



HILL END & TAMBAROORA TEMPORARY COMMON

A History of its Past

Abstract

A record based on data from NSW Government Gazettes, Charting, Parish, Town and Village Maps of the area and Publications relating to Pastoral, Mining and Development Activities within the area. It is by NO means a complete record as not all associated information has been forthcoming.

Warwick P Taylor – 2020
tambaroora.com

Author

A History of the HILL END and TAMBAROORA TEMPORARY COMMONAGE - 1870

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Preface

Much has been written about the discovery and mining of gold in the Tambaroora district but little has been penned in recording the part the Hill End and Tambaroora Temporary Common has played.

This publication hopes to add to the extensive range of publications covering the Tambaroora district without encroaching on that covered in the past.

It will briefly explain the history of the land usage pre and post the discovery of gold leading to the creation of the Common, the notable changes made to the structure of the Common, and a brief description of the growth of the pastoral community on and around the Common prior to and post its restructure in 1903.

It would be impossible to condense the history of the Common into a short biography like this, that would not be fair, it is worthy of much more, the best I can do is pick just some of the many unique facts that have made the Common so important not only to history but more importantly to the people who have breathed it, lived it, worked it and contributed too it. It is not someone's backyard to be kept to themselves, nor is it someone's own little paradise...it is a living, breathing, ever changing landscape that has nurtured fauna and flora through a great deal of hardship, not of its own doing but that of industrial development, the obsession with GOLD.

The Common is of historical importance if for no other reason than what it has protected for the past 150 years, its footprint has sheltered both aboriginal and mining archaeology in the district. It gives us an insight into a significant Gold Field that has rightfully earned its place in the history books, thankfully supported by the Holtermann Collection in the State Library of New South Wales.

To those who may be confused as to my references to the "Tambaroura" or the Tambaroora district in preference to using Hill End, I am not bias towards Tambaroura, well maybe just a tad, but the facts tell the story the way it was in those early years, the Tambaroura/Tambaroora was the significant area prior to the Hill End village rise to importance in the early 1870's when it took centre stage and did so justifiably. Tambaroora township over saw the administration and commercial interests in the region up to the early 1870's while Hill End was still very much in its infancy. Sadly, it has come down to misunderstanding the difference between area names and town and village names as to identifying places. An analogy would be Tambaroora township to Tambaroura the area and Sydney City to Sydney the area.

History has not been kind to Tambaroura the area, its significance has waned, it even had its name spelling changed in the mid 1850's, more through deciphering and interpretation than by deliberation, but I can live with that, actually no I can't!

You will notice that I have mixed the spelling of place names, I have intermingled both the original spelling and the current adaptation.

The map used to show boundaries is the 1932 County of Wellington, although 50 years after the Commons introduction it has allowed a far greater accuracy in tracing the boundaries mentioned in this record.

Acknowledgement of the Wiradjuri Nation as the Traditional Owners

***We would like to acknowledge
and pay our respects to the
traditional custodians of this
land, the Wiradjuri People,
and pay our respects to the
elders both past, present and
emerging, who's land we are
on today***

Acknowledgements

Kelvin F. J. Taylor, for the Imagery and Support

New South Wales Government, for Government Gazettes, Acts and Regulations

New South Wales Government, Crown Lands Reserve Manager Web Site – for the legal aspects of the Common

TROVE, National Library of Australia, for the references to the NSWGG Gazettes, Newspapers and Publications

<p><i>This is an ongoing Project and contributions or corrections are appreciated and welcome</i></p>

A formal request was made to the Hill End and Tambaroora Common Trust for information pertaining to the Common but sadly no expression of interest was received.

Interpretation and definition of words and phrases

The phraseologies in the list below in most cases have been extracted from the Acts and Regulations that oversaw the Management of Commons in New South Wales between 1847 to 1989. They do not necessarily represent the current terminology used in current Acts and Regulations as some of the terminology used below is no longer relevant.

<i>Alienate</i>	<i>“in relation to land, includes sell or exchange land, but does not include mortgage, charge or encumber, or grant a lease or licence over, land”¹</i>
<i>City town or Village</i>	<i>“A city town or village in Her Majesty and not permanently dedicated to any public purpose or granted to lawfully contracted to be granted in fee simple under this Act or any of the Acts hereby repealed”⁵</i>
<i>Common</i>	<i>“includes any portion of land which, at the time of the passing of the Commons Regulation Act of 1873, had been by instrument under the hand of the Governor, whether with or without the advice of the Executive Council, allotted as a common for the use of the inhabitants of the town, or the cultivators and small farmers in the district or locality in which such common is situated, and any common, whether permanent, temporary or for pasturage, heretofore or hereafter granted, notified, reserved, or dedicated by the Governor”²</i>
<i>Commoner</i>	<i>“shall mean any person whose name is contained in the Commoners Roll in force for the time being as herein-after provided”³</i>
<i>Commoners Boundaries</i>	<i>“shall mean the boundaries of the area notified in the Government Gazette within or in respect of which the persons entitled to the use of the Commons mentioned in the notification reside or hold the prescribed qualification”³</i>
<i>Commoners Roll</i>	<i>“means the roll kept or made under the provisions of Section Five of the 1898 Commons Regulation Act No.15”²</i>
<i>Crown Lands</i>	<i>“all Lands vested in Her Majesty which have not been dedicated to any public purpose or which have not been granted or lawfully contracted to be granted in fee simple”⁴</i>
<i>First Class Settled Districts</i>	<i>“Lands declared to be of the Settled Class by the Queens Orders in Council”⁴</i>
<i>Frontage</i>	<i>“Frontage to any road river stream or watercourse which according to the practice of the Survey Department ought to form a boundary between different sections or lots of land”⁵</i>
<i>Improvements</i>	<i>“Improvements on Crown Lands or lands conditionally sold to the value to be determined by appraisalment if disputed in Town and Suburban lands of not less than twice the upset price of the allotment or portion on which the improvements may stand and in other lands of not less than the unimproved value of the lands to be in like manner determined not being less than one pound per acre”⁴</i>

¹ 1989 NSW Commons Management Act No.13

² 1898 NSW Commons Regulation Act No.15

³ 1886 NSW Commons Regulation Act Amendment No.3

⁴ 1861 NSW Crown Lands Alienation Act

Land Agent	<i>“means any person duly appointed to the office of Crown Land Agent or Acting Crown Land Agent”⁵</i>
Lease	<i>“includes any unexpired engagement contract or promise of a lease”⁵</i>
Leasehold Area	<i>“means that portion of a Pastoral Holding for which a Pastoral Lease may be granted under this Act”⁵</i>
Local Newspaper	<i>“means a newspaper published or circulation in the particular district or place in reference to which the expression is used”⁵</i>
Orders in Council	<i>“The Orders in Council and Regulations from time to time issued under the Imperial Act fifth and sixth Victoria chapter thirty-six and ninth and tenth Victoria chapter one hundred and four”⁴</i>
Pastoral Holding	<i>“means the area included within the continuous boundaries or reputed boundaries of any station worked or used for grazing purposes whether such station includes more than one run or includes lands held by or in the interests of the runholder otherwise than under pastoral or pre-emptive lease or not.”⁵</i>
Population	<i>“includes lands within areas bounded by lines bearing north east south and west as</i>
Boundaries	<i>defined by proclamation in the Gazette and distant not more than ten miles from the nearest boundary of any city town or village.”⁵</i>
Public Purposes	<i>“means and includes in addition to any purpose specified in any section of this Act any purpose declared by the Governor by notification in the Gazette to be a public purpose within the meaning of such section.”⁵</i>
Reserve	<i>Reserve has two meanings when referring to Crown Land, to put aside, and as a reservation “5. The Governor with the advice aforesaid may by notice in the Gazette reserve or dedicate in such a manner as may seem best for the public interest any Crown Lands”⁶. The reserved Crown Lands were referred to as “Reserves”.</i>
Reserve from Sale	<i>“After any land shall have been temporarily reserved from sale the same shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of until such reservation shall be revoked by the Governor with the advice aforesaid and the notice of such revocation published in the Gazette”⁷</i>
Reserve from Lease	<i>the same as “Reserve from Sale” but applies to Leases and Licenses.</i>
Run	<i>“means Crown /land held under pastoral lease at the commencement of this Act and also any land which by the operation of this Act may have reverted or may revert to such lease”⁵</i>
Runholder	<i>“means the registered lessee or the holder of any such run”⁵</i>

⁵ 1884 NSW Crown Lands Act No.35

⁶ 1861 Crown Lands Alienation Act, Para.5, Dedication of Crown Lands to public purposes

⁷ 1861 Crown Lands Alienation Act, Para.6, Temporary reservations

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Second Class Settled Districts	<i>“Lands converted into the Settled Class by the Act twenty-three Victoria number four or that may be hereafter so converted under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861”⁴</i>
Set Apart	<i>“includes allotted, granted, notified, reserved, and dedicated”²</i>
Suburban Lands	<i>“Crown Lands declared in the Gazette to be Suburban by the Governor and Executive Council”⁴</i>
Town Lands	<i>“Crown Lands in any City Town or Village or set apart as a site for the same”⁴</i>
Vacant Land	<i>“means land not alienated by or held under any lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown”⁵</i>

Common Lands, the forerunner to Commons in New South Wales

The first Common Lands approved were in Aug 1804, an article in the Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser under “General Orders” stated that –

“Whereas it is necessary, for the preservation and increase of the breeding stock, that portions of land should be reserved adjoining those Districts where a number of settlers have been fixed in small allotments bounded by others, and it being impracticable to locate larger allotments to all who now possess, or may hereafter possess stock; In order to secure to their use pasturage for rearing and maintaining cattle and sheep, HIS EXCELLENCY has deemed it expedient to allot by Grant, under HIS MAJESTY, certain portions of grazing lands hereunder stated : such lands to be held and used by the Inhabitants of the respective Districts, as Common Lands are held and used in that part of Great Britain called England.

The Leases will be made out in the name of Three Persons resident in each District, who are named by the rest, and approved by the GOVERNOR.”⁸

This was followed up in January 1805 in the same newspaper by the Judge Advocate’s Office stating that –

“Whereas by the General Order of the 11th of August last, the bounds of the different Commons notified therein were designed; and HIS EXCELLENCY having been pleased to direct the necessary Instruments for that purpose to be prepared, and the Seal of the Territory to be attached thereto in the Names of the following Persons, as Residentiary Trustees, viz. (the details of the names have been excluded in this document)

And that the Right Commonage may be understood, and thereby vexatious complaints and litigations be prevented, I am directed to draw up and make public the following Epitome of the existing Laws respecting Commons, for the information of all concerned, viz.”⁹, see [Appendix A](#) for the existing Laws.

The rules noted in Appendix A were the first regulations put in place for the management of Common Lands, as times changed so did the Regulations and Acts, some aspects of these instruments were vague in meaning and were left open to interpretation.

An Act was gazetted in 1847, No.31 “An Act to enable Trustees of Commons in New South Wales to have perpetual succession and to empower them to regulate the use of such lands as may be granted as Commons within the said Colony and for other purposes relating thereto”. This Act related to correcting an insufficiency in law relating to “securing and regulating the rights of common intended to be thereby granted”¹⁰

It was on the 8 February 1870 that the Hill End and Tambaroora Temporary Commonage of 21,250 acres was proclaimed.

In 1873 the 1847 Act No.31 was repealed and the 1873 Common Act No.23 was instituted, an important change from the previous Act saw a change whereas “certain portions of land have been allotted as Commons for the use of inhabitants of the towns or the cultivators and small farmers in the respective districts or localities in which such Commons are severally situated” this, with the advice of the Executive Council saw a change and the Governor “may authorise hereafter the use of certain portions of the Crown Lands as temporary Commons by the residents or inhabitants of any town or district or locality, and whereas it is expedient that bodies of Trustee’s with perpetual succession should be created for the purpose of holding such Commons for the use of the aforesaid and of making such

⁸ The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, Pg.1, dtd 12 Aug 1804

⁹ The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, Pg.2, dtd 27 Jan 1805

¹⁰ Commons Act No. XXXI, dtd 2 Oct 1847

regulations in relations to said Commons as may be necessary for the more effectual and equal enjoyment of the same and for other purposes relating thereto.”¹¹

In managing the Common, the Trustees were empowered under Section 7 of the 1873 Common Act No.23 “to enable Trustees of Commons in New South Wales to have perpetual succession and to empower them to regulate the use of such Commons and for other purposes relating thereto” “to make regulations and enforce the same by fines”¹¹.

In 1880 the Common Trustee’s compiled what may have been the first “Rules and Regulations of the Hill End and Tambaroora Common, In the County of Wellington, in the Colony of New South Wales”, see [Appendix A](#).

An update to the above rules and regulations produced by the Common Trust appeared in a NSWGG (New South Wales Government Gazette) on the 20 Jan 1885¹², see [Appendix A](#).

The Schedule for stock in Rule 6 of the Regulations was revoked in 1887 and a new Schedule implemented¹³, this change saw new charges for depasturing stock upon the Common.

Not until 1910 did any other changes take place, that year saw new Rules and Regulations for the Common being Gazetted¹⁴, see [Appendix A](#) for details.

¹¹ Commons Act No. XXIII, dtd 25 Apr 1873

¹² NSWGG No.25, Pg.590, dtd 20 Jan 1885

¹³ NSWGG No.710, Pg.8232, dtd 9 Dec 1887

¹⁴ NSWGG No.120, Pg.4355, dtd 3 Aug 1910

Management of a Common

This falls upon those entitled to use the Common, to ensure satisfactory management of a Common, Trustees are appointed to undertake the day to day administrative duties and to police all activities within the Common. The Trustees are Commoners who have been elected at a general meeting by the other members of the Common. Guidance in managing the Common is in place using the Acts and Regulations to assist the Trustees to fulfil their obligations.

Overall accountability for Commons in New South Wales remains the responsibility of the Minister whose Portfolio it comes under.

The roles and responsibilities of a Common Trust Board can be found here, right click on the link to open in a new tab or window:

[Commons Management](#) ¹⁵

[Roles of a Common Trust Board](#) ¹⁶

[Management Plans for Commons](#) ¹⁷

[Common Leases and Licences](#) ¹⁸

[General Administration for Commons](#) ¹⁹

[Appendix B](#) lists the past and present Acts and Regulations; [Appendix C](#) lists the known Trustees in the life of the Common up until 1999.

Who Can Join a Common?

“For a Common that existed before the commencement of the CM Act (which was 1 September 1991), a person is eligible to be a Commoner if they live within the commoners’ boundaries in place prior to the repeal of the previous legislation, the CM Regulation”.¹⁵

“For a Common established under the CM Act, a person is qualified to be entered onto the commoners roll if they reside within the land district and hold less than 20 hectares of land in the land district (or other qualifications as may have been specified when the common was established)”.¹⁵

¹⁵ <https://reservemanager.crownland.nsw.gov.au/who-we-are/commons-management>

¹⁶ <https://reservemanager.crownland.nsw.gov.au/who-we-are/commons-management/commons-trust-board-role-and-responsibilities>

¹⁷ <https://reservemanager.crownland.nsw.gov.au/who-we-are/commons-management/management-plans-for-commons>

¹⁸ <https://reservemanager.crownland.nsw.gov.au/who-we-are/commons-management/leases-and-licences-for-commons>

¹⁹ <https://reservemanager.crownland.nsw.gov.au/who-we-are/commons-management/general-administration-for-commons>

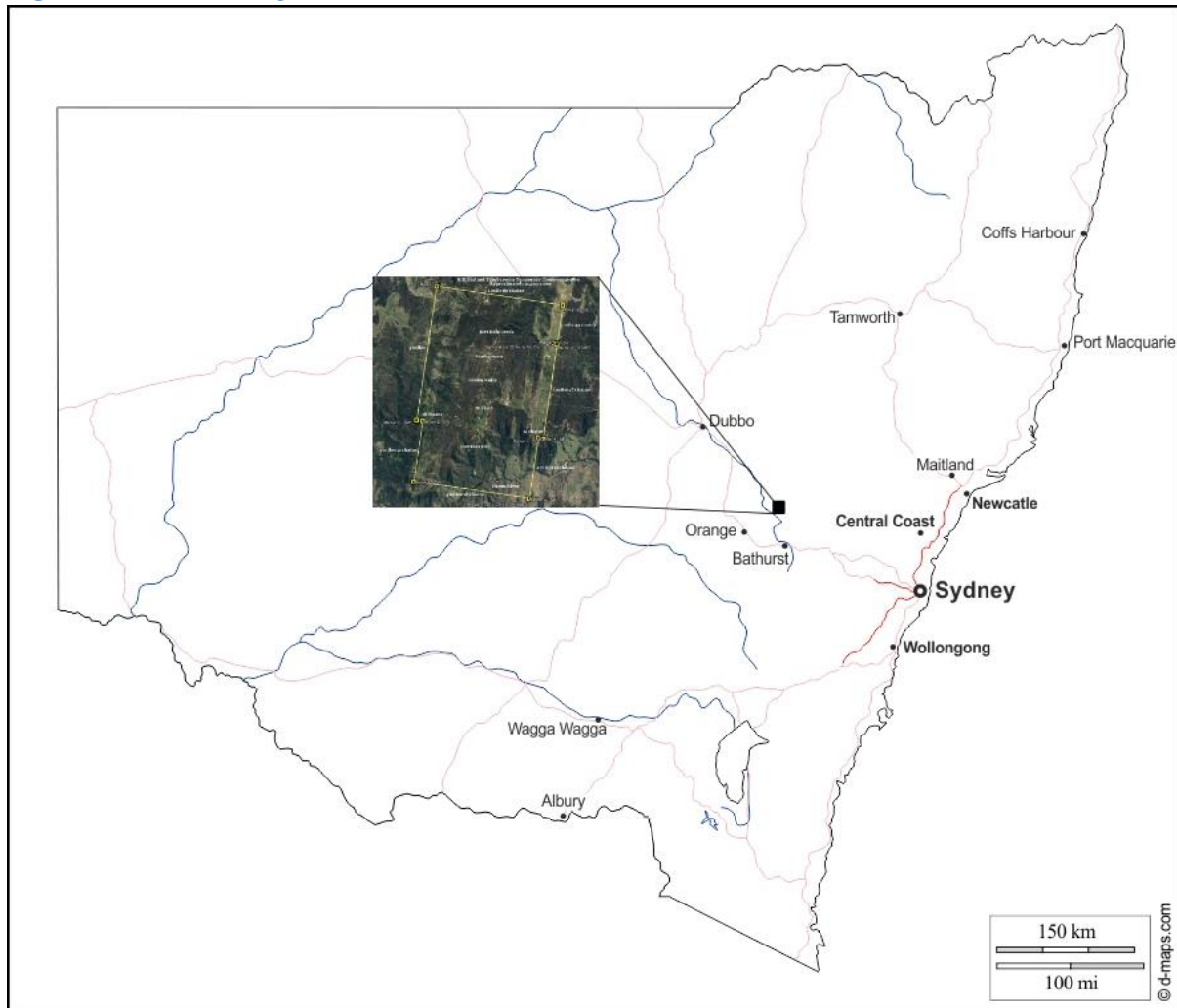
The Geographical and Administrative Position

As of 2020, the Common occupies Lot 7318 DP 1159083 and Lot 7322 DP 11559083 in the Local Government Area (LGA) of Mid-Western Regional and Bathurst Regional, locality of Tambaroora and Hill End in the Parishes of Cummings, Tambaroora and Carroll, County of Wellington. The above noted DP's state "The Plan was prepared solely to identify the land above and the boundaries have not been investigated by the Registrar General"²⁰

Latitude: -33.012037031

Longitude: 149.420072964

Figure 1 - Location of the Common



Map courtesy of d-maps.com

Past and Present Council Administrative Areas covering the Common

1873 – Borough of Hill End - A Petition signed by five hundred and eighty-eight persons saw a Proclamation for a Municipality to be styled the Borough of Hill End established on the 6th August 1873.

²⁰ DP 1159083, Plan of Crown Land being a Reserve

The size of the Municipality covered an area “commencing at a point distant 30 chains east and 30 chains south from the south west corner of Section 13, village of Hill End; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing north to the dividing range between Oakey Creek and Turon River from Tambaroora Creek; on the north by that range easterly to a line north from the point of commencement; and thence on the east by that line bearing south to that point”²¹

Aldermen for the Borough were²²:

- *Thomas Wythes – Mayor*
- *William Toft Pullen*
- *Alfred Chapple*
- *Bernard Otto Holtermann*
- *Henry Stuart*
- *Thomas Kerr, Senior*
- *Henrich Christain Fischer*
- *Alfred Newman*
- *Walter John Carroll, J.P.*

Auditors

- *James Barrie*
- *Charles Cropper J.P.*

1908 – Shire of Turon

On the 17th June 1908 the Municipality of Hill End was by Proclamation and Notification united to the Turon Shire and reconstituted as the Turon Shire consisting of three Ridings, A, B and C²³.

Councillors of the Ridings were²⁴:

Riding A

- *Walter Frederick Hodge, Esquire and Kenneth McKenzie, Esquire,*

Riding B

- *Arthur William Lovett, Esquire, and John Joseph Sullivan, Esquire,*

Riding C

- *Henry Simeon Work, Esquire and Herbert Cochrane Suttor, Esquire.*

1977 – Shire of Evans

Constituted on the 1st October 1977 when the Shire of Turon, Shire of Abercrombie and the City of Bathurst were divided to form the Shire of Evans and the Municipality of Bathurst²⁵.

2004 - Bathurst Regional Council

A merger of the Shire of Evans and Bathurst City on the 26 May 2004 saw the creation of the Bathurst Region²⁶.

²¹ NSWGG, No.193, Pg.2197, dtd 6 Aug 1873

²² NSWGG, No.261, Pg.3174, dtd 10 Nov 1873 – [2513]

²³ NSWGG, No.70, Pg.3242, dtd 17 Jun 1908 – [6657]

²⁴ NSWGG, No.70, Pg.3244, dtd 17 Jun 1908 – [6753]

²⁵ NSWGG, No.75, Pg.2748, dtd 8 Jul 1977

²⁶ Wikipedia, Bathurst Region

Occupation of the Land Prior to the Common

The information below is not strictly limited to just the Common, the region overall needs to be explained briefly to understand what existed before and at the time of the gold discovery and the lead up to the creation of the Common.

Aboriginal Occupation of the Area

The Wiradjuri occupied this area from a time unknown, they were a vast nation covering a large part of central New South Wales. A description given by Hodge²⁷ in an article²⁸ he wrote to support the “NO BASE” movement in 1985 described the three communities that occupied the local area along the Macquarie River region:

The Bularidee occupied from the Winburndale junction with the Macquarie to Bullen Waterhole upstream from the Tambaroora Creek junction with the Macquarie. The isolation of the Bularidee served them well having limited contact with early Europeans who were expanding west in ever greater numbers until the discovery of gold which drove them from their traditional lands.

The Wompanje occupied the Macquarie further down towards Suttors Long Point around Triambil (Triamble), stone cairns in prominent places on high ground indicating tribal boundaries, the third tribe were

The Wirridgerie, this community were to become close friends with the Suttors at Triambil, some gaining employment with the family.

