

5 PASTORALISM

Pastoralism and mining have been the two main industries of the UA, but while mining brought occasional quick and high returns, it has not survived (except at Broken Hill). Pastoralism continues to be the continuing *raison d'être* of the UA. The most important source for the pastoral history of the UA remains Bobbie Hardy's classic account *West of the Darling* (1969), supported by her later book, *Lament for the Barkindji* (1976). The pastoral history of the UA falls into a number of phases.

Early pastoral exploration and settlement: 1840-60s

The two major exploring expeditions through the UA had not been motivated by pastoral aspirations. Squatters and surveyors had moved up the Darling in the late 1840s, but by 1860 the land beyond the Darling was still barely known to Europeans. Pastoral explorers, young men working on the Darling frontages, such as Ernest Giles, W.H. Wright, Vincent Dowling or venturers from further south, such as Robert Gow and Abraham Wallace (with his wife Matilda), now ventured out from the river in the late 1850s and early 1860s (Wallace, M. nd). By 1864, a great deal of the back country had been claimed. A crucial factor was the big wet season of 1863-64, but it soon became clear that the country could only be continuously occupied around permanent natural waters.

Establishment and formalisation: 1870-80s

By the late 1870s most of the land that could be watered was nearly all occupied. Wells, bores and tanks were used in the search for water; in 1878 the first bore in NSW was put down on Kallara Station on the Darling, and government bores and tanks were constructed from 1884 on.

The 1884 Lands Act created the Western Division of NSW, and gave leaseholders more security of tenure, but at a cost. Each holding was divided into two areas, the leasehold and resumed. The tenure of the leasehold was trebled to 15 years, as was the rental, and the resumed area could be retained by the squatter until it was selected. Few selectors ventured beyond the river frontages and even there the selection areas, or homestead leases, were generally too small to be viable. The spread of rabbits through the west Darling between 1881-86 aggravated the situation.

This was the time of the mineral discoveries in the UA, starting with silver at Thackaringa in 1876, gold at Mt Browne and Tibooburra in 1881, and culminating in the Broken Hill Line of Lode in 1883. Mining brought an increase in population, albeit temporary in most places, put increased pressure on the limited water resources, but also led to infrastructure developments of value to pastoralists such as townships, roads, and the telegraph that otherwise may not have occurred as early or at all.

Drought and Depression: the 1890s

The 1890s depression, bringing a sharp fall in wool prices, combined with a long and severe drought, had a severe impact on the pastoralists. Many properties had been heavily mortgaged to the banks and finance companies in the 1870s, and were now taken over by them. The scale of this was dramatic, with finance companies now managing vast holdings. In the UA, the Australian Mortgage and Finance Company

for example, controlled Mount Arrowsmith, Nundora, Langawirra, Wonnaminta and Sturts Meadows, and Goldsborough Mort & Co Ltd acquired Elsinora, Thurloo Downs, Corona, Cobham, Packsaddle and Gnalta.

The impact of high stocking rates through the good years of the 1870s and 1880s, then the rabbit invasion, made the 1890s drought a real disaster. Previously almost permanent water-holes silted up, and the country deteriorated. The sheep statistics are indicative: west of the Darling (UA plus Bourke and Wentworth Shires) there were 2 million sheep in 1880, by 1889, more than 6 million, with a peak of 7,982,000 in 1894. But after the drought, the numbers dropped to 2,896,000 in 1901.

The Western Lands Commission and the Kidman Era: 1900s-1930s

The plight of western New South Wales led to the NSW Royal Commission of 1901, appointed to inquire into conditions into the Western Division. Travelling widely through the west, the commissioners identified overstocking and the rabbit infestation as the basic causes of the disaster. Their report resulted in the Western Lands Act of 1901 which reformed the leasehold system, but did not resolve problems between small selectors and big corporations. Rabbits continued to be a major problem, but dingoes, abundant in the cattle country of Queensland, were controlled by the construction, commencing in 1912, of the dingo-proof Border Fence, which runs along nearly the entire western and northern boundaries of the UA.

It was during this period, starting in the late 1880s and continuing to his death in 1935, that Sidney Kidman built up his pastoral empire, stretching through Queensland, the Northern Territory, South Australia and western NSW. He acquired over 30 stations in the Unincorporated Area including some of the largest, such as Yancannia, Corona and Netley. The Kidman chain of stations was a strategic response to the environment allowing stock to be moved between stations as rain fell and fodder became available. Born in Adelaide in 1857, Kidman left home at the age of 13 and worked initially on Poolamacca, Mount Gipps and other stations in the UA. The Kidman brothers had extensive business interests including butcher shops in Silverton and Broken Hill, and a coaching network, mainly in western NSW but also servicing the Kalgoolie area of WA (Idriess 1936, Bowen 1987).

Pastoral Heritage

In 1884, there were 74 pastoral properties wholly or partly in what is now the Unincorporated Area. These have subsequently evolved into over 300 holdings, as well as Sturt and Mutawintji National Parks, and Mutawintji and Nocoleche Nature Reserves. The holding names shown **Table 5.1** are based on the 1884 Map of the Western Division of NSW, and the later list from an undated late 20C map of the Western Division. The latter is certainly not-to-date, and should not be taken as definitive or totally accurate. It does however give an idea of the scale of pastoralism in the UA.

Pastoral history and heritage is fundamental to the Unincorporated Area, but clearly it not possible within this study to identify and assess the potential heritage items on every property, or even to contact every property owner to discuss this. In order to provide a glimpse of the richness of the pastoral heritage, two blocks of country are

Table 5.1 Pastoral Stations in the Unincorporated Area of NSW

1884	Post-1884	Historic Associations
BERAWINNIA DOWNS	Berawinnia Downs, Budgerygah, Hillside, Ourimbah	Berawinnia Downs Kidman (1909)
BOOTRA	Bootra, Petita, Quarry View	Bootra: Kidman (1915?)
BOULKALAKE	Border Downs, Hewart Downs, Lake Wallace, Moorabie, Pincally, Winnathee, Yandama, Yandaminta	Yandama: Kidman (?)
BUCKALOW	Buckalow, Budgerree, Burta, Enmore, Harriedale, Kimberly, Mazar, Woolcunda	
BURTA	Burta, Pine Creek, Wonga	
CARYAPUNDY	Narriearra	Caryapundy: Kidman (1899)
CARYAPUNDY SWAMP NO 1	Teurika	
CARYAPUNDY WEST	Onepah	
COBHAM LAKE	Boullia, Cobham, Connulpie, Dalmuir, Mt Browne, One Tree	1890s: Goldsborough, Mort & Co Ltd Cobham: Kidman (1918-23)
CONNULPIE DOWNS	Delalah Downs, Narriearra, Pindarah Downs, Teurika	
CORONA	Avonel, Corona, Floods Creek, Fowlers Gap, Gum Park, Jounie, Kantappa, Lynray, McDougells Well, Mt Westwood, Mt Woolwoolahra, Mulga Park, Pincally, Pine Ridge, Pine View, Sanpah, Teilta, Westwood Downs, Yanderoo	1890s: Goldsborough, Mort & Co Ltd Corona: Kidman (1918-23)
CUTHERO	Coombah, Cuthero, Leonora Downs, Log Hut, Popio, South Ita, Tor Downs, Whurlie, Willotia, Woolcunda, Wyarama, Wycot	
CUTHOWARRA	Broughton Vale, Devon	
DELALAH	Delalah Downs	
ELSINORA	Barrajong, Kendabooka, Mulganora, Owen Downs	1890s: Goldsborough, Mort & Co Ltd Kidman (1918-23)
FORT GREY	Lake Stewart, Sturt National Park, Waka	
FROMES CREEK	Sturt National Park	
GLEN LYON	Bilpa, Broughton Vale, Lake View, Hazelvale, Melool	
GNALTA	Bootungie, Cymbric Vale, Konwarra, Marrapina, Mutawintji National Park	1890s: Goldsborough, Mort & Co Ltd Gnalta: Kidman (pre-1909)
GRASMERE	Cymbric Vale, Grasmere, Wilandra	1890s: Australasian Mortgage & Agency Co.
KAYRUNNERA	Kayrunnera	
KALLARA	Bimpero, Moonamah, Nantilla, Tilterweira	
KINCHEGA	Ascot Vale, Avondale, Balaclava, Burnedale, Euruka, Gums, Huonville, Kars, Lake Inkerman, Munyerdah, Munka, Pine Point, Quarry Hill, Sunnydale, Thorndale, Topar, White Leads, Scarsdale, Texas Downs, Wirryilka	
LAKE VICTORIA	Ennisvale, Lock Lily, Nagaella, Nanya, Tarrara	

Table 5.1 Pastoral Stations in the Unincorporated Area of NSW (cont.)

