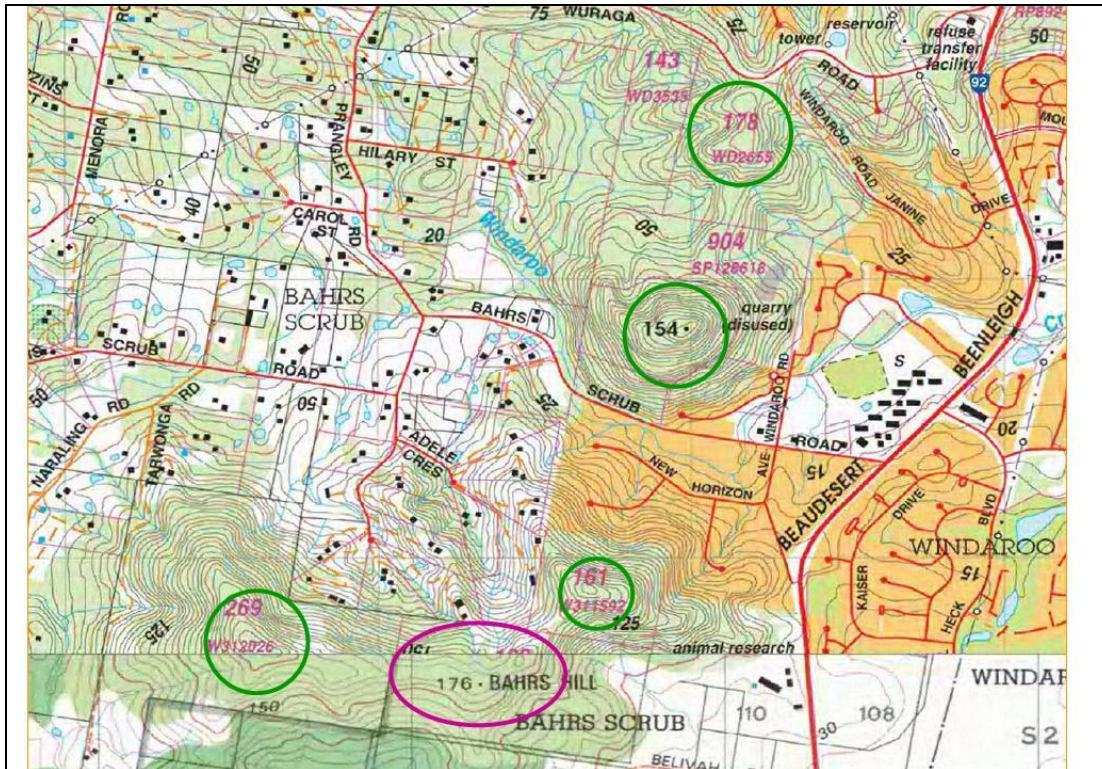


Map 4 Extract from AG2, Sheet 5S 1893, showing Bahrs Scrub road system.

Place names

Hills

A number of hills, especially on the east side of Bahrs Scrub dominate the landscape. Map 5 shows a number of these peaks. All but one is unnamed at present.



Map 5 Named and unnamed hills in Bahrs Scrub. Extract from Beenleigh 1:25000 topographic map sheet 9542-42, edition 3, 2002.

From north to south these peaks are:

173m unnamed, no historical or local name known

154m named in 1866 as either Mt Albert or Mt Waldron

161m named in 1866 as either Mt Albert or Mt Waldron

176m Bahrs Hill, named on 1926 topographic map, and all subsequent topographic maps

269m unnamed, no historical or local name known

Creeks

Bahrs Scrub is drained to the east by Windaroo Creek. This creek has only been named relatively recently. For example as late as 1947 it appears on the Beenleigh topographic map as 'large creek'. The name Windaroo Creek may have arisen by association with Windaroo Cottage. And, as Windaroo cottage itself was moved to its present location the creek has been named by association. No previous local name for the creek has been discovered.

Windaroo Creek flows through a relatively tight gap between two prominent hills named unofficially in the 1860s as Mt Albert and Mt Waldron. In the 1860s this gap was clearly subject to flash flooding, and it still is, as rains in early March 2010 closed the access.

Other features

No other significant landscape features have been recorded.