A reporter for the Empire newspaper in 1852 Mr. Angus Mackay while on one of his early visits to the Gold Field asked as to the meaning of the name Tambaroora, “*Tambaroora is a native name, and, I am given to understand by those who profess to have some knowledge of aboriginal philology, means ‘sweet grass’. Native names always have significance, and in this instance the term is well applied, as the level ground in the vicinity of the Tambaroora (see Note below) has rich soil, and is well grassed. It seems to have been a favourite resort for kangaroos in olden times*”, “*Reverting for a moment to the aboriginal nomenclature, I may remark that the appropriateness of the names given by the aboriginals is well exemplified in two instances at hand. The serpentine course of the Turon has frequently been the subject of observation, and those who are not already aware will be interested to know, that the beautiful native name ‘Turon’ signifies a ‘snake’. In the case of the ‘Pyramul’, which in the aboriginal language signifies ‘twisting’, the appositeness is not less striking, for this river is remarkable for its sharp, sudden bends.*” ^{29, 30}

Mr. T.C. Suttor³¹ of Triamble in 1915 included in his tribute to Mr. Le Messurier at a farewell dinner in Hill End a brief description of the local aborigines, stating “*Golden Gully had been a sort of Garden of Eden to them whence the beginning of their race had sprung*”³²

Detailed information can be found on the Wiradjuri Nation on this web site –

[Wiradjuri Nation](#) ³³

²⁷ Hodge, Brian, 1930-2018, History Master at Sydney Boys High School, Author of many Gold Field related books and without doubt the foremost historian of the Tambaroora Region

²⁸ Article, The Macquarie, The Story of a River between Chambers Creek and Burrendong until 1914, Hodge, 1985, this article was written at the request of the “No Base” movement when the Federal Government was investigating the possibility of resuming the area for an Army base and firing range.

²⁹ Newspaper, The Empire, Pg.3, dtd 30 Oct 1852

³⁰ Publication, The Great Gold Field, Angus Mackay, 1853 – This article can be read at tambaroora.com under Publications

³¹ Suttor, Thomas Charles, 1804-1889, Pioneer Pastoralist of the Bathurst and County of Wellington areas, older brother of William Henry Suttor, 1805-1887, Pastoralist and Politician of “Bruceedale” Peel

³² Newspaper, The National Advocate, Bathurst, Pg.3, dtd 8 Jun 1915

³³ <http://heritagebathurst.com/history-matters/indigenous-history/>

Note: To some the description given by Mr. Mackay above of the “level ground in the vicinity of Tambaroora” may seem odd, the image today is of a very deep eroded Gully. However, in 1852, its appearance was very different, he describes Golden Gully “On the north-west of the Bald Hill several small water-courses take their rise, and meet in a long narrow valley which, about a mile further down, opens into the Tambaroora flats. This valley is called Golden Gully, though it is not at all deep like a gully, but merely a slight hollow between rising ground.”

1813 - 1852

The area that would eventually accommodate the Common and was later to become known as the “Tambaroura”³⁴ was a large region situated between the Macquarie River and the Meroo without any defined boundary and until the expansion of European settlement, was occupied by the aboriginal communities mentioned previously.

From the time explorers Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains in 1813 European expansion into the unsettled districts spread rapidly, leading this move west was agriculture, the Explorer/Surveyor Oxley³⁵ in his quest to follow the Macquarie downstream from Bathurst in 1818 noted numerous sightings of cattle movement³⁶. Eventually the Tambaroura would be occupied on a permanent basis by stock and shepherds employed by the prominent pastoralists of the surrounding districts with the first Yearly Leases of Land being put up for auction in 1834³⁷ and Pasturage Licenses being issued for “Depasturing Crown Lands situated beyond the boundaries of location” from January 1837³⁸.

Some of the names associated with the opening of the area were the Suttors, whose pastoral interests spread from Peel, Trianbil and the Meroo. The Samuel brothers, Saul³⁹ and Lewis had interests at Bathurst, Tambaroura and as far afield as Nyngan and Wellington, their interests were not strictly pastoral, their portfolio included merchandising, real estate and financial. One person who does stand out above the rest was William Cummings whose interests were from Peel, Bruinbun, and the tablelands of the Tambaroura at Cummings Old Station latterly known as the Paling Yards and at Bundi (Bundy). Cummings was known to be running stock upon the tablelands twenty-five years preceding the discovery of gold.

Cummings applied for and purchased yearly leases by auction in 1834 in the County of Wellington which covered area's in the vicinity of the confluence of the Macquarie and Turon Rivers and the tablelands above⁴⁰ which would be later known as the Tambaroura.

The reminiscences of Mr. James Collison in 1919 relates to his experiences at what was to be known as “The Stockyard” and his time with William Cummings, “Last time I told you about going to the diggings in 1852, and how I lost my bullocks and everything, Well! Before that happened, just after my 16th birthday, I drove in the stuff for the first public house on the Dirt Hole for a man named Chapman. The flash name now for ‘the Dirt Hole’ is Hill End, but it was always the Dirt Hole in those days. Within a week of that I drove the stuff for the first commissioner’s residence and barracks built on The Stockyard another mining place afterwards called ‘Tambaroora Flat’. This was where old Billy Cummins had a stockyard 25 years before, but when gold was found there, they gave it the aboriginal name for the place ‘Tambaroora Flat’. There were three Cummins brothers and they were about the richest men around Bathurst in those days. Old Billy used to say to me ‘Great God, Jimmy my boy, little did I think when riding about here twenty-five years ago that I was riding over thousands of ounces of gold’

³⁴ This was the original spelling of the area name; it should not be confused with the town name.

³⁵ Oxley, John Joseph Molesworth, Explorer and Surveyor, 1784 - 1828

³⁶ Publication, Journals of Two Expeditions into the Interior of New South Wales, University of Sydney Library, 2002

³⁷ Newspaper, The Sydney Herald, Pg.2, dtd 13 Jan 1834

³⁸ NSWGG No.258, Pg.43, dtd 18 Jan 1837

³⁹ Samuel, Sir Saul, 1st Baronet, Pastoralist, Member of Parliament, Merchant, 1820 - 1900

⁴⁰ Newspaper, Sydney Herald, Pg.2, dtd 13 Jan 1834

I asked him why he had left that place, and he explained that it was alright country in good weather, but the stock would not stay on it, and when he came to muster he found he had not as many as when he came to the place, so he took up land on the Macquarie River (Bruinbun). I said to old Billy Cummins that he must have used good wood for his stockyard, for I had pulled some post up a few days before and they were put in 25 years ago. That was in '52 when I pulled up some of the posts of the stockyard and Billy Cummins was old then, so goodness knows when those brothers came out to the colony”⁴¹

The land taken up on the Macquarie and purchased by William Cummings in 1837 was 1064 acres known as “Bruinbun”⁴². It was approximately 16 kilometres from the Stockyard, a track led from Bruinbun back across the Turon River up the tableland meeting at one of the two road junctions in the vicinity of the Stockyard⁴³, the track followed closely what was to be known as the Bridle Track up to Hawkins Hill.

Other land purchases in 1839 set the scene for agriculture to take a hold on the landscape, to the north west of the Stockyard approximately 12 kilometres and on the northern side of Pyramul Creek was “Tatuali”, a Station of 640 acres⁴⁴. Purchased by Hall, Palmer (first names unknown) and George Aspinall in 1839⁴⁵, a road led from this Station back to the Stockyard via Bundy and Cummings Stations.

The other Station, “Toolamanang” of 640 acres to the north east of the Stockyard approximately 21 kilometres was taken up by George Suttor in 1839⁴⁶, a road to the Stockyard from the Station was via Sallys Flat. The land between these Stations was acquired as pasturage leases which saw permanent occupation of the area by shepherds and drovers. The land around the future town of Tambaroora held good grazing pasture and the shepherds made suitable use of it when moving and depasturing stock.

You may ask what is the connection of these pioneering Stations to the Common, well these Stations laid the foundations for the roads and tracks that eventually criss-crossed the region giving access to the Gold Fields and settlements. See [Figure 2](#)

The Stockyard as described by Collison above, was referred to by numerous reporters and correspondents in the early days of the gold rush, and was used by the earliest prospectors as a reference place for future miners to gather. Interestingly, Saul Samuel is noted as having an established field on the flat behind the future Commissioners Camp on Tambaroora Creek; there was also the road (later known as McMahon Street within the town) leading to Cummings Old Station and onward to Bundy the Run of William Cummings and further to Tatuali and Trianbil, the roads and Bridle Tracks moved stock to the further reaches of the outer districts.

Samuel applied to register a quartz vein that was within the field on the 28 February 1852⁴⁷ and was the third quartz vein application on the Gold Field. This Field was to be the centre of a dispute made by prospectors later in 1852 to the Gold Commissioner in that they were unable to dig on the field⁴⁸, Samuel later relented and allowed the miners to occupy the field. Samuels Field may have been Cummings old Stockyard. Other Stockyards and Slaughterhouses occupied the area but it is not known if these preceded the discovery of gold or not.

⁴¹ Newspaper, Yass Evening Tribune, Pg.5, dtd 27 Nov 1919

⁴² Crown Plan, 316-691, Lot 1, 1064 ac, William Cummings, Parish of Bruinbun, 1837

⁴³ Map, Pastoral, Counties of Ashburton, Bathurst, Bligh and Wellington, Pre 1851

⁴⁴ 640 acres is referred to as a “Section” and is equivalent to one square mile.

⁴⁵ Crown Plan, 41-731, Lot 13, 640 ac, Hall, Palmer, George Aspinall, Parish of Tatuali, 1839

⁴⁶ Crown Plan, 42-731, Lot 1, 640 ac, George Suttor, Parish of Tunnabidgee, 1839

⁴⁷ Register of Quartz Vein Applications, V.&P. Legislative Council, Volume, 1852

⁴⁸ Newspaper, The Empire, Pg.3, dtd 5 Oct 1852

Figure 2 - Pastoral Map of Counties



The map above shows Cummings “Bruinbun” at left, Aspinals “Tatauli” at top right and Suttors “Toolangang” at bottom right with the linking roads and tracks. This map identifies the bridle tracks by the dashed lines, the solid brown lines are roads.

A History of the HILL END and TAMBAROORA TEMPORARY COMMONAGE - 1870

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(County Map Courtesy of Land Registry Services)

1852 - 1870

Cummings runs were extensive and he continued to run stock on the Tambaroura, in August 1853 he had impounded at the Pound in Tambaroora a bay horse from his run at Paling Yard⁴⁹, again in October 1853 six horses were impounded at Tambaroura from his run at Wallen Bullen, and five geldings from his run at Bundy⁵⁰. In October 1853 Cummings had fifteen horses impounded at the Tambaroora pound from his run at Bruinbun which was on the Bridle Track from Bathurst⁵¹. Horse losses of those heading for the Tambaroura were enormous and a great many were impounded at Tambaroura in those early years, the NSWGG makes numerous mentions of their impoundment. They were being impounded from as far afield as the Macquarie River (Suttor), Triamble (Suttor), Bruinbun (Cummings) and the Pyramul (Doherty) and Wickets Run.

From 1852 the area was all about gold, nothing else mattered and for the next eighteen years the topography started to take on the appearance of a very disturbed landscape.

It was at this time that the influx of persons wanting to increase their personal wealth saw a drive to the region, most would find themselves located between Green Valley and the junction of the Turon and Macquarie Rivers. This coverage roughly replicated that of the future Common.

Even thou the area around the Commissioners Camp at the Stockyard was one of the last local Gold Fields to be discovered it became the commercial and administrative hub of the overall Tambaroora Gold Field with the Camp being positioned above the Creek at the Stockyard⁵² overlooking the current Crossing near McMahon Street. The Commissioner decided upon this location due to it being centrally located to the surrounding satellite Gold Field's all of which eventually fell under either the proclaimed Tambaroora Gold Field or the Turon River Gold Field.

The government was quick to respond to the rapidly expanding population of the Tambaroura, listed below are brief descriptions of some of the Governments administrative powers for the district within the first ten years to keep pace with its development.

- Commissioners Camp established by Commissioner Miller at the Stockyard on Tambaroora Creek, February 1852⁵²
- Three Justice of the Peace were appointed thru the year for Tambaroora, Alfred D. Broughton, Arthur T.P. Cutting and Patrick Bogue⁵¹
- Post Office established in Tambaroora, August 1852⁵³
- Tenders for Conveyance of Mail by Horseback, from and to Sofala and Tambaroora, once a week, August 1852⁵⁴
- Mr. Frank S. Bowerman, the Sub-Gold Commissioner, was appointed the Clerk of Petty Sessions for Tambaroora in January 1853⁵⁵, the following month he was appointed the Registrar of Court of Requests⁵⁶
- Proclamation of Tambaroora, Turon River and Macquarie River Gold Fields, February 1853⁵⁷
- A Pound was established at the Stockyard behind the Commissioners Camp on Tambaroora Creek and at the same time a Pound Keeper was appointed, Mr. William J. Slack taking up the position, March 1853⁵⁸

⁴⁹ NSWGG, No.94, Pg.1475, dtd 30 Aug 1853

⁵⁰ NSWGG, No.112, Pg.1838, dtd 18 Oct 1853

⁵¹ NSWGG, 1853, various Gazettes

⁵² Newspaper, Sydney Morning Herald, Pg.3, dtd 24 Feb 1852

⁵³ NSWGG, No.78, Pg.1200, dtd 6 Aug 1852

⁵⁴ NSWGG, No.81, Pg.1238, dtd 13 Aug 1852

⁵⁵ NSWGG, No.9, Pg.122, dtd 25 Jan 1853

⁵⁶ NSWGG, No.24, Pg.405, dtd 25 Feb 1853

⁵⁷ NSWGG, No.39, Pg.523, dtd 26 Feb 1864

⁵⁸ NSWGG, No.34, Pg. 612, dtd 25 Mar 1853

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- *First meeting of the Justices acting in and for the District of Tambaroura to be held at the Police Office, Tambaroora for applications for Publicans Annual Licenses, March 1853⁵⁹*
- *Mr. Michael Cassidy was appointed the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the district of Tambaroura, August 1853⁶⁰*
- *Tenders for Contracts for the Colonial Service were gazetted in January 1854 for the Districts which included Tambaroura, Jan 1854⁶¹*
- *Harold McLean, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Gold Districts was appointed the Police Magistrate for Tambaroura, December 1854⁶²*
- *The Tambaroura was made a Polling Place in the Electoral District of Wellington, February 1856⁶³*
- *Mr. Thomas Forster, the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tambaroura to be the Gold Receiver and Sub-Commissioner of Crown Lands at that Place, January 1857⁶⁴*
- *Mr. Thomas Paten was appointed the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the District of Tambaroura, August 1859⁶⁵*

From the very beginning the Government was in control of the Gold Fields, judicial appointments were prominent for the administration of what was to become a very acquiescent but challenging population.

⁵⁹ NSWGG, No.31, Pg.556, dtd 18 Mar 1853

⁶⁰ NSWGG, No.90, Pg.1400, dtd 16 Aug 1853

⁶¹ NSWGG, No.1, Pg.4, dtd 3 Jan 1854

⁶² NSWGG, No.162, Pg.2741, dtd 29 Dec 1854

⁶³ NSWGG, No.36, Pg.739, dtd 29 Feb 1856

⁶⁴ NSWGG, No.11, Pg.139, dtd 23 Jan 1857

⁶⁵ NSWGG, No.160, Pg.1839, dtd 19 Aug 1859

Establishment of the Proclaimed Gold Fields

There were four proclaimed Gold Field's created in the region in 1853 and detailed in 1864, The Pyramul Gold Field, the Tambaroora Gold Field (Fig.3), the Turon River Gold Field (Fig.4) and the Macquarie River Gold Field(Fig. 5)⁶⁶, and later over seen by the far greater Wellington Gold Field which was created in March 1884, each having their own defined boundaries. [Figure 6](#) shows the outline of these Gold Fields on the Tambaroura.

Figure 3 – Tambaroora Gold Field, Proclaimed 1853⁶⁶

No. 9.
Tambaroora, County of Wellington.
The Crown lands within the following boundaries :
Commencing 1 mile below the confluence of Tambaroora Creek with the Macquarie River, on the northern boundary of the Macquarie River Gold Field; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north to the southern boundary of the Pyramul Creek Gold Field; on the north by that boundary easterly to Sparrow Creek; on the east by a line bearing south, crossing Green Valley Creek, near Sparrow Hill, to the northern boundary of the Turon River Gold Field; on the south by that boundary and the northern boundary of the Macquarie River Gold Field aforesaid, westerly, to the point of commencement.
Date of Proclamation of Gold Field in *Gazette*, 2nd February. 1853.

Image courtesy of TROVE, National Library of Australia

Figure 4 – Turon River Gold Field, Proclaimed 1853⁶⁶

No. 5.
Turon River, Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington.
The Crown lands within 3 miles of the Turon River, from the crossing of the Main Mudgee Road, downwards, to its confluence with the Macquarie River.
Date of Proclamation of Gold Field in *Gazette*, 2nd February, 1853.

Image courtesy of TROVE, National Library of Australia

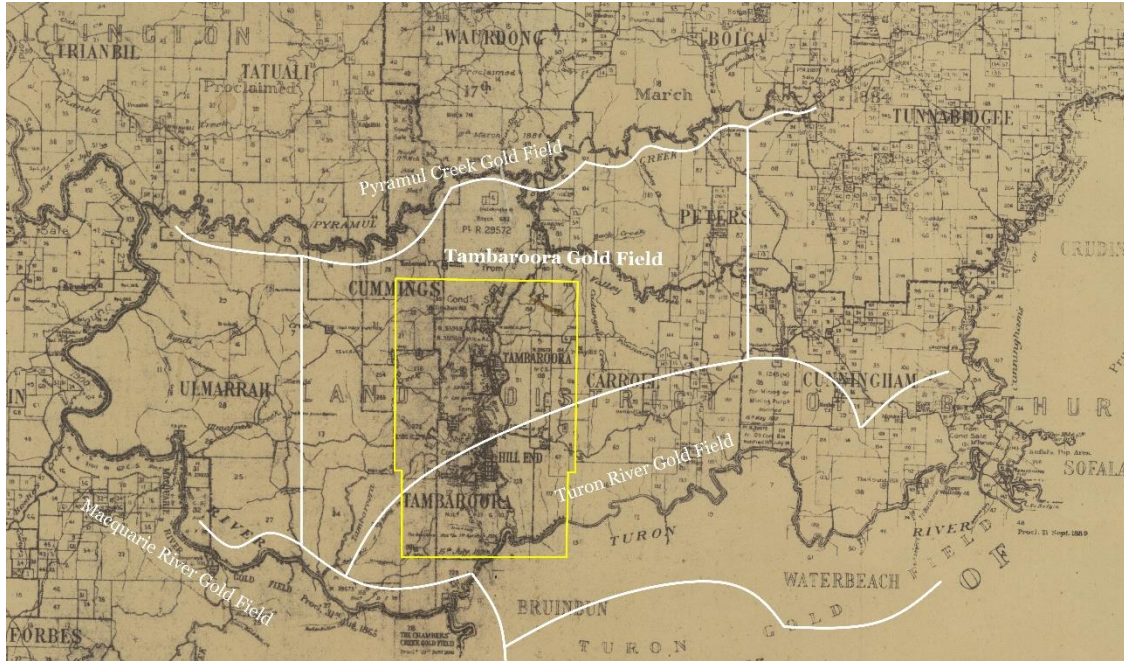
Figure 5 - Macquarie River Gold Field, Proclaimed 1853⁶⁶

No. 4.
Macquarie River, Counties of Bathurst, Roxburgh, and Wellington.
The Crown lands within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the Macquarie River, from the confluence of Winburndale Rivulet, downwards, to its confluence with the Cudgegong River.
Date of Proclamation of Gold Field in *Gazette*, 2nd February, 1853.

Image courtesy of TROVE, National Library of Australia

⁶⁶ NSWGG, No.39, Pg.523, dtd 26 Feb 1864

Figure 6 - Tambaroora Gold Field



*This map shows the Tambaroora Gold Field as proclaimed in 1864,
wedged between the Pyramul and Turon River Gold Fields.
The yellow boundary is the 1870 Common boundary
Map courtesy of State Library of NSW*

Establishment of the Electoral and Police Districts

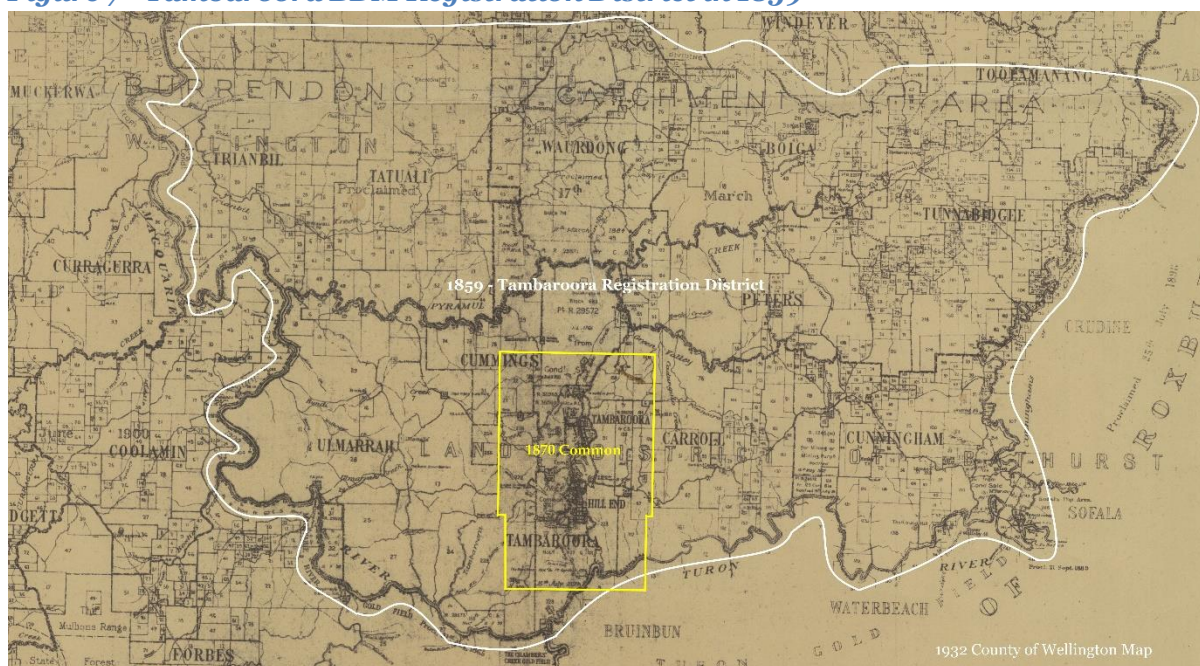
On the 24th November 1858 an Act to amend the Electoral Law was legislated, the Colony was to be divided into Electoral Districts⁶⁷. One of these districts created was Wellington, under which the Common would be a part of, in the same month the Police Districts were amended to match where possible that of the Electoral Districts⁶⁸. These Electoral and Police Districts did not replicate or obstruct the existing proclaimed Counties.

Establishment of the Births Deaths and Marriages Registration District

In 1859 an Act of Council was passed entitled “*An Act for Registering Births, Deaths and Marriages*”. A provision was made “for the division of the Colony of New South Wales into Registration Districts for the purposes of the said recited Act”⁶⁹. Tambaroora was numbered 73 in the Act and the details of its coverage is as follows “*Embracing a south eastern portion of the County of Wellington; and bounded on the north, from a tributary of Cunningham’s Creek (Crudine Creek), which rises south of the Cudgegong Creek, by the range dividing the waters of the Cudgegong and Macquarie Rivers, which forms the southern watershed of the Meroo Creek, and the range forming the northern watershed of the Pyramul River(sic), westerly, to a point opposite to the confluence of Currugurra Creek with the Macquarie River; on the west by the Macquarie River, upwards, to the Turon River; on the south by the Turon River, upwards, to the confluence of Cunningham’s Creek; and on the east by that creek, and the aforesaid tributary thereof, upwards, to the range dividing the waters of the Cudgegong and Macquarie Rivers, aforesaid.*”⁶⁹

From 1859 all births, deaths and marriages had to be registered with the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages at Tambaroora.