1884	Post-1884	Historic Associations
LANGAWIRRA	Acacia Downs, Boorongie, Coogee Lake, Langawirra, Lintis Vale, Ravendale, Tirilta, Waterbag	1890s: Australian Mortgage Land & Finance Co. Kidman (?)
MOKELEY	Gum Vale, Sturt National Park	
MONOLON NO 5	Monolon	Kidman (1915?)
MOOTWINGEE	Mutawintji National Park	
MORDEN	Lonsdale, Milpa, Morden, Wygonga	Kidman (1918-23) Myrtle Rose White (1955) No Roads Go By
MOUNT ARROWSMITH	Mt Arrowsmith, Mt Browne, Mount Shannon, Pimpara Lake	1890s: Australian Mortgage Land & Finance Co. Kidman (1918-23)
MOUNT GIPPS	Acacia Vale, Cane Grass, City of Broken Hill, Clevedale, Donsandal, Farmcote, Glen Idol, K Tank, Limestone, Lintis Vale, Mawarra, Mt Gipps, Nine Mile, Paringa, Rupee, The Springs, Yalcowinnia	
MOUNT KING EAST	Gum Vale, Sturt National Park, Tarrakan	
MOUNT POOLE	Mt Browne, Mt Poole, Mount Shannon, Peak Hill, Theldarpa, Yandaminta	Sturt's Cairn Depot Glen Poole's Grave Mt Poole: Kidman (1908)
MOUNT STUART	Mt Stuart	Kidman (1918-23)
MOUNT STURT	Mt Sturt	Kidman (?)
MOUNT WOOD	Brindiwilpa, Clifton Downs, Peak Hill, Sturt National Park	Kidman (1918-23)
MUNDI MUNDI	Acacia Vale, Belmont, Eldee, Limestone, Mt George, Mundi Mundi, Peak Hill, Purnamoota, Umberumberka, White Leads	
NETLEY	Enmore, Ascot Vale, Bindara, Eagle Hawk, Farmcote, Kanbara, Langwell, Middle Camp, Netley, Oakdale, Pine Point, Sunnydale, [Tandou], Wendi, Williela	1890s: Australasian Mortgage & Agency Co. Netley: Kidman (date?)
NOCOLECHE	Nocholeche, Nocholeche Nature Reserve	
NOONTHORUNGEE	Kara, Koonawarra, Nuntherungie, Wertago	1890s: Australasian Mortgage & Agency Co.
NUNDORO	Nandora, Nundooka, The Selection, The Veldt	1890s: Australian Mortgage Land & Finance Co. Nundora: Kidman (1918-23) The Selection: Kidman (?)
OLIVE DOWNS	Sturt National Park	Kidman (?)
ONEPAH	Onepah	
OPHARA	Hillston, Mt George, Pine Creek	
OSACA	Owen Downs, Wonga	
OUTER NETALLIE		
PACKSADDLE	Packsaddle, Pimpara Lake, Wygonga, Yelka	1890s: Goldsborough, Mort & Co Ltd Packsaddle: Kidman (1918-23)
POOLAMACCA	Bijerkerno, Paringa, Poolamacca, Wilangee, Windalpa	Euriowie Town Euriowie Aboriginal Rock Engravings Tarrawingee Town

Table 5.1 Pastoral Stations in the Unincorporated Area of NSW (cont.)

1884	Post-1884	Historic Associations
QUINYAMBI	Border Downs, Lake Wallace, Pine View	
REDAN	Mulculca, Redan	
SALISBURY DOWNS	Allundy, Bootra, Bundarra, Clifton Downs, Garden Vale, Moale Park, Myrnong, Myro, Reola, Salisbury Downs, The Range, Urella Downs, Wattle Vale, Willaroy, Wonga Lily	Salisbury: Kidman (1914)
STURTS MEADOWS	Acacia Downs, Lintis Vale, Rowena, Sturts Meadows	Sturts Meadows Rock Engravings Matilda Wallace 1890s: Australian Mortgage Land & Finance Co. Kidman (?)
TALYEALE	Euroli, Gumbo, Mincarpa, Nangunyah, Talyeale	
THACKARINGA	Hillston, Limestone, Mt George, Thackaringa	Thackaringa Silver Mines Thackaringa Town
THURLOO DOWNS	Caloola, Kendbookah, Margalah, Thurloo Downs, Yarralee	1890s: Goldsborough, Mort & Co Ltd Thurloow Downs: Kidman (1918-23)
TOPAR	Avondale, Eureka, Glenora, Koralta, Lake Inkerman, Lake View, Langidoon, Metford, Topar	Topar: Kidman (?)
TORRENS CREEK	Sturt National Park	
TINAPAGEE	Lenroy, Nandoo, Nangunyah, Mooriland Downs, Yarrawonga	Tinapagee: Kidman (1910?)
TURKEY CREEK	Kayrunnera	
UPHARA	Hillston, Mt George, Pine Creek	
URELLA DOWNS	Barrona Downs, Urealla Downs, Wonga	
URISINO	Barrona Downs, Colane, Else Vale, Kondina, Ularara, Urisino, Wonga, Yamba	Urisino: Kidman (1918-23)
WANAARING BLOCK A	Argyle, Womparley	
WANAARING BLOCK B	Womparley	
WANAARING BLOCK C	Ularara, Wanaaring	
WARRATTA	Gum Vale, Whitta Brinnah	Warratta Gold Field Warratta Town Albert Town
WAVERLEY DOWNS	Glenlyon, Waverley Downs	
WEINTERIGA	Cawkers Well, Churinga	Weinteriga: Kidman (pre-1916)
WHITTA BRANAH	Sturt National Park, Whitta Brinnah	
WILLARA	Euroli, Willara, Yarrawonga	
WONOMINTA	Lonsdale, Kayrunnera, Packsaddle, Wonnaminta	1890s: Australian Mortgage Land & Finance Co. Kidman (1918-23) Myrtle Rose White (1955) No Roads Go By
YANCANNIA	Allandy, Calindary, Gum Popla, Katalpa, Lonsdale, McCallum, Mulga Valley, Pulchra, Pulgamurtie, Royal Oak, Salisbury Downs, Tero Creek, Yancannia, Yalda Downs	Yancannia: Kidman (1916) Mary Turner Shaw (1987) Yancannia Creek
YANDAMA	Hewart Downs, Yandama	Yandama: Kidman(1915?)
YANTARA	Brindiwilpa, Coally, Connulpie, One Tree, Whyjorita	Yantara: Kidman (?)

considered here, on in the south and one in the north of the UA. In dealing with each pastoral holding, all heritage items, pastoral or otherwise, are briefly mentioned here.

This approach omits some very important places: the downs country along the Queensland border and the Paroo, including Delalah, Thurlow and Berawinnia Downs, and to the south of them, Urisino and Salisbury Downs, and the historically important holdings along the Darling River, Kincheha, Netley and Cuthero, the latter with the only river frontage in the UA. The history of Yancannia Creek, one the largest of the 19th century holdings in the UA, later a Kidman property and now divided into at least 14 holdings, has been described in Mary Turner Shaw's excellent book *Yancannia Creek*. Historic places within old Yancannia include Burke and Wills camp at Torowoto and Howitt's marked tree at Youngcannia waterhole.

Stations in the Barrier and Bynguano Ranges

The properties considered here lie in and to the north of the Barrier Ranges and extend from the SA border east to the Bynguano Ranges. They are part of the 1884 holdings of Mount Gipps, Poolamacca, Sturts Meadows, Mootwingee and Gnalta. At that point Mount Gipps covered much of the central and eastern part of the Barrier Ranges, including the site of Broken Hill. Mootwingee station and part of Gnalta are now Mutawintji National Park, Nature Reserve and Historic Site. These have been chosen partly because of the range of historic places they contain, but partly because access was possible during the study.

Fowlers Gap Station is also included, because this is listed on the Register of the National Estate, not as a pastoral Station per se, but as a scientific research station. The area was part of 19th century Corona Station, very close to its 1884 boundary with what was then the northernmost part of Sturts Meadow.

MOUNT GIPPS STATION

Mount Gipps Station at its largest covered much of the eastern Barrier Ranges, including the land where the city of Broken Hill now stands. It was well-watered by soaks along Stephens, Yancowinna and other creeks draining the ranges to both east and west. The station took its name from Mount Gipps, named by Charles Sturt in 1844 after the Governor of NSW, Sir George Gipps. It was established around 1863, by the 'Barrier Ranges Company', which included George Urquhart of Kincheha Station; in 1865 the Mount Gipps run was transferred to George Urquhart and Mount Gipps South was taken over by James McCulloch and R. Sellars.

Over the next decade or so, Mount Gipps prospered and expanded under manager George McCulloch, nephew of owner –partner James McCulloch. Considerable sums were put into fencing, dams and well-sinking to make it probably the best developed property in the outback by 1875 (Hardy 1969).

The original Mount Gipps Homestead was on Stephens Creek, upstream from the Stephens Creek Reservoir. A new homestead was built further north in about 1871. Richard O'Connell was appointed as police officer and mining warden's clerk on 17 September 1880, as more prospectors and squatters moved into the area. He lived in a cottage near the Mount Gipps Homestead on the Tibooburra road.

Some of the earliest mineral discoveries in the Barrier Ranges occurred on Mount Gipps Station (or holdings that were amalgamated into it such as Alberta), in the Apollyon Valley, at Purnamoota and Round Hill. Settlements grew up in these places. In September 1883 Charles Rasp collected a piece of heavy black rock from a 'broken hill' near the boundary of Mount Gipps and Kinchega Station. The discovery of high quality silver in 1885 resulted in the formation of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, and the development of the major mines and city.

