

A FREE EXHIBITION

MARI NAWI

ABORIGINAL ODYSSEYS 1790–1850



STATE LIBRARY™
NEW SOUTH WALES



- ✓ Murray ——— Everything large ✓ Annegar ——— to ask any thing
- ✓ Narrong ——— any thing small ✓ Wannabow ——— to throw away
- ✓ Murray Nowey ——— The Sirius ✓ Godie by ——— totter or decayed
- ✓ Nowey ——— a Canoe ✓ Murry Cara diera ——— Swelled with
- ✓ Narrong Nowey ——— The Supply ✓ Mediey ——— I do not know
- ✓ Cannadinga ——— To lie in ✓ Kame mille bado ——— to soak or wash ^{water}
- ✓ Yenna ——— Gone ✓ Pame nie-je-munga ——— to give one ^{hand}
- ✓ Yenniburn ——— Walking away ✓ Petanga ——— An Oyster
- ✓ Can-no-can ——— Any Vegetable fit ^{to eat} ✓ Go-roon ——— A Muscle
- ✓ Goomun ——— The Fir tree ✓ Maracoy ——— The Emu
- ✓ Eranga ——— To other side of hill ✓ Feathers ——— Gwo-mee
- ✓ Narra-dew ——— To hear ✓ Wallegai ——— A large Fish
- ✓ Ca-ma ——— To call ✓ Paddewak ——— Fish called a ^{head} ~~head~~
- ✓ Warre-wee ——— To stand ✓ Woolamie ——— Fish called, ^{have me} ~~light~~

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20 September – 12 December 2010
www.sl.nsw.gov.au



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Barthelemy Roger after Nicolas-Martin Petit, engraving, F980/P Atlas [1811]
plate XIX. *Nouvelle-Hollande: N^{elle} Galles du Sud. Bedgi Bedgi*, Barthelemy
Roger after Nicolas-Martin Petit, engraving, F980/P. *Lewis*, 1842, John Rae
Pencil and watercolour, DG* D23, f. 1
Inside cover and inside back cover image: *Journal* (detail), Philip Gidley King
April 1790, C115, p. 400

It is customary for some Indigenous communities not to mention names or reproduce images associated with the recently deceased. Members of these communities are respectfully advised that a number of people mentioned in writing or depicted in images in the following pages have passed away.

Users are warned that there may be words and descriptions that might be culturally sensitive and not normally used in certain public or community contexts. In some circumstances, terms and annotations of the period in which a text was written may be considered inappropriate today.

A NOTE ON THE TEXT

The spelling of Aboriginal words in historical documents is inconsistent, depending on how they were heard, interpreted and recorded by Europeans. Original spelling has been retained in quoted texts, while names and placenames have been standardised.





Throughout 2010 we have been celebrating the centenary of the Mitchell Library, and honouring the reach and relevance of its wonderful collections. *Mari Nawi* is a testament to their extraordinary power to shed insight into the past, and to help us witness the complexity and diversity of the Indigenous response to colonisation. Indeed, what our collections always remind us is that history is never as straightforward as we often want it to be.

Colonial history tends to be painted in broad brushstrokes: the generalised themes of colonisation, exploration, conflict and convicts. Yet it is from the minutiae and detail that many of the most fascinating — and often most unexpected — stories emerge.

Mari Nawi is one of these. Excavated from the rich lodes of the Library's collections, is this previously unknown story of Aboriginal voyagers, who chose to engage with Europeans and their 'big canoes'. *Mari Nawi* introduces us to real people doing extraordinary things: what courage must 10-year-old orphaned Bundle have had, in 1791, to board a ship and sail to Norfolk Island!

Yet Bundle's story would have lain hidden were it not for two things: the Library's collections, and Dr Keith Vincent Smith's forensic sleuthing through them. Keith, the curator of *Mari Nawi*, has been on the trail of Aboriginal voyagers in this Library, and many others, for more than two decades. This exhibition is testament to his passion to recover our Indigenous histories.

Exhibitions are always collegiate enterprises, and I would very much like to thank the State Library of Queensland, the Powerhouse Museum, State Records of New South Wales, the National Herbarium of New South Wales, the State Library of Victoria, the National Museum of Australia, the National Library of Australia and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery for their generous contributions to *Mari Nawi*.

REGINA SUTTON

NSW State Librarian & Chief Executive

EPIC JOURNEYS INTO THE UNKNOWN

Mari Nawi: Aboriginal Odysseys 1790–1850 is the first exhibition in the world to document Aboriginal Australia's colonial maritime history. It provides a new perspective on the impact of European colonisation on Australia's first peoples.

Rather than dying out and fading away, the Aboriginal people of Sydney and coastal New South Wales are shown to have been resilient, and within one or two generations many were earning their living in a new kind of salt-water economy.

These journeys recount the courage of 35 men, women and children as they visited places as exotic as India, England, South America, California, Canada and the South Pacific. We can only imagine the fantastic campfire yarns they must have told.

Curator Keith Vincent Smith has again skilfully threaded together unknown and overlooked sources to tell their stories. *Mari Nawi* is akin to the story told in our 2006 exhibition, *Eora: Mapping Aboriginal Sydney 1770–1850*. *Eora* was extremely popular with Indigenous and non-Indigenous people alike.

The collections of the State Library of NSW are full of Indigenous stories waiting to be unearthed. We are pleased to be involved with this particular chapter in the rediscovery of Sydney's proud Indigenous history.

RONALD BRIGGS AND MELISSA JACKSON
Indigenous Services Librarians



A VOYAGE ACROSS TIME, PLACE AND CULTURES

Mari Nawi: Aboriginal Odysseys 1790–1850 represents an unwritten chapter in Australia's maritime history. It reveals and celebrates the significant role Aboriginal men and women played in our fledgling economy. It tells stories of these remarkable people who faced the dangers of stormy seas, cruel winds and adverse currents in small, leaky vessels. Some were present at the establishment of new settlements at Newcastle, Hobart, Port Macquarie, King George Sound (Albany) and Port Phillip. Some survived shipwreck or were marooned for years without rations on isolated islands, forced to live on fish, seals, salty penguins and mutton-birds. Some participated as sealers and whalers in the first lucrative export industries.

Others, like Musquito and Bulldog, were unwilling voyagers who were sent to Norfolk Island as Aboriginal convicts in 1805. Musquito was transported once more, to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) in 1813, and hanged for murder in Hobart in 1825.

This exhibition is illustrated with rarely seen portrait, landscape and maritime paintings by English, French and Russian artists and is based on historical documents including rare books, ships' musters, logs, journals, despatches, petitions and newspaper 'Claims and Demands'. Central to the exhibition is the newly-built replica of a full-sized *nawi* or bark canoe, cut from stringybark and shaped to the specifications noted by First Fleet observers. Also exhibited are large model replicas of the flagship HMS *Sirius* and the storeship HMS *Supply*, kindly lent by the Powerhouse Museum.

This material explains in part what happened to the displaced Aboriginal clans following the establishment of the convict colony at Sydney Cove and the devastating impact of the smallpox epidemic that killed hundreds in April–May 1789.

Aboriginal mariners crossed conventional social boundaries. Aboard ship all members of the crew worked, ate, slept, talked, smoked and drank together and learned something of each other's languages and customs. In later years some achieved the status of leaders of their people and a few were officially created 'chiefs' and given fishing boats, land grants and metal gorgets.

The seagoing legacy has been inherited by current generations: Aboriginal people continue as mariners today, with many serving in the Australian Navy, as they did in World War II.

KEITH VINCENT SMITH 2010

HISTORIAN AND CURATOR KEITH VINCENT SMITH WAS CO-CURATOR (WITH ANTHONY BOURKE) OF THE STATE LIBRARY'S 2006 EXHIBITION, *EORA: MAPPING ABORIGINAL SYDNEY 1770–1850*.

HIS NEW BOOK, *MARI NAWI: ABORIGINAL ODYSSEYS*, AVAILABLE AT THE LIBRARY SHOP, INCLUDES BIOGRAPHIES OF THE ABORIGINAL MARINERS IN THIS EXHIBITION.

SAILING INTO HISTORY



The first sailing ships that entered the world of the Indigenous people of Botany Bay and Port Jackson caused fear and wonder. They thought the ships were giant birds, monsters or floating islands and that the figures climbing the masts were devils or possums.

Theirs was a canoe culture and the waters of Port Jackson were their true highways. The English ships would change their lives forever.

After a voyage of eight months from Portsmouth in England, HMS *Sirius*, the storeship *Supply* and a fleet of convict transport ships anchored in Warrane (Sydney Cove) on 26 January 1788. Skilled at using watercraft, the Aboriginal people soon adapted to the reality of the occupation of their land. With remarkable resilience, they became guides, go-betweens, boatmen, sailors, sealers, whalers, steersmen, pilots and trackers, valued for their practical skills and knowledge.

Bundle (Bondel), a 10-year-old orphan, whose father had been killed in battle and whose mother was bitten in half by a shark, attached himself to Captain William Hill of the New South Wales Corps and went to live in Hill's thatched



cottage by the Tank Stream. When Hill was ordered to the convict settlement at Norfolk Island in 1791, Bundle, wrote Marine Captain Watkin Tench, embarked with him ‘at his own earnest request’.

Lieutenant William Bradley said Bundle was ‘much pleas’d at the Idea of a Voyage, he is the first who has had confidence & Courage enough to go to Sea’.

