

AUSTRALIA'S UNFINISHED NATIONHOOD

The path to our future passes through the pain of our past



An unfinished and incomplete compilation of

# Australian Frontier Conflicts, Wars and Massacres

1770–1940s and Beyond

RECOGNITION OF THE FRONTIER WARS  
CONVERSATION PROUDLY SUPPORTED BY THE  
FRIENDS OF MYALL CREEK MEMORIAL.

BINGARA NSW  
*myall creek*  
our shared history

AUSTRALIAN  
FRONTIER  
CONFLICTS  
1788–1940s  
AND BEYOND

# Gulbiyaay. Welcome all.

We acknowledge the traditional custodians of Country and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respect to them, their culture and their heritage beliefs; and to Elders past, present and emerging.

Aboriginal sovereignty over Australia has never been ceded by the First Peoples. The nation of 'Australia' exists, based originally on the doctrine of *Terra nullius*, and British occupation or 'settlement' of the continent. This legal fiction was, however, overturned in the High Court's 1992 Mabo judgment that rejected the British assertion of sovereignty in 1788 when Governor Phillip and the First Fleet arrived at Port Jackson to found a new penal colony.

Owning as a nation the true history, hearing the stories and respecting the memory of the fallen are ways that we can together move forward to a place of justice, equity, forgiveness and healing for us all.

PLEASE NOTE: The material in this publication has been provided from the Australian Frontier Conflicts (AFC) website: <https://www.australianfrontierconflicts.com.au> (Australian Frontier Conflicts 1788–1940s and Beyond). The research undertaken for the site is funded entirely by the author. This is an on-going project that began when the author was a university student in the 1970s researching 'Aboriginal resistance' for a paper. Many thanks to those readers who freely provide the author with information about resources on colonial frontier conflicts for inclusion on the website, which is being expanded as more information is gathered.

The list of massacres, clashes and s of detail available surrounding each incident varies significantly.

Does not include Aboriginal on Aboriginal tribal conflicts but includes conflicts where Native Police were involved.

No responsibility taken for errors in primary and secondary sources.

WARNING: The conflicts that occurred across Australia during the frontier period and beyond are confronting and will be disturbing to many readers. Some of the placenames listed below are offensive and may be upsetting to readers. Derived from geographical names registers, historic and modern-day maps and other primary and secondary sources, these placenames reflect the attitudes, racism and activities of those people who gave these places English names during the frontier period. Some efforts are now being taken to use First Peoples' names for Australian places and to use words from First Australian languages as some of these languages are being saved and now being taught again.

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Please check the AFC website regularly for changes and updates.

DATE LOCATION

## AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was part of New South Wales until transferred to the Commonwealth Government of Australia in 1911. Wikipedia includes a brief history of the ACT: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian\\_Capital\\_Territory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Capital_Territory). At least one known conflict between Aboriginal people and colonists took place in what is now the ACT in 1834 near today's Acton Peninsula. (This is now the site of the National Museum of Australia and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.)

There are surprisingly few other accounts of Aboriginal resistance to European settlement on the Limestone Plains as the area was known when colonists arrived from c. 1820s. Elizabeth McKeachnie alleged that in the 1830s Aborigines had planned to kill all the men on Moore's station, located at the foot of Black Mountain (Gillespie 1984: 34). However, a 'kind-hearted gin' warned them before hand and the 'blacks met a warm reception'.

In 1827, to the south of the Limestone Plains near Berridale, Richard Brook's station was abandoned when Aboriginal people attacked a party which was droving cattle (Sekavs 1988: 40). A report in *The Australian* in June 1828 also states that Aborigines had created havoc amongst settlers in the region but had retreated to the mountains, contrary to the traditional seasonal pattern of movement (ibid.). (Avery 1994)

References: Avery, Stephen 1984, *Aboriginal and European Encounter in the Canberra Region* (Link no longer available) Gillespie, Lyall L 1984, *Aborigines of the Canberra Region, Campbell ACT*. Jackson-Nakarno, Ann 2001, *The Kamberrri: A History of Aboriginal Families in the ACT and Surrounds, Weereewaa History Series, Vol. 1*, AHM 8, Canberra. Sekavs, M 1988, 'Aboriginal History in the Nineteenth Century' in *ACT, Heritage Seminars, Volume 1*.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

- 29 April 1770** **Botany Bay, Sydney, NSW**, Captain James Cook fires a musket twice, wounds an Aboriginal man, as First Nations people defend themselves by throwing a stone at Cook's party. The injured man defends himself with a shield. As Cook and party land, they are met with spears.
- 24 January–10 March 1788** **12kms south of La Perouse, Sydney, NSW**, the French, under the command of La Perouse, kill 20 Aboriginal people with musket fire.
- 22 Feb. 1788** **Woolloomooloo, Bay, Sydney, NSW**, British marines, at the order of Midshipman Francis Hill, fire with birdshot on Eora people, who are taking tools.
- 10 Mar 1788** **Sydney Cove, NSW**, Eora wound convicts in the bush near the settlement.

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- May 1788** **Bloody Point, (today the site of the UTS Rowers Club, Haberfield), Sydney, NSW**, convicts Samuel Davis and William Okey killed in reprisal for taking Eora canoes and the transgression of Aboriginal law on Wangal land at Bloody Point.

For many years the site where Davis and Okey were killed was believed to be Rushcutters Bay. More recently historians have suggested the site was at Darling Harbour or White Bay. However, a 1788 chart of Sydney Harbour drawn by William Bradley, backed up by information from diaries of the time, is now believed to be the location of their deaths, according to the author of *The Sydney Wars*, historian Dr Stephen Gapps. Read more in Tim Barlass's story, 'Frontier wars: Lieutenant's log maps Haberfield as ground zero', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 11 March 2019: <https://www.smh.com.au/national/frontier-wars-lieutenant-s-log-maps-haberfield-as-ground-zero-20190305-p511ss.html>

- 22 May 1788** **Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney, NSW**, convict Peter Burn speared and killed by the Eora, most likely at Woolloomooloo.
- 23 May 1788** **Blackwattle Bay, Sydney, NSW**, convicts attack Eora, killing an Aboriginal person.
- July 1788** **Sydney, NSW**, convict speared in the head.
- 2 October 1788** **Botany Bay, Sydney, NSW**, Cupper Handley murdered and mutilated because of competition between colonists and Aborigines for food and other resources.
- December 1788** **Sydney, NSW**, Arabanoo (Manly) captured.
- 1789** **Toongabbie, Sydney, NSW**, two Aboriginal adults killed. Their child, later called James Bath, taken in and brought up by colonists.
- April 1789** **Sydney Cove and vicinity, NSW**, about half the Aboriginal population (possibly more than 1,000 people) die from smallpox, possibly deliberately spread by the British military through gifts to Aboriginal people of blankets and handkerchiefs. The same tactic was used against North American Indians. The smallpox epidemic spreads rapidly to other parts of the colony as Aboriginal people had no immunity to the disease. No colonists die in the outbreak.
- 26 Sept. 1789** **Middle Head, Sydney, NSW**, Henry Hacking, quartermaster, HMS *Sirius* kills or wounds two of about 50 Aboriginal men who have attacked him.
- 25 Nov. 1789** **Sydney, NSW**, Bennelong and Colbee captured.
- c. 1790** **Sydney, NSW**, John McIntyre suspected of killing at least one Aboriginal man.
- 1790** **New South Wales**, Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars begin.
- 1790** **New South Wales**, punitive expedition against Pemulwuy, Tedbury and others begins.
- 7 Sept. 1790** **Manly, Sydney, NSW**, Wileemarin, an Eora man, spears Governor Arthur Phillip in the shoulder. Phillip survives.

DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	
9 or 10 Dec. 1790	Sydney, NSW, John McIntyre, Governor Phillip's gamekeeper, speared.	March 1797	Toongabbie; Parramatta, NSW, conflict involving Pemulwuy, Aboriginal clan members, armed soldiers, and colonists. Up to 50 Aboriginal people are killed, one soldier speared.	October 1808	Hawkesbury area, NSW, Aboriginal people destroy crops on Singleton's farm, servant's leg gashed with a tomahawk. Joseph and Benjamin Singleton fire on Aboriginal people, killing one and wounding others.	27 Oct. 1820	Newcastle, NSW, Runaway convict, John Kirby, seriously wounds Burragong, "'King" Jack, Chief of the Newcastle tribe' with a knife, while Aboriginal men are trying to bring in Kirby and another convict, James Thompson to British authorities. Burragong subsequently dies from his wounds. Kirby is charged and executed for Burragong's murder. Kirby was the first European in New South Wales to be executed for the murder of an Aboriginal person.	
28 Dec. 1790	Sydney, NSW, Bangai, an Eora man, is tracked and killed by British marines after he takes potatoes from a local garden.	21 March 1797	'Redcoat farm' (now Oatlands Golf Course), near Parramatta, NSW, Aboriginal raid on 'redcoat farm'. Redcoats and colonists pursue Aboriginal people into North Rocks bushland.	26 Sept. 1809	Bond Farm, George's River, NSW, Tedbury and others engage in skirmish with Meredith and other farmers, Meredith's ear grazed by a spear.	1821–39	The Falls area, NSW, period of conflict between colonists and Aboriginal people.	
1790–1800	Sydney Cove War, NSW, 26 colonists and an unknown number of Aboriginal people die because of cultural clashes and the encroachment of the British on Aboriginal land and resources.	22 March 1797	Bushland north of Parramatta, NSW, Pemulwuy pursues redcoat soldiers and colonists. Battle of Parramatta ensues. Pemulwuy wounded.	February 1810	Parramatta, NSW, Edward Luttrell shoots Tedbury, Pemulwuy's son.	Feb. 1821	Billyeena Station, Cudgegong River, north-east of Mudgee, NSW, George Cox leads a shooting party against Aboriginal people. Unknown number shot.	
20 Jan. 1791	Sydney, NSW, McIntyre dies of spear wound.	1799	Newcastle, NSW, unknown number of Aboriginal men shot after asking for axes in exchange for use of their land.	May–June 1814	Appin area, NSW, skirmishes between colonists and Aboriginal people. In reprisal for earlier atrocities, Aboriginal people murder men on William Broughton's farm near Appin.	6 Feb. 1821	Bathurst area, NSW, killing of Private James King	
1792	Hawkesbury River, north of Sydney, NSW, Sarah Hodgkinson's husband is murdered. Two Dharug men are killed by colonists in reprisal.	1799	Rosehill near Parramatta, NSW, troops sent out after the Aboriginal leader, Pemulwuy; five Aboriginal men killed; Pemulwuy injured in the head, taken to hospital but later escapes.	1815	Bathurst, NSW, possible killing by Aborigines of an escaped convict	c. 1822	Bathurst area, NSW, convict killed by Aborigines for raping an Aboriginal girl.	
1790–1802	Prospect, Toongabbie, Georges River, Parramatta, Brickfield Hill and Hawkesbury River, NSW, misconduct of local colonists and kidnapping of Aboriginal children, unknown if any Aboriginal people or colonists die.	Some accounts, such as Lim in <i>The Battle of Parramatta</i> , suggest this happened in late March or April 1797, not 1799.	1799	Black Wars, Hawkesbury–Parramatta, near Sydney	March–May 1816	Cumberland Plain, NSW, Aboriginal people murder one of Rev. Thomas Hassall's shepherds, Bromley. Governor Macquarie's undeclared war begins against Aborigines of the Cumberland Plain.	1822	Near Bathurst, NSW, Windradyne leads Wiradjuri resistance.
1794	Hawkesbury River, north of Sydney, NSW, colonists drag Aboriginal boy over hot coals, throw him in the river then shoot him 'to teach the Blacks a lesson'.	1799–1805	Grafton, NSW, two Aboriginal men shot near showground.	9 April 1816	Sydney, NSW, Governor Lachlan Macquarie issues secret orders to military regiments under his command to take punitive action against Aboriginal people in the Sydney area and to capture them as 'prisoners of war'—a de facto declaration of war by the British Crown.	1822	NSW, large-scale killings of Aboriginal people	
c. Feb. 1794	Northern Boundary of Parramatta, NSW, two Aboriginal people shot dead in a maize (corn) field.	1800s	Georges River, south of Sydney, NSW, Pemulwuy spears a colonist.	Michael K. Organ, 2014, 'Secret Service: Governor Macquarie's Aboriginal War of 1816', University of Wollongong, Research Online. See the Bibliography on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website for a link to the paper.	1822	'Claremont', William Lee's Farm, 10km north-east of Bathurst, NSW, Aboriginal killing of a shepherd	1822	Billyeena Station, Cudgegong River, north-east of Mudgee, NSW, Aboriginal warning attack
1794–96	Deerubbun (Hawkesbury) Region near Sydney, NSW conflicts	1801	Parramatta, NSW, Pemulwuy shot, decapitated, head sent to Sir Joseph Banks in England.	17 April 1816	Appin Massacre, near Cataract Gorge, west of Sydney, NSW, killing of at least 14 Aboriginal people, capture of two women and three children, by a military detachment from the 46th Regiment's grenadier company commanded by Captain James Wallis. The soldiers fired on men, women and children and chased them to the nearby cliffs of the Cataract Gorge, where many jumped to their deaths. Official reports state 14 bodies were counted, but it is likely that many more died.	1822	Swallow Creek (government station), NSW, Aboriginal attack on station	
1795	Richmond near Sydney, NSW, Battle of Richmond Hill, Dharug people attack colonists whose cultivation has destroyed wild yams, a major Aboriginal food source, growing on the banks of the Hawkesbury River. Aboriginal retaliation is so great that Acting Governor Paterson believes the Hawkesbury River settlement may have to be abandoned.	22 July 1804	Newcastle, NSW conflict	John Connor, <i>The Australian Frontier Wars 1788–1838</i> , pp. 49–51. Museums of History NSW website; Neath, 2017; Ryan, Pascoe, et al., 2022.	1822	Illawarra area, NSW, Seth Hawker murders an Aboriginal woman. He is tried but acquitted.	1823–24	Black War of Bathurst, NSW, (some individual incidents listed below)
7 June 1795	Parramatta or Hawkesbury River, NSW, Lt-Governor William Paterson sends troops from a detachment of the NSW Corps with instructions to kill as many Aboriginal people as possible, unknown number killed, 10 prisoners taken.	Sept. 1805	Jervis Bay, NSW, sailors from the <i>Conquest</i> kill Aboriginal people.	4 May 1816	Sydney, NSW, Governor Lachlan Macquarie's Proclamation against 'Aborigines or Black Natives' involved in killing of colonists, 'plundering and destroying' grain and property etc in the Sydney vicinity and elsewhere	Oct., Nov. 1823	Swallow Creek, Molong, Wellington, NSW, Aboriginal people attack stations in these districts and those of Judge Advocate John Wylde, Rev. Samuel Marsden, and Palmer's 'Toulon' station west of Bathurst, NSW.	
26 Feb. 1796	Northern Boundary of Parramatta, NSW, Pemulwuy attacks farms. Bushrangers seen among his warriors.	27 Oct. 1805	Mangrove Flat (Gentleman's Halt) opposite Spencer, NSW, two Aboriginal men, Branch Jack and Woglomigh, killed.	Published in <i>The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser</i> , Saturday 4 May 1816, p. 1.	Nov. 1823	Swallow Creek (government station) NSW, Aboriginal attacks force abandonment of station.	c. Jan. 1824	Bathurst area, NSW, Windradyne captured, imprisoned for a month at Bathurst. Colonists use arsenic-laced flour and damper to poison hungry Aboriginal people.
1797	Moruya, south coast, NSW, Yuin people kill 13 survivors of wreck of the ship <i>Sydney Cove</i> .	5 Dec. 1805	Jervis Bay, NSW, Report of Europeans speared by Aboriginal people at Jervis Bay. Possible reprisal for massacre by sailors from the <i>Conquest</i> previous July.	1819	Bathurst area, NSW, Lt William Lawson's horse speared.	1824	Bungendore (Bungendaw) run, NSW, Captain Richard Brooks's stockmen abduct two Aboriginal girls. Weereewaa assemble to avenge their kidnapping.	
1797	Port Jackson; Georges River, south of Sydney; Toongabbie, NSW, Governor King orders reprisal against Aboriginal attacks.	15 March 1806	Jervis Bay, NSW, Aboriginal people attack survivors of the <i>Fly</i> shipwreck. Mr Rushworth, master of the <i>Fly</i> speared, Thomas Evans killed.					
Jan. 1797	'Redcoat farm' (now Oatlands Golf Course), near Parramatta, NSW, Aboriginal raid on 'redcoat farm', possibly in retaliation for punitive expeditions by redcoats in 1796. A redcoat soldier and a woman are murdered.	6 April 1806	Twofold Bay, NSW, sealers from the whaler, <i>George</i> , shipwrecked on 3 February, massacre Aboriginal people.					
		15 May 1808	Twofold Bay, NSW, report that sealers, crew of the whale <i>George</i> , have shot and killed nine Aboriginal people and hung their bodies from trees.					
			Bateman's Bay, NSW, report that three of five crew of the <i>Fly</i> speared to death by Aboriginal people at Bateman's Bay.					

DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION
March 1824	<b>Kelso, near Bathurst, NSW</b> , ‘Potato Field Incident’: Aborigines offered potatoes, return next day for more, fired upon and several shot, some wounded. Incident sparks Wiradjuri retaliations led by Windradyne.	12 Aug. 1824	<b>Near Bathurst at Emu Plains, Sidmouth Valley and Two Mile Creek, NSW</b> , farm labourer attacked and speared. Colonists retaliate, three Aboriginal women shot dead. Other Aboriginal people killed.	1824	<b>Rainville station, south-east of O’Connell near Bathurst, NSW</b> , three Aboriginal men murdered in retaliation for killing stock and rushing a mob of sheep.	1827	<b>Near Cootralanta Lake, Monaro, NSW</b> , Aboriginal people attack Richard Brooks Jnr and party, scattering cattle later found at ‘Gejizric’ (Gegedzerick) Flat near Berridale.
March 1824	<b>Brymair, Capertee Valley, near Rylstone, NSW</b> , Dabee massacre. Two shepherds coax a young Aboriginal woman into a hut where they rape and keep her for days. She escapes back to her people. In retaliation the men go to the hut, kill the shepherds, then burn down the hut. When the shepherds’ deaths are discovered, a detachment of soldiers is sent to punish the First Nations people. The soldiers shoot many First People, particularly women and children. A few Aboriginal people survive so the story is handed down to their descendants.	14 Aug. 1824	<b>Governor Thomas Brisbane declares Martial Law</b> ‘westward of Mount York’, a week after the acquittal of Johnston, Clark, Nicholson, Castles and Crear. Martial law was declared in the Bathurst Region of New South Wales following Wiradjuri resistance against incursions on their Country as traditional food sources were being depleted and sacred sites were destroyed. What sparked Governor Thomas Brisbane’s declaration was Wiradjuri retaliation to a massacre and injury of Aboriginal women and children, known as the ‘Potato Field Incident’, in March 1824 at Kelso near Bathurst. Hungry Aboriginal people offered potatoes but shot dead or injured when they return for more the next day. Governor Brisbane’s declaration of Martial law led to rising conflict between colonial troops of the 40th Regiment, armed colonial militias and the Wiradjuri until December 1824.	1824	<b>Clear Creek headwaters, about 15 km north of Bathurst, NSW</b> , shepherd killed, large numbers of Aboriginal people rounded up and killed in retaliation.	11 Dec. 1827	<b>Wellington, NSW</b> , George Brown shoots Aboriginal girl, who had come to the door with other children, asking for food.
19 March 1824	<b>Swallow Creek (government station), NSW</b> , after the colonial government reoccupies the station, up to 60 Aboriginal men attack it. Privates Softly and Epslom kill two Aboriginal men, capture ‘Taylor’, Columbumero and Callalbegary.			1824	<b>Billiwilinga station, Mt Rankin area on banks of the Macquarie River near Bathurst, NSW</b> , after the Proclamation of Martial Law, Aboriginal group of about 30 (mostly women and children) massacred when offered food by military.	1828	<b>Near Lake Bathurst, NSW</b> , two of Edward Hall’s stockmen killed, Aboriginal people suspected of killings.
24 May 1824	<b>Warren Gunyah Station, Wattle Flat near Bathurst, NSW</b> , two stock-keepers killed, one speared.			1824	<b>Cox’s landholding near Mudgee, NSW</b> , Aboriginal people, including the warrior Blucher, shot when driving cattle off this land.	1830s	<b>Coolac, north of Gundagai, NSW</b>
24 May 1824	<b>Winburndale Rivulet, north of Bathurst, NSW</b> , shepherds killed, huts destroyed, sheep killed.			28 Oct. 1825	<b>Martindale south of Denman, NSW</b> , Robert Greig and a convict worker killed during an Aboriginal raid.	1830s–40s	<b>Murrumbidgee River area, NSW</b> . Conflicts, including some massacres, between colonists and Aboriginal people recorded in primary sources and/or in oral history for the years and locations listed below:
May 1824	<b>Near Mudgee, NSW</b> at William Lane’s farm, seven colonists killed.	14 Aug.–11 Dec. 1824	<b>Martial Law in place against the Wiradjuri; Battle of Bathurst, NSW</b>	Oct./Nov. 1825	<b>Putty, NSW</b> , soldiers pursue Aboriginal people who attacked at Putty. About five ‘clashes’ between colonists and Aborigines occur in the Hunter region in 1825.		<b>Duck Bend, near Narrandera, NSW</b>
31 May 1824	<b>Near Mudgee, NSW</b> , William Lane’s farm, John Johnston, William Clark, John Nicholson, Henry Castles, and John Crear involved in punitive expedition with four muskets and a sword. Claim not to have seen any Aboriginal people. Later admit killing three Aboriginal women in a ‘skirmish’ with 30 warriors bearing spears. Colonists are charged with manslaughter but acquitted.			Bef. 5 May 1826	<b>Inverary Park Station, Lake George (Weereewaa), NSW</b> , stockkeeper is speared to death for attempting to abduct an Aboriginal man’s wife.		<b>Green Swamp, near Buckingbong Homestead, near Narrandera, NSW</b>
31 May 1824	<b>Mrs Hassell’s station, O’Connell Plains, NSW</b> , Aboriginal men attack a stockman, wounding him twice with spears.			June 1826	<b>Hunter region, NSW</b> , shepherd wounded at Edinglassie; hut-keeper killed at Ravensworth.		<b>Hulong (Ulong) Sandhill, near Narrandera, NSW</b>
May? 1824	<b>Murdering Hut, Millah Murrah Station, south-west of Wattle Flat, near Bathurst, NSW</b> , Samuel Terry builds homestead on a bora ground, poisons Aboriginal people with arsenic.	26 Aug. 1824	<b>Mill Post Station, Bathurst, NSW</b> , hut keeper killed, hut destroyed in retaliation for station set up on sacred site and stockyards built on corroboree ground.	July 1826	<b>Singleton, NSW</b> , mounted police capture Aborigines, execute some Aboriginal people.		<b>Massacre Island (Murdering Island) near Narrandera, NSW</b> (see also below in 1841)
May? 1824	<b>Millah Murrah Station, NSW</b> , Revenge attack by Windradyne. Three colonists killed.	27 Aug. 1824	<b>Warren Gunyah station, Wattle Flat, Bathurst, NSW</b> , three shepherds killed, huts burnt.	July–Aug. 1826	<b>Fal Brook Farm near Singleton, NSW</b> , Aboriginal people attempt to plunder farm; two colonists wounded.	18 Dec. 1832	<b>Murramarang headland, south coast, NSW</b>
June 1824	<b>North of Bathurst, NSW</b> , colonists’ retaliation; unknown number of Aboriginal women killed.	August 1824	<b>Millah Murrah station, north of Bathurst, NSW</b> , three Aboriginal women and a boy killed in retribution for killing of shepherds.	July–16 Aug. 1826	<b>Scone, Muswellbrook, Denman and Singleton, NSW</b> , mounted police capture Aborigines, execute some Aboriginal people.	1834	<b>Fairy Bower Falls, near Bundanoon, NSW</b> (now in Morton National Park, believed from oral history to be a site where Aboriginal people were massacred).
Bef. July 1824	<b>William Lawson’s Upper Station, Campbell River, NSW</b> , four stock-keepers killed.	6 Sept. 1824	<b>Mudgee, NSW</b> , between five and 16 Aboriginal men killed by colonists in retaliation for dispersing cattle.	Aug. 1826	<b>Merton district, Hunter region, NSW</b> , mounted police wantonly maltreat Aboriginal people, some arrested.	1835	<b>Mt Mackenzie near the Gloucester River, NSW</b>
Bef. July 1824	<b>North-east of Rockley near Bathurst, NSW</b> , two stock-keepers killed.	Sept. 1824	<b>Bell Falls Gorge, NSW</b> , massacre of Aboriginal people believed to have taken place during Major James Morisset’s punitive expedition in September 1824.	1 Aug.–1 Sept 1826	<b>Hunter Valley, NSW</b> , Wonnarua people face murders and massacres.	11 July 1835	<b>Darling River, near Menindee, NSW</b> , Major Thomas Mitchell, and party encounter ‘hostile’ Aboriginal people. Several killed and wounded.
		18 Sept.–end Nov. 1824	<b>Battle of Bathurst, NSW</b> , up to 1,000 Aboriginal people believed to have perished in the Battle of Bathurst (or Wiradjuri War).			25 April 1835	<b>Near Tabratong, NSW</b> , Richard Cunningham, botanist with Thomas Mitchell’s expedition, is killed by Aboriginal people 84kms south-east of Nyngan, after being missing since 17 April.
		1824	<b>Capertee Valley, north of Bathurst, NSW</b> , military party massacre unknown number of Aboriginal people.			27 May 1836	<b>Mt Dispersion near Euston, NSW, between Mildura, NSW and Robinvale, VIC</b> , Major Thomas Mitchell, and party set an ambush for ‘hostile’ Aboriginal people the party believed they had encountered on the Darling River in 1835. Seven Aboriginal people killed.