Mount Gipps Station survived the 1890s in McCulloch ownership, but only under the management of Lewis Kiddle, superintendent of stations for the Australasian Mortgage and Agency Company, acting in a private capacity. Amongst other economy measures, he attacked the extravagance of costly stone buildings erected when galvanised iron was available. In spite of this, in 1909 the Mount Gipps Pastoral and Mining Company had to write down its assets from £200,000 to £23,000, and in 1915 to £7200.

The proximity of the town of Broken Hill made the resumed area of Mount Gipps Station popular with selectors, and by 1901 the station had lost 120,000 acres in this way. Rupee and Clevedale Stations, in the Darling Ranges just to the east of Broken Hill are among the small subdivisions of the larger Mount Gipps Station.

Heritage Items:

Mount Gipps Homestead Sites
Mount Gipps Woolshed ruins
Stone ground tank, Stephens Creek
Mount Gipps Hotel
Slabbed well and market gardens, Clevedale
Stone yards, Clevedale

See also:

Water: Stephens Creek Reservoir, Mt Darling Tank
Railways: Mt Gipps railway siding, Railway bridge, Rupee
Towns: Albion, Day Dream, Piesse Nob, Purnamoota, Round Hill/Taltingan
Cemeteries: Round Hill Cemetery

POOLAMACCA STATION

In 1884 Poolamacca Station, immediately north of Mount Gipps, extended from the SA border to the eastern edge of the Barrier Ranges, where it adjoined Sturts Meadows. Poolamacca was one of the runs established in the 1860s. The main historic sources have little information about the early years, beyond the fact that the first run holders were Jones and Goode. In 1867 there was an abortive 'white quartz rush' on Poolamacca, a hoax perpetrated by a shepherd working on the station. John Brougham acquired Poolamacca Station in 1889, and it was split into Wilangee and Poolamacca in the 1920s. Bill Bolton Smith (1988) has recorded his memories of growing up on Wilangee in the 1930s and 40s.

Poolamacca is given as one of the haunts of the bushranger John Baker, hanged at Bathurst in 1871. In 1908 the poet, C. J. Dennis almost died of thirst while walking from Broken Hill to Poolamacca sheep station with a companion (Kearns 1974:45).

He expressed his personal disenchantment with Broken Hill in a poem, *The Silver City – A Ballad of the Barrier*, published in *The Gadfly* of 5 February 1908, which begins with the following:

Come, sing us a song of the city of sand,
Silver, sin and sixpenny ale;
Dumped in a desolate, drought-struck land,
Where the deadbeat pitches his pitiful tale.

The Euriowie copper field in the Byjerkerno Ranges was on the northeast boundary of Poolamacca Station, and the Tarrawingee limestone quarries on its border with Corona, while Tarrawingee township was within the holding. By the late 1880s two major tracks crossed Poolamacca, the road from Silverton to Euriowie via Purnamoota, and the road from Stephens Creek via Albion. At the crossroads, not far from the homestead, was Charles Carl's, later Gainer's, Poolamacca Hotel. The Tarrawingie Tramway (1891-1930) crossed the holding.

Around the semi-permanent water holes in the Byjerkerno Ranges were the galleries of Aboriginal rock engravings. With sympathetic support from John Brougham, Poolamacca became a refuge for Aboriginal people in the late 19th and early 20th century. He learnt their language, and built a specially designed house for them near the Poolamacca homestead. The Aboriginal Protection Board used the town of Tarrawingee as one of its Aboriginal census locations, but this represents the Poolamacca Aboriginal community, and the Poolamacca homestead was the ration distribution centre for the Aboriginal people. The records also say that tents were provided to Aboriginal people at Poolamacca. Between 1900-1914 there were between 16-49 people enumerated for Tarrawingee, a serious decline on the 200 or so who are recorded as living there previously.

For a while in the depressed 1890s [Brougham] found a novel kind of employment for them, gathering up the slugs of pure time that lay about on the surface of the creek beds of Poolamacca. But in time that particular source of revenue was exhausted, and though Brougham did not, like so many of his neighbours, descend into the abyss of bankruptcy, the reduced scale of operations at Poolamacca must have lessened the amount of work for Aboriginal hands (Hardy 1976:179-80).

The Poolamacca Aborigines were well known in the area. During the drought of 1892 they conducted a rain-making ceremony, recorded in the *Barrier Miner* (17 March 1892), and in fact the total rainfall in 1892 was eventually above the yearly average (Kearns 1982:15). They also staged occasional corroborees in Silverton and Broken Hill.

Hardy (1976:180) commented that as the years passed, the Aborigines of Poolamacca had melted away. They left the station, but their descendants survived, both in the Darling River towns and in Broken Hill. On 1 February 2002, Poolamacca Station was acquired by the Wilyakali Aboriginal Corporation and Aboriginal people now live on the station.

Heritage Places:

Poolamacca Homestead, Poolamacca Hotel, Stone Ground Tank

See also:

Towns: Tarrawingie, Euriowie

Railways: Tarrawingie Tramway

Aboriginal: Euriowie and Sturts Meadows Rock Engravings

STURTS MEADOW

Sturts Meadow Station was founded in 1863 by Abraham and Matilda Wallace. The name is presumably taken from Charles Sturt although his exploration route in 1844 lay further to the west. Abraham and Matilda Wallace, both born in Ireland, met and married in South Australia in 1861. In 1863 they set off on the twelve years of travels west of the Darling, recounted in Matilda's reminiscences (Wallace nd). They travelled in Burke and Wills footsteps from Swan Hill to Menindee, and then up the Paroo to the Queensland border. Not permitted to take stock across the border, they returned to Menindee then crossed the Barrier Ranges to Mingarie in South Australia.

From here they travelled with 25 horses and 1400 sheep to the northern side of the Barrier Ranges, in 1864, squatting at a waterhole near the later township of Euriowie. Lack of water drove them on, and for the next four years they roamed from one waterhole to another: Nuchia Lake, Bancannia Lake, Cobham and Wallace's Lake. Returning south in 1868, the Wallaces found that Joseph Anderson Panton had moved onto the original land and registered it as Sturts Meadows. Eleven months later, on 14 September 1869, Sturts Meadows had been transferred to Abraham Wallace. Because of lack of water, they continued a nomadic life for another eight years, until abundant supplies were found in a well on the creek near their original camp.

In 1876, Sturts Meadows was nearly 100,000 acres; three years later it was 251,000 acres. It extended from Gairdners Creek northward past the later site of Euriowie and eastward towards Mutawintji. In 1881 Abe Wallace travelled overland to the Gulf of Carpentaria and established Elsie Station. This was a failure and in 1884 the Wallace's left Sturts Meadows and moved to Reynella in SA; Abe died soon after at the age of 49. Matilda mortgaged Sturts Meadows to the Australian Mortgage land and Finance Co. Ltd. In 1898 Matilda died. She had borne five children during her travels, and buried four of them.

In 1903 Sturts Meadows was 224,000 acres and still held by the mortgagees. In 1921, 28,000 acres was resumed for soldier settlement. The remainder was bought in 1926 by Sydney Reid, an associate of Sydney Kidman, and sold on in the same year to William Henry Williams, who had sold a milk run and Nine Mile Station to go there. When he died in 1928, Sturts Meadows reverted to the Kidman interests as part of the Yancannia Pastoral Company. When the Western Lands Lease expired in 1946, the property was subdivided. The homestead lease, WLL 6924, 112,000 acres, was taken up by Albert and Linda Bevan on 5 March 1951; it is now held by his son Peter, and wife Mary Bevan, who work it in partnership with their son and daughter-in-law, Randelle and Josephine Bevan (Bevan 1976, Bevan 2000).

Heritage Places:

Sturts Meadows Homestead, Shearing Quarters, Woolshed Ruins

Sturts Meadows Private Conservation Area

See also:

Aboriginal: Euriowie and Sturts Meadows Rock Engravings

MOOTWINGEE AND GNALTA STATIONS

The gorges and rockholes of the Bynguano Ranges, with their reliable water and rich galleries of engraving and rock art, have been an important Aboriginal place for at least 5000 years. The Burke and Wills Expedition passed here, and Ludwig Becker's beautiful watercolours of places along the expedition route, including Mutawintji, are the first European paintings of the UA. The pastoral explorer Ernest Giles passed through in 1861 and 1863, as did the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Albert (Wilcannia) District, J.C. Woore in 1863, both leaving engravings on the rocks. In the 1870s Henry Raines established a grazing property called Mootwingee. Because of the reliable water, the area became an important location on the road between Broken Hill and White Cliffs, and there were a number of hotels.

In 1925 the Barrier Field Naturalists Club of Broken Hill petitioned New South Wales Government to 'proclaim the whole area in which carvings and paintings occur a reserve', and in 1927 Mootwingee was declared crown land reserve for the protection of Aboriginal sites. In 1967 the National Parks and Wildlife Service (newly formed in the Department of Lands) took over management of Mootwingee Historic Site (486 ha). In 1979 Coturaundee Nature Reserve (since renamed Mutawintji Nature Reserve) was established for the protection of yellow-footed rock wallaby.

