|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dataset** | **Details** | **Person** | **Sources** | **Notes** |
| NSW  M+R  191 | 26 home  11 mission  128 reserve  26 station | Other ARC  Alexia | [The NSW Aborigines Protection/Welfare Board 1883-1969 Map](https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-dga-11cbf24a-a31a-488c-bc65-2811da2a8582/details)  Find and connect | Data from previous ARC project NSW. Very comprehensive, especially for reserves. Note by 1894 all missions were taken over by ABP and became stations.  Alexia added sites after 1969 from Find and Connect. |
| NT  M+R  98 | 43 home  30 mission  14 reserve  11 station | Elly | Find and connect (Find and Connect2019)  (Austin, 1997)  (Dewar, 1992)  (Ganter, Langbridge, & Sloan, 2009-2018)  (Division of National Mapping 1963)  (Estbergs, 1984)  (Northern Territory office of the administrator 1920)  (Lemke, 2016)  (Nash, 1984)  (Reid, 1990)  (Smith & Halstead, 1990)  (The Central Reserves Committee 196?) | Find and connect biggest source  Certainly not exhaustive, but relatively comprehensive across homes, missions, and stations.  Reserves not reflective! |
| QLD  M+R  111 | 17 home  40 mission  48 reserve  6 station | Alexia | Find and connect  Queensland state library (Queensland Government 2016-18)  (Forde, 1999)  (Langbridge, 2009-2018)  (Ganter et al., 2009-2018)  QLD Heritage Register (Queensland Government ) | Relatively comprehensive across all site types. QLD government seems to have good, accessible records. |
| SA  M+R  82 | 47 home  21 mission  7 reserve  7 station | Elly | Find and Connect  (Ganter et al., 2009-2018)  (South Australian Aborigines Protection Board 1959)  (Division of National Mapping 1963)  (The Central Reserves Committee 196?)  (Foster, 2019)  (Matthews, 1910)  (State Library of South Australia )  (Delaney, 2017)  (Smith & Halstead, 1990) | Reserves lacking |
| TAS  M+R  9 | 2 home  6 station  1 reserve | Ke | Find and Connect  (Ryan, 1977)  (Tasmanian Government)  (Flinders Council)  (Gough, 2006) | Seems a bit light on but difficult to find information. |
| VIC  M+R  50 | 1 home  9 mission  22 reserve  18 stations | Ke | (Clark, 1995, 2000, 2013)  (AIATSIS)  (Yarra City Council 2013)  (Davidson, 1991)  (Canning, 2010)  (Nanni, 2013)  (Whitehead, 2015)  (Fels, 2011)  (Gaughwin, 1984)  (Barnard, 2008)  (Monument AustraliaMonument Australia)  (Darebin Heritage) | Clark – best source. Again, reserves lacking |
| WA  M+R  176 | 122 home  44 mission  4 reserve  5 station | Alexia | Find and connect  (Signposts)  (WA.gov.au)  (Human Rights Commission 1997) | Lots of homes from find and connect and signposts. Few reserves/ |

#### Category definitions

**Mission:** A mission is an institution run by a church with the intention of “Christianising” and “civilising” Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The land was generally leased or purchased by the church to develop European agriculture. Sometimes a mission would receive government subsidy.

**Station:** A station is an institution run by the government with similar purpose to a mission. People living at stations were subject to high levels of surveillance and control. Stations existed on reserves. Sometimes they were set up with the intention of being self-sufficient, so as not to be a ‘financial burden’ on the state.

**Reserve:** A reserve is parcel of land held by the Crown gazetted by the government and set aside for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to live on.

**Home:** The “Aboriginal Acts” gave states the power to remove Aboriginal children from their families and communities. Homes refer to the various institutions and residences which housed young people who were removed.

**Hospital**: Refers to medical institutions which held Aboriginal people removed from families or communities such as Leprosariums or lock hospitals.

#### Process

The below is a broad summary of how we compiled the dataset.

1. We each vetted the [Find and Connect Map of Children’s Homes](https://map.findandconnect.gov.au/) dataset for institutions run by relevant organisations: Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Aborigine’s Inland Mission etc.
2. Then, we searched [the Find and Connect database](https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/search/#/) for relevant sites by using key terms such as “mission, reserve, station” and manually entered sites into our respective sheets.
3. We each spent a lot of time searching AIATIS/State Library databases for relevant research or literature. The Find and Connect database was the best resource to cross-reference sites or organisations found in other sources but perhaps with incomplete information.

For some states, there were other really good resources or previous research which provided a comprehensive list of sites. For example:

Clark, I. D. (1996), Lands Set Aside by Government for Aboriginal Peoples in Victoria,1837–1991.

Ryan, L. (1977). The struggle for recognition: part-Aborigines in Bass Strait in the nineteenth century. Aboriginal History, 27-51.

An example of the full list of sources used to compile the NT dataset (other than find and connect) is as follows:

Austin, Anthony R. Never trust a government man: Northern Territory Aboriginal policy 1911-1939. Charles Darwin University Press (CDU Press), 1997.

Dewar, M., 1995. The Black War in Arnhem Land: Missionaries and the Yolngu 1908-1940. Brinkin, NT: The Australian National University, North Australia Research Unit (NARU).

Estbergs, E. and HJ Wilson*. The Northern Territory Chronicle*. Northern Territory University Planning Authority, 1984.

Ganter, Regina. N.d. ‘German Missionaries in Australia – A web-directory of intercultural encounters’. Griffith University. <http://missionaries.griffith.edu.au/>

Map: Australia showing Aboriginal reserves etc as at December 1963, drawn by Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, Canberra ACT 1962: <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-234332820/view>

Nash, D., 1984. The Warumungu's Reserves 1892-1962: a case study in dispossession. Australian Aboriginal Studies, (1), pp.2-16.

Reid, G., 1990. A picnic with the natives: Aboriginal-European relations in the Northern Territory to 1910. Carlton, Vic.: Melbourne University Press p. 148

Smith, Diane and Boronia Halstead. 1990. Lookin for your mob: A guide to tracing Aboriginal family trees. Canberra: Aboriginal Studies Press.

The Central Reserves Committee. 196-?. *Central Australian Aboriginal Reserves*. Perth: Government Printer. 1-23.

1. After the data has been collected, it has taken some quite extensive “cleaning” to ensure it is both mappable and commensurable across states. We have met multiple times to have discussions and make (or defer!) decisions for continuity/commensurability on issues such as:

* Grammar, syntax, capitalisations
* Category definitions including whether to include/exclude specific sites (eg. [Umbakumba Settlement](https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nt/biogs/YE00027b.htm)), or where the border lies between a “home” and a “carceral institution” (reformatories, industrial schools).
* What additional information to collect for each entry? What kinds of trends can be identified? How can this be reflected in the next layers we map?
* Is a “school” a mission or home?
* How to best represent a site changing function?
* Where does our timeline end?
* How to make the NSW data fit with the rest of our data?

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