

Plate 48: The original Gordon Creek homestead, VRD (Roden collection).





Plate 49: Broncoing on Rosewood station using a panel built against a tree in the open. The horseman at the right has dragged a beast up to the panel where it has been leg-roped and thrown prior to branding and before treatment (Millner collection).





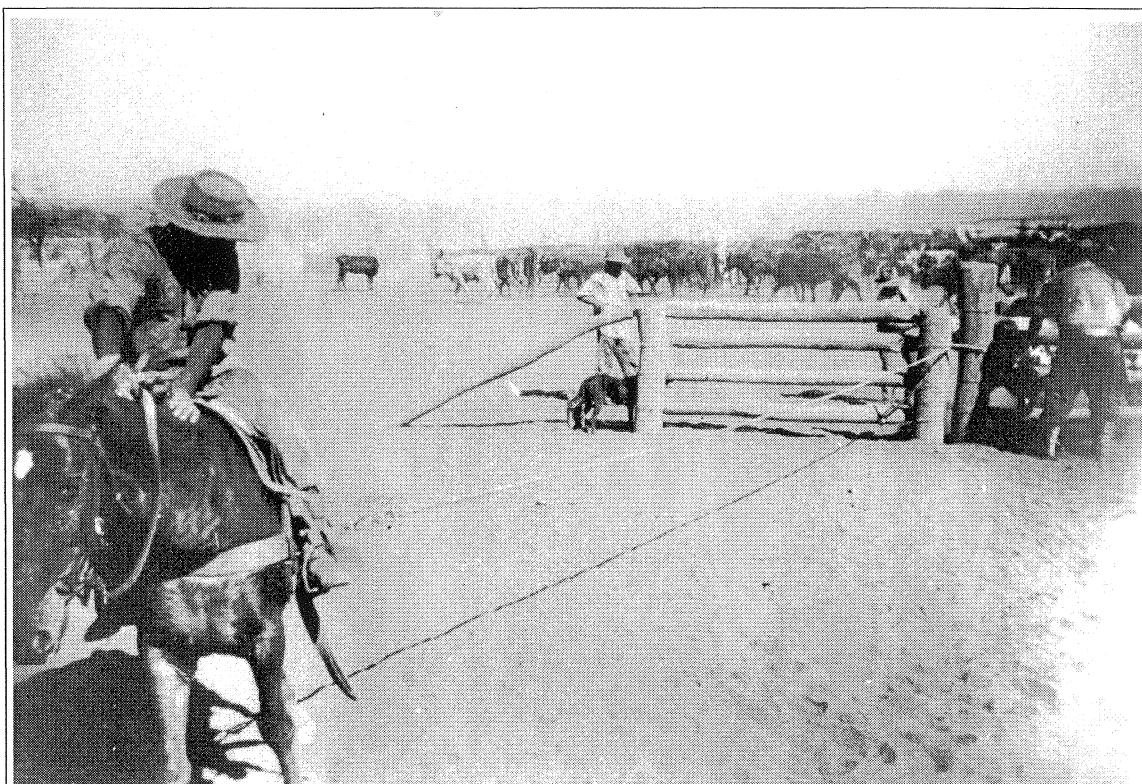


Plate 50: A bronco horse dragging a beast up to a bronco panel, VRD, 1950 (Mahood collection).



Plate 51: Broncoing in a stub yard near Moolooloo outstation, VRD, c1935. Because of the tremendous size of VRD very large numbers of cattle were often mustered. In this very large yard there are three bronco horses working at the one bronco panel (Schultz collection).





Plate 52: Cattle on VRD being counted over to a drover before being taken overland to Queensland, c1940 (Walkabout collection).

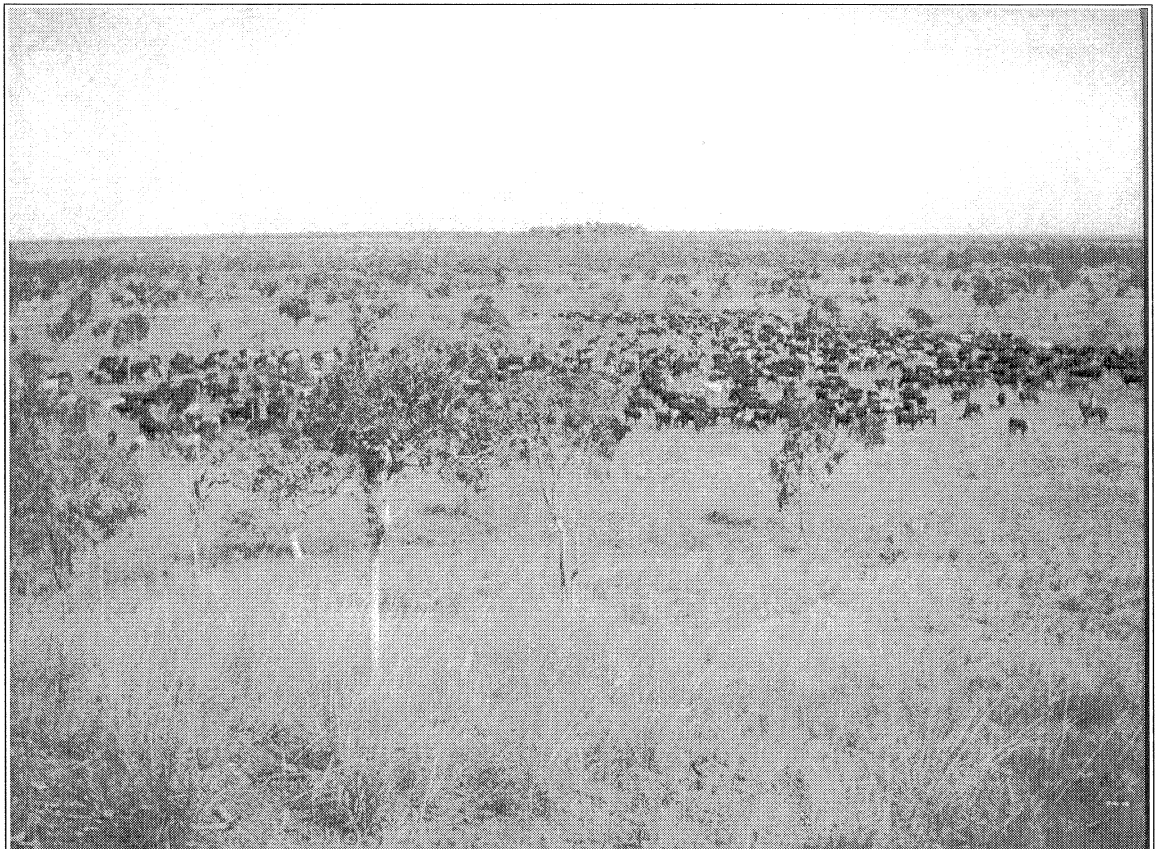


Plate 53: Humbert River cattle crossing VRD on their way to Queensland c1935 (Schultz collection).





Plate 54: Severe erosion on Limbunya station (Lewis collection).

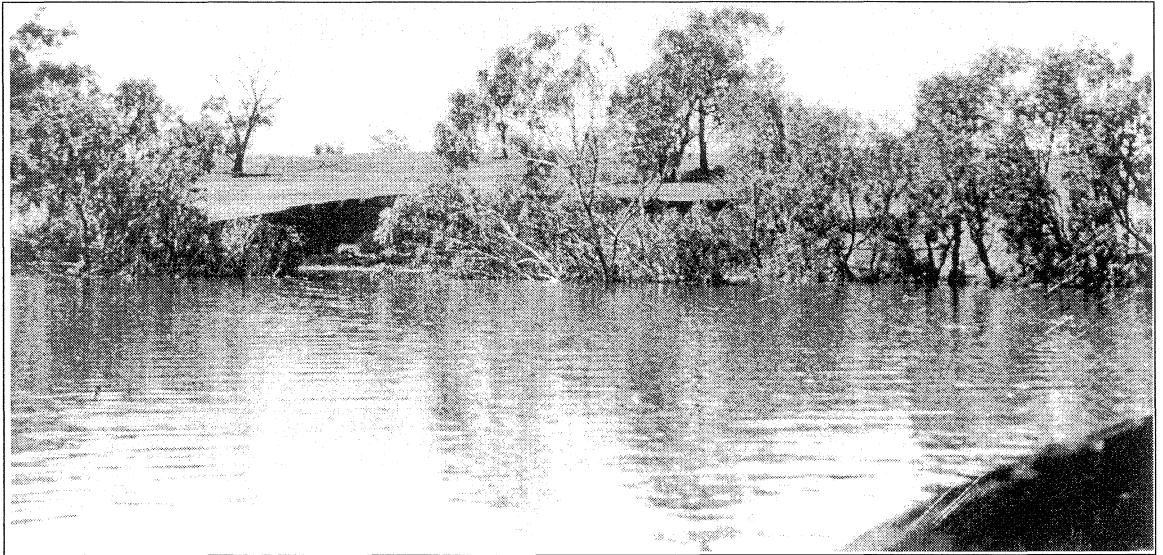


Plate 55: The banks of the Wickham River collapsing during the big flood of March 1935 (Roden collection).







Plate 56: A wild bull attacking an Aboriginal stockman in a bronco yard, Montejinni outstation, c1930 (Buchanan collection).



Plate 57: VRD manager Scott McColl among wild bulls shot on VRD, 1953 (Frank Johnson collection, National Library).







Plate 58: An experimental Government road train that took supplies to VRD and other stations in the mid-1930s (Roden collection)

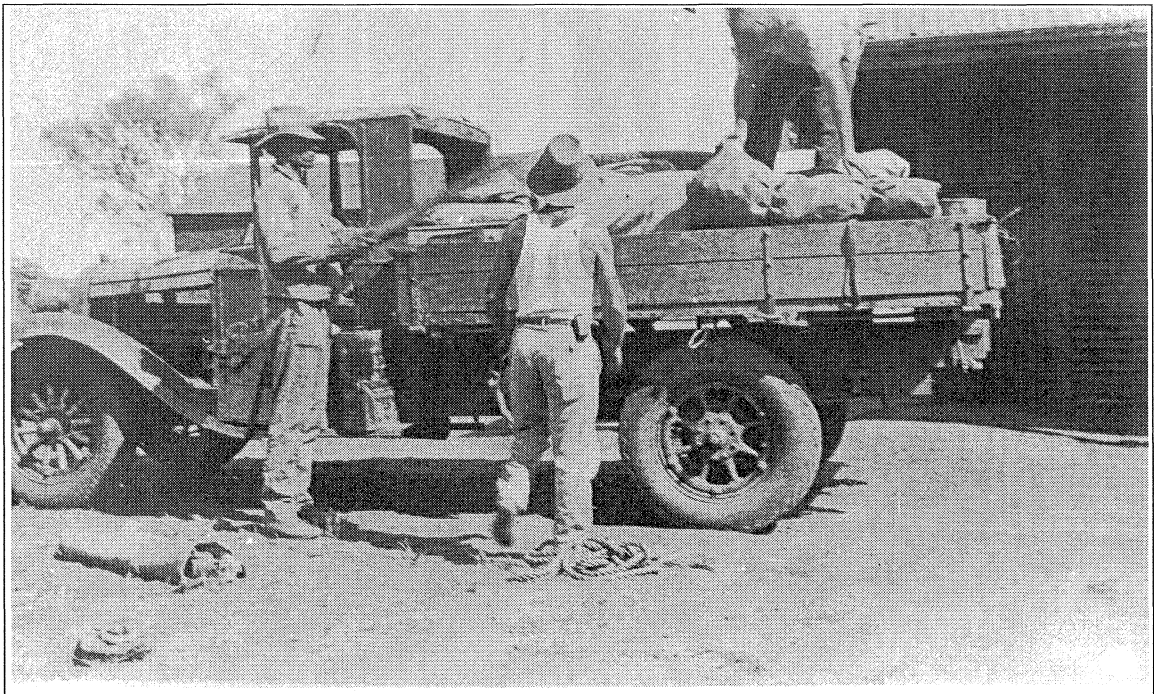


Plate 59: McLennan's mail truck unloading at VRD, c1935 (Roden collection).





Plate 60: Roger Steele shooting donkeys and brumbies in a trap-yard at Crawford Spring, VRD, 1961 (Rayner collection).

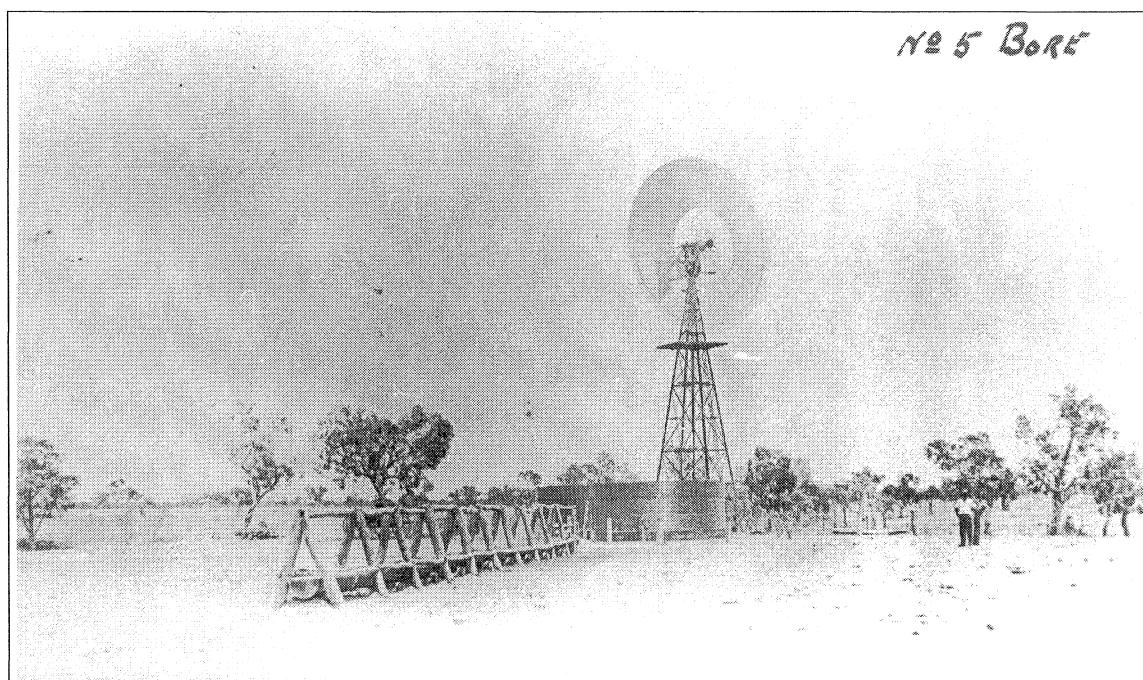


Plate 61: No. 5 Bore on Wave Hill station, 1922 (Australian Investment Agency collection).