In 1982 National Parks and Wildlife Service purchased Gnalta and Mootwingee, old sheep grazing properties, and added them to Mootwingee Historic Site to establish Mootwingee National Park. The following year the Western Regional Aboriginal Land Council blockaded the Historic Site, seeking the closure of the most spiritually significant galleries, and Aboriginal involvement in management. Fifteen years later, on 5 September 1998, Mutawintji National Park, including the Historic Site, was handed back to its original owners.

The spelling change from the anglicised 'Mootwingee' to 'Mutawintji' more accurately represents the Aboriginal pronunciation. Mutawintji is Paakantyi, and means place of fresh grass, from 'muta' grass, and 'wintji', having. However, the historic spelling 'Mootwingee' will be used here in reference to the pastoral holding.

The heritage items identified in the DEC (2003) Draft Cultural Heritage Strategy for Mutawintji National Park and Mutawintji Nature Reserve are listed in **Table 5.2**. Waterholes in the Bynguano Range have made this an important place to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. There are extensive rock-engravings, paintings and other Aboriginal heritage sites in the National Park and Historic Site. The DEC list includes the rock shelters with explorers engravings, but none of the Burke and Wills campsites.

Pastoral history is represented by homesteads, stockyards, huts, whims, wells and dams; mining history by the Wertago Copper Mine, and opal gouges. Mootwingee was on a coach road from Broken Hill to Wertago and Nuntherungee, and the Rock Holes Precinct contains the ruins of the Rock Hole Hotel. There are at least three different names recorded in the publicans' licence records for hotels at Mootwingee: Traveller's Rest (1886-89), Mootwingee (1888) and Rock Hole Hotel (1899-1918) (Dansie 1988, Craig 2004), but they may all refer to the same location.

Heritage Places: DEC Cultural Heritage List

MOUNT GIPPS HOMESTEAD SITES

County: Yancowinna

Parish: Cathcart

Location:

‘Old Mount Gipps Station’ is marked on the fold-out map in *The Barrier Silver and Copper Fields in 1888*. It is on the south bank of Stephens Creek, and just within an unnumbered TSR. ‘Old Mt Gipps Stn.’ is also marked at this position on the Yancowinna County map, while the Cathcart Parish map places a portion at this spot, with the names Sir James McCulloch and Robt. Sellar, although it does not show the station name. On this map, TSR 9867 runs in roughly the same position as the TSR on the 1888 map. The Cathcart map shows a track labelled ‘from Adelaide’ and ‘to Menindee’ running on the north side of Stephens Creek at this point, suggesting that this was the original road before Broken Hill was established. This may explain why the first homestead was located here. On the Taltingan 1:100, 000 2nd edition (2000) the location is approximately 1km west of the western shore of Stephens Creek Reservoir.

Kearns (1972) frontispiece map shows ‘Old Mt Gipps HS’ just east of the Silver City Highway, and north of Stephens Creek Hotel. The Yancowinna County map also marks ‘Mt Gipps Stn.’ here. This is at the same position but on the other side of the road to the Mount Gipps Shearing Shed ruins, see later. The modern Mount Gipps Homestead is on the Corona Road about 10km north of Yancowinna Creek.

Description:

The Mount Gipps homestead locations have not been visited during this study and no descriptions have been found. Kearns (1972) has a photograph of ‘Ruins of Manager’s Residence, Mount Gipp’s Station, 1920’, which shows a substantial but roofless stone building. This is probably at the second site, on the Tibooburra road, and is no doubt one of the buildings that manager Lewis Kiddle in the 1890s regarded as extravagant. Kearns also has a photograph of ‘The former residence of Charles Rasp at Mount Gipps station’, which is an iron and brushwood hut’ (Kearns 1973).

No information has been found about what surviving physical remains there may be today, but it should be possible to find archaeological traces. This information is included as a demonstration of the potential for locating significant early pastoral sites.

History:

According to Kearns (1972):

The original Mount Gipps homestead was believed to have been located at the foot of the hill near Stephens Creek, known locally as Edwards Lookout. Later, the homestead was transferred to another site several miles to the north, on the bank of a small tributary leading into Stephens Creek, within site of the Tibooburra road.(Kearns 1972:11)

At first, all mining operations in the Barrier Ranges came under the jurisdiction of the Albert District, which meant that applications for mining leases or miner’s rights could only be made at Wilcannia or Milparinka. However, the activity in the area, and also the need for law and order, resulted in the appointment on September 17, 1880, of Richard O’Connell as Police Officer, Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mining Register

and Warden's Clerk. O'Connell originally occupied a cottage about half a mile north of the Mount Gipps homestead, adjoining the Tibooburra mail road, but moved to Silverton towards the end of 1883. (Kearns 1972:13)

O'Connell resigned from the police force in 1886, and became proprietor of the Barrier Ranges Hotel, a livery stable and an auctioneering business, and later became mayor of Silverton.

Heritage Significance:

Mount Gipps was the first pastoral run taken up in the Barrier Ranges. The Broken Hill Line of Lode and City of Broken Hill are within the boundaries of 19th century Mount Gipps station. Charles Rasp, the discoverer of the Broken Hill ore body was a boundary rider on the Station, and he and station manager George McCulloch, nephew of owner Sir James McCulloch, were part of the original syndicate of seven. The sites of the original buildings of Mount Gipps Station have high historic significance, especially if there any physical remains.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Pastoral station

MOUNT GIPPS SHEARING SHED

County: Yancowinna

Parish: Mount Gipps

Location: On the west side of the Silver City Highway, approximately 4km north of Stephens Creek,

Photograph:



Description:

All that remains of the Mount Gipps shearing shed are overgrown piles of stone, and a brass plaque set in stone, which says:

MOUNT GIPPS STATION
ESTABLISHED 1865

SITE OF THE SHEARING SHED

A TRIBUTE TO THE PIONEERS OF THE
PASTORAL AND MINING INDUSTRIES

ERECTED BY THE BARRIER FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB
NOVEMBER 1954



History:

No specific mention of the Mount Gipps Shearing Shed has been found in the historic sources. It is near the location of the second Mount Gipps Homestead, which Kearns (1973) says was built about 1871, so the shearing shed would date from the same time.

Heritage Significance:

The Mount Gipps Shearing Shed site is significant as the only known physical remains of Mount Gipps Station, the first pastoral run in the Barrier Ranges.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Shearing shed

STONE TANK, STEPHENS CREEK

County: Yancowinna

Parish: Mount Gipps

Location: In a tributary of Stephens Creek, about 4km north of where the Silver City Highway crosses Stephens Creek, and opposite the ruins of the Mount Gipps Shearing Shed.

Photographs:



Description:

This is a typical UA stone ground tank. It is located in the bed of a tributary of Stephens Creek, which is somewhat surprising. Either it was built there with a view to trapping water when the creek ran, or the creek bed has changed its course since that tank was built. The tank is partly collapsed due to undercutting by water.

History:

The history of this stone tank is unknown, but it was probably associated with the Mount Gipps Woolshed. The Yancowinna County map shows a 'well' next to 'Mount Gipps Stn' very close to this point, and in fact the Taltingan 1:100,000 map also shows a 'well' here. Kenny (1934) shows two wells in this area, Mt. Gipps Well and Mt. Gipps No. 2 Well. However it seems unlikely that these would have been dug in the middle of a creek bed.

Heritage Significance:

Although this ground tank is in poor condition, it has historic significance in its association with the Mount Gipps Shearing Shed, and probably also the homestead.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Stone ground tank

SLABBED WELL AND MARKET GARDENS, CLEVEDALE

County: Yancowinna

Parish: Bolaira

Location: About 5km west of Broken Hill on the Broken Hill-Menindee road.

Owners: Simon and Lindy Molesworth.

Photographs:



Description:

This is a small valley running west from the Darling Ranges, with a narrow creek channel, about 1-2m wide. The windmill on the north side of the creek is set over a slabbed well. On the south side low stone walls (ca 30cm) surround square flat areas, probably laid out as garden beds. There are many metal items here, including ships tanks and an oval iron vat. Marine oyster shells are scattered over the ground, presumably used to increase alkalinity of the soil. There are several peppercorn trees.



History:

This garden is anecdotally regarded as a Chinese market garden. Although there is no documentary evidence for this, it is quite likely. Kearns (date undet.) says that there were Chinese market gardens along Willa Willyong Creek, and there are several Chinese gardeners and hawkers buried in nearby Round Hill Cemetery. The well is probably No. 307, Clevedale, which was 100ft deep, with the water level at 20ft, produced 250 gallons per hour of good water; very slightly hard, potable and suitable for all purposes (Kenny 1934).

Heritage Significance:

The market garden and well are potentially significant Chinese sites. They are very close to the Clevedale stone yards, which may be the remains of a piggery. Together they represent small-scale horticulture and animal husbandry, no doubt to support the nearby Broken Hill community.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	Chinese market garden (?)
Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Well, garden

STONE YARDS (PIGGERY?) CLEVEDALE

County: Yancowinna

Parish: Bolaira

Location: About 5km west of Broken Hill on the Broken Hill-Menindee road.

Owners: Simon and Lindy Molesworth.