Figure 7 - Tambaroora BDM Registration District in 1859



Map courtesy of the NSW State Library

Although the Police Districts were defined and modified in 1858 to mimic those of the Electoral Districts it appears that references were made to local police districts when citing Government

⁶⁷ The Electoral Act of 1858, New South Wales Government

⁶⁸ NSWGG, No.192, Pg.1995, dtd 25 Nov 1858

⁶⁹ NSWGG, No.159, Pg.1769, dtd 16 Aug 1859

appointments and Tenders for Services in the Tambaroora, numerous mentions were made to the Tambaroora Police District.

The following information appeared in a newspaper from a wandering reporter while visiting Tambaroora and Hill End in August 1870, only months after the introduction of the Common, “The population of the police district is just under 4000, the number on the electoral roll being 548. The land in cultivation amounts to 551 acres; land enclosed, but not cultivated, to 2385 acres; freehold, unfenced, to 3180 acres. Wheat for grain (1870), 176 acres, 2514 bushels; hay, 26 acres, 43 tons; maize for grain, 62 acres, 1332 bushels; barley for grain, 18 acres, 266 bushels; oats for hay, 169 acres, 325 tons; potatoes 86 acres, 167 tons; gardens and orchards, 14 acres. Horses (not draught), 1008; cattle, 1295; sheep, 24863 (Harriet Beard accounted for 6000 sheep at the time she sold Boiga Station in 1871); pigs 132.”⁷⁰

The town of Tambaroora was supported by the many and varied business’s which contributed to the ongoing development of the area and with its days of dominating the area coming to an end, the emerging village of Hill End formerly known as Bald Hills, Forbes and Hillend and finally Hill End from 1862 began its spectacular historic claim to fame.

Controls had to be put in place to manage the un-alienated crown lands that covered the area and to support the community and the mining industry that was heavily reliant on timber.

This ultimately led to the founding of the Hill End and Tambaroora Temporary Commonage (the Common) in 1870.

Not only was there to be an unfenced boundary for the Common but there were already in place the proclaimed Gold Field’s as mentioned above. These Gold Field’s all either encroached upon or shared mutual boundaries with the Common. Add to those encroachments, there were the Town and Village and Suburban boundaries, the Reserved Land boundaries, the freehold land boundaries, the 1871 census boundary, the 1881 census boundary, the Hill End and Tambaroora population boundary of 1888 and the boundaries of the Towns Police Offences Act for both the town and village, all which contributed to a complex administrative arrangement.

Intriguingly, Hill End fell under the Turon River Gold Field, the boundary of the Turon Gold Field was described as being three miles either side of the Turon River from the main Mudgee Road (at Sofala) down to its junction with the Macquarie River as proclaimed in 1853 and again in 1864⁷¹, See [Figure 6](#) above.

Hereafter began the celebrated march into the history books recording over the years the meteoric rise of the Gold Fields of the region. [Appendix I](#) lists most of the Publications that have been created to cover Hill End, Tambaroora and the greater region. Each of which is fascinating reading.

With the introduction of the Gold Fields came displacement, William Cummings Runs⁷² became unusable and untenable and he withdrew his stock from the area. Many years later he pursued compensation for loss of use of his leased Runs.

⁷⁰ Newspaper, Evening News, Pg.4, dtd 8 Aug 1870

⁷¹ NSWGG, NNo.39, Pg.523, dtd 26 Feb 1864

⁷² Large tracts of land apportioned to pasturing Stock

The 1870 Common

A unique feature of the Common that set it apart from most other Commons was its location, it was surveyed and sited directly over an ever-changing landscape, and mining for gold was to the forefront of development in the area. Clearly some aspects of the rules and regulations for Commons could not be policed i.e., the removal of timber for domestic use could not be enforced, even though the proclamation stated who could use the Common “all freeholders and householders within the undermentioned boundaries will be entitled to use of the Temporary Common at Hill End and Tambaroora”⁷³. Not all persons living on the Common were Commoners, struggling miners seeking out a living on a pittance could not afford any fees that may have been imposed upon them.

With the Common being proclaimed in 1870, the same time that Hawkins Hill was moving from a low key mining ground to the fore front of mining in the district the one most important material that the mining and supporting industries were reliant on was timber for pit props, poppets, whims, and skins for shafts, added to this fuel for boilers and timber for associated buildings would have taken their toll on forests in the area. The same could be said for the influx of miners and commercial interests into the greater Tambaroora area, building materials were essential for the development of the town of Tambaroora and the village of Hill End. Materials that could not be manufactured locally were brought into the district to supplement the demand for window frames, doors etc., many of these materials actually found their way to Rylstone or Kandos or back to Sydney after the eventual collapse of the Gold Field and were used to supplement the lack of building materials needed for the rapidly expanding city of Sydney.

The Common has been a part of the Tambaroora and Hill End area for the past 150 years, originally designed to support and cater for the resident's needs. Its intended purpose has changed over the years with changes to Common Management Acts and Regulations amended to reflect a changing environment or usage of the Common or to correct any ambiguity in law that could have created issues.

Where once de-pasturing and watering of stock and collecting firewood were the accepted practices as intended by the Acts and Regulations time saw restrictions placed upon them. Stock were no longer allowed to roam the Common or the residential areas of the town of Tambaroora or the village of Hill End. With the advent of the Hill End Historic Site in 1967 and an increase in visitors to the area, safety concerns saw the removal of stock, the prominent stock being cattle, goats were too elusive to control and still roam today in herds mainly staying in the more remote areas of the Common.

⁷³ NSWGG No.29, Pg.308, dtd 8 Feb 1870 – [49]

Prominent changes in the Commons Lifetime

The Common has not been a sleepy forgotten place in the history of the Tambaroora area, although there are some who would prefer it was, it essentially has never stopped evolving.

From its formation on the 8th February 1870 to the withdrawals of both the town of Tambaroora and the village of Hill End on the 29th July 1893 which completed the full withdrawal of both communities from the Common, and the total withdrawal of the Common itself on the 27th June 1903 and its resurrection on the same day as two Reserves at a greatly diminished size were just a part of the constant ongoing changes made.

Listed below are notable points of interest, extensions, and withdrawals that have taken place over the life of the Common, they are listed in chronological order as in some cases revocations noted refer to previous dealings. [Appendix D](#) lists all the known withdrawals from the Common over its life, [Appendix E](#) shows the boundary changes of the Common over time. [Appendix F](#) lists notable Reserves created either for public use or to benefit the public, [Appendix G](#) lists the development of the Crown Lands surrounding the Common post 1903, and [Appendix H](#) lists Geographical Features found on the Common.

1870

8 Feb 1870 Proclamation

Two proclamations were notified on this day, the first described the size of the Common, as seen in [Figure 8](#), [Figure 9](#) shows an aerial view of the size on the Common. The second proclamation described who could use the Common and its size “all freeholders and householders within the undermentioned boundaries will be entitled to use of the Temporary Common at Hill End and Tambaroora.” ⁷⁴

Initially covering an area of about 21,250 acres, its dimension was 4 miles 60 chains (7.6 kms) east to west by 7 miles 22 chains (11.7 kms), north to south.

Interestingly the Common’s size was based on the defined boundary of the town of Tambaroora notified in the New South Wales Government Gazette and the undefined boundary of the village of Hill End. The Common’s northern boundary was situated 2 miles north of the northern boundary of Tambaroora township. The eastern and western boundaries of the Common were located 2 miles from the towns east and west boundaries until those boundaries projecting south reached the widest part of Hill End village. The village was marginally thinner and as a result, the 2 miles to the east and west boundaries of the Common boundary was reduced 18 chains on the west and 14 chains on the east. From the adjusted boundaries they continued south until they finished at the Common’s southern boundary 2 miles south of the village’s southern boundary, see [Figure 9](#).

⁷⁴ NSWGG No.29, Pg.308, dtd 8 Feb 1870 – [49]

Figure 8 - Proclamation for the Common giving its dimensions

[50]

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 8th February, 1870.

TEMPORARY COMMON, HILL END AND TAMBAROORA.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Regulations under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, the land described hereunder shall be devoted to Temporary Commonage.

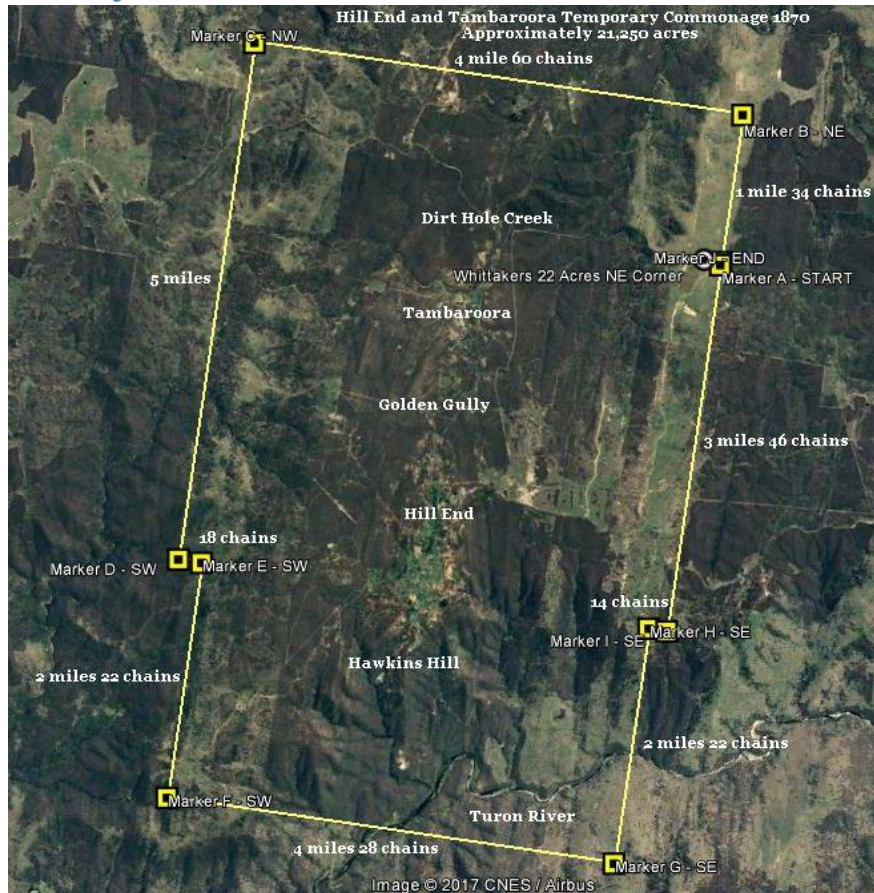
WILLIAM FORSTER.

County of Wellington and Roxburgh, at Tambaroora and Hill End, containing about 21,250 acres. The unalienated Crown Lands within the reserves on account of population of the Towns of Tambaroora and Hill End, within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point 13 chains east from the north-east corner of W. Wittaker's 22 acres 16 perches, near Tambaroora; and bounded thence on part of the east by part of the east boundary of the reserve on account of population of the Town of Tambaroora bearing north about 1 mile 34 chains; on the north by the north boundary of the reserve on account of population of the Town of Tambaroora bearing west 4 miles and 60 chains; on the west by the west boundary of that reserve bearing south about 5 miles; on the south by about 18 chains of the south boundary of that reserve bearing east; thence again on the west by the west boundary of the reserve on account of population of the Town of Hill End bearing south 2 miles 22 chains; again on the south by the south boundary of the reserve on account of population of the Town of Hill End, crossing the Turon River, bearing east 4 miles 28 chains; again on the east by the east boundary of the reserve on account of population of the Town of Hill End, crossing the Turon River, bearing north 2 miles 22 chains; thence again on the south by part of the south boundary of the reserve on account of population of the Town of Tambaroora bearing east about 14 chains; and on the remainder of the east by the remainder of the east boundary of that reserve bearing north about 3 miles and 46 chains, to the point of commencement.

[62-4600 Ms.]

Image courtesy of TROVE - National Library of Australia

Figure 9 - The size of the Common on the Ground



This image shows the outline of the Common as proclaimed in 1870, note the reduction of size on the east and west boundaries in line with the Village of Hill End.

1872

7 Jun 1872 *Extension of 72 acres to the Village of Hill End*

Changes to the size of the village of Hill End saw an extension of 72 acres made to the village. This extension was withdrawn from the Common in the same month for the purposes of sale; it was in the southeast portion of the village bounded by Belmore Street in the north, Bowen Street in the west and Albert Street in the south⁷⁵.

1873

4 Mar 1873 *Village of Hill End Land Withdrawn from Common*

112^{1/2} acres as a portion of the village of Hill End was withdrawn from the Common, the land was also in the southeast portion of the village and bounded by Belmore Street in the north, Denison Street in the west, Albert Street in the south and Bowen Street in the east⁷⁶.

⁷⁵ NSWGG No.158, Pg.1460, dtd 7 Jun 1872 – [1146]

⁷⁶ NSWGG No.51, Pg.664, dtd 4 Mar 1873 – [259]

1874

29 Jul 1874 Hill End Cemetery Land Withdrawn from Common

Land was withdrawn from the Common to accommodate the Hill End Cemetery; this consisted of a parcel of land of 8¼ acres. It was allocated on the eastern side of Hill End on the road to Bathurst on the left just past the farm “Sarnia.”^{77, 78}

29 Jul 1874 Tambaroora Township Land Withdrawn from Common

66½ acres was withdrawn from the Common for the town of Tambaroora. Tambaroora Creek bound the land in the north, Humboldt Street in the east, Clarke Street in the south and Golden Gully in the west⁷⁹.

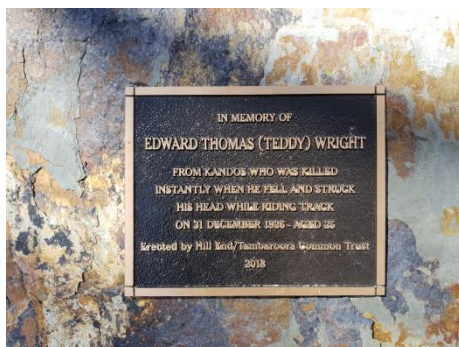
29 Jul 1874 Racecourse and Public Recreation area Withdrawn from Common

The Racecourse and Public Recreation area-comprising Lot 199 of 66 acres 3 roods was withdrawn from the Common on this date⁸⁰, see Figure 10.

Figure 10 - 1875 Racecourse Lot 199



The racecourse still exists and there are still remnants of structures within and surrounding the track. Edward Thomas Wright, a jockey was killed at a race meeting on the 31st Dec 1926. A plaque has been positioned in the area where he was killed, see Figure 11. Another plaque placed on the outside of the track marks the location of one of the Stands.



⁷⁷ NSWGG No.188, Pg.2341, dtd 29 Jul 1874 – [1590]

⁷⁸ Plan – Survey of Road, Hill End to Sofala, dtd 7 Jun 1894

⁷⁹ NSWGG No.188, Pg.2341, dtd 29 Jul 1874 – [1597]

⁸⁰ NSWGG No.188, Pg.2341, dtd 29 Jul 1874 – [1589]

Figure 11 - Plaque for Edward Wright

Figure 12 - Racecourse Stand

The Hill End and Tambaroora Common Commoners donated these plaques.

1875

20 Apr 1875 Public Recreation Ground and Racecourse

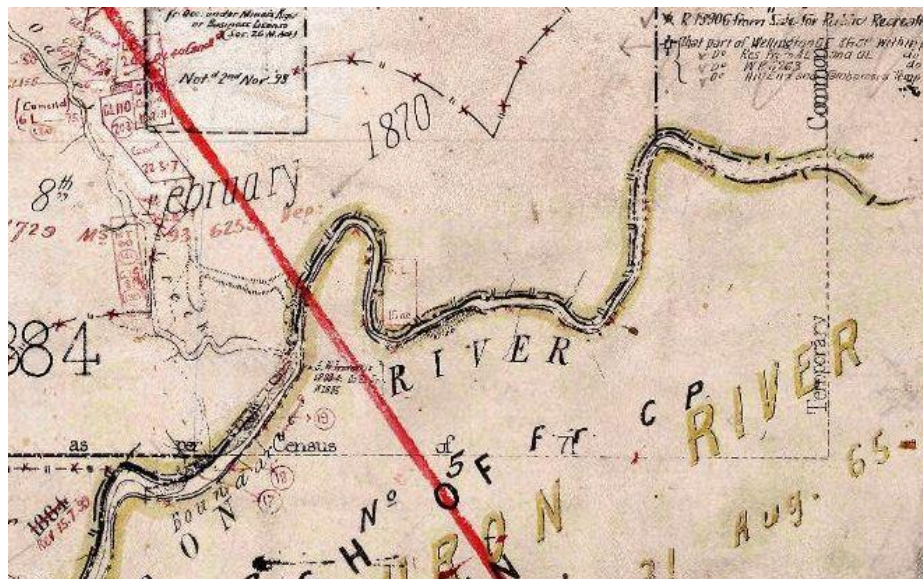
Lot 199 was put aside for a Recreation Ground and Racecourse, covering 66a 3r op, in the western part of Hill End⁸¹

1878

20 Dec 1878 Land Withdrawn South of the Turon River

October 1878 saw land on the southeast corner of the Common withdrawn, 680 acres was taken from the south side of the Turon River down to the southern boundary of the Hill End population and Common boundary⁸², see Figure 13, this reference was later amended to indicate that the land withdrawn was in the Parish of Bruinbun⁸³.

Figure 13 - Land Withdrawal on the Turon River



Land withdrawn from south of the Turon River down to the Population Census of 1871 boundary and the Temporary Common Boundary

1880

1 Jan 1880 Rules and Regulations Adopted by the Common Trust

See [Appendix A](#) for the details of the Publication

5 Apr 1880 Extension of 1200 acres to the south west corner of the Common

An extension in the south west corner of the Common of approximately 1200 acres was added to the southern boundary which saw it take in land from the southern boundary of the Common down to the Turon River and west to a projection south of

⁸¹ NSWGG No.84, Pg.1153, dtd 20 Apr 1875 – [844], 1899 Parish Map of Tambaroora

⁸² NSWGG No.306, Pg.3979, dtd 1 Oct 1878 – [3484]

⁸³ NSWGG No.401, Pg.5063, dtd 20 Dec 1878 – [4586]

the western boundary of the Common down to the Macquarie River⁸⁴, as described in Figure 14 and seen in Figure 15. This extension was withdrawn on the 27 Jun 1903⁸⁵.

Figure 14 - 1200-acre Extension to the Common

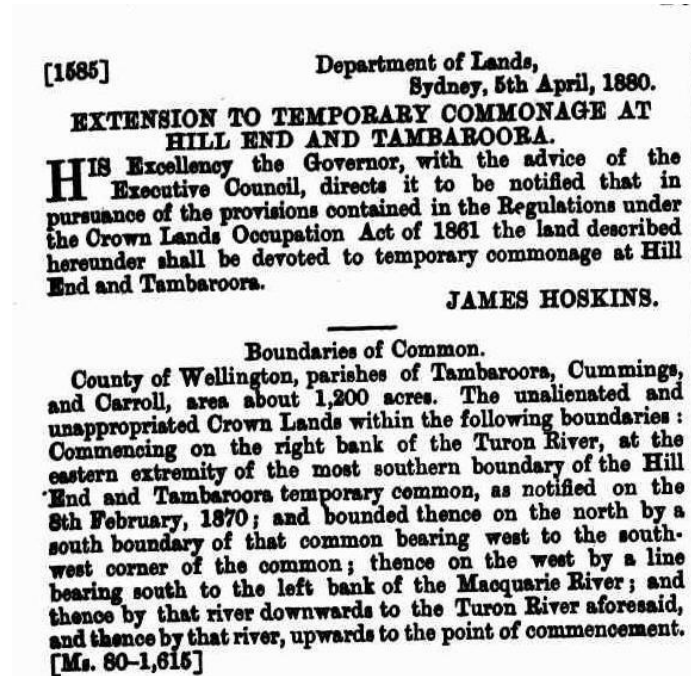


Image courtesy of TROVE – National Library of Australia

Figure 15 - Plan showing the Extension



Parish Map of Tambaroora 1884 courtesy of Land Registry Services

⁸⁴ NSWGG No.117 Pg.1603, dtd 5 Apr 1880 – [1585]

⁸⁵ NSWGG No.330, Pg.4753, dtd 27 Jun 1903 – [12531]

1885

20 Mar 1885 *Reservations for Towns and Villages and Suburban Lands*

The NSWGG stated under the heading “Cities, Towns and Villages” that “portions of Crown Lands are declared to be reserved and set apart as Cities, Towns and Villages respectively, and that the limits of the Suburban Lands attached thereto are defined”⁸⁶. This NSWGG described the Village and Suburban Lands of Hill End and the Town and Suburban Lands of Tambaroora, which were within, and a part of the Common. Both the Town of Tambaroora and the village of Hill End were not withdrawn from the Common until 29th July 1893⁸⁷.

1888

28 Apr 1888 *Reserve No.6263 created for Water Supply*

Covered an area of 44 acres located in the western area of Hill End between the current Tip and Bald Hill⁸⁸.

1891

18 Jul 1891 *Reserve No.14081 was allocated for a Public Pound*

2 ½ acres in the town of Tambaroora⁸⁹

18 Jul 1891 *Reserve No.14082 for Water Supply*

55 acres in the eastern part of the township of Tambaroora⁹⁰

15 Sep 1891 *Reservations of Temporary Commons from Lease and License*

This notification advised that after publication of the gazette notice, temporary commons would cease to be vacant crown lands and would be reserved from each and every form of license and lease⁹¹. This notification was cancelled on the 13 Apr 1892⁹².

1892

13 Apr 1892 *Reservation of Temporary Commons from Annual Lease or Occupation License*

Lands reserved for temporary commons were excluded from annual lease or occupation license. In lieu of the reservation of temporary commons from lease or license which was notified on the 15th Sep 1891, cancelled this day⁹³.

1893

29 Jul 1893 *Town and Village Withdrawn from Common*

Both the Town of Tambaroora and the village of Hill End including their suburban lands were withdrawn from the Common, Tambaroora Township of 425 acres and the village of Hill End of 885½ acres. For Hill End this notification including the

⁸⁶ NSWGG No.122, Pg.1881, dtd 20 Mar 1885

⁸⁷ NSWGG No.544, Pg.6048, dtd 29 Jul 1893 – [5773]

⁸⁸ NSWGG No.266, Pg.3028, dated 28 Apr 1888 – [2743]

⁸⁹ NSWGG No.464, Pg.5491, dtd 18 Jul 1891 – [5752]

⁹⁰ NSWGG No.464, Pg.5493, dtd 18 Jul 1891 – [5756]

⁹¹ NSWGG No.597, Pg.7387, dtd 15 Sep 1891 – [7611]

⁹² NSWGG No.290, Pg.3248, dtd 13 Apr 1892 – [2645]

⁹³ NSWGG No.290, Pg.3247, dtd 13 Apr 1892 – [2648]

previous withdrawals gazetted on the 1 Jun 1872 and 4 Mar 1873 finalised the full withdrawal of Hill End and its suburban lands⁹⁴.