DATE	LOCATION
26 Jan. 1838	<b>Slaughterhouse Creek (Waterloo Creek/ Millie Creek) Massacre, south-west of Moree, NSW.</b> This famous massacre was not one incident but included clashes between colonists (mounted police and vigilantes) and the Gomeroi between December 1837 and January 1838.
Mid-1838	<b>Gwydir River, NSW</b>
10 June 1838	<b>Myall Creek Massacre, near Bingara, NSW.</b> At least 28 Wirrayaraay women, children and old men of the Gomeroi people killed by 12 stockmen. 11 were arrested, seven were found guilty and hung.
July 1838	<b>Confluence of Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, NSW</b>
1838–1841	<b>Bathurst, NSW (Wiradjuri Wars)</b>
1839	<b>Tamworth, NSW</b>
8 Jan. 1839	<b>Brewarrena (Brewarrina) Station, NSW,</b> hut keeper, Irish convict Dennis Denay, is ambushed and killed.
22 Feb. 1839	<b>Near Brillinball Station, Narrandera area, NSW,</b> John Williams, Michael Byrne's convict servant, is speared to death.
28 Feb. 1839	<b>Near Billinbah, Murrumbidgee River, NSW,</b> attack on two convicts, one Aboriginal man is shot.
August 1839	<b>North Yanco Station at Cudgel Creek, near Narrandera, NSW,</b> Aboriginal people attack James Byrne, people chased across river, siege.
c. 1840	<b>Bogan River, NSW,</b> William Lee's run, Aboriginal people attack stockmen while building a stockyard. Three stockmen killed, buried in stockyard.
c. 1840?	<b>Hulong (Ulong) Sandhill, near Narrandera, NSW,</b> posses of colonists battle with Aboriginal people. Many driven away, many killed.
1840	<b>Kunderang Brook, Macleay River area, NSW,</b> Apparent massacre of two to three dozen Aboriginal men in retaliation for taking some sheep.
1840s	<b>Laidley, NSW</b>
1840s	<b>Murdering Flat, Tooma River near Greg, NSW</b>
1840s	<b>Red Rock (Blood Rock), NSW</b>

Rodney Harrison, *Shared Landscapes: Archaeologies of Attachment and the Pastoral Industry in New South Wales*, UNSW Press, 2004, pp. 104–105, p. 117.

DATE	LOCATION
1840s	<b>Wabra Station, Towel Creek, Hendersons Creek, Sheep Station Bluff, Macleay River area, NSW,</b> Massacres of Aboriginal people by cedar cutters and other Europeans.
	<small>(See Rodney Harrison, <i>Shared Landscapes: Archaeologies of Attachment and the Pastoral Industry in New South Wales</i>, UNSW Press, 2004, p. 106)</small>
1840s?	<b>Black Adder/Cassons Creek–Red Rock area, NSW</b>
1840s?	<b>Green Hills, bank of Red Rock River, opposite Red Rock and Station Creek, NSW</b>
1840s?	<b>Wire Fence (Minnie Water), NSW</b>
1841	<b>Darkie (Darkie's) Point, New England, NSW</b> Colonists pursue a group of about 200 Aboriginal people, shooting at and forcing many over cliffs to their deaths.
1841	<b>Massacre (Murdering) Island, Murrumbidgee River, about 8 km south-east of Narrandera, NSW,</b> local landholders massacre an unknown number of Aboriginal people.
1841	<b>Orara River, NSW</b>
22 April 1841	<b>Clarence River, NSW,</b> squatter, Peter Cunningham Pagan, is speared to death about a mile from his hut after an armed pursuit of Aboriginal people who enter the hut looking for food as it becomes scarce following the arrival of colonists in the area.
April/May 1841	<b>Clarence River area, NSW,</b> many Aboriginal people shot by colonists in retribution for the spearing of Pagan. Mundi, then a child, is shot through the ear. He is one of only a few Aboriginal people to survive the attack.
27 Aug. 1841	<b>Rufus River Massacre, NSW</b> Details, for example on Wikipedia: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufus_River_massacre">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufus_River_massacre</a>
1842	<b>Pelican Creek Tragedy, north of Coraki, NSW,</b> five European men killed at Pelican Creek. Some details on Wikipedia under Richmond River massacres: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richmond_River_massacres">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richmond_River_massacres</a>
1842	<b>Evans Head (Goanna Headland) Massacre, NSW,</b> reprisal for Pelican Creek deaths. See also Richmond River massacres on Wikipedia: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richmond_River_massacres">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richmond_River_massacres</a>
1842	<b>Nyngan Massacre, north of Nyngan, NSW</b>
1842	<b>Near Tabratong, Bogan River, NSW,</b> during a drought, Aboriginal people, camped at a waterhole, attack William Lee's men after they tried to make the Aboriginal people leave. Five of Lee's men are killed, one survivor with severe wounds. Aboriginal people are slaughtered in a reprisal by Lee, his men and police. Governor Gipps cancels Lee's squatting licence because of multiple attacks on, and killings of, Aboriginal people.

DATE	LOCATION
1843	<b>Mudall Station, Bogan River, NSW,</b> Alexander Mensies, stockman to William Balfour, and men are attacked by Aboriginal people while moving sheep. Two men killed. Three more men killed on Balfour's holdings before they are abandoned.
1844	<b>Bluff Rock, near Tenterfield, NSW,</b> conflicting versions exist of the massacre of Aboriginal people, and the reasons for it, at Bluff Rock in 1844. It is believed that Aboriginal people were thrown from the rock in a settlers' reprisal.
1844	<b>Deepwater area north of Glen Innes, NSW</b>
17 Oct. 1844	<b>Near Bolivia Station, near Deepwater, NSW</b>
1845	<b>Douralie Creek, Macleay River region, NSW,</b> Possible reprisal murders of Aboriginal people in response to widespread cattle and sheep stealing in the area. See Rodney Harrison, <i>Shared Landscapes: Archaeologies of Attachment and the Pastoral Industry in New South Wales</i> , UNSW Press, 2004, p. 105.
1845	<b>Kunderang Station, Upper Macleay, NSW</b> Two shepherds and their wives killed. Sheep stolen. Retaliatory killings of Aboriginal people. Numbers unknown. See Rodney Harrison, <i>Shared Landscapes: Archaeologies of Attachment and the Pastoral Industry in New South Wales</i> , UNSW Press, 2004, pp. 105–6
1845	<b>Upper Macleay, NSW,</b> Aboriginal people are killed under a cliff.
c. 1845	<b>Hendersons Creek, Macleay area, NSW</b>
c. 1845	<b>Sheep Station Bluff, Macleay area? NSW</b>
c. 1845	<b>Wabra Station, Macleay area, NSW</b>
15 April 1845	<b>Deepwater area, NSW</b>
1846	<b>'Murdering Stumps', Tabratong Station, NSW,</b> Aboriginal people attack men on William Lee's station at night, killing all but one.
1847	<b>Clarence River, NSW</b>
c. 28 Nov. 1847	<b>Kangaroo Creek run, Clarence River district, south-east of Nymboida, NSW.</b> More than 20 Aboriginal people die after eating poisoned flour given to them by run-holder, Thomas Coutts.
c. 1848 or 1849	<b>Butcher's Tree, near Brewarrina, NSW,</b> massacre of Aboriginal people. See Rodney Harrison, <i>Shared Landscapes: Archaeologies of Attachment and the Pastoral Industry in New South Wales</i> , UNSW Press, 2004, p. 154
1850s	<b>Dreamtime Beach, Pooningbah (Fingal Head), NSW</b> The Aboriginal name for Fingal Head that separates the Tweed River from the Pacific Ocean, is 'P[B]ooingbah' or 'Mynjung Booning' meaning 'place of the echidna' reflecting the shape of the basalt outcrop at the top of the headland. There is a report of a massacre site on Dreamtime Beach, Fingal, dating from the 1850s: <a href="https://2011onthebench.wordpress.com/2011/05/18/every-story-tells-a-picture/">https://2011onthebench.wordpress.com/2011/05/18/every-story-tells-a-picture/</a>

DATE	LOCATION
22 Aug. 1852	<b>'Meldrum Massacre', Bald Hills Station, Armidale district, NSW,</b> Murders, allegedly by Aboriginal people, of colonists John Meldrum, Mary Mason and her two children, aged 3 and 18 months. The murders may have been in retaliation for the poisoning of Aboriginal people, with arsenic-laced flour, by other colonists.
1853–54	<b>Black Head, East Ballina, NSW,</b> Native police kill between 30 and 40 Bundjalung people near the old East Ballina Gold Course. More information on Wikipedia: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richmond_River_massacres">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richmond_River_massacres</a>
1856	<b>Towel Creek, Macleay River, NSW</b>
1859	<b>Hospital Creek, near Brewarrina, NSW,</b> massacre of about 300 Aboriginal men, women and children. For more information search Monument Australia, the National Library of Australia's Trove, the State Library of New South Wales's Gather website and Wikipedia.
Mid to late 1860s	<b>Bundaburra(h) Creek, near Forbes, NSW,</b> Aboriginal people are poisoned with strychnine, 'thrown in river near Bundaburra Creek'.
1860s	<b>South Ballina, NSW,</b> Mass attempt at poisoning of people from the Nyangbal clan of the Bundjalung Nation. About 150 adults die after eating poisoned damper. More information on Wikipedia: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richmond_River_massacres">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richmond_River_massacres</a>
1870s/1880s	<b>Mimosa Station, south-west of Temora, NSW,</b> a hired hand shot and killed up to 1,000 Aboriginal people in this area. George Main in his book, <i>Heartland: the regeneration of rural place</i> , UNSW Press, p. 23 mentions Dame Mary Gilmore's recollection as a child of hearing of a hired hand working on Mimosa Station who had tracked down and shot an Aboriginal man for taking a sheep. Gilmore also claimed this man had "slaughtered perhaps a thousand clanspeople". Main's source was Mary Gilmore's poem, <i>'The hunter of the black' in The Passionate Heart and Other Poems</i> , Angus & Robertson, 1969 [1948], pp. 66–8.
1880	<b>Bland Creek, Lake Cowal, the Bland, central-western NSW,</b> one survivor, a baby, William Joseph Punch (1880–1917). He was rescued, only to give his life in World War I. Read William Punch's story on Wikipedia: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Punch">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Punch</a> . The Australian War Memorial devotes a page to his story: <a href="https://www.awm.gov.au/learn/schools/resources/anzac-diversity/aboriginal-anzacs/william-punch">https://www.awm.gov.au/learn/schools/resources/anzac-diversity/aboriginal-anzacs/william-punch</a> and the National Archives of Australia also records aspects of Punch's life and war service: <a href="https://discoveringanzacs.naa.gov.au/browse/person/201425">https://discoveringanzacs.naa.gov.au/browse/person/201425</a>

DATE	LOCATION
<b>1880s</b>	<b>Mt Drysdale (Billagoe), north of Cobar, NSW</b>
More information available on sites such as: Mt Drysdale, New South Wales: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Drysdale,_New_South_Wales">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Drysdale,_New_South_Wales</a>	
Bonzle, Mt Drysdale, New South Wales: <a href="http://www.bonzle.com/ca?a=p&amp;p=302038&amp;d=notes&amp;cmd=sp&amp;c=1&amp;x=145.8678&amp;y=-31.1681&amp;w=40000&amp;mpsec=0">http://www.bonzle.com/ca?a=p&amp;p=302038&amp;d=notes&amp;cmd=sp&amp;c=1&amp;x=145.8678&amp;y=-31.1681&amp;w=40000&amp;mpsec=0</a>	
Erskine, J., E. Ohlsen, Brad Steadman, 1997, 'Mt. Drysdale: A Report on the Aboriginal Cultural Significance, prepared for the Western Zone of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.' Sydney: Cultural Heritage Services Division.	
"Special Places for Aboriginal communities—Aboriginal places which tell us stories", <i>Bush Matters</i> , Summer, 2003, p. 8, <a href="https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/howyoucanhelp/BushMatters2Summer2003Pt2.pdf">https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/howyoucanhelp/BushMatters2Summer2003Pt2.pdf</a> (Story about Aboriginal place declaration of Mt Drysdale under section 84 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974).	
Jeremy Beckett, Tamsin Donaldson with Bradley Steadman and Steve Meredith, <i>The Aboriginal World Around Mount Grenfell</i> , 2003, p. 23. (Refers to accounts of killings at Mt Drysdale in 1884 and as late as 1934).	
Oz-Ark Environmental & Heritage Management, Draft Bourke Shire Aboriginal Heritage Study, January 2019, p. 42 (Refers to anthropologist Jo Erskine's research with the Ngiyampaa people in the 1990s and to a massacre at Mt Drysdale mentioned in George Main's book, <i>Gunderbooka: A 'stone country' story</i> , Resource Policy and Management, Kingston ACT, 2000, pp. 28–29).	
Heritage NSW, Monday 14 February 2022, "Billagoe (Mount Drysdale) listed on State Heritage Register": <a href="https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/celebrate/latest-announcements/new-listing-on-shr/">https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/celebrate/latest-announcements/new-listing-on-shr/</a>	
<i>National Indigenous Times</i> , 17 March 2022: "Decades-long campaign sees Billagoe added to NSW heritage list": <a href="https://www.nit.com.au/decades-long-campaign-sees-billagoe-added-to-nsw-heritage-list/">https://www.nit.com.au/decades-long-campaign-sees-billagoe-added-to-nsw-heritage-list/</a>	
<b>1880s</b>	<b>Red Rock (Blood Rock), NSW</b>
<b>May 1891</b>	<b>Near Albury, NSW, Dora murder</b>
<b>20 July 1900</b>	<b>Breelong, near Gilgandra, NSW, Mawbey and Kerz murders.</b>
<b>23 July 1900</b>	<b>Near Ulan, NSW, Alexander McKay murder.</b>
<b>24 July 1900</b>	<b>Poggie, near Merriwa, NSW, O'Brien murders.</b>
<b>26 July 1900</b>	<b>Near Wollar, NSW, Fitzpatrick murder.</b>
<b>31 Oct. 1900</b>	<b>North of Singleton, NSW, Joe Governor shot dead.</b>
<b>14 Jan. 1901</b>	<b>Dubbo Gaol, NSW, Jacky Underwood hanged for his part in Mawbey and Kerz murders.</b>
<b>18 Jan. 1901</b>	<b>Darlinghurst Gaol, Sydney, NSW, Jimmy Governor hanged for murders in 1900.</b>
<b>1934?</b>	<b>Mt Drysdale (Billagoe), north of Cobar, NSW</b>  (See 1880s entry for Mt Drysdale (Billagoe) above.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES DATES UNKNOWN

**Blakney Creek, NSW**, rises west by south of Dalton, flows north-east to Lachlan River. Aboriginal oral history of a massacre on this creek.

**Kiacatoo Station, NSW**, the Kiacatoo massacre is immortalised in Kevin Gilbert's poem "Kiacatoo", published in *Inside Black Australia: An Anthology of Aboriginal Poetry*, Penguin Books, 1988, pp. 189–90

DATE	LOCATION
	<b>Lake Cowal, central-western NSW</b> , at least one other massacre is known to have occurred here.
	<b>Red Bend, near Forbes, NSW</b>
	<b>Tinderrys, Southern Tablelands, NSW</b>
	<b>Wattamondara, near Koorawatha, NSW</b> , Aboriginal people killed then thrown down a well, according to oral history.

## NORTHERN TERRITORY

<b>1803</b>	<b>Blue Mud Bay, Arnhem Land, NT</b> , Flinders lands twice in Arnhem Land. The first landing is without incident. During the second landing, one Yolngu person is killed.
<b>25 Jun 1860</b>	<b>Attack Creek (Goaranalki), Stuart Highway, 74kms north of Tennant Creek, NT</b> , Warramunga warriors attacked John McDouall Stuart and party. No known deaths or injuries but party forced to leave.
<b>1872</b>	<b>Coast Track (now called the Savannah Way), Gulf Country, NT</b> , Multiple killings of Aboriginal people.
<b>1872</b>	<b>Newcastle Waters area, NT</b>
<b>1873</b>	<b>North of Pine Creek, NT</b>
<b>1874</b>	<b>Skull Creek, 50kms south of Barrow Creek, NT</b>
<b>30 Jun 1875</b>	<b>Roper Bar, near Roper River, NT</b> , Charles Johnston killed by Aboriginal people.
<b>7 Aug 1875</b>	<b>Roper Bar, near Roper River, NT</b> , Abram Daer killed by Aboriginal people.
<b>c. 1875</b>	<b>Irpmankara massacre</b>
<b>1875</b>	<b>Roper River (Mole Hill to mouth), NT</b> , Punitive expeditions after Charles Johnston's murder.
<b>1877</b>	<b>Coast Track (now called the Savannah Way), near Nicholson River, NT</b> , Murder of William Batten.
<b>1877</b>	<b>Coast Track (now called the Savannah Way), near Nicholson River, NT</b> , Punitive expeditions after William Batten's murder.
<b>1877</b>	<b>Corella Downs and vicinity, NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed in a punitive expedition after murder of Fred Jeffries and his Aboriginal assistant.
<b>1877</b>	<b>Valley of Springs Station near Cox River, NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed after Bird murder.
<b>13 Dec 1878</b>	<b>Near Limmen Bight River, NT</b> , murder of Bill Travers by Aboriginal people.

DATE	LOCATION
<b>Dec 1878</b>	<b>Coast Track (now called the Savannah Way) near Limmen Bight River, NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed in punitive expedition after Travers murder.
<b>1878</b>	<b>Douglas River, north-west of Pine Creek, NT</b>
<b>1878</b>	<b>Near Daley River, NT</b>
<b>20 May 1880</b>	<b>Coast Track (now called the Savannah Way), Limmen Bight River, NT</b> , murder of John Barry.
<b>1880s</b>	<b>Calvert Hills, NT</b>
<b>1880s</b>	<b>Wollogorang Station (at the Pocket), NT</b> , Aboriginal men, women and children shot in reprisal for spearing cattle.
<b>c. 1880s</b>	<b>McPherson Creek (at Kawurrungkuma), NT</b> , old Aboriginal rainmakers among people shot. Reason(s) for shootings not recorded.
<b>c. 1880s</b>	<b>Wearyan River, near Manangoora, NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed while gathered for a funeral ceremony. Reason(s) for killings not reported.
<b>c. 1880s</b>	<b>Seven Emus Creek, near Manguwarruna, NT</b> , Aboriginal people shot. Reason(s) for shootings not recorded.
<b>c. 1880s</b>	<b>Calvert Downs (at Waningirrinnyi Waterhole), NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed. Reason(s) for killings not recorded. Bones of dead recovered and placed in a cave.
<b>c. 1880s</b>	<b>Calvert Downs (at Mawurra Cave), NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed. Reason(s) for killings not recorded.
<b>c. 1880s</b>	<b>Calvert Downs (at Gabugabuna), NT</b> , Aboriginal people shot. Reason(s) for killings not recorded.
<b>1880s–90s</b>	<b>Florida Station, Arnhem Land, NT</b>
<b>1880s–90s</b>	<b>Hodgson Downs, NT</b>
<b>2 Jun 1881</b>	<b>Coast Track (now called the Savannah Way), Rosie Creek, NT</b> , Patrick McNamara killed by Aboriginal people.
<b>1881</b>	<b>Rosie Creek, NT</b>
<b>1882</b>	<b>Jinparrak (Old Wave Hill Station), NT</b> , Sam Croker shot an Aboriginal man in the back for trying to take a bucket and some billies.
<b>16 Jun 1882</b>	<b>Esey Station, NT</b> , murder of Duncan Campbell by Aboriginal people.
<b>1882</b>	<b>Esey Station, near Esey Creek, NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed in conflict with explorer Frank Hann's party.
<b>1882</b>	<b>Esey Station, near Strangways River, NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed in punitive expedition after Campbell murder.

