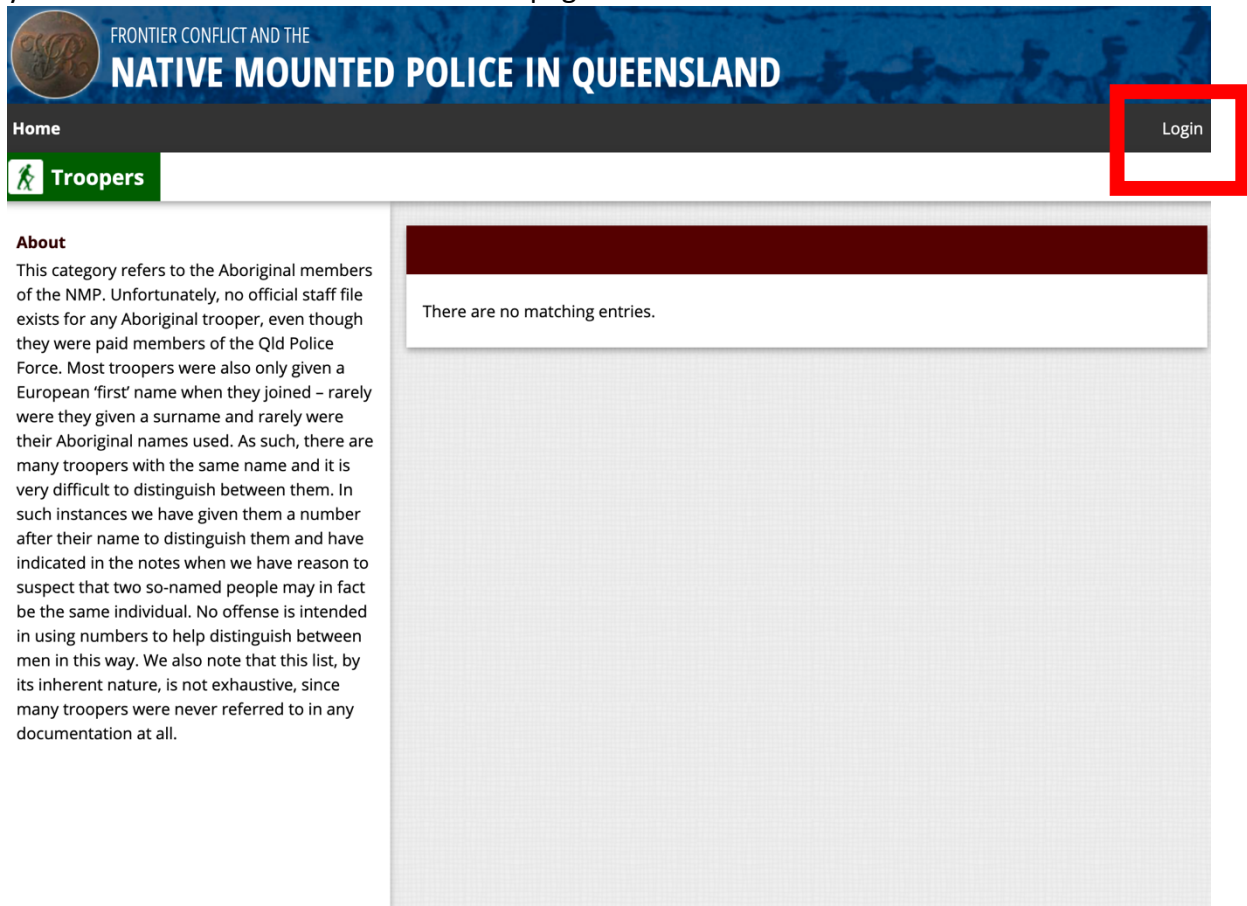


FAQs for the Frontier Conflict and the Native Mounted Police in Queensland database

These are some frequently encountered issues when using this complex database. If you encounter any other issues, or have any feedback for us, please email info@frontierconflict.org.

How do I connect to the database?