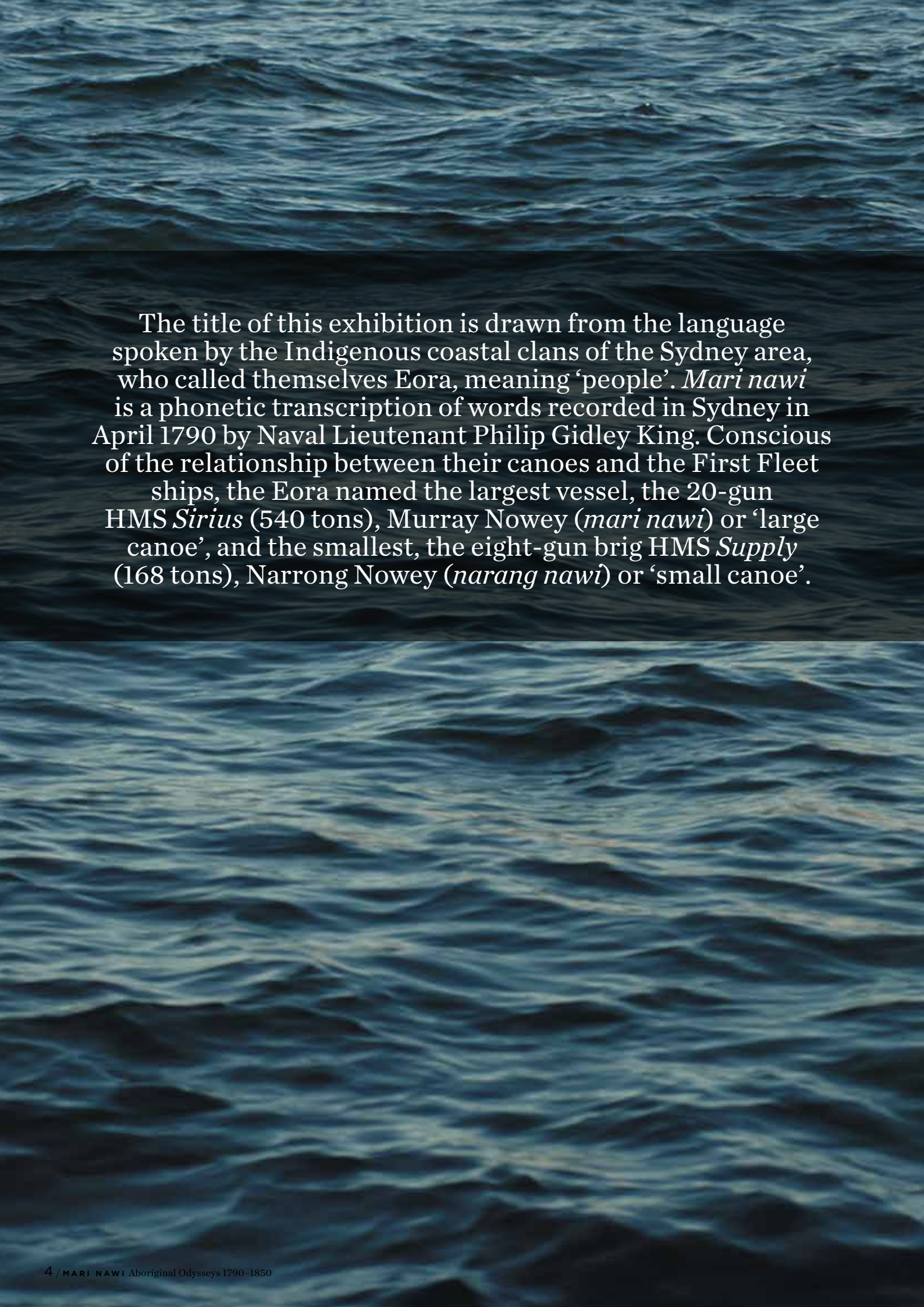
HM storeship *Supply* left Port Jackson on 22 March 1791 and anchored at Norfolk Island on 6 April 1791. When the ship returned to Sydney on 30 May without Bundle, his Aboriginal friends ‘inquired eagerly for him’, wrote Tench, and many of them wanted to go there to fish and hunt the plentiful mutton birds. Bundle came home on 8 September 1791 aboard the 298-ton convict transport *Mary Ann*, whose master, Mark Monroe, usually hunted for whales off Greenland. It was perhaps through Monroe’s influence that Bundle became a sealer and sailor.

Bundle was the first Aboriginal Australian to sail through the Heads of Port Jackson and beyond the horizon. He was the forerunner of generations of

Australians to sail to destinations around the continent and throughout the world. Within a decade, these seafarers had made epic journeys: Bennelong and Yemmerrawanne to England, Gnung-a Gnung-a Murremurgan (Collins) across the Pacific Ocean to Nootka Sound (Vancouver), the Californian coast and Hawaii, and Tom Rowley to Calcutta, Madras and Gowers Harbour in New Ireland.

Bennelong was eager to go to Norfolk Island in Bundle’s wake. He sailed with the island’s lieutenant commander Philip Gidley King aboard HMS *Atlantic* on 26 October 1791 and probably returned on the transport *Queen*, which reached Sydney on 5 December 1791. In 1795 Nanbarry, nephew of the Cadigal leader Colebee, signed on as a sailor aboard HMS *Reliance*, making regular trips to and from Norfolk Island.

A VIEW OF SYDNEY ON
NORFOLK ISLAND (DETAIL)
1805, JOHN EYRE (B. 1771)
WATERCOLOUR
V8/NORF IS/1



The title of this exhibition is drawn from the language spoken by the Indigenous coastal clans of the Sydney area, who called themselves Eora, meaning ‘people’. *Mari nawi* is a phonetic transcription of words recorded in Sydney in April 1790 by Naval Lieutenant Philip Gidley King. Conscious of the relationship between their canoes and the First Fleet ships, the Eora named the largest vessel, the 20-gun HMS *Sirius* (540 tons), Murray Nowey (*mari nawi*) or ‘large canoe’, and the smallest, the eight-gun brig HMS *Supply* (168 tons), Narrong Nowey (*narang nawi*) or ‘small canoe’.

BIG CANOES

When the First Fleet ships entered Botany Bay on 19–20 January 1788, an anonymous officer wrote in a report published in London in 1789:

The natives, alarmed, ran along the beach in seeming great terror, and made much confused noise; they seemed very frightened, so much so that they took their canoes out of the water upon their backs and ran off with them into the country, together with their fishing tackle and children.

For countless generations the Eora (Sydney coastal clans) depended on fish and seafood for their existence. Salt water, as much as the bush, was their natural habitat and their bark canoes (*nawi*), fishing spears used by the men, and handlines and lures of the women were their most precious possessions.

The full-sized replica of an Aboriginal *nawi* from the Sydney area has been constructed in traditional style from a single sheet cut from the inner bark of the stringybark gum (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) and shaped over a fire. The ends have been bunched and tied with bark cord and the sides are held apart with wooden spacers.

Finished canoes were shallow, 3 m to 4 m long and about 1 m wide. A small fire burned in the middle of the canoe, which was propelled by two paddles (*narewang*). Inland, at the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers, canoes ‘differed in no wise [sic] from those found on the seacoast’, wrote Marine Captain Watkin Tench.

By 1804 some Aboriginal men and women had made the transition from their *nawi* to English sailing ships. Both kinds of watercraft coexisted in Sydney Cove until the 1830s, as in the watercolour, *Bennelong Point from Dawes Point*, attributed to John Eyre (pages 10 and 11).



REPLICA OF A TRADITIONAL
ABORIGINAL NAWI
OR BARK CANOE, 2010
BUILT BY JAMES DODD
STRINGYBARK

COLONISTS



BOARDMAN, LAKE
MACQUARIE TRIBE, C. 1836
POSSIBLY BY WILLIAM
HENRY FERNYHOUGH
PENCIL, DL PX47, F. 8

RIGHT: NUNBERRI,
CHIEF OF THE NUNNERAHS,
N. S. WALES, 1834
CHARLES RODIUS
LITHOGRAPH
PXA 615, F. 16

Aboriginal men accompanied the first ships taking colonists to establish new settlements. Their skills in bushcraft, finding water, fishing, hunting birds and kangaroos, and tracking escaped convicts were invaluable.

Salamander, who took his name from the Third Fleet convict transport *Salamander*, was the first mainland Aboriginal person known to visit Tasmania since the end of the last great Ice Age, 12,000 years ago. His name appears in a list of 'Persons Victualled on Full Allowance' at the short-lived settlement at Sullivan Bay, Port Phillip (now Portsea, Victoria), established by David Collins in 1804. Salamander then sailed aboard HM Brig *Lady Nelson* to Sullivan's Cove on the Derwent River in Van Diemen's Land, the site of Hobart.

Nunberri (Nambré), from Numba on the south shore of the Shoalhaven River, was called Charcoal by Alexander Berry, who established 'Coolangatta' farm near Nowra. 'Charcoal was my regular boatman', wrote Berry, who in June 1822 appointed the young Aboriginal man 'mate' of his cutter *Blanch*.