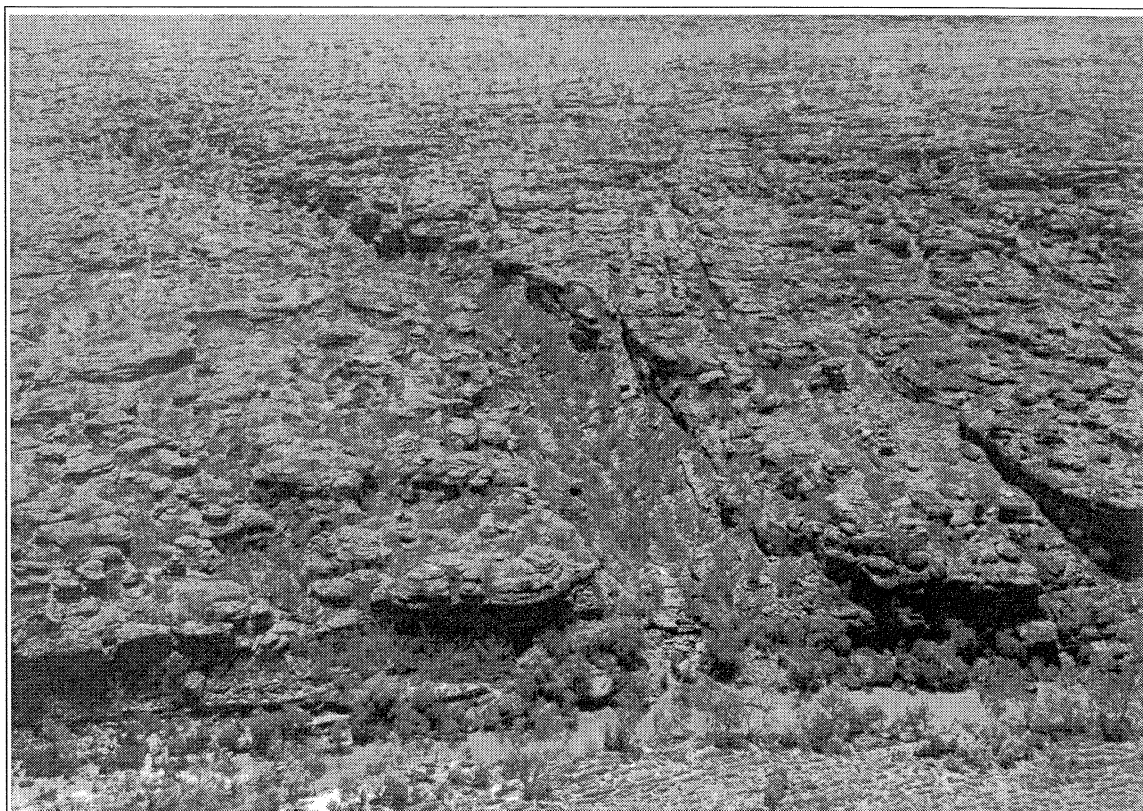


Plate 62: Aerial view of part of the Bilimatjaru sandstone on VRD (Lewis collection).

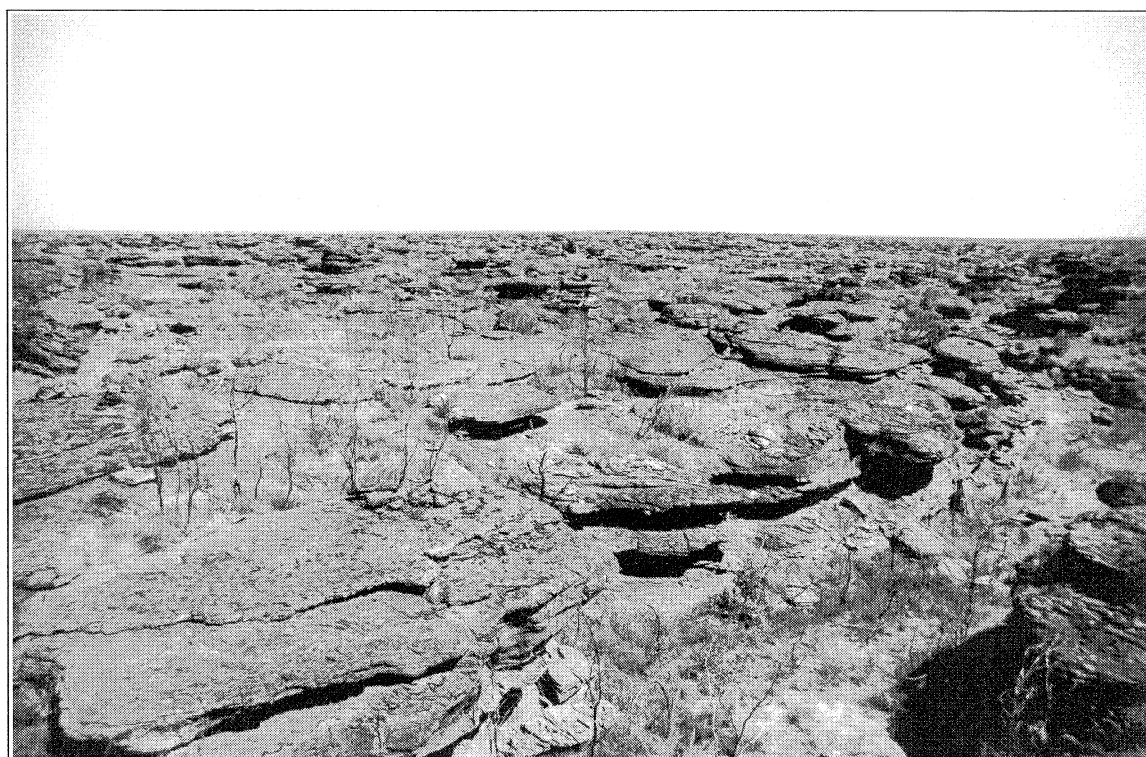


Plate 63: Ground-level view of Bilimatjaru – a ‘sandstone sea’, Gordon Creek catchment, VRD (Lewis collection).





Plate 64: The grave of Tom Hardy, killed by Aborigines on Auvergne station in 1889 (Lewis collection).





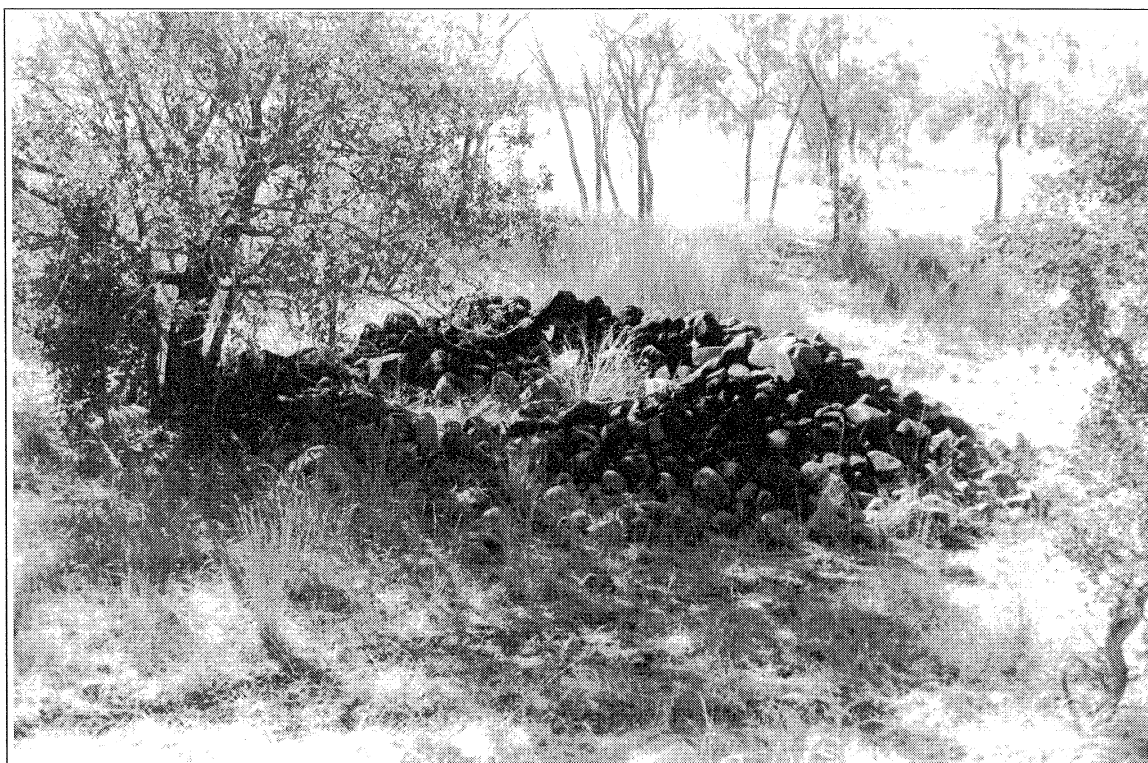


Plate 65: The remains of the stone 'fort' at the site of the original Willeroo homestead (Lewis collection).

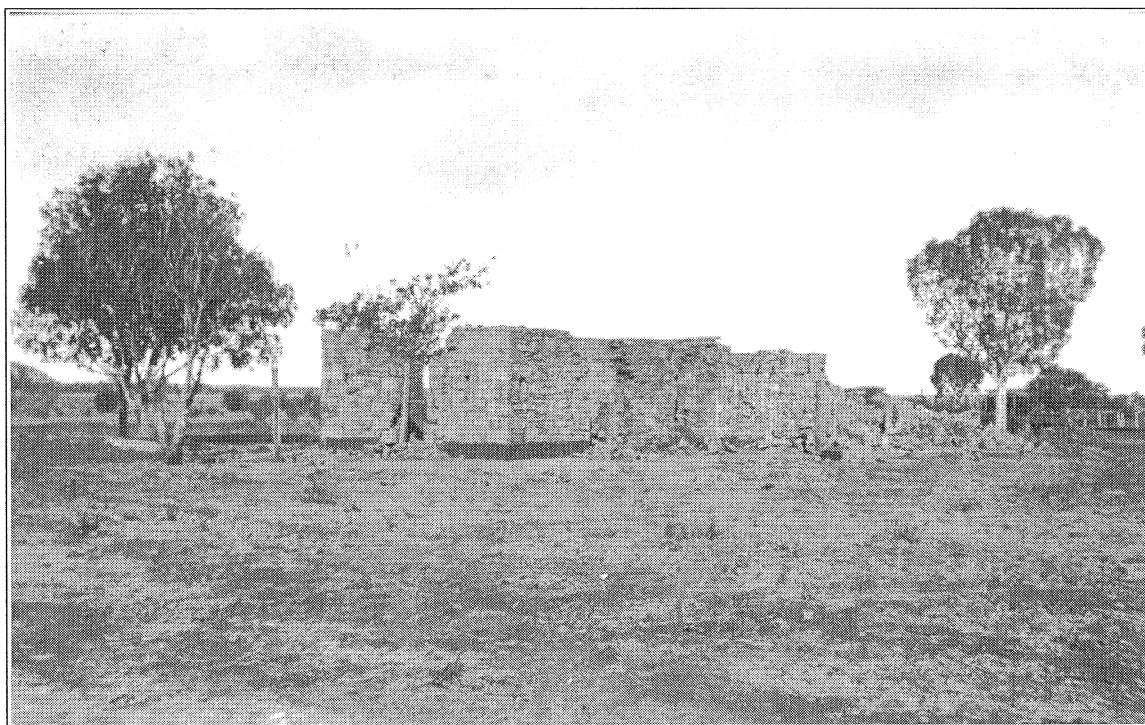


Plate 66: The ruins of Wave Hill homestead three years after it was destroyed by a huge flood in 1924 (Henry collection).





Plate 67: Remains of old Newry homestead, another 'fortress' of stone (Lewis collection).



Plate 68: Remains of Uindait homestead, 'a little fortress of stone and ant-bed', now on Limbunya station (Lewis collection).