Photograph:



Description:

Dry stone walls about 1m high and 1m wide form two adjacent bays, enclosed on three sides, and open on the fourth, that is, in the shape of an 'E'. The structure is on a hillslope, and the open ends face towards a dry creek. There are some metal posts across the open ends, suggesting that there was a fence, possibly wire across it. Two ship tanks are built into the common, central wall, probably to provide water to troughs. The back wall is approximately 50m long, and each arm approx. 25m.

The ground surface in the yards, and between the yards and the creek, a distance of about 10m, is scattered with ceramic fragments. These are mainly blue transfer ware, with patterns typically found in 19th century sites elsewhere in western NSW, especially along the Murray River. However, this is the only locality visited during this study where a large amount of blue transfer ware was seen.

History:

The yards are anecdotally considered to be a 'piggery', although no documentary evidence has been found to support this. The ceramic scatter is explicable in terms of household waste, occasionally containing broken china, being fed to the pigs. The china, and the position of the yards above a dry creek implies several things: a house nearby generating rubbish, and some method of storing water in the creek and raising

it to the ship tanks on the hillside, for example, a well, dam and pump. The site is too far from the Clevedale Well for that to be a likely water source.

Heritage Significance:

This is a remarkable stone structure, substantial and well built. It is likely that related historical items, house, dam, pump, existed in the area, and further field investigation is warranted. This site has high heritage significance; it is a unique structure in the UA, probably a piggery, representing the small scale farming activities that would have supplied the city of Broken Hill.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	Chinese agriculture (?)
Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Piggery (?)

MOUNT GIPPS HOTEL

County: Yancowinna

Parish: Bolaira

Location: About 5km west of Broken Hill on the Broken Hill-Menindee road.

Photograph:



Description:

Mount Gipps Hotel is a stone building with a pitched iron roof and return bull-nosed verandah on two sides. It is a typical 'corner' hotel design, with the main door on a bevelled corner. Next to it is a smaller stone building with a small parapet, and front verandah. This may have been a store. The property is privately owned and no longer has a licence.

History:

Mount Gipps Hotel was originally the Smallthorn Hotel, and was on Stephens Creek.

Dansie (1988) gives the following information:

The Mount Gipps (Smallthorn) Hotel

Type of building not known. (Probably Stone)

Opened in about 1867 as the 'Smallthorn Hotel' on the northeastern bank of Stephens Creek about 1.5km downstream from the present pumping station. It was destroyed by fire in about 1887 and was rebuilt on its present site.

The original hotel was near the first Mt Gipps homestead and some rubble and a small cemetery on the northern side of the creek mark the location. Now situated about 15km from Broken Hill on the Broken Hill to Wilcannia road this hotel was re-named the 'Mount Gipps' hotel by the time Charles Carl ('German Charley') ran it in 1887. Frank Jones applied in 1891 to replace the burnt-out hotel with a stone structure at a spot about 1.5km south of its original site. This building is the present Mount Gipps Hotel. The hotel was temporarily closed for some months in 1987.

Dansie give a list of 35 licensees between 1867 and 1987. His list pre-1900 is similar to Craig's, below, with some variation in the dates, but he does not include James White and Henry Pretty.

NAME OF HOTEL	DISTRICT	SITUATION	NAME OF LICENSEE
SMALLTHORN HOTEL	Menindie	Mount Gipps	Henry RAINES 1868-1869.
MOUNT GIPPS HOTEL	Menindie - Wilcannia - Mitchell - Silverton	Mount Gipps, Barrier Ranges	James WHITE 1870-1872; Henry PRETTY 1874; Charles CARL 1875-1881; Michael O'FARRELL 1882-1885; Charles A. KEIGHRAN 1886; Martin BRENNAN 1887; Francis JONES 1888-1890; John RYAN 1891; John GIBBS 1892-1894; William FARMER 1895-1896; Francis TREGLOWN 1897-1900.

Dansie's comments are puzzling. For a start, the old Mount Gipps Homestead is upstream not downstream of the Stephens Creek 'pumping station'. Kearns 1972 also says that the Smallthorn Hotel was on the northern banks of Stephens Creek 'below the present reservoir'. The conclusion that the Smallthorn Hotel was downstream of the pumping station is probably based on the map in *The Barrier Silver and Tin Fields* in 1888, which has 'Hotel' marked on the north side of the creek, and roughly opposite Piesse Nob, ie downstream of the reservoir. Old Mount Gipps homestead is also marked on this map, a good 5 miles upstream.

The present site of the Mount Gipps Hotel is about 1.5km south of the 'Hotel' position on the map. However the rebuilding process is not clear. It appears that the hotel after being burnt down in 1887, was rebuilt on its original site, then moved south of the creek to its present site in 1891. The reason for the move at that time would have been the construction of the Stephens Creek Reservoir, commenced in December 1890 and completed in November 1891.

There is a Mount Gipps Cemetery, not visited during this study. The website 'Bush cemeteries' gives its location as 'near Broken Hill – off Wilcannia Road', but does not specify which side of Stephens Creek it is on. Kearns (1972:42) says 'down the creek from German Charley's hotel was a private cemetery, and at least one of the children of Charles and Anne Carl to die in infancy is buried there'. Four headstones survive: William Buswell d. 1884, James Fullard d. 1880, Isabella M Hall d. 1883, and Patrick Reid, d.1878.

In 1884 two newspaper reports in the *Town and Country Journal* mention mining a mining rush near the Mount Gipps Hotel.

A report in July, 1884, stated that there was 'quite a rush for claims' on the Barrier Ranges; twenty-two applications, embracing 1,600 acres, had been lodged for mineral bearing land in two office days. In the previous month everything at Mount Gipps 'was very stirring' on account of the rich finds of silver-lead ore reaching to within a mile of Farrell's (Mount Gipps) Hotel. (*Town and Country Journal*, June 28, 1884.)

Some sensational assays of the ore found near Mount Gipps Hotel were reported in July, 1884, the estimated yield of silver being several thousand ounces per ton of ore. (*Town and Country Journal*, July 19, 1884.)

These may refer to the mining at Round Hill or Mt Darling, where there were Mining Leases very close to the Mount Gipps Hotel.

Heritage Significance:

The Mount Gipps Hotel is a well preserved example of a 19th century hotel in the UA. As such it has high historic significance, especially since virtually no other hotel of this period survives outside Broken Hill and the four remaining towns of the UA, Burns, Silvertown, Milparinka and Tibooburra. It is also associated with Charles Carl, an important identity in the UA. The site of the original hotel would be worth investigating as well.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	German migration
Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Hotel
Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Coach stop
Marking the phases of life	Persons	Early businessman, Charles Carl

POOLAMACCA HOMESTEAD

County: Farnell

Parish: Torowangee

Location:

On Poolamacca Station, about 55km north of Broken Hill.

Ownership:

Poolamacca Station was acquired by the Wilyakali Aboriginal Corporation in 2002.

Photographs:



Description:

Poolamacca Homestead consists of an original wing to which a modern extension has been added. The main house is U-shaped with a covered underground tank filling the entire U-section. The original section is faced stone which has been painted. The roof is iron, and there is an enclosed return verandah on two sides with a curved roof profile. The exterior walls have some interesting characteristics. One outer side wall (non-verandah) is battered, that is, it is wider at the base and slopes towards the top. The walls within the verandah section have brick bases (ca in metre) supporting stone. The walls have been rendered in a decorative pattern, to form frames around sections of stone work that are tuck-pointed.

The building is in good condition, except for some rising damp affecting the outer walls within the verandah. In the worst area a section of render has fallen off revealing the base brickwork. However, no rising damp was seen on interior walls. The damp problem on the outer walls may be due to the concreting of the verandah floor.

History:

No details of the history of the building have been found, but the design of the old wing suggests that it is one of the earliest stone homesteads in the area.

Even the smaller Poolamacca on the Barrier boasted a gracious stone homestead of twenty-four rooms; walls eighteen inches thick still insulate its occupants against the summer heat. (Hardy 1969:184).

Poolamacca was an important centre and refuge for Aboriginal people. John Brougham

..had a round-house built for them a short distance from his own homestead. He gave quite a lot of thought to its design, which was a series of cubicles around a central fireplace, from which the smoke escaped through a cone-shaped hole in the roof. It was large enough to hold about twenty occupants, and they were delighted when they first moved in. But at the end of their third week of occupation one of their number died, and nothing would induce them to walk through its doorway again. (Hardy 1976:179)

Heritage:

Poolamacca Homestead is an important early pastoral homestead in the Barrier Ranges, with some distinctive architectural features. However it also of high historic and social significance as an Aboriginal Protection Board ration distribution centre. If the remains of the round house John Brougham built for the Aboriginal people could be located, this would have high social and historic significance.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Aboriginal ration centre Aboriginal housing
Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Homestead
Marking the phases of life	Persons	Early pastoralist and Aboriginal supporter, John Brougham

POOLAMACCA HOTEL

County: Farnell

Parish: Torowangee

Location:

On Poolamacca Station, about 55km north of Broken Hill. The site is on the south side of the track running from the Corona Road to Poolamacca HS, near the junction of a track north from the homestead to Tarrawingee.