DATE	LOCATION
<b>c. 1882</b>	<b>Coast Track (now called the Savannah Way) at Calvert River, NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed after an attack on Dick Moore's camp.
<b>Sept 1883</b>	<b>Frasers Creek, NT</b> , murder of John Fraser and unnamed Aboriginal assistant.
<b>1883</b>	<b>Coast Track (now called the Savannah Way) at Frasers Creek, NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed in punitive expedition after killing of Fraser and his assistant.
<b>1883</b>	<b>Coast Track (now called the Savannah Way) at Skeleton Creek, NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed in punitive expedition after Charley Willis's horses speared.
<b>1883</b>	<b>Massacre Hill, NT</b>
<b>1883–1910</b>	<b>Victoria River Downs, NT</b> , massacres of Aboriginal people.
<b>1883/84</b>	<b>Warluk (Seale Gorge), NT</b> , Gurindji people massacred by British pastoralists.
<b>1883/4–1920</b>	<b>GURINDJI COUNTRY, NT</b>
	<b>Horse Springs, NT</b>
	<b>Janpa, NT</b>
	<b>Jikirrija (Campbell Springs), NT</b>
	<b>Jutamiliny (Swan Yard), NT</b>
	<b>Jurlakkula (Nero Yard), NT</b>
	<b>Kumanturru (Coomanderoo), NT</b>
	<b>Kurturtu, NT</b>
	<b>Malapa (Old Limbunya Homestead), NT</b>
	<b>Ngangi, NT</b>
	<b>Ngurriya (Midnight), NT</b>
	<b>Piyiririri (Farquharson Gap), NT</b>
	<b>Seale Yard, NT</b>
	<b>Waniyi, NT</b>
	<b>Wirrilu (Blackfella Creek), NT</b>
	<b>Wulupu (Hooker Creek), NT</b>
	<b>Yurruj (Burtawurta), NT</b>
<b>1884</b>	<b>Burrundie, 200kms south of Darwin, NT</b> , Woolgonga tragedy.
<b>1884</b>	<b>Daly River, NT</b>
<b>1884</b>	<b>McKinlay River, NT</b>
<b>1884</b>	<b>Skeleton Creek, NT</b>
<b>Aug 1884</b>	<b>Angkwerl (Anna's Reservoir), Aileron Station, NT</b>
<b>Sept 1884</b>	<b>Daly River, NT</b> , 'Coppermine Massacre'.
<b>1885</b>	<b>Alexandria Station, NT</b> , Benigan and Donovan killed by Aboriginal people.
<b>5 Mar 1885</b>	<b>Alexandria Station, NT</b> , John Ross killed by Aboriginal people.

DATE	LOCATION
Aug 1885	<b>Limmen, Bight River, NT</b> , James McCoy killed by Aboriginal people.
1885	<b>Eley Station, NT</b>
Aug 1886	<b>Near Yulbarra, Vanderlin Island, NT</b> , Alfred Toms killed by Aboriginal people.
Oct 1886	<b>Broadmere outstation, NT</b> , Edward Lenehan killed by Aboriginal people.
1886	<b>Dunganminnie Spring, NT</b>
1886	<b>Limmen, Bight River Cave, NT</b>
1886	<b>Malakoff Creek, NT</b> , McArthur River station
c. 1886	<b>Vanderlin Island and vicinity, NT</b> , Aboriginal men sho: by men from the <i>Smuggler</i> .
c. Mar 1887	<b>Valley of Springs Station, NT</b> , man named Bird killed by Aboriginal people.
1887	<b>Corella Downs Station, NT</b> , Frederick Jeffries killed by Aboriginal people.
1887	<b>McArthur River, at Amelia Spring, NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed. No reason recorded.
Apr 1888	<b>Coast Track (now called the Savannah Way), 8kms east of the Calvert River, NT</b> , unnamed German man killed by Aboriginal people.
12 May 1888	<b>McArthur River, NT</b> , Francis Marrin killed by Aboriginal people.
1888	<b>Calvert River, NT</b>
31 Dec 1888	<b>Corella Downs Station, NT</b>
c. Jan 1889	<b>Brunette Downs Station, NT</b> , fight between Robert Hamilton and an unnamed Aboriginal man.
1889	<b>Jampawurru (Red Lily Spring or Mud Spring) Gurindji Country, NT</b> , Gordon Buchanan, Ferguson and Barry and an Aboriginal tracker named George, encounter seven or eight Aboriginal men. In the ensuing battle the Aboriginal men are killed.
1890s	<b>Coanjula Creek, near upper Nicholson River, NT</b>
1890s	<b>East Baines River, NT</b>
1890s?	<b>Ganjarinjarri, upper Robinson River, NT</b>
23 Feb 1891	<b>Tempe Downs Station, Finke River, NT</b>
1892	<b>Auvergne Station, NT</b> , Croker murdered by Charlie Flanagan.
30 Jan 1892	<b>Cresswell Downs Station, NT</b> , Murders of Clark and Deloitte at Bowgan Waterhole outstation.
1892	<b>Corella Downs Station (at Corella Creek), NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed in punitive expedition, led by Constable Smith, after murders of Clark and Deloitte.
Oct 1892	<b>Willeroo Station, NT</b>

DATE	LOCATION
1892?	<b>Cresswell Downs Station (at Kiana Rockhole), NT</b> , another possible punitive expedition, led by Constable Smith after murders of Clark and Deloitte
Sept 1893	<b>Rosewood, NT</b>
8 Sept 1894	<b>Cliffdale Creek, south of Wollogorang, NT</b> , John Clarke killed by Aboriginal people.
Jun 1894	<b>Black Gin Creek, NT</b>
10 Dec 1894	<b>Bowgan Waterhole outstation, Cresswell Downs Station, NT</b> , Thomas Perry killed by Aboriginal people.
Bet. 1894–1904	<b>Bradshaw Station, NT</b>
1896	<b>Ranges west of Lawn Hill, NT</b> , Aboriginal people killed in a punitive expedition after two unnamed colonists were killed.
1896–97	<b>Cresswell Downs, NT</b>
1896–97	<b>Irringa on Creswell Creek, NT</b>
1896–97	<b>Minyarrga on Cresswell Creek, NT</b>
1896–97	<b>Radjiji, upper Nicholson River, NT</b>
1896–97	<b>Woodawalla on Cresswell Creek, NT</b>
Jan 1897	<b>Jasper Gorge, Victoria River, NT</b>
1897	<b>Wollogorang (at Baladuna Waterhole), NT</b>
1899	<b>Wave Hill, NT</b>
c. 1900	<b>Mouth of Calvert River, NT</b>
1903	<b>Hodgson Downs (at Bailey Creek), NT</b>
1905	<b>Bradshaw massacre, Victoria River, NT</b>
1905	Reprisal near <b>Wadeye (Port Keats), NT</b>
Mar 1910	<b>Victoria River Downs, WJJ (Brigalow Bill) Ward</b> killed by Walkirr.
c. 1910	<b>Gaargarn (Gan Gan) inland from Blue Mud Bay, Yolju country, Arnhem Land, NT</b>
1913–1918	<b>Pewuly (Bow Hills Police Station), NT</b> , Gurindji Massacre.
Before 1914	<b>‘Blackfellows’ Bones’ near Mount Kiddock, north of Alice Springs, NT</b> , massacre of Aboriginal people.
	The incident, that took place before 1914, included the killing of Charles Perkins’ mother’s close relatives and her escape from the murderers. Source: Charles Perkins’s autobiography, <i>A Bastard Like Me</i> , Ure Smith, Sydney, 1975, p. 19
1915–1916	<b>Eley Station, NT</b>
1918	<b>Auvergne Station, NT</b> , murder of Alexander McDonald.
Before 1920	<b>Near Ngima, Neave River Junction, NT</b>
c. 1924	<b>Tartarr (Blackfellows Knob), (Gurindji Country), NT</b> : massacre of Gurindji people.
14 Aug–	<b>Coniston Station and vicinity, NT</b> , the

DATE	LOCATION
18 Oct 1928	‘Coniston Massacre’ was not one incident, but a series of conflicts between colonists and Aboriginal people that took place over a wide area of Central Australia on and around Coniston Station and nearby stations in 1928. Among the known locations of killings that occurred are: Jarrarlyku (Curlew Waterhole), Kunajarrayi (Dingo Waterhole), Tomahawk Waterhole, Janangpa (Boomerang Waterhole), Warlawurrukurlangu, Warranyirtipa, Patilirri (Tipinba), Kurlurlu, Circle Well, Thimplengkwe (Baxter’s Well), Yungarnti, Warlukurlangu, Liirlpari (Whitestone), Kakutu (Cockatoo Creek), Ngarningiri, Yurrkuru (Brooks Soak), Mawu, and west of Yuendumu. (Individual entries where dates are known appear below).
	In his autobiography, <i>A Bastard Like Me</i> , Ure Smith, Sydney, 1975, pp. 19–20, Charles Perkins mentions the incident at Brooks Soak (Yurrkuru), about 370 kilometres north-west of Alice Springs.
27 Aug 1928	<b>Boomerang Waterhole, Lander River, Broadmeadows Station, NT</b>
16 Sept 1928	<b>Napperby Station, NT</b>
24 Sept 1928	<b>Tomahawk Waterhole, Lander River, NT</b>
24 Sept 1928	<b>Dingo Hole, Hanson River, NT</b> Broadmeadows Station
25 Sept 1928	<b>Circle Well, north-east of Tomahawk Waterhole, Lander River, NT</b>
26 Sept 1928	<b>Tippinha (Patirlirr Creek), 24kms west of Broadmeadows Station, NT</b>
26 Sept 1928	<b>Dingo Hole, Hanson River, NT</b>
26 Sept 1928	<b>Wajinpulungk, NT</b>
c. 15 Dec 1928	<b>Hatches Creek, NT</b> , after an exchange of words, Harry Henty attempts to shoot Wilaberta Jack at his hut. While trying to protect his wife, Lizzie, Wilaberta Jack shoots Henty dead. Wilaberta Jack is arrested and tried for murder. On 31 July 1929, the Supreme Court of Central Australia, sitting in Darwin, acquits Wilaberta Jack, giving a verdict of ‘Justifiable homicide’. This verdict was unusual, as in earlier times, Aboriginal men tried for murdering colonists often went to the gallows, whether they were guilty or not.
	Wilaberta Jack’s trial was reported in the <i>Northern Standard</i> , on Friday 2 August 1929, p. 5. This incident was the inspiration for award-winning director, Warwick Thornton’s film, <i>Sweet Country</i> , released in Australia on 25 January 2018.
1928	<b>Cockatoo Spring, NT</b>
1928	<b>Six Mile Soak, NT</b>
Sept 1932	<b>Western side of Caledon Bay, Arnhem Land, NT</b> , Yolngu people kill five Japanese trepang fishermen, Tanaka, Kimishima, Shibasaki, Inamori and Higasaki, to stop the Japanese taking trepang out of Caledon Bay and to stop them committing other offences against Aboriginal and European law. The killings may also have been in retaliation for a fight at Port Bradshaw earlier in 1932. In that

DATE	LOCATION
	encounter, Japanese trepangers had fought with, and shot at, Aboriginal people. Before the killings, Kimishima had admitted to shooting at Aboriginal people seeking work on his boat. Aboriginal people also reported to missionaries and government authorities that the Japanese had kidnapped and sexually attacked Aboriginal women, and assaulted and whipped Yolngu, who worked for them as divers. One Yolngu man had trepang thrown at him, another had been dumped headfirst into trepang offal. A council of Yolngu decided that the only way to protect their families and their trepang was to frighten the Japanese by killing some of them in accordance with Aboriginal law.
Jun 1933	<b>Woodah Island, NT</b>
Nov 1933	<b>Blue Mud Bay area, Arnhem Land, NT</b>
1934	<b>Darwin, NT</b> , Dhakiyarr Wirrpananda from Arnhem Land possibly murdered after release from gaol.
7 Apr 1937	<b>McArthur River Gorge, NT</b>
19 May 1937	<b>Anningie Station, 50kms north of Ti-Tree, NT</b>
Jan 1941	<b>Mount Cavenagh Station, south of Kulgera, NT</b> , Lullilicki killed by station overseer, Herbert Kitto.
12 May 1941	The <i>Daily Mercury</i> , (Mackay), Queensland reports that Herbert Kitto and Patrick De Conlay were acquitted in Alice Springs of Lullilicki’s murder at <b>Mt Cavanagh Station</b> earlier in the year. The acquittal came while police were searching for three Crown witnesses who had allegedly witnessed Lullilicki’s killing.
March 1981	<b>Alice Springs, NT</b> . Two Aboriginal people, a man and a woman, died and 14 others were admitted to hospital, six of them seriously ill, after unwittingly sharing a bottle of sherry poisoned with strychnine. It was deliberately left in the grounds of the John Flynn Memorial Church.
	Historian Dr Robyn Smyth from the University of Newcastle, New South Wales, during her research for the university’s frontier massacres map project in 2022, found an unsolved crime – an attempt at a mass poisoning.
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY DATES UNKNOWN</b>	
	<b>Bauhinia Downs, NT</b>
	<b>Cooningheera Waterhole, NT</b>
	<b>Cuppa Waterhole, NT</b>
	<b>Dangeri Waterhole, NT</b>
	<b>Donor’s Hill Massacre, NT</b>
	<b>Granada, NT</b>
	<b>Hodgson Downs (Angus Spring), NT</b>
	<b>Hodgson Downs (Buffalo Hole), NT</b>

DATE	LOCATION
	Hodgson Downs (Indi Indi Spring), NT
	Hodgson Downs (Mason Gorge), NT
	Hodgson Downs (Sandy Lagoon), NT
	Horse Springs, (Gurindji Country)*, NT
	Jikirrija (Campbell Springs), (Gurindji Country)*, NT
	Jurlakkula (Nero Yard), (Gurindji Country)*, NT, colonists killed Gurindji people. They speared and killed a kartiya (white man).
	Jutamiliny (Swan Yard), (Gurindji Country)*, NT
	Kalidawarra Waterhole, NT
	Kurturtu, (Gurindji Country)*, NT, Jack Beasley massacred Gurindji people who were performing a Juju ceremony. He had also stolen a Gurindji man's wife, afterwards shooting her when she ran away.
	Malapa (Old Limbunya Homestead) (Gurindji Country)*, NT, Harry Reid murdered Jangari because he beat him (Reid) up after Reid, Jack Cusack and Jack Carpenter had shot Jangala, burning his remains.
	Massacre Inlet, Gulf Country, NT
	Massacre Waterfall, Gulf Country, NT
	Monkira, NT
	Ngangi, (Gurindji Country)*, NT
	Ngurriya (Midnight), (Gurindji Country)*, NT
	Piyirriri (Farquharson Gap), (Gurindji Country)*, NT
	Seale Yard, (Gurindji Country)*, NT
	Thunderpurty Waterhole, NT
	Waniyi (near No. 2 Bore), (Gurindji Country)*, NT Kartiya ambushed and killed Aboriginal people in this area more than once.
	Wirrilu (Blackfella Creek), (Gurindji Country)*, NT
	Wulupu (Hooker Creek)*, NT, Gurindji survived shootings.
	Yurruj (Burtawurta), (Gurindji Country)*, NT Gurindji and Mudburra people shot in massacres. In one retaliation Gurindji men attacked akartiya camp while the men were asleep, spearing a number, then burning their remains.

\*From Gurindji historians as told in Erika Charola and Felicity Meakins eds, *Yijarni: True Stories from Gurindji Country*, AIATSIS, 2016.

Exact dates not known but massacres and conflicts occurred in Gurindji Country in the Killing Times, from c. 1882/83, when British colonists invaded Gurindji lands for pastoral pursuits, until sometime in the 1920s.

DATE	LOCATION
	<b>QUEENSLAND</b>
1792	<b>Torres Strait, QLD</b> , ships under the command of Captain William Bligh fired on Aboriginal canoes.
16 July 1799	<b>Point Skirmish (South Point) Boorabee (Bribie) Island, QLD</b> , Captain Matthew Flinders sails with Bongaree and crew on the <i>Norfolk</i> from Glass House Bay to Boorabee (Bribie) Island. After landing from a smaller craft, they encounter Aboriginal people, one of whom tries to remove Flinders' hat. Flinders refuses to let the man take off his hat. He, Bongaree, and the crew return to their boat. The Aboriginal man throws a spear near the boat. Flinders fires his musket and wounds the Aboriginal man. Flinders names the spot Point Skirmish (now known as South Point).
Nov. 1824	<b>South side of Yebri Creek, near Redcliffe settlement, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people attack convicts with soldier guards as they are sawing a bloodwood tree. One Aboriginal man killed. Afterwards Aboriginal people around Redcliffe are so hostile that the settlement is moved to Brisbane.
1827–1828	<b>Kangaroo Point and South Brisbane, Brisbane, QLD</b> , Despite Aboriginal people being shot dead, Aborigines repeatedly raid and destroy maize (corn) fields on which colonists rely for food, in a bid to drive the intruders out of Aboriginal country.
1830	<b>Logan Creek, Brisbane Valley, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people, possibly with the help of convicts, allegedly murder Brisbane commandant Captain Logan.
Mid-1831	<b>Minjerribah (Stradbroke) Island, QLD</b>
Mid-1831	<b>Moorgumpin (Moreton) Island near Brisbane, QLD</b>
1831–1832	<b>Moorgumpin (Morton) Island near Brisbane, QLD</b>
Nov. 1832	<b>Minjerribah (Stradbroke) Island, QLD</b>
1832–1833	<b>Minjerribah (Stradbroke) and Moorgumpin (Moreton) Islands near Brisbane, QLD</b> , Conflicting European accounts and Aboriginal oral history refer to a number of conflicts between staff of the Amity Point pilot station, established on Minjerribah (North Stradbroke Island) in 1826, and Aboriginal people.
1833	<b>Moorgumpin (Moreton) Island, QLD</b> , Massacre of Aboriginal people at the top of a large lagoon on the southern end of the island, now eroded into the sea. The attack may have been the last in a series of reprisals between Aboriginal people and soldiers stationed on Minjerribah.

DATE	LOCATION
1836	<b>Fraser Island, QLD</b> , Captain James Fraser, and possibly crew of the shipwrecked <i>Stirling Castle</i> , speared.
1838	<b>Crampton's Corner, north side of the McIntyre (McIntyre) River (Cowbawn Coonigal), QLD</b>
1838	<b>Kilcoy Station, north-west of Moreton Bay, QLD</b>
1838	<b>Berpengary, QLD</b> , (26 miles (c. 42kms) from Nundah), Aboriginal people attack Moravian missionary Pastor Gottfried Haussman. He is badly wounded but escapes.
1840	Long Lagoon Station, <b>QLD</b>
1840	<b>Nundah, north Brisbane, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people attack the German Mission more than once, notably in 1840 when 20 to 30 warriors sack the Reverend Schmidt's fields. The mission is forced to keep nightly armed watch over its crops. In retaliation Schmidt shoots and wounds Aboriginal elders.
31 May 1840	<b>Near Mt Lindesay, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people kill surveyor Stapylton and his assistant Tuck.
1840s–1860s	<b>Northside of Brisbane, QLD</b> , as the Brisbane area was colonised, no allowance was made officially for Aboriginal camps. Creeks acted as de facto barriers between colonised areas and locations where Aboriginal people could live unmolested. When colonists strayed into such locations they were often harassed, robbed or subjected to violence. While Europeans allowed some traditional Aboriginal camping grounds to remain, they attacked others. Some of the incidents, that occurred on the north side of Brisbane in the 1840s–1860s period, are included individually in this timeline.
1840–1860	<b>Breakfast Creek, Brisbane, QLD</b> , for Aboriginal people, a 'front line' against encroaching British colonisation. The area was the location of clashes between colonists and Aboriginal groups. Aboriginal warriors such as Billy Barlow, Commandant, Dalaipi, Dundalli, Harry Pring, Tinkabed and Yilbung were all visitors to the prosperous Breakfast Creek camps.
31 July 1841	<b>Brisbane, QLD</b> , Merrido and Neugavil wrongfully executed, for murder of Stapylton and Tuck, on a cross-arm of the Brisbane windmill (observatory tower).
1842	<b>Brisbane Valley, QLD</b>
1842	<b>Callandoon district, McIntyre River, QLD</b> , two hutkeepers killed during a series of Aboriginal attacks. Pastoralists and police retaliate.
1842	<b>Giggabarah Massacre, Blackall Ranges, west of Nambour and the Mary River, QLD</b> , Fifty to 60 Giggabarah people poisoned with arsenic.

Source: Dr Timothy Bottoms, *'The Frontier Series', Far North Queensland History, Poisoning of Indigenous People*, <https://cairnshistory.com.au/content/uploads/2021/07/The-Frontier-Series-Poisoning-of-Indigenous-People%E2%80%A81842-Giggabarah-Massacre-TFS004.jpg>

DATE	LOCATION
1842	<b>Kilcoy Station, north-west of Moreton Bay, QLD</b>
1842	<b>Whiteside, Morton Bay, QLD</b>
1842–1852	<b>Awamolands north of Bribie Island, Caloundra, or Marcoola, QLD</b> , Some Aboriginal men possibly wounded.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, pp. 6–7.
1843–1846	<b>Rosewood Scrub, QLD</b> , from this impenetrable area of bush, Multuggerah continues attacks on drays and travellers as far as the Darling Downs. Rosewood Homestead (now Glenore Grove) is repeatedly under siege. Colonists possibly construct a makeshift 'fort' on the property that they take turns in manning.
12 Sept. 1843	<b>Lockyer Valley, QLD</b> , Battle of Meewah (Battle of One Tree Hill) (Mount Tabletop or Table Top Mountain). Aboriginal people led by Multuggerah.
	See Bibliography and Books on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website and Ray Kerkhove and Frank Uhr, <i>The Battle of One Tree Hill: The Aboriginal Resistance That Stunned Queensland</i> , Boolarong Press, 2019.
1845	<b>Gilbert River, far north QLD</b> , explorer Leichhardt's naturalist, Gilbert fatally speared.
1845	<b>Wivenhoe, Brisbane Valley, QLD</b> , John Uhr killed during an Aboriginal attack.
Sept./Oct.? 1845	<b>Mount Lindesay, Richmond River district, QLD</b> , Thomas Mather, resident of South Brisbane, and a man, who went by the nickname "the Bush Lawyer" killed, apparently, during an Aboriginal attack.
	<i>The Sydney Morning Herald</i> , Friday 10 October 1845, p. 3; <i>The Moreton Bay Courier</i> , Saturday 6 February 1847.
1846	<b>Rosewood Scrub, QLD</b> , In 1846 Multuggerah brings 500 warriors to Rosewood Homestead, almost starving out the occupants. Visitors and Rosewood Homestead residents form a party, storming Multuggerah's camp, killing him and many others. Other Aboriginal leaders such as Jackey, Uncle Marney and King Billy appear to operate from Rosewood Scrub in later years.
1846	<b>Victoria Park Aboriginal camp, north Brisbane, QLD</b> , Constable Peter Murphy and party burn camp and shoot Aboriginal people.
20 Oct. 1846	<b>North Pine, south-east QLD</b> , Aboriginal people led by Milbong Jemmy murder Andrew Gregor and Mrs Shannon with waddies. Mr Shannon later attacked but escapes.
Oct. 1846	<b>Eagle Farm, Brisbane, QLD</b> , Milbong attacks Mr Richardson, robs his house.
Oct. 1846	<b>Doughboy Creek, (now part of Hemmant, Brisbane) QLD</b> . Milbong attacks sawyers, is shot, dies almost immediately.

