

## Back in Blacktown: Aboriginal Claims Deserve Consideration

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### ABSTRACT

*In 1814, Governor Macquarie agreed with advocates that steps should be taken to accommodate and assimilate the native population that was living in and around the limits of the colony. The displacement policy adopted by the government was just not working and random clashes by some of the Aboriginal population were becoming more frequent, better organised and more hostile. Governor Macquarie fully supported an idea to establish a school for Aboriginal children, which would teach them the ways and culture of the British along with the Christian values. Land at Parramatta, behind St. John's Church, was set aside to build a 'Native Institute' (later nominated for Aboriginal orphans). This was all very paternal and doomed to eventual failure but nevertheless undertaken in hopeful spirit. In addition, the government promised to grant land to Aboriginal elders so that they could learn and demonstrate the social and cultural advantage of tilling the soil and raising crops. From a cadastral point of view, this paper looks at a period in early settlement when Aboriginals were still very much a part of the landscape and, rather than being forced underground and away, there occurred the very first attempts at assimilation of some of the Aboriginal population by way of land grants. It showcases some very interesting concepts, which are only now, 200 years later, being recognised by the Australian people.*

**KEYWORDS:** Cadastral surveying, Aboriginal land grants, Governor Macquarie, Colebee, Maria Lock.

### 1 INTRODUCTION

This paper begins at a time 25 years after the arrival of the First Fleet, at a time when grants of Crown land were readily being dispensed to notable citizens... and to ex-convicts who had served their sentence... and at a time when the Aboriginal clans of the Cumberland Plain were desperately trying to cling to their traditional lands. From a cadastral point of view, this paper discusses a period in early settlement when Aboriginals were still very much a part of the landscape and, rather than being forced underground and away, the very first attempts occurred at assimilation of some of the Aboriginal population by way of land grants. The paper showcases some very interesting concepts, which are only now, 200 years later, being recognised by the Australian people.

#### 1.1 An Introduction to the Times of Governor Macquarie

Governor Lachlan Macquarie, an army man, took up office on 1 January 1810 as the fifth Governor of the colony, following Governor William Bligh and a precession of navy men. Macquarie was the Governor for 11 years and oversaw the building of new roads, the erection

of fine buildings and the first organised attempts at assimilating some of the Aboriginal population into the ways of the Europeans.

Three events occurred which set this narrative in motion. Surveyor George William Evans, in November 1813, continued the route of Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson in traversing the Blue Mountains and opening the way into the Central West. Accompanying Evans as a guide was an Aboriginal from the Richmond area named Colebee.

It was immediately after this event, which paved the way for rapid inland expansion, that Governor Macquarie agreed with advocates that steps should be taken to accommodate and assimilate the native population that was living in and around the limits of the colony. Emulating the trend in Britain at that time, of establishing boarding schools and institutions of learning, Macquarie established a “School for the Education of the Native Children” under the management and care of William Shelly and his wife.

Then an incident of mass Aboriginal deaths occurred in April 1816. What was intended to be a straight-forward round-up of several militant Aboriginals, who were known to be responsible for the killing of several farmworkers in the Camden district, resulted in the unintended deaths of 14 Aboriginal women and children at Appin.

## **1.2 The Parramatta Native Institution**

The “Parramatta Native Institution” was set up in 1814 on land behind the grounds of St. John’s Church of England in Parramatta (see Appendix A). Governor and Mrs Macquarie were the school’s patrons and there was a 7-member committee including such notables as John Thomas Campbell, D’Arcy Wentworth, William Redfern, Hannibal McArthur, the Reverend William Cowper, the Reverend Henry Fulton and Rowland Hassall.

A student list (Figure 1 and Appendix B) shows the 37 children who were taught at the Parramatta Native Institution between 1814 and 1821. Colebee’s sister Maria is listed as number 1. Her date of admission was 28 December 1814, her supposed age was seven and her state of learning was noted as spells four syllables in the Bible and reads. Her age is written as 13 in 1821. Two other notable students are Betty Fulton (no. 10) and Polly (no. 32), both aged 16.

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Names of the Children of the Aborigines received into the Native Institution Parramatta, since its foundation, 10 Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1814.

No.	Date of Admission	Names	Age	State of Learning	not now in school
1	28 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1814	Marisa	13	reads four syllables <sup>in the title</sup> & reads	
2		Nitty	12	reads & writes well.	
3		Fanny	9	beginning to read & spell	
4		Friday	12	reads & writes well.	
5	10 Jan <sup>y</sup> 1818	Billy	12	d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup>	
6	6 June 1816	Malou			Abandoned
7		Doors			d <sup>o</sup>
8	12 Aug <sup>t</sup>	Betty Cox	15	reads & writes well	
9		Mibah	15	improves in reading & spelling	
10		Betty Sutton	16	reads & writes well.	
11		Tommy	11	reads & writes well	
12		Peter			Abandoned
13		Pendergrass			d <sup>o</sup>
14	20 .	Amy	8	reads & spells well	
15		Nancy	10	beginning to read & spell	
16		Charlotte			Wid in Sydney
17	9 Sep 1816	John	6	reads & spells	
18	28 Dec .	Davis			Abandoned
19		Dicky	9	reads & spells well	
20		Judith	13	reads & writes well	
21	1 Jan <sup>y</sup> 1818	Jenny Nutgaway	7	reads & spells	
22		Joe Harlow			Abandoned
23	17 July 1818	Waddy	6	reads & spells	
24	25 Sep .	Wallis	10	repeats the Alphabet	
25	15 Jan <sup>y</sup> 1819	Jemmy	8	d <sup>o</sup>	
26	1 March .	Henry	4	d <sup>o</sup>	
27	20 Dec .	Maia, also Margt	11	d <sup>o</sup>	
28		Nanny			taken by his Father
29		Lucky			Wid in Parramatta
30	30 May 1820	Joseph	3	d <sup>o</sup>	
31		Billy George			taken by his Father
32	6 June .	Billy	16	reads & writes well.	
33	25 Dec .	Indrtha	10	repeats the Alphabet	
34		Peggy	8	d <sup>o</sup>	
35		Charlotte	10	d <sup>o</sup>	
36		Carlone	7	d <sup>o</sup>	
37		Anna	7	d <sup>o</sup>	

(Signed) Richard Hill  
Secretary.

Figure 1: List showing the 37 children who were taught at the Parramatta Native Institution (1821).

An undated sketch (Figure 2) shows a “Public Conference with those tribes of the Natives residing in the Cumberland Plain” at the marketplace in Parramatta. With a feast of roast beef, bread and jugs of ale, it was intended to recruit students by communicating the aims and purpose of the Native Institution, along with plans to offer land grants. St. John’s Church of England can be seen in the background (Figure 3).



Figure 2: Sketch showing picnic day at Parramatta, with St. John's Church of England in the background (undated).



Figure 3: Excerpt of the sketch and St. John's church today (2021).

Notice that on an 1832 map (Figure 4), the sketch shows "Native Orphan Institution", the Church of St. John and land of William and Elizabeth Shelly.