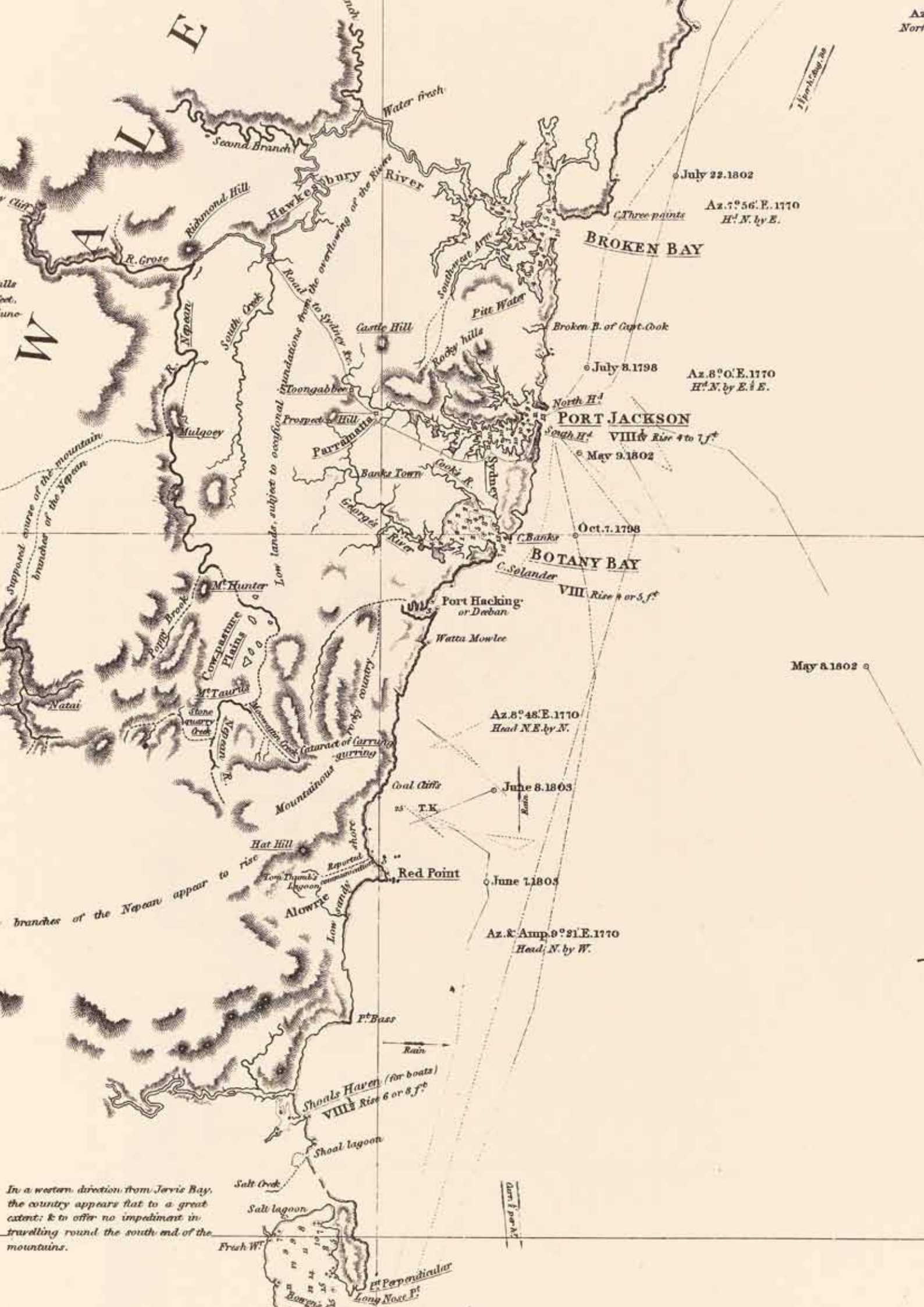
Captain Francis Allman of the 48th Regiment took three Aboriginal men to Port Macquarie as 'bush constables'. Their task was to track and capture escaped convicts at the new penal colony. Mongoul (also called Bob Barratt and Port Stephens Robert), Biriban (Johnny McGill) and Boardman (Boatman and Jemmy Jackass) sailed with Allman aboard the colonial schooner *Prince Regent*, which anchored in Port Macquarie on 17 April 1821.



Biriba-n was born about 1800 at Bahtahbah (now Belmont) into the Hunter River–Lake Macquarie language group. He acquired his English name from Captain John Mander Gill, who brought him up at the Military Barracks in Sydney, and took his totem name Biriba-n (Eaglehawk) at his initiation in 1826. Biriba-n is best known as the language informant of the Reverend Lancelot Threlkeld, a Congregational minister, who in 1824 established a mission for the Aboriginal people at ‘Ebenezer’ (Toronto) on Lake Macquarie.

*THE LADY NELSON – BRIG,
6 GUNS ... C. 1820S, ARTIST
UNKNOWN, OIL, ML 86*

*LEFT: BI-RA-BÁN, M'GILL
ALFRED T AGATE
LITHOGRAPH, A KEY TO
THE STRUCTURE OF THE
ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE
SYDNEY, 1850, DSM/499.611A3
FRONTISPIECE*



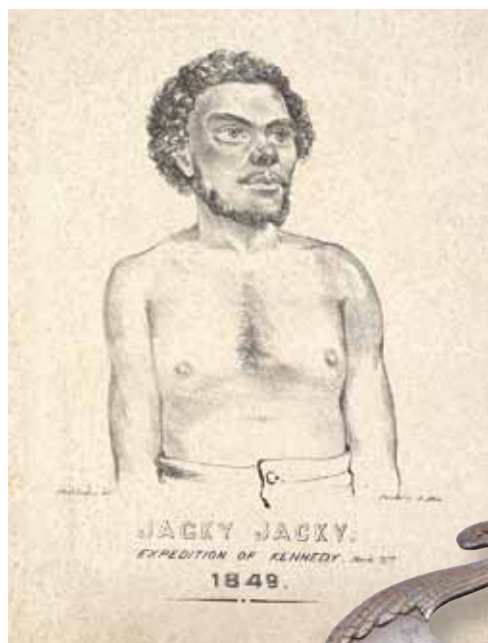
In 1801 Bungaree took part in the establishment of a penal settlement at the Hunter River (Newcastle) and in May 1804 escorted six local men returning from Sydney in the ship *Resource*. Marine Lieutenant Charles Menzies valued Bungaree's help in capturing runaway convicts, calling him 'the most Intelligent of that race I have as yet Seen'. In October, however, Menzies reported that convicts had taken revenge by killing Bungaree's father 'in the most brutal manner'.

Specimens of eucalyptus leaves, gumnuts and flowers collected more than 200 years ago by Daniel Moowattin have been lent by the National Herbarium of New South Wales. Daniel, an orphan from Parramatta, was the third Aboriginal Australian to visit England. He collected plants for George Caley, the Yorkshire botanist employed by Sir Joseph Banks,

who labelled them 'Got by Dan'. Moowattin accompanied Caley in 1805–06 to Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). In 1810 he sailed with Caley on HMS *Hindostan* and spent one year in London, frequenting pubs and coffee houses. Daniel returned to Sydney but, at the age of 25, was convicted of rape and became the first Aboriginal person to be legally hanged in Australia.

Bungaree's eldest son, Bowen, helped to explore Moreton Bay with John Oxley in the cutter *Mermaid* in 1823. With five other Broken Bay men, Bowen, then aged about 50, sailed to San Francisco at the start of the California Gold Rush in 1849.

In 1849 Charles Rodius sketched Galmarra (Jackey Jackey) from Patrick Plains near Singleton, one of three survivors of an ill-fated expedition to Cape York Peninsula. Galmarra returned to Sydney on the schooner *Ariel* after surveyor and explorer Edmund Kennedy was speared to death by local Aboriginal people and died in his arms. Colonial society was gripped by the story of the courageous and faithful Jackey, who stayed with Kennedy to the last. He was rewarded with £10 and an elaborately engraved silver breastplate. Galmarra died in 1854.



OPPOSITE: MOOWATTIN CREEK AND THE CATARACT OF CARRUNG-GURRING, 1814
DETAIL FROM CHART OF TERRA AUSTRALIS, EAST COAST, 1 JANUARY 1814
FROM MATTHEW FLINDERS
A VOYAGE TO TERRA AUSTRALIS, LONDON, 1814
X919.4042/1 ATLAS, PLATE 8

LEFT: JACKY JACKY [GALMARRA]. EXPEDITION OF KENNEDY, MARCH 16TH 1849, CHARLES RODIUS LITHOGRAPH, PXA 615, F. 38

INSET: JACKY JACKY [GALMARRA], C. 1851, SILVER BREASTPLATE PRESENTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZROY KB, GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES TO JACKY JACKY, C. 1851
MADE BY BRUSH AND MACDONNEL, SYDNEY, R 453





BENNELONG POINT FROM
DAWES POINT, C. 1804
ATTRIBUTED TO JOHN EYRE
WATERCOLOUR ON CARD
VI/1810/1



GARDEN COVE, MACQUARIE ISLAND, 1820, IVAN PAVLOVITCH FRIDRITS AFTER PAVEL NIKOLAEVICH MIKHAILOV, LITHOGRAPH, FROM FADDEI FADDEEVICH BELLINGSHAUSEN, *ATLAS K PUTESHESTVIU KAPITANE BELLINGSGAUZENA ...* ST PETERSBURG, 1831 F980/3A1, PLATE 58

SEALERS AND WHALERS

Sealing, using small ships and local crews, was the first lucrative export trade in colonial Australia. Fur pelts and skins for shoes, hats and clothing had a ready market in Europe and China. Seal oil was odourless and burned with a bright flame.