1894

7 Apr 1894 Reserve No.19905 for a Public Recreation Area

One rood 10 perches, within Ophir, Alexander, Price, and Reef Streets, Hill End⁹⁵

7 Apr 1894 Reserve No.19906 for a Public Recreation Area

Three ¼ acres, within Quartz, Ophir and Alexander Streets, Hill End⁹⁶

1895

27 Jul 1895 Camping and Water Supply Reserve No.22711 from Sale and No.22712 from Lease Generally

Located on the south side of the junction of the Escort Track and Hill End Road opposite "Silent Dale"⁹⁷

1896

29 Feb 1896 Reserve No.23776 created for a Reservoir Site

Three roods, on Lees Lane opposite Cooke's Cottage⁹⁸

21 Mar 1896 Reserve No.23870 created for Drainage

One rood 10 perches, on the west side of the road to Tambaroora, south of Lees Lane, Hill End⁹⁹

1898

19 Feb 1898 Tambaroora and Hill End Cemetery Land Revoked from Annual Lease or Occupation License

The reserve of land set aside for the Cemetery for Tambaroora and Hill End was revoked from annual lease or occupation license, the land was included in Reserve 27,274 for plantation and cemetery extension and site for the General Cemetery at Hill End and Tambaroora¹⁰⁰. It was withdrawn from the Common the same day¹⁰¹ and reserved from sale pending determination of the portion to be set aside for plantation and cemetery extension¹⁰², see Figure 9.

⁹⁴ NSWGG No.544, Pg.6048, dtd 29 Jul 1893 – [5773]

⁹⁵ NSWGG No.214, Pg.2323, dtd 7 Apr 1894 – [2390]

⁹⁶ NSWGG No.214, Pg.2323, dtd 7 Apr 1894 – [2390]

⁹⁷ NSWGG No.496, Pg.4843, dtd 27 Jul 1895 – [562]

⁹⁸ NSWGG No.162, Pg.1556, dtd 29 Feb 1896 – [6542]

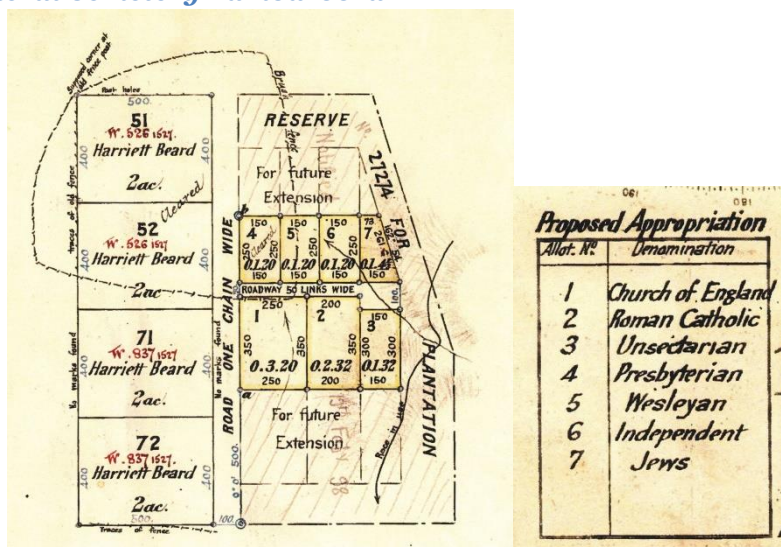
⁹⁹ NSWGG No.229, Pg.2104, dtd 21 Mar 1896 – [7229]

¹⁰⁰ NSWGG No.147, Pg.1329, dtd 19 Feb 1898 – [8590]

¹⁰¹ NSWGG No.147, Pg.1335, dtd 19 Feb 1898 – [8591]

¹⁰² NSWGG No.147, Pg.1335, dtd 19 Feb 1897 – [8594]

Figure 16 - General Cemetery Tambaroora



19 Feb 1898 Reserve No.27274 created for the Plantation and Cemetery Extension for General Cemetery

7 acres 2 roods 9 1/2 perches, Tambaroora West¹⁰³

Please note: this Reserve for the General Cemetery is located in the western part of Tambaroora next to Lots 51, 52, 71 and 72 in the Parish of Tambaroora. It should NOT be confused with the current General Cemetery on Hill End Road (Mudgee Road) in Tambaroora formerly known as the Church of England Cemetery, the correct identification of both these cemeteries caused endless confusion in the early part of the twentieth century. Information on both these cemeteries is noted on tambaroora.com

1899

15 Jul 1899 Reserve No.29572 enacted for Conditional Sales within the Wellington Gold Field

33,000 acres that covers the Common¹⁰⁴

1902

10 May 1902 Reserve No.34404 created for a Trigonometrical Station

23 acres, sited on Bald Hill, Hill End¹⁰⁵

1903

27 Jun 1903 Complete Withdrawal of the Common and Replaced by Reserve No.35,959 and 35,960

On this day substantial changes were made to the Common, the extension of 1200 acres notified on the 5th April 1880 was withdrawn¹⁰⁶. This was followed the same day by the entire Common of 21,250 acres being withdrawn¹⁰⁷. Again, on the same

¹⁰³ NSWGG No.147, Pg.1335, dated 19 Feb 1898 – [8594]

¹⁰⁴ NSWGG No.587, Pg.5318, dtd 15 Jul 1899 – [374]

¹⁰⁵ NSWGG No.313, Pg.3491, dated 10 May 1902 - 10535

¹⁰⁶ NSWGG No.330, Pg.4753, dtd 27 Jun 1903 – [12531]

¹⁰⁷ NSWGG No.330, Pg.4754, dtd 27 Jun 1903 – [12530]

day and in lieu of its withdrawal, Reserve No.35,959¹⁰⁸ and Reserve No.35,960¹⁰⁹ were created. No.35,959 was a “Reserve from Sale for Temporary Common for the use of the Residents at Hill End and Tambaroora” comprising of 10,700 acres. No.35,960 was created as a “Reserve from Licence and Annual Lease for Temporary Common” also of 10,700 acres.

This change in the structure of the Common saw it reduced by approximately 10,000 acres, [Annexe E](#) shows the new boundaries.

Both Reserves shared the same area, but excluded Reserve No.21,274 for Plantation (Cemetery Plantation, west Tambaroora) notified 19th Feb 1898, Water Reserve No.6,263 notified 28th Apr 1888, Reserve No.34,404 for Trigonometrical Station (Bald Hill) notified 10th May 1902, Public Recreation Ground and Racecourse dedicated 16th Apr 1875; and Public Recreation Ground (Glendora) dedicated 27th Mar 1878.

23 Dec 1903 Extension of Common by 5200 acres by Formation of Reserves No.37,080 and 37,081

Later the same year further changes were made to the Common when an additional two Reserves were formed, Reserve No.37,080 from Sale and Reserve No.37,081 from License and Annual Lease. Both Reserves occupied the same 5,200 acres¹¹⁰ but consisted of three separate areas.

The three areas established were:

An area starting from the north east corner east approximately ##### then south to the Macquarie River then downstream to its junction with the Turon River,

The second area was in the north east corner taking in the head waters of Dirt Holes creek, this area was later to become Lot 7322 DP 1159083,

An area on the western boundary from the north west corner of Lot 69 then downstream to the junction with Paling Yards Creek, then north ##### then east to the western boundary of the Common established in April the same year then south to its start point.

[Appendix E](#) shows the new extensions.

1904

17 Dec 1904 Racecourse on Lot 208

Land was withdrawn from the Common in December 1904 when it was reserved as a racecourse. The Reserves created were Reserve No.38,650 from sale, and Reserve No.38,651 from lease¹¹¹. This was followed by a “Revocation of Part of Temporary Reserve from Sale and Annual Lease” notification excluding the area from the Common¹¹², see Figure 17.

¹⁰⁸ NSWGG No.330, Pg.4758, dtd 27 Jun 1903 – [12545]

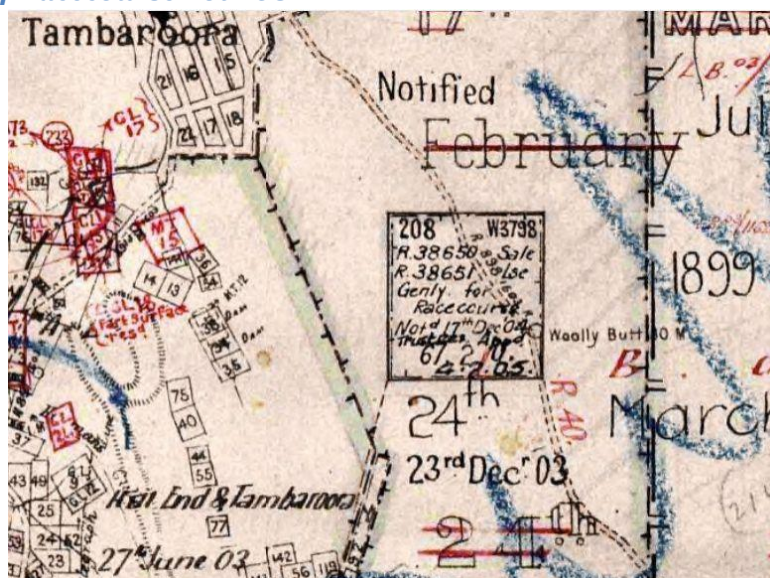
¹⁰⁹ NSWGG No.330, Pg.4762, dtd 27 Jun 1903 – [12556]

¹¹⁰ NSWGG No.674, Pg.9439, dtd 23 Dec 1903 – [6991]

¹¹¹ NSWGG No.681, Pg.9194, dtd 17 Dec 1904 – [6148]

¹¹² NSWGG No.90, Pg.1173, dtd 18 Feb 1905 – [7999]

Figure 17 - 1904 Racecourse Lot 208



1907

7 Aug 1907 **Reserve No.41885 created for a Rifle Range**
About 54 acres, west of Hill End¹¹³

1915

23 Jun 1915 **Reserve No.50780 created for the Catholic Cemetery at Tambaroora**
One rood 39.9 perches, no land had been allocated for the cemetery previously and this Reserve corrected this oversight¹¹⁴

1924

18 Jan 1924 **Reserve No.56724 was created for a Domestic Water Supply**
4 acres, Canton Waterhole, Golden Gully, Tambaroora¹¹⁵

This Water Supply Reserve was the existing Canton waterhole, it was the remnants of the 12,000,000-gallon (54,553,080 Litres) dam that was constructed by the Golden Gully and Tambaroora Sluicing Company in 1911 as part of their sluicing operations on Gold Lease 264 of 97 acres upon Golden Gully. The dam was built opposite the junction of Golden Gully and Deadman's Gully, later known as Foreman's Gully. Remnants of the dam wall are still evident to the keen eye.

The name given to the waterhole would have come about from the occupation of the area by the Chinese where on the rare occasion the Chinese were involved in reef mining, the vein was referred to as the Canton Line. Further information on the Golden Gully and Tambaroora Sluicing Company is on tambaroora.com

1925

27 Mar 1925 **Reserve No.57866 was created for Domestic Water Supply**
Three roods 20 perches in Golden Gully, Tambaroora¹¹⁶

¹¹³ NSWGG No94, Pg.4535, dtd 7 Aug 1907 – [826]

¹¹⁴ NSWGG No.112, Pg.3690, dtd 23 Jun 1915 – [7785]

¹¹⁵ NSWGG No.9, Pg.342, dtd 18 Jan 1924 – [4174]

¹¹⁶ NSWGG No.43, Pg.1621, dtd 27 Mar 1925 – [5803]

This is possibly the second dam that was a part of the Golden Gully and Tambaroora Sluicing Companies operation as explained above.

1926

1 Apr 1926 ***Land Reserved from Lease Generally***

Two new Reserves were created, Reserve No.58,736 of 100 acres in the Parish of Cummings, and within the boundaries of Reserve No.37,080 that was notified on the 23 December 1903¹¹⁷. Reserve No.58,737 in the Parish of Tambaroora, Carroll and Cummings of 5,700 acres being the Crown Lands within Reserve No.35,959 that was notified on the 27 June 1903¹¹⁷.

1945

1 Nov 1945 ***Suggestion to Transfer Common to Forestry Commission***

The Chairman of the Hill End War Agricultural Committee (HEWAC) made representation to have the Common “transferred to the Forestry Commission for the purpose of reforestation.”¹¹⁸ The letter from the Minister of Lands Mr. Tully to the Minister of Conservation Mr. Dunn advised that the Chairman of the HEWAC had stated that the Trustees of the Common agreed to the transfer but this understanding was proved wrong, the Trustees were in fact strongly opposed to the proposal. The chairman of the Common trustees stated that the Common was unsuitable for reforestation and that it was used by the Commoners and the mines for materials. Minister Tully advised Minister Dunn that in consideration of the facts put forward he decided not to proceed to transfer the Common to the Forestry Commission.

1972

20 Oct 1972 ***Alteration to the Limits of the Suburban Lands of Tambaroora***

A portion of the suburban lands of the Tambaroora Township were excluded from the overall suburban lands¹¹⁹, see Figure 18. With the exclusion of this suburban land portion from the entire Suburban Lands of Tambaroora, that portion was absorbed once again by the Common.

Figure 18 - Alteration of limits of Suburban Lands of Tambaroora Township

(9589)	Sydney, 20th October, 1972.
ALTERATION OF THE LIMITS OF THE SUBURBAN LANDS OF THE TOWN OF TAMBAROORA	
IT is hereby notified that in accordance with section 23 (3), Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the limits of the Suburban Lands of the Town of Tambaroora are altered by excluding therefrom the lands bounded by Main Road No. 216, Clarke, Carroll, Bent, McMahon, Short and Tambaroora Streets and by parts of the western and southern boundaries of the Suburban Lands as originally proclaimed. T. 70-3435.	
T. L. LEWIS, Minister for Lands.	

¹¹⁷ NSWGG No.40, Pg.1520, dtd 1 Apr 1926

¹¹⁸ Letter – Minister of Lands Tully to Minister of Conservation Dunn 2 Nov 1945

¹¹⁹ NSWGG No.110, Pg.4176, dtd 20 Oct 1972 – [9589]

Agriculture on the Common and Surrounding District

The Commons prescribed usage did not include the incorporation of market gardens, but by the time the Common was proclaimed, market gardens and cultivated lands were already well established and scattered throughout the area. Some of the early settlers established market gardens soon after the potential of the area was realised hoping to make their wealth not from gold but commercialisation. Prominent names associated with early market gardens were the Wade family on Tambaroora Creek and just to the north were the Hodge family also on Tambaroora Creek in the western area of Tambaroora. William Wade was given special permission to cultivate land as a vegetable garden, while James Wade¹²⁰ applied for 30 acres in 1856 on the bank of Tambaroora Creek, interestingly this Lot covered William Wades cultivated land but James request was withdrawn on the recommendation of the Gold Commissioner and others until the introduction of a Land Sales Act.

Others had established themselves on the un-alienated Crown Lands throughout the Tambaroura with smaller gardens and had become self-sufficient. After the introduction of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the 8th clause allowed squatters who had established themselves on these un-alienated lands and who had made improvements upon that land permission to apply to purchase the land as a “Grant Upon Purchase of Improved Crown Land”. The improvements may have included but not limited to huts, fences, stables, gardens, and dams. On application for these Grants surveyors were tasked to survey the proposed Lot, most of the potential purchaser’s land was irregular in shape with brushwood and timber fences. It was a requirement where possible to align these Lots into regular shapes incorporating all the improvements made, this included the many small gardens established upon them. Some improved areas and gardens were excluded, the Chinese not being able to purchase Lots found their gardens were to become part of the Common but it would appear without incident. Some were able to work gardens on land owned by Europeans so were able to still harvest produce and in time provide in part to the community.

Water races and dams were not only committed to mining, agriculture was just as important for the wellbeing of the community. These water resources located on the Common were harnessed to ensure the market gardens and stock were provided for.

The majority of stock on the Common from its proclamation would have been beef cattle to cater for the demand of the miners and supporting community. Dairy cows, sheep, goats and pigs made up the remainder of the stock, but nearly all of these would have been confined to enclosed areas of the freeholders. It is very doubtful that any stock would have been allowed to free range on the Common, the potential losses from theft would have been high, with a population that was unknown, scattered and forever changing and moving from one local Gold Field to another any stray animal would have been fair game to hungry vagabonds. William Cummings was one of the major suppliers of beef to the butcher shops scattered throughout the Tambaroura.

It was always going to be inevitable that stock would be misplaced permanently and this would prove expensive to any owner. The Common being such a large area and with no fencing to enclose it, it would always create issues with wandering animals, this led to stock being regularly impounded by the pound keeper at the annoyance of the owner. Regulations were in place to ensure stock was managed and fines were issued to ensure the regulations were observed. This did not prevent stock loss, the terrain alone could account for this, some areas were inaccessible to horse and foot, hence began the introduction of some of the feral animals to the area. Numerous advertising in the local newspapers sought information on lost stock or horses. There were not only bushrangers to contend with but also duffers¹²¹.

¹²⁰ James Wade might have been William Wade, there being an error in the christian name.

¹²¹ Slang, Australian equivalent for a Cattle Rustler

1880 saw the introduction of possibly the first Rules and Regulations for the Common set by the Common Trust, interestingly included were costs to run stock on the Common. Confidence in minimal stock loss must have persuaded the Commoners to take advantage of the Common for that use. Even though the mining population had decreased dramatically by 1880 there were still scattered camps throughout the Common and the outer reaches.

Special Leases were to appear in time, some in the remote areas of the Common, and others within the town, village and suburban land boundaries can still be seen today by the remnants of the rabbit proof fencing and stockyards still in existence. These leases occupied areas that had been abandoned by their owners many years before.

In time with the expansion of the pastoral industry and a waning gold industry, some miners found their way onto the land with a different occupation in mind. Initially land was made available for lease, this expanded to include Homestead Farms, Special Leases, Grazing Leases and later Leases in Perpetuity. It was a changing landscape again but not from mining, this time farming was to lead and sheep were to provide the gold.

Development of the Crown Land Surrounding the Common Post 1903

After the restructure of the Common in 1903, approximately 10,000 acres had been withdrawn from the Common. This resulted in the land becoming unoccupied crown land. It was later taken up as Homestead Farms and Crown Leases of varying sizes, the early names associated with these land acquisitions although not complete were the Anderson, Cooke, Drakeford, Graham, Hodge, Kimm, McKenzie, Stuart and Whittaker families.

The land acquisitions were being made at the same time that other procurements were being made outside of the old Common boundary, agriculture was overtaking mining in the district as being the primary industry. In time wool would become the new gold and would eventually make history as a leading super fine wool producer.

Some of the above-mentioned families had made more than one attempt to procure a land holding in the area. On one occasion which I think is worth mentioning was in 1920 at a sitting of the Bathurst Land Board to hear applications for 1784 acres of Crown Lease near Hill End, six applicants appeared before the Board. One of these was a returned soldier from World War One, a Mr. L.H. Burch. Two other applicants were A.E. Hodge and R.W. Hodge. A Mr. Boyd was representing the applications of the two Hodges, with the agreement of the two Hodges and their father F.W. Hodge, who was the president of the Turon Shire Council, Mr. Boyd asked that the evidence of the returned soldier be given first followed by the other applicants. After hearing the evidence of Burch and the other three applicants Mr. Boyd then appealed to the Board on behalf of the Hodges to give preference to Burch over all the other applicants and at his suggestion, the Board confirmed the land to Burch¹²².

It was to the credit of the Hodge family that they put the interests of Burch above their own. Subsequently the Hodges continued to submit applications for other land at later dates. They eventually procured acreages spread throughout the district.

The Bathurst Land Board in describing the lands that were being advertised in the local newspapers gave a very depressing look at what was being offered. The article described the land, leading with the headline "**LAND HUNGER - Many Applications for Poor Land**", the paper continued to describe the land, "*In the majority of cases the land applied for was of the poorest character and generally speaking not worth more than 12/6^d per acre, in most cases the land comprised mountainous and rugged country, and according to experts, would not carry one sheep to 10 acres*"¹²³. Shear tenacity

¹²² Newspaper, National Advocate (Bathurst), Pg.2, dtd 22 Apr 1920

¹²³ Newspaper, National Advocate, Bathurst, NSW, Pg.2, dtd 8 Jul 1924

by the farmers developing the land overcame what the Bathurst Land Board had described and produced a product that was a leader in the wool industry.

Listed below in a clockwise direction and starting in the north are the Farms/Stations that would eventually occupy the land formerly a part of the Common prior to its restructure in 1903. [Appendix G](#) shows a map with the Lot locations.

Lot 32, an Improvement Lease of 4700 acres in the Parish of Cummings applied for by Kenneth McKenzie¹²⁴. This property was later known in part as “Alpha Station”, the southern part of the Lot was inside the 1870 northern boundary of the Common and the current boundary of the Common¹²⁵.

Lot 158 of 1090 acres in the Parish of Carroll, acquired by V.J.L. Whittaker in 1928, sited on the eastern side of Hill End Road (Mudgee Road) to the northern boundary of the 1870 Common at the start of the bends¹²⁶.

Lot 128 of 960 acres in the Parish of Carroll, acquired by V.J.L. Whittaker in 1908 as a Crown Lease, the southern half of this Lot was within the northeast corner boundary of the 1870 Common¹²⁶.

Lot 129 of 40 acres in the Parish of Carroll, acquired by Eric Whittaker¹²⁶.

Lot 127 of 320 acres in the Parish of Carroll, acquired by V.J.L. Whittaker, the Lot was along the eastern boundary of the 1870 Common¹²⁶.

Lot 159 - George Thomas Cooke applied for a Crown Lease in 1917 for Lot 159 of 859 acres on the eastern boundary of the Common north of Hill End Road, the lease was for 45 years and was granted in 1918. The property is now known as “Silent Dale”¹²⁷. This Lot occupied the eastern boundary of the Common north of Hill End Road.

Lot 91 - In 1924 George again applied for another Crown Lease, Lot 91 of 1140 acres, now known as “History Hill” this was located on the western boundary of his other lease Lot 159¹²⁸. In 1933 an extension of the term of the crown lease was given to George for both Lot 159 and 91, the lease extension was for perpetuity¹²⁹.

Lot 134 of 320 acres in the Parish of Carroll, was acquired by V.J.L. Whittaker. This Lot was located along the eastern boundary of the 1870 Common.

Lot 126, of 660 acres in the Parish of Carroll, acquired by W.F Hodge in 1908, along the eastern boundary of the 1870 Common. The Lot forms part of what is now known as “Posey Hill”¹²⁶

Lot 50 of 300 acres in the Parish of Carroll, and was acquired by the Bank of New South Wales. This Lot was located along the eastern boundary of the 1870 Common. The western portion of this Lot was within the 1870 Common. The Lot forms part of what is now known as “Posey Hill”¹²⁶

Lot 9 of 320 acres in the Parish of Carroll was acquired by the Bank of New South Wales. The Lot was located along the eastern boundary of the 1870 Common. The western portion of this Lot was within the 1870 Common. The Lot forms part of what is now known as “Posey Hill”¹²⁶

Lot 8, 16 acres in the Parish of Carroll, acquired by Peter Carroll, located within Lot 9¹²⁶

¹²⁴ NSWGG, No.134, Pg.6339, dtd 25 Nov 1908

¹²⁵ Map, Parish of Cummings, 1900

¹²⁶ Map, Parish of Carroll, 1940

¹²⁷ NSWGG No.95, Pg.3887, dtd 2 Aug 1918

¹²⁸ NSWGG No.53, Pg.2040, dtd 17 Apr 1924

¹²⁹ NSWGG No.200, Pg.4223, dtd 1 Dec 1933

Lot 67, of 320 acres in the Parish of Carroll, acquired by Duncan Stuart, on the eastern boundary below Hill End Road ¹²⁶

Lot 117, of 960 acres in the Parish of Carroll, acquired by Henry H. Longton in 1908¹²⁶

Lot 223 - In April 1924 the Bathurst Land Board advertised Portions as being available for application after the 2 June 1924, one of these was portion "H" later known as Lot 223, a Crown Lease of 1310 acres, Duncan Stuart made application and was rewarded with being granted the Portion, the Lot was/is also known locally as "Logan-Brae".