DATE	LOCATION
1846, 1847	<b>Wickham Park, north Brisbane, QLD</b> , Yilbung took regular bags of flour for his people from millworkers at the Windmill (now a hotel and restaurant on Wickham Terrace) as a ‘monthly rent’. He was imprisoned for this ‘impertinence.’
1847	<b>Kilcoy Station, Upper Brisbane River, QLD</b> , station hands set a trap putting arsenic-laced flour in hut. Aboriginal people rob the hut, many die after eating the flour.
Mid-April 1847	<b>Whiteside Station, QLD (established on the North Pine River)</b>
11 Sep. 1847	<b>North Pine, Brisbane district, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people, led by Dundalli, kill William Waller and badly wound William Boller. James Smith escapes.
Sept. 1847	<b>Goodar, near Callandoon, QLD</b> , James Marks kills an Aboriginal man.
13 Oct. 1847	<b>Mary River, Maryborough district, QLD</b> , George Furber and friend attacked by Aboriginal assistants while building a woolshed. The friend is killed, Furber wounded. Furber later retaliates, shooting the Aboriginal man who attacked him.
1847–49	<b>Mt Abundance, near Roma, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people kill seven Europeans.
c. 1847–c.1850	<b>Bunya lands (Blackall Ranges and Bunya Mountains, QLD)</b> , Hundreds of fatalities.
1848	<b>Maryborough, QLD</b> , Aborigines kill George Furber and his brother-in-law in the bush.
1848	<b>Tingun Station near Roma, QLD</b> , James Blythe attacked by Aboriginal people and driven off station.
1848	<b>Umbercollie, QLD</b>
1849	<b>Balonne and Condamine Rivers, QLD</b>
1849	<b>Bigumbul (Bigambul), QLD</b>
1849	<b>Carbucky, QLD</b>
1849	<b>Paddy Island, Burnett River, QLD</b>
1849	<b>Severn River, QLD</b>
1849	<b>Victoria Park Aboriginal camp, north Brisbane, QLD</b> , 24 soldiers of the 11th Regiment burn camp and shoot Aboriginal residents.
4 June 1849	<b>Gin Gin Station, Burnett area, QLD</b> , Following the establishment, by Gregory Blaxland and William Forster, of Gin Gin station in 1848, tensions grew between the newcomers and the Taribelang-Bunda people on whose Country the pastoralists intruded. Aboriginal people kill shepherds, the Pegg brothers, on 4 June 1849.

DATE	LOCATION
	More about this frontier violence is covered, for example by Arthur Laurie, ‘ <i>Early Gin Gin and the Blaxland Tragedy</i> ’, presentation to the Historical Society of Queensland, 27 November 1952, copy available on the website of the library of the University of Queensland, and in Renee Coffey’s University of Queensland’s Honours Thesis, ‘ <i>Frontier violence in Gin Gin: a history of murder, massacre and myth</i> ’, access available at: <a href="https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:319766">https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:319766</a> .
Aft June 1849	The Cedars (about 14 miles, or 22.5 kms) from Gin Gin, QLD, Gregory Blaxland, the Thompson brothers and friendly Aborigines kill ‘scores of blacks’ in a disproportionate reprisal for the Pegg brothers’ deaths. (See entry above).
	More about this massacre is recounted by Arthur Laurie in a paper, ‘ <i>Early Gin Gin and the Blaxland Tragedy</i> ’, presented to the Historical Society of Queensland on 27 November 1952. (Note: some of the language used in this paper is highly offensive today). Another source for what happened at Gin Gin and vicinity in 1849 is Renee Coffey’s Honours Thesis, ‘ <i>Frontier violence in Gin Gin: a history of murder, massacre and myth</i> ’, School of History, Philosophy, Religion and Classics, The University of Queensland, 2006. Access to this thesis is available at: <a href="https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:319766">https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:319766</a>
1850	<b>Breakfast Creek, Brisbane, QLD</b> , colonist ‘residents’ living near Breakfast Creek petition the government for police protection from Aboriginal attacks.
1850	<b>Nundah, north Brisbane, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people harass cattle at the German Mission.
1850	<b>Paddy Island, Burnett River, QLD</b> , a punitive party of squatters and station hands from Gin Gin and surrounding properties kill hundreds of Aboriginal people on Paddy Island. Many escape by swimming the river and disappearing into the Woongarra Scrub.
1850	<b>Woolooga and Widgee, north-west of Gympie, QLD</b> , At Woolooga, north of Widgee, Frank Murray was killed and ‘a lot of sheep taken’. Murray was one of two (a shepherd) or more fatalities. There were also ‘several’ injuries and stock losses in a ‘war’ between colonists and Aboriginal people.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 11.
March 1850	<b>Yuleba Creek, QLD</b> , Between January 1850 and August 1851, Commissioner Roderick Mitchell, with the help of Native Police, tried to put down resistance from the Mandandanji people against Europeans who were encroaching on and taking Mandandanji lands. Violence continued. Many Aboriginal people were killed in a massacre near Yuleba Creek in March 1850.
Aug. 1850	<b>Gin Gin Station (now part of the town of Gin Gin), QLD</b> , Gregory Blaxland ambushed and killed near the station homestead.
1850s	<b>Kandanga/Amamoor Creek, QLD</b> , An early Kandanga colonist recalled Aboriginal people stealing sheep from Manumbar and bringing them to Kandanga Creek. According to historian Ian Pedley, ‘marauders’ killed a shepherd and stole an entire flock of sheep, driving them nearly 30 miles (48kms) east,

DATE	LOCATION
	firing the bush behind them to keep pursuers away. They were chased for several days.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020 p. 11.
1850s	<b>Kandanga/Amamoor Creek, Imbil, QLD</b> , A posse of colonists, police and a Black tracker, massacre Aboriginal people attending a feast near Amamoor Creek. Possibly many fatalities, including of innocent Aboriginal people. These killings were reprisals for the death of a shepherd and for the theft of a flock of sheep from Manumbar.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020 p. 19.
1850s	<b>Teewah Beach, Noosa area, QLD</b>
	See entry for c. 1854–1860 Near Teewah.
1850s	<b>Widgee Station, Mary Valley, QLD</b> , Mass shooting of Aboriginal people as part of an on-going ‘war’ between Widgee Head Station staff and First Nations people.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 18.
1850s–1860s	<b>Kandanga Range Road near Amamoor, QLD</b> , One or more killings of Aboriginal people in this area. Aboriginal man shot while taking bark from a tree.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 20.
1851	<b>Maranoa, QLD</b>
1852	<b>Breakfast Creek, Brisbane, QLD</b> , 40 Aboriginal warriors raid Bullock’s property, destroying crops. Joining with another party of 200, they raid Cash’s property further north. A large party of eight mounted men and colonists attack Aboriginal camps in reprisal. Despite the camps being empty the ‘posse’ burn down and destroy whatever they can.
1852	<b>Fraser Island, QLD</b>
	See also Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 19.
1852	<b>Isla Station, Dawson River, QLD</b> , Aborigines kill McLaren near the station homestead.
1852	<b>Rawbelle Station, QLD</b> , an Aboriginal man named Davey kills Adolphus Trevethan.
1852	<b>Yaroomba/Coolum, Sunshine Coast, QLD</b> , Five castaways from the <i>Thomas King</i> shipwreck killed by Aboriginal warriors. Only two survivors made it back to Brisbane after a marathon walk. James Smith, a survivor of a previous frontier attack, recognised warrior-leader Maki-Light (Moggy Moggy) as one of the ringleaders in the attack. It was believed to be a reprisal for a hanging his party mistakenly believed to be occurring in Brisbane at the time.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , December 2020, pp. 11–12.

DATE	LOCATION
May–July 1852	<b>Yamboucal Station (near Surat), QLD</b>
22 Aug. 1852	<b>Queen Street, Brisbane, QLD</b> , Davey, an Aboriginal man, hanged for murder of Adolphus Trevethan.
1853	<b>Bunya lands (Blackall Ranges and Bunya Mountains), QLD</b> , invasion.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, pp.7–8.
3 Dec. 1853	<b>Sandgate, Brisbane area, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people attack Tom Dowse and family. They escape with their lives. Incident leads to the establishment of a Native Police camp at Sandgate headed by Lt. Wheeler.
1853–1854	<b>Imbil (Yabba Creek)/Imbil Island, QLD</b> , Several fatalities during a ‘collision’ between Native Mounted Police and ‘warring’ Aboriginal groups who joined forces against the police.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 8.
1854	<b>Granville, QLD</b>
1854	<b>Nundah, north Brisbane, QLD</b> , 60 Aboriginal warriors surround a colonist’s homestead, pulling up all crops.
1854	<b>Tieryboo, QLD</b>
25 Dec. 1854	<b>Mt Larcom Station, Port Curtis district, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people murder five of Young’s employees while he is away at Gladstone. The Native Police pursue murderers, killing many.
c. 1854–1860	<b>Near Teewah Beach, Noosa area, QLD</b> , Teewah Massacre: ‘a number of fatalities’, possibly perpetrated by the Native Police, led by Lt John Bligh.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, pp. 19–20.
5 Jan. 1855	<b>Queen Street, Brisbane, QLD</b> , Dundalli hanged.
1856	<b>Werribone (Weribone), QLD</b>
Dec. 1856	<b>Hornet Bank, Dawson River, QLD</b>
1856–1857	<b>Hornet Bank, Dawson River, QLD</b>
1856–1857	<b>Breakfast Creek, Brisbane, QLD</b> , Aboriginal groups continually harass, raid and rob colonists. Colonists retaliate with punitive attacks.
27 Oct. 1857	<b>Hornet Bank Massacre (Fraser family), Hornet Bank Station, Dawson River Basin, QLD</b>
	Example of sources: Dr Timothy Bottoms, ‘ <i>Hornet Bank Massacre</i> ’, ‘ <i>The Frontier Series</i> ’, <i>Far North Queensland History Series</i> : <a href="https://cairnshistory.com.au/content/uploads/2021/07/The-Frontier-Series-Hornet-Bank-Massacre-1857-TFS001.jpg">https://cairnshistory.com.au/content/uploads/2021/07/The-Frontier-Series-Hornet-Bank-Massacre-1857-TFS001.jpg</a>
1857–58	<b>Hornet Bank, Dawson River, district QLD</b> , retaliatory massacres of hundreds of Yeeman people.
	Example of sources: Dr Timothy Bottoms, ‘ <i>Hornet Bank Massacre</i> ’, ‘ <i>The Frontier Series</i> ’, <i>Far North Queensland History Series</i> : <a href="https://cairnshistory.com.au/content/uploads/2021/07/The-Frontier-Series-Hornet-Bank-Massacre-1857-TFS001.jpg">https://cairnshistory.com.au/content/uploads/2021/07/The-Frontier-Series-Hornet-Bank-Massacre-1857-TFS001.jpg</a>



DATE	LOCATION
Dec. 1863	<b>Currimundi/Moffat Beach area, (somewhere between bunya bunya lands (Maleny/Mapleton) and north of Caboolture, QLD,</b> Massacre of Aboriginal people near the coast in this area. Lieutenant Wheeler of the Native Mounted Police reported that his unit patrolled the bunya lands ‘to no effect’. Thereafter the unit ‘dispersed large mob of Aborigines near to seacoast’. (‘Dispersal’ was the usual term the Native Mounted Police used for a massacre. A standing battle was referred to as a ‘skirmish’.
1864	<b>Eureka near Bundaberg, QLD,</b> Brown’s Native Police detachment kills unknown number of Aboriginal people.
1864	<b>Pabaju (Albany Island), QLD</b>
c. Mar. 1864	<b>Mooloolah Plains (rural locality in the Sunshine Coast region), QLD,</b> Lieutenant Wheeler of the Native Mounted Police reported his troops were “‘dispersing’ natives at Mooloolah”. Inter-tribal tournaments were often held on the Mooloolah Plains. After bunya feasts, large numbers of Aboriginal people went to Mooloolaba, Buderim and Alexandra Headlands to fish and to collect oysters. Wheeler’s patrol may have confronted and ‘dispersed’ Aboriginal people around this time.
c. Mid-1864	<b>Murdering Creek near Lake Wyeba, near Noosa Heads, QLD,</b> Massacre of Aboriginal people. Many fatalities.
c. 1868–1869	<b>See also entry on Murdering Creek for c. 1868–1869 below.</b>
4 June 1864	<b>Sander’s Run, QLD</b>
10 June 1864	<b>Expedition Range, QLD</b>
16 Dec.1864	<b>North of Nassau River, QLD,</b> Frederick and Alexander Jardine kill nine Kokoberrin warriors.

Source: Dr Timothy Bottoms, ‘*Jardine’s Trip Up Cape York Peninsula 1864*’, ‘The Frontier Series’, Far North Queensland History Series: <https://cairnshistory.com.au/content/uploads/2021/07/The-Frontier-Series-Jardines-Trip-Up-Cape-York-Peninsula-1864-TFS011.jpg>

**18 Dec. 1864** **Mitchell River, Cape York Peninsula, QLD,** In the Battle of the Mitchell, Aboriginal warriors, hurling spears, fought a pitched battle against armed Europeans. Many warriors were killed or injured. No colonists were injured or died. Possibly up to 72 First Nations people shot in 11 separate incidents during the Jardines’ trip up Cape York.

Example of Sources: Dr Timothy Bottoms, ‘*Jardine’s Trip Up Cape York Peninsula 1864*’, ‘The Frontier Series’, Far North Queensland History Series: <https://cairnshistory.com.au/content/uploads/2021/07/The-Frontier-Series-Jardines-Trip-Up-Cape-York-Peninsula-1864-TFS011.jpg>

DATE	LOCATION
Dec. 1864?	<b>Alice River, Cape York Peninsula, QLD,</b> More than 31 First Nations people killed (up to 59 killed or wounded) when the Jardine brothers encountered a gathering of about 70 to 80 men who were probably attending a ceremony.
	Example of Sources: Dr Timothy Bottoms, ‘ <i>Jardine’s Trip Up Cape York Peninsula 1864</i> ’, ‘The Frontier Series’, Far North Queensland History Series: <a href="https://cairnshistory.com.au/content/uploads/2021/07/The-Frontier-Series-Jardines-Trip-Up-Cape-York-Peninsula-1864-TFS011.jpg">https://cairnshistory.com.au/content/uploads/2021/07/The-Frontier-Series-Jardines-Trip-Up-Cape-York-Peninsula-1864-TFS011.jpg</a>
c. 1865	<b>Eudlo Flats, junction of Eudlo Creek and Maroochy River, QLD</b>
c. 1865–1870	<b>Maroochy River (Bli Bli?), QLD,</b> Puram shot on the Maroochy River, most likely at Bli Bli, renowned for kombo (shipworm), while diving for kombo.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 23.
c. 1865–1870	<b>Ninderry Station, QLD,</b> Kabi Kabi rainmaker Karal (Banjor or ‘Banjo’) shot at and nearly died from poisoned flour. Karal recalled poisoning of other Aboriginal people at Ninderry Station.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 24.
1865	<b>Breakfast Creek, Brisbane, QLD,</b> Aboriginal people attack two constables. Aboriginal camps in the Breakfast Creek area burnt down again in revenge.
1865	<b>Calliope, QLD,</b> Arthur Beevor’s Native Police detachment kills unknown number of Aboriginal people. An inquiry or inquest concludes in October 1865 that an unknown Aboriginal person or persons was/were killed by the Native Police.
1865	<b>Dawson River district, QLD,</b> Otto Paschen’s Native Police detachment involved in ‘numerous collisions’.
1865	<b>Glenmore, QLD</b>
1865	<b>Mailman’s Gorge, near Aramac, QLD</b>
1865	<b>Maroochy River at Horseshoe Bend (Bli Bli/Yandina), QLD,</b> Up to 200 Aboriginal warriors hold timber cutter (later Constable) George Doyle and companions under siege at his timber-getting hut on the Maroochy River. The incident sparks brutal retaliation.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 13.
1865	<b>Maroochy River at Horseshoe Bend (probably Bli Bli/Yandina), QLD,</b> Timber-getter and later Constable George Doyle creates a booby trap from his hut, using rifles, gunpowder, slug shot, nails and a wedge that would strike matches. This lethal contraption results in the deaths of an unspecified but large number of fatalities of Aboriginal people.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 23.

DATE	LOCATION
1865	<b>Thouringowa (Thuringowa) Waterhole, QLD</b>
May 1865	<b>Near Rannes, QLD.</b> Native Police officer, Cecil Hill, killed during an Aboriginal attack.
8 June 1865	<b>Rio Station, Dawson River, QLD,</b> Aboriginal people ambush and kill a European police sergeant and three Aboriginal troopers.
Mid-1860s	<b>Doonella Lake, east of Tewantin, QLD,</b> Kabi Kabi leader Sergeant (King) Brown and 20 warriors confront Mr Hay demanding food. Brown strikes Mr Hay on the head as he bends down. Hay manages to retrieve his revolver, shots on the ground around the group who then flee.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 14.
Mid-1860s	<b>West of Rockhampton, QLD</b>
1860s–1870s	<b>Coolloothin Creek, Sunshine Coast/Noosa area, QLD,</b> According to Kabi tradition, a massacre of Aboriginal people occurred at Coolloothin Creek, possibly in the 1860s/1870s.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 25.
c. 1866	<b>Chesterton (Pigeon) Creek, QLD</b>
1866	<b>Banana, QLD,</b> Native Police officer, Edward Seymour, kills an Aboriginal woman. An inquiry or inquest concludes in February 1866 that the Native Police killed the woman. Seymour was discharged in 1868 after his position was abolished.
	Jonathan Richards, <i>The Secret War: A True History of Queensland’s Native Police</i> , p. 259.
1866	<b>Imbil run, near Gympie, QLD,</b> Large numbers of Aboriginal people gather on the Imbil run, killing two heifers and threatening local squatters with more ‘destruction’. Sub-inspector Fruedenthal and troopers visit Imbil run but take no action as their horses were ‘all knocked up’.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 14.
1866	<b>Mooloolah River (Old Daisy’s Place), waterhole, Glenview area, QLD,</b> Three Kabi Kabi men, Captain Piper, Tommy Skyring and Johnny Griffins, kill and rob botanist William Stephens while assisting him on an expedition in the Glenview area. Constable Nalty and later Sub-Inspector Frudenthal (Freudenthal?), with troopers, search for the three men without success.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 14.
1866	<b>Pearl Creek, QLD</b>
1866	<b>Perch Creek, QLD</b>
c. 1867	<b>Broadsound district, QLD</b>

DATE	LOCATION
c. 1867	<b>Kin Creek, near confluence with Lake Cootharaba, towards northern end of lake, Noosa area, QLD,</b> Abraham Luya and Major Alexander Boyd claim to have been verbally abused, physically threatened and held under siege for between one and three days at their timber-getting huts on Kin Kin Creek. Alexander Boyd uses this incident for creating a booby trap that killed many warriors.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 14–15.
1867	<b>Breakfast Creek, Brisbane, QLD,</b> Fifteen Aboriginal people steal a boat and ransack a cutter. Sub-Inspector of Police Gough burns Aboriginal camps in the Breakfast Creek area.
1867	<b>Goulbolba Hill, central QLD</b>
1867	<b>Kin Kin Creek, and area between Lake Cootharaba and Kin Kin, QLD,</b> While heavy logging is going on the area, Abraham Boyd kills up to 20 Aboriginal men with a rifle and booby-trap during a siege of his hut. Abraham Luya is also besieged at his Kin Kin hut. Whether any Aboriginal people were killed is not known.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 24–25.
1867	<b>Morinish, QLD,</b> Myrtill Aubin’s Native Police detachment kills unknown number of Aboriginal people. An inquiry or inquest concludes in March 1867 that the native Police shot an Aboriginal man named Tommy. Aubin is dismissed.
1867	<b>Paroo River, south-west QLD,</b> William Hill’s Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.
1867	<b>Stawell River, QLD</b>
1867	<b>The Leap, north-west of Mackay, QLD</b>
1867	<b>Turtle Head Island, QLD</b>
1867	<b>Widgee Creek and Glastonbury Creek, head of, west of Gympie, QLD,</b> Aboriginal groups use the Widgee Scrubs as a stronghold and rainforest as a cover. Reports of ‘depredations’ on colonists’ cattle. Loyau claims land had to be won from First Peoples ‘acre by acre’ of bloodshed.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 16.
c. 1867–1868	<b>Lake Wyeba, near Noosa, QLD,</b> Colonists from Maryborough brought cattle to feed around Lake Wyeba. The colonists shoot at Aboriginal people after they speared some cattle. Possibly some wounding or fatalities of Aboriginal people. The site of this incident was the lake shore where today’s Noosa aerodrome is located.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 25.

DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION
1868	<b>Albert Downs, Gregory River, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people rob station of firearms, axes, food and other supplies. 'Dispersed by law of the carbine'. No loss of lives or injuries reported.	1870s	<b>Yandina Creek, near Cooloom, QLD</b> , Several Aboriginal people wounded and some possible fatalities when colonists shoot at Aboriginal people on their way to a bora ring of spiritual significance. The shots are fired from men's quarters on Yandina cattle station, nearby which were several bora rings.	1872	<b>Tambo, Barcoo River, central QLD</b> , Thomas Williams's Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people. An inquest or inquiry concludes in October 1872 that Billy and Chow Chow were shot by the Native Police. Williams is dismissed.	1874	<b>Bloomfield River, far north QLD</b> , while trying to find a shorter route from the coast to the Palmer goldfield, Edward Dumaresq's Native Police detachment is involved in killings of Aboriginal people.
1868	<b>Burdekin, QLD</b>			1872	<b>Near Yaamba, north of Rockhampton, QLD</b>	1874	<b>Gilberton, QLD</b> , Henry Finch's Native Police detachment involved in killings of Aboriginal people.
1868	<b>Cassidy's Station, Leichhardt River, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people attack station, 'dispersed by law of the carbine'. No deaths or injuries reported.	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 27.		1872	<b>Valley of Lagoons, QLD</b> , Johnstone's Native Police detachment alleged to have killed Aboriginal people.	June 1874	<b>Green Island off Cairns, QLD</b>
1868	<b>Grosvenor Downs, QLD</b>	1870–90	<b>Kalkadoon Wars, Mt Isa region, QLD</b> (see also Battle Mountain below)	1872	<b>Wombindery Waterhole, QLD</b>	1874	<b>Herbert River, QLD</b> , Native Police shoot Trooper Sam. An inquiry or inquest concludes in October 1874 that the Native Police shot Trooper Sam.
1868	<b>Gregory River, QLD</b>	1871	<b>Cloncurry, QLD</b> , An inquest or inquiry into the death of an unknown Aboriginal person concludes that WD Uhr shot the person. Charges dismissed.	1872	<b>Wyandotte (Whyandot) Station, QLD</b>	1874	<b>Traveston Station and Cootharaba, QLD</b> , Three Aboriginal warriors attack and rob a Chinese worker in the bush, then threaten Mr Campbell of Traveston Station, demanding money and challenging him to a fight. The warriors 'completely sacked' Cootharaba hut, later hiding out at Mt Cooroy.
1868	<b>Inverleigh, QLD</b>	1871	<b>Gilberton, QLD</b> , Deadly clashes between Aboriginal people, miners and Native Police.	Dr Timothy Bottoms mentions Wyandotte Station in Chapter 8, 'Dark Deeds in the Northern Rainforests—the Tully and Cairns Districts', on p. 137 of his book, <i>Conspiracy of Silence: Queensland's Frontier Killing Times</i> , Allen & Unwin, 2013. This reference relates to the activities of 'Mr. Johnson' (Acting Sub-Inspector Robert Johnstone) at Wyandotte (also spelt 'Whyandot') Station in 1872. Richard Bird Hall wrote a letter to the Editor of the Brisbane Courier from Alice River, Townsville on 27 July 1872 about the treatment of First Nations people, including at 'Whyandot', by Acting Sub Inspector Johnstone. Mr Hall's letter was published in the Brisbane Courier on 10 August 1872, p. 5 (available on the National Library of Australia's Trove Newspaper database).	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 17.	Late 1874	<b>Palmer River area, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people kill Straher family.
1868	<b>Mailman's Gorge near Aramac, QLD</b> , more than 25 Aboriginal people slaughtered.	1871	<b>Somerset, QLD</b> , Frank Jardine allegedly shoots four Native Police troopers, three apparently survive but try to escape by sea in a canoe a month later.	1873	<b>Aramac, Barcaldine region, QLD</b> , John Carroll's Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.	1874–1875	<b>Blackfellows Creek, far north Queensland</b>
1868	<b>Norman River, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people kill Cannon, Manson and some Chinese employees on Liddie and Hetzer's station.	1871	<b>Tiaro, QLD</b> , An inquest or inquiry concludes in June 1871 that Police Constable McMullen shot an Aboriginal man named Bungaree.	1873	<b>Herbert River, QLD</b> , Johnstone's Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.	1875	<b>Miriam Vale, QLD</b> , Native Police officer Alexander Douglas involved in an Aboriginal killing or killings. An inquiry or inquest concludes in May 1875 that an Aboriginal person called Comey, was shot by the Native Police under Douglas's command.
1868	<b>South of Burketown, QLD</b> , (Uhr Massacre) Uhr's Native Police detachment slaughter Aboriginal people in a massacre.	1872	<b>Aramac, Barcaldine region, QLD</b> , Frederick Maier killed.	1873	<b>Massacre Sandhill, QLD</b>	1875	<b>Palmer River area, QLD</b> , reprisals against Aboriginal people following Straher deaths
17 Dec. 1868	<b>North Creek Station, Nebo, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people murder JT Collins.	1872	<b>Near Cardwell, QLD</b> , Aborigines kill some survivors of <i>Maria</i> shipwreck, help others.	1873	<b>Normanby, QLD</b> , Aulaire Morisset's Native Police detachment involved in killing.	1875	<b>Aramac, QLD</b> , Native Police Officer John Carroll is implicated in the shooting of Trooper Echo. An inquest or inquiry concludes in October 1875 that the Native Police killed Trooper Echo. Carroll is charged with murder of a trooper and the flogging of an Aboriginal woman but the case is dismissed. He is dismissed in 1876 for the murder of a trooper.
c. 1868–1869	<b>Murdering Creek, southern side of Lake Wyeba, near Noosa, QLD</b> , Murdering Creek Massacre. Many fatalities of Aboriginal people are believed to have occurred at Murdering Creek.	1872	<b>Near Cardwell, QLD</b> , Native Police involved in reprisals against Aboriginal people believed to have killed <i>Maria</i> shipwreck survivors.	1873	<b>Northern QLD</b> (Pearl Shellers' Revenge)	1876	<b>Banchory Station near Clermont, QLD</b> , Native Police officer Frederick Wheeler charged with murder of an Aboriginal man named Jemmy. An inquiry or inquest concludes in January 1876 that the Native Police killed Jemmy. Wheeler charged with the Banchory murder and is dismissed. Despite charges Wheeler is allowed to remain free. Wheeler disappears. Dies in Java 1882.
See also entry on Lake Wyeba c. 1867–1868. (Sources: Ray Gibbons 2015, 'Deconstructing colonial myths: the massacre at Murdering Creek', Academia online: <a href="https://www.academia.edu/12361316/Deconstructing_colonial_myths_the_massacre_at_Murdering_Creek">https://www.academia.edu/12361316/Deconstructing_colonial_myths_the_massacre_at_Murdering_Creek</a> ; Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, pp. 26–27)		1872	<b>Cloncurry, QLD</b> , Alexander Salmond's Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.	1873	<b>Palm Cove, QLD</b> , Johnstone's Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.		
c. 1868–1869	<b>Yandina Run (covered area from Dunethin to Maroochy River between Noosa and Mooloolah), QLD</b> , Overseer speared, hundreds of stock lost.	1872	<b>Clump Point, Mission Beach, QLD</b> . Robert Johnstone's Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.	1873	<b>Skull Creek near Nebo, QLD</b>		
Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 16–17.		1872	<b>Gladstone, QLD</b> , Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people. Inquires or inquests concluded in August (for and Aboriginal man called Billy) and in September 1872 for Harry and Tommy, that the Native Police under the command of Alexander Douglas had shot them.	1873	<b>St Lawrence, QLD</b> , Native Police detachment under the command of Alexander Douglas, shoot Aboriginal men, Charley and Dickey. Inquiries or inquests conclude in July and August respectively that the Native Police shot the men.		
1869	<b>Bowen district, QLD</b>	1872	<b>Djiru massacre, opposite Dunk (Coonanglebah) Island, QLD</b>	April 1873	<b>Green Island off Cairns, QLD</b>		
1869	<b>Muralag (Prince of Wales Island), QLD</b> , Aborigines capture captain and crew of a cutter, kill some crew and a boy. Captain Montgomerie's frigate <i>Blanche</i> , with police aboard, embarks on a punitive expedition against the 'Mt Ernest natives' believed responsible. Three 'chiefs' shot.	1872	<b>Herbert River, far north QLD</b> , Charles Shairp (Sharpe)'s Native Police detachment kills an Aboriginal woman. An inquest or inquiry concludes in September 1872 that an Aboriginal woman called Cassey was shot by the native Police. Shairp or Sharpe is dismissed.	10 July 1873	<b>Green Island off Cairns, QLD</b>		
1869	<b>Nebo, QLD</b> . Robert Johnstone's Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.	1872	<b>Hinchinbrook Island, QLD</b>	22 Nov. 1873	<b>Gilberton goldfield, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people kill two Chinese prospectors, two reported missing.		
1869	<b>Woodstock, QLD</b>	1872	<b>Mount Leonard, QLD</b>	c. Dec. 1873	<b>Battle Camp 'collision' far north QLD</b> , European prospectors and Native Police engage in armed battle with Aboriginal tribespeople. Hundreds of Aboriginal people killed, about four Europeans speared to death.		
1870	<b>Barcoo River, QLD</b> , Edward Wheeler's Native Police detachment kills several Aboriginal people.	1872	<b>Sweers Island, QLD</b>	c. 1873	<b>Elderslie station, Diamantina River, QLD</b> , Carroll's Native Police from Aramac slaughter many male Aborigines on the station.		
Early 1870s	<b>Battle hole, Barcoo River, QLD</b>	1872		1874	<b>Breakfast Creek, Brisbane, QLD</b> , Mounted police 'disperse' occupants of Aboriginal camps in the area.		
1870s	<b>Gilbert River, QLD</b>	1872					(Timothy Bottoms, <i>Conspiracy of Silence</i> , pp. 86, 87; Jonathan Richards, Chapter 8 "'Many were killed from falling over the cliffs": The naming of Mount Wheeler, Central Queensland', in Ian D Clark, Luise Hercus and Laura Kostansk eds, <i>Indigenous and Minority Placenames: Australian and International Perspectives</i> , ANU Press and Aboriginal History Inc., 2014, pp. 147–16.) In 2007 Darumbul people are awarded native title on Mt Wheeler. After Darumbal lobbying, name of Mt Wheeler is changed to Gai'i in 2018. On 21 April 2022 Queensland Government grants Darumbal people freehold title and control over a 13.5-hectare reserve where a massacre of 300 Aboriginal people took place at the foot of Gai'i.

DATE	LOCATION
1876	<b>Creen Creek, QLD</b> , Native Police detachments led by Armit and Poingdestre kill Aboriginal people.
1876	<b>Kennedy River, QLD</b>
March 1876	<b>Mistake Creek, near Clermont, QLD</b>
1876	<b>Yandina, QLD</b> . One Aboriginal woman wounded and possibly many others in a ‘dispersal’ of Aboriginal people camped near the Yandina (Maroochie) Hotel. Police were called in to break up an inter-tribal fight that the Low family believed might have escalated into an attack on their homestead
c. 1876	<b>Kangkirr Creek, QLD</b>
1877	<b>Townsville, QLD</b> , an inquiry or inquest concludes in February 1877 that Constable MacNeill shot an Aboriginal man called Jackey.
Feb. 1878	<b>Range west of Cairns, QLD</b>
Feb. 1878	<b>Tuck-au-noo, far north QLD</b> , Aboriginal people allegedly murder W Bird in retaliation for kidnapping three members of local tribe.
31 Aug. 1878	<b>Smithfield near Cairns, QLD</b>
1878	<b>Murray Island, QLD</b>
August 1878	<b>Whitsunday Islands, QLD</b> , Aboriginal attack on the schooner Louisa Maria and her crew. Native Police reprisals led by George Nowlan.
Late 1878	<b>Cooktown district, far north QLD</b>
1878?	<b>Warroo Station, St George, QLD</b>
c. 1878–79	<b>Skull Hole (Creek), or Bladensburg Massacre, western Queensland.</b>
1879	<b>Cape Bedford, far north QLD</b>
1879	<b>Near Cooktown, QLD</b> , Stanhope O’Connor’s Native Police detachment involved in killing Aboriginal people.
1879	<b>Glengyle, QLD</b>
1879	<b>Mossman River, QLD</b> , George Nowlan’s Native Police detachment involved in killing Aboriginal people.
1879	<b>Ravine, QLD</b>
1879	<b>Selwyn Range, north-west Queensland</b>
1879	<b>Thursday Island, QLD</b>
c. Dec.1879	<b>Woonamo (Wonomo) Billabong (Waterhole), Suleiman Creek, north-west QLD</b> , Kalkadoon men kill four Russian cattlemen led by Bernard Molvo. A reprisal massacre involving the Native Police ensues.

For more details see: Dr Timothy Bottoms, ‘*Woonamo (Molvo) Killings and subsequent massacre 1879*’, ‘The Frontier Series’, Far North Queensland History Series: <https://cairnshistory.com.au/content/uploads/2021/07/The-Frontier-Series-Woonamo-Molvo-Killings-and-Massacre-1879-TFS006.jpg>

DATE	LOCATION
Sept. 1879	<b>Mulgrave River near Cairns, QLD</b>
1880	<b>Normanton district, QLD</b> , An inquiry or inquest concludes in February 1880 that Constable Hedges shot Aboriginal Trooper Brandy.
Early 1880s	<b>Clohesy River near Kuranda, QLD</b>
Early 1880s	<b>Moonjaree, QLD</b>
1880s	<b>Koonchera Point, Birdsville, QLD (Mindiri Massacre)</b>
1880s	<b>Poeppels (Poeppel) Corner, east Simpson Desert, QLD (Wardamba Massacre)</b>
1880s	<b>Tinnenburra, QLD</b>
Late 1880s	<b>Near Cairns, QLD</b>
c. 1880	<b>Butcher’s Creek area, QLD</b> , According to Ngadjonji oral history, fighting erupts between colonists and Aboriginal people after Europeans interfere with Aboriginal women while their men are away from camp. Some colonists speared; many Aboriginal people shot. More Aboriginal people shot in later incidents.
c. 1880s–1900	<b>Landers Shoot/Palmwoods, Blackall Ranges?, QLD</b> . Possible massacre of Aboriginal people between the 1880s and 1900, referred to as the ‘Dark Legacy’ tale.
	Ray Kerkhove, <i>Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region</i> , 2020, p. 28–29.
1881	<b>Bibhoora near Mareeba, QLD</b>
1881	<b>Lizard Island, north of Cooktown, QLD</b> , Mrs Mary Watson and baby disappear from a fishing station after Chinese manservants speared. Aboriginal people blamed for killings. Native Police inspector Hervey Fitzgerald leads punitive killing raids on the coast north of Cooktown.
1881	<b>Normanton, QLD</b> , Aboriginal people kill Native Police sub-inspector Dyas.
1881	<b>Victoria Downs, QLD</b> , An inquiry or inquest concludes in January 1881 that Constable Cameron shot an Aboriginal man named Jamie.
1881	<b>Woolgar, QLD</b> , Native Police officer Henry Kaye killed during an Aboriginal attack. Native Police reprisals follow under command of William Nichols.
1882	<b>Cloncurry, QLD</b> , Frederick Urquhart’s Native Police detachment kill Kalkadoon people.
1882	<b>McKinlay Ranges near Cloncurry, QLD</b> , Native Police cadet, Marcus La Poer Beresford, killed in Aboriginal attack.
1882	<b>Taroom, QLD</b> , an inquiry or inquest concludes in October 1882 that Constable Wright killed an Aboriginal man named Toby.
1882	<b>Tudu (Warrior Island), Torres Strait, QLD</b>
Nov. 1882	<b>Between Granite Creek (later Mareeba) and Cairns, QLD</b>

DATE	LOCATION
1883	<b>Cooloolah, Cloncurry district, QLD</b> , Alfred Smart’s Native Police detachment kill Kalkadoon people.
23 July 1883	<b>Russell River near Cairns, QLD</b>
26 Aug. 1883	<b>Near Russell River, QLD</b>
1884	<b>Battle Mountain (Mount Remarkable), near Mount Isa, QLD (Kalkadoon Wars)</b>
1884(5)?	<b>Blackall, QLD</b> , Native Police under the command of Robert Kyle Little (?) shoot an unknown Aboriginal person. Inquiry or inquest concludes this in October 1884.
1884	<b>Grenada, QLD</b>
1884	<b>Irvinebank, inland from Cairns, QLD</b> , Nichols’s and Garraway’s Native Police detachment kill at least six Aboriginal people. Bodies burnt. Inquiries or inquests conclude in August and November 1884 that the Native Police shot Aboriginal people called Spooendyke, Toby, King Billy and Kitty and two unknown Aboriginal females. Nichols and troopers charged with murder; charges fail. Nichols dismissed.
1884	<b>Mistake Creek, Isaac region, QLD</b> , Frederick Urquhart’s Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.
1884	<b>Mulgrave River, QLD</b>
1884	<b>Selwyn Range, QLD</b>
1884	<b>Skull Pocket/Mulgrave River/Skeleton Creek, QLD</b>
1884	<b>White Hills, QLD</b>
August 1884	<b>Russell River near Cairns, QLD</b>
Aug./Dec. 1884	<b>Mulgrave River near Cairns, QLD</b>
21 Dec. 1884	<b>Mulgrave River near Cairns, QLD</b>
1885	<b>Blackall, QLD</b> , Robert Little’s Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.
1885	<b>Cockatoo Bora, QLD</b>
1885	<b>Norman River, QLD</b> , Lyndon Poingdestre’s Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.
6 Sept 1886	<b>Near Cairns, QLD</b>
1887	<b>Kimberley, Normanton district, QLD</b> , Daniel Lorigan’s and Lyndon Poingdestre’s Native Police detachments kill Aboriginal people. Inquiries or inquests conclude in October and November 1887 that the Native Police shot three unknown Aboriginal people.
1888	<b>Near Barron River, QLD</b> , Native Police member John de Linden Affleck shoots Trooper Peter dead.
1888	<b>Diamantina district, south-west QLD</b>
1888	<b>Ingham, QLD</b> , an inquiry or inquest concludes in January 1888 that Constable Cannon shot an Aboriginal man called Tommy.

DATE	LOCATION
1888	<b>Kirrima, QLD</b>
Late 1880s	<b>Near Cairns, QLD</b>
1888	<b>Port Douglas, QLD</b> , (see also Barron River above) an inquiry or inquest concludes in September 1888 that Native Police member Affleck shot Trooper Peter.
1888	<b>Queensland</b> , Inquiry or inquest concludes in December 1888 that Ernest Henry T (?) Carr shot an Aboriginal male called Paddy.
1888–89	<b>Boar (Boar’s Pocket) near Cairns, QLD</b>
1889	<b>Coen, QLD</b>
1889	<b>Lawn Hill, north-western QLD</b> , Alfred Wavell killed while attempting to arrest Aboriginal man, Joe Flick.
1889	<b>Mein, north QLD</b> , Frederick Urquhart’s Native Police detachment kill Aboriginal people.
1889	<b>Pine Tree Station, QLD</b>
Mid-1890s	<b>Speewah near Kuranda, far north QLD</b>
Mid-1890s	<b>Spring Valley between Cairns and Port Douglas, QLD</b>
Mid-1890s?	<b>Flaggy Creek near Kuranda, QLD</b>
Mid-1890s?	<b>Mona Mona near Kuranda, QLD</b>
July 1890	<b>Lower Barron River, QLD?</b>
1891	<b>Adavale, QLD</b> , An inquiry or inquest concludes in November 1891 that Tracker Tommy killed an Aboriginal person called Delta.
1891	<b>Spring Vale, QLD</b>
1892	<b>Mapoon, QLD</b> , Native Police shoot a number of Aboriginal people.
August 1892	<b>Myola near Kuranda, QLD</b>
March 1894	<b>Mentana Station, Gulf of Carpentaria, QLD</b> , Cumjam arrested for the murder of a 60-year-old worker, Mr Ferguson, on Mentana Station held by Donald McIntyre.
	See for example, the <i>Norman Chronicle</i> , The North Queensland Register and the Brisbane Courier between 1894–1895. Whether Cumjam was guilty or not is so far unknown as is the outcome of his arrest. Interestingly, a few months before Ferguson’s death, some survivors from the steamship, Kanahooka, that capsized off the Mitchell River, were able to make their way to Mentana Station through Kokobera country, despite fears that they might meet with ‘hostility of the blacks’.
1896	<b>Lakefield, QLD</b>
17 Aug. 1896	<b>Deebing Creek, QLD</b>
1897	<b>Proserpine, QLD</b> , an inquiry or inquest concludes in March 1897 that Constable Burke shot Aboriginal man, Charlie Morgan
1898	<b>Smithfield, near Cairns, QLD</b> , John Higgins’s Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.
1898–1903	<b>Barron River, Wooroora, and Mt Garnet, QLD</b> , Heenan’s Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.
1900s	<b>Emu Lagoon, north QLD</b>

DATE	LOCATION
1902	Ducie River, Cape York Peninsula, QLD, John Hoole's Native Police detachment kills Aboriginal people.
1904	Flick Yard, QLD
1904	Kirrima, QLD
c. 1906	Murbai, QLD
1910s	Emu Lagoon, QLD
1911–1918	Bentinck Island, QLD, Roma Kelly tells the story of what happened on Bentinck Island in the 1900s to linguist Nicholas Evans in <i>The McKenzie Massacre on Bentinck Island</i> , published in 2015: 'In 1911 a man named McKenzie obtained a government lease which, according to Queensland law, gave him titlehold over all of Sweers Island and a large portion of Bentinck Island. In the 1980s Roma Kelly told linguist Nicholas Evans about the brutal massacre led by McKenzie in 1918 at Rukuthi, for which he was never punished.'
Nov. 1929	Nine miles (14.38 kms) from Herbert Vale Station near Camooweal, QLD

## QUEENSLAND DATES UNKNOWN

Allandale, north QLD

Badtjala Country, QLD

The story of this massacre is represented by Fiona Foley in her installation, *Annihilation of the Blacks*, 1986, National Gallery of Australia: More information at: <https://www.artmuseum.qut.edu.au/audio-pages/the-annihilation-of-the-blacks>

Baryula (on Chasletown Station), south-western QLD

Blencoe Falls, north QLD

Blunder Creek, north QLD

Bone's Knob, north QLD

Bulloo Downs, south-west QLD

Cattle Creek, north-west QLD

Chasletown Station, south-western QLD

Cheviot Range, central QLD

Currawillinghi, south central QLD

Evelyn Massacre, north QLD

Flaggy Creek, north QLD

Gilpeppee, western QLD

Gray Rock, north QLD

Isis Downs, QLD

Jirin, north QLD

Kulpie Waterhole, western QLD

Longton, north QLD

Morney Plains, western QLD

Mt Farquharson, north QLD

Nocaboarara, south-west QLD

Rifle Creek, north QLD

DATE	LOCATION
	Skull Lagoon, north QLD
	Spring Creek, Mowbray Valley, north QLD
	Springfield, central QLD
	Springfield, north QLD
	Tanbar, south-west QLD
	The Dip, north QLD
	Vine Creek, north QLD
	Wambiana, north QLD

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1802–1836	Kangaroo Island, SA
30 Apr 1831	Murray River mouth, SA
1837	Encounter Bay near Victor Harbour, SA
Mar 1838	On the way to Port Adelaide, SA
8? Mar 1838	Torrens River, SA
1839	Langhorns Ferry, Victor Harbour, SA
1839	Morgan, SA
Apr 1839	11 miles (c. 17.7kms) north-east of Adelaide, SA
12 Jun 1839	Adelaide, SA, arrest and hanging of two Kaurna men for murder.
Nov 1839	Spring Cart Gully, two miles (c. 3.2kms) north-east of Morgan, SA
1839–42	Aboriginal resistance to colonists, Port Lincoln, SA
1840s–50s	Salt Creek near Mt Muirhead, SA
23 Aug 1840	Maria Creek near the Coorong, SA, The Coorong Massacre.
Jan 1841	Gleeson Run, Hutt River, Clare, SA
Jan 1841	Morphet Run, Wakefield River, 20kms north-east of Balaklava, SA
Feb 1841	The Coorong, SA, two Ngarrindgeri men hanged illegally for murders of <i>Maria</i> shipwreck survivors.
13 May 1841	Lake Bonney at Langhorn's Crossing, Rufus River, 22kms west of Renmark, SA
1842	Balaklava, Wakefield River district, SA
1842	Port Lincoln area, SA
1842	Dutton's farm, Port Lincoln, SA
1842	Hindmarsh Valley c. 10kms from Port Lincoln, SA
1842	Streaky Bay, SA
1842–??	Mt Remarkable, Melrose and Woolmington near Port Augusta, SA
3 Feb 1842	Bungaree Station, Clare, SA

DATE	LOCATION
10 Feb 1842	Light River, Kapunda, SA
24 Apr 1842	Biddle's station, Port Lincoln, SA
24 Apr 1842	Coffin Bay near Piallawarta, 50kms north-west of Port Lincoln, SA
Early May 1842	Pillaworta Station, end of Arno Bay, Eyre Peninsula, SA, Unknown number of Aboriginal people killed by soldiers in retribution for the killing of colonists in the Port Lincoln district earlier in 1842.
Jan 1843	Broughton River near Port Pirie, SA
7 Apr 1843	Biddle's station, Port Lincoln, SA, Nultia publicly executed.
7 Apr 1843	Bungaree Station, Clare, SA
Jun 1843	Neighbourhood of Bungaree Station, Clare, SA
1844–45	Port Augusta War, SA
Jul 1844	Adelaide, SA
13–14 Jul 1844	Mt Bryan, 30kms north-east of Burra, SA
Aug 1844	Mt Gambier, SA
Nov 1844	Lake Leake, SA
1845	Mt Remarkable, 45kms north of Port Pirie, SA
1845	Quorn, Gawler Ranges, SA
May 1845	Near Rivoli Bay, 70kms north-west of Mt Gambier, SA
Bef. 1846	Streaky Bay, SA
1846	Crystal Brook near Mt Remarkable, SA
1846	Strathalbyn on Mt Barker, 50kms south-east of Adelaide, SA
Aug 1846	Sterling's (Stirling's?) station, south-east SA
Sept 1846	Rivoli Bay, 65kms north-west of Mt Gambier, SA
11 Nov. 1846	Near North Avenue, Guichen Bay, Robe, SA
Jan 1847	Robe, SA
Aug 1847	Mt Gambier, SA
1847–51	Aroona Station, Orroroo, SA
1848	Waterloo Bay (Elliston), SA
31 Mar 1848	Port Lincoln, SA
1849	Avenue Range Station, Mt Gambier area, SA
1849	Brown's run, near Robe, SA
1849	Fowler's Bay, SA, Public execution of Wirangu men. Public executions banned by then.
1849	Mt Wedge Station, Elliston, SA, Public execution of Nawu men. Public executions banned by then.
1849	Port Lincoln, SA
3 May 1849	Tornto Station, about 80kms north-west of Port Lincoln, SA, Captain JR Beevor is murdered.