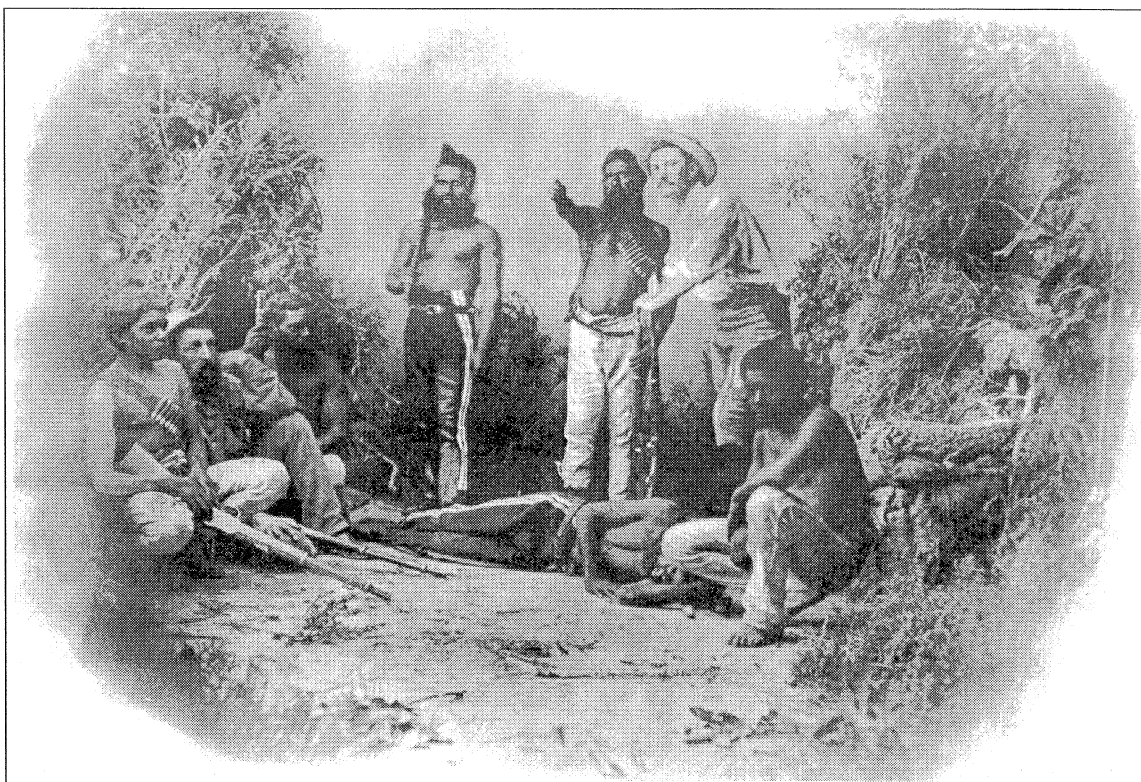


Plate 69: Mounted Constables Wurmbrandt (seated at left) and Willshire, with trackers, c1890 (*Adelaide Observer*, 2-2-1907).

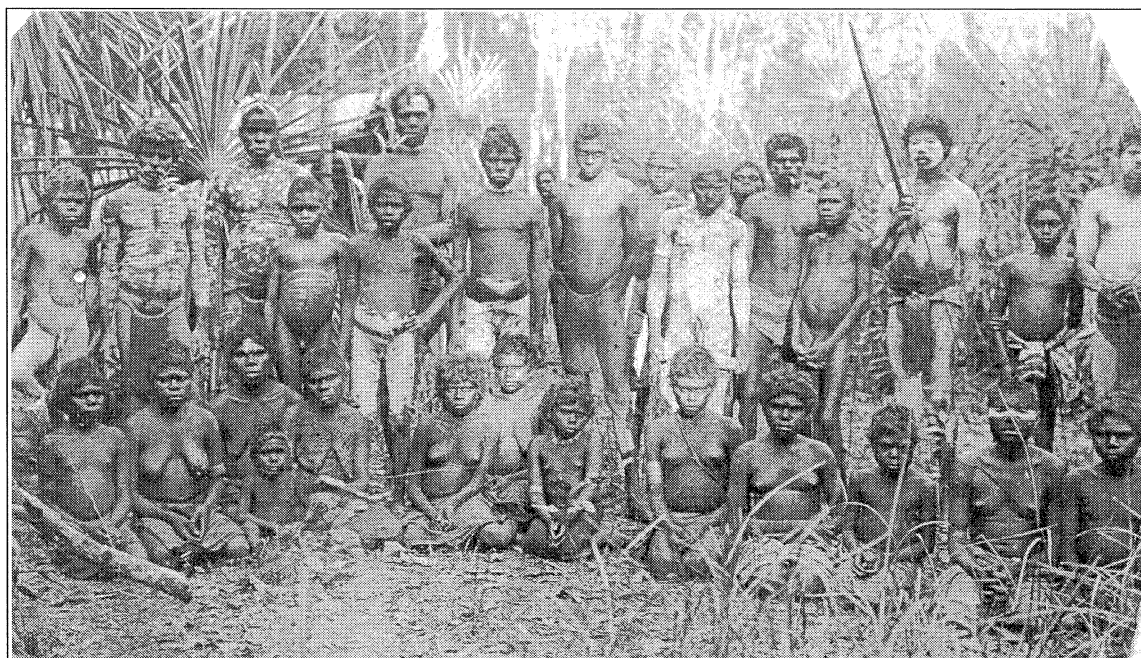


Plate 70: Aborigines not long in from the bush at Argyle station c1900 (Durack collection).



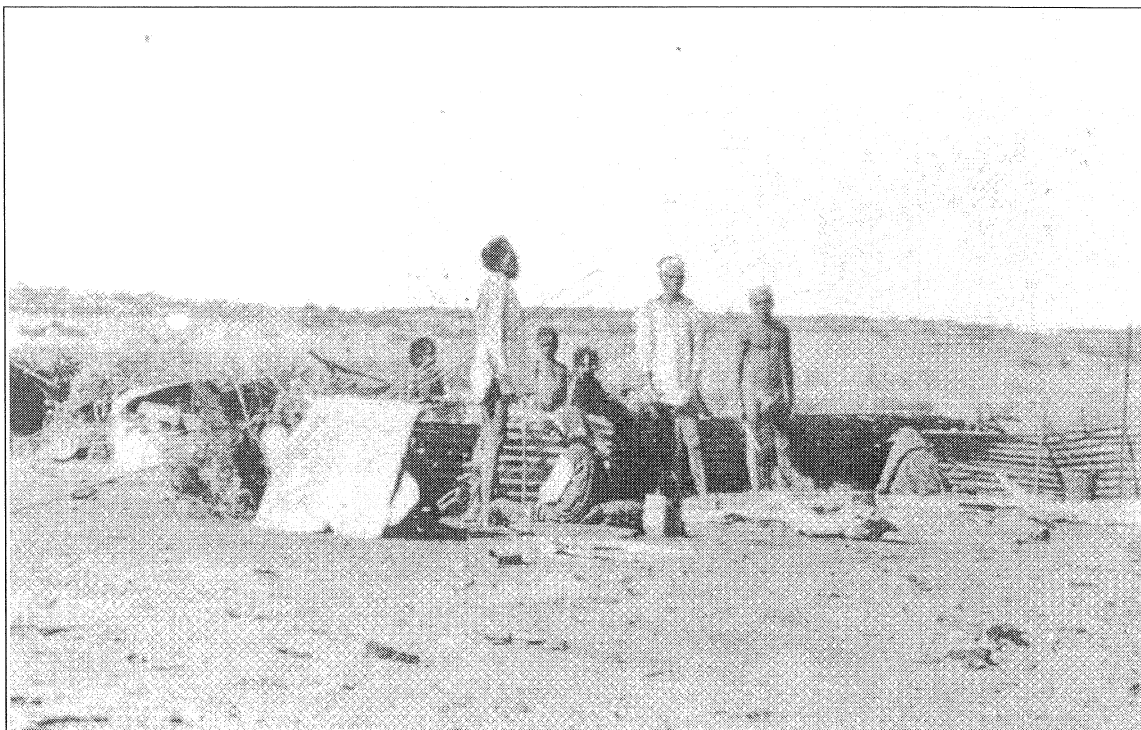


Plate 71: Wave Hill blacks' camp, c1926. This is typical of the rough conditions of the early station camps (Apsley, *The Amateur Settlers*, 1926).

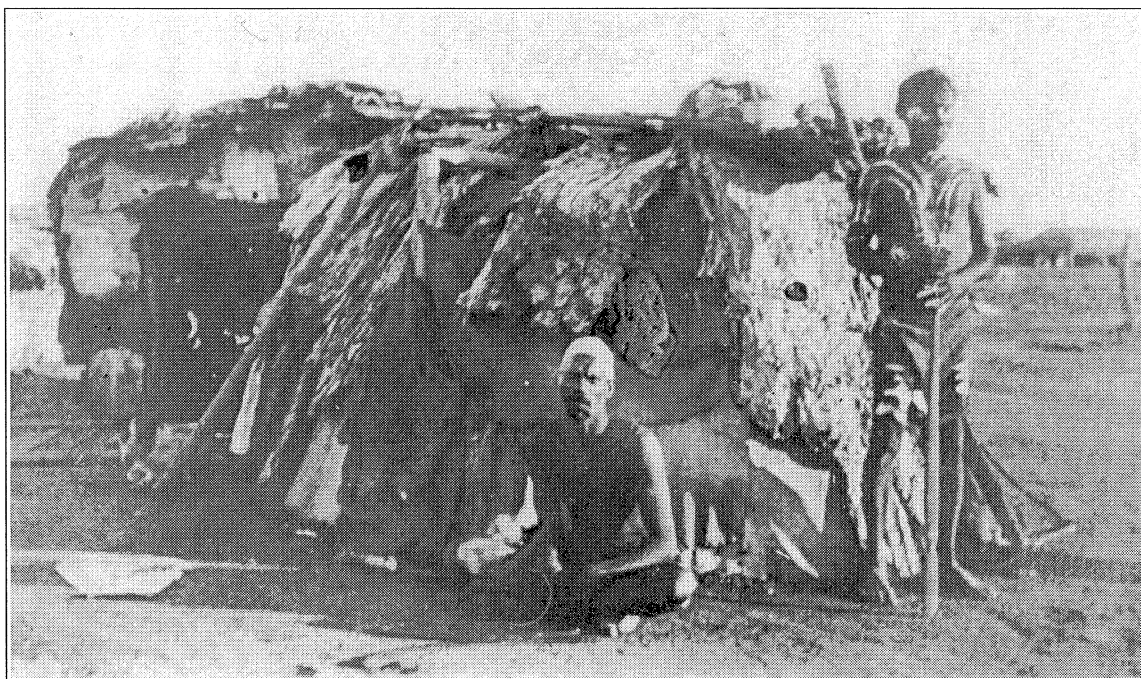


Plate 72: Aboriginal shelters made from paperbark and scraps of corrugated iron, VRD, c1930 (Roden collection).





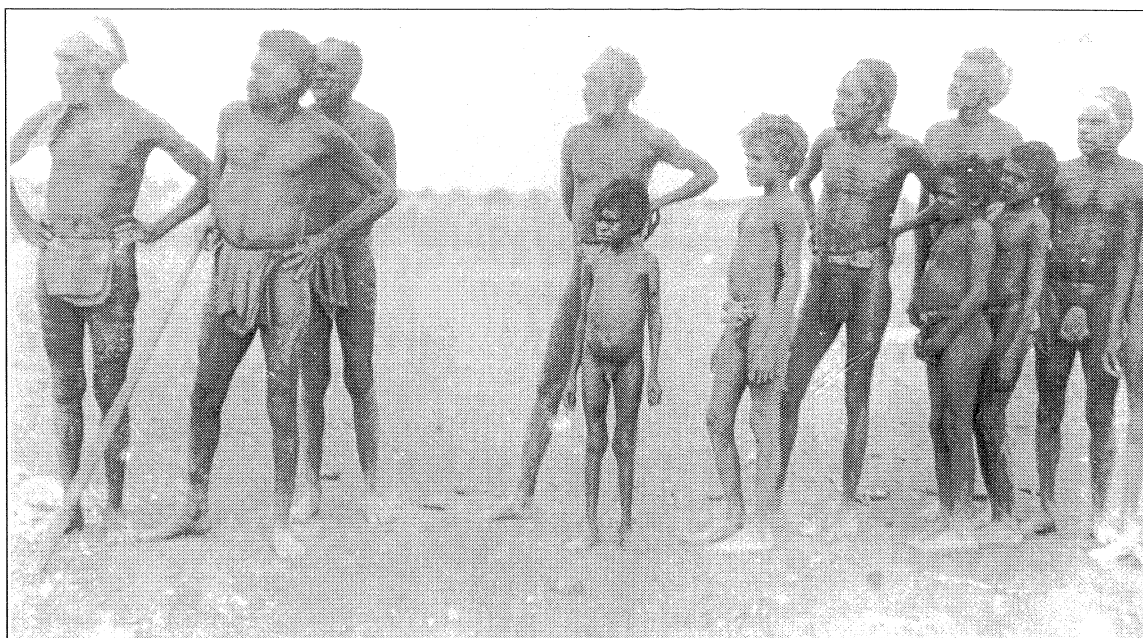


Plate 73: Desert Aborigines photographed soon after they arrived at Wave Hill in 1928 (Bleakley Collection).



Plate 74: Aborigines butchering a beast at Wave Hill, 1927. The fact that one of the Aborigines is naked and wearing a traditional headband suggests that he is not long in from the bush (Henry collection).