Lot 9 - Alfred E. Hodge acquired Lot 9 in 1924 of 437 acres as a Crown Lease on the south side of the Turon River in the Parish of Bruinbun.

Lot 228 & 11 - William Whittaker acquired Lot 228 of 489 acres in the Parish of Tambaroora and Lot 11 of 1158 acres in the Parish of Bruinbun as Crown Leases in April 1924. Both Lots shared a common fence line and covered the southern boundary of the Common.

Lot 229, was an Improvement Lease applied for by George Henry Graham in early 1910¹³⁰. This application was for Block 713 (lease 1855) of 2575 acres^{131, 132}, located in the southwest corner of the 1870 Common.

Lots 209, 222 and 216 - At a sitting of the Bathurst Land Board in the Bathurst Land Court in mid-1924 to hear applications for homestead and Crown Leases, it was noted that "in the majority of cases the land applied for was of the poorest character and generally speaking not worth more than 12/6 per acre, in most cases the land comprised mountainous and rugged country and according to experts, would not carry one sheep to 10 acres"¹³³. Twenty applicants applied for three blocks in the Hill End area. After hearing testimony from the applicants, the Board allocated Block B, later known as Lot 222 of 1250 acres having a capital worth of 1500 pounds to Robert Francis Anderson, married with seven children. Block D, later known as Lot 209 "Cannonball" of 1915 acres costed at one pound per acre was allocated to Reginald Alfred Warry, butcher of Hill End. Block C¹³⁴ later known as Lot 216 of 640 acres valued at 480 pounds was awarded to William Kimm a station hand of Tambaroora¹³⁵. These three Lots covered the western boundary of the Common.

Lot 224 - George Henry Graham made application for Lot 224 also in 1924, his application was successful and was granted a Homestead farm of 122 acres on the western boundary of the Common¹³⁶.

Lot 215 - Robert F. Anderson secured Lot 215 in 1925 as a Residential Lease of 20 acres. It was located along the western boundary of the Common¹³⁷.

Lot 21 of 360 acres, in the Parish of Cummings, taken up by William Drakeford in 1908 on the north west corner of the Common¹³⁸

Lot 22 of 960 acres, in the Parish of Cummings, taken up by William Drakeford in 1908 on the north west corner of the Common ¹³⁸

¹³⁰ Lithgow Mercury, Pg.2 dtd 14 Feb 1910

¹³¹ Parish Map of Tambaroora 1907 - (pencil notation)

¹³² Crown Lands Act of 1895

¹³³ Newspaper, National Advocate (Bathurst), Pg.2, dtd 8 Jul 1924

¹³⁴ Block "C" should read "A", this can only be a transcription error as the Parish map reflects the correct letter, and supported by NSWGG No.53, Pg.2042, dtd 17 Apr 1924

¹³⁵ Newspaper, National Advocate (Bathurst), Pg.2, dtd 8 Jul 1924

¹³⁶ NSWGG, No.53, Pg.2042, dtd 17 Apr 1924

¹³⁷ Newspaper, National Advocate (Bathurst), Pg.1, dtd 20 Feb 1925

¹³⁸ Map Parish of Cummings, 1914

A History of the HILL END and TAMBAROORA TEMPORARY COMMONAGE - 1870

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Mining

Mining has been an integral part of the Common since its inception in 1870; the Common owes its existence to the discovery of gold in the Tambaroora district. The mining industry in all its forms were established in the area eighteen years prior to the Commons proclamation. The extent of the mining undertaken on the Common needs devoted research and is beyond the scope of this history other than to say that evidence of past mining activity is still prevalent throughout the Common, some of the more prominent activities which can still be seen are briefly described below.

Many books have been written on all aspects of the mining history of Tambaroora and Hill End, none more than Brian Hodge and Malcolm Drinkwater, both of whom share a vast knowledgeable of the history of the area with many books to their credit. Sadly, Brian has passed away but his legacy for all is his myriad of publications devoted to Tambaroora and Hill End.

The various forms of mining in the district have changed the landscape considerably, especially in respect to alluvial mining. Some of the local alluvial gold fields have been turned over repeatedly or eroded because of this system of mining. Hydraulic sluicing has taken its toll also upon some of the fields where this type of operation was undertaken. Reef mining remnants are evident with mullock heaps still surrounding the shafts and tunnels they have originated from, with the tailings from the crushing's of the batteries still to be seen, though much of it has been removed for use as a building material.

Remnants of Batteries still dot the area, some not necessarily in their original location. Most of the mining machinery and associated assets have since been removed from the district after the Gold Field's had past their peak in the mid to late 1870s. Many of these assets were quickly relocated to newly discovered Gold Field's, the machinery that remained was either too difficult to remove or the mining company was still in a financial position to allow ongoing operations. Smaller operations continued to mine on a reduced scale, from the late 1870s Tributaries¹³⁹ were being seen as an alternative to allow the continued development and prospecting of mines.

Water races are still evident, seen following the contours of the land ending in most cases at hardly identifiable silted dams. Water was an essential component of all aspects of mining in the district and dams still spot the area with indications that they existed in nearly all gullies, however most now are silted and blending into the topography. The enormity of some of the dams and dimensions of the water races scattered across the landscape gives tribute to the work ethos of those committed to the mining industry.

A great array of mining archaeology still survives upon the Common today, some unique, some unexplained. Not all aspects of the technology used to extract the gold using the various processes is fully understood, some of the Chinese mining technology on Red Hill at Tambaroora still remains a mystery.

Hawkins Hill today is a rabbit warren of shafts and tunnels begun in the late 1860s chasing the many veins on its western slope and which has continued to this day. The development of mining techniques and workings remain and visually give an observer an idea of its magnitude. The Hawkins most significant claim to fame is that the largest specimen of gold ever recovered and brought to the surface anywhere in the world came from within the Hill. It came from the Beyers and Holtermann claim next to the Krohmann claim and the Carroll and Beard Claim, the three of which produced more gold than any other claims on the field. The three claims merged in 1879 to form the Krohmann Amalgamated Gold Mining Company.

Although not successful, they were eventually purchased for a pittance and merged into the Hawkins Hill Consolidated Gold Mining Company formerly known as the Star of Peace Gold Mining Company.

¹³⁹ Tributer – a miner who was paid a percentage of the ore recovered or its equivalent in money

The company undertook immense rebuilding and development of approximately 11 acres of the top and western slope of Hawkins Hill¹⁴⁰. These developments, a part of which were constructed of stone still exist in part on the steep western slope of the Hill enabling us to see where the largest specimen of gold ever found was bought to the surface. The masonry work undertaken is of a standard that would be beyond a miner's capability, clearly stone masons were employed to construct these structures.

Figure 19 - Masonry Work of the Hawkins Hill Consolidated GMC



Masonry Work of the Hawkins Hill Consolidated GMC

The extent of the reef mining can be traced beginning in the south at Chambers Creek and north approximately 11 kilometres to Green Valley. A continuous line of shafts and tunnels gives testimony to the size of the Gold Field over all. Hawkins Hill thou the major player in the recovery of gold in matrix had to share this success with other well-known reef mining areas. From Chambers creek up over Hawkins Hill, through Hill End village and to the west of Hill End, along Golden Gully to the west of Tambaroora township up and over Red Hill and through Dirt Holes to Green Valley the remains of mining activity can still be seen.

There are a great many stories to tell about the mining operations undertaken over the life of the Tambaroora and Turon Gold Fields; every form of gold extraction from the earth has been undertaken. Each leaving its own unique scar on the surface and after 169 years they still remain, the most damaging was brought on by alluvial mining, although destructive in itself the collateral damage was brought on by erosion, Golden Gully stands as evidence of this, most of the scarring along the gully is from erosion. This was followed with the introduction of a mechanised means of rapid alluvium removal; the arrival of hydraulic sluicing had a damaging effect on the landscape the same as alluvial mining and reshaped the ground that it penetrated.

Hydraulic Sluicing made its presence felt in 1911 with the first major undertaking by the Golden Gully and Tambaroora Sluicing Company. An enquiry was held on the 25th May 1911 to hear from interested groups objections or otherwise an application for a dredging lease made by Mr. Wells and Mr. Wallis.

Organisation of the Company commenced in 1911 with the acquisition of Gold Lease 264 of 97 acres of land upon Golden Gully. In 1912 the Company acquired another Gold Lease No.290 of 2 acres, many current mining leaseholders gave up their leases readily and found work with the company. An

¹⁴⁰ Publication, *The Star of Peace Gold Mining Company, Hawkins Hill, Tambaroora, 1880*

earthen wall dam approximately 500 feet long with an average depth of eight feet and estimated to hold between 10 and 12,000,000 gallons¹⁴¹ (54,553,080 Litres) of water was constructed near the junction of Golden Gully and Deadman's Gully (later known as Foreman's Gully), the dam wall can still be seen to the keen eye. The latest in sluicing equipment was installed along with power generation to enable the anticipated 24-hour operation. Operation was expected to start in February 1912, by August 1912 the Plant had undergone trials in readiness for start of production. November 1912 saw the Plant move upstream in the Gully due to the difficulty in breaking down the hard banks of the Gully.

The company suffered a major setback to its assets in January 1913, when the worse rains ever recorded breached both of the companies dams and swept them away¹⁴². Again, in the same month further setbacks were to take their toll on the company, the future of the company became uncertain, sluicing operations had not revealed expected returns. Experienced miners contend that the operation had been undertaken in the wrong area. With the realisation that the returns being made were not enough to continue operation an extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held on the 2nd August 1913 to wind up the affairs of the Company. 1914 saw the Company surrender its Leases and its machinery was removed to the Tingha area.

All that remains today is the scaring of the banks where the sluicing operations took place, the 500-foot dam which is now silted up and some suspect machinery which although not confirmed lays in the vicinity of the Companies area of operation.

Figure 20 - Remnants of the 500' Earth Dam Wall



Dam wall, Upstream side on the right, Mudgee Road in the background.

Not all was lost, the large Dam eventually became a waterhole and was fenced off, it later became known as the "Canton waterhole" after the Canton Line/Reef/Vein that was mined by the Chinese nearby¹⁴³. The Dam later became Reserve No. 56724 for Water Supply; some of the fencing still exists around the Dam¹⁴⁴.

Another major attempt at hydraulic sluicing followed in 1936, a larger sluicing operation was undertaken by Oriomo Explorations Pty Ltd, initial investigation and licensing was done by Mineral Explorations Ltd, and they were granted an application for a dam and two pumps. Operational control changed to Oriomo Explorations Pty Ltd in 1937, and tenders were invited for the construction of a concrete skinned rubble interior Dam on Tambaroora Creek.

¹⁴¹ Newspaper, Mudgee Guardian and North-Western Representative, Pg.9 dtd 2 May 1912

¹⁴² Newspaper, Daily Telegraph, Pg.13, dtd 8 Jan 1913

¹⁴³ It was rare for the Chinese to undertake reef mining due to their superstitious beliefs

¹⁴⁴ Web Site, Tambaroora the Town and Tambaroora the Area, 2020, tambaroora.com

Hill End Alluvials Pty Ltd was registered by Oriomo to operate the mining operations at Tambaroora, the company had applied for a dredging lease to mine for gold on the east side of Red Hill. By the end of 1937, the dam was nearing completion. The sluicing operations undertaken in hydraulic sluicing entailed using water cannons called monitors to blast away the soil in areas which allowed the now soil and water mix known as a slurry to gravity feed itself into a contained area where it could then be processed for the gold extraction. The containment area can still be seen today.

A large area of Tambaroora Creek on the east side of Red Hill was virtually removed including any trace of Chinatown, which was in the path of the sluicing operations. The company's downfall came when gold production did not achieve the forecast quantity of gold from the essays undertaken, with the resultant court actions taking years to settle. To add to the despair, in a few short years the Dam started to silt up, the erosion from upstream and the companies own sluicing operations made sure the dam's life would be brief. This mining company is noted at tambaroora.com

Figure 21 - Concrete Dam Wall of Oriomo Explorations



View of the Dam wall from the downstream side.

The Common owes its existence to the influx of miners and supporting industries that would eventually utilise and become reliant on what the Common could provide.

We can be thankful that the existence of the Common has protected the archaeology of its mining past; these footprints of archaeology leave any observer pondering an image of what it was like. What must be remembered is that the vast majority of evidence of past mining processes chronicles a specific place in time on the Gold Field that falls between the period from late 1851 to the late 1930's, mining operations in its various forms have never ceased. Determining when in time some of these mining operations took place would require delving into the myriad of mining applications, some of which may never be known, but they have left a visual legacy for all to see and imagine.

That's all Folks



Appendix A

The following is exactly as it appears in the Government Gazettes, the grammar is the English of the day.

Epitome of the existing Laws respecting Commons - 1805

New South Wales - The word Common, in its most usual acceptation signifies Common of Pasture. This is a right of feeding one's beasts on another's land; for in those waste grounds usually called Commons, the property of the soil is generally in the Lord of the Manor (here the King, or his Representative for the time being).

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. -

This is a matter of most universal right: and the law annexes this Right of Common as inseparably incident to the Grant of Land ; but this Right may extend to other beasts, besides such as are generally commonable, such as hog, goats, sheep, &c. or the like, which neither plough or manure the land. - This is not a general right, and can only be claimed by immemorial usage and prescription.

The lord of the manor may enclose so much of the waste as he pleases, for tillage and wood ground, provided he leaves common sufficient for such as are entitled thereto. The interest of the lord and commoner in the common are looked upon in law as mutual; they may both bring actions for damage done, either against strangers or each other; the lord for the public injury, and each commoner for his private damage.

1. Lords of manors may depasture in commons.

2. The lord may agist (i.e. take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the King's forests), the cattle of a stranger in the common by prescription; and he may license a stranger to put in his cattle, if he leaves sufficient room for the commoners.

3. The lord cannot dig pits for gravel or coal;

4. The commoner cannot use common but with his own proper cattle; but he may borrow other cattle, and common with them, for by the loan they are in a manner made his own cattle.

5. No commoner can distrain the cattle of another commoner, though he may those of a stranger.

6. If a commoner encloses or builds on the common, every commoner may have an action for the damage.

7. A commoner may not cut brushes, dig trenches, &c. in the common, without a custom to do it.

8. Any man may, by prescription, have Common and feeding on the King's highway; although the soil doth belong to another.

9. Infected horses, mares, and stone horses under size, are not to be put into commons.

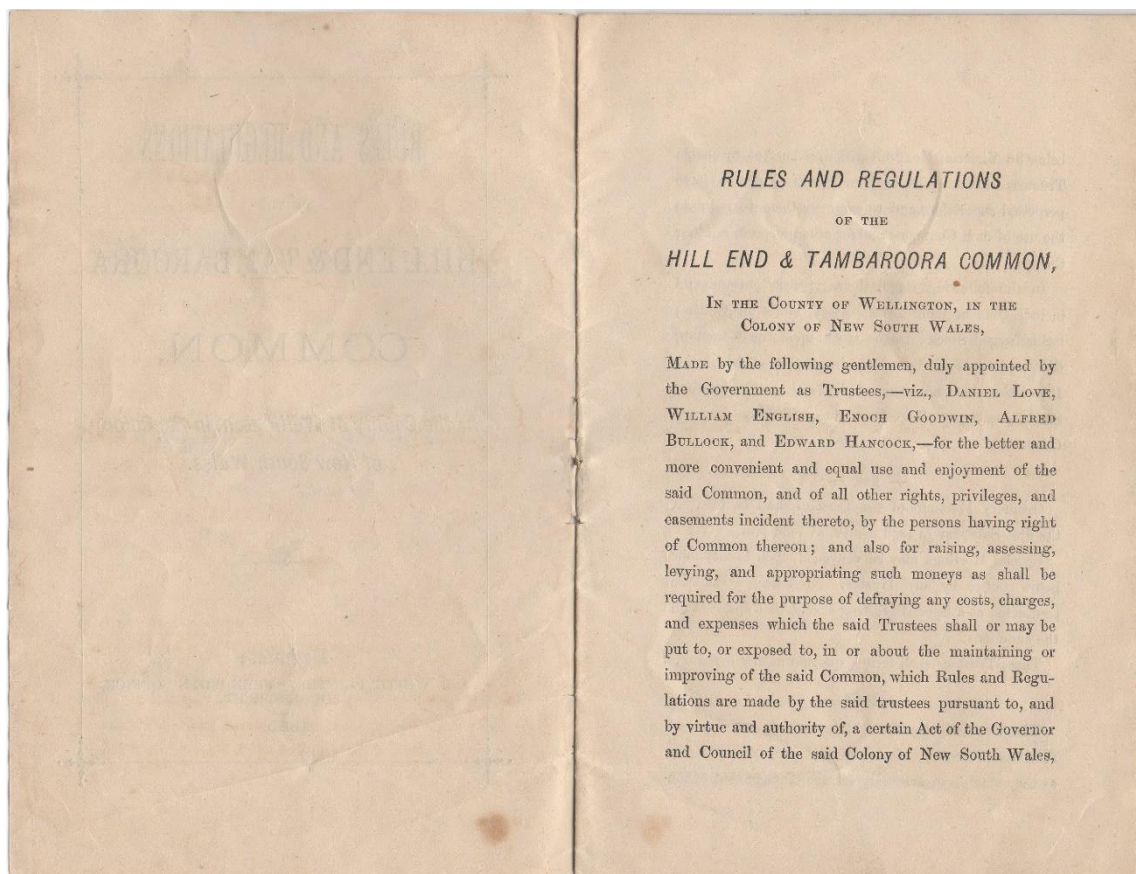
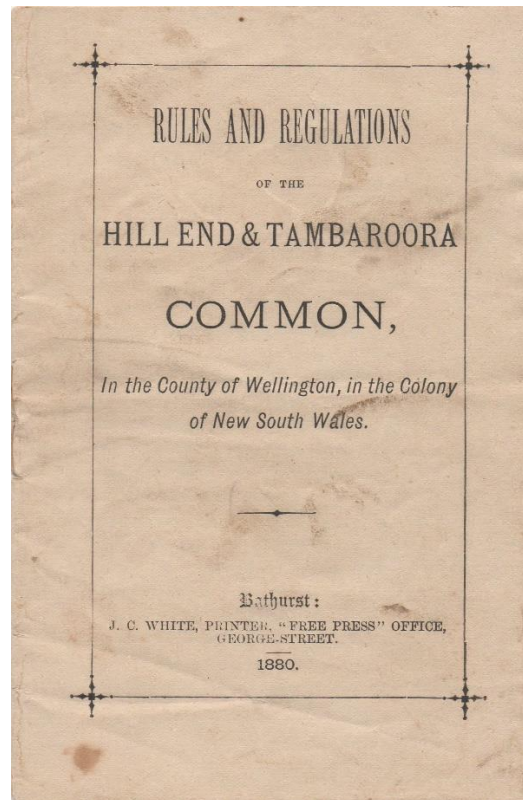
And should any local Regulation be deemed necessary, the Trustees will signify the same to the nearest resident Magistrate, that he may apply for regular Permission and eligible Persons to be appointed, to consider of the propriety of such Regulations.

By Command of His Excellency,

Rd. Atkins, Judgt [sic] Advocate.”¹⁴⁵

¹⁴⁵ The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, Pg.2, dtd 27 Jan 1805

Rules and Regulations of the Hill End and Tambaroora Common 1880



A History of the HILL END and TAMBAROORA TEMPORARY COMMONAGE - 1870

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being 36 Victoria, No. 23, entitled, "An Act to enable Trustees of Commons in New South Wales to have perpetual succession, and to empower them to regulate the use of such Commons and for other purposes relating thereto.

In the following Regulations "Stock" means and includes one or more horses, asses, mules, or Cattle; "Surcharged Stock" means stock upon the Common, the property of a Commoner, in respect of which the Regulations have not been complied with; "Trespassing Stock" means all other stock illegally on the Common.

— 1st —

Ordinary Meetings of the Trustees shall be held on the first Saturday in each month, at 7.30 p.m.

Special Meetings may be convened upon twenty-four hours' notice by any Trustee. No business shall be transacted at a Special Meeting except that specified on the summons.

Three Trustees shall form a quorum at any meeting.

— 2nd —

The Trustees may from time to time appoint and remove a Secretary, Herdsman, and such other Officers as they may deem necessary for the management of the

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Common. They may also fix the remuneration to be paid to such Officers, and such remuneration shall be paid accordingly out of the revenues of the Common.

— 3rd —

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue notices and attend all meetings of the Trustees; to keep a Minute Book of proceedings, and to receive and account for all fees and other moneys on behalf of the Trustees. All moneys so received by him shall be paid within forty-eight hours into such Bank as the Trustees may appoint. He shall render monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure to the ordinary meeting of the Trustees. He shall also keep a Herd Book, in which shall be registered the description and brands of all stock depasturing upon the Common, together with the owner's declaration hereinafter mentioned. Such book shall be open to the inspection of any person at any reasonable time upon the payment of a fee of sixpence.

— 4th —

All resolutions passed at any meeting of the Trustees, and all cheques and orders for the payment of money, shall be signed by a Trustee and by the Secretary, and shall be sealed with the Corporate Seal of the Trustees.

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— 5th —

All complaints and petitions shall be lodged in writing with the Secretary and shall be laid by him before the next ordinary meeting of the Trustees.

— 6th —

Every Commoner shall be allowed to depasture Horses, Cattle, and Goats at the following yearly fees:—

	s.	d.
"Stock," under 20 in number, per head	0	6
" " over 20 and up to 30, " "	1	0
" " 30 " " 40, " "	1	6

And one shilling per head additional for every ten or portion of ten over forty in number.

"Goats," under 5 in number, per head	0	3
" " over 5 and under 10, " "	0	6
" " 10 " " 20, " "	1	0
" " 20 " " 40, " "	1	6

And sixpence per head additional for every ten or portion of ten over forty in number.

No pig shall be allowed to depasture on the Common under a penalty of five pounds. No entire horse, ass, or bull, over the age of twelve months, shall be depastured on the Common without the express permission of the Trustees, granted by resolution at an Ordinary Meeting. Such permission may in like manner be

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withdrawn; and the fees for depasturing the animal shall be five shillings annually. Any Commoner breaking this Regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. No fees shall be charged for depasturing the progeny of Registered Stock, if such progeny be under the age of twelve months.

— 7th —

Any Commoner depasturing Sheep on the Common shall pay threepence per head for every Sheep so depastured.

A portion of the Common will be set apart by the Trustees for the depasturing of Sheep. Any Sheep found on any other part of the Common will be impounded or the owner liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

— 9th —

All fees for depasturing must be paid in advance to the Secretary on or before the first day of January and the first day of July in each year. If Stock be placed on the Common between these dates, a proportionate part of the fees must be paid in advance. Any Commoner breaking this Regulation shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds. All

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Stock depastured on the Common will be at the owners' risk.

— 10th —

Before Stock are placed on the Common, a full description, with brands of such Stock, must be registered with the Secretary by the owner, who must at the same time subscribe in the Herdsman's Book a declaration that he is a Commoner, and that such Stock are his individual property.

Any Commoner who shall register in his own name any Stock belonging to another person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

— 11th —

Except Cows or Goats in milk and Horses in ordinary use, no Stock depasturing on the Common shall be removed therefrom, unless notice of the intended removal be given to the Secretary by the owner. Any person breaking this Regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

The Secretary shall, upon the receipt of such notice, register the removal in the Herd Book and notify the same to the Herdsman.