Structure and infrastructure

Infrastructure

Bahrs Scrub has retained its rural character at some expense, for example dispensing with rubbish collections (1981). At present two electricity transmission lines cross parts of the LDA – one in the east and one towards the west. The eastern one is earlier, the western one later but neither line appears on the 1944 aerial photographs.

The subdivision of the earlier large farms into small blocks in the mid-1970s probably brought electricity to the district.

Town water and sewage reticulation has not been installed.

Farms

Bahrs Scrub was always a cattle raising and dairy farming area. During the earlier part of the twentieth century several of the farms of Bahrs Scrub were prominent dairy farms. Amongst them were Herbst's farm (Portion 197) and 'Roselea farm' where W. Zingelmann maintained a prize jersey stud in the 1930's. The location of this latter property has not been determined.

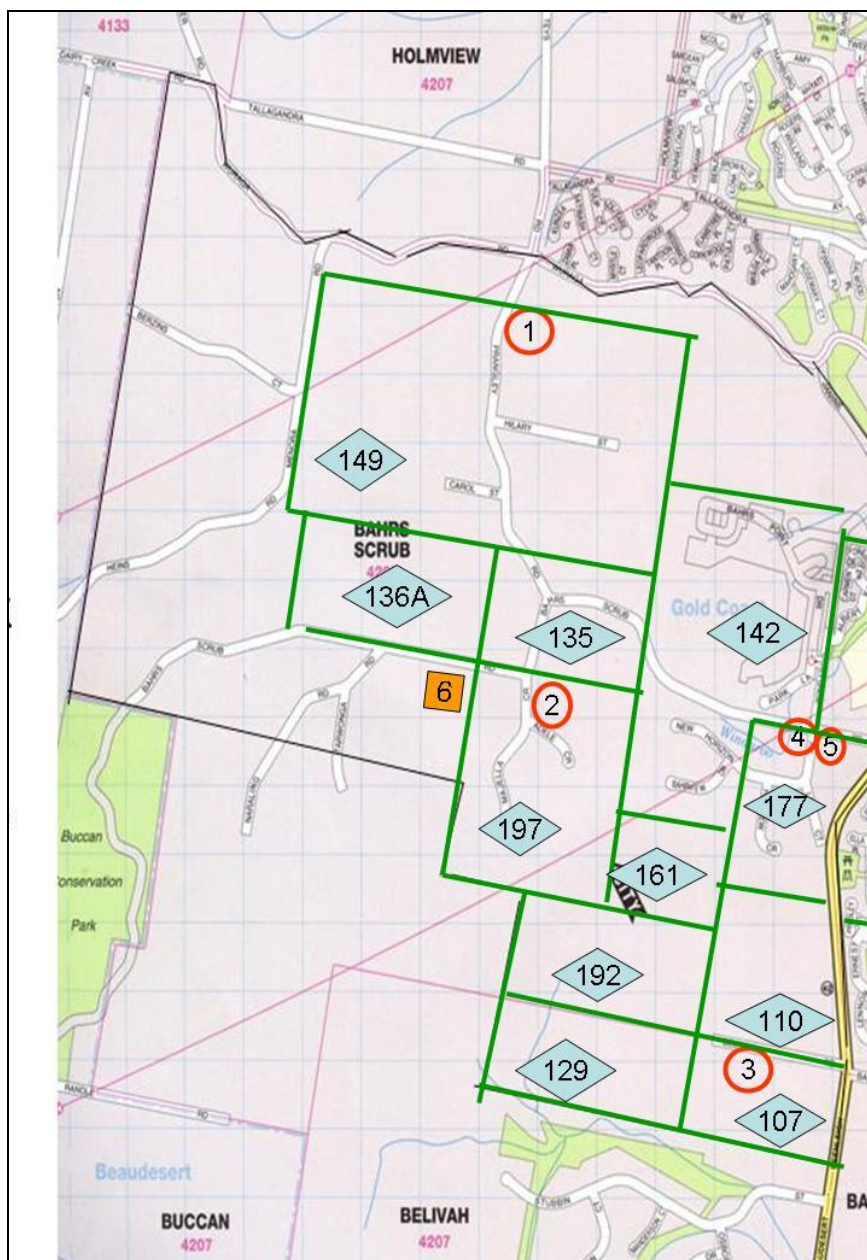
Only McLean's property off Belivah Rd is still a working farm, and the original farm house is still standing, though the family no longer live in the old house.