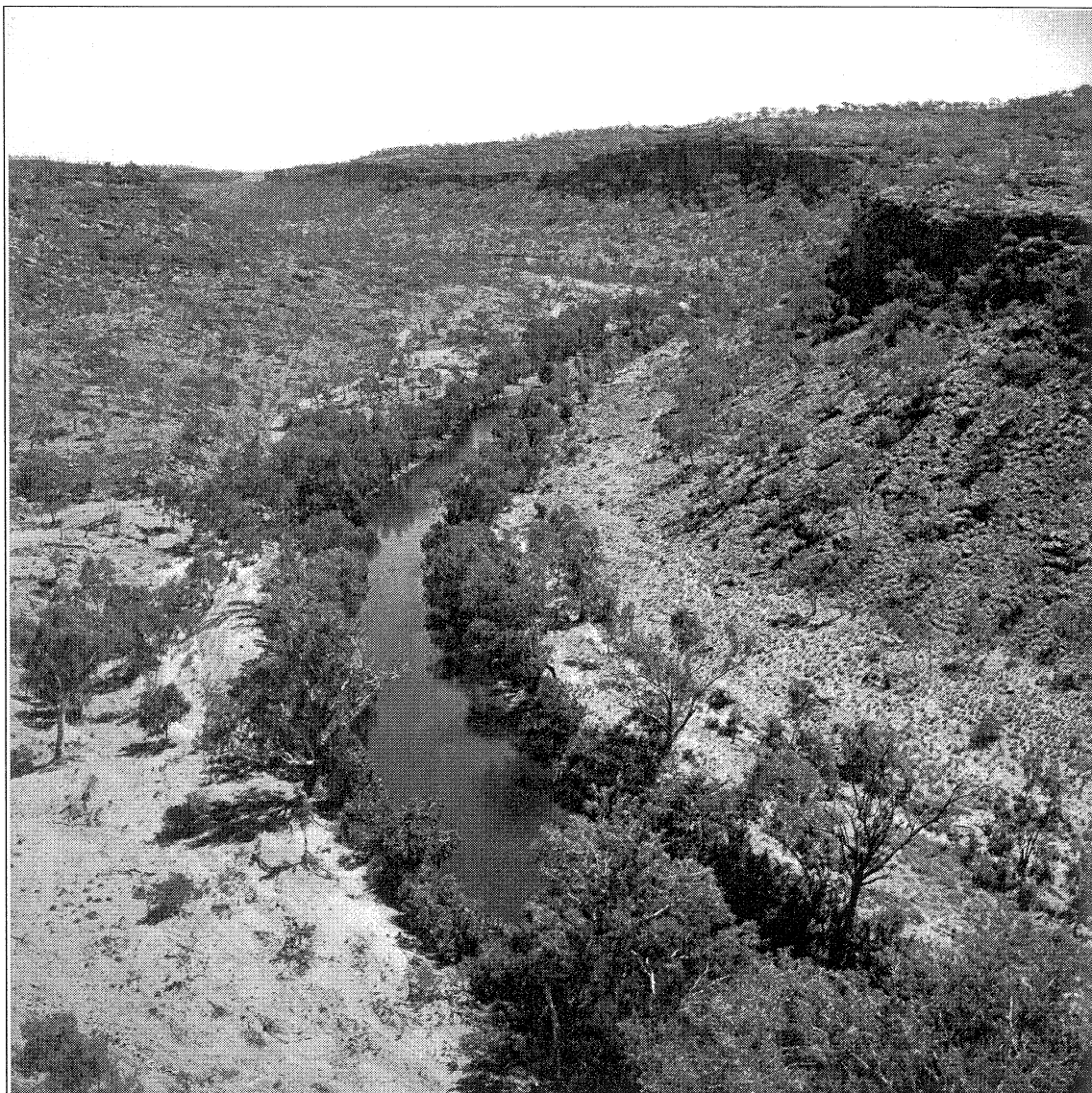


Plate 75: Looking west along Jasper Gorge, viewed from the cliff-top above the narrowest section, 1953 (Frank Johnson collection, National Library).





Plate 76: Mrs Schultz (senior) coming out of the narrow part of Jasper Gorge, c1940 (Schultz collection).



Plate 77: Behind the car is the giant boulder that once made passage through Jasper Gorge difficult (Buchanan collection).





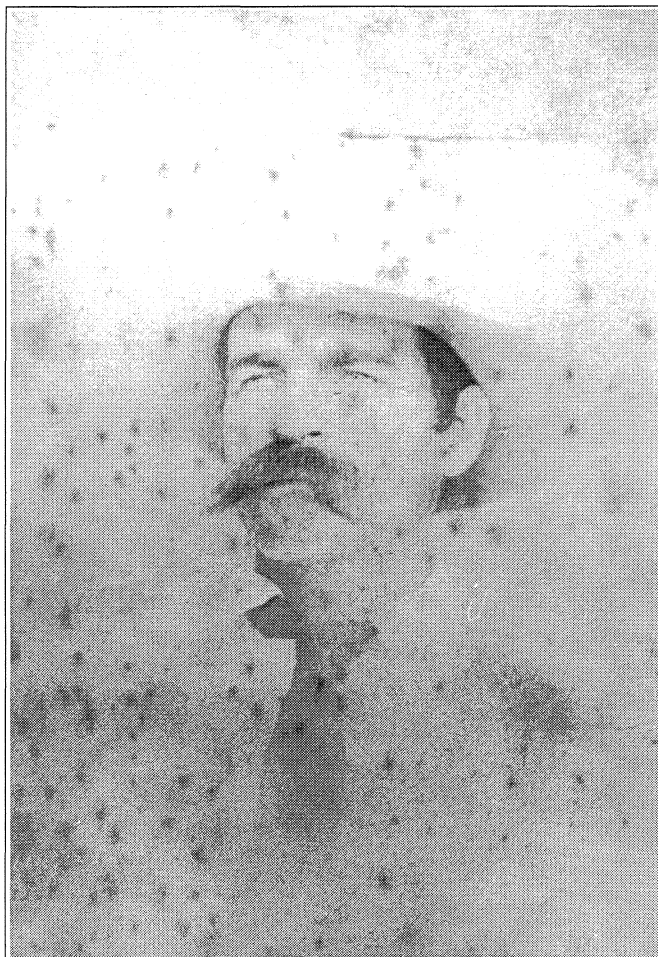


Plate 78: Jack Watson, the 'Gulf Hero', in bush garb (Watson family collection).

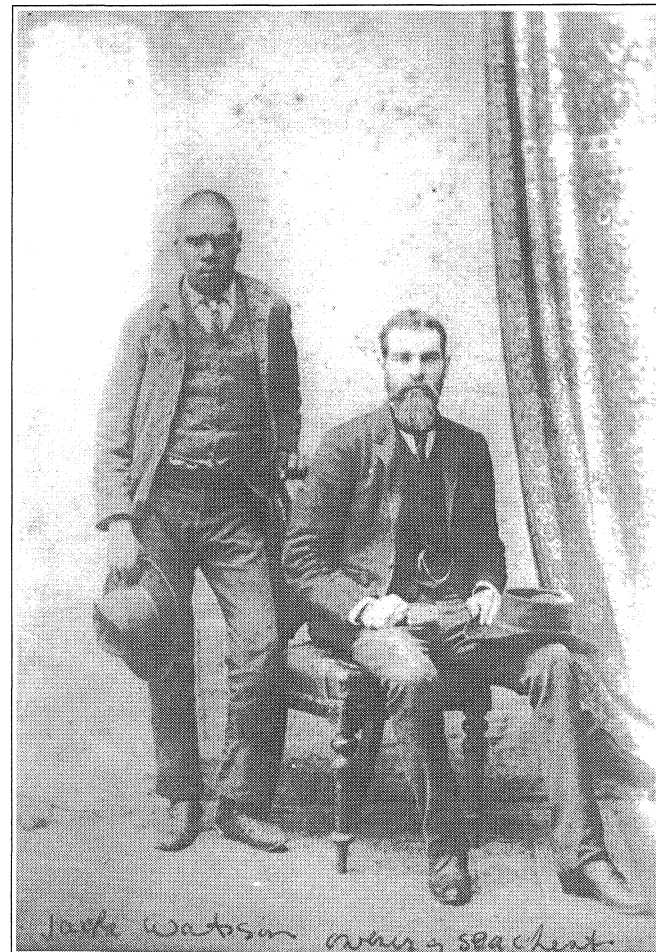


Plate 79: Jack Watson and his unnamed 'boy' (Watson family collection).





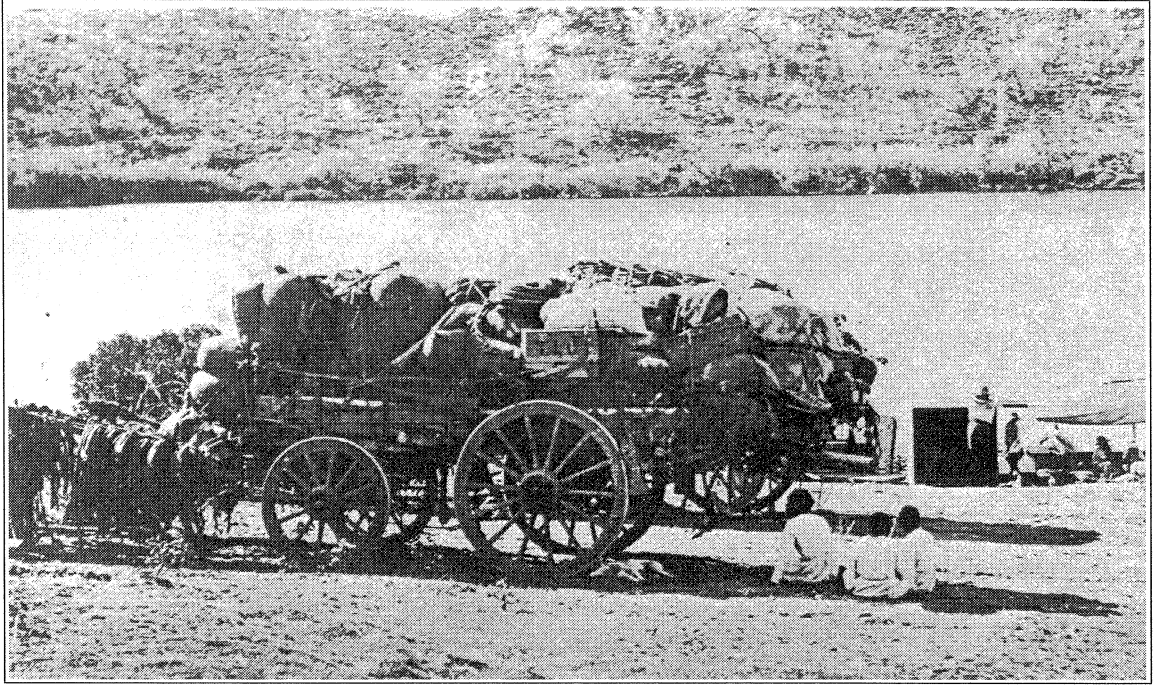


Plate 80: John Mulligan's wagon at the Depot landing, Victoria River, 1891. The large bags are bales of wool and in the original photo it is possible to see that some are labelled 'VRD' (Foelsche collection, National Library).

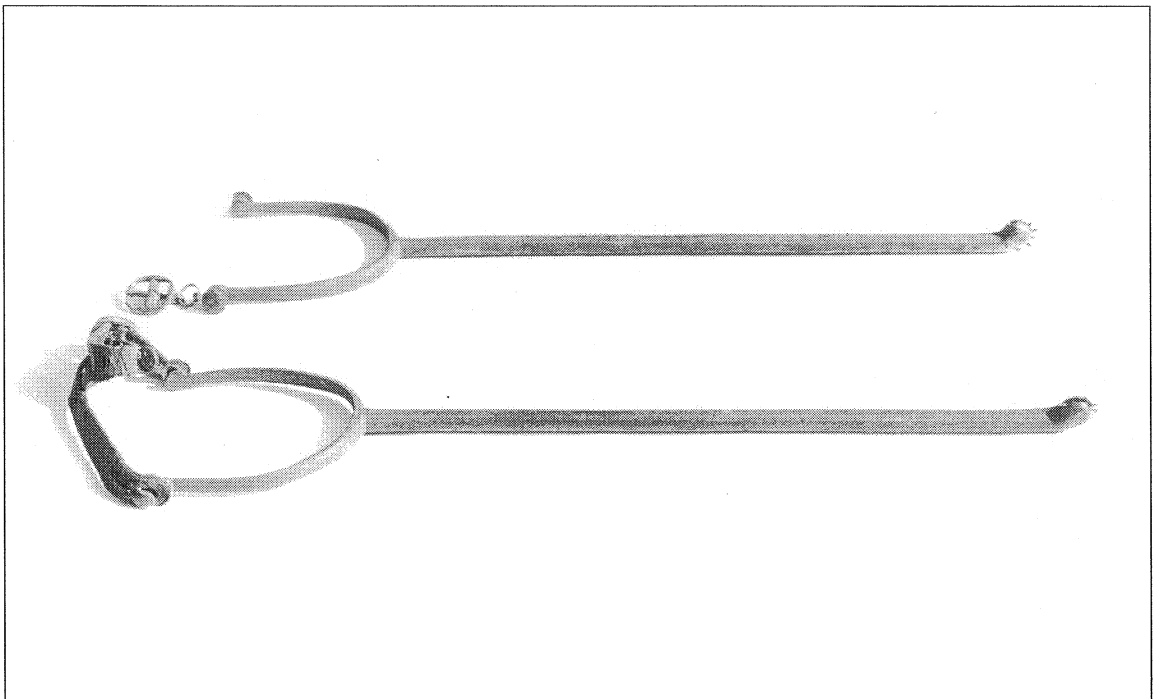


Plate 81: Jack Watson's spurs, held by Watson family descendants. These are not the Mexican spurs derided by Willshire, but are lengthened English spurs, and they demonstrate the validity of descriptions of Watson as being something of an exhibitionist (Lewis collection).