Ownership:

Charles Carl, known as 'German Charlie', the first licensee of the Poolamacca Hotel, is shown on the Torowangee Parish map as owner of a 40 acre block on Poolamacca Creek just north of Poolamacca Homestead. The block is probably now incorporated into Poolamacca Station, acquired by the Wilyakali Aboriginal Corporation in 2002.

Photographs:



Description:

The Poolamacca Hotel now consists of mounds of collapsed stone and is an archaeological site. Adjacent to the ruin site is a well-preserved above ground round stone water tank. This has been listed separately, as it is an exceptional example of the high quality of the stone ground tanks found in the Unincorporated Area. However it is so close to the hotel ruins that it almost certainly was associated with the hotel and filled from run-off from the roof.

There is also an Oppenheimer pole lying on the ground near the hotel ruins and the ground tank. This suggests that a telegraph line ran along the road here,



Maps:

'Gainer's Hotel' - the Poolamacca Hotel - is marked on the map in 'The Barrier Silver and Tin Fields in 1888', It is shown at the crossroads of the road from Purnamoota to Euriowie and the road from Albion and Waukaroo to Euriowie. Note that the

‘Poolamacca’ marked on this map near Euriowie is a mine of that name, not the homestead, which was near the hotel.

History:

According to Kearns (1972:41-42)

Charles Carl was born in Hanover in 1837, and arrived in Australia in the John Caesar in 1855. After remaining for ten years in South Australia he became associated in the 1860’s with William Henry Lake, who held the Alberta sheep run in the Barrier Ranges.

Around 1867 Charles Carl, who by this time had been become known throughout the district as German Charley, set up a bush hotel beside a small Campbell’s Creek tributary near the Poolamacca Homestead. The site of the hotel was the convergence of two roads leading northwards, which served both the central and outer sections of the Barrier Ranges.

German Charley disposed on his hotel at Poolamacca in 1875 (later taken over by Robert Gainer), and acquired the Smallthorn Hotel, situated on the northern banks of Stephens Creek, below the present reservoir.

Charles Carl built the Nevada Hotel in Silverton in 1882, and later operated a general store until his death in 1904. Dansie (1988) gives the following account:

The Poolamacca Hotel

Wooden Slabs. Opened in about 1867 near Campbell’s Creek about 55km north of Broken Hill on a track leading to Euriowie.

Licensees

1867-1875	Charles Carl
1886-1892	Robert E. Gainer
1892-1893	John T Henstridge
1893-?	Andrew Tobin

The hotel was a rough bark hut in 1867 with bullock-hide bunks and a bucket of cold water placed outside the door served as a bathroom. However there was a resident chef who served up some tasty meals but only when he was sober which was apparently a rare thing. By 1888 this hovel had been rebuilt to provide what was described in ‘The Barrier Silver and Tin Fields in 1888’ as a ‘..comfortable stone dwelling..’ It closed sometime in the early 1890s.

Rusheen Craig (2002) lists four hotels at Poolamacca.

NAME OF HOTEL	DISTRICT	SITUATION	NAME OF LICENSEE
POLAMACA INN	Menindie–Silverton	Polamacca	Charles CARL 1871-1873; (Polamacca) Robert GAINOR 1886-1890 + (Poolamacca) 1891; John T. HENSTRIDGE 1892; (Near Torrowangie) Andrew TOBIN 1894.
RACECOURSE HOTEL	Menindie	Polamacca	Thomas MURRAY 1881.
ROYAL HOTEL	Silverton	Poolamacca Tin Mines	Thomas C. TATE 1887; Walter McGILL 1888;
ROYAL MAIL HOTEL	Silverton	Poolamacca Tin Mines	Thomas C. TATE 1887; Michael CHARTERS 1887-1889.

The first of these listings refers to the same hotel as Dansie describes. The Royal Hotel or Royal Mail Hotel was at Euriowie Town; the name Poolamacca was also used for the Euriowie Tin Mines.

The full quote from the 'The Barrier Silver and Tin Fields in 1888' describes a trip from Broken Hill to Euriowie via Waukeroo. It includes:

A good bush-road past the "Paps", twin conical hills of considerable height an rare form, constituting a singularly efficient landmark to travellers, leads to the Poolamacca Hotel, 35 miles from Broken Hill and 13 from Euriowie. ... From the Poolamacca Hotel (a comfortable stone building with an affable intelligent host) the road passes through picturesque scenery (p.75).

The Special Correspondent goes on to write, regarding Euriowie: 'It is stated that telegraphic communication will shortly be given'. The Oppenheimer pole suggests that the telegraph line ran along the old Broken Hill to Euriowie road via Poolamacca.

Heritage:

The Poolamacca Hotel site is of heritage significance because it is associated with an important historical identity, Charles 'German Charley' Carl. It is located at an important intersection in the network of roads linking the early mining areas. The telegraph line between Broken Hill and Euriowie probably ran along the road here, as evidenced by the Oppenheimer pole. The hotel site has potential for historic archaeological study. The stone ground tank, probably associated with the hotel, is unusual and high quality.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	German migration
Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Hotel
Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Coach stop
Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication	Telegraph line
Marking the phases of life	Persons	Early businessman, Charles Carl

STONE GROUND TANK, POOLAMACCA

County: Farnell

Parish: Torowangee

Location:

The ground tank is associated with the Poolamacca Hotel site, on Poolamacca Station, about 55km north of Broken Hill, on the track from the Corona Road to Poolamacca HS, near the junction of a track north from the homestead to Tarrawangee.

Ownership:

Charles Carl, the first licensee of the Poolamacca Hotel, is shown on the Torowangee Parish map as owner of a 40 acre block on Poolamacca Creek just north of Poolamacca Homestead. The block is probably now incorporated into Poolamacca Station, acquired by the Wilyakali Aboriginal Corporation in 2002.

Photographs:



Description:

This is a circular above ground stone tank. Round stone tanks, and above ground stone tanks, appear to be rarer in the Unincorporated Area than rectangular below ground stone tanks. The craftsmanship of the stone masonry is exceptional.



History:

The tank is next to the ruins of Charles Carl's Poolamacca Hotel. No historic reference to a stone tank in this location has been found.

Heritage:

This is a particularly well-preserved example of stone tanks found in the Unincorporated Area. This tank is unusual in its design, round and above ground, and of exceptional craftsmanship. It is also important as part of the Poolamacca Hotel site.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Hotel stone ground tank

STURTS MEADOWS HOMESTEAD

County: Mootwingee

Parish: Caloola (?)

Location: About 75km north of Broken Hill, west of the Silver City Highway.

Owners: Peter and Mary Bevan

Photographs:



Description:

A stone building with originally eight rooms, with a return verandah.

History:

Abraham Wallace built a stone house near the creek and Matilda moved into her first home in July 1872, eight and a half years after they had arrived. This house was flooded out, so house no.2 was built on a rise overlooking the creek and well. This consisted of a large room, 18 x 36, and two smaller ones. Unlined, it was very hot in summer and cold in winter, and was used until 1956. House No 3, a large, lofty building of eight rooms and a huge passageway through the centre, was built in 1878. It is still in excellent condition by having the verandah replaced and some of the stone-work patched up. (L. Bevan 1976:21)

Heritage Value:

This house is significant for its association with Abraham and Matilda Wallace, the first holders of Sturts Meadow station, and among the first pastoralists in the UA.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Homestead

STURTS MEADOWS SHEARING QUARTERS

County: Mootwingee

Parish: Caloola (?)

Location: About 75km north of Broken Hill, west of the Silver City Highway.

Owners: Peter and Mary Bevan

Photograph:



Description:

A stone building with a pitched roof, this is in good condition. There is an underground stone tank associated with it.

History:

There is no specific information available, but it is likely that the shearers' quarters and shearing shed were built at the same time, by the Wallaces.

Heritage Value:

This building is significant for its association with Abraham and Matilda Wallace, the first holders of Sturts Meadow station, and among the first pastoralists in the UA. It is also a nice example of stone construction used in the UA for functional buildings that elsewhere in NSW were built of timber and iron.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Shearing quarters
Marking the phases of life	Persons	Pastoral pioneers, Abraham and Matilda Wallace.

STURTS MEADOWS SHEARING SHED

County: Mootwingee

Parish: Caloola (?)

Location: About 75km north of Broken Hill, west of the Silver City Highway.

Owners: Peter and Mary Bevan

Photographs:



Description:

The Sturts Meadow shearing shed was timber and stone. Part of the timber frame and one stone wall are still standing.

History:

There is no specific information available, but it is likely that the shearers' quarters and shearing shed were built at the same time, by the Wallaces.

Heritage Value:

This building is significant for its association with Abraham and Matilda Wallace, the first holders of Sturts Meadow station, and among the first pastoralists in the UA.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Shearing shed
Marking the phases of life	Persons	Pastoral pioneers, Abraham and Matilda Wallace.

STURTS MEADOWS PRIVATE CONSERVATION AREA

County: Farnell

Parish: Byjerkerno

Location: About 75km north of Broken Hill, west of the Silver City Highway.

Owners: Peter and Mary Bevan

Photographs: None taken during this study.