DATE	LOCATION
6 or 7 May 1849	Lake Hamilton run, adjoining Tornto Station, north-west of Port Lincoln, SA, Young wife and mother, Anne Easton is murdered. Deaths of Beevor and Mrs Easton incite colonists to repay Aboriginal people for their deaths.
	Yeelanna Station, north-west of Port Lincoln, SA, Five Aboriginal people die from eating poisoned flour. The killings may have been in reprisal for the deaths of Captain Beevor and Mrs Easton. Hutkeeper Patrick Dwyer arrested and charged with murder of the Aboriginal people on the basis of an autopsy of the bodies. Dwyer is released, flees the district and Australia.
Late May 1849	Waterloo Bay (Elliston), SA, A series of clashes between colonists and Aboriginal people in the 1840s initially led to the deaths of three Europeans and the deaths of six Aboriginal people. In late May 1849 a clash between Europeans and First Nations people resulted in the deaths of possibly 'scores' of Aboriginal people. Aboriginal oral history suggests that up to 260 may have perished at the Waterloo Bay cliffs.
Oct 1849	South-east, SA
1850s	Blackfellows Creek, Barmera, SA
1850s	Cobdogla Station, 40kms south-west of Renmark, SA
1850s	Kingston Ferry, 10kms west of Barmera, SA
1850s	North-east of Lake Bonney, SA
1850s	Mt Serle (Searle), 50kms east of Leigh Creek, SA
Sept 1852	Mt Aden near Port Lincoln, SA
30 Sept. 1852	Bordertown, SA
19 Sept. 1854	Mt Brown, east of Port Pirie, SA
1855	Middlecap Station, Franklin Harbour, Cowell, SA
10 Jan 1856	South Australia, SA, Four Banggarla men hanged for murder and sheep stealing.
1857	Mt Serle (Searle), SA
1858	John Jacob's run, Arkaroola Creek, 100kms east-north-east of Leigh Creek, SA
1860	Venus Bay, 60kms south-east of Streaky Bay, SA, Execution of more Nawu men.
1860	Venus Bay, 60kms south-east of Streaky Bay, SA
1862	Fowlers Bay, 140kms west of Ceduna, SA
1862	Venus Bay, 60kms south-east of Streaky Bay, SA
1864	Stuckey and Elders' run, Umberatana Station, 120kms west of Lyndhurst, SA
Dec 1866	Lake Perigundie, Cooper's Creek, Tirari Desert, 110kms north-east of Marree, SA

DATE	LOCATION
1880s	Koonchera Sandhill, SA
1880s	Wiriribi, Clifton Hills, SA
1882	Ochre Trail on Beltana Station, Leigh Creek, SA
Bef. 11 Jan. 1890	Haddon Corner, 50kms west on Cadalgo Station, far north of SA near the Transcontinental Railway
1900s	Macumba Station, 50kms north-east of Oodnadatta, SA
1934	Tieyon (Tyonne) Station, SA

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA DATES UNKNOWN

**Irin Irinji:** Massacre by Europeans of local Aboriginal men on Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands, north-western South Australia. The massacre was in retaliation for the killing of a European dingo scalper who had defiled a water source.

## TASMANIA

Read this list with the Clements Compendium, a PDF database of attacks on and by Aborigines in southeast Tasmania, 2021:

<https://rdp.utas.edu.au/metadata/484c2b53-776b-41da-8bb7-49ded4e96ea2>

The Compendium may have more information on each incident and additional locations.

7 Mar 1772	Frederick Hendrick Bay, now Marion Bay, East of Dunalley; and North Bay, TAS
2 Jan 1804	Port Dalrymple near modern-day Hobart, TAS
5 Feb 1804	River Derwent, TAS
3 May 1804	Risdon Cove on Risdon Creek off River Derwent, TAS
Nov 1804	Tamar River (Kanamaluka), (River Tamar), TAS
1804–1806	Tamar River (Kanamaluka), (River Tamar), TAS
1805–1806	River Derwent, Hobart, TAS
2 Mar 1807	River Derwent, TAS
19 Apr 1807	Hobart, on the eastern shore, TAS
1807–1808	Tasmania, southern interior
1809	Tasmania, northern and southern interior
1810	Southern Tasmania
29 Jan 1810	Blackman's Bay, south of Kingston, TAS
1813	Tasmania, southern interior, TAS
Nov 1815	Oyster Bay, east coast, TAS
8 Nov 1815	Morgan's property on Scantling's Plains (York Plains), TAS
1817	Hobart, TAS
Aug 1817	New Norfolk, TAS

DATE	LOCATION
1817–1818	York Plains, Pittwater (Sorell), TAS
1818	Near Hobart, TAS
Nov 1818	Great Swanport (Swansea), TAS
28 Nov 1818	10kms north-east of Triabunna on Grindstone Bay, TAS
13 Mar 1819	Near Hobart, TAS
13 Mar 1819	River Plenty (Plenty River), (tributary of Derwent south of) New Norfolk, TAS
18 Mar 1819	Tea Tree Brush, Eastern Tiers, TAS
20 Mar 1819	Oyster Bay, TAS
Apr 1819	Tea Tree Brush, Eastern Tiers, TAS
10 Apr 1819	George Town (eastern bank of Tamar River mouth), northern TAS
17 Apr 1819	Junction of Isis and Macquarie Rivers, TAS
18 Jul 1822	Reiby's farm near George Town, TAS
30 Nov 1822	Tasmania, the Interior
1823	James Hobbs's farm, Eastern Marshes, TAS
15 Nov 1823	Sally Peak, 10kms from Bushy Plains, East Coast near Grindstone Bay, TAS
1824	Sorell Plains (now Hamilton), 20kms north-west of Hobart, TAS
26 Mar 1824	Mrs Collins' farm, Blue Hills, headwaters, Coal River, north-east of Hobart, TAS
10 Jun 1824	Jericho, 10kms south of Oatlands, TAS
16 Jun 1824	Oaks's farm, Murderers Plain, TAS
15 Jun 1824	Triffet's farm, Big River (Ouse River), TAS
23 Jul 1824	Meredith's farm, at Swanport (Swansea), 20kms north-east of Triabunna, TAS
10 Dec 1824	Cape Portland (Lumaranatana), 55kms north-east of Scottsdale, TAS
25 Feb 1825	Hobart Town Gaol, TAS
13 Mar 1825	Jonathan Kinsey's farm, Tooms Lake, Upper Macquarie River, TAS
Apr 1825	Hobbs' farm, McGills Marsh, TAS
Sept 1825	Green Water Ponds (Kempton), TAS
Sept 1825	Tasmania, the Interior
Dec 1825	Dairy Plains, Meander River, TAS
1826	Clarendon, 25kms south-east of Launceston, TAS
1826	Hobart Town Gaol, TAS
Jan 1826	Burn, Pitcairn and McCarthy's farm, Clyde River, 10km east of Bothwell, TAS
14 Mar 1826 or 1827	Great Swanport (Swansea), TAS
1826	Penny Royal Creek (now Liffey River) and Macquarie River south of Launceston, TAS

DATE	LOCATION
Apr 1826	Paddy Hart's farm, Oyster Bay, TAS
29 Apr 1826	Browning and Smith's farm near Bridgewater, TAS
12 Sept 1826	Mrs Mary Smith's farm, Pipers Lagoon, 40 kms north-north-east of Launceston, TAS
13 Sept 1826	Hobart, TAS
23 Sept 1826	Northern Tasmania
10 Oct 1826	Nicholson and Allardyce's farm on the Clyde River, 25kms east of Oatlands, TAS
3 Nov 1826	Thompson and Pitcairn's farm, Hermitage, Shannon River, TAS
7 Nov 1826	Simpson's farm, Penny Royal Creek (now Liffey River), south of Launceston, TAS
7 Nov 1826	L. Gilles's farm, Elizabeth River near Campbell Town, TAS
11 Nov 1826	George Taylor's farm, Millers Bluff (north-west of Lake Sorell), TAS
21 Nov 1826	John Riseley's farm, Cockatoo Valley near Bothwell, TAS
22 Nov 1826	Downie's farm about three miles (c. 4.8kms) from Allenvale, TAS
29 Nov 1826	Tasmania wide: Magistrates authorised to use force against Aborigines following alleged killing of 18 colonists. Press considers notice a declaration of war.
19 Dec 1826	Thomas Faro's farm, near Pipers Lagoon, TAS
Aft. 19 Dec 1826	Mrs Smith's farm, TAS (location not given)
Dec 1826	Tasmania
Dec 1826	Tasmania
Dec 1826	Paterson's Plains (St Leonards) near Launceston, TAS
9 Dec 1826	Bank Hill Farm, headwaters of Sorell Rivulet, Pittwater, TAS
Late Jan 1827	Central Plateau, border of Settled Districts, TAS
1 Feb 1827	Talbot's farm, St Paul's Plains (Avoca), 50kms north-east of Campbell Town, TAS
6 Feb 1827	Dunedin, (New Norfolk?), Norfolk Plains (Longford) south of Shannon Point, TAS
21 Feb 1827	Eastern Midland Plain, TAS
23 Feb 1827	Grant's station, Launceston district, TAS
Mar 1827	Great Swanport (Swansea), near Oyster Bay, TAS
Mar 1827	Bull's Grant on Middle Plain, Meander River, TAS
12 Apr 1827	Mount Augustus, near Campbell Town, TAS
12 Apr 1827	Rear of David Murray's farm, Elizabeth River, Eastern Midlands, TAS
Early May 1827	Great Swanport (Swansea), near Oyster Bay, TAS

DATE	LOCATION
May 1827	TC Simpson's farm, Mersey River south of Latrobe, TAS
May 1827	Sally Peak, 10kms from Bushy Plains on border of Prossers Plains, TAS
24 May 1827	William Brumby's farm, Lake River, 10km south of Poatina, TAS
12 Jun 1827	Dairy Plains, TAS
23 Jun 1827	TC Simpson's station, Quamby Bluff/Laycock Falls (Liffey Falls), near Deloraine, TAS
23–30 Jun 1827	Meander River, TAS
Aft. 23 Jun 1827	Laycock Falls (Liffey Falls) at base of Quamby Bluff, south-east of Deloraine, TAS
Aft. 23 Jun 1827	Quamby Bluff, Western Marshes, TAS
Aft. 23 Jun 1827	Quamby Brook, TAS
Aft. 23 Jun 1827	Quamby Bluff, TAS
Aft. 23 Jun 1827	Western Marshes area, TAS
Late Jun 1827	Blackman(s) River, TAS
29 Jun 1827	Herbert Chapman's farm, Glenmore (Long Swamp), 5kms south of Westbury, TAS
End of Jun 1827	Field's Station, Quamby Bluff/Laycock Falls, TAS
1 Jul 1827	Widowson's farm, Quamby Bluff/Laycock Falls (Liffey Falls), TAS
1 Jul 1827	Farm, Quamby Bluff/Laycock Falls (Liffey Falls), TAS
1 Sept 1827	Tasmania, Settled Districts , TAS
–30 Mar 1828	
12 Sept 1827	GC Clark's farm, Launceston, TAS
Oct 1827	Green Ponds (Kempton), 10kms south-east of Bothwell, TAS
24 Oct 1827	Presnell's farm, St Peter's Pass near Oatlands, TAS
27 Oct 1827	Andrew Birrell's station, Tamar River, 22kms south of Launceston, TAS
Nov 1827	Western Marshes, TAS
10 Nov 1827	Littleton's and Bryan's stations, Western River, at Glenmore (Long Swamp), TAS
10 Nov 1827	Lawrence's farm, Lake River, 10kms south-east of Poatina, TAS
17 Nov 1827	Eastern Marshes, TAS
17 Nov 1827	Amos's farm, Oyster Bay, TAS
20 Nov 1827	Settled Districts, TAS
22 Nov 1827	Meander River, TAS
22 Nov 1827	Western Lagoon near Brumby Creek, TAS
22 Nov 1827	Richard Dry's farm, Western River, TAS
24 Nov 1827	Guilder's farm, Black Wall, West Tamar River near Launceston, TAS

DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION
24 Nov 1827	A Thompson's farm, West Tamar River 5 miles (c. 8kms) from Launceston, TAS	Sept 1828	Burghley (Park?), TAS	18 Feb 1829	Pleasant Hills near Beaconsfield, western side Tamar River, TAS	Before 1830	Major Grey's farm, Avoca, 50kms south-east of Launceston, TAS
Dec 1827	Junction of Brumby Creek and Lake River, TAS	6 Sept 1828	Wilkinson's farm, Swanport (Little Swanport), 20kms north of Triabunna, TAS	Feb/Mar 1829	Cruttenden's farm, Carlton, 10kms south-east of Sorell, TAS	Before 1830	Captain Wood's station, The Lakes, 45kms north-west of Bothwell, TAS
Dec 1827	Cape Grim, north-west Tasmania	12 Sept 1828	Kitty's Corner, TAS	Mar 1829	Richmond, Coal River, TAS	Before 1830	Haasts's station, Great Twaidd Port (Great Swanport? – Swansea?), TAS
Dec 1827	Dairy Plains on road from Launceston to Circular Head, TAS	21 Sept 1828	John Stacey's farm, Birchall's Bottom, Sorell, 20kms north-east of Hobart, TAS	12 Mar 1829	McGee's station, Piper River, 20kms east of Georgetown, TAS	1830	Talbot's farm, Break O'Day, 10kms from St Marys, TAS
Dec 1827	Ritchie's Hut, Meander River, TAS	Oct 1828	James Triffet's station, Bothwell district, TAS	13–17 Mar 1829	North Esk River near Launceston, TAS	Feb 1830	Clyde/Ouse Rivers, TAS
Dec 1827	Sorell Valley headwaters, TAS	9 Oct 1828	Patrick Gough's farm, Big Lagoon, Oatlands, TAS	Mar 1829	Launceston, TAS	9 Feb 1830	F Bell's farm, Black Marsh, Ouse River, TAS
15 Dec 1827	Eastern Midland Plain, TAS	20 Oct 1828	Green Ponds (Kempton), TAS	Mar 1829	Cataract Gorge, Launceston, TAS	11 Feb 1830	Great Jordan Lagoon, TAS
16 Dec 1827	South Esk River 4 miles (c. 6.4kms) from Launceston, TAS	20 Oct 1828	Thomas 'Landford's' farm, Green Ponds (Kempton) north of Oatlands, TAS	28 Mar 1829	Jones and Ouse Rivers, TAS	11 Feb 1830	Reed's farm, Clyde, near Bothwell, TAS
1828	James Triffet's station, Bothwell district, TAS	25 Oct 1828	Captain Glover's farm, Second Sandspit, Maria Island, TAS	4 Apr 1829	Major Gray's farm, St Paul's Plains, 30kms north-west of Campbell Town, TAS	17 Feb 1830	Poole's farm, Green Ponds (Kempton), TAS
1828	Kemp's station, Lake Sorell, north-west of Oatlands, TAS	29 Oct 1828	Gordon's farm, Bream Creek near Carlton, 20kms east-south east of Sorell, TAS	2 May 1829	White Marsh, Bushy Plains near Pittwater, TAS	21 Feb 1830	Plaistowe's farm, Constitution Hill, 20kms north of Bridgewater, TAS
Jan 1828	Cape Grim, north-west Tasmania	1 Nov 1828	Martial Law Proclaimed in Settled Districts, TAS	13 May 1829	Mary Smith's farm, St Paul's Plains, 30kms north-west of Campbell Town, TAS	Mar 1830	Nairne's farm, Jerusalem (Colebrook), TAS
Feb 1828	Bagdad, 15kms north of Bridgewater, TAS	Nov 1828	Ritchies' farm, Western River, TAS	10 Jun 1829	South Esk River, about 3 miles (c. 4.8kms) from Kearney's grant, TAS	10 Mar 1830	Clyde River (River Clyde), TAS
9 Feb 1828	Cape Grim, north-west Tasmania	9–10 Nov 1828	Jerusalem (Colebrook), 20kms north of Sorell, TAS	Jun 1829	Pittwater, TAS	14–20 Mar 1830	W Gee's farm, Pipers River, 20kms north of Launceston, TAS
16 Feb 1828	On the road at Constitution Hill, 20kms north of Bridgewater, TAS	1 Dec 1828	Adam Woods' farm, Magills Marsh (McGills Marsh), Eastern Marshes, TAS	6–7 Jun 1829	R Dodge's farm, Carlton, 10kms south-east of Sorell, TAS	18 Apr 1830	ML Smith's farm, Whiteford Hills, Meander River, 20kms south of Oatlands, TAS
Mar 1828	Macquarie River, Eastern Midland Plain, TAS	4 Dec 1828	Earls' farm, Woodlands Lagoon, Eastern Marshes, TAS	12 Jun 1829	Downs's station, Pittwater, TAS	21 Apr 1830	Nairne's farm, Coal River, Jerusalem (Colebrook), 54kms from Hobart, TAS
4 Mar 1828	Miles Opening, on the Aboriginal road between Bothwell and Jericho, TAS	6 Dec 1828	Tooms Lake, source of the Macquarie River, mountains Eastern Tasmania, TAS	9–14 Aug 1829	Jerusalem (Colebrook) and Coal River north of Sorell, TAS	23 Apr 1830	Addey's farm, Little Swanport River, 20kms south of Triabunna, TAS
4 Mar 1828	John Franks's farm at Quoin Hill, 20kms north of Bridgewater, TAS	7 Dec 1828	Cowie farm, Break O'Day Plains, 10kms south-west of St Marys, TAS	10 Aug 1829	Brown Mount, Kangaroo River, 20kms north of Sorell, TAS	23 May 1830	D Lord's farm, Sam the Butcher Marsh, Eastern Marshes near Campbell Town, TAS
5 Mar 1828	Jordan Lagoon, TAS, Report of attack.	13 Dec 1828	Michael and Henry Jones's farm, Sideling Hill, Black Marsh, TAS	21 Aug 1829	Van Diemen's Land (VDL) Co., Emu Bay (Burnie), TAS	Jun 1830	Olding's farm, Prossers Plains, 20kms south-west of Triabunna, TAS
13 Mar 1828	Staynes and Troy's station, Elizabeth River near Campbell Town, TAS	27 Dec 1828	Meredith farm, Swanport, 20kms north-east of Triabunna, TAS	23 Aug 1829	Dodge's Station, Carlton, 10kms south of Sorell, TAS	10 Jun 1830	Captain Wood's farm, south of Regents Plain, Lake River and Cressy, TAS
15 Mar 1828	Home's (Holmes's?) station, 26kms south of Campbell Town near Ross, TAS	13 Dec 1828	Sugar Loaf Hill, Black Marsh, TAS	25 Aug 1829	Harte's station, Little Swanport, 20kms south of Triabunna, TAS	4 Aug 1830	Howell's farm, Shannon, south of Great Lake, TAS
19 Mar 1828	Bullock Hunting Ground, Tamar River, TAS	1829	Clyde River (River Clyde) near Den Hill, TAS	1 Sept 1829	East of Ben Lomond, TAS	22–27 Aug 1830	Clyde River, TAS
20 Mar 1828	Hill's farm, 26kms south of Campbell Town near Ross, TAS	1829	Regent Plains (Regents Plain), TAS	9 Sept 1829	Espie's farm, Bashan Plains, c. 90kms north-northwest of Hobart, TAS	22–27 Aug 1830	James Hooper's farm, Black Marsh, TAS
20–24 Mar 1828	Prensell's farm, at Black Brush or Ross Bridge, south of Campbell Town, TAS	1829	David Williams's farm, TAS (location not given)	14 Sept 1829	Bayles' or Bailey's farm, Macquarie River, 20kms north-east of Oatlands, TAS	8 Sept 1830	Meredith's farm, Boomer Creek, Oyster Bay, TAS
30 Mar 1828	Robertson's farm, Elizabeth River near Campbell Town, TAS	Jan 1829	Break O'Day Plains, TAS	18 Sept 1829	Thomas Coffin's station, Sorell, TAS	10 Sept 1830	Swan Bay, West Tamar River, north of Launceston, TAS
Apr 1828	Elizabeth River, Eastern Tiers, TAS	Jan 1829	St Paul's River, south of Bothwell, TAS	Oct 1829	Clyde and Ouse Rivers, TAS	21 Sept 1830	Thomas Gee's farm, Pipers River, 20kms north of Launceston, TAS
11 Apr 1828	Giles Cotterell's farm, Macquarie River near Cressy, TAS	Jan 1829	South of Bothwell, TAS	Oct 1829	Stokell's farm, Brown Mount, Jerusalem (Colebrook), TAS	24 Sept 1830	Major Gray's farm, Blackman's Corners, north-east of Campbell Town, TAS
15 Apr 1828	Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) officially divided into Settled and Unsettled Districts	16–30 Jan 1839	Meredith Allen's farm, Swanport, 20kms north-east of Triabunna, Lyne, TAS	7 Oct 1829	Jamison's and Triffet's farm, Maguires Marsh, Ouse River, TAS	30 Sept 1830	George Scott's farm, Mt Morrison station, Macquarie River, TAS
Jul 1828	Eastern Tiers, TAS	17 Jan 1829	Bothwell, TAS	1 Nov 1829	Nicholas Newport's farm, Lower Clyde, TAS	1 Oct 1830	The Black Line: Martial Law extended across Tasmania
27 Jul 1828	Coulston's station, Dilston, East Tamar River, 15kms north-west of Launceston, TAS	Jan-Mar 1829	East coast Tasmania	1 Nov 1829	Dixon's farm, Green Valley, TAS		
Jul–Oct 1828	Oatlands area, TAS			6 Nov 1829	Lieutenant Fry's farm, Deep Gully, New Norfolk, TAS		
27 Aug 1828	George Kemp's farm, Lake Sorell, TAS						