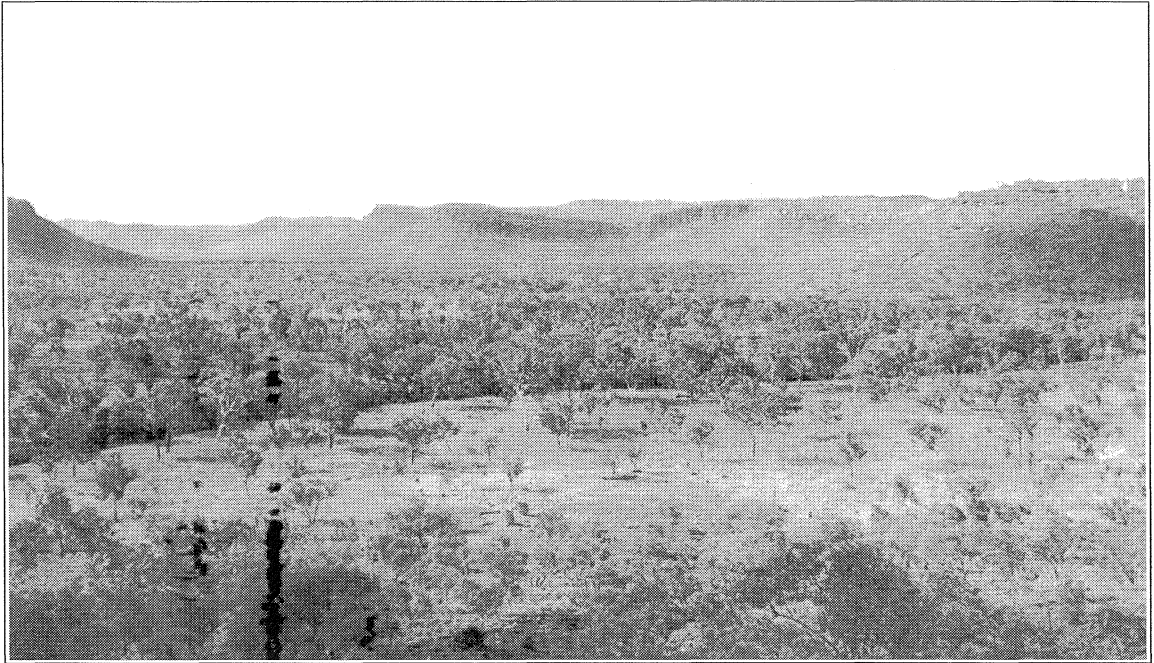


Plate 82: View north across Jasper Creek into TK Pocket. The teamsters were camped on a flat on the far side of the creek when they were attacked (Lewis collection).



Plate 83: L-R. Fred May, who took the wagons through to VRD after the attack on Mulligan and Ligar, is seated at the left. The other men are John Cleland (at left), Joe Cooper (seated), and Tom Pearce (*Pastoral Review*, 15-11-1941).





Plate 84: Bert Drew's wagon bogged in Jasper Gorge in 1938 (Knox collection).

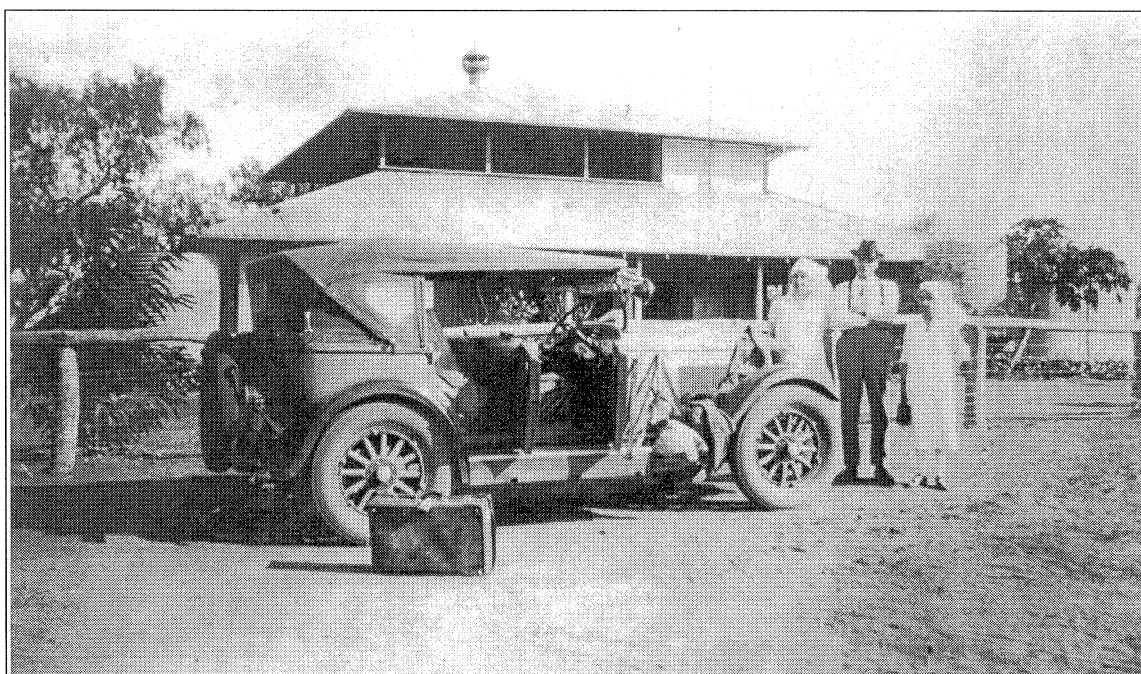


Plate 85: The Australian Inland Mission hospital at VRD, 1926-28. The people have been identified by Mildred Martin as Sisters Norman and Wood, and the Reverend Father Flynn (Bovril collection).





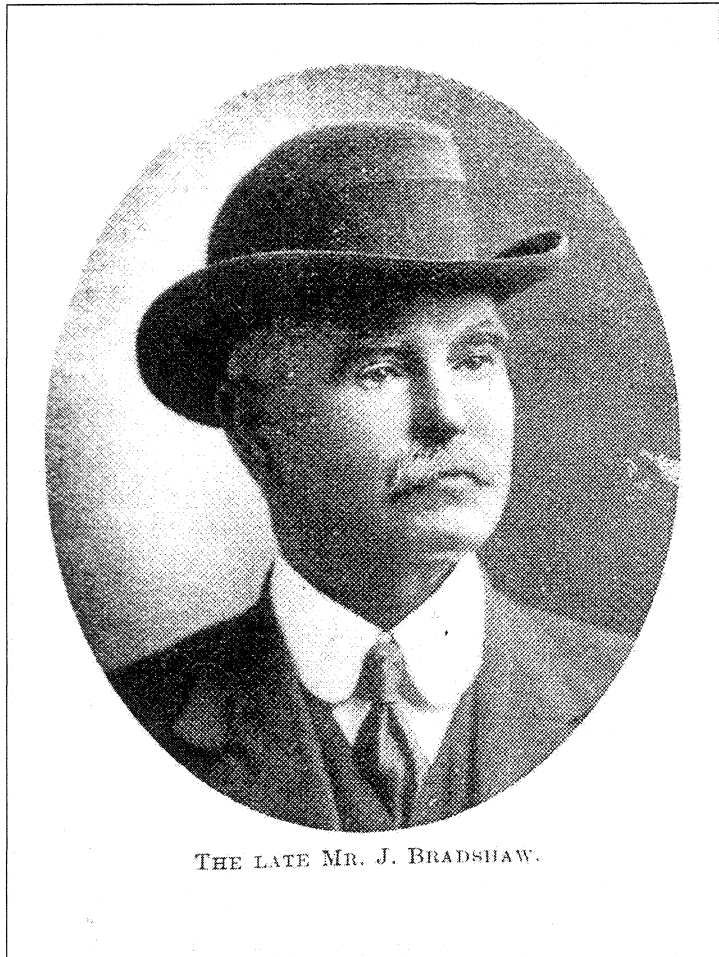


Plate 86: Captain Joe Bradshaw (*Pastoral Review*, 16-8-1916).



Plate 87: Captain Joe in bush attire (G. Young, *Under the Coolibah Tree*, 1953).



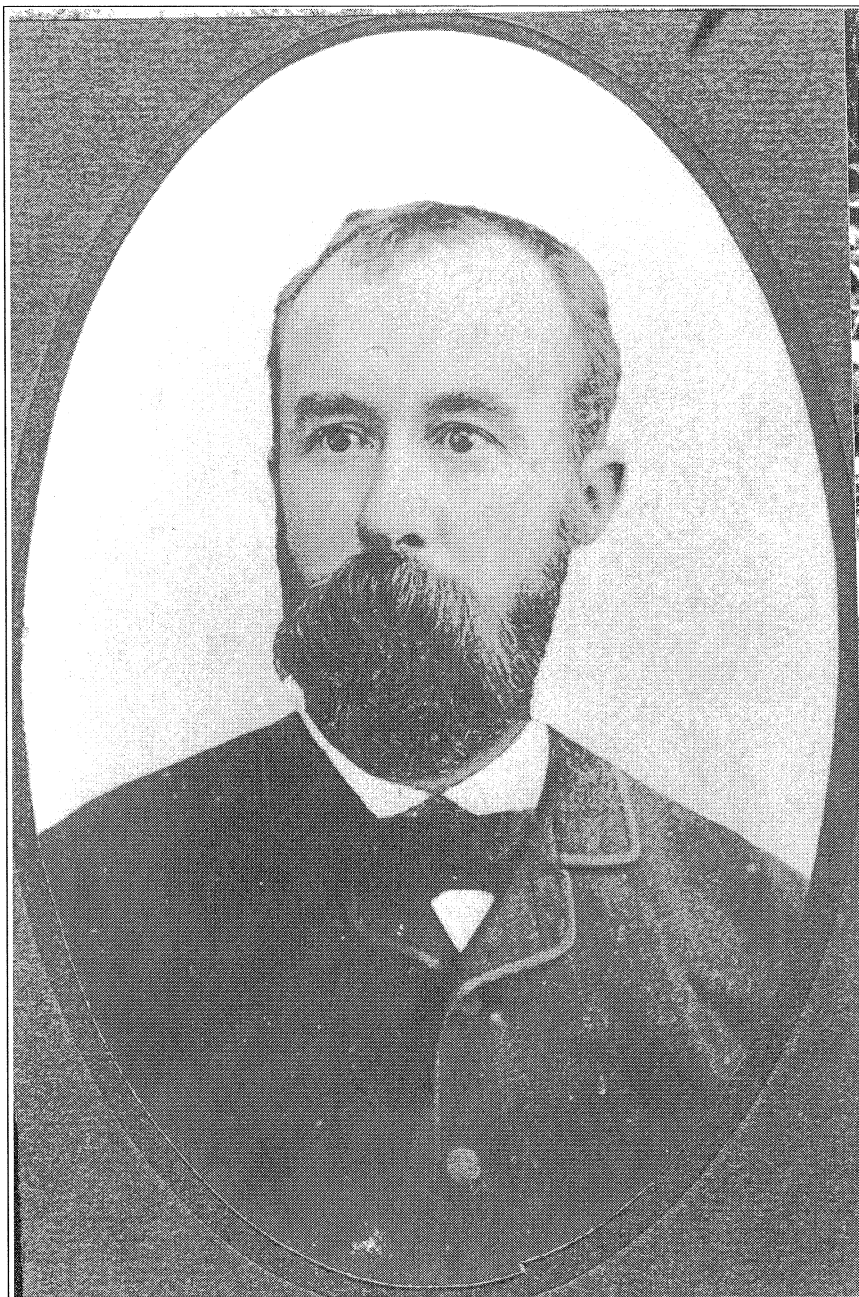


Plate 88: Fred Bradshaw (Bradshaw family collection).





Plate 89: Bradshaw homestead and outbuildings, c1912. The identity of the man is unknown but the date of the photo renders it possible that he is the manager, David Byers, who disappeared on Bradshaw in August 1921 (Donnison collection, Mitchell Library).

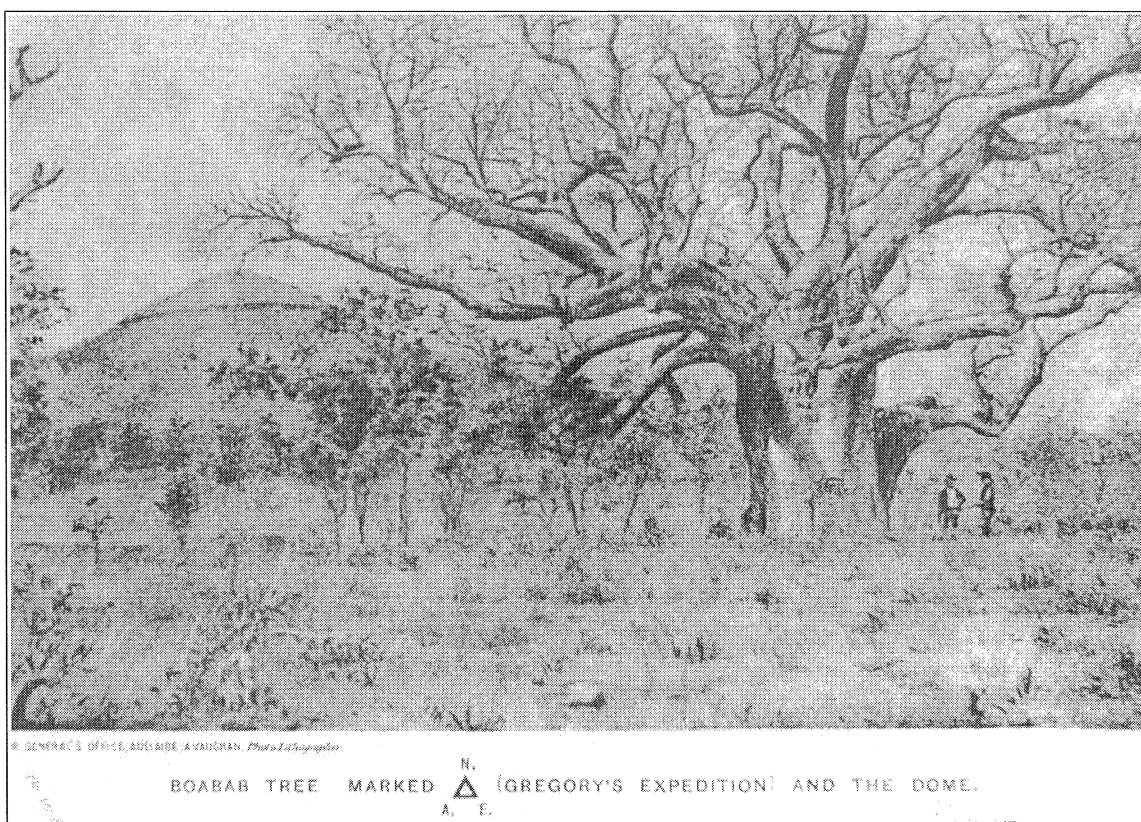


Plate 90: One of the boabs marked by Gregory, photographed in 1894. I have examined all the boabs in this area but this particular tree no longer exists (*South Australian Parliamentary Papers*, no. 82, vol 3, 1895).