You can't access the database directly from the web pages without first creating a User Account. If you have clicked on a link from the web pages and seen this screen:



You need to:

- 1) Click on "Login" in the top right hand corner. This will take you to the database registration and login page.
- 2) Click on "New User?"
- 3) Create a user account and register

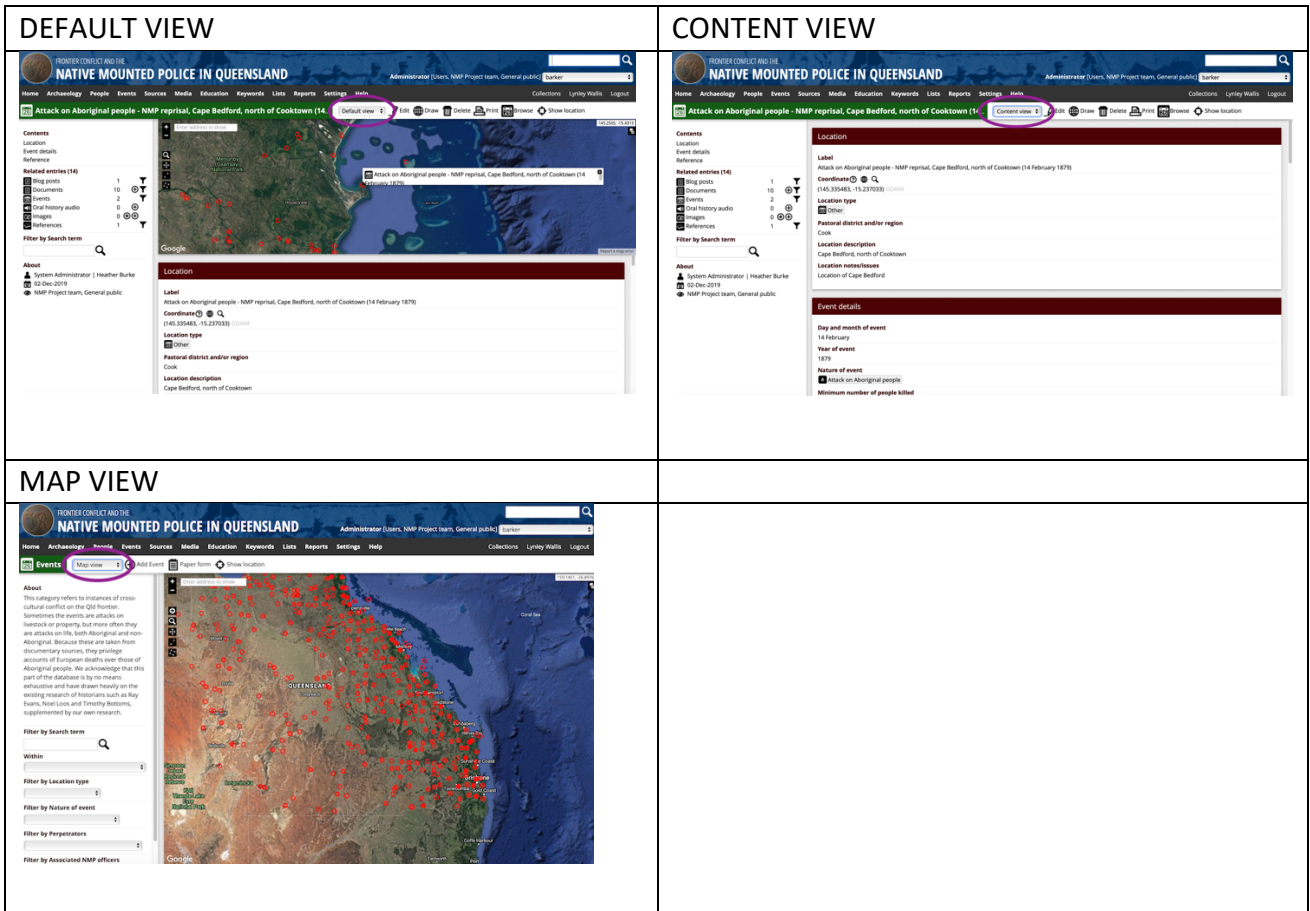
This will be approved automatically and you will then have access to database content.

When I look at an entry in the database I don't see a map – where is it?

There are three different screen views in the database:

1. **Default view**, in which a map is displayed, along with text
2. **Content view**, in which only the text is displayed
3. **Map view**, in which only a map is displayed

You can toggle between the views using the button highlighted with the purple oval in the top menu. In some parts of the database you will only be able to toggle between the default view and the content view.