Description:

The following information has been provided by Peter Bevan:

This is an Enterprise Based Private Conservation Area set up as part of the West 2000 five year pilot scheme to set aside areas of the Western Division for conservation purposes. Expressions of interest were called for, and an independent panel was formed to consider applications. Several areas were deemed to be significant and competitive bids submitted by those landholders.

Part of Sturts Meadows was one of the successful bids. It consists of 5600 ha, unstocked and with the goats removed since 1978. The vegetation is mulga, beefwood, needlewood, native pear, Sturts Desert Pea, the relatively rare fuchsia and *E. gillii*.

The area includes Bijerkerno Gorge, two large waterholes, a spring, wetland, and overshot wall, small areas of Aboriginal relics and old tin mines. There are plans to restore a cookhouse chimney and oven near a mine and crusher site. It is intended that the area will be open to interested groups, researchers, students and government agencies.

History:

See Euriowie Town.

Heritage Value:

Several of the items in the Conservation Area are of heritage significance in their own right, but the Conservation Area in its entirety deserves heritage listing.

See also: Aboriginal people – Sturts Meadow and Euriowie art sites.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	Conservation area
Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Rock engravings
Developing local, regional and national economies	Mining	Tin mining

MUTAWINTJI NATIONAL PARK AND MUTAWINTJI NATURE RESERVE

Table 5.2 Heritage Places in Mutawintji National Park and Mutawintji Nature Reserve, from DEC (2003) Table 6.1A

Places & Landscapes	Significance Type	Historic Themes & Associations	Comments
Rock Holes Precinct, Mutawintji NP	Regional/local Historic Aboriginal Natural	<i>National:</i> Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Accommodation <i>Local:</i> Hotel, water	Precinct includes: hotel, kitchen, rubbish tip, smithy, stable, wells. Regional/local destination. Archaeological place & landscape – high conservation value – conserve by stabilising
William Wrights Initials, Mutawintji NP	Regional/local Historic Natural Aboriginal	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Exploration <i>Local:</i> Carved initials and date on rock shelter, associated with 1860 Burke & Wills expedition	Includes Homestead, Gorge and Wright's Cave Regional/local destination. Archaeological place & landscape – high conservation value – conserve by stabilising
Giles Engraving/ Initials, Mutawintji NP	Regional/local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Exploration <i>Local:</i> Carved initials of Ernest Giles in rock	Regional/local destination. Archaeological place & landscape – high conservation value – conserve by stabilising
Old Ravendale Mailbox, Mutawintji NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Communication <i>Local:</i> Mailbox	Archaeological place & landscape – high conservation value – conserve by stabilising
Mootwingee Grave site, Mutawintji NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Marking the phases of life <i>State:</i> Birth and death <i>Local:</i> Grave site	Front of Rock Holes Pub (Cobb & Co Road) Archaeological place & landscape – monitor and manage as a ruin
Mt Wright Well Complex, Mutawintji NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Utilities <i>Local:</i> Water supply	Includes hut ruin, windmill stand, hut tip, hut yards, tank and whim Archaeological place & landscape – monitor and manage as a ruin
Mt Wright Cairn and Engravings, Mutawintji NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Exploration <i>Local:</i> Carved engravings in rock	Archaeological place & landscape – high conservation value – conserve by stabilising
Mootwingee Whim Site, Mutawintji NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism	Further assessment required

Table 5.2 (cont.) Heritage Places in Mutawintji National Park and Mutawintji Nature Reserve, from DEC (2003) Table 6.1A

Places & Landscapes	Significance Type	Historic Themes & Associations	Comments
Nootambulla Creek Stockyards, Mutawintji NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Working <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Labour <i>Local:</i> Stockyards	Archaeological place & landscape – record and no active management required
Rock Holes Dam & Silt Trap, Mutawintji NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Utilities <i>Local:</i> Dam and silt trap	Still exists, holds water Archaeological place & landscape – record and no active management required
Mutawintji Opal Gouges, Mutawintji NP	Local? Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; <i>State:</i> Mining <i>Local:</i> Opal gouges	Further assessment required
Old Mootwingee Homestead Ruin, Mutawintji NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism <i>Local:</i> Old homestead	Archaeological place & landscape – high conservation value - monitor & manage as a ruin
Mootwingee Homestead Complex, Mutawintji NP	Local Historic Aboriginal Natural	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Utilities <i>Local:</i> Shared history; Grazing; water supply places	Includes homestead ruin, tank stands, kitchen/residence, shearers quarters, workshop, old woolshed site Built heritage place - current asset – adaptive reuse (shearers quarters, workshop and kitchen/residence). Archaeological place & landscape – monitor and manage as a ruin
Ampitheatre Precinct – Mutawintji NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Accommodation <i>Local:</i> Early settlement	Includes stone house, earth mound, house and well, quarry, rubbish tip, shed, stone tank. Built heritage place – current asset (stone house); Archaeological place & landscape
Ampitheatre Stone Hut, Mutawintji NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Accommodation <i>Local:</i> Early settlement	Currently kept locked for use by NPWS staff Built heritage place – current asset

Table 5.2 (cont.) Heritage Places in Mutawintji National Park and Mutawintji Nature Reserve, from DEC (2003) Table 6.1A

Places & Landscapes	Significance Type	Historic Themes & Associations	Comments
Shepherds Hut Complex, Mutawintji HS	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism	Includes 3 hut ruins, bottle dump and ground tank Archaeological place & landscape – record and no active management
Big Wertago Copper Mine, Mutawintji NR	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; <i>State:</i> Mining <i>Local:</i> Copper mine	Archaeological place & landscape – further investigation – risk management of mine shafts
Hodges Overshot Dam, Mutawintji NR	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Utilities <i>Local:</i> Dam	Archaeological place & landscape – record and no active management required
Stone Ruin of Hut, South Split Rocks, Mutawintji NR	Local? Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism <i>Local:</i> Hut	Further assessment required

FOWLERS GAP FIELD STATION

County: Farnell

Parish: Fowlers Gap/ Giles

Location: About 92 km north of Broken Hill, on the Silver City Highway.

Heritage Listing: Register of the National Estate, ID 19186, Class: Natural, Registered 28/05/1996.

The following text is from the RNE Heritage Listing.

Statement of Significance:

Fowlers Gap Research Station is a significant arid zone reference area and an important research and education facility. It is the only research station in the arid zone of New South Wales and is the only research station in the winter rainfall arid zone of Australia. The invertebrate fauna of the place is better known and documented than any other range land area in New South Wales, while all other features of the natural environment have been well researched and documented. Areas within the station have been monitored, regularly photographed and data collected for over thirty years, providing an unparalleled record of environmental change and response to monitored environmental conditions in the arid zone of southern Australia. Over 100 scientists have done research and field experiments in the place, with many scientific publications resulting. Research topics are varied and relate to most aspects of the arid zone and its management. (Criterion C.1)

Description:

The Fowlers Gap Field Station has been held by the University of New South Wales since 1966 as a lease in perpetuity for the purpose of study of the arid zone environment and its management, particularly in relation to the pastoral industry. The climate is dry with hot summers and mild winters. The average annual rainfall is 200mm, distributed throughout the year. The natural environment of the station is representative of much of the southern Australian arid zone. The western part of the station consists of undulating plains with deep loam soils, supporting dense saltbush (*Atriplex vesicaria* and bluebush (*Kochia sedifolia* and *Kochia astrotricha*), with areas of she oaks (*Casuarina* spp.).

The Barrier Range, consisting of quartzite, sandstone and shale runs north/south across the middle of the place. This rocky range supports open mulga (*Acacia aneura*) communities with abundant saltbush and bluebush. *Casuarina* occurs on the foot slopes. Dolomite and limestone also outcrop, forming rocky ridges, and supporting Copper Burr (*Bassia* spp.) and sparse bluebush. Calcareous soils derived from the rocks support shrublands of bluebush. The eastern half of the place consists of low lying alluvial plains. These generally support Mitchell grass (*Astrelba pectinata* and *Astrelba lappacea*), with sparse saltbush. River red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) occurs along the larger channels on the alluvial plain. The mammalian fauna of the area is limited. Red kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*) and euro (*Macropus robustus*) are common, as are the introduced rabbit (*Oryctolagus coniculus*), fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), and goat (*Capra hircus*).

The station is run as a sheep and wool enterprise conservatively stocked with merinos. Several paddocks have not been stocked with sheep since 1966. Locations within the station have been monitored and environmental data collected continuously, in some cases for over thirty years. There are long term photographic points which have been photographed since 1955. The station, its records and the publications associated with it form an important facility for research and education. The station settlement has a small laboratory as well as residential facilities for scientists. In addition to the University of New South Wales other institutions that regularly use the area for research and education include other Australian universities, the Soil Conservation Service, New South Wales and South Australia Departments of Agriculture, National Parks and Wildlife Service, and CSIRO.

The publication record emanating from Fowlers Gap is enormous. By 1983 some 125 authors had produced 227 research publications. Some of the topics covered in research carried out at Fowlers Gap include land system surveys, geological and topographical mapping, remote sensing, engineering, geology, hydrology, fluvial geomorphology, plant and animal ecology, physiology and biology, pastoral production and management, fibre metrology, soil conservation and archaeology. The station has a representative plant and insect collection and lists of mammals, birds and plants.