DATE	LOCATION
7 Oct–30 Nov 1830	Settled Districts of Tasmania
16 Oct 1830	Stacey's farm, Sorell, 20kms north of Hobart, TAS
17 Oct 1830	Gilder's farm, Stoney Creek, Tamar River, north-west of Launceston, TAS
22–28 Oct 1830	Butler's station, Retreat/Westbury, 10kms north-northwest of Lillydale, TAS
16 Nov 1830	Captain Wright's farm, north bank of the south Esk River, north of Fingal, TAS
1831	Launceston, TAS
27–29 Jan 1831	Patrick McCasker's farm, Dairy Plains, Southern Tier Retreat, TAS
20 Mar 1831	WE Lawrence's farm, Lake River, 10kms east of Poatina, TAS
9 May 1831	Kemp's Station, Lake Sorell, 25kms north-west of Oatlands, TAS
5–6 Jun 1831	Evans' and Bell's farm, Native Hut Creek, Ouse River, TAS
31 Aug 1831	BB Thomas's farm North Down (Northdown), 10kms east of Devonport, TAS
Dec 1830–Feb 1835	Conflicts over the whole of Tasmania

## VICTORIA

1803	Port Phillip district conflict, VIC
Oct 1803	Corio Bay, near Melbourne, VIC
1830s	Ovens River near Wangaratta, VIC
1830–1850	Port Phillip district Wars, VIC
1833–34	Convincing Ground, between Portland and the Surrey River, VIC
24 May 1836	Mt Dispersion, between Mildura and Robinvale, VIC
Jul 1836	Werribee River, 35kms south-west of Melbourne, VIC
Jul 1836	Williamstown, 10kms south-west of Melbourne, VIC
17 Oct 1836	Barwon River, Barrabool Hills, 20kms south-east of Colac, VIC
1837	Geelong area, VIC
1837	Western VIC
Feb 1837	Birregurra, near Colac, VIC
28 Mar 1837	Cowie Creek, Geelong, VIC
Nov 1837	Leigh River, 60kms west of Geelong, VIC

DATE	LOCATION
November 1837	East of Reedy Lake on the banks of the Goulburn River between today's Kirwan Bridge and the Goulburn Weir, VIC, overlander Fitzherbert Mundy and his men killed at least six Aboriginal people including women and children, wounding others.
1837–1844	Port Fairy area, VIC
1837–1838	Near Golf Hill Station, Yarrowee River, north of Inverleigh, VIC
1838	Central Victoria, Tureet Balug clan members killed by Mundy's men
1838	Murchison, Ovens River, VIC – additional killings after Battle of Broken River (see below)
1838	Tarrone Station near Port Fairy, VIC
Mar–Apr 1838	Western VIC
Mar or Apr 1838	West of Bendigo, VIC
4 Apr 1838	Learmonth Station, 13kms south of Ballarat, VIC
10 Apr 1838	Banks of the Yarra River, Hawthorn, Melbourne (now site of Scotch College), VIC
11 Apr 1838	Battle of Broken River (Faithfull Massacre) near Benalla, VIC

References: Waranga Dreaming, Vol. 1, 2019; Richard Broome, *Aboriginal Victorians: A History Since 1800*, 2005; Rushworth Chronicle, 1953; Robert Brough Smyth, *The Aborigines of Victoria* (1878).

More information, for example: Battle of Broken River, Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Broken\\_River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Broken_River)

In 1838, following this massacre and series of reprisals, 'police huts' were built along the route from Sydney to Melbourne 'to enforce law and order': Bruce Pennay, 'Nine People and a Police Hut at Bungambrawatha,' *Albury & District Historical Society Bulletin*, June 2022, pp. 2–4.

Aft. 11 April 1838	Murchison, Ovens River, VIC – additional killings after Battle of Broken River
Jun 1838	Merino Downs Station near Henty, VIC
Jun 1838	Carlsruhe Station or Lower Coliban Station (Barfold Station), near Kyneton, VIC
Jun 1838	Waterloo Plains, VIC
Jul 1838	Pyrenees Range above Trawalla, VIC
Jul 1838	Thomas Learmont's station, Addington, 20kms north-west of Ballarat, VIC
Winter 1838	Darlington Station, 16kms north-west of Lancefield, VIC
Oct 1838	Merino Downs Station near Henty, VIC
Oct 1838	Spring Valley (Murndal), Wannon River near Merino Station, VIC
Oct 1838?	Murdering Flat, Clover Flat, Wannon River, near Casterton, VIC
Nov 1838	Spring Valley (Murndal), Wannon River near Merino Station, VIC
1838	Wangaratta, VIC: more killings after the Battle of Broken River.

DATE	LOCATION
1838–1839	Central VIC: Tureet Balug clan members killed by Coghill, Birch and Hepburn's men.
c. 1839	Glenormiston Station, near Terang, VIC
1839	Lake Colac, 5kms north of Colac, VIC
Early 1839	Murdering Gully (Puuroyup), Mount Emu Creek, Camperdown district, VIC
Feb 1839	Maiden Hill(s), near Lexton, VIC
Jun 1839	Campaspe Plains, massacre Campaspe Creek, VIC
20 Jun 1839	Lake Boga, 10kms south-east of Swan Hill, VIC
22 Jun 1839	Ida Creek, near Heathcote, VIC
Jul 1839	Coleraine, VIC
Jul 1839	Gerangamete, VIC
Jul 1839	Mia Mia village (Mia Mia Massacre), VIC
Jul 1839	Mt Alexander, 30kms south-east of Bendigo, VIC
1839 or 1840	Between Coliban and Campaspe Rivers, near Bendigo, VIC
1839 or 1840	Blood-hole (Bloody Creek) Massacre, Middle Creek, near Glengower Creek, VIC
1839–1840	Goulburn District?, VIC
1839–1842	Mount Napier Station, 20kms south-east of Hamilton, (Eumeralla War), VIC
or 1847	
1839–1842	Mount Rouse Station or Weerangourt Station, VIC
1840s	Murdering Flat near Tintaldra, VIC
1840s	Port Fairy, VIC
Early 1840	Near Mt Rouse, south-western VIC
Early 1840	Mount Napier station, 20kms south of Hamilton, VIC
1840	Grampians, VIC
1840	Mount Cole, VIC
1840–1850	Gippsland, VIC (see some individual locations below).
13 Jan 1840	Yering Station, Yarra Glen, VIC
Before Feb 1840	Tahara Station, Wannon River, near Henty, VIC
Feb 1840	Merino Downs Station, Wannon River, near Henty, VIC
Mar 1840	Merino Downs Station, Wannon River near Henty, VIC
8 Mar 1840	Hamilton, VIC
8 Mar 1840	Fighting Hills, the Hummocks, near Wando Vale, VIC
10 Mar 1840	Konong-Woontong Station, VIC

DATE	LOCATION
Apr 1840	Merino Downs Station, Wannon River, VIC
1 Apr 1840	Fighting Waterholes, near Konongwootong Reservoir, VIC
Jun 1840	Colac, VIC
Jun 1840	Muston's station, east of Mount Rouse (Eumeralla War), VIC
Jun 1840	Nangeela Station, Glenelg River, near Casterton, VIC
9 Jun 1840	Near Bowman and Yaldwyn's run, central VIC
Jun–Sept 1840	The Grange station, Victoria Valley, southern Grampians, north-west of Hamilton, VIC
Jul 1840	Western District, VIC
Aug 1840	Henry Dutton's run, near Ararat, VIC
Oct 1840	Dr Officer's station, near Lake Bolac, 50kms south of Ararat, western VIC
Oct 1840	Boisdale and Bushy Park stations, 25kms north of Sale, VIC
Oct–Dec 1840	Nuntin Station, Gippsland, VIC
Nov 1840	Murdering Flat, Wannon River, between Sandford Bridge and Glenelg River, VIC
21 Dec 1840	Pyrenees Range, VIC
22 Dec 1840	Boney Point, Gippsland, VIC
1840–1841	Woodlands Station, Wimmera River near Crowlands, VIC
1840–1850	Boole Boole, Gippsland, VIC
1840–1850	Holland's Landing, Gippsland, VIC
1840–1850	Lake's Entrance, VIC
1840–1850	Medusa Point, Gippsland, VIC
1840–1850	The Heart, Gippsland, VIC
c. 1841	South-western VIC
c. 1841	Piccaninny Waterhole, Springbank, Glenelg River, south of Casterton, VIC
1841	Butcher's Creek (now Boxes Creek), Gippsland, VIC
1841	Glenormiston, VIC
1841	Near Lake Lonsdale, VIC
1841	Lexington, VIC
1841	Maffra, VIC
1841	Mt Bainbridge, VIC
1841	Portland, VIC
1841	Port Fairy, VIC
1841	Junction Wannon and Glenelg Rivers, VIC
7 Feb 1841	Bet Bet Creek, 14 Mile Creek (Far Creek), later Glenmona, west of Maryborough, VIC
7 Feb 1841	Loddon River, VIC

DATE	LOCATION
Mar 1841	Mount Cole, VIC
1 Apr 1841	Central VIC
Jun 1841	Near Mount Sturgeon Station, Wannon River, VIC
2 Jun 1841	Konongwootong Creek, near Coleraine, VIC
Jun–Jul 1841	Burrumbeep, south of Ararat, VIC
Jul 1841	Burrumbeep, south of Ararat, VIC
Jul 1841	Hall's outstation, Hall's Gap, VIC
Jul 1841	Good Morning Bill Creek, near Mount William, VIC
Jul-Aug 1841	William Kirk's station, Burrumbeep, VIC
Aug 1841	Mt Emu, VIC
Aug 1841	Mt William, VIC
25 Aug 1841	Murray River, VIC
6 Oct 1841	Near Harmers Haven, near Watson's Hut, about 1.5km west of Cape Paterson, VIC: Two whalers, William Cook (possibly of Sydney), and a man known as 'Yankee' (possibly an American) are shot and killed by Tasmanians believed to have included Maulbouheenner, Tunnerminnerwait (Jack of Cape Grim), Pyterrunner, Planobeena and Truganini. Historians have suggested various theories about why the killings took place: self-defence, retribution for abuse and/or the killing of Pyterrunner's husband, Probelattener, or mistaken identity?
27 Oct 1841	Leighton station, Hopkins River, VIC
Dec 1841	Port Fairy, VIC
1841–1842	Burrumbeep, VIC
1841–1842	Barton Station, head of Mount William Creek, VIC
1841–1842	Lexington, La Rose and Mokepilly stations, VIC
1842	Balaklava, Wakefield River district, VIC
1842	Bruthen Creek, Gippsland, VIC
1842	Net nat uungo, near Donald McKenzie's station, Crawford River, south-western VIC
1842	Skull Creek, Gippsland, VIC
1842	Warndaa, Boggy Gully, near Black Swamp, west of Merrang House, south-western VIC
1842	Weereangourt or Mount Rouse Station, VIC
3 Jan 1842	Eumeralla Station, south-western VIC
Feb 1842	Tarrone Station, Moyne River, 19kms north of Port Fairy, VIC
24 Feb 1842	Lubra Creek, Caramut Station, near Lubra Creek Penshurst-Caramut Road crossing, VIC

Read more about this incident in the article by Sandy Guy in *Traces: Uncovering the Past, Volume 2, 2018*, pp. 16–19.

DATE	LOCATION
Aug 1842	Tahara or Spring Valley Station, south-western VIC
Sept 1842	Mount Rouse, VIC
Oct 1842	Mount Shadwell Station, south-west VIC
Oct 1842	Tarrone Station, Moyne River, 19kms north of Port Fairy, VIC
10 Dec 1842	Port Fairy, VIC
Before 1843	Grampians, VIC
Before 1843	Darlot, VIC
Before 1843	Lake Colac, VIC
1842 or 1843	Spring Creek Station, 16kms south-west of Caramut, VIC
1843	Fitzroy River, VIC
1843	Grampians, VIC
1843	Portland Bay area, VIC
1843	Western district, VIC
1843–1849	Castlemaddie or Ettrick pastoral runs, VIC
Jun 1843	Warrigal Creek, VIC
Jul 1843	Gippsland, VIC, Aboriginal people kill Scottish colonist Ronald Macalister.
Jul 1843	Warrigal Creek, Gippsland, VIC, Scottish colonists massacre between 80 and 200 Kurnai people.
Aug 1843	Koroit(e) Station, Wannon River, VIC
Aug 1843	Wannon River, VIC
6 Aug 1843	Victoria Range, western VIC
13 Aug 1843	Near Mount Zero, VIC
Sept 1843	Headwaters Crawford River, south-western VIC
Oct 1843	Between Portland and Kanawalla station, Wannon River, south-west VIC
9 Nov 1843	Glenelg River near Harrow, VIC
1844	Maffra, VIC
25 Jan 1844	Mullagh Station, 11km north of Harrow, VIC
15 Apr 1844	Grampian Range, VIC
May 1844	Grampian Range, VIC
15 May 1844	100km north of the Pyrenees Range, VIC
19 Oct 1844	40km north of Longerenong Station, VIC
1845	Grampians, VIC
Jul 1845	Mt Arapiles, VIC
11 Jul 1845	West of Horsham, VIC
Dec 1845	Western Port, VIC
Early 1846	Outside Anderson's Inn, Burbank (Lexton), VIC

DATE	LOCATION
Feb 1846	Wimmera River, later site of the Ebenezer Aboriginal Station, VIC
6 Feb 1846	Mullagh Station, 11km north of Harrow, VIC
Apr 1846	Pyrenees Range, VIC
28 Jun 1846	Avoca River near Charlton, VIC
Aug 1846	Mouth of the Aire River, Cape Otway, VIC
Nov 1846	Gippsland, VIC
Dec 1846	Snowy River, VIC
1846–47	Central Gippsland, VIC
1847	Mount Eccles, VIC
1847	Mount Talbot, VIC
Apr 1847	Eumeralla district, south-western VIC
20 May 1847	Euremete and Lyne Stations adjoining Branxsholme, south-western VIC
Jul 1847	Mount Napier, VIC
Oct 1847	Mount Talbot, VIC
25 Nov 1847	At or near Anderson and Mills's public house, Buninyong, VIC
1848	Wimmera district, VIC
Feb 1848	Murrumbidgee station, Murray area, VIC
26 Jun 1849	Wannon River, western VIC
1840s–1850s	Murderers' Flat, Darlots Creek, near Lake Condah Aboriginal Mission, VIC
1850	Brodrigg River near Orbost, VIC
1850	East Gippsland, VIC
1850	Murrindal near Orbost, VIC
1850s–1860s	Boomerang Point, Lake Reeve, south of Rotamah, 20kms south-east of Bairnsdale, VIC
1859	Lake Bolac Station, western VIC
Oct 1868	Lake Tyers, VIC

## VICTORIA DATES UNKNOWN

Sale, VIC
Spring Hill Station near Wedderburn, VIC

DATE	LOCATION
May 1830	Fremantle, WA
c. or on 3 May 1830	Ellenbrook, or Fremantle, or Lake Monger, or Perth (at present-day Leederville?), or Swan Valley, WA, Location of the place where the first conflict between Western Australian colonists and Noongar people took place in which Noongar people were killed. There is some debate as to where this first incident took place. Or was there more than one incident about that time? More research is needed in an attempt to settle the matter.
1832	Perth area, WA, Yagan and others fight colonists. <small>For more information: Yagan: <a href="https://www.noongarculture.org.au/yagan/">https://www.noongarculture.org.au/yagan/</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yagan">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yagan</a></small>
1833	Clontarf Hill (Hamilton Hill) Fremantle, WA
11 July 1833	Yagan killed, Perth area, WA <small>For more information: Yagan: <a href="https://www.noongarculture.org.au/yagan/">https://www.noongarculture.org.au/yagan/</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yagan">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yagan</a></small>
28 Oct 1834	Pinjarra Massacre, or Battle of Pinjarra, near Murray River. near the Murray River, WA: A detachment of 25 soldiers, police and other colonists, led by Governor James Stirling, attack up to 80 Noongar people. The attack follows earlier unrest caused by the dispossession of Noongar people after the arrival of the British in the area. The exact number of Aboriginal people killed, or wounded is not known but could have been up to 30 or more. By contrast only one colonist is killed and one injured.
Aug 1836	York area?, WA
Jul 1837	Vasse, WA
1838	Perth, WA
1840s	Avon River near York , WA
Feb 1840	Western Australia, WA
Nov 1840	Busselton area, WA, Colonists' terrible treatment of Noongar people, especially Wardandi Noongar Gaywal's daughter and her husband Nungundung, led to Nungundung killing Collie labourer Henry Campbell with the help of two friends. Campbell had defiled Gaywal's daughter, under Noongar law a crime payableby death.
21 Feb 1841	Near Wonnerup, WA, Wardandi warrior, Gaywal, spears and kills colonist George Layman,for whom Gaywal and 18 other Wardandi people were working, after an argument over payments of damper to workers and Layman's action when he pulled Gaywal's beard – highly insulting behaviour in Wardandi culture.

DATE	LOCATION
c. 23 Feb 1841	<b>Mollakup area, WA</b> , In a punitive expedition against the Wardandi, colonists kill seven Noongar people and capture 13 women and children. Gaywal is not among these people.
21, 22, 27 Feb – 7 March 1841	<b>Wonnerup ‘Minninup’ massacre, near Wonnerup, Vasse region, WA</b> , dozens of Wardandi people killed in a second punitive expedition led by Captain John Molloy, resident magistrate of the Busselton area and John Bussell. A coverup ensued.
7 Mar 1841	<b>Gaywal killed</b> by a Mr Kelly, servant of Lieutenant Northey.
July 1845	<b>Victoria Plains, WA</b>
1858	<b>Tibradden Station, Victoria River district, WA</b>
c. 1859	<b>Upper Irwin River, mid-west, WA</b>
1862, 1864	<b>Tribradden Station, Victoria River district, WA</b>
1864	<b>Mullewa, WA</b>
1865	<b>La Grange Bay area, Kimberley region, WA</b>
1865	<b>Moola Boola, WA</b>
Feb–May 1868	<b>Flying Foam Massacres, Flying Foam Passage, King Bay, Hear-son’s Cove, Murujuga (Burrup Peninsula), WA</b> , Flying Foam was not a single event, but a sequence of murders of First Peoples by colonists. More than 100 (possibly up to 200) men, women and children were killed at these locations.

In 2002 archaeologist Robert G Bednarik published an article, ‘The killing fields of Murujuga’ describing the ‘Flying Foam’ and related massacres. A copy of the article is available at <http://nationalunitygovernment.org/pdf/2018/flying-foam-massacre-Robert-Bednarik.pdf> Historian Tom Gara has also written articles, compiled in 2017 in *The Flying Foam Massacre: Comprehensive Summary of Flying Foam Massacre* (available online). In 2018, the 150th anniversary of the massacres was commemorated on Yaburara country. Ngaarda Media produced two videos in the lead up to the anniversary and on the day of the ceremony itself: *Yaburara Flying Foam Massacre 150 Years On 2018 and Flying Foam Remembrance Day 2018* [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_07Hl6p2Pd0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_07Hl6p2Pd0)

For more information: Monument Australia: <https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/conflict/indigenous/display/60363-flying-foam-massacre>

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flying\\_Foam\\_massacre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flying_Foam_massacre)

1868	<b>Kimberley, WA</b>
1880	<b>Horse (Horso) Creek, Kimberley region, WA</b> The introduction of cattle and other European animals onto Aboriginal country caused much damage to traditional sites and waterholes, also upsetting the ecological balance. As in other colonies, as Europeans expanded their pastoral and mining interests in Western Australia, traditional food and water resources were disturbed, if not destroyed. In attempts to protect their country, Aboriginal people often had to hunt cattle from their lands, also resorting to killing them for food when traditional game was scarce or disappeared. At Horso (Horse) Creek about 1880 Europeans shoot a group of Gija people for driving off

DATE	LOCATION
1880s–1926	<b>‘The Killing Times’ Kimberleys, WA</b> , The Ruby Plains Massacre that took place during ‘The Killing Times’ was one example of how pastoralists dealt with Aboriginal resistance to European incursions. To record Aboriginal oral history of such events that most likely were not included in official European archives, Rover Thomas painted a series of ‘killing times’ paintings. Among this series were paintings of the massacre at Ruby Plains Station where Aboriginal people were shot for killing a bullock and later decapitated.
Mar 1880	<b>Cocanarup, Phillips River, WA</b>
Sept 1881	<b>Cocanarup, Phillips River, WA</b>
Late 1882	<b>Margaret River, eastern edge of the Fitzroy Valley, WA</b>
17 Nov 1886	<b>Kimberleys, WA</b>
1887	<b>Hall’s Creek, WA</b>
1890–1896	<b>Western Australian conflicts</b>
1890–1920	<b>Warmun (Turkey Creek) district, WA</b>
1892	<b>Coolgardie region , WA</b>
7 July 1894	<b>Kalgara (Mount Margaret) district, WA</b> , P. Mack ‘tomahawked’.
30 July 1894	<b>Four miles south of Brickey’s Soak, Kalgara (Mount Margaret district), WA</b> , 30 to 40 Aboriginal people, armed with spears and clubs, attack D’Arcy Uhr, Michael Galway and George Alexander at 3.00pm in the afternoon. A nearby camp of six men assists Uhr’s party to save their camp. An Aboriginal man kills one of the intruders on their Country, wounds another.
1 April 1897	<b>Jandamarra killed, WA</b>
Early 1900s	<b>Wirrim Country, Kimberleys, WA</b> , Aboriginal people spear a European stockman.
1906–07	<b>Canning Stock Route, WA</b> , The world’s longest historic stock route runs 1,780kms, through the desert, between Halls Creek and Wiluna, Western Australia.
	From 1906 Alfred Canning and his team begin surveying a route between waterholes that could be opened up for watering stock on their way from the Kimberley region to Wiluna.