Colonies of fur and elephant seals inhabited the islands and rock ledges of Bass Strait, which became the first destination for sealing gangs. Aboriginal sealers, among them Bidgee Bidgee, Bundle, Pigeon (Warroba) and Potter, with Karingy (Captain), Colebee and Jack Richmond from the Hawkesbury River, received their small share of the profits, often paid in rations, clothing and liquor.

In 1810 Boatswain Maroot, from the north shore of Botany Bay, was one of the first sealers put ashore at Macquarie Island in the sub-Antarctic ocean, where he was stranded for 18 months without food rations. Maroot stowed away to

return to Sydney, where he addressed a petition to Governor Lachlan Macquarie, claiming he had spent 'Two years in the employ of Mr. Jas. Underwood at Macquarie Island and did double duty to a White man'. Underwood was ordered to pay him £10 in goods and money.

Commercial whaling began in 1791 when ships of the Third Fleet landed their stores and convict cargo in Sydney and became whaleboats. They were seeking toothed sperm whales for spermaceti and oil, used to fuel lamps and make candles and soap, and toothless baleen whales for whalebone.

RIGHT: WILLIAM MINAM
—WALAMATA PORT AITKEN,
C. 1843-1849, ARTIST
UNKNOWN, PENCIL
FROM *PORTRAITS OF THE
ABORIGINES OF NEW SOUTH
WALES*, SYDNEY, 1843
PXA 74, F. 1

NATIVE CARVINGS,
LA PEROUSE [WHALE]
(DETAIL), C. 1891, WILLIAM
DUGALD CAMPBELL, PENCIL
PXD 223/5

BELOW: NATIVES OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
BIDDY SALAMANDER
OF THE BROKEN BAY TRIBE
(LEFT), BALKABRA CHIEF
OF BOTANY (CENTRE),
GOOSEBERRY QUEEN
OF BUNGAREE (RIGHT)
CHARLES RODIUS
WATERCOLOUR, PXA 615, F. 6



'I went out whaling five or six voyages,' Boatswain Maroot told Dr JD Lang in 1845, adding that it was 'dirty work, and hard work'. His shipmates on the brig *Mercury* in 1822 were Bulgabra and 'William' or Willamannan (Budgerygoory), two brothers from Port Hacking, and 'Tommy' (Chaseland) from the Hawkesbury River, who became the most celebrated whale harpooner in New Zealand's South Island.





NOUVELLE-HOLLANDE.
Y-ERRAN-GOU-LA-GA, 1811
BARTHELEMY ROGER AFTER
NICOLAS-MARTIN PETIT
ENGRAVING, FROM
FRANÇOIS PÉRON,
VOYAGE DE DÉCOUVERTES
AUX TERRES AUSTRALES
PARIS: DE L'IMPRIMERIE
IMPERIALE, 1811
F980/P ATLAS [1811]
PLATE XIX

The portrait of 'Y-Erran-Gou-La-Ga', from the Atlas in François Péron's *Voyage de découvertes aux terres Australes* (Paris 1811) was engraved from a sketch made by the artist, Nicolas-Martin Petit, in Sydney in 1802, captioned in pencil *mousquéda ou mousquita*. Petit's caption for 'Our-ou-mare, dit Bulldog par les Anglais' was *Toulgra (Bouldogue)*. These are the men we know as Musquito and Bulldog.

In his table of Aboriginal men tested for strength with a device called a Dynamometer, Péron lists No. 2 'Toul-gra, dit Bouldog', who is clearly not the same person as No. 7 'Ou-rou-Maré'. Such errors occurred because Petit and Péron died before 1810. Mousquéda has also

Some Aboriginal men were unwilling voyagers. Given up to the authorities by allies of Tedbury, son of the Bidjigal leader, Pemulwuy, Musquito and Bulldog were gaoled in Parramatta and sent aboard HMS *Buffalo* as prisoners to Norfolk Island in 1805 by Governor Philip Gidley King, who advised Captain John Piper that the Aboriginal convicts should be put to labour, but 'victualled from the Stores'. Musquito's brother, Philip, a free man, was also listed on the ship's muster.

been confused with 'Musketer', a Kameygal man from the north shore of Botany Bay who was speared and killed at The Rocks in January 1806.

Musquito was transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1813. After leading rebellious Palawa (Tasmanian Aboriginal peoples) in attacks against settlers, he was captured and hanged in Hobart in 1825.

At the age of five, Tristan Maamby visited Norfolk Island with the Reverend Samuel Marsden. In 1807 he ran away at Rio de Janeiro rather than accompany the Marsdens to England. After seven years of exile, Tristan returned to Sydney with Captain John Piper in 1814, but died soon after landing.



LEFT: JOHNNY CROOK, NAT NAME JANENB [—?] ILLA [ILLAWARRA], POSSIBLY BY TG WAINEWRIGHT WATERCOLOUR, DG P2/18
MIDDLE: LEWIS [LEWIS MACCAH], 1842, JOHN RAE PENCIL AND WATERCOLOUR PORTRAITS OF AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES, DG* D23, F. 1



RIGHT: JACKY STUART, SHOALHAVEN, C. 1844 CHARLES RODIUS CHARCOAL, PORTRAITS OF NEW SOUTH WALES ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIANS PXA 1005/4



Sailors on the French corvette *Astrolabe* sighted two boats manned by sealers as the ship entered King George Sound (now Albany, Western Australia) in October 1826. ‘I learned that the second boat was manned by five Englishmen and an Australian aborigine from Port Jackson, all coming from the schooner *Hunter*’, wrote Jules Dumont d’Urville, the ship’s commander.

The ‘Port Jackson’ Aboriginal man was Pigeon, who really came from the Shoalhaven River near Nowra, but was known in Sydney in 1806 and began sealing in 1811. In late December 1826, Pigeon acted as a mediator between the Mineng people at King George Sound and the newly arrived commandant Major Edmund Lockyer and was rewarded with rations.

Soon after, Pigeon became the leader of a group of Aboriginal adventurers, mainly from the Shoalhaven, who sailed through Sydney to Van Diemen’s Land (Tasmania) to join settler John Batman. Batman (born at Parramatta) first employed Pigeon and Janenbaya (Johnny Crook) in 1829 in ‘roving parties’ helping to track and capture the Palawa. In 1831 the two men recruited 11 mainlanders, including Pigeon’s brother, a Shoalhaven

headman named Maccah (Lewis) and Jacky Stewart (Gillang), who during 1832–33 assisted the self-styled ‘Conciliator’ George Augustus Robinson to bring in ‘wild natives’ from the Tarkine in Tasmania’s north-west.

Five of the so-called ‘Sydney natives’ crossed Bass Strait with Batman in the ship *Rebecca*, where in June 1835 they brokered meetings with Kulin elders at Port Phillip that resulted in Batman’s Treaty, the unauthorised ‘purchase’ of a vast tract of land covering the present cities of Melbourne and Geelong.

Pigeon, Joe the Marine, Bullet, Bungett and Old Bull (possibly Bulldog) were in Batman’s camp at Indented Head (near Geelong, Victoria) when the escaped convict, William Buckley, came in after living among the Wathaurong people for 32 years.

This list records the names of 80 Aboriginal voyagers who sailed on 123 voyages through Port Jackson (Sydney), together with dates, vessels and destinations, in the period 1790–1850.

In effect, it is an honour roll of mostly unknown Aboriginal men and women from the Sydney region who, though born into a canoe culture, went to sea in English sailing ships, often to strange and distant lands. Through this muster their names are rescued from time and restored to history.

Details appear as they are recorded in surviving sources, including ships' musters and logs, journals, letters, official documents, despatches, petitions, newspaper reports and published books, housed in the Mitchell and Dixson libraries at the State Library of New South Wales, Sydney, and at State Records New South Wales and the National Archives, Kew.

On British Royal Navy ships the Master was required to record the names and details of each member of the crew. Entries written on rolls or in muster books typically included the ship's name and its 'burden' (the weight of cargo), the names of each crew member, date and place of their birth, and the ship's departure and destination port. The Master and the Captain signed these musters.

Dockyard clerks in Sydney also kept records of the names and origins of crew on ships entering or leaving the port.

Names of crew were often contained in 'Claims and Demands' notices in newspapers like the *Sydney Gazette*, advising that outstanding debts should be collected before a ship left port.

Aboriginal seafarers' details were not always included on musters and they might appear simply as 'Native', although several, like Bennelong and Bungaree, were listed as supernumeraries, that is, passengers not included in the crew, but provided with victuals (food rations).