— 12th —

The Trustees may order all infected or diseased Stock

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to be removed from the Common. Any owner not complying with such order within twenty-four hours after receiving a copy thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

— 13th —

The Trustees may, whenever they see fit, order a general muster of Stock depasturing on the Common.

— 14th —

It shall be the duty of the Herdsman to see the Secretary on Tuesdays and Fridays in each week, and, under his direction, carry out all orders of the Trustees; to inspect and muster Stock, to ascertain from time to time that all Stock depasturing are duly registered in the Herd Book and that the fees thereon are duly paid; to report all strayed and missing stock to the Secretary and to the owners thereof, and to impound, in the name of the Trustees, all surcharged and trespassing stock. When not otherwise engaged, to bring horses (if desired) to any Commoner, who shall pay the sum of two shillings and sixpence on delivery of each horse—said fee to be paid to the Secretary; and on no account is the herdsman to ask for or accept payment from the Commoner except as herein specified.

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— 15th —

Any person depositing rubbish on the Common without the consent of the Trustees shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

— 16th —

Any person destroying watercourses, drains, wells, or reservoirs, or in any way polluting the water on any part of the Common shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

— 17th —

If any person cause a tree to fall upon or across any road or track within the Common, he shall remove the same within four hours, or be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds,

— 18th —

Any person committing a breach of these Regulations, for which no penalty is hereinbefore provided, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

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GIVEN under our hands and seals this day
of , in the year one thousand, eight hundred
and eighty.

DANIEL LOVE (L.S.)

WILLIAM ENGLISH (L.S.)

ENOCH GOODWIN (L.S.)

ALFRED BULLOCK (L.S.)

EDWARD HANCOCK (L.S.)

Rules and Regulations - 1885

RULES and REGULATIONS of the HILL END and TAMBAROORA COMMON, COUNTY of WELLINGTON, NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN the following Regulations "Stock" means and includes one or more horses, asses, mules, or cattle.

"Surcharged Stock" means stock upon the Common, the property of a Commoner, in respect of which the Regulations have not been complied with.

"Trespassing Stock" means all other stock illegally on the Common.

1. Ordinary meetings of the Trustees shall be held on the first Saturday in each month, at 7.30 p.m.; special meetings may be convened upon twenty-four hours' notice by any Trustee; no business shall be transacted at a special meeting, except that specified in the summons; three Trustees shall form a quorum at any meeting.

2. The Trustees may from time to time appoint and remove a Secretary, Herdsman, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for the management of the Common. They may also fix the remuneration to be paid to such officers, and such remuneration shall be paid accordingly out of the revenues of the Common.

3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue notices and attend all meetings of the Trustees, to keep a minute book of proceedings, and to receive and account for all fees and other moneys, on behalf of the Trustees. All moneys so received by him shall be paid within forty-eight hours into such Bank as the Trustees may appoint. He shall render monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure to the ordinary meeting of the Trustees. He shall also keep a herd-book, in which shall be registered the description and brands of all stock depasturing upon the Common, together with the owner's declaration, hereinafter mentioned; such book shall be open to the inspection of any person at any reasonable time, upon payment of a fee of sixpence.

4. All resolutions passed at any meeting of Trustees, and all cheques and orders for the payment of money, shall be signed by a Trustee, and by the Secretary, and shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the Trustees.

5. All complaints and petitions shall be lodged in writing with the Secretary, and shall be laid by him before the next ordinary meeting of the Trustees.

6. Every Commoner shall be allowed to depasture horses, cattle, and goats at the following yearly fees:—

	£	s.	d.
"Stock," under twenty in number, per head ...	0	0	6
Do over twenty and up to thirty in number, per head	0	1	0
Do over thirty and up to forty in number, per head	0	1	6
And one shilling per head additional for every ten or portion of ten over forty in number.			
"Goats," under five in number, per head	0	0	3
Do over five and under ten in number, per head	0	0	6
Do over ten and under twenty in number, per head	0	1	0
Do over twenty and under forty in number, per head	0	1	6
And sixpence per head additional for every ten or portion of ten over forty in number.			

All goats over six months old to be paid for. No pig shall be depastured on the Common, under a penalty of £5. No entire, horse, ass, or bull over the age of twelve months shall be depastured upon the Common without the express permission of the Trustees, granted by resolution at an ordinary meeting; such permission may in like manner be withdrawn, and the fees for depasturing the animal shall be five shillings annually; any Commoner breaking this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5. No fees shall be charged for depasturing the progeny of registered stock, if such progeny be under the age of twelve months.

7. Any Commoner depasturing sheep on the Common shall pay threepence per head for every sheep so depastured.

8. A portion of the Common will be set apart by the Trustees for the depasturing of sheep. Any sheep found on any other part of the Common will be impounded or the owner liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

9. All fees for depasturing must be paid in advance to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year. If stock be placed on the Common between those dates, a proportionate part of the fees must be paid in advance; any Commoner breaking this regulation shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2. All stock depastured on the Common will be at the owner's risk.

10. Before stock are placed on the Common, a full description with brands of such stock must be registered with the Secretary by the owner, who must at the same time subscribe in the Herdsman's book a declaration that he is a Commoner, and that such stock are his individual property. Any Commoner who shall register in his own name any stock belonging to another person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

11. Except cows or goats in milk, and horses in ordinary use, no stock depasturing on the Common shall be removed therefrom, unless notice of the intended removal be given to the Secretary by the owner; any person breaking this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2. The Secretary shall, upon receipt of such notice, register the removal in the herd-book, and notify the same to the Herdsman.

12. The Trustees may order all infected or diseased stock to be removed from the Common; any owner not complying with such order within twenty-four hours after receiving a copy thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

13. The Trustees may, whenever they see fit, order a general muster of stock depasturing on the Common.

14. It shall be the duty of the Herdsman to see the Secretary on Mondays and Fridays in each week, and under his direction carry out all orders of the Trustees; to inspect and muster stock; to ascertain from time to time that all stock depasturing are duly registered in the herd-book, and that the fees thereon are duly paid; to report all strayed and missing stock to the Secretary and to the owners thereof; and to impound, in the name of the Trustees, all surcharged and trespassing stock; when not otherwise engaged, to bring horses (if desired) to any Commoner who shall pay the sum of two shillings and sixpence on delivery of each horse, said fee to be paid to the Secretary, and on no account is the Herdsman to ask for or accept payment from the Commoners except as herein specified.

15. Any person depositing rubbish on the Common without the consent of the Trustees shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

16. Any person destroying water courses, drains, wells, or reservoirs, or in any way polluting the water on any part of the Common shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

17. If any person cause a tree to fall upon or across any road or track, within the Common, he shall remove the same within twenty-four hours, or be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

18. Any person committing a breach of these Regulations for which no penalty is hereinbefore provided, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

Given under our hands and seals, this 15th day of July, 1880.

DANIEL LOVE, Chairman,
WILLIAM ENGLISH,
ENOCH GOODWIN,
ALFRED BULLOCK,
EDWARD HANCOCK, } Trustees.

406

£1 17s.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

No. 4,541 of 1884.

Between Bernard Keenan, plaintiff, and Samuel Elder and Sophia, his wife, defendants.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court, at the suit of the abovesaid Bernard Keenan, against the abovesaid Samuel Elder and Sophia, his wife, late of Sydney, but now residing in England, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, to recover the sum of £315 9s. 1d., owing by the defendants to the plaintiff; and it being alleged that the said defendants do not reside within this Colony or its dependencies, a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the 30th day of January now instant, wherein William Thomas Ashton Shorter, of Pitt-street, Sydney, Solicitor, is garnishee: Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said defendants, or any other person on their behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Act, intituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the laws relating to actions against persons sued as joint contractors," the said attachment may be dissolved.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1885.

ALFRED GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
53, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

389

7s.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. Alderman Edwin Berry, has been duly appointed to act as Returning Officer at the forthcoming Elections, to be held in February next.

WILLIAM NEALE PARKER,
Council Clerk.

Town Hall, Redfern,
14th January, 1885.

Council Clerk.

383

3s.

LAMBTON MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alderman James M^cWilliams has been appointed Returning Officer, for the ensuing Election of Aldermen and Auditors.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
Council Clerk.

Lambton Council Chambers,
16th January, 1885.

Council Clerk.

405

3s.

Rules and Regulations 1910

3 AUG., 1910.] NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 120.

4355

RE HARRINGTON & CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of section 141 of the Companies Act, 1899, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above Company will be held at 386 George-street, Sydney, on Monday, 5th September, 1910, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property, assets, books, goodwill, &c., of the Company disposed of to Harringtons Ltd., and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1910.
ALFRED KNOBLAUCH,
Liquidator.
Witness,—ANDREW LUMSDEN, 331 5s.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by Arthur Thomas Cook and Adolphus William Fisher, under the firm name of "Cook and Fisher," at 631 Darling-street, Rozelle, in the trade or business of General Printers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said trade or business will henceforth be carried on under the said firm-name by the said Arthur Thomas Cook, alone.

As witness our hands, this 30th day of July, 1910.
A. T. COOK,
Witness,—C. S. MICALFE, 332 5s.
A. W. FISHER.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore carried on by the undersigned, Henry Albert Cox and John Amos, both of Toonki, dairy farmers, shall cease to exist on and after the 1st day of July, 1910; and that the business shall thenceforth be carried on by the said Henry Albert Cox. Dated at Casino, this 23rd day of June, 1910.

H. A. COX,
JOHN AMOS.
Witness,—CHAS. D. BONDFIELD,
Clerk to Parker & Kissane, Solicitors,
Casino.
300 4s.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, Mary Jane Balzer, of Spring-grove, near Casino, and Jacob William Mildenhall, of the same place, dairy farmer, has this day been determined by mutual consent, and that all moneys due to and all liabilities owing by the said partners shall be respectively received and discharged by the said Mary Jane Balzer. Dated at Casino, this second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

M. J. BALZER,
J. W. MILDENHALL.
Witness,—W. R. BALZER, 301 3s.

"PASTURES PROTECTION ACT, 1902."

NOTICE under section 52 of the abovementioned Act to owners or occupiers within the Pastures Protection District of Tamworth.

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 52 of the "Pastures Protection Act, 1902": Notice is hereby given by the Pastures Protection Board for the District of Tamworth, that the owners or occupiers of all or any lands within the abovementioned district shall, on or before the 1st day of September, 1910, respectively, commence the work of suppressing and destroying rabbits upon such lands and upon any roads bounding or intersecting the same. The period during which the said work shall be continued and systematically carried out shall be twelve months. The means which shall be adopted for carrying out the said work shall be poisoning, being means which have been previously sanctioned under the said Act. Dated the 26th day of July, 1910.

FRANK PAYNE,
Chairman of the Pastures Protection Board,
District of Tamworth.
319 7s.

PASTURES PROTECTION BOARD, TAMWORTH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Pastures Protection Board for the District of Tamworth has appointed the persons mentioned below to receive and grant certificates for scalps in conformity with the abovementioned Act, and will be in attendance at places as under on the first Saturday in each month from 9 till 12 a.m.

T. B. Rodd, "Tremayne," Manilla.
R. Foreman, Emerald Hill.
FRANK PAYNE,
Chairman.
Dated at Tamworth, this 25th day of July, 1910.
320 5s.

GUNDAGAI PASTURES PROTECTION BOARD.
EXTRAORDINARY ELECTION.

IT is hereby notified that John Roche, of Adelong, grazier, has this day been duly elected as Director for the Pastures Protection Board for the Pastures Protection District of Gundagai, for the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Oliver.

Gundagai, 27th July, 1910.
354 4s.
A. J. BROWNING,
Returning Officer.

URANBAH BORE WATER TRUST.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. William Ronald McDonnell and James Lambert O'Neil have been elected Trustees of Uranbah Bore Water Trust.

HERBERT WILLIAM STRANG,
Returning Officer.
Bulyeroi, 22nd July, 1910.
399 3s.

TRUST DISTRICT OF MOONIN BORE WATER TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Trust District of Moonin Bore Water Trust have caused to be made an assessment of all rateable property within the above district, with the names of the owners and occupiers, so far as known, of such property. Particulars of such assessment are open for inspection at all reasonable times at the office of the Trustees, Heber-street, Moree, and, within twenty-one days from the publication of this notice in the Gazette, any person intending to appeal against the assessment may do so in any way required by the "Water and Drainage Act, 1902," and the Regulations made thereunder. Dated the 30th day of July, 1910.

J. T. CRANE,
Secretary.
353 5s.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE HILL END AND TAMBAROORA COMMON.

Definitions.

1. In the following Regulations—

"Stock" includes horses, asses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, camels, and dromedaries.

Meetings of Trustees.

2. Ordinary meetings of the Trustees shall be held on the first Tuesday of every month, at such places as may be agreed upon.

3. Special meetings may be convened by any Trustee upon twenty-four hours' notice given as prescribed by Regulations made by the Governor. No business shall be transacted at a special meeting except that specified in the notice.

Appointment of officers and their duties.

4. The Trustees may from time to time appoint and remove a Secretary, Herdsman, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for the management of the Common.

5. They may also fix the remuneration to be paid to such officers, and such remuneration shall be paid accordingly out of the revenues of the Common.

6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue notices and attend all meetings of the Trustees; to keep a minute-book of proceedings; to keep the Commoners' Roll, copies of the Commons Acts and Regulations, and other necessary books and documents; and to receive and account for all moneys on behalf of the Trustees.

7. The Secretary shall, within forty-eight hours, pay all moneys so received into the Trustees' account with such Bank as they may appoint. He shall render monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure and submit the Bank-book at the ordinary meetings of the Trustees.

8. The Secretary shall also keep Herd-books for each Common or portion of a Common held by the Trustees in form of Schedule A hereto, in which shall be registered the names and addresses of the Commoners enrolled on the Commoners' Roll and the description and brands of all stock belonging to each Commoner depastured upon each Common or portion of a Common. The Herd-books shall be open to the inspection of any person at any reasonable time.

Signature and seal.

9. All resolutions passed at any meeting of the Trustees, and all cheques and orders for the payment of money, shall be signed by a Trustee and by the Secretary, and shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the Trustees.

Complaints and petitions.

10. All complaints and petitions shall be lodged in writing with the Secretary, and shall be laid by him before the Trustees at their next ordinary meeting.

11. The number and description of stock which a Commoner may depasture on the Common or on a portion of a Common held by the Trustees, and the fees payable are those mentioned in Schedule B hereto.

If a Commoner does not depasture on any Common or portion of a Common the maximum number of either horses or cattle, he may depasture an equivalent number of cattle or horses (as the case may be) calculated in the relative proportion of the respective maximum numbers fixed in the Schedule, on payment of the fees therein mentioned.

12. If stock of a Commoner surcharged on a Common or portion of a Common have been twice distrained or impounded under section 17 of the "Commons Regulation Act of 1878," the Commoner shall, in addition, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every animal surcharged which has been twice distrained or impounded as aforesaid.

13. On payment to the Secretary of the fees fixed by Schedule C hereto, the animals actually in use by bona fide carriers, teamsters, travellers, and drovers, for carriage, riding, or driving shall, on the expiry of three days from the date on which they were placed on the Common, or on the expiry of such longer period as may be rendered necessary by rain or floods, be allowed extended pasturage for one week longer, and travelling stock may also be depastured on the Common for one week.

14. No entire horse, ass, bull, ram, camel, or dromedary above the age of twelve months shall be depastured upon any Common held by the Trustees without the express permission of the Trustees, granted by resolution at an ordinary meeting. Such permission may in like manner be withdrawn. And no pigs shall be allowed on any part of the Common. Any Commoner breaking this Regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

15. No fees will be charged for depasturing the progeny of registered stock, if such progeny be under the age of twelve months.

16. All fees for depasturing stock must be paid quarterly in advance to the Secretary on or before the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each year. If stock be placed on the Common between those dates, a proportionate part of the fees must be paid in advance. Any Commoner breaking this Regulation shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

17. All stock depastured on the Common will be at the owner's risk.

18. Before stock are placed on the Common, a full description, with brands of such stock, must be registered with the Secretary by the owner, who must at the same time subscribe in the Herd-book a declaration that he is a Commoner, and that such stock are his own individual property. Any stock placed on the Common without being so registered may be impounded by order of the Trustees.

19. Any Commoner who registers in his own name any stock belonging to another person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

20. Except cows and goats in milk, and horses, and working cattle in ordinary use, no stock depasturing on the Common shall be removed therefrom unless notice of the intended removal be given by the owner to the Herdsman. Any person breaking this Regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

21. The Herdsman shall intimate the removal to the Secretary, who shall register the same in the Herd-book.

22. If the Trustees intend to destroy any infected animal, pursuant to section 18 of the "Commons Regulation Act, 1898," the notice of intention to destroy the animal shall be to the effect of Schedule D hereto.

23. The Trustees may, whenever they see fit, order a general muster of stock depasturing on any Common or portion of a Common held by the Trustees.

24. It shall be the duty of the Herdsman to carry out, under direction of the Secretary, all orders of the Trustees; to inspect and muster stock; to ascertain from time to time that all stock depasturing are duly registered in the Herd-book, and that the fees thereon are duly paid; to report all strayed and missing stock to the Secretary and to the owners thereof; and to impound, in the name of and under a general authority from the Trustees, all stock illegally on the Common.

25. Persons desiring to cut and remove standing timber or to take soil or stone from the Common shall make an application in the form of Schedule G hereto. The charges imposed by the Minister and set out in Schedule H hereto shall be paid to the Secretary.

26. Any person depositing rubbish on the Common without the consent of the Trustees shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

27. If any person causes a tree to fall upon or across any road or track within the Common, he shall remove the same within twenty-four hours, or be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

28. Any person destroying a water-course, drain, well, or reservoir, or in any way polluting the water on any part of the Common, or committing any other trespass thereon, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

29. Any person who enters into or upon the Common, and wilfully or negligently leaves open or down any gate or slip panel, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

General penalty.

30. Any person committing a breach of these Regulations for which no penalty is hereinbefore provided shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

[illegible]

DESCRIPTION and Number of Commoners' Stock to be depastured on the Hill End and Tambaroora Common, and Scale of Pasturage Fees.

Description of Stock.	General Number Allowed.						Number Allowed in Excess of General Number.	
	En-losed portion of Common.		Permanent Common.		Temporary Common.		Maximum Number.	Fees per Head per Annum.
	Maximum Number.	Fees per Head per Annum.	Maximum Number.	Fees per Head per Annum.	Maximum Number.	Fees per Head per Annum.		
Horses.....	10	0 9	5	2 6
Cattle.....	10	0 9	5	2 6
Bulls.....	10	0 9	5	2 6
Goats.....	10	0 3	5	1 6
He Goats.....	10	0 3	5	1 6

3 AUG., 1910.]

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 120.

4357

SCHEDULE C (Reg. 13).

SCALE of Fees chargeable for the extended pasturage of animals actually in use by bona fide Carriers, Teamsters, Travellers, and Drivers, and for Travelling Stock allowed by the Trustees to be depastured on the Common.

Description of Stock.	Not exceeding				
	Per Head per Day.		Per Eight Head per Day.	Per Head per Day.	
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Camels.	Dromedaries.
Carriers, teamsters, travellers, and drivers' animals actually in use ...	s. d. 0 1	s. d. 0 1	s. d.	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 0
Travelling stock ...	0 1	0 1	0 1

SCHEDULE D (Reg. 22).

NOTICE of intended destruction of an infected animal.

To

We, the undersigned, Trustees of the Common, being of opinion that the animal more particularly described below, and of which you are the owner, is infected with a contagious or infectious disease, do hereby give you notice, in terms of section 18 of the "Commons Regulation Act, 1868," that it is our intention to destroy such animal.

Kind and Sex of Animal.	Description.	Brands and Marks.	Name and Address of Owner or supposed Owner.

SCHEDULE G (Reg. 26).

APPLICATION to cut and remove Standing Timber and take Soil and Stone from the Common.

To the Secretary of the Common.

I have to request that you will obtain for me a License to cut and remove the standing timber (or take the soil and stone), more particularly mentioned below, from the Common; and I herewith enclose the sum of £ as the authorised charges for such timber (or soil or stone).

Dated at this day of , 19 .

Applicant.

Standing Timber for Firewood. £ s. d.

One horse load @ 6d. per load
Two " @ 8d. "
Three " @ 10d. "
Four " @ 1s. "
Bullock loads @ 1s. "

Other Standing Timber.

Trees @ per tree
Soil.		
Loads @ per load
Stone.		
Loads @ per load

£

SCHEDULE H (Reg. 26).

SCALE of Fees chargeable for Standing Timber and for Soil and Stone taken from the Hill End and Tambaroora Common.

Standing Timber for Firewood.		£ s. d.
One horse load	...	0 0 6
Two "	...	0 0 8
Three "	...	0 0 10
Four "	...	0 1 0
Bullock load	...	0 1 0
Other Standing Timber.		£ s. d.
Per tree	...	0 1 6
Per load	...	0 1 0
Per load	...	0 1 0

Given under our hands and seals, this 30th day of April, 1910.

ALEXANDER MARSHALL,
ALFRED GREEN,
GEORGE WILLIAMS,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
JAMES G. WALPOLE,

(Is.)

Trustees.

I hereby impose the charges set forth in Schedule H to these Rules and Regulations.

JOHN PERKY,

Minister of Agriculture.

310

28

WOLUMLA TRUSTEES' COMMON.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of Commoners will be held in the Wolumla School of Arts on Monday, 15th August, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a trustee in lieu of Mr. T. J. Preston, resigned.

E. C. ALLEN,

Wolumla, 28th July, 1910.

Secretary.

350

3a.

URALLA TEMPORARY COMMON.

NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of Commoners will be held in the Hall, Sydney Flat, on Saturday, 13th August, at 7.30 p.m. Business—Re Amending the Common Regulations in connection with the number and description of stock which a commoner may depasture on the common, and the fees payable for same.

F. S. LEAMON,

Uralla, 29th July, 1910.

Secretary.

357

5a.

MUNICIPALITY OF SINGLETON.

THE Council of the above Municipality hereby notify that they have accepted the dedication of two streets within the Municipality, viz.:

Park-street—From Bathurst to Frederick streets.
Wynyard-street—From Munro to Bathurst streets.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1910.

By order of the Council,

F. A. BENNETT,

Town Clerk,

Municipal Council Chambers, Singleton.

351

4a.

MULWAREE SHIRE.

IT is hereby notified that Sergeant Frederick James Nowland has been appointed by the Council of the above shire as an Inspector for the purposes of the "Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat Act of 1902," at Goulburn. Such appointment to date from the 1st July, 1910.

A. M. BARTON,

Goulburn, 29th July, 1910.

Shire Clerk.

352

4a.

MURRUMBIDGEE SHIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Louis Henry Walker has been appointed Shire Clerk to the Council of the Murrumbidgee Shire, under the "Local Government Act, 1906," and the Ordinances and Regulations thereunder,—such appointment to take effect from the 18th July, 1910.

H. KOOK,

Council Chambers, Darlington Point,

President.

353

4a.