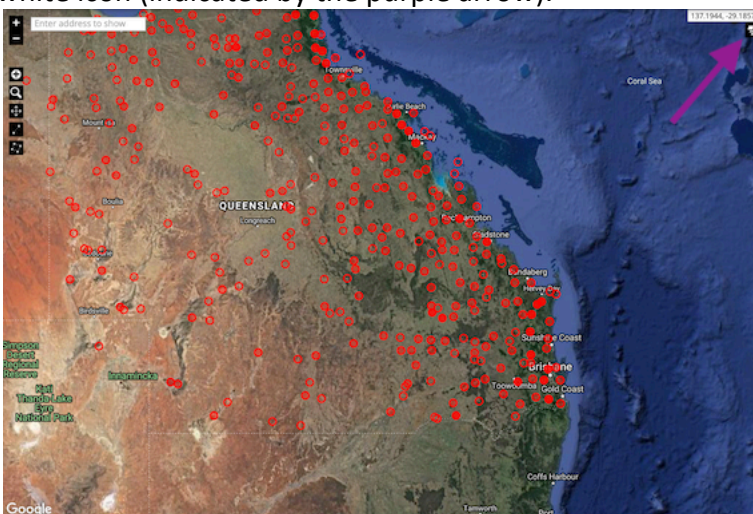


My map is not showing what I am looking for – why not?

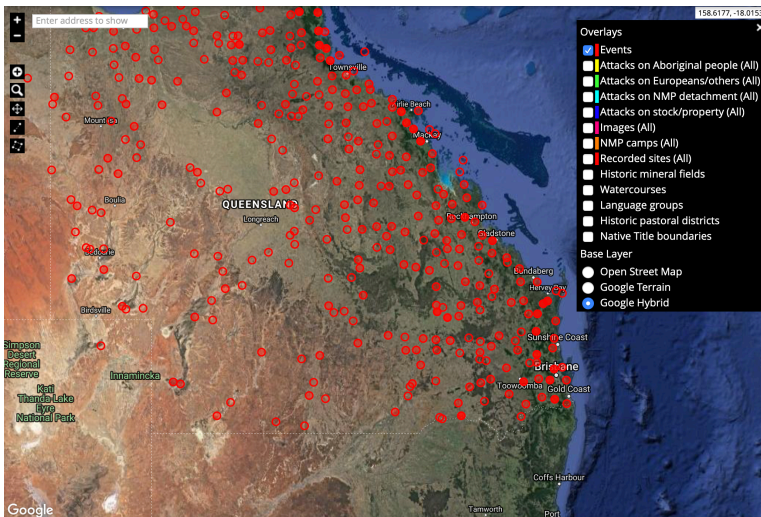
There are several reasons why a map might not show what you are looking for. Hopefully some of the following information might explain how to display what it is you're after.

Are the right layers turned on?

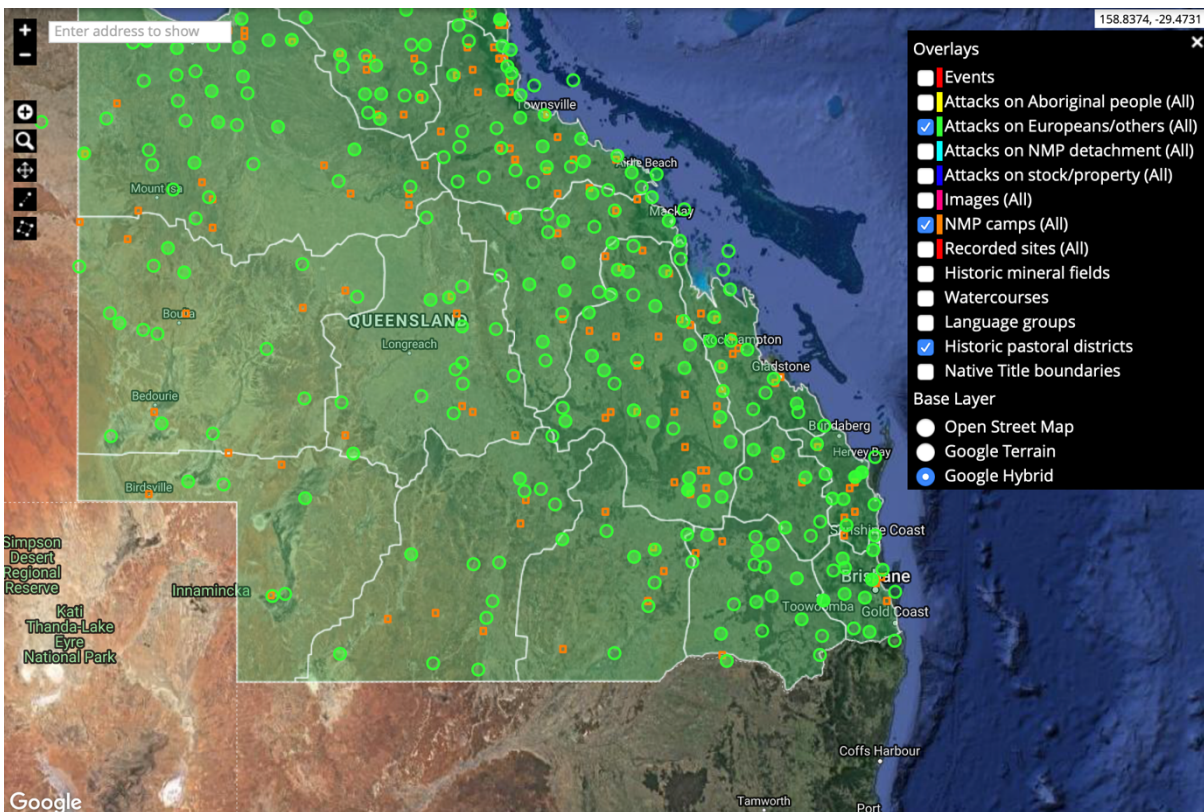
When you have a map showing, you will notice in the top right corner of the map a small black and white icon (indicated by the purple arrow).