Bondel
HMS *Supply*
Norfolk Island, 1791

Bondel
Whaler *Mary Ann*
Norfolk Island –
Port Jackson, 1791

Bennelong
HMS *Atlantic*
Norfolk Island, 1791

'A native that has been civilised'
HMS *Supply*
Portsmouth, 1792

'Three natives'
HMS *Atlantic*
Norfolk Island, 1792

Bennelong & Yemmerrawanne
HMS *Atlantic*
Rio de Janeiro – Falmouth,
Cornwall, 1792–93

'Five female natives of Botany Bay'
East Indiaman *Pitt*
Calcutta, 1792

Gnung-a Gnung-a Murremurgan
HM storeship *Daedalus*
Norfolk Island – Hawaii –
Nootka Sound, Vancouver –
Santa Barbara – San Diego
– Hawaii – Port Jackson,
1793–94

Bennelong's sister & Yemmerrawanne's wife
HM storeship *Daedalus*
Norfolk Island, 1794

Bennelong
HMS *Reliance*
Chatham – Spithead –
Rio de Janeiro –
Port Jackson, 1795

Tom Rowley
Britannia
Calcutta – Madras –
Gower's Harbour,
New Ireland – Port Jackson,
1795–96

Tristram Maamby, aged five
Fancy
Norfolk Island, 1795

Bennelong
HMS *Supply*
Norfolk Island, 1796

Nanbarry, Wingal & Bongary
HMS *Reliance*
Norfolk Island, 1798

Nanbarry & Bundle
HMS *Reliance*
Norfolk Island, 1799

Bungaree
Sloop *Norfolk*
Hervey Bay – Moreton Bay
– Port Jackson, 1799

Bungaree
Lady Nelson
Hunter's River, 1801

Worogan and Yeranabie
Lady Nelson
Jervis Bay – Bass Strait –
Western Port, 1801

Nanbarry
HMS *Investigator*/
Lady Nelson
Cumberland Island,
Great Barrier Reef –
Port Jackson, 1802

Bungaree
HMS *Investigator*
Circumnavigating Australia
with Matthew Flinders
– Fraser Island – Groote
Eylandt – Timor –
Port Jackson, 1802–03

John Salamander

Lady Nelson

Sullivan Cove, Port Phillip, 1804

Port Phillip – Sullivan Cove, Hobart – Port Jackson, 1804

Bongaru and ‘six natives’

Cutter *Resource*

Hunter’s River, 1804

Mongoul

Sloop *Contest*

Port Dalrymple – Twofold Bay, 1804

James Bath

Crewing a ‘small Hawkesbury vessel’
Hawkesbury River, 1799-1804

Musquito, Bulldog & Philip

HMS *Buffalo*

Norfolk Island, 1805

Daniel

HMS *Buffalo*

Norfolk Island –
Port Dalrymple, Tasmania
– Bass Strait – Port Jackson, 1805

Willamannan

Sloop *Raven*

Jervis Bay, 1805

Jack

Sloop *Nancy*

Bass Strait – Jervis Bay –
Port Jackson, 1805

Tristan Maamby, aged 17

HMS *Buffalo*

Rio de Janeiro, 1807

Black Jemmy

Sloop *Marcia*

Fiji, 1808

Bidgy Bidgy, Bundle, Bull Dog & Bloody Jack

Unknown vessels

Bass Strait – Sealing, c. 1809

Boatswain Maroot

Sydney Cove

Macquarie Island, 1810

Daniel Moowattin

HMS frigate *Hindustan*

Rio de Janeiro – Spithead –
Woolwich, 1810

Boatswain Maroot

Brig *Concord*

Stranded on Macquarie
Island – Port Jackson, 1811

Pigeon, Potter & Jack

Brig *Mary and Sally*

Macquarie and Campbell
Islands, 1811

‘Tommy, a native boy’

Schooner *Endeavour*

Norfolk Island – Tahiti –
Moorea – Bora Bora –
Norfolk Island –
Port Jackson, 1811

Unidentified castaway

Brig *Perseverance*

Castaway on Solander
Island, New Zealand –
Stewart Island –
Port Jackson, 1809-1813

Daniel Moowattin

Mary

Portsmouth –
Rio de Janeiro –
Port Jackson, 1811-12

Cowpastures Bundle

Lady Nelson

Jervis Bay – Overland
to Shoalhaven River –
Lake Illawarra – Appin, 1812

Moschetto

Minstrel

Norfolk Island –
Port Dalrymple, 1813

Bundle

Brig *Mary and Sally*

King Island, Bass Strait,
1813

Philip, Jemmy and Scotchman

Brig *Active*

Hobart Town – Whaling in
Bass Strait – Hobart, 1813

Tristan Maamby, aged 22

Convict transport

General Hewitt

Rio de Janeiro –
Port Jackson, 1813

‘Jack, a native’

Schooner *Henrietta Packet*

Hobart Town, 1813

Phillip

Colonial brig *Kangaroo*

Port Dalrymple, 1814-15

Unknown ‘native’

Unknown vessel

Meets Von Blücher in
London, 1814

Thos. Chaseland (native)

Brig *Campbell Macquarie*

Batavia (Jakarta) – Calcutta
– Port Jackson, 1815

Bundell

Brig *Rosetta*

Hawkesbury River –
Port Jackson –
Kangaroo Island, 1816

Dual

Colonial brig *Kangaroo*

Port Dalrymple, 1816

Thomas Chaseling

Brig *Jupiter*

Twofold Bay – Port Jackson
– Hobart – Port Jackson,
1816-17

‘Black Mary’

Ship *Pilot*

Hobart Town –
Port Jackson, 1817

Boongaree

HM Cutter *Mermaid*

Survey of North West
Australia with Phillip
Parker King – Twofold Bay
– King George’s Sound –
Coupang (Timor) –
Port Jackson, 1817-18

Dual

Schooner *Sindbad*

Port Dalrymple –
Port Jackson, 1818

Thos Chaseland

King George

Marquesas Islands for
sandalwood and pork –
Port Jackson, 1818

Coalbee, Jack Richmond & Tom

Brig *Glory*

Hawkesbury River –
Bass Strait –
Kangaroo Island, 1819

Tom from the Branch, Jack & Tamarine

Brig *Endeavour*

Bass Strait – Kangaroo
Island – Port Jackson, 1819

‘Thos Chaselin’

Brig *Governor Macquarie*

Port Dalrymple –
New Zealand – Tahiti –
Hobart – Port Dalrymple,
1819

Thomas Chaseland

Brig *Queen Charlotte*

Port Dalrymple, 1820

Thos Chaseland

Brig *Glory*

Port Dalrymple – Sealing,
1820-21

Biriban, Boardman & Bob Barratt

Lady Nelson

Port Macquarie, 1821

Bundle

HMS *Bathurst*

Circumnavigates Australia
– Port Louis, Mauritius –
with Phillip Parker King,
1821-22

William Thomas Derwent

Ship *Medway*

Hobart – Port Jackson –
Calcutta, 1821-22

Boatswain, Bulgabraa,**Jem & Tommy**

Brig *Mercury*

Whaling in New Zealand
waters – Port Jackson, 1822

Boatswain, Bulgabra,**William & Tommy**

Brig *Mercury*

Second whaling voyage –
Port Jackson, 1822

Thos Chaseland

St. Michael

Bay of Islands, New Zealand
– Tongatabu, Friendly Isles
(Tonga) – Port Jackson,
1822

Nunberri

Cutter *Blanche*

Shoalhaven River, 1822

**Nunberri, Wajin, Yager,
Broughton**

Cutter *Blanche*

Shoalhaven River –
Port Jackson, 1822

Captain

Brig *Elizabeth*

Sealing in New Zealand
waters – Port Jackson,
c. 1822-24

Bowen

HMS *Mermaid*

Moreton Bay –
Port Jackson, 1823

Tom ‘Chaisland’

St. Michael

Bay of Islands – Tonga –
Port Jackson, 1823

**Aboriginal woman
and child**

American brig

General Gates

Kangaroo Island –

Marooned eight months on
Moggy or Mokinui Island,
off South Cape of
New Zealand, 1823

**‘Black native woman
with a child’**

Schooner *Samuel*

Moggy Island, New Zealand
– Port Jackson, 1824

Tom Chaseland

Brig *Nereus*

Hobart – Sealing in
New Zealand waters –
Port Jackson, 1824-25

Sinbad & Crosely

AA Company ship *Balberook*

Port Stephens –

Port Jackson, 1825-26

McQuarie & Cooribah

Cutter *Lambton*

Port Stephens –

Port Jackson, 1826

John Darling

Schooner *Darling*

Launceston – Port Jackson,
1826

Tom Chaseland

Brig *Glory*

Chatham Islands

(shipwrecked) – Whaleboat
to Otago, New Zealand, 1827

Pigeon

Schooner *Hunter*

and whaleboat

Kangaroo Island –

King George Sound

(Albany), 1827

Fanny

Brig *Amity*

King George Sound

(Albany) – Hobart –

Port Jackson, 1827

Tom Chaseland

Schooner *Industry*

Stewart Island,

New Zealand

(shipwrecked), 1831

William

Schooner *Henry*

Kangaroo Island –

Launceston, 1833

**‘Six black natives
of the colony’**

Schooner *Ellen*

Hobart Town –

Port Jackson, 1833

Sam and Mackie

Barque *Norval*

Launceston – Port Phillip,
1835

**‘Six Aborigines in charge
of a constable’**

Schooner *Sarah*

Port Phillip – Port Jackson,

1838

Tom Chaseland

Magnet

Ruapuke Island –

Waikouaiti, New Zealand,
1840

**King Toby the first,
King of Nullica**

Steamer *Seahorse*

Launceston – Hobart –

Port Phillip – Twofold Bay,
1843

**King Toby and seven
others**

Benjamin Boyd’s yacht

Wanderer

Twofold Bay – Port Jackson,
1844

‘Two Aborigines’

Steamship *Sovereign*

Moreton Bay (Brisbane)

1844

Charley Fisher,**Harry Brown and Jerry**

Schooner *Heroine*

Port Essington – Gulf of
Carpentaria – Port Jackson,
1846

Jackey Jackey

Barque *Tam O’Shanter*

Rockingham Bay,

Cape York, 1848

Bowen Bungaree

Brig *William Hill*

San Francisco – Tahiti –

Port Jackson, 1849

**Dick, Cranky, Bill
and Callaghan**

Brig *William Hill*

Tanna, Vanuatu –

San Francisco – Tahiti –

Port Jackson, 1849

Jackey Jackey

Schooner *Ariel*

Weymouth Bay, Cape York

– Port Jackson, 1849

Jackey Jackey

Brig *Freak*

Cape York – Port Jackson,
1849

‘Native of Port Fairie’