Appendix B

Acts and Regulations for the Management of Commons

1847	<i>`ACT No. XXXI "An Act to enable Trustees of Commons in New South Wales to have perpetual succession and to empower them to regulate the use of such lands as may be granted as Commons within the said Colony and for other purposes relating thereto, 2nd October 1847"</i>
1861	<i>ACT No. II, an Act for Regulating the Occupation of Lands, Crown Lands Occupation Act, 18th October 1861</i>
1873	<i>ACT No. XXIII "An Act to enable Trustees of Commons in New South Wales to have perpetual succession and to empower them to regulate the use of such Commons and for other purposes relating thereto, 25th April 1873"</i>
1886	<i>ACT No. XV "An Act to amend the 'Commons Regulation Act of 1873' and to validate certain appointments of Trustees, 21th September 1886"</i>
1895	<i>ACT No.12 "An Act to amend the Commons Acts, 1873- 1886, 22nd November 1895"</i>
1898 1898"	<i>ACT No.15 "An Act to consolidate the Acts relating to Commons Regulation, 28th July 1898"</i>
1982	<i>ACT No. 9 "An Act to amend the Commons Regulation Act 1898, in relation to the Minsters powers of delegation and in certain other aspects, 13th April 1982"</i>
1989	<i>Act No.13 Commons Management Act 1989 – Current</i>
1996	<i>Commons Management Regulation 1996</i>
2006	<i>Commons Management Regulation 2006</i>
2018	<i>Commons Management Regulation 2018 - Current</i>

Appendix C**List of known Trustees**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Vide</u> <u>Dec=Deceased</u> <u>Res=Resigned</u>	<u>Source – NSW Government</u> <u>Gazettes</u>
31 May 1870	RENATEAU John Gustave PATEN Thomas SLACK James William WYTHES Thomas WEIR John King		No.134, Pg.1198, dated 31 May 1870 – [1097]
25 Feb 1881	LOVE Daniel ENGLISH William GOODWIN Enoch BULLOCK Alfred HANDCOCK Edward [sic]		No.73, Pg.1092, dated 25 Feb 1881 – [799]
13 Jan 1885	ACKERMANN Michael		No.18, Pg.431, dated 13 Jan 1885 – [247]
20 Jan 1885	BAXTER Alfred	GUSTAFSON Jacob [Res]	No.25, Pg.589, dated 20 Jan 1885 – [399]
13 Feb 1885	PAXTON James	GOODWIN [Res]	No.61, Pg.1092, dated 13 Feb 1885 – [731]
31 Dec 1885	MESSURIER A.L.		No.645, Pg.8484, dated 31 Dec 1885 – [13]
19 Jan 1886	LANCE Francis PAXTON James HANCOCK Edward [sic] BULLOCK Alfred ACKERMANN Michael		No.36, Pg.399, dated 19 Jan 1886 – [257]
9 Dec 1887	PATEN Thomas ENGLISH William	BULLOCK [Res] HANCOCK [Res]	No.710, Pg.8206, dated 9 Dec 1887 – [8059]
18 Apr 1889	BEATTIE William		No.218, Pg.3025, dated 18 Apr 1889 – [3066]
30 Aug 1889	TREVASKIS William	DENMAN Reuben	No.442, Pg.5892, dated 30 Aug 1889 – [6519]

HISTORY of the HILL END and TAMBAROORA TEMPORARY COMMONAGE

Tuesday, 10 November 2020

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25 May 1892	PATEN Thomas ANDERSON Robert BEATTIE William HAMILTON Robert DENMAN George H.		No.387, Pg.4350, dated 25 May 1892 – [4729]
25 Nov 1892	PATEN Thomas CARVER Benjamin GRAHAM Henry BEATTIE William DENMAN George H.		No.818, Pg.9355, dated 25 Nov 1892 – [9348]
20 Jan 1899	ELLIS John WALPOLE James G.	DENMAN G.H. [Res] BAKE W. [Res]	No.59, Pg.555, dated 20 Jan 1899 – [6865]
20 Feb 1900	WALPOLE Francis A.	WALPOLE J.G. [Res]	No.153, Pg.1427, dated 20 Feb 1900 – [7842]
9 Mar 1900	ANDERSON Robert	BROWNING Joseph [Res]	No.210, Pg.1952, dated 9 Mar 1900 – [8522]
2 May 1902	WALPOLE Francis A.	ELLIS S.J.T. [Res]	No.296, Pg.3288, dated 2 May 1902 – [10403]
20 Nov 1907	WOOLARD Herbert	ALEXANDER G.R. [Res]	No.146, Pg.6319, dated 20 Nov 1907 – [2863]
30 Dec 1908	HAMILTON Essington	CRAIG Sydney [Res]	No.150, Pg.7043, dated 30 Dec 1908 – [3940]
30 Apr 1910	MARSHALL Alexander GREEN Alfred WILLIAMS George ANDERSON Robert WALPOLE James G.		No.120, Pg.4355, dated 3 Aug 1910 – [310]
21 May 1913	GOODWIN Enoch	WILLIAMS George [Res]	No.79, Pg.3101, dated 21 May 1913 – [7148]
7 Jan 1927		ALDER A. [Res] RISBY T. [Res]	No.2, Pg.101, dated 7 Jan 1927 – [2736]
4 Mar 1927	ELLIS John Thomas A. CROSS Norman	ALDER Arthur [Res] RISBY Thomas [Res]	No.31, Pg.1276, dated 4 Mar 1927 – [4721]
10 Feb 1928	WALPOLE Francis Archer ELLIS Samuel James ELLIS George William W. ELLIS John Thomas A.		No.19, Pg.710, dated 10 Feb 1928 – [11501]

HISTORY of the HILL END and TAMBAROORA TEMPORARY COMMONAGE

*Tuesday, 10 November 2020
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	<i>ROSS Alexander</i>		
<i>4 Dec 1931</i>	<i>ROSS Alexander CARVER Albert James ELLIS Samuel James ELLIS John Thomas A. ELLIS Samuel</i>		<i>No.157, Pg.4071, dated 4 Dec 1931 – [6041]</i>
<i>9 Mar 1934</i>	<i>CARVER Albert James ROSS Alexander ELLIS Samuel ELLIS Samuel James ELLIS John Thomas A.</i>		<i>No.44, Pg.1169, dated 9 Mar 1934 – [1149]</i>
<i>12 Mar 1937</i>	<i>ROSS Alexander CARVER Albert James FITZGERALD John James ELLIS John Thomas A. ELLIS Samuel James</i>		<i>No.34, Pg.1149, dated 12 Mar 1937 – [1573]</i>
<i>24 Mar 1939</i>	<i>COOKE Victor Harold, Esq.</i>	<i>ELLIS J.T.A. [Res]</i>	<i>No.47, Pg.1399, dated 24 Mar 1939 – [1727]</i>
<i>23 Feb 1940</i>	<i>CARVER Albert James ROSS Alexander HAMILTON Walter A. ELLIS Samuel James SMYTH James</i>		<i>No.32, Pg.1016, dated 23 Feb 1940 – [955]</i>
<i>20 Dec 1940</i>	<i>ELLIS John Thomas Alexander, Esq.</i>	<i>ROSS A. [Dec]</i>	<i>No.175, Pg.5032, dated 20 Dec 1940 – [7294]</i>
<i>19 Feb 1943</i>	<i>GREEN James ELLIS John T. Alexander ELLIS Samuel James SMYTH James PENDLETON William</i>		<i>No.23, Pg.345, dated 19 Feb 1943 – [2460]</i>
<i>17 May 1946</i>	<i>LINCOLN Robert BAIRSTOW Thomas COOKE Horice GOODWIN Bruce LYLE William</i>		<i>No.55, Pg.1163, dated 17 May 1946 – [7456]</i>
<i>6 May 1949</i>	<i>ELLIS John Leslie HAMILTON Walter FLYNN Percy DENMAN Albert SMITH Herbert Ernest</i>		<i>No.75, Pg.1301, dated 6 May 1949 – [6867]</i>

HISTORY of the HILL END and TAMBAROORA TEMPORARY COMMONAGE

Tuesday, 10 November 2020
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6 Jul 1951	BURKINSHAW Richard Frederick	SMITH Herbert Ernest [Dec]	No.110, Pg.1978, dated 6 Jul 1978 – [3129]
24 Apr 1953	HAMILTON Walter A. ELLIS John Leslie CARVER Albert Ambrose FLYNN Percy DENMAN Albert		No.80, Pg.1342, dated 24 Apr 1953 – [4748]
4 Jun 1954	FUGE Clifford William	FLYNN Percy [Res]	No.89, Pg.1678, dated 4 Jun 1954 – [4470]
23 Dec 1955	WOOLARD Herbert	ELLIS J.L. [Res]	No.148, Pg.3816, dated 23 Dec 1955 – [4807]
23 Mar 1956	FUGE Clifford William WOOLARD Herbert CARVER Albert Ambrose DENMAN Albert HAMILTON Walter A.		No.30, Pg.792, dated 23 Mar 1956 – [6931]
13 Mar 1959	ELLIS John Frederick Cyril HAMILTON Walter A. WARRY Reginald Alfred WOOLARD Herbert TUNBRIDGE James Edward		No.31, Pg.741, dated 13 Mar 1959 – [1025]
16 Mar 1962	ELLIS John Frederick Cyril WOOLARD Herbert WARRY Reginald Alfred TUNBRIDGE James HAMILTON Walter A.		No.25, Pg.745, dated 16 Mar 1962 – [2680]
3 May 1963	TOOHEY James	WOOLARD Herbert [Res]	No.39, Pg.1195, dated 3 May 1963 – [9912]
26 Mar 1965	HAMILTON Walter A. WARRY Reginald Alfred ELLIS John Frederick Cyril TUNBRIDGE James CROSS Norman		No.50, Pg.1010, dated 26 Mar 1965 – [2283]

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29 Mar 1968	TUNBRIDGE James HAMILTON Walter A. ELLIS John Frederick Cyril HINCHCLIFFE George CROSS Norman		No.42, Pg.1251, dated 29 Mar 1968 – [4459]
7 Nov 1969	WALPOLE Harry	HINCHCLIFFE George [Res]	No.131, Pg.4557, dated 7 Nov 1969 – [5961]
31 Aug 1973	BENNETT Norman John	CROSS Norman [Dec]	No.114, Pg.3773, dated 31 Aug 1973 – [6487]
1 Aug 1980	TUNBRIDGE Allan Ernest FLYNN Perce ELLIS John Leslie WOOLARD Edward DENMAN Albert		No.102, Pg.3941, dated 1 Aug 1980 – [3047]
12 Mar 1982	DRINKWATER Malcolm	ELLIS John Leslie [Dec]	No.35, Pg.1066, dated 12 Mar 1982 – [8646]
15 Apr 1983	TUNBRIDGE Allan Ernest DRAKEFORD Bruce DENMAN Albert DRINKWATER Malcolm WOOLARD Edward		No.60, Pg.1791, dated 15 Apr 1983 – [7361]
21 Feb 1986	ARCHER Vernon Milton ARCHER Donald McKay DREW Frederick Clarence MOLONEY Robin John APPO John Henry		No.34, Pg.840, dated 21 Feb 1986 – [8842]
19 Mar 1999	AULD Phyllis Joan AULD Raymond Albert FRASER Robert John LANE John Francis SHANAHAN James R.		No.34, Pg.2279, dated 19 Mar 1999

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Appendix D

Land Withdrawals from the Common listed by DATE

<u>Portion / Lot _____ / Acreage</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Parish/ Place</u>	<u>Size a=acre r=rood p=perch</u>	<u>Source from NSWGG</u>
	Dec 1871			No.299, Pg.2812, dated 12 Dec 1871 [2397]
Lot 2 Sect. 7	"	Village - Hill End	1r 20p	"
Lot 1 Sect. 9	"	"	1r 27 ¹ / ₂ p	"
Lot 1 Sect. 19	"	Town of Tambaroora	1r 7 ¹ / ₄ p	"
43	"	Tambaroora	2a	"
44	"	"	1a	"
110	"	"	1a 2r 36p	"
119	"	"	1r 23 ¹ / ₄ p	"
120	"	"	1a	"
121 122	"	"	2a or 16 ¹ / ₂ p	"
123 124 125 126	"	"	6a 1r 26 ¹ / ₂ p	"
127	"	"	1r 8 ¹ / ₂ p	"
128	"	"	2a	"
129	"	"	2a	"
130	"	"	1a	"
131	"	"	2a	"
132	"	"	1a	"
133	"	"	1a	"
134 135	"	"	3a 3r 39p	"
137	"	"	36 ³ / ₄ p	"
138	"	"	1a 3r	"
139 140	"	"	3r 8p	"
141	"	"	1r 16 ³ / ₄ p	"
142	"	"	1r 19p	"
143	"	"	2a	"
144 145	"	"	4a	"
146 147	"	"	2a	"
148	"	"	2r	"
149 150	"	"	1a 1r 32p	"
151	"	"	2r 20p	"
	Mar 1872			No.84, Pg.720, dated 19 Mar 1872 [444]
45	"	Carroll	3r	"
46	"	"	1a 2r 8 ¹ / ₂ p	"

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47	"	"	2r 9p	"
50	"	"	2r 14 ^{1/2} p	"
153	"	Tambaroora	1a	"
154	"	"	2r	"
155	"	"	2r 19p	"
157	"	"	2a 1r 22p	"
159	"	"	1a 2r 38 ^{1/2} p	"
160	"	"	1a 1r 21 ^{1/4} p	"
161	"	"		
162	"	"		
	May 1872			No.131, Pg.1228, dated 14 May 1872 [936]
52	"	Carroll	1a 3r 39 ^{3/4} p	"
53	"	Tambaroora	3r 37 ^{1/4} p	"
54	"	Carroll	3r	"
55	"	Tambaroora	1a 1r 29p	"
56	"	Carroll	2a	"
156	"	Tambaroora	2a	"
163	"	"	1r 7 ^{3/4} p	"
164	"	"	2r 18 ^{1/2} p	"
165	"	"	3r 31 ^{1/4} p	"
166	"	"	2r 36 ^{1/4} p	"
167	"	"	2r 10 ^{3/4} p	"
168	"	"	1a 14p	"
169	"	"	2r 7 ^{3/4} p	"
170	"	"	1a 2 ^{1/2} p	"
174	"	"	25p	"
175	"	"	1a 2r 16 ^{3/4} p	"
177	"	"	1a 2r	"
178	"	"	1r 25 ^{1/4} p	"
179	"	"	2r	"
180	"	"	3r 39 ^{3/4} p	"
181	"	"	30p	"
181 [?]	"	"	1a 1r 24p	"
183	"	"	2r 19p	"
184	"	"	3r	"
186	"	"	1r 29 ^{1/2} p	"
187	"	"	2r 13p	"
188	"	"	2r	"
189	"	"	1a 3r 39 ^{3/4} p	"
190	"	"	29 ^{3/4} p	"
192	"	"	32p	"
193	"	"	13 ^{1/4} p	"
195	"	"	1 r 28 ^{3/4} p	"
196	"	"	1r 4p	"
	May 1872			No.152, Pg.1408, dated 31 May 1872 [1053]
Lot 2 Sect. 1	"	Village of Hill End	34 ^{3/4} p	"
Lots 4 & 5	"	"	1r 29 ^{1/2} p	"

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Sect. 2				
Lot 7 Sect. 2	“	“	34 ³ / ₄ p	“
Lot 9 Sect. 2	“	“	38 ¹ / ₄ p	“
Lot 1 Sect. 3	“	“	28 ³ / ₄ p	“
Lots 2 to 7 Sect. 3	“	“		“
Lot 8 Sect. 3	“	“	1r	“
Lot 1 Sect. 4	“	“	1r ³ / ₄ p	“
Lots 3 & 4 Sect. 4	“	“	1r 39p	“
Lot 2 Sect. 5	“	“	1r	“
Lots 4, 5 & 6 Sect. 5	“	“	3r	“
Lot 9 Sect. 5	“	“	1r	“
Lots 11 to 15 Sect. 5	“	“	1a 1r	“
Lots 4 & 5 Sect. 6	“	“	2r	“
Lot 12 Sect. 6	“	“	1r	“
	Jun 1872			No.156, Pg.1443, dated 4 Jun 1872 [1114]
176	“	Village of Hill End	28p	“
197	“	“	1r 14 ¹ / ₄ p	“
Lot 3 Sect. 1	“	“	34 ³ / ₄ p	“
Lot 5 Sect. 1	“	“	34 ³ / ₄ p	“
Lots 6 to 9 Sect. 1	“	“	3r 15p	“
Lot 6 Sect. 2	“	“	34 ³ / ₄ p	“
Lot 8 Sect. 4	“	“	1r 03 ³ / ₄ p	“
Lot 16 Sect. 4	“	“	1r 03 ³ / ₄ p	“
Lot 3 Sect. 5	“	“	1r	“
Lot 7, 8 & 10 Sect. 5	“	“	3r	“
Lot 16 & 17 Sect. 5	“	“	1r 33p	“
Lot 1 Sect. 6	“	“	1r	“
Lot 3 Sect. 6	“	“	1r 10 ¹ / ₄ p	“
Lot 15 Sect. 6 & Lot 6 Sect. 7	“	“	2r 20p	“
Lot 1 Sect. 7	“	“	1r 15 ¹ / ₄ p	“
Lot 5 Sect. 7	“	“	2r	“
Lot 11 & 12 Sect. 7	“	“	1r 32p	“
Lot 13 Sect. 7	“	“	1r 15 ¹ / ₄ p	“
Lot 6 Sect. 8	“	“	1r 0 ¹ / ₂ p	“
Lot 7 Sect. 8	“	“	36 ¹ / ₂ p	“
Lot 9 Sect. 8	“	“	27 ¹ / ₂ p	“
Lot 10 Sect. 8	“	“	35 ³ / ₄ p	“

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Lot 11 Sect. 8	"	"	17 ^{1/2} p	"
Lot 5 Sect. 20	"	"	1r10 ^{1/4} p	"
Lot 6 Sect. 20	"	"	1r 19 ^{1/4} p	"
Lot 7 Sect. 20	"	"	1r 23 ^{3/4} p	"
Lot 8 Sect. 20	"	"	1r 4p	"
Lot 10 Sect. 20	"	"	9p	"
Lot 11 Sect. 20	"	"	10 ^{1/4} p	"
Lot 12 Sect. 20	"	"	20p	"
	Jun 1872			No.158, Pg.1460, dated 7 Jun 1872 [1146]
Extension of the Village of Hill End	"	Tambaroora	72a	"
	Jul 1872			No.193, Pg.1757, dated 12 Jul 1872 [3212]
Lots 1 & 2 Sect. 2	"	Tambaroora	34 ^{3/4} p and 26 ^{1/2} p Respectively	"
Lot 3 Sect. 2	"	"	1r 12 ^{1/2} p	"
Lot 7 Sect. 7	"	"	1r 8p	"
Lot 10 Sect. 7	"	"	1r	"
185	"	"	2a	No.193, Pg.1757, dated 12 Jul 1872 [8213]
Lot 1 Sect. 1	Nov 1872	Tambaroora	34 ^{3/4} p	No.288, Pg.2885, dated 5 Nov 1872 [4181]
171	Dec 1872	Tambaroora	38 ^{3/4} p	No.313, Pg.3180, dated 10 Dec 1872 [4446]
	Feb 1873			No.51, Pg.664, dated 4 Mar 1873 [259]
172	"	Tambaroora	3r 3 ^{1/4} p	"
191	"	"	26p	"
194	"	"	26 ^{1/4} p	"
Portion of Village of Hill End	Feb 1873	Tambaroora	112 ^{1/2} a	No.51, Pg.664, dated 4 Mar 1873 [301]
	May 1873			No.120, Pg.1307, dated 2 May 1873 [806]
57	"	Carroll	1a 2r 23p	"
61	"	"	3r 24p	"
63	"	"	3r 14p	"
198	"	Tambaroora	1a	"
201	"	"	3r 26p	"
204	"	"	2a	"
205	"	"	1a	"
208	"	"	1r 21p	"
209	"	"	1r 24p	"

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219	"	"	2a	"
225	"	"	1r 30p	"
229	"	"	1r 2 ^{1/2} p	"
237	"	"	1r 20 ^{3/4} p	"
238	"	"	1r 25p	"
239	"	"	1r 18p	"
	Jul 1874			No.163, Pg.2065, dated 1 Jul 1874 [1304]
Lot 12 Sect. 2	"	Carroll	2r	"
68, 69, 85, 86 & 77	"	"	1r, 1r, 1r, 1r and 1a 8p respectively	"
74 & 87	"	"	1r each	"
261, 262 and 263	"	Tambaroora	2r, 1r 39 ^{1/4} p and 2r respectively	"
Cemetery at Hill End	Jul 1874	Carroll	8 ^{1/4} a	No.188, Pg.2341, dated 29 Jul 1874 [1590]
Portion of the town of Tambaroor a	Jul 1874	Tambaroora	66 ^{1/2} a	No.188, Pg.2341, dated 29 Jul 1874 [1597]
199	Jul 1874	Tambaroora	66a 3r	No.188, Pg.2341, dated 29 Jul 1874 [1589]
	Aug 1874			No.199, Pg.2459, dated 11 Aug 1874 [1657]
Lot 3 Sect.10	"	Tambaroora	2r	"
65, 66, 67, 70 & 80	"	Carroll	Not known	"
17 & 18	"	Cummings	Not known	"
214, 215, 220, 226, 227, 228, 243, 245, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252, 254, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 264, 267, 268, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306,	"	Tambaroora	22a 9 ^{3/4} p	"
246, 248, 272 & 274	Sep 1874	Tambaroora	3r 18p	No.221, Pg.2871, dated 23 Sep 1874 – [1915]

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	Nov 1874			No.251, Pg.3355, dated 7 Nov 1874 – [2287]
Lot 9 Sect. 5	“	Carroll	19 ^{3/4} p	“
289	“	Tambaroora	2r	“
19 and 20	“	Cummings	37 ^{1/4} p and 35 ^{1/2} p	“
82, 83 & 98	“	Carroll	29p, 31 ^{1/4} p and 1r 1 ^{1/2} p	“
291 and 293	“	Tambaroora	39p and 33p	“
76	“	Carroll	1r 12p	“
75	Nov 1874	Carroll	2a	No.251, Pg.3355, dated 7 Nov 1874 – [2283]
78 and 79	“	“	1r each	“
307 and 308	Nov 1874	Tambaroora	2r each	No.260, Pg.3467, dated 18 Nov 1874 – [2403]
290	Dec 1874	Tambaroora	1r 9p	No.277, Pg.3654, dated 4 Dec 1874 – [2600]
294	Feb 1875	Tambaroora	28 ^{1/2} p	No.37, Pg.492, dated 16 Feb 1875 – [265]
241, 255 and 273	Mar 1875	Tambaroora	2r 36p, 2a, 25 ^{1/2} p	No.54, Pg.783, dated 16 Mar 1875 – [490]
71	Mar 1875	Carroll	38 ^{1/4} p	No.69, Pg.951, dated 31 Mar 1875 – [727]
299	Jun 1875	Tambaroora	33 ^{3/4} p	No.122, Pg.1596, dated 1Jun 1875 – [1256]
313	“	“	33p	“
315	“	“	2a	“
73	Jul 1875	Carroll	1r	No.154, Pg.1962, dated 2 Jul 1875 – [1473]
Lots 6 and 7 Sect.6	Jul 1875	Tambaroora	Not known	No.172, Pg.2111, dated 16 Jul 1875 – [1581]
288	“	“	“	“
311	“	“	“	“
275	Jul 1875	Tambaroora	1a 3p	No.186, Pg.2234, dated 27 Jul 1875 – [1699]
253	Jul 1875	Tambaroora	Not known	No.186, Pg.2234, dated 27 Jul 1875 – [1704]
128	Aug 1875	Tambaroora Spring Gully	2a	No.204, Pg.2374, dated 10 Aug 1875 – [1801]
84	Apr 1876	Carroll	1r 2 ^{1/2} p	No.111, Pg.1405, dated 5 Apr 1876 – [927]
80	Apr 1876	Carroll	1r	No.131, Pg.1639, dated 26 Apr 1876 – [1169]
88	“	“	1r 5 ^{1/2} p	“
107	“	Carroll	39 ^{3/4} p	“
269	“	Tambaroora	1r 17 ^{1/2} p	“
270	“	“	3r 9 ^{3/4} p	“
216	May 1876	Tambaroora	1r 24p	No.173, Pg.2132, dated 31 May 1876 – [1496]
231 and 233	Jun 1876	Tambaroora	8 ^{1/4} p and 6 ^{3/4} p	No.198, Pg.2324, dated 14 Jun 1876 – [1677]
202 and 206	“	“	2r 15 ^{1/2} p and 2r 18p	“