Artists like Rover Thomas, Joolama and Queenie McKenzie have depicted Aboriginal massacres during the ‘Killing Times’ in their art. These massacres are based on Aboriginal oral history and not recorded in European histories of the Kimberleys. Pastoralists often covered up such ‘dispersals’ of Aboriginal people by burning bodies of the dead. Among the Kimberley massacres recorded in Aboriginal art are those that occurred at Bedford Downs Station—bodies burnt at Kananganja (Mount King, Horse (Horso Creek), Mistake Creek, Ruby Plains Station, Lajipany (Horseshoe) Creek, Texas Downs Station, (individual entries are also included for these places).

For more information: <https://theaustralianlegend.wordpress.com/2016/10/03/the-cocanarup-massacre/>

DATE	LOCATION
	The wells along the controversial stock route become sites of conflict between Aboriginal cultures and western culture. Conflict on the stock route is triggered by, and in response to, the men who built the wells on Aboriginal Country and to the drovers who used the wells.
	In 1907, during Canning’s return to Wiluna, Michael Tobin and Mungkututu clash at Natawulu (Well 40). Tobin is fatally speared as he shoots and kills Mungkututu. The reasons for the incident vary. In one version, Tobin had taken Mungkututu’s wife, in another Tobin’s spearing is revenge for the theft of Aboriginal sacred objects by Canning’s men.
	While this conflict is recorded in European history, many other incidents relating to the Canning Stock Route are not. To redress this imbalance, Aboriginal artists have recorded their own histories of such events, on and near the stock route, in paintings. Ngurra Kuju Walyja—One Country One People—The Canning Stock Route Project, begun in 2006, is ‘an intercultural and intergenerational story of collaboration and reconciliation.’ Read more at: <a href="http://www.canningstockrouteproject.com/">http://www.canningstockrouteproject.com/</a>
	As part of the multifaceted Canning Stock Route Project, from 30 July 2010 to 26 January 2011, the National Museum of Australia, Canberra held an exhibition, Yiwarra Kuju: the Canning Stock Route. An accompanying publication by the same title includes paintings of conflicts that took place in this area of Western Australia.
30 March 1915	<b>Mistake Creek, near Warmun (Turkey Creek), east Kimberley region, WA</b> , A police report records an attack on an Aboriginal camp at Mistake Creek by three men on 30 March 1915. Three Aboriginal males are shot dead, five Aboriginal females captured. A wounded Aboriginal man escapes with at least two other people. The women and girls are made to cart firewood. Bodies of two dead are then burnt. The women and girls are then taken to another part of the creek then shot.
1916	<b>Mowla Bluff Station, Geegully Creek, near Derby, Kimberleys, WA</b>
1920s	<b>Canning Stock Route, WA</b>
1920s?	<b>Ruby Plains Station, Kimberleys, WA</b> , Aboriginal oral history, recorded in art: the owner and manager of Ruby Plains Station shoot and decapitate Aboriginal men found butchering a bullock. The heads of the murdered men are placed in a hollow tree. Crows hover over the dead men’s bodies, alerting friends to their whereabouts.
1920s?	<b>Lajipany (Horseshoe) Creek, Texas Downs Station, Kimberleys, WA</b> , Aboriginal oral history recorded in art: after some Gija people drove off a group of bullocks, pastoralists pursue and shoot most of them, burning the bodies to hide the evidence. A small Aboriginal boy escapes by hiding in a creek near Minyjiwurrji, where his mother later finds him.
1920s	<b>Sturt Creek, south-east Kimberley, WA</b>
1920s	<b>Texas Downs Station, Kimberleys, WA</b>
1921	<b>Bedford Downs, WA</b>

Oct 1922	<b>Sturt Creek, south-east Kimberley, WA</b> , Tensions between Aboriginal people and pastoralists heighten as pastoralists expand stations across the Kimberley in the 1920s. More than a dozen Aboriginal people are believed to have been killed at Sturt Creek in October 1922 by police when they are sent to investigate the deaths of two pastoralists, Joseph Condren and Tim O’Sullivan, at Billiluna Station. While the activities of police at Sturt Creek were not documented, oral testimony of Aboriginal elders described police shooting at their people at Sturt Creek. According to survivors, after police ammunition ran out, some remaining Aboriginal men, women and children were chained up and marched to a place near old Denison Downs homestead where they too were shot. It is alleged that the bodies of the deceased were tipped into a well nearby and burnt.
	A team of Flinders University-led archaeologists and forensic scientists has conducted a fresh study of Aboriginal massacre sites in the Tanami Desert near the Western Australia-Northern Territory border. Lead researcher, Dr Pam Smith, said that while some of the results were inconclusive, the findings of the most advanced study of the alleged 1922 Sturt Massacre had backed up local Aboriginal elders’ oral histories of the events that have been handed down to relatives of survivors.
c. 1924	<b>Bedford Downs massacre, WA</b> , Aboriginal oral history depicted in art. The manager of Bedford Downs station gives Aboriginal workers strychnine-laced rations of beef, bread and ham from which they begin to die after eating. As the people are dying in agony they are shot. The bodies of the dead are cremated using wood the manager has made Aboriginal workers collect previously. There is only one survivor who escapes to a hill where horsemen are unable to follow.
1926	<b>12kms west of the Forrest River Mission, Forrest River near Goot-goot-meri, east Kimberleys, WA</b>
23 May 1926	<b>Boundary of Nulla Nulla Station, 34kms west of Wyndham, WA</b>
1926 June	<b>Forrest River, east Kimberleys, WA</b> . Fourteen people including two police constables kill many Aboriginal men, women and children in punitive raids.
	For more information: Neville Green, <i>The Forrest River Massacres</i> , Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 1995
1928	<b>Wangkatjunka (Christmas Creek pastoral station), 120 kms east of Fitzroy Crossing, WA</b> , Wangkatjunka (Christmas Creek) Massacre
<b>On or about 15 February 1928</b>	Sources: <i>Truth</i> (Perth), Western Australia, Sunday 19 January 1930, pp. 1, 9. See also many other reports of this incident on the National Library of Australia’s Trove. Station Manager, Albert Smith, denied the allegations. A jury found him not guilty after 10 to 15 minutes’ deliberation: “Derby News, March 28, Legal”, <i>Northern Times</i> (Carnarvon, WA), Thursday 3 April 1930, p. 4 See also Jack Bohemia and William McGregor, “A massacre on Christmas Creek Station”, <i>Journal of Australian Studies</i> , Vol. 16, 1992, Issue, 33, pp. 26–40.

# SOURCES

## AUSTRALIAN FRONTIER CONFLICT BY AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

Below are some of the main sources used on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website [www.australianfrontierconflicts.com.au](http://www.australianfrontierconflicts.com.au) for information about the conflicts between colonists and First Peoples that took place across Australia during the colonial frontier period from 1788 to the 1940s and beyond. The known conflicts are listed in timelines by current States and Territories and are updated as new incidents are found.

Some earlier contacts between explorers and First peoples before colonisation began in 1788, that ended in violence, are also mentioned in the text or included in the timelines where they are important to the understanding of the colonisation of Australia.

Sources used also often refer to documents such as diaries, letters, newspaper articles, government records, oral history etc that are very useful for tracing ‘evidence’ of conflicts. The National Library of Australia’s Trove is a wonderful resource that is being used extensively in the research for this website. Check the National Library of Australia’s Trove database at [www.trove.nla.gov.au](http://www.trove.nla.gov.au) for availability of these and other material on Australian frontier conflict.

Current to 24 October 2022. As links to Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) often change, or become broken, check whether the websites listed below are still accessible. Sources for information on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website include, but are not limited to, the National Library of Australia’s Trove, state archives and records, books, films, gazette notices, information forwarded by readers, journal articles, media releases, newspaper articles (online and hard copy), relevant art, relevant databases, reports, podcasts, and videos.

Under Resources on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website [www.australianfrontierconflicts.com.au](http://www.australianfrontierconflicts.com.au) you can find a Bibliography, Journal Articles, Videos and Films and Television and a page with information on some of the Warriors who fought to protect their homelands from colonisation. There are also Maps showing where many of the conflicts, where known, took place.

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*The Australian Wars*, 2022

Filmmaker Rachel Perkins reveals the truth of The Australian Wars—the battles fought on home soil’. The story of Australia’s longest and most defining war[s] has been largely key silent—until now. NITV, 25 August 2022:

<https://www.sbs.com.au/nitv/article/filmmaker-rachel-perkins-reveals-the-truth-of-the-australian-wars-the-battles-fought-on-home-soil/1t4z93cq>

The Australian Wars documentary: three x 1 hour episodes began on 21 September 2022 on SBSTV: ‘Rachel Perkins journeys across Australia to explore the bloody battles fought on Australia soil and the war[s] that established the Australian nation, seeking to change the narrative of the nation.’ SBS On Demand <https://www.sbs.com.au/ondemand/tv-series/the-australian-wars>

*Land Wars*, 2022

Special NITV program, 54 minutes, SBS On Demand.

A group of Indigenous experts discuss colonial conflicts between Aboriginal people and the British across Australia. <https://www.sbs.com.au/ondemand/tv-program/land-wars/2072694851847>

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Special, Documentary

Journalist Kerry O’Brien discusses frontier violence from a Queensland perspective, drawing on the records found in Queensland State Archives. <https://www.sbs.com.au/ondemand/tv-program/the-australian-wars-evidence-from-queensland/2072694851848>

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*'A History of Aboriginal Sydney'*, University of Western Sydney at: <https://www.historyofaboriginalsydney.edu.au/south-west/1810s>

*A Hundred Years War: the Wiradjuri People and the State*, Peter Read, Australian National University Press, 1988

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*Blood Revenge: Murder on the Hawkesbury*, Lyn Stewart, Rosenberg Publishing, 2015

*Bluff Rock: Autobiography of a Massacre*, Katrina A Schlunke, Curtin University Books, Western Australia, 2005

*The First Frontier: the Occupation of the Sydney Region 1788–1816*, Peter Turbet, Rosenberg, 2011

*'Frontier Wars on Ravensworth Estate'*, Louise Nichols, *Singleton Argus*, 3 August 2021: <https://www.singletonargus.com.au/story/7368872/frontier-wars-on-ravensworth-estate/>

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Held by New South Wales State Archives and Records, this is one of the first official reports of the atrocity that happened on Myall Creek station on 10 June 1838 when stockmen murdered 28 Aboriginal men, women and children.

'In October 1836, William Hobbs became an overseer of Mr Henry Dangar's three cattle stations on the Big River, one of which was on the Myall Creek (near Inverell). As the first person encountering evidence of the incident [at Myall Creek] and formally reporting it, he became one of the main Crown witnesses in the subsequent murder trials in Sydney. Seven men were eventually convicted and executed for their involvement in the massacre. It was the first time a group of white men were hanged for the murder of Aboriginal people, although the murder of an Aboriginal man by a runaway convict, 1820 had resulted in the execution of an individual (the convict John Kirby.) Hobbs subsequently had difficulty finding employment in the pastoral industry, but he was appointed Chief Constable, Wollombi and McDonald River from 1847–50, Chief Constable Windsor, 1850–64, Gaoler at Windsor 1864–65; and Gaoler at Wollongong from 6 September 1865 until his death on 8 April 1871.'

A copy of the original Report of the Myall Creek Massacre, 1838, and a transcript are available at: <https://gallery.records.nsw.gov.au/index.php/galleries/50-years-at-state-records-nsw/2-10/>

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*Wiradjuri Places*, (Three volumes), Peter Rimas Kabaila, 1998

*Window on Dandaloo: A Community on the Bogan River*, Diana Chase, Tottenham Historical Society Inc., 2009

For more references see the Australian Frontier Conflicts website: Bibliography, Books and Journal Articles. More information may be available in Maps on the website or under Resources. Check sub-headings like: Databases, Films, Memorials and Monuments, Podcasts, Videos and Warriors.

## NORTHERN TERRITORY (NT)

### MAIN SOURCES

Some of the main sources for information about earlier conflicts that happened in the Northern Territory are included in such hard copy and online publications as:

*A Bastard Like Me*, Charles Perkins, 1975, Ure Smith, Sydney Chapter 2, pp. 19–20. Available from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies: [https://aiatsis.gov.au/sites/default/files/e\\_access/book/m0063258/m0063258\\_a.htm](https://aiatsis.gov.au/sites/default/files/e_access/book/m0063258/m0063258_a.htm), accessed 27 September 2022.

*The Black War in Arnhem Land: Missionaries and the Yolgnu 1908–1940*, Mickey Dewar, The Australian National University, North Australia Research Unit, reprinted in 1995, available at: <https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/49270/1/TheblackWarinArnhemLand2.pdf>

*Frontier Justice: A History of the Gulf Country to 1900*, Tony Roberts, University of Queensland Press, 2005

*In the Name of the Law: William Willshire and the Policing of the Australian Frontier*, Amanda Nettelbeck and Robert Foster, Wakefield Press, Kent Town, South Australia, 2007

*Mataranka and the Daly, Two Studies in the History of Settlement in the Northern Territory*, Jane Gleeson and Michaela Richards, Australian National University, North Australia Research Unit Monograph, Darwin, 1985, available at: <https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/49390/3/MatarankaandtheDaly,TwoStudiesintheHistoryofSettle2.pdf>

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*A Wild History: Life and Death on the Victoria River Frontier*, Darrell Lewis, Monash University Publishing, 2012

*Yijarni: True Stories from Gurindji Country*, Erika Charola and Felicity Meakins eds, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Canberra, 2016

For more references see the Australian Frontier Conflicts website: Bibliography, Books and Journal Articles. Also check Resources in the main menu. Scroll down to Databases, Films, Memorials and Monuments, Videos and Warriors. The News page includes posts about some related First Nations issues.

A map of conflicts that happened in the Northern Territory is also available on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website. All coordinates are approximate. Summaries of what happened at each place are being added gradually to the Northern Territory map as time permits.

## QUEENSLAND (QLD)

Some of the main sources for information about frontier conflicts that happened in Queensland include publications like:

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*Goodbye Bussamarai: the Mandandanji land war, southern Queensland, 1842–1852*, Patrick Collins, University of Queensland Press, 2002

*“Many were killed from falling over the cliffs”: The naming of Mount Wheeler, Central Queensland'*, chapter 8 in Ian D Clark, Luise Hercus and Laura Kostansk eds, *Indigenous and Minority Placenames: Australian and International Perspectives*, ANU Press and Aboriginal History Inc., 2014, pp. 147–16: <https://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p286811/pdf/ch081.pdf>

*Mapping Frontier Conflicts in South-East Queensland*, Ray Kerkove, 2016: <https://frontierbattle.wordpress.com>

*Mapping Frontier War on the Sunshine Coast/Noosa Region: A report for the Sunshine Coast Reconciliation Group*, Ray Kerkhove, December 2020

*Queensland Historical Atlas*: <https://www.qhatlas.com.au>

*The Frontier Series, Far North Queensland History Series*, Timothy Bottoms, 2021, Cairns History website: <https://cairnshistory.com.au>

*The Native Mounted Police–Frontier Conflict and the Old Native Mounted Police Showcase*, 16 December 2019

This is a summary of the Frontier Conflict and the Native Mounted Police in Queensland public research database, available via <https://frontierconflict.org/>. This database contains archival, oral historical and archaeological (site and artefact level) data relating to the lives and activities of the Native Mounted Police in Qld from 1848 until 1904. Watch the video about the database: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5AlqN\\_-1Dpk&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5AlqN_-1Dpk&feature=youtu.be)

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Access to the database (you need to register) and more about The Queensland Native Mounted Police Research Database is available at: <https://database.frontierconflict.org>

*The Secret War: A True History of Queensland's Native Police*, Jonathan Richards, University of Queensland Press, 2008

*Warrior: A Legendary Leader's Dramatic Life and Violent Death on the Colonial Frontier*, Libby Connors, Allen & Unwin, 2015

*“You'll get nothing out of it”? The Inquest, Police and Aboriginal Deaths in Colonial Queensland'*, Mark Finnane and Jonathan Richards, *Australian Historical Studies*, no. 123, April 2004, pp. 84–105

More references are on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website: [www.australianfrontierconflicts.com.au](http://www.australianfrontierconflicts.com.au), in the Bibliography and in Journal Articles. You can also find more information about frontier conflicts in Queensland in the main menu under Resources. Scroll down to sub-headings such as Books, Databases, Films, Monuments and Memorials, Videos, and Warriors.

News about frontier conflicts is often posted on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website. Check the News page.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA (SA)

Some of the main sources for information about conflicts that happened in South Australia, and their locations, are included in the following publications:

**Fatal Collisions: the South Australian Frontier and the violence of memory**, Robert Foster, Rick Hosking and Amanda Nettelbeck, Wakefield Press, Kent Town, South Australia, 2001

**In the Name of the Law: William Willshire and the Policing of the Australian Frontier**, Amanda Nettelbeck and Robert Foster, Wakefield Press, 2007

**Out of the Silence: the History and Memory of South Australia's Frontier Wars**, Robert Foster and Amanda Nettelbeck, Wakefield Press, Kent Town, South Australia, 2012

More references are in the Bibliography and Journal Articles. Also check sub-headings like Books, Databases, Films, Memorials and Monuments, and Videos under Resources in the main menu.

A map of some of the conflicts that happened in South Australia, is available on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website. All coordinates are approximate. Information on maps is being added as time permits and does not fully reflect the conflict locations listed in the Timelines.

## TASMANIA (TAS)

Some main sources for information about conflicts in Tasmania and their locations in this list include publications such as:

**A History of Tasmania**, Henry Reynolds, Cambridge University Press, 2012

**Baptised in Blood: the shocking secret history of Sorell**, Robert Cox, Wellington Bridge Press, north Hobart, Tasmania, 2010

**Black War: the Extermination of the Tasmanian Aborigines**, Clive Turnbull, FW Chesire, Sydney, 1948

**Broken Spear: The untold story of Black Tom Birch, the man who sparked Australia's bloodiest war**, Robert Cox, Wakefield Press, 2021

\*Clements Compendium:

PDF database of attacks on and by Aborigines in southeast Tasmania, 2021: <https://rdp.utas.edu.au/metadata/484c2b53-776b-41da-8bb7-49ded4e96ea2>

**Fate of a Free People: the classic account of the Tasmanian Wars**, Henry Reynolds, Penguin, 1995 and 2004

**Friendly Mission: The Tasmanian Journals and Papers of George Augustus Robison, 1829–1834**, edited by NJB Plomley. First published 1966, reprinted 2008.

**Reading Robison: Companion Essays to George Augustus Robison's Friendly Mission**, Anna Johnston and Mitchell Rolls eds, Monash University Publishing, Clayton, Victoria, 2012

**Tasmanian Aborigines – A history since 1803**, Lyndall Ryan, Allen & Unwin, 2012

**The Aboriginal Tasmanians**, Lyndall Ryan, Allen & Unwin, 1996

**The Black War: Fear, Sex and Resistance in Tasmania**, Nicholas Clements, Queensland University Press, 2014

**The Journals of George Augustus Robison**, *Heritage Matters*, Melbourne, 1998–2000

**The Killing at Risdon Cove**, WF Refshauge, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2016

**The Vandemonian War: The secret history of Britain's Tasmanian invasion**, Nick Brodie, Hardie Grant Books, 2017

**Tongerlongeter: First Nations Leader and Tasmanian War Hero**, Henry Reynolds and Nicholas Clements, New South Books, 2021

**Van Diemen's Land: An Aboriginal History**, Murray Johnson and Ian McFarlane, New South Publishing, 2015

'**Van Diemen's Land, 1826–1831**' in *The Australian Frontier Wars 1788–1838*, John Connor, UNSW Press, 2002, pp. 84–101

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\*The Clements Compendium should be read with the list of Some Known Conflicts in Tasmania below, as the Compendium includes more details of violent attacks on Aboriginal people in the Oyster Bay and Big River areas of Tasmania between 1804 and 1831, and of violence against colonists in the Oyster Bay and Big River territories between 1823 and 1831.

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For more references and sources see the Bibliography and Journal Articles also under Resources in the main menu: Books, Databases, Films, Memorials and Monuments, Podcasts, Videos, and Warriors.

## VICTORIA (VIC)

Some of the main sources for information about conflicts that happened in Victoria are included in such publications as:

**A Distant Field of Murder: Western District Frontiers 1834–1848**, Jan Critchett, Melbourne University Press, 1990

**Boodgerly: First Contact in the Mid Murray 1820 to 1860**, John Lay, Not So Shabby Books, 2016

**Gippsland Massacres: the Destruction of the Kurnai Tribes, 1800–1860**, Peter Gardner, Ngarak Press, Ensay, Victoria, 1993

**The Good Country: The Djaja Wurrung, the Settlers and the Protectors**, Bain Attwood, Monash University Publishing 2017

'**The Liverpool Plains and Port Phillip Districts, 1838**' in John Connor, *The Australian Frontier Wars 1788–1838*, University of New South Wales Press, 2002, pp.102–122

**Our Founding Murdering Father: Angus McMillan and the Kurnai Tribe of Gippsland 1839–1865**, Peter Gardner, 1987

**Scars in the Landscape: A Register of Massacre Sites in Western Victoria, 1803–1859**, Ian D Clark, Aboriginal Studies Press, 1995

**Thicker Than Water**, Cal Flynn, *Fourth Estate*, HarperCollinsPublishers, 2016

**Through Foreign Eyes**, Peter Gardner, CGS, Churchill, 1987

**Who Killed the Koories?** Michael Cannon, William Heinemann Australia, Melbourne, 1990

For more references see the Australian Frontier Conflicts website's Bibliography and Journal Articles. Check the main menu under Resources also. Scroll down to sub-headings like Books, Databases, Memorials and Monuments, Videos, and Warriors.

A map of some known conflicts that happened in Victoria, is also available on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website. All coordinates are approximate. The map may not necessarily reflect all the places listed in the Timelines but is updated when time permits.

The News page includes posts about related First Nations issues from online sources.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA (WA)

Some of the main sources for information on conflicts that happened in Western Australia during the colonial frontier period are included in such publications as:

**Bang-em-all: bush life, and death on the Gascoyne: Bangemall and the Thomas River Police Station**, Peter J Bridge 2013, Hesperian Press, Victoria Park, Western Australia

**Darkest West Australia**, by Dr Chris Owen, Honorary Research Fellow, School of Humanities, The University of Western Australia, Perth, blog on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/people/Chris-Owen-Darkest-West-Australia/100063577120230/>

'**Every Mother's Son is Guilty': Policing the Kimberley Frontier of Western Australia 1882–1905**, Chris Owen, UWA Publishing, 2016

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For more references see the Australian Frontier Conflicts website's Bibliography, Books and Journal Articles. Also check the Resources page in the main menu. Sub-headings such as Databases, Films, Monuments and Memorials, Warriors and Videos include more information.

A map of some of the conflicts that occurred in Western Australia is on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website. All coordinates are approximate. This map is being developed as time permits and may not fully reflect the conflicts listed in the Timelines on the Australian Frontier Conflicts website.



# Dhiirranhi ngiyani ganunga

## WE REMEMBER THEM

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