

Mole River Dam report  
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Lynette Marlow  
Sun 11/04/2021 10:40 AM

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To: Alan Williams; Philip Clarke  
Cc: You

Dear Alan and Dr Clarke

You may want to include this manuscript in the cultural mapping report. I think the manuscripts are important as:

- a) the Mole River Dam will affect the Dumeresq River.
- b) the manuscript indicates the fights of resistance and agreements between whites and blacks; and agreements regarding co-existence on the Dumeresq.
- c) the manuscript indicates how the tribal boundaries changed due to colonisation.

I apologise I gave the incorrect references in the previous papers of the rivers and language. The paper is in volume 2 of Gardners manuscript Volume 02: Production and resources of the Northern and Western districts of New South Wales, 1854 [ca. 1842-1858] | Digital Collections - State Library of NSW. I have also given the references of page numbers on the NSW State library catalogue, not page numbers on the manuscript -as they have been changed.

Fights of resistance between the natives and whites in upper New England is recorded by Gardner in 1840. Gardiner mentions the war party meeting on the Sovereign (Dumeresq) below the junction of the Mole River and Pikes Creek. The whites gave the warring parties the Severn and Sovereign (Dumaresq), and MacIntyre rivers so that they would become more peaceable (see Gardner for language holders and rivers Volume 02: Production and resources of the Northern and Western districts of New South Wales, 1854 [ca. 1842-1858] | Collection - State Library of NSW). The agreement would have been something like a treaty or agreement; also, a reason why the clans amalgamated on the Stations. However, according to Gardner, the Severn was where the Ngarabal lived. As Uncle Errol Connors stated in his

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interview with Dr Clarke, the Gamilaroi came into Ngarabal country through Ben Lomond, as it is one of our boundaries. The other boundary being Frasers Creek.

Draft translation of Gardner's manuscript.

"The northern part of the district began to be occupied in 1840. In that year, Mr Dight formed a station on the mountain named Yetman. In October Mr Gegan formed the station named Wallingasar, now occupied by Captain Russell. The settlers this year began to occupy the Sovereign river. The station formed below the junction of the Mole and Pikes Creek are Cattle Stations, there formed nearer to the source of the river to Tenterfield, are favourably adapted for sheep farming. This year a strong muster of the tribes of blacks took place on the Sovereign, they departed without any attack being made upon the whites who were more fortunate than those settlers who lived further down the MacIntyre as far as the Copymore Enbilla, Mooreella, Cachuckie, Bobra and Gundywindi, who were compelled to abandon that part of the country on account of the hostility of the Blacks; several of the abandoned that part of the country on account of the hostility of the blacks; several of the abandoned stations had two or more men destroyed before they left. Their stations were again taken up in 1846, and in this year, the stations formed from the eastward on the MacIntyre and those from the westward on the Barwan river met. At present, the Barwan or Darling may be said to be taken up and occupied from Captain Bourke to the source of the river at Ben Lomond Mountain in New England.

Extract from my writings on this district in 1846 & 1847

Abandoned Stations on the MacIntyre. Proposal to allow the blacks to come in about the station

A proposition is talked of to allow the blacks to come in about the stations on the Severn, the Sovereign, and MacIntyre, in the hope that they may become more peaceable on these rivers, and leave of spearing the horses and cattle of the settlers. It is to be hoped that this may be attended with success, and that the abandoned stations on the MacIntyre may again be taken possession of, and that the settlers from the Barwan side, may meet with their upper river brethren, the distance being less than one hundred miles.

Byron Plans 13rd February 1846

Herds of Cattle have just passed out, on their way to the abandoned stations on the MacIntyre, named Copley more Enbilla and Mooreella, formerly occupied by master's Cullen and Brown, also there of Carbuookie, Borbra, Gundywindi, Palaranga, Tarabaa, Bogie Ewie, a Booberinna".

Volume 02: Production and resources of the Northern and Western districts of New South Wales, 1854 [ca. 1842-1858] pages on the NSW State Library catalogue 164 - 165. (Volume 02: Production and



MARANOA OR LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT

EXTRACTED FROM MR. WAILES'S ON THIS DISTRICT IN 1846

ABANDONED STATIONS ON THE MACINTYRE. PROPOSAL TO ALLOW THE BLACKS TO COME IN ABOUT THE STATIONS

A resolution is talked of, to allow the blacks to come in about the stations on the Sturt, the Sovereign, and Macintyre, in the hope that they may become more prevalent on these rivers, & thus assist in fattening the horses, and cattle of the settlers. It will be hoped that this may be attended with success, and that the abandoned stations on the Macintyre may again be taken possession of, and that the settlers from the Barrowan side, may meet with their upper river brethren, the distance being less than one hundred miles.

BYRON PLAINS 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1846 Herds of Cattle have

just passed out, on their way to the abandoned stations on the Macintyre, named Coffin, near Enbatta, Honilla formerly occupied by Innes, Callen & Nixon, also those of Carbackie, Sobon, Gindjivandie, Palarangra, Tarabua, Bogie Creek, and Booburinna.

AUGUST 1<sup>st</sup> 1846

The whole of the abandoned stations on the Macintyre river are again occupied. Captain Selkirk has got a station near to Upton, and Robert Singleton has got a station fifteen miles lower down. The Country is described to be admirably adapted for Cattle Stations, having on many parts of the river rich open plains, Lagoons are found at distances on each side, from the river. The Country is reported to be very inviting, being a rich pastoral Country, for upwards of seventy miles below Copmans Station.

The settlers were compelled to abandon that part of the Country, a short time after the early occupation, on account of the evil disposition of the blacks. Most of the abandoned stations had two or three men killed before they left. The blacks are reported to be very numerous, and to be very fierce. At present the stockholders intend to take the cattle for a time, that is to follow the cattle on horseback during the day, & to shepherd them during the night.

JULY 2<sup>nd</sup> 1847

The whole of the Country on each side of the Macintyre river is now taken up, and occupied. The stations of the settlers from the eastern & western sides, having met.

At present the Barrowan or Darling river, may be said to be taken up & occupied, from Monmouth about seventy miles above Fort Bourke, to the source of the river at Bentonsmond, in Beardsley plains New England.

The presence of the blacks about a sheep station of the settlers, in these districts, is not so annoying as their appearance upon a Cattle run. When approach the cattle run, from their quiet Camps & Scatter all over the Country, consequently it is the duty of all stockmen to dissuade the blacks from their Cattle runs. Every where in these districts the blacks have done, & do still, take too much liberty with the Cattle belonging to the settlers, sometimes at Stations in consequence of infrequent visits of the Country killing eight bullocks out of a herd at a time, which is too much, one or two might be put up with, but it is galling for a stockman to send eight spare one and dead at a time, without even answering the purposes of the blacks, & merely to show what injury they can inflict. Thus the value of a Cattle run is deteriorated