Schooner *Ariel*

Port Fairy – Port Jackson,

1849

**Jacky Small, Davy, Sandy
and Jemmy**

Barque *Elizabeth Archer*

Pitcairn Island –

San Francisco, 1849

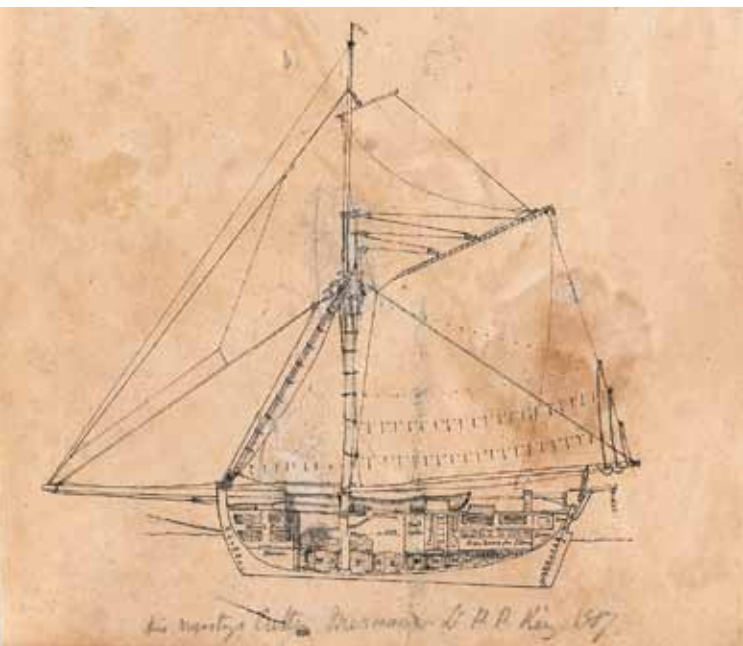
‘Four Aboriginal natives’

Barque *Reaper*

Auckland – San Francisco,

1850

BUNDLE AND BUNGAREE



The first known voyage of the Broken Bay leader Bungaree was on HMS *Reliance*, when he left Sydney Cove on 29 May 1798 for Norfolk Island with Nanbarry and Wingal.

In 1799 Matthew Flinders took Bungaree with him on the sloop *Norfolk* to survey Hervey Bay, adjoining Fraser Island. Sailing again with Flinders on HMS *Investigator* in 1801–02, Bungaree visited Timor and became the first Australian to circumnavigate the continent. In 1817 he joined Phillip Parker King in a mapping expedition to north-western Australia aboard the snub-nosed cutter *Mermaid*.

In October 1799 Bundle embarked with Nanbarry on HMS *Reliance* for Norfolk Island. He worked in sealing gangs in Bass Strait on the *Mary and Sally* in 1813 and at Kangaroo Island on the brig *Rosetta* in 1816.

In December 2009 the State Library of New South Wales acquired a collection of letters written by naval officer John Septimus Roe. They confirm that in 1821 Bundle, then aged 30, circumnavigated Australia



FAR LEFT: HIS MAJESTY'S CUTTER *MERMAID*, 1817
PHILLIP PARKER KING, INK
FROM PHILLIP PARKER KING
ALBUM OF DRAWINGS AND
ENGRAVINGS, 1802–1902
PXC 767, F. 85

LEFT: BOON-GA-REE
ABORIGINAL OF NEW SO.
WALES WHO ACCOMPANIED
ME ON MY FIRST VOYAGE
TO THE N. W. COAST, 1819
PHILLIP PARKER KING,
INK AND WATERCOLOUR
FROM PHILLIP PARKER KING
ALBUM OF DRAWINGS AND
ENGRAVINGS, 1802–1902
PXC 767, F. 48

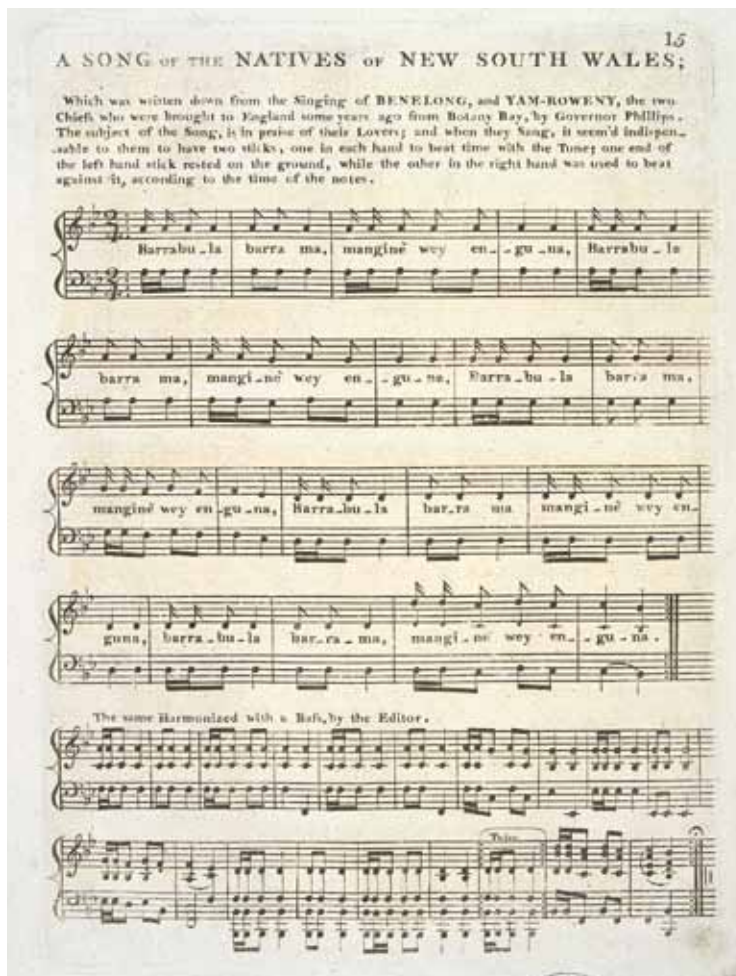
and visited Mauritius aboard the survey ship HMS *Bathurst*, commanded by Phillip Parker King. In a letter to his father, written from Sydney on 6 June 1821, master's mate John Septimus Roe praised Bundle to the detriment of the older mariner Bungaree:

We have got a native Port Jackson black on board ... his name is Bundle: he is a more useful man than any Australian black I have seen, having sailed on board several whalers and other vessels on this coast; and although one of his eyes has been knocked out or in with a spear, his sight is excellent, like all other Australians. Bongaree, the Chief of the Broken Bay tribe was the man who accompanied us on our first voyage, and was to have sailed with us both on our present and last voyages; but his resolution forsook him when the time of embarkation arrived, and we were by no means disappointed when we found that he had secreted himself in the Woods: Bundle is preferable to him, is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and being now rigged out with a red cap, red shirt, and pair of white trowsers, is a perfect dandy.

Bathurst sailed from Mauritius, reaching Oyster Bay in King George Sound (Albany) on 6 January 1822 and dropped anchor in Sydney on 24 April 1822.

BARRABU-LA BARRA MA ...

This rediscovered musical score documents the first Australian Aboriginal song heard in Europe.



ABOVE RIGHT: BANALONG
[BENNELONG], C. 1793, WW
[WILLIAM WATERHOUSE]
PEN AND INK WASH
DGB 10, F. 13

ABOVE: A SONG OF THE
NATIVES OF NEW SOUTH
WALES ... FROM EDWARD
JONES, *MUSICAL
CURIOSITIES* ... 1811
(REPRODUCTION), BRITISH
LIBRARY, LONDON, R.M.13.F. 5

The year is 1793. In a town house in Georgian London two Aboriginal men, dressed in fashionable Regency clothing, sing a song in their own language 'in praise of their Lovers'. Their voices rise above the beat of the two hardwood sticks they clap together to maintain the rhythm. They wear breeches, buckled shoes, ruffled shirts and spotted waistcoats.

The singers, Bennelong and his young kinsman Yemmerrawanne, were far from their Wangal homeland on the south bank of the Parramatta River in Sydney. They lodged at the home of William Waterhouse at 125 Mount Street, Mayfair, near Berkeley Square.

The words and music were written down by Edward Jones (1752–1824) 'from the Singing of BENELONG, and YAM-ROWENY, the two Chiefs who were brought to England some years ago, from Botany Bay, by Governor Phillips' [sic]. Jones, a Welsh harpist and bard to the Prince of Wales (later George IV), lived at 122 Mount Street.

Musique des naturels (Music of the natives), including the chant of *cou-he* (*coo-ee*: 'come' or 'come here'), was collected and set to music by the French astronomer Pierre-François Bernier in 1802 but was not published until the second edition of the *Atlas* in François Péron's *Voyage* (Paris 1824). This was previously thought to be the first European attempt to record Aboriginal music.

