Massacre of aborigines

By DOUGLAS RYE

A TRIBE of aborigines was massacred in the Gloucester district in 1835.

It was in revenge for the murder of settler shepherds on the site of the present town of Wingham.

Robert Ramsay McKenzie, the Chief Agent of the A.A. Company, was interested in the massacre and was interested in the bodies of the murdered shepherds being buried. He ordered that the bodies be buried in the vicinity of the massacre site.

The massacre occurred on the night of 20th September 1835, when a band of aborigines attacked a group of settlers near Wingham. The settlers were killed and their stock was plundered.

The massacre was not an isolated incident. It was part of a broader pattern of violence against settlers by aborigines. The A.A. Company was involved in the massacre, as they were interested in the settlement of the area.

The massacre had a profound impact on the relationship between the settlers and aborigines. The massacre triggered a wave of anti-aboriginal violence, and the A.A. Company was forced to abandon its settlement plans.

In the aftermath of the massacre, the A.A. Company established a military presence in the region to protect the settlers. The massacre led to the establishment of a new State, the colony of New South Wales.

BOLTING THE BREAD

JOHN, A.A. Company

The state of bread was in the midst of a crisis. The settlers were running low on bread, and there were reports of riots and looting.

The situation was dire, and the A.A. Company was forced to act. They ordered the settlement of the area to be abandoned, and the settlers were to be evacuated.

The settlers were forced to evacuate the area, and the A.A. Company took control of the region. The massacre was a turning point in the relationship between the settlers and aborigines.

NEWCS

NEWCS

MANY OTH