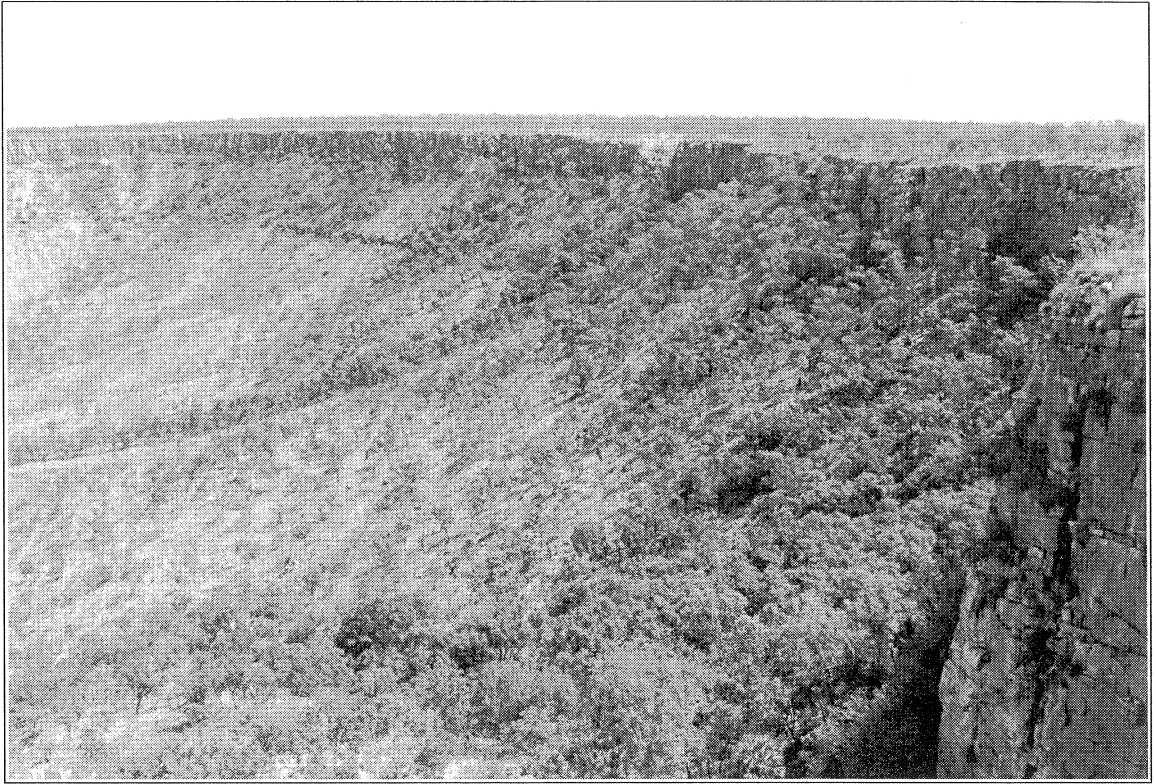


Plate 91: The Yambarran Range above Bradshaw homestead, with the packhorse cutting visible in the cliff line (Lewis collection).

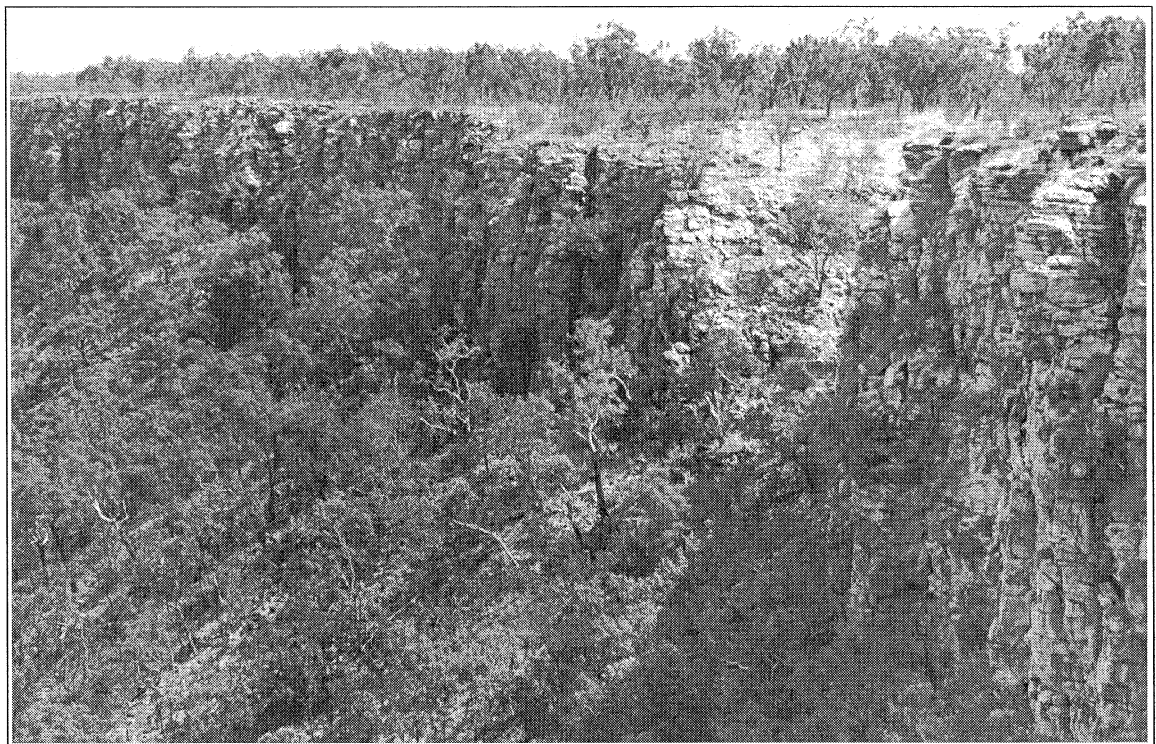


Plate 92: The packhorse cutting in the cliffs above Bradshaw homestead (Lewis collection).



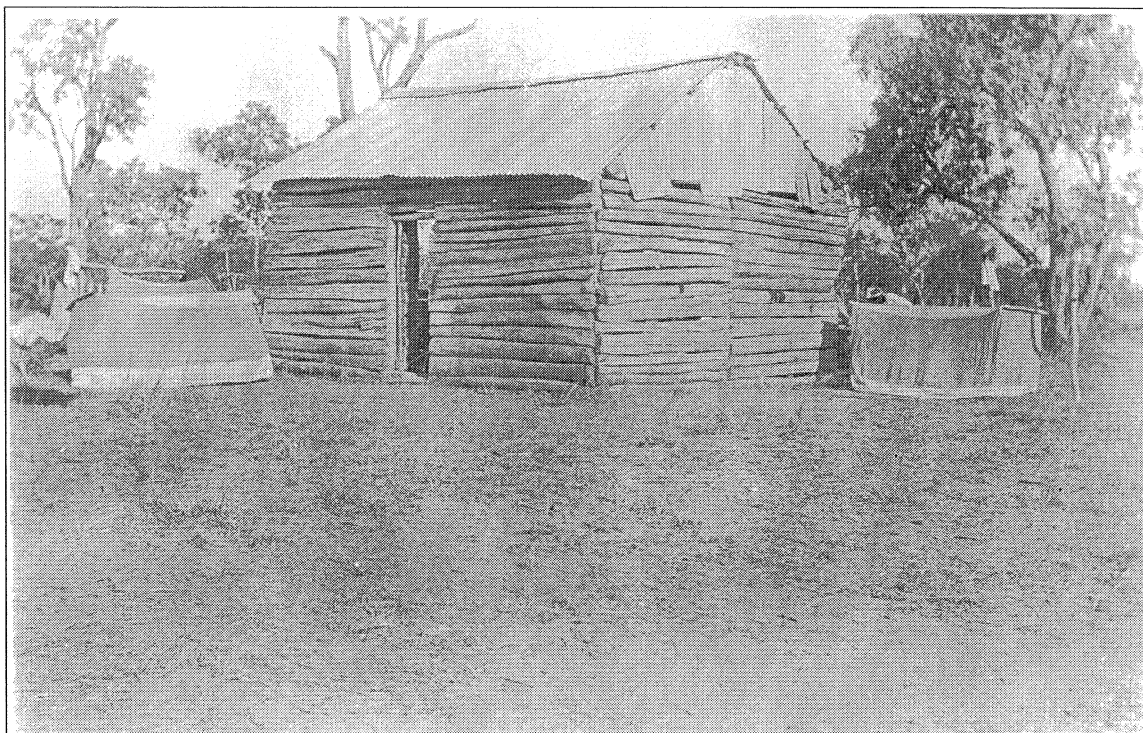


Plate 93: Mosquito nets pitched Mairani outstation, Bradshaw station, c1912 (Roberts collection).



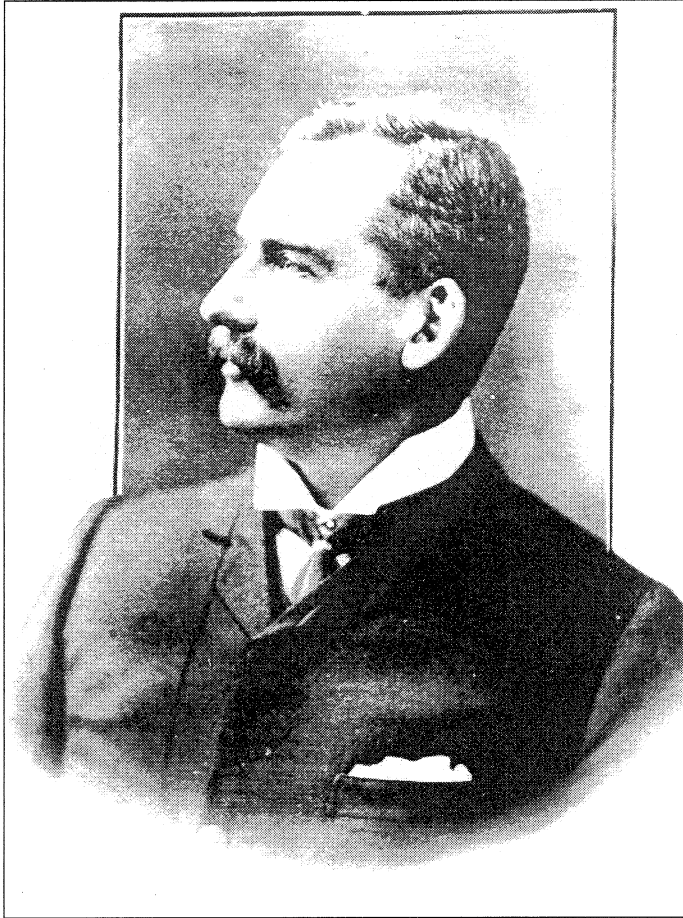


Plate 94: His Excellency George Le Hunte, Governor of South Australia (*Adelaide Observer*, 30-5-1903).

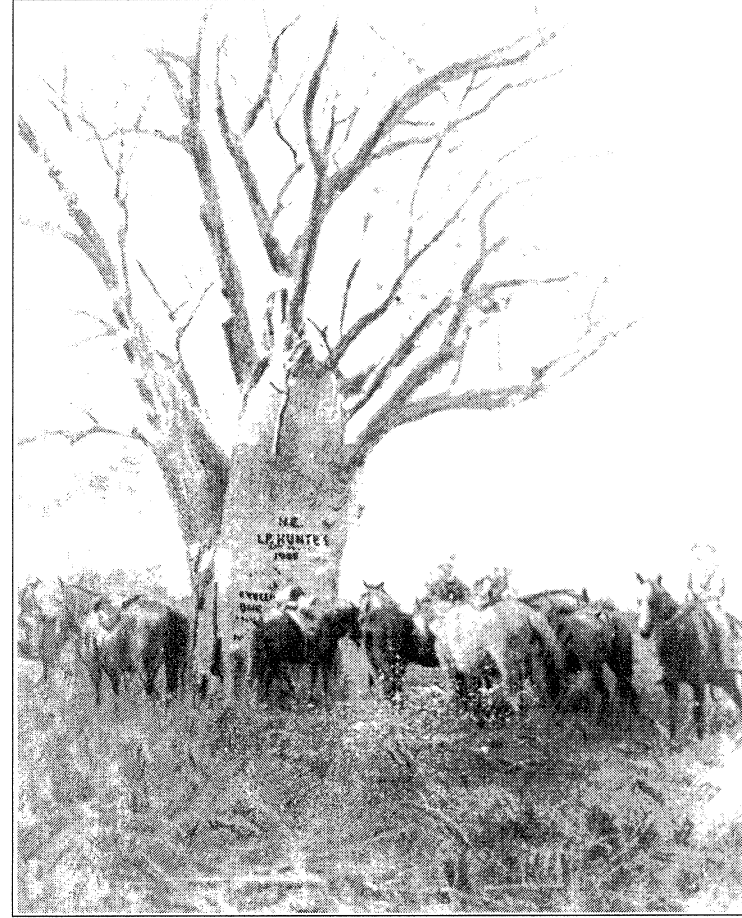


Plate 95: Early photo of 'The Governor's Bottle Tree' (*Adelaide Observer*, 3-2-1912; see appendix A).