When you click on it, it will reveal a drop down menu that allows you to select what is shown on the map. In the current selection it is showing ALL the events in the database:



In the next view you can see that only the Attacks on Europeans/others have been selected (these are the green circles), along with the NMP camps (orange boxes) and the pastoral districts



By turning the different layers and off you will see different things on your map.

Have you “filtered” the dataset to only show a discrete set of items on the map?

What you see on the map is also dependent on what “filters” you may have applied to your search, and thus what is showing in the table in the “content” view . In the example below I am in the “Events” section of the database, in the Content view and I have searched for events that have “Maranoa” in their title. The results return five events that have “Maranoa” in their title and only those five events are shown on the map. You can again click on the map layers icon to show all events and/or other layers against those five events.

FRONTIER CONFLICT AND THE
NATIVE MOUNTED POLICE IN QUEENSLAND

Administrator [Users, NMP Project team, General public]

Home Archaeology People Events Sources Media Education Keywords Lists Reports Settings Help Collections Lynley Wallis Logout

Events Default view Paper form

About
This category refers to instances of cross-cultural conflict on the Qld frontier. Sometimes the events are attacks on livestock or property, but more often they are attacks on life, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal. Because these are taken from documentary sources, they privilege accounts of European deaths over those of Aboriginal people. We acknowledge that this part of the database is by no means exhaustive and have drawn heavily on the existing research of historians such as Ray Evans, Noel Loos and Timothy Bottoms, supplemented by our own research.

Filter by Search term

Within
Label

Filter by Location type

Filter by Nature of event

Filter by Perpetrators

Filter by Associated NMP officers

Events 5 matching entries

Event name	Day and month	Year	Nature of event	Description	Tools
Attack on Europeans/others - Michael Bourke/Burke on Ballé station (aka Wandungal, 'near the Maranoa' (16 September 1853)	16 September	1853	Attack on Europeans/others	"A report from the Lower Condamine reached Drayton on the 22nd ult., that Messrs. Bell's overseer at Jimbour, a person named Bourke,	

I don't like the background of the map – can I make it look different?


Yes, to a degree you can. There are three different map underlays you can show, all of which are accessed via the “layer” icon in the top right of the map

<p>GOOGLE HYBRID</p>	<p>GOOGLE TERRAIN</p>
<p>OPEN STREET MAP</p>	


How do I download an original document?

Within the database you will be able to search and find many thousands of documents; these can be searched independently, but are also attached to people, camp and event entries as relevant. In

the example below, I have searched for an officer in the people section of the database, and then clicked into one of the "documents" that is listed under his name. You can see that this document is linked to one officer, one trooper and comes from Trove. We have transcribed the majority of these documents so they are easy for you to read, however if you want to access the original you can click on the "Download file(PDF)" option and a copy of this document will download to your computer.



THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE QUEENSLAND NATIVE MOUNTED POLICE



Home Archaeology **People** Events Media Lists Education Reports Help
Collections Lynley Wallis Logout

Adelaide Observer, 4 November 1893, p42 Content view Print Browser Show location

Contents

Default

Related entries (1)