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60	Jul 1876	Carroll	2r 29p	No.251, Pg.2877, dated 26 Jul 1876 – [2107]
137	Aug 1876	Tambaroora	36 ³ / ₄ p	No.303, Pg.3429, dated 30 Aug 1876 – [2509]
72	Sep 1876	Carroll	24p	No.335, Pg.3821, dated 23 Sep 1876 – [2707]
120	“	Carroll	1r	“
292	Oct 1876	Tambaroora	1a 3r 14p	No.374, Pg.4259, dated 21 Oct 1876 – [3131]
240	Nov 1876	Tambaroora	25p	No.416, Pg.4750, dated 20 Nov 1876 – [3494]
242	“	“	1r 21 ¹ / ₄ p	“
321 and 322	Jul 1877	Tambaroora	37 ³ / ₄ p and 1r 35p	No.232, Pg.2775, dated 18 Jul 1877 – [2149]
271	Aug 1877	Tambaroora	2r 24p	No.257, Pg.3083, dated 8 Aug 1877 – 2183]
South East Corner	Oct 1878 Dec 1878	Tambaroora Bruinbun	680 a	No.306, Pg.3979, dated 1 Oct 1878 – [3484] No.401, Pg.5063, dated 20 Dec 1878 – [4586]
317	Jul 1881	Tambaroora	About 2a	No.289, Pg.3814, dated 25 Jul 1881 – [4113]
7	Aug 1881	Carroll	2a	No.297, Pg.3923, dated 1 Aug 1881 – [4220]
142	Nov 1882	Carroll	2a	No.443, Pg.5901, dated 6 Nov 1882 – [5952]
143	Sep 1883	Carroll	2a	No.371, Pg.4782, dated 3 Sep 1883 – [5407]
1	Mar 1888	Tambaroora	1a	No.202, Pg.2240, dated 24 Mar 1888 – [2014]
2	Dec 1891	Tambaroora	6a	No.771, Pg.9615, dated 5 Dec 1891 – [10012]
96	Aug 1893	Carroll	3a or 17p	No.581, Pg.6474, dated 19 Aug 1893 – [6369]
130	Nov 1894	Carroll	2a 2r 6p	No.751, Pg.7159, dated 10 Nov 1894 – [8814]
300	Feb 1897	Tambaroora	1a	No.147, Pg.1297, dated 20 Feb 1897 – [7461]
276	Dec 1897	Tambaroora	2a 1r 30p	No.1080, Pg.9672, dated 31 Dec 1897 – [7009]
131	Mar 1898	Carroll	1 ¹ / ₂ a	No.220, Pg.2059, dated 12 Mar 1898 – [9368]
137	Sep 1898	Tambaroora	4a 28p	No.833, Pg.7639, dated 24 Sep 1898 – [2770]
155	Oct 1898	Tambaroora	About 6a	No.853, Pg.7833, dated 1 Oct 1898 – [3021]
360	Jul 1899	Tambaroora	1a 1r 8 ¹ / ₂ p	No.607, Pg.5564, dated 22 Jul 1899 – [617]
125	Aug 1899	Carroll	4a	No.640, Pg.5952, dated 5 Aug 1899 – [1084]
361	Sep 1899	Tambaroora	6a 3r	No.744, Pg.6989, dated 16 Sep 1899 – [2566]

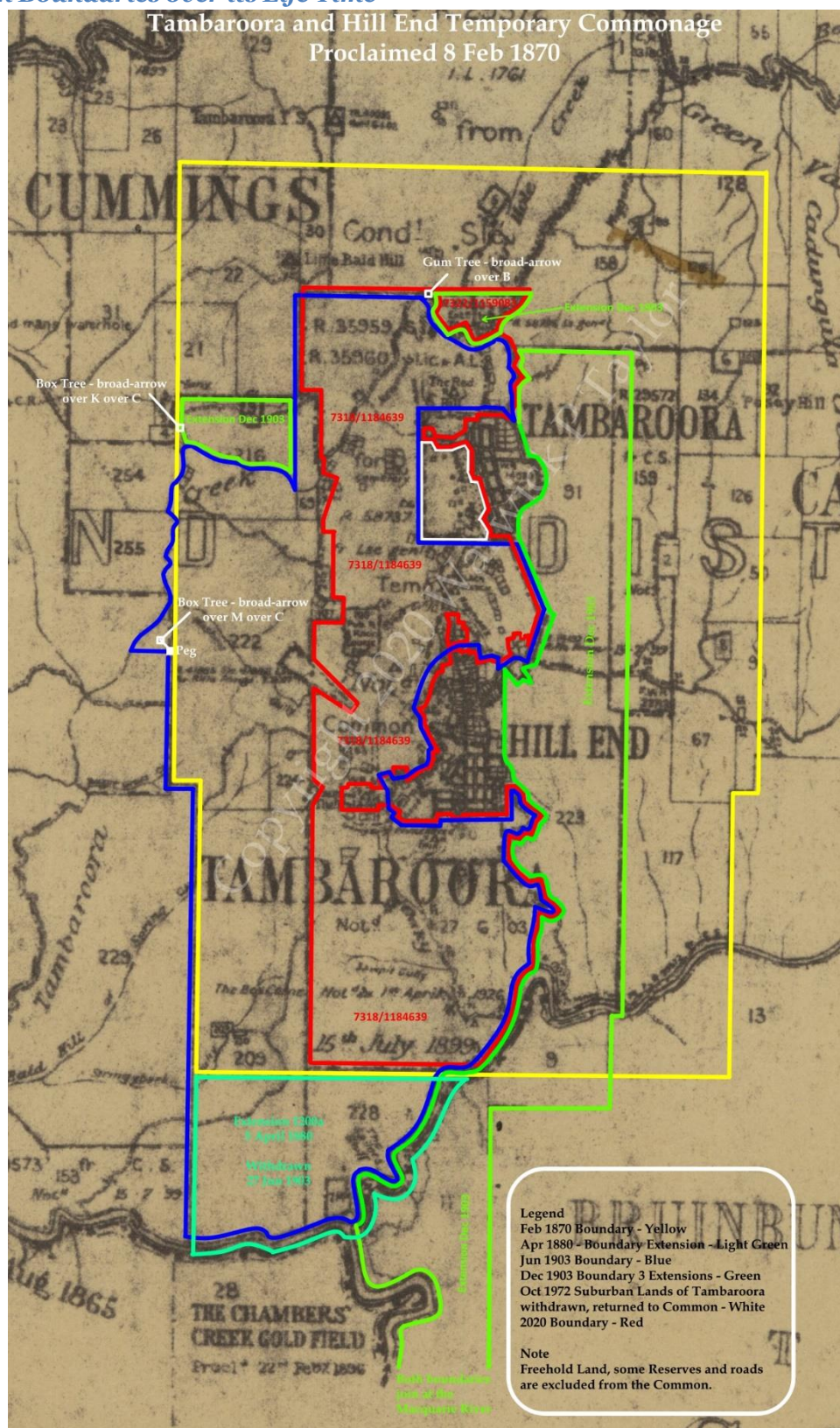
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190	Mar 1901	Tambaroora	4a	No.213, Pg.2153, dated 9 Mar 1901 – [8938]
65	Mar 1901	Carroll	2a	No.213, Pg.2153, dated 9 Mar 1901 – [8938]
198	Mar 1901	Tambaroora	4 ^{1/2} a	No.253, Pg.2558, dated 22 Mar 1901 – [9514]
67	Jun 1901	Carroll	20a	No.482, Pg.4501, dated 8 Jun 1901 – [12090]
4	Nov 1901	Cummings	19 ^{3/4} a	No.1010, Pg.9275, dated 30 Nov 1901 – [5074]
203	Jan 1902	Tambaroora	10a	No.77, Pg.637, dated 25 Jan 1902 – [6695]
9	Jan 1902	Carroll	36a	No.77, Pg.637, dated 25 Jan 1902 – [6695]
50	Jun 1902	Tambaroora	2a 2r	No.391, Pg.4487, dated 21 Jun 1902 – 11990]
118	Oct 1902	Carroll	6a 3r	No.602, Pg.7347, dated 11 Oct 1902 – [3587]
99	Jan 1903	Carroll	10a	No.19, Pg.253, dated 10 Jan 1903 – [6639]
100	Jan 1903	Carroll	7a	“
Common Extension	27 Jun 1903	Carroll Cummings Tambaroora	1200a	No.330, Pg.4753, dated 27 Jun 1903 – [12531]
Common	27 Jun 1903	Carroll Cummings Tambaroora	21,250a	No.330, Pg.4754, dated 27 Jun 1903 – [12530]
RESERVES	27 Jun 1903	Tambaroora	TRIG STATION WATER RESERVE RACECOURSE	
5	Aug 1903	Cummings	16a	No.436, Pg.6198, dated 22 Aug 1903 – [1752]
208 Racecourse R.38,650 & R.38,651	Dec 1904	Carroll	67a 2r	No.681, Pg.9194, dated 17 Dec 1904 – [6148]
9	2 Feb 1923	Cummings	19a or 24p	No.13, Pg.646, dated 2 Feb 1923 – [5001]

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Common Boundaries over its Life Time



Map portion courtesy of Land Registry Services, NSW

Appendix F

Reserve Notifications which have Shaped the Common

This List is not Complete

C. & W.R.22711	Reserve from Sale for Camping and Water Reserve, 40 acres, Hill End, Junction of the Escort Track and Hill End Road, Tambaroora [NSWGG No.496, Pg.4843, dtd 27 Jul 1895 - 562]
C. & W.R.22712	Reserve from Lease for Camping and Water Reserve, 40 acres, Hill End, Junction of the Escort Track and Hill End Road, Tambaroora [NSWGG No.496, Pg.4843, dtd 27 Jul 1895 - 562]
R.6263	Reserve from Sale for Water Supply, 44 acres, West Hill End (south of the Tip) [NSWGG No.266, Pg.3028, dated 28 Apr 1888 - 2743]
Lot 199	Public Recreation Ground and Racecourse, 66a 3r op, Hill End [NSWGG No.84, Pg.1153, dtd 20 Apr 1875 - 844] [1899 Parish Map of Tambaroora]
R.14081	Reserve from Sale, Public Pound, 2 ½ acres, Tambaroora [NSWGG No.464, Pg.5491, dtd 18 Jul 1891 - 5752]
R.14082	Reserve from Sale for Water Supply, 55 acres, Township of Tambaroora [NSWGG No.464, Pg.5493, dtd 18 Jul 1891 - 5756]
R.19905	Reserve from Sale for Public Recreation, 1 rood 10 perches, Hill End [NSWGG No.214, Pg.2323, dtd 7 Apr 1894 - 2390]
R.19906	Reserves from Sale for Public Recreation, 3 ¼ acre, Hill End [NSWGG No.214, Pg.2323, dtd 7 Apr 1894 - 2390]
R.22711	Reserve from Sale for Camping and Water Reserve, 40 acres, Hill End, Junction of the Escort Track and Hill End Road, Tambaroora [NSWGG No.496, Pg.4843, dtd 27 Jul 1895 - 562]
R.22712	Reserve from Lease for Camping and Water Reserve, 40 acres, Junction of the Escort Track and Hill End Road, Tambaroora [NSWGG No.496, Pg.4843, dtd 27 Jul 1895 - 562] [1899 Parish Map of Tambaroora]
R.23776	Reserve from Sale for Site for Reservoir, 3 roods, Hill End [NSWGG No.162, Pg.1556, dtd 29 Feb 1896 - 6542]
R.23870	Reserve from Sale for Drainage, 1 rood 10 perches, Hill End [NSWGG No.229, Pg.2104, dtd 21 Mar 1896 - 7229]
R.27274	Reserve from Sale for Plantation and Cemetery Extension, 7 acres 2 roods 9 ½ perches, Tambaroora West [NSWGG No.147, Pg.1335, dated 19 Feb 1898 - 8594]
R.29572	Reserve from Conditional Sale within the Wellington Gold Field, 33,000 acres, [NSWGG No.587, Pg.5318, dtd 15 Jul 1899 - 374]
R.34404	Reserve from Sale for Trigonometrical Station, 23 acres, Hill End (Bald Hill)

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	<i>[NSWGG No.313, Pg.3491, dated 10 May 1902 - 10535]</i>
<i>R.35959</i>	<i>Reserve from Sale for Temporary Common for the use of the Residents at Hill End and Tambaroora, 10,700 acres, [NSWGG No.330, Pg.4758, dated 27 Jun 1903 - 12545]</i>
<i>R.35960</i>	<i>Reserve from Licence and Annual Lease for Temporary Common, 10,700 acres, [NSWGG No.330, Pg.4758, dated 27 Jun 1903 - 12545]</i>
<i>R.37080</i>	<i>Reserve from Sale, for Extension to Temporary Common, Lot 223, 1364 acres, notified 3 Dec 1903</i>
<i>R.37081</i>	<i>Reserve from License and Annual Lease, for Extension to Temporary Common, Lot 223, 1364 acres, notified 3 Dec 1903</i>
<i>R.41885</i>	<i>Reserve from Sale Generally, about 54 acres, for Rifle Range, Hill End [NSWGG No94, Pg.4535, dtd 7 Aug 1907 - 826]</i>
<i>R.41886</i>	<i>Reserve from Lease Generally, about 54 acres, for Rifle Range, Hill End [NSWGG No94, Pg.4535, dtd 7 Aug 1907 - 826]</i>
<i>R.50780</i>	<i>Reserve from Sale Generally, for Cemetery, 1 rood 39.9 perches, Catholic Cemetery, Tambaroora [NSWGG No.112, Pg.3690, dtd 23 Jun 1915 - 7785]</i>
<i>R.50781</i>	<i>Reserve from Lease Generally, for Cemetery, 1 rood 39.9 perches, Catholic Cemetery, Tambaroora [NSWGG No.112, Pg.3690, dtd 23 Jun 1915 - 7785]</i>
<i>R.56724</i>	<i>Reserve from Sale Generally, for Domestic Water Supply, 4 acres, Canton Waterhole, Golden Gully, Tambaroora [NSWGG No.9, Pg.342, dtd 18 Jan 1924 - 4174]</i>
<i>R.56725</i>	<i>Reserve from Lease Generally, for Domestic Water Supply, 4 acres, Canton Waterhole, Golden Gully, Tambaroora [NSWGG No.9, Pg.342, dtd 18 Jan 1924 - 4174]</i>
<i>R.57866</i>	<i>Reserve from Sale Generally, for Domestic Water Supply, 3 roods 20 perches, Golden Gully, Tambaroora [NSWGG No.43, Pg.1621, dtd 27 Mar 1925 - 5803]</i>
<i>R.57867</i>	<i>Reserve from Lease Generally, for Domestic Water Supply, 3 roods 20 perches, Golden Gully, Tambaroora [NSWGG No.43, Pg.1621, dtd 27 Mar 1925 - 5803]</i>
<i>R.58737</i>	<i>Reserve from Lease Generally, 5700 acres, Crown Lands within Reserve 35,959 NSWGG No.40, Pg.1521, dtd 1 Apr 1926 - 5490]</i>
<i>T.R.34404</i>	<i>Reserve from Sale for Trigonometrical Station, 23 acres, Hill End (Bald Hill) [NSWGG No.313, Pg.3491, dated 10 May 1902 -10535]</i>
<i>W.R.51</i>	<i>Not Found</i>
<i>W.R.6263</i>	<i>Reserve from Sale for Water Supply, 44 acres, Portions 129, 177 and 340</i>

HISTORY of the HILL END and TAMBAROORA TEMPORARY COMMONAGE

Tuesday, 10 November 2020

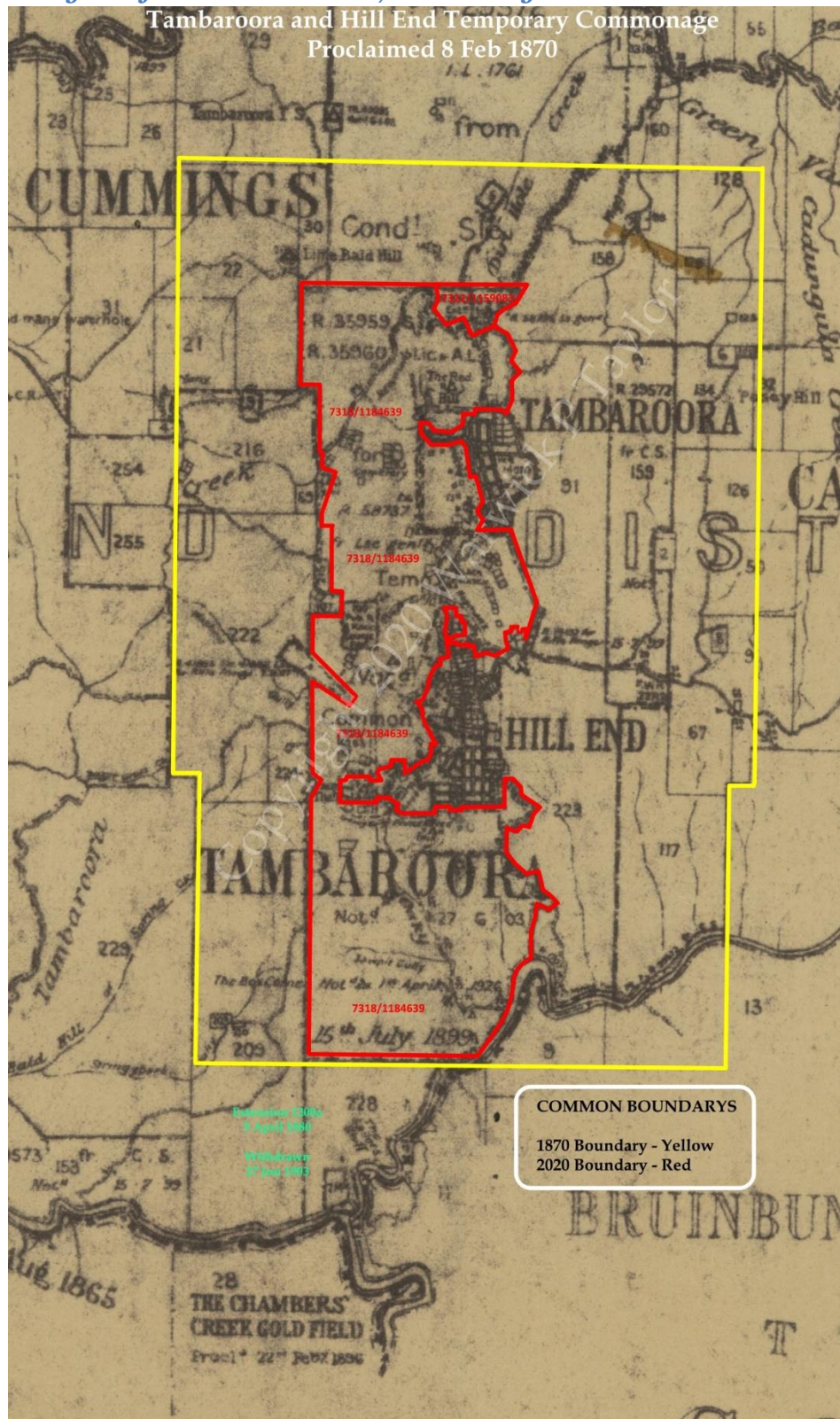
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	<i>[NSWGG No.266, Pg.3028, dated 28 Apr 1888 - 2743]</i>
<i>W.R.14082</i>	<i>Reserve from Sale for Water Supply, 55 acres, Township of Tambaroora [NSWGG No.464, Pg.5493, dtd 18 Jul 1891 - 5756]</i>

Tuesday, 10 November 2020
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Appendix G

Figure 22 - Layout of Lots within the 1870 boundary and outside the 2020 boundary



*This map does not include the withdrawals of Freehold and Reserves within the Common
County of Wellington Map 1932 courtesy of State Library of NSW*

Appendix H

Geographical Features within the Common

The features named here are taken from Parish Maps; no locally used names are included.

*Bald Hill
Bald Hill Creek or Spring Creek
Bear Gully
Black Watch
Bogong Creek
Box Corner, The
Cannonball Rock
Clines Gully
Dirt Hole Creek
Fighting Ground Flat
Golden Gully
Hawkins Hill
Hill End Creek
Holman's Gully
Hopmans Gully
Insolvent Gully
Little Bald Hill
Newman's Gully
Oakly Creek
Paling Yard Creek
Poorman's Gully
Poor Man's Gully; Red Hill, The
Prince Alfred Hill
Razor Grass Creek
Red Hill, The
Sailors Bluff
Sawpit Gully
Solvent Gully
Spring Gully
Stringybark Creek
Tambaroora Creek
Turon River
Walking Stick Spur
Washing Gully
Wiggetts Creek headwaters*

Appendix I

Publications

BORN ON THE HILL END GOLDFIELDS - A.E. Howard
FRONTIERS OF GOLD - Brian Hodge
GERMAN-AUSTRALIAN CALLED HOLTERMANN, The - Malcolm Drinkwater
GOLD AND PEOPLE - Bruce Goodwin
GOLD AND SILVER - Keast Burke
GOLDEN DIGGERS – Hill End and Tambaroora Gathering Group
GOLDEN GULLY and TAMBAROORA SLUICING COMPANY – [Online PDF File \(tambaroora.com\)](http://tambaroora.com) -
Warwick P Taylor, 2020
GOLDEN HILL END - Brian Hodge
HILLENDIANA - Donald Friend
HILL END - Alan Mayne
HILL END and TAMBAROORA TEMPORARY COMMONAGE – [Online PDF File \(tambaroora.com\)](http://tambaroora.com) -
Warwick P Taylor 2020
HILL END GOLD - Malcolm Drinkwater
HILL END HEARSAY - Malcolm Drinkwater
HILL END HEROINES and TAMBAROORA TREASURES - Daphne Shead and Members of the Hill
End and Tambaroora Gathering Group
HILL END HISTORIC SITE - National Parks and Wildlife Service of N.S.W.
HILL END STORY Book 1 - Harry Hodge
HILL END STORY Book 2 - Harry Hodge
HILL END STORY Book 3 - Harry Hodge
HILL END TAMBAROORA GOLDFIELD - Mineral Resources No.27, L.F. Harper F.G.S.
HISTORIC HILL END - Barbara Mullins, Margaret Martin, Douglass Baglin
HOLTERMANN'S NUGGET - Gunter Schaule
ORIOMO EXPLORATIONS LTD, Tambaroora Creek – [Online PDF File \(tambaroora.com\)](http://tambaroora.com) -
Warwick P Taylor 2020
SITES OF WONDROUS TREASURE - National Parks and Wildlife Service of N.S.W.
STAR OF PEACE GOLD MINING COMPANY LTD, Hawkins Hill, Tambaroora, 1880
THE GREAT GOLD FIELD – Angus Mackay, 1853
THOMAS WYTHES 1807-1876 - First Mayor of Hill End N.S.W. - B.W. Thomas
VALLEYS OF GOLD - Brian Hodge