Plate 96: 'On board the "Wunwullah," Bradshaw's launch. Bobby, the survivor in the recent tragedy, at the helm' (*Pastoralists' Review*, 15-2-1906).

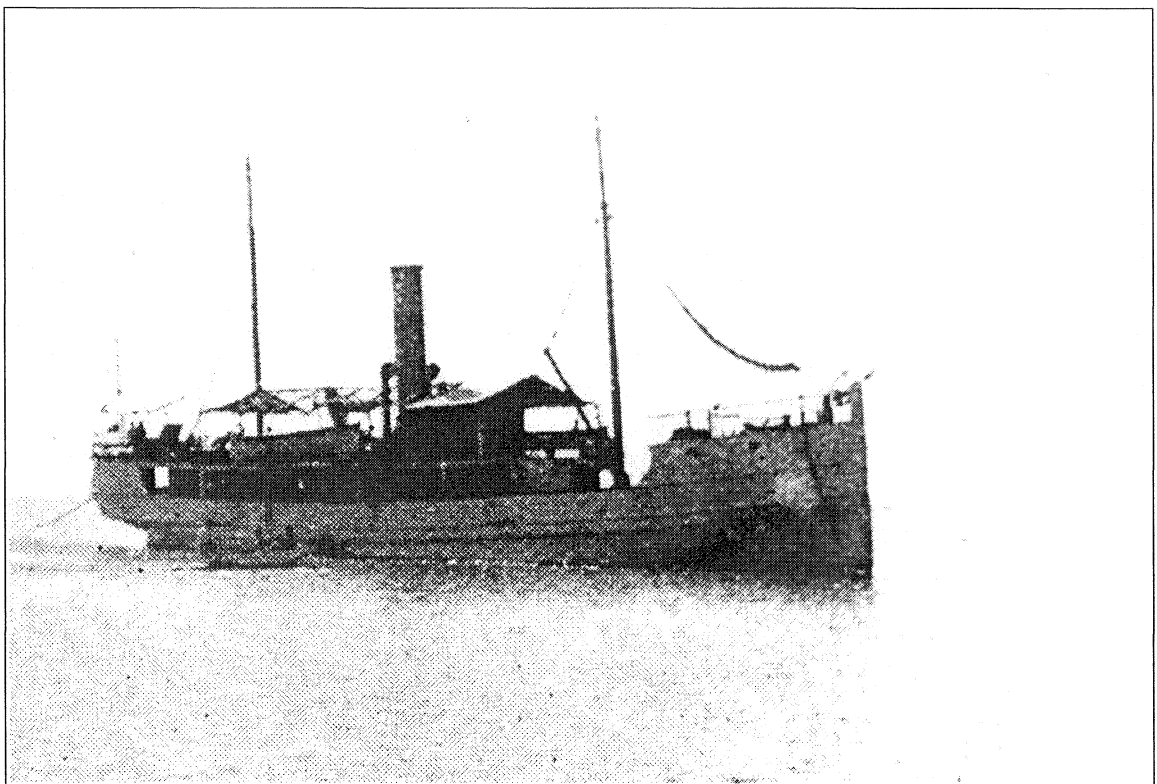


Plate 97: The *Wai Hoi* (L.C.E. Gee, 1906).



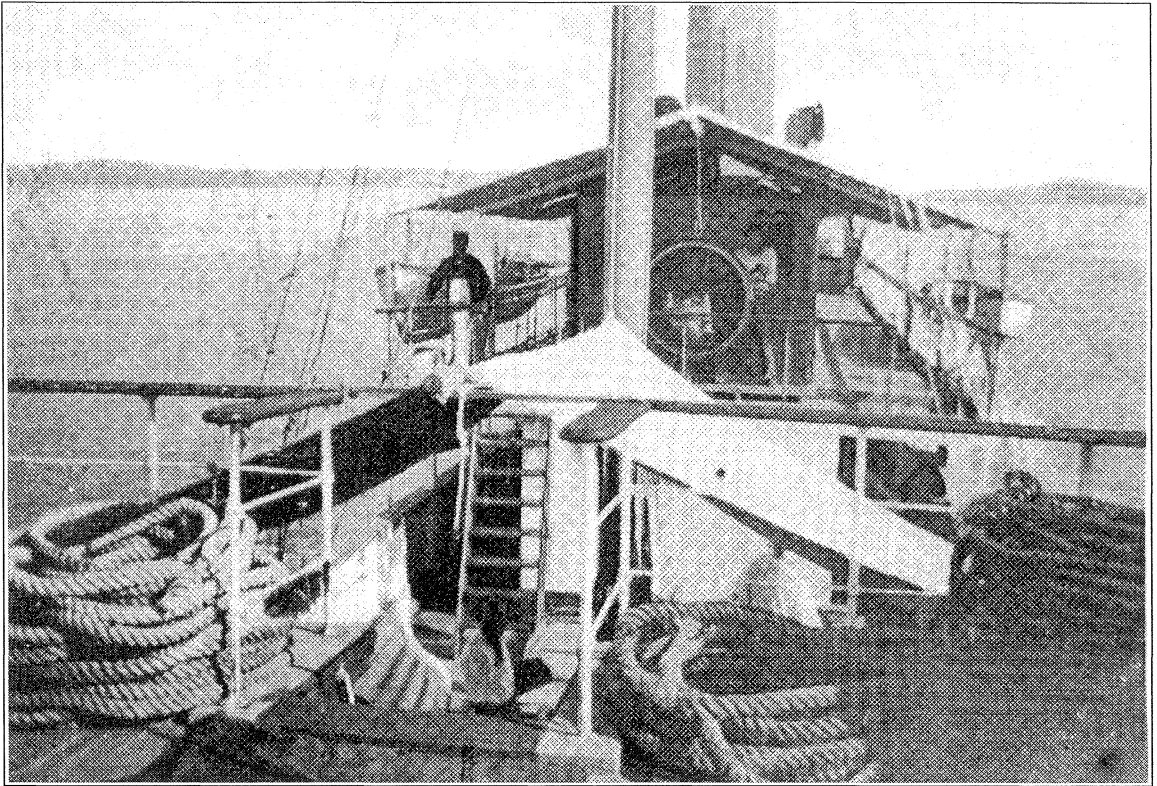


Plate 98: The *Wai Hoi* on the Victoria River (*Pastoralists' Review*, 15-2-1906).





Plate 99: The *Bolwarra* after the attack took place (*Adelaide Observer*, 5-5-1906).





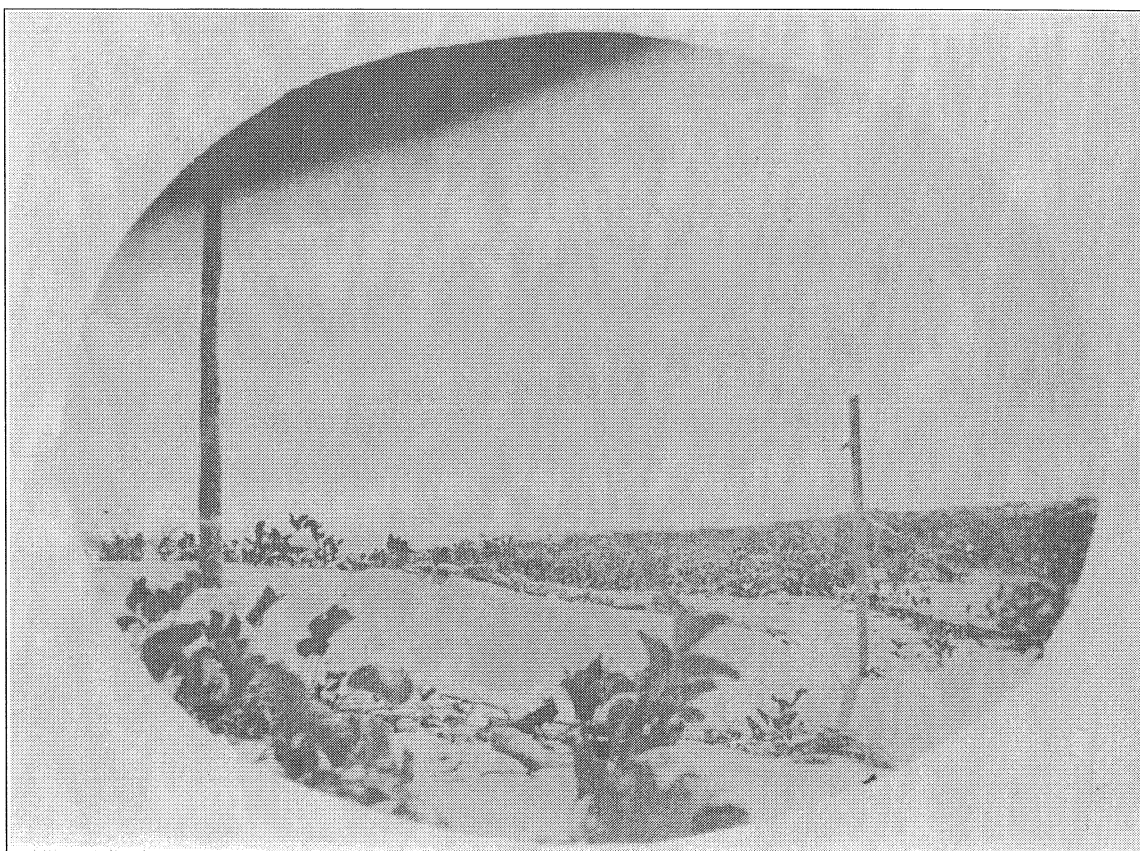


Plate 100: The grave of Fred Bradshaw on a beach near Port Keats (Bradshaw collection).

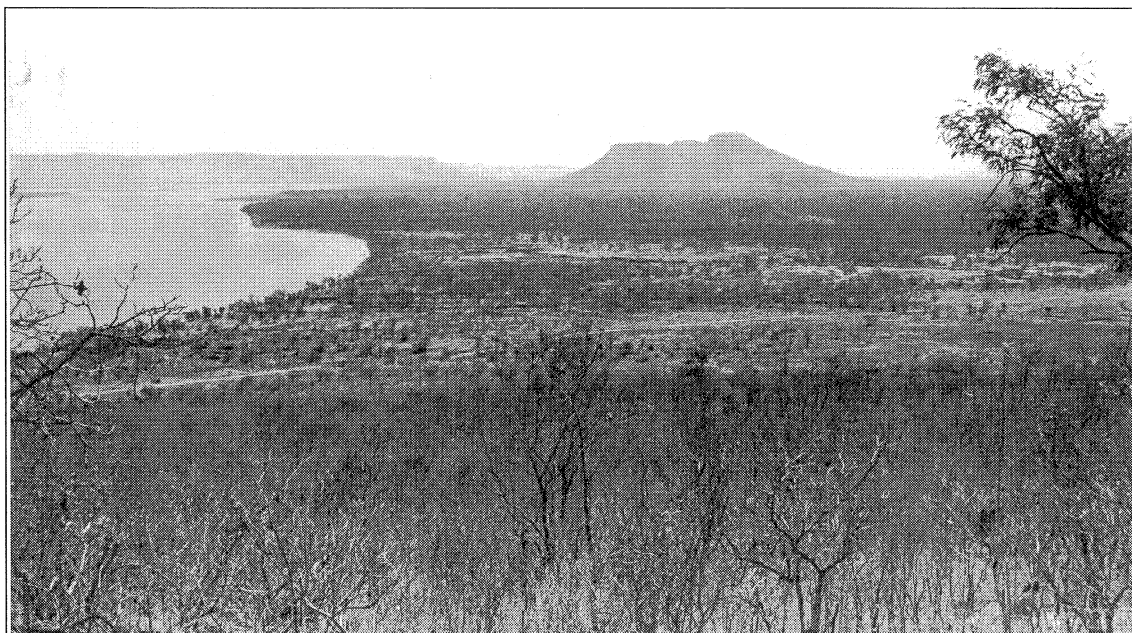


Plate 101: 'Bradshaw's Tomb'. Fred Bradshaw's coffin was placed on top of the mountain at the right hand end (Lewis collection).