Settings

About

Weather Burke

13 May 2019

Map Project team, General public

Default

Adelaide Observer, 4 November 1893, p42









Title

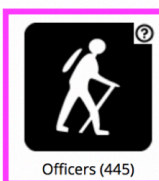
THE SMOKE SIGNALS OF THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES. TO THE EDITOR, Sir—Referring to your article in your issue of last week on the subject of Mr. A. T. Magarey's learned and interesting paper on the smoke signals of the aborigines I wish to make a few remarks in reply. With reference to the smoke made by the one of my troopers, who was the first boy who was captured and put in the native police at Burketown, Albert River, Gulf of Carpentaria, in 1868, the smokes were made, but the blacks were so wise to answer them, knowing that they were being pursued for the murder of a man known as "Cranky Jimmy" on the Burketown side of the "Brook." They were afterwards punished for the crime, I now state for the information of my featherbed friends that I was sixteen days without food on that occasion, except what I could find in the bush, but did my duty without a reprimand from the Government, if anyone wishes to rebut this he can apply to Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, now Lieutenant Governor of Brisbane, who was then Premier and Colonial Secretary of Queensland. If any further reference is required as to my ability as a bushman or an officer of native police I would refer to Sir T. McIlwraith, Sir Samuel Walker Griffiths (Chief Justice of Queensland), Mr. B. G. Morehead, and to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. D. T. Seymour. With reference to your remark as to my "resembling the witness who thought he had settled a case by stepping into the box and leaving the Court that had not seen the prisoner commit the deed," this is not my fault, as the murderer's eyes in case of being punished without judge, jury, nor was the money of the colony wasted in the mockery of a trial. In reply to any Mr. Magarey has made as to my not making good use of my eyes, I think I was accustomed to do so before Mr. Magarey's eyes were opened. In 1861 in South Australia I had a great desire as a boy to become acquainted with the habits and customs of the blacks around the outskirts of Adelaide. In 1847 I went away with Mr. Stephen King nine miles beyond Gawler. Then, my first real bush life. In 1851 I went to (October) to Victoria, where I had an opportunity of studying the habits of the blacks in many parts of that country then unknown to whites. In 1852 I returned to Adelaide in the Asia, Captain Rossie; and in the same year I joined Mr. Tolmer's gold escort. In October, 1852, I left with Mr. Matthew Moorhouse, Inspector of Aborigines, to go to Mount Remarkable to hold an enquiry on the murder of the Brownes at "The Dutchman," close to Mount Arden, then a station of dear old Ned Phillips. In January 2, 1858, I was appointed to go with Corporal Wallon to Port Augusta to collect the blacks with ten tons of flour, my horse was an Jimmy Petersen's, an Aborigine. I think I may claim to be the first white man in Australia who ever ate nardoo, afterwards noted as the seeds which kept poor Burke and Wills alive for some time in their last journey across the continent. This was brought in by a tribe belonging to Oberstar, being the native name of the tribe of that part of the country. I was also for a time stationed at Stokes Peninsula, and afterwards at Mount Serle, I should have said before that in 1858 I accompanied Major Warburton in his exploring expedition through country never before trodden by a white man, and now known as Stuart's Creek, and on Mount Magarey. Considering the distance I travelled and explored with the Major before any other white man had been through that country I think most bushmen will agree that I had better opportunities of becoming acquainted with the signals of the blacks than any Mr. Magarey had had or is likely to have. This information is derived from books or naval officers, who can know little or nothing of the meaning of the native smoke signals, although Mr. Magarey informed me that he had practiced making these signals in the Mount Lofy Range by making dark or light smokes with dead or green leaves. With reference to my past life as an experienced bushman, especially in Queensland, as a native Police Officer, in some of the most outlandish districts the native police ever had to patrol.

I am fearless of contradiction, and I now publish for the information of all intemperate (see chums, boozies) the certificate given me by Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell requesting my having accompanied him to the Denison Range. "I am unable to do more for the writer (Tom Howard), who accompanied me in a somewhat long and arduous trip to the Denison Range from Adelaide, than to say that he possesses much energy, and appears very well adapted in many respects to render good service on critical emergencies. (Signed) R. G. MacDonnell, February 7, 1861, Government House, Adelaide." Mr. A. J. Baker will also verify my abilities as a bushman in Major Warburton's expedition. I now ask all old bushmen in Australia to rebut anything I have stated if they can do so, or otherwise to give me credit for what I stated in my first letter of October 16 in exposing the "temper" business of Mr. Magarey's aboriginal smoke signals. For that gentleman's information the word "temper" is not applied as an insult to a man who is a teetotaler, but is known to apply to a man who, as the word "teetotaler" was applied in Queensland to young gentlemen arriving in the colony in search of experience, but is not in any way intended to refer to any abstainer from liquor.

I am, Sir, &c.

Related officers

-  Owens, Thomas
-  raised troopers
-  vss:1
-  Collection
-  Document file (PDF)
-  Download
-  Burketown
-  Recruitment



Officers (445)

Adelaide Observer (SA : 1843 - 1904), Saturday 4 November 1893, page 42

THE SMOKE SIGNALS OF THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

TO THE EDITOR.

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