ITEM LIST

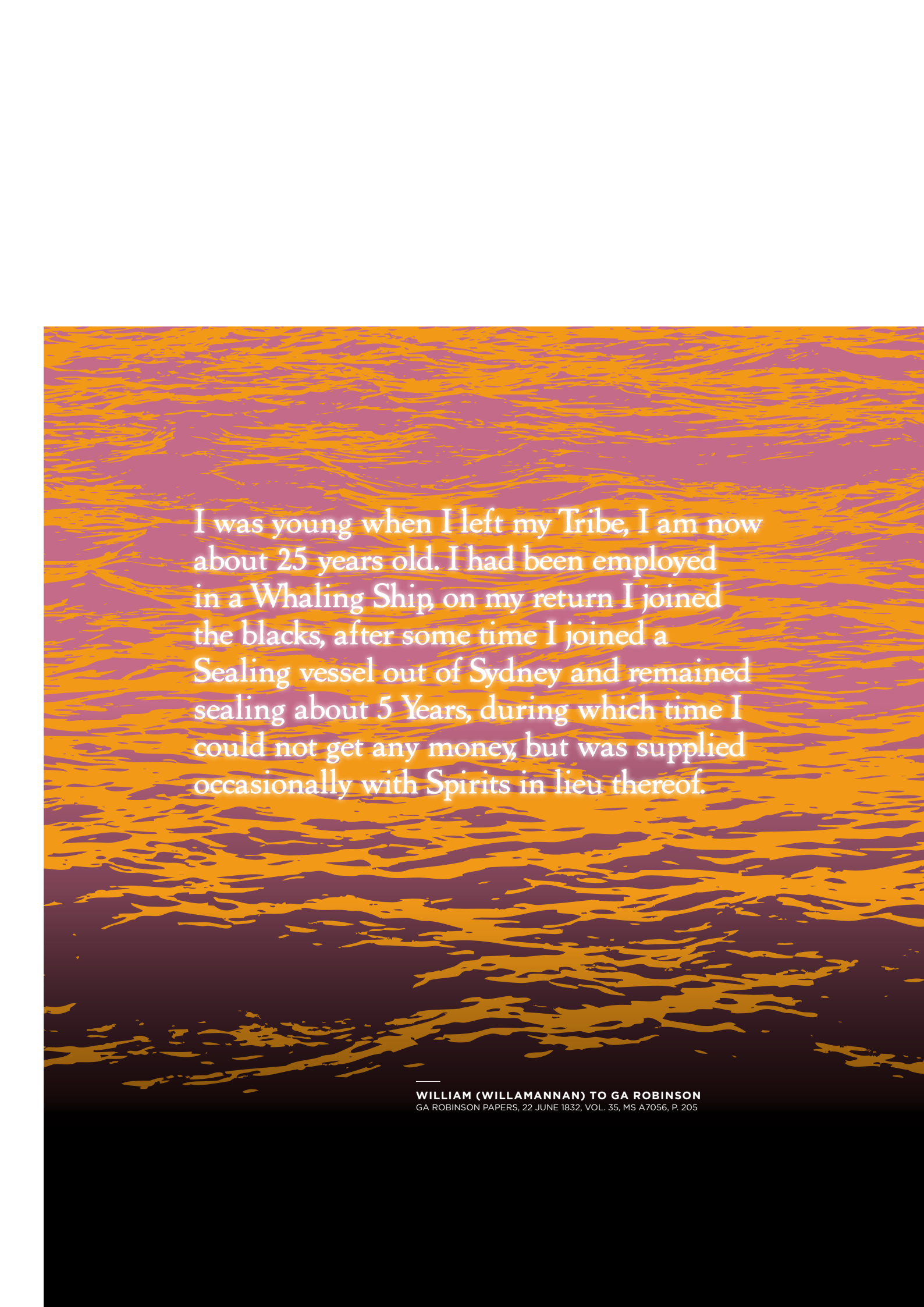
-
- 1
Replica of a traditional Aboriginal *nawi* or bark canoe, 2010
Built by James Dodd
Stringybark
-
- 2
Bennelong Point from Dawes Point, c. 1804
Attributed to John Eyre (b. 1771)
Watercolour on card
V1/1810/1
-
- 3
Ballderree [Ballooderry]
'Port Jackson Painter' (fl. 1788–1792)
Ink and watercolour (reproduction)
Natural History Museum, London
Watling Drawing — no. 58
-
- 4
Aboriginal man and woman in canoe, 1802
Nicolas-Martin Petit (1777–1804)
Pencil, charcoal and ink (reproduction)
Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Le Havre, France
2002.51
-
- 5
First description of canoes at Botany Bay, 1789
Author unknown
An authentic and interesting narrative of the late expedition to Botany Bay: as performed by Commodore Phillips [sic] and the fleet of seven transport ships ... London: Printed by W Bailey, H Lemoine and J Parsons, 1789
DL 78/68, p. 28
-
- 6
HMS *Sirius*, armed storeship and flagship of First Fleet, 1937–38
Geoffrey Ingleton (1908–1998)
Ship model of timber and brass 1:24 scale
Made for the sesquicentenary of the arrival of the First Fleet, Sydney
Kindly lent by the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney. Gift of the Australian Sesqui-Centenary Committee, 1938.
H4052
-
- 7
HMS *Supply*, armed brig, 1937–38
Geoffrey Ingleton (1908–1998)
Ship model of timber and brass, 1:24 scale
Made for the sesquicentenary of the arrival of the First Fleet, Sydney
Kindly lent by the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney. Gift of the Australian Sesqui-Centenary Committee, 1938.
H4053
-
- 8
Journal of PG King, April 1790
Philip Gidley King (1758–1808) (reproduction)
Acquired from Francis Edwards, 1898
C115, p. 400
-
- 9
Abbarroo [Boorong] *a moobee af'*
Balloderrees funeral, 1790
'Port Jackson Painter' (fl. 1788–1792)
Ink and watercolour (reproduction)
Natural History Museum, London
Watling Drawing — no. 45
-
- 10
Journal of PG King, April 1790
Philip Gidley King (1758–1808)
Acquired from Francis Edwards, 1898
C115, p. 408
-
- 11
The Melancholy Loss of His Majesty's Ship Sirius Wreck'd on Norfolk Island on Friday Noon March 19th 1790 taken from the Flag Staff on the Beach, 1790
George Raper (1769–1797)
Watercolour (reproduction)
Natural History Museum, London
Raper Drawing — no. 22
-
- 12
Nueva Holande: Cabeza de un habitante [New Holland: Head of a Native], 1793
Juan Ravenet (c. 1766–1821)
Pencil
Purchased May 1961
DGD 2, f. 2
-
- 13
A view of Sydney on Norfolk Island, 1805
John Eyre (b. 1771)
Watercolour
V8/Norf Is/1
-
- 14
'Two Natives', 1812
Claims and Demands
Sydney Gazette, 5 December 1812
F8/55
-
- 15
Log of the Mary and Sally
James Kelly (1791–1859)
Ship's Log, bound with *Log of the Brothers* (reproduction)
Crowther Library, Public Library of Tasmania
C 6028
-
- 16
'A perfect dandy'
John Septimus Roe (1797–1878)
Letter 160, 6 June 1821
Purchased 2009
ML MSS 7964
-
- 17
Entrance to Oyster Harbour, King George Sound [with brig *Bathurst*], 1827
Phillip Parker King (1791–1856)
Lithograph
From Phillip Parker King, *Narrative of a survey ...* vol. 2, London, 1827
980.1.131C, frontispiece
-
- 18
Nanberry, a Native Boy of Port Jackson, living with M^r. White – the Surgⁿ Gen^l
George Raper (1769–1797)
Ink and watercolour (reproduction)
Natural History Museum, London
Raper Drawing — no. 3
-
- 19
Port Jackson for Norfolk Island, 1799
HMS *Reliance* Muster, 30 October 1799 (reproduction)
The National Archives, London
ADM 36/13399
-
- 20
'No white woman will have me ...', 1814
Unknown Aboriginal sailor (possibly Nanbarry or Bundle)
Sydney Gazette, 1 January 1814 (reproduction)
F8/56
-
- 21
Banalong [Bennelong], c. 1793
WW [William Waterhouse]
Pen and ink wash
DGB 10, f. 13
-
- 22
St. James Street, 1792
PW Tomkins (1760–1840) after Thomas Malton Junior (1748–1804)
Aquatint engraving (reproduction)
From Thomas Malton, *A picturesque tour through the cities of London and Westminster, illustrated with the most interesting views, accurately delineated and executed in aquatinta ...* London, 21 August 1792
DSM/F914.21M, plate 94
-
- 23
A Song of the Natives of New South Wales ...
From Edward Jones, *Musical curiosities ...* 1811 (reproduction)
British Library, London
R.M.13.f. 5
-
- 24
Copy of a letter from Baneelon, one of the Natives of New South Wales, now in London, to his wife Barangaroo, at Botany Bay, 1797
From *The spirit of the public journals for 1797*, London: Printed for R Phillips, 1798
RB/050/S759.4, p. 114
-
- 25
Supernumeraries borne for Victuals only—, 1794
Signed by Captain John Hunter
HMS *Reliance* Muster (reproduction)
The National Archives, London
ADM 36/10981
-
- 26
Vocabulary of part of the Language of New South Wales, 1795
Daniel Paine (b. 1770)
Manuscript kept in a voyage to Port Jackson New South Wales, a short residence in that settlement ... in the years 1794, 5, 6, 7, and 8 by Danl. Paine (reproduction)
National Maritime Museum, London
MS JOD 172
-
- 27
Salmanda [Salamander], 1820 (detail)
Pavel Nikolaevich Mikhailov (1786–1840)
Pencil and sanguine (reproduction)
Russian State Museum
Image courtesy of Longueville Publications
R29209/207
-
- 28
View of Sullivan Cove [Sullivans Cove, Van Diemen's Land, with *Ocean* at left], 1804
Possibly by George William Evans (1780–1852)
Watercolour
SV6B/Sull C/1
-
- 29
Of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of New South Wales, 1834
William Proctor
A Landsman's Log ... on board the John Craig, Merchantman, John Currie, Commander, 1834–5
MS B1126, pp. 118–19
-
- 30
Nambéré [Nunberri], *Shoalhaven tribe*, 1834
Charles Rodius (1802–1860)
Crayon
Kindly lent by the National Library of Australia
PIC R7404
-
- 31
Nunberri. Chief of the Nunnerahs, N. S. Wales, 1834
Charles Rodius (1802–1860)
Lithograph
Sydney: Printed by IG Austin
Presented by Francis Edwards, 1932
PXA 615, f. 16
-
- 32
Typical portraits of the Aborigines [Morirang and Nambéré or Nunberri (above), Ricketty Dick and Tooban (below)], 1847
James William Giles (1801–1870)
Hand-coloured lithograph
From George French Angas, *South Australia Illustrated*, London, 1847
DSM/X983/2, plate 35
-
- 33
Broten [Broughton] *Nlle Hollande*, 1819
Jacques Arago (1790–1855)
Pencil
Purchased from the collection of Dr J Raven at Sotheby's Australia, Melbourne Sale, 23 August 1992
PXB 283, f. 3
-
- 34
Broughton Native Constable Shoal Haven 1822
Rectangular brass breastplate with brass chain (reproduction)
Awarded to Broughton by Alexander Berry
From Tania Cleary, *Poignant regalia: 19th century Aboriginal breastplates ...*
Glebe: Historic Houses Trust of NSW, c. 1993