Private houses/homesteads

A brief visual inspection of the current houses suggests that most are of fairly non-descript 1970s – 2000 vintage. Some older houses may have been brought in to Bahrs Scrub from other places.

In order to qualify for heritage status a structure must be 30 or more years old. Additionally, it must possess a number of other significant elements, whether of design, location, or association.

The inspection suggests that only 5 houses may qualify for heritage status. These locations are marked by red circles on Map 6.



Map 6 Lot numbers (diamonds), houses (circles) and school (square) over UBD Map 283.

- House 1 108 Prangely Rd. This house has 1930s style window shades, and a corrugated iron roof. It has been raised up onto a brick foundation in recent times. The location would fit as the position of a house/homestead for Portion 149, Parish of Boyd, owned by T Holliday in the 1880s. However, (from the road) the present house does not appear to date from the 1860s but rather from between 1920 and 1940. Significance = medium, constraint category = 2
- House 2 Fiddlewood, 7 Majella Cres. This house proudly dates itself as 1866, and Mr McLean says it is an original old house. It is well maintained. Its position just off Bahrs Scrub Road suggests that it was the homestead location for Lot 197. In 1885 this property was owned by Stephen Burgess. Between 1917 and 1974 it was owned by A A Herbst, a prominent dairy farmer. Any original outbuildings should also be included with the homestead
Significance = high, constraint category = 3
- House 3 31 Belivah Rd. Mr McLean the owner of this house on Lot 107 states that this is the second house on the spot, the first having succumbed to termites within a year of being built. This 2nd house was built by his great grandfather, Peter McLean, before 1880. It is not being lived in at present but would certainly be worth preservation. Significance = high, constraint category = 3
- House 4 65 Bahrs Scrub Rd. This weatherboard house is set on small stumps surmounted by termite plates. It may have been moved to this position relatively recently.
Significance = medium, constraint category = 2
- House 5 31 Bahrs Scrub Rd. Recently restumped weatherboard house, with meat-house out house. This house may well have been the homestead for Lot 111, owned in 1893 by H. Earle.
Significance = medium, constraint category = 2

Of these houses, Fiddlewood at 7 Majella Cres. and the McLean house at 31 Belivah Rd seem to be the most significant.

School

The Bahrs Scrub School was situated at Bahrs Scrub Road on 2 acres in the northeast corner of Lot 146. If an appearance on a map is sufficient to date the school then it was apparently built after 1912 (not on AG1 sheet 1 1912) but before 1923 (is on 1923 Beenleigh topographic map).

There can never have been more than a few pupils for the school building measured 15' x 14' with a 6'6" verandah. It was closed in May 1929, and the building was removed by W. Zingelmann in February 1933 (QSA ID 125280).

As an example of the slowness with which map makers catch-up with changes, the school site is still marked on the AG1 map sheet 1 of 1941, and was still marked on the 1947 Beenleigh topographic map.

4 CONCLUSION

The historic roads such as Wuraga Rd east of Teys Rd, and the Prangely Rd – Bahrs Scrub Rd link should be retained and their historical significance as parts of Cobb & Co routes enhanced.

The two oldest houses identified, Fiddlewood and 31 Belivah Rd should be considered heritage properties.

Future management

Conservation recommendations

- 1 The Prangeley Rd-Bahrs Scrub route should be preserved. This route appears to date from the 1860s, i.e. prior to the establishment of Beenleigh. It is likely that this was a main Cobb & Co route between Tamborine and south across the Albert River to Nerang.
- 2 31 Belivah Rd, the early house of Peter McLean should be considered for conservation and an appropriate re-use. The house should be surveyed architecturally, and assessed for soundness. Its status should be equivalent to that of a National Trust property. Negotiations should be entered into with the present owners concerning its preservation and conservation.
- 3 7 Majella Cres, Fiddlewood, is presently occupied. It should be considered to have heritage significance, and negotiations entered into to support this registration.

5 REFERENCES

Deicke Richards, 200, Landscape Background Structure Paper, attachment 13.1 to *Beenleigh Structure Plan*, Diecke Richards Architecture Urban Design Community Design, 110 Gotha St, Fortitude Valley, Q, 4001 for Gold Coast City Council.