History: Not Available [Chapter 1 in Mabbutt, J.A. and Sullivan, M.J. 1973 provides a comprehensive historical background to Fowlers Gap Station.]

Condition and Integrity:

The place is not in a natural condition but has been modified through use as a working sheep property. Scientific experiments may also lead to the degradation of certain areas and the construction of experimental infrastructure. (1993)

Bibliography

Chudleigh P.D. (nd), Hannah, R (1984), Mabbutt, J.A. and Sullivan, M.E. (eds). (1973), Mabbutt, J.A., Corbett, J., Milthorpe, P.L., Ngethe, J.C. and Sullivan, M.E. (1972).

STATIONS IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER

Sturt National Park incorporates all or part of several of the 1884 holdings in the northwest of the UA, adjacent to the SA and Qld borders. These are: Fort Grey, Olive Downs, Mt Wood, Torrens Creek, Whitta Brinnah and Mt King East. In addition Pinderah Downs is held by DEC as a gazetted Aboriginal Area, and part of Warratta in trust for the Tibooburra Land Council. The pastoral history of the northern part of the UA is covered in Hardy (1969) and Gerritsen (1981).

In 2003, the Cultural Heritage Division of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, now Department of Environment and Conservation, prepared a Draft Cultural Heritage Management Strategy 2003-2007 for the department's Far West Region.

Table 5.3 is an edited version of the data provided in the 2003 report for Sturt National Park (the Warratta block is dealt with under Mining). The levels of significance, historic themes and associations and conservation notes and comments are those assessed by the authors of that report. Mt Wood Station Homestead complex is one of the three items in the Unincorporated Area already on the NSW State Heritage Register. The statement of significance from the SHR is given below.

The listed heritage items provide a cross-section of station infrastructure: station homesteads, outstations, shearers' quarters, sheds, dams, tanks, bores and fences. Some locations are now archaeological sites, where only the landscape and archaeological remnants of buildings now exist. Two items on Fort Grey relate to the exploration phase: Sturt's Tree (a blazed tree), and the Fort Grey Stockade, built by Stuart in 1844 under Sturt's direction. Sturt's Tree survives, but the specific location of the Stockade is unclear. [It is odd that the DEC report lists this as of local significance and under the theme pastoralism].

What is not listed here is the Border Fence and its gates. Technically, the Border Fence along the NSW-Qld border is actually within Queensland (Bulloo Shire), as is the Border Store at the famous gate at Camerons Corner, the junction of the NSW, SA and Qld borders.

Apart from Aboriginal places, not covered here, and some early exploration sites, the historic heritage here is primarily pastoral. The gold-mining areas of Milparinka, Warratta and Tibooburra were limited geographically, and very short-lived, so there is not the diversity of historical places that are found in the Barrier Ranges.

Table 5.3 Heritage Places in Sturt National Park
From DEC (2003) Table 6.1 Cultural heritage places and landscapes.

Places & Landscapes	Significance Type	Historic Themes & Associations	Comments
MT WOOD STATION			
Mt Wood Station, Sturt NP	State/ Regional/ Local Aboriginal Historic Natural	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities; Working <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Accommodation; Labour <i>Local:</i> Early pastoral station of 1870/1880s; Early settlement by pioneering pastoralists; Woolshed	Homestead and shearers quarters. Listed on SHR. Draft CMP completed 1999.
Horton Park Outstation, Sturt NP	Regional/ local Historic Aboriginal	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Accommodation <i>Local:</i> Early settlement by pioneering pastoralists; Outstation of larger Mt Wood pastoral station	Archaeological place & landscape. Ruin. See Mt Wood Station CMP.
Narcowlah Outstation, Mt Wood Station, Sturt NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Accommodation <i>Local:</i> Pastoral outstation; Early settlement	Archaeological place & landscape.
OLIVE DOWNS STATION			
Olive Downs Homestead, Sturt NP	Regional/loc al Historic Aboriginal	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism	Homestead in current use Regional/ Local destination – current asset
Olive Downs Shearers Quarters, Sturt NP	Regional/loc al Historic Aboriginal	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Accommodation <i>Local:</i> Shared history; Early settlement	Archaeological place & landscape – high conservation value - conserve by stabilising

Table 5.3 (cont.) Heritage Places in Sturt National Park
From DEC (2003) Table 6.1 Cultural heritage places and landscapes.

Places & Landscapes	Significance Type	Historic Themes & Associations	Comments
FORT GREY STATION			
Sturt's Tree, Sturt NP	Regional /local Historic Natural	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Exploration <i>Local:</i> Site of encampment; Carved tree ("STURT 1845") at Fort Grey Lake during exploration of 1844-45	Archaeological place & landscape – high conservation value.
Fort Grey Homestead, Sturt NP	Local Historic Aboriginal	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism <i>Local:</i> Shared history	Staff accommodation Built heritage place – current asset – high conservation
Fort Grey Homestead – Garage and Workshop, Sturt NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism <i>Local:</i> Garage and works	Built heritage place – current asset
Fort Grey Homestead – Canegrass Shed, Sturt NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism <i>Local:</i> Canegrass shed	Further assessment required
Fort Grey Homestead – Diggers Tank, Sturt NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Utilities <i>Local:</i> Water supply	Listed for closure Archaeological place & landscape – record and no active management required
Fort Grey Homestead – Collins Bore, Sturt NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Utilities <i>Local:</i> Bore for water supply	Further assessment required
Fort Grey Homestead – Corner Bore, Sturt NP	Local? Historic	<i>National:</i> Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Utilities <i>Local:</i> Bore	Further assessment required
Fort Grey Stockade, Sturt NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism <i>Local:</i> Stockade	Archaeological place & landscape – record and no active management required
Corner Paddock Hut/Kiwi Hut, Sturt NP	Local? Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism	Probably outstation hut for Fort Grey Homestead Further assessment required
Fort Grey Homestead – Fencing, Sturt NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Building settlements, towns & cities; <i>State:</i> Land tenure <i>Local:</i> Fences	Built heritage place – current asset – adaptive reuse

Table 5.3 (cont.) Heritage Places in Sturt National Park
From DEC (2003) Table 6.1 Cultural heritage places and landscapes.

Places & Landscapes	Significance Type	Historic Themes & Associations	Comments
WHITTA BRINNA			
Whitta Brinnah Homestead Complex, Sturt NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Accommodation <i>Local:</i> Pastoral homestead; Early settlement	Staff accommodation. Once HQ of Mt Wood empire Built heritage place – current asset – high/some conservation value – adaptive reuse
MT KING			
Mt King South Myers Dam/ Tank, Sturt NP	Regional/ local Historic Natural	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism	Regional/ local destination – adaptive reuse Bird viewing
Mt King Homestead Site, Sturt NP	Local Historic Aboriginal	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Accommodation <i>Local:</i> Early pastoral settlement	Archaeological place & landscape – record and no active management required
Mt King Homestead Site House Tank, Sturt NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Utilities <i>Local:</i> Water supply	Built heritage place – Current asset – no active management required Wildlife viewing spot
Mt King McClures Tank, Sturt NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns & cities <i>State:</i> Pastoralism; Utilities <i>Local:</i> Water supply	Built heritage place – Current asset – no active management required Fenced for RTA
OTHER			
Churriga Homestead/Hut, Sturt NP	Local Historic	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism <i>Local:</i> Homestead	Further assessment required No longer there
Binnerah Downs Homestead, Sturt NP	Local Historic Aboriginal	<i>National:</i> Developing local, regional and national economies <i>State:</i> Pastoralism <i>Local:</i> Shared history; early settlement by pioneering pastoralists	Archaeological place & landscape – record and no active management required

MOUNT WOOD STATION

County: Tongowoko

Parish: Tooncurrie (?)

Location: Sturt National Park. Homestead is about 20km east of Tibooburra.

State Heritage Register:

Type of Item: Area/Complex/Group

Group/Collection: Farming and Grazing

Category: Homestead Complex

Statement of Significance:

Mount Wood Homestead complex, shearers quarters, woolshed, woolscours and outstations are significant in that they demonstrate a continuity of pastoral activity in the arid north-west of NSW over a one hundred year period. The individual elements vary in age, but even the most recent are located upon traditional sites of pastoral operations, and an unusually complete representative sample of the elements typical of pastoral stations survives, as archaeological sites, ruins, standing structures or landscape features. The extant evidence clearly illustrates the themes of housing, isolation, land tenure/settlement, pastoralism and technology. Some elements of the place are significant in their own right. The woolscour has been well researched, and is still the only 19th century station-based scour demonstrated to have survived largely intact.

While comparative research is still patchy, the Mount Wood woolscour appears to be a rare survival of a once common pastoral technology, critical to the settlement of the pastoral frontier. The shearers quarters and homestead retain elements from each stage of their history in archaeological or standing form. They are both important documents of the long history of station operations, and a potential research resource in terms of their archaeological values. Individual elements have aesthetic (architectural) and scientific (archaeological and technological) values. The survival of the range of elements present at Mount Wood is believed to be already uncommon in western NSW, and may become increasingly rare as time passes.

Historic Themes:

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Homestead complex