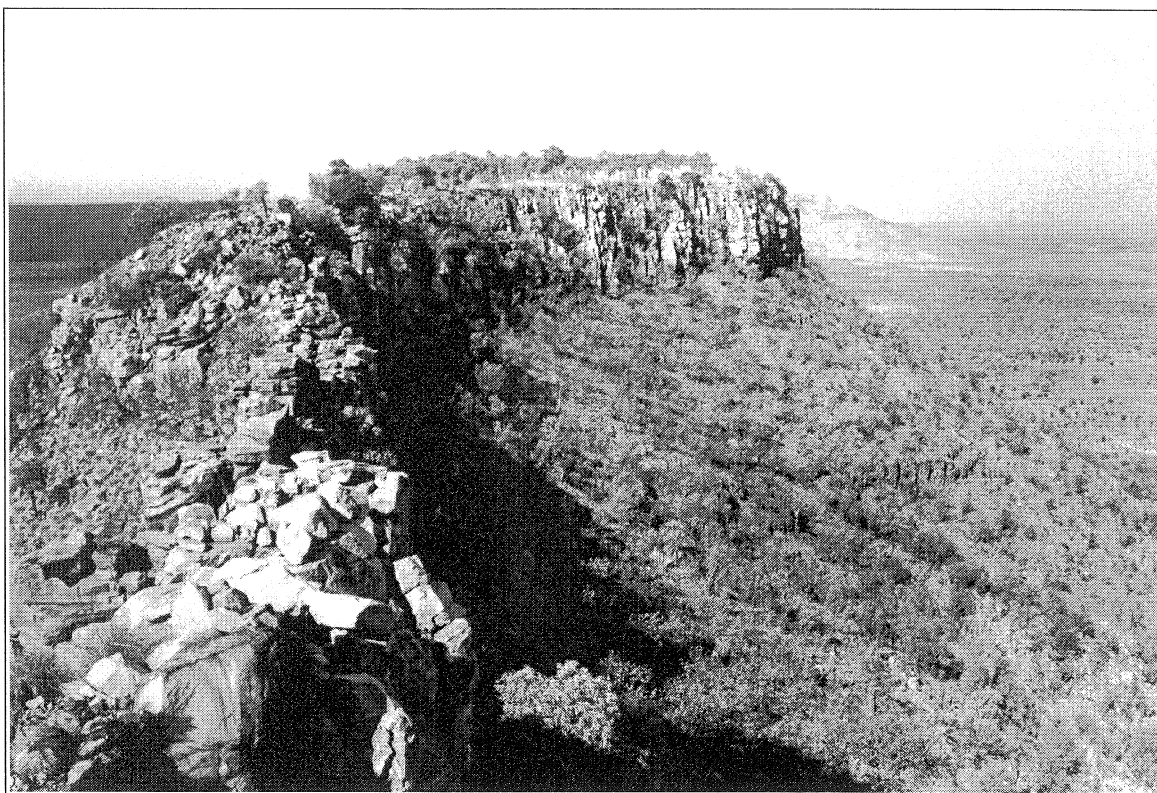


Plate 102: View along the Top of Bradshaw's Tomb. Fred Bradshaw's coffin was placed at the far end. The Victoria River and the well-known landmark, the Dome, are visible at the top, right (Lewis collection).



Plate 103: Fred Bradshaw's coffin photographed about ten years after being placed on top of 'Bradshaw's Tomb' (National Archives, Canberra).



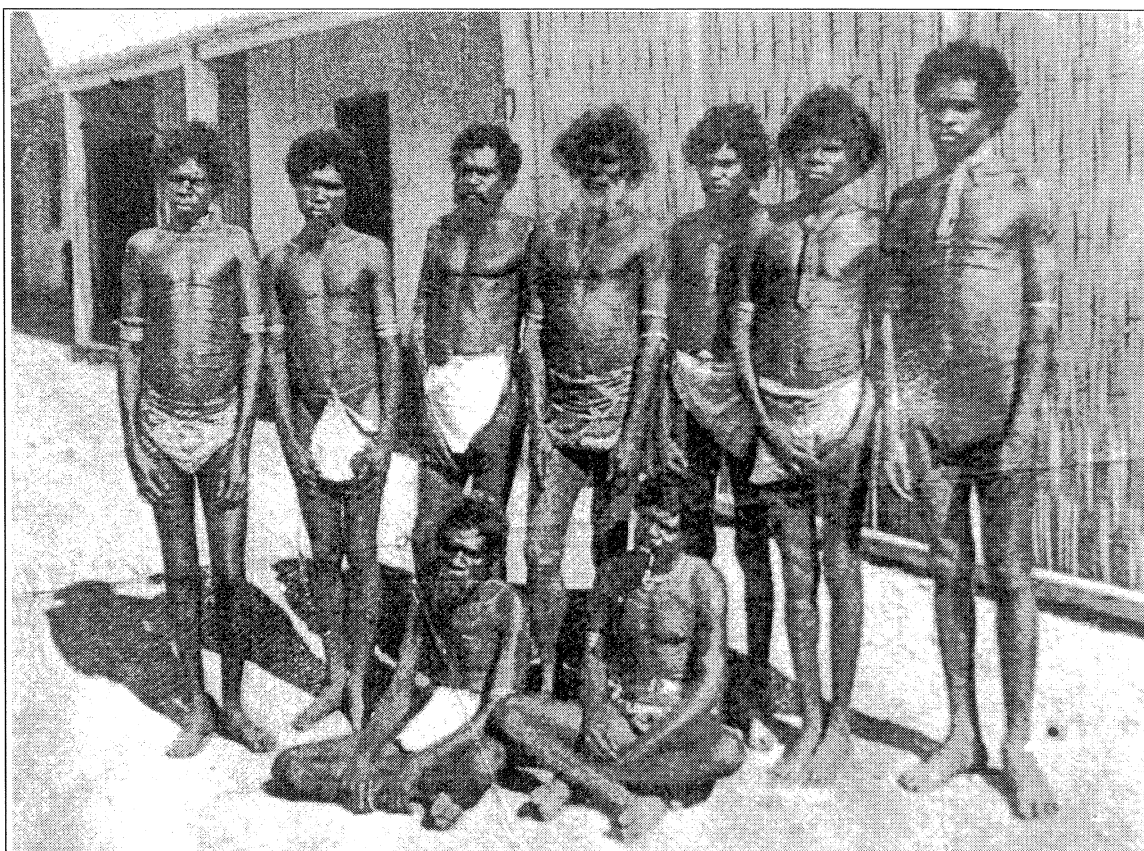


Plate 104: Witnesses brought to Darwin to give evidence in the trial of Cumbit and Donah (Moffatt collection),







Plate 105: Mounted Constable Dempsey, 1911 (Johns collection).





Plate 106: A white man with rifles and pistols. Innesvale station (Lewis collection).

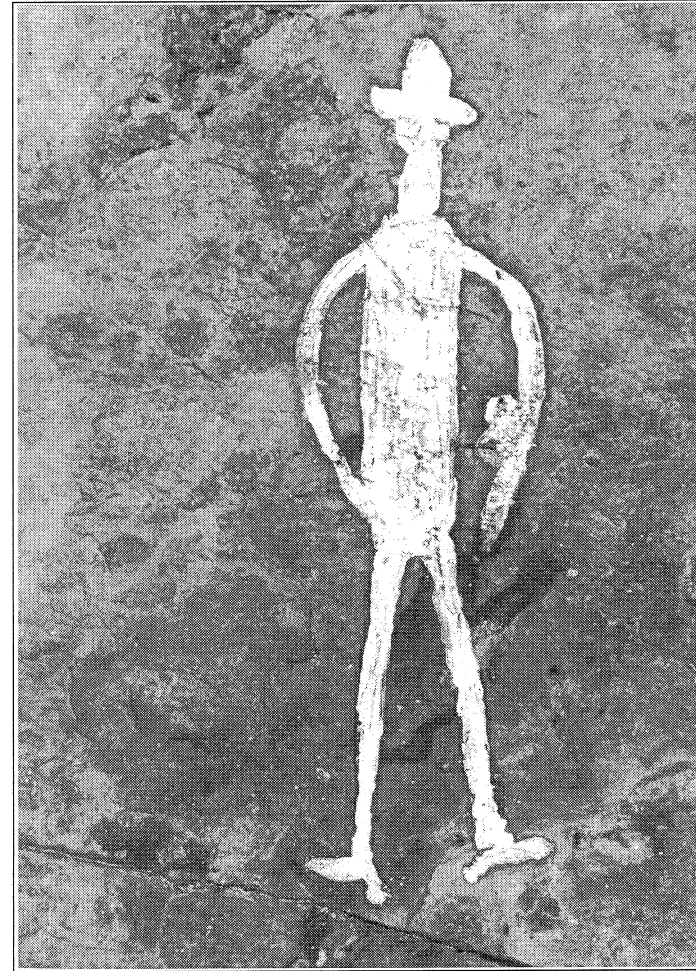
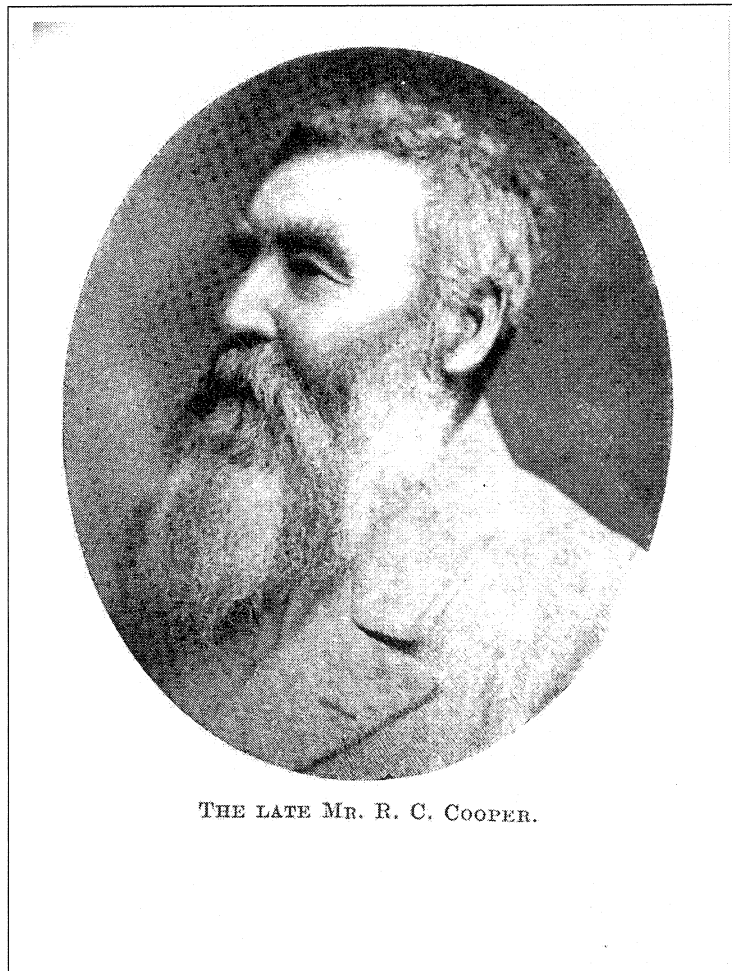


Plate 107: A white man with spurs, hat and pistol, Willeroo station (Lewis collection).





THE LATE MR. R. C. COOPER.

Plate 108: R.C. Cooper, original owner of Willeroo station (*Pastoral Review*, 15-4-1914).

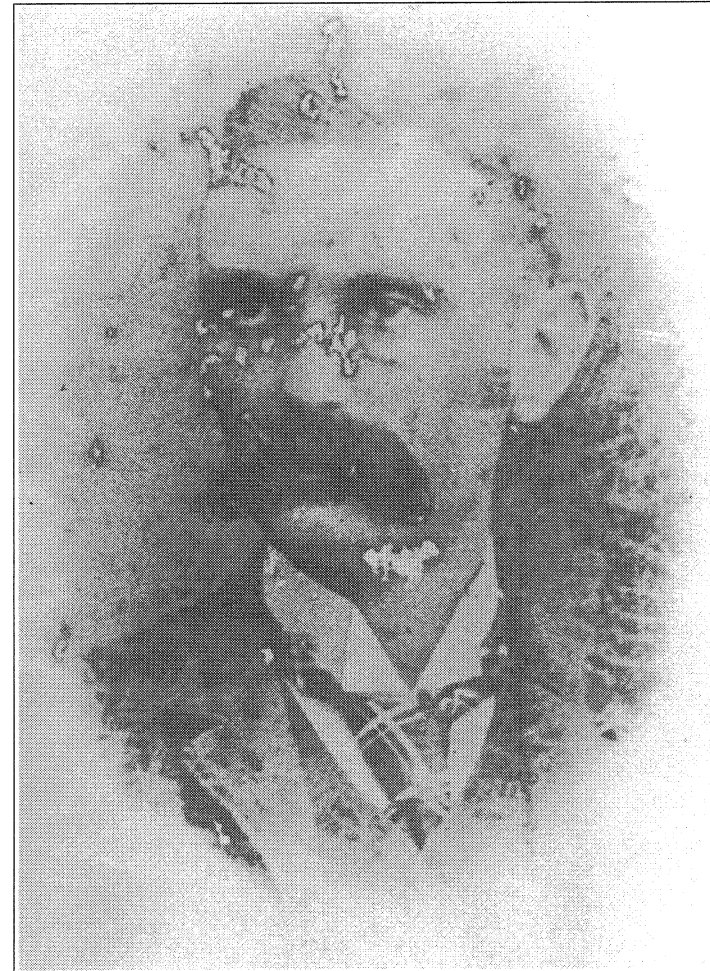


Plate 109: W.S. Scott who was killed by the Aborigines in 1892 (Northern Territory Museum).







Plate 110: Drover Fred Mork on his horse beside the governor, 1934 (National Trust, NT, Alice Springs).





Plate 111: Rock paintings believed to represent sheep. This interpretation is based upon several features. First, many marsupials, the animals have legs of equal proportions, and the feet on the legs of these animals are rounded. A rounded form is the usual way that Aboriginal artists portray the hooves on rock paintings of horses and cattle. Second, and most importantly, the animals are tailless. No native animals are tailless (even bandicoots have a short tail), and the only European livestock that are tailless are sheep, their tails being removed soon after birth. Third, the animal at the left is shown with its front legs straddling the next animal, and in a flock a sheep will often briefly jump up on the sheep in front of it. Finally, the VRD sheep were shepherded, and the footprint is likely to represent the shepherd.