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|----|---|----|--|----|--|----|--|
| 35 | <i>Port M^cQvarie</i> [sic] <i>New South Wales</i> , 5 May 1824 Attributed to Joseph Lycett (1775–1828) Sepia watercolour SV1B/Pr Mac/1 | 44 | <i>Newcastle, in New South Wales: with a distant View of Point Stephen. Taken from Prospect Hill</i> W Preston after IR Brown Engraving From Absalom West, <i>Views in New South Wales</i> , 1813–14 (reproduction) Bequeathed by DS Mitchell, 1907 PX*D 65, plate 6 | 52 | <i>Tonungora St. Boundary Nov 1806</i> ‘Got by Dan’ Specimen identified as <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> X <i>E. siderophloia</i> Kindly lent by the National Herbarium of NSW RBG barcode 6620 | 60 | Aboriginal man with rifle, probably Bowen Bungaree, 1843 Artist unknown Pencil From <i>Portraits of the Aborigines of New South Wales</i> , 1843 Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907 PXA 74, f.4 |
| 36 | <i>Bi-ra-bán. M^cGill.</i> Alfred T Agate (1812–1846) Lithograph (reproduction) From <i>A key to the structure of the Aboriginal language</i> , Sydney, 1850 DSM/499.611A3, frontispiece | 45 | <i>Australia or Terra Australis</i> , 1804 Matthew Flinders (1774–1814) Pen and ink chart (reproduction) United Kingdom Hydrographic Office y46/1 | 53 | <i>Mogargro – South Brush</i> , 1807 ‘Got by Dan Oct 1807’ Specimen identified as <i>Eucalyptus beyeri</i> by Joseph Maiden Kindly lent by the National Herbarium of NSW RBG barcode 326895 | 61 | ‘A black-fellow named Bowen’, 1837 <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> , Monday, 17 April 1837 (reproduction) MRB/F7, p. 3 |
| 37 | <i>Boardman, Lake Macquarie Tribe</i> , c. 1836 Possibly by William Henry Fernyhough (1809–1849) Pencil Bequeathed by Sir William Dixon, 1952 DL PX47, f. 8 | 46 | <i>Boon-ga-ree Aboriginal of New So. Wales who accompanied me on my first voyage to the N. W. coast</i> , 1819 Phillip Parker King (1791–1856) Ink and watercolour From Phillip Parker King, <i>Album of drawings and engravings</i> , 1802–1902 Purchased from the King Estate, November 1933 PXC 767, f. 48 | 54 | <i>The Cataract of Car’rung-Gur’ring; on the river Moowat’tin</i> , 1807 George Caley (1770–1829) Ink From Letter received by Philip Gidley King from George Caley, 25 September 1807 The Sir Joseph Banks Electronic Archive, Series 18.067 | 62 | <i>For California. The brig William Hill</i> , 1849 Advertisement in <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> , 16 January 1849 (reproduction) BN445 |
| 38 | <i>Nouvelle-Hollande. Gnoung-a gnoung-a, mour-re-mour-ga (dit Collins)</i> , 1811 Barthelemy Roger (1767–1841) after Nicolas-Martin Petit (1777–1804) Engraving From François Péron, <i>Voyage de découvertes aux terres Australes</i> , Paris: De l’Imprimerie Imperiale, 1811 F980/P Atlas [1811], plate XVII | 47 | <i>His Majesty’s Cutter Mermaid</i> , 1817 Phillip Parker King (1791–1856) Ink From Phillip Parker King, <i>Album of drawings and engravings</i> , 1802–1902 Purchased from the King Estate, November 1933 PXC 767, f. 85 | 55 | <i>Moowattin Creek and the Cataract of Carrung-gurring</i> , 1814 Detail from <i>Chart of Terra Australis</i> , East Coast, 1 January 1814 (reproduction) From Matthew Flinders, <i>A voyage to Terra Australis</i> , London, 1814 X919.4042/1 Atlas, plate 8 | 63 | <i>Charley</i> [and] <i>Harry Brown</i> , 1847 Harden S Melville after Charles Rodius (1802–1860) Engraving From Dr Ludwig Leichhardt, <i>Journal of an overland expedition in Australia, from Moreton Bay to Port Essington ... 1844–1845</i> , London: T&W Boone, 1847 DL 84/418, facing p. 14 |
| 39 | <i>HMS Daedalus</i> John Baily after Lieutenant Evans Hand-coloured aquatint (reproduction) National Maritime Museum, Greenwich PAD 6003 | 48 | ‘Bongaree speared a great many fish with his fiz-gig’, 1818 Phillip Parker King (1791–1856) Remark book, January 1818 MLMSS 5277 (item 1) | 56 | <i>A View near Woolwich in Kent, shewing the Employment of the Convicts from the Hulks</i> , c. 1800 Artist unknown Hand-coloured engraving London: Printed for Bowles and Carver Purchased 1938 View V*/CONV/1 | 64 | <i>Tam O’Shanter</i> , 1848 Owen Stanley (1811–1850) Watercolour From <i>Voyage of HMS Rattlesnake</i> , 1846–49 Transfer from the National Art Gallery of New South Wales, August 1927 PXC 281 vol. 1, f. 65 |
| 40 | ‘Old Collins, who was found dead ...’, 1809 <i>Sydney Gazette</i> , 15 January 1809 (reproduction) RBF 450 | 49 | <i>Naturels de la Nouvelle-Galles</i> . (Port-Jackson), 1824 Bungaree and Cora Gooseberry to René-Primavère Lesson (1794–1849) <i>Voyage autour du monde: entrepris par ordre du gouvernement sur la corvette La Coquille</i> , Paris: P Pourrat Frères, 1838–1839, pp. 296–297 DSM/980/64A2 | 57 | ‘Moowattin, a native follower of mine ...’ NA Vigers and Thomas Horsfield <i>A description of the Australian birds in the collection of the Linnean Society ...</i> London: Linnean Society of London, 1827 DSM/Q598.2/V | 65 | <i>Jacky Jacky</i> [Galmarra]. <i>Expedition of Kennedy, March 16th 1849</i> Charles Rodius (1802–1860) Lithograph Presented by Francis Edwards, 1932 PXA 615, f. 38 |
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| 43 | <i>Port Jackson for a Passage to Norfolk Island, 29 May 1798</i> HMS <i>Reliance</i> Muster (reproduction) The National Archives, London ADM 36/13398 | | | | | | |

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Yagoona ——— To day ✓ Yery or Curua To throw
 Boorana ——— Yesterday ~~To morrow~~ ✓ Yery deomu To fall down
 Pany-buga ——— Tomorrow ^{ning} ✓ Mullin-ow-ule To morrow ✓ Byalla To speak
 Coing-bibo-la ——— Sun-rise Cannadinga ——— To burn
 Coing-burra-go-lah ——— Sun-set ✓ Tag-go-rak-yago ——— To Shiver
 Yannadah Paragi ——— New Moon Marroway ——— To Creep
 Murry Yannadah ——— Full Moon Chiang or Chang-ulah ——— To chew
 Anooing ——— Night ✓ Ury diow ——— To sit nearer anyone
 Cammurro ——— Day ✓ Manioo ——— To pick up any thing
 Boora-carremay ——— Fine Weather ✓ Paran-banie-diow ——— Eating (of act of)
 Mo-ran-gle ——— Thunder ✓ Taboa-millie ——— Painted white
 Noone ——— Now ✓ Wogan-Minnering ——— Cutting off —
 Where ——— Warè ✓ Tongay-doro ——— You must say



I was young when I left my Tribe, I am now about 25 years old. I had been employed in a Whaling Ship, on my return I joined the blacks, after some time I joined a Sealing vessel out of Sydney and remained sealing about 5 Years, during which time I could not get any money, but was supplied occasionally with Spirits in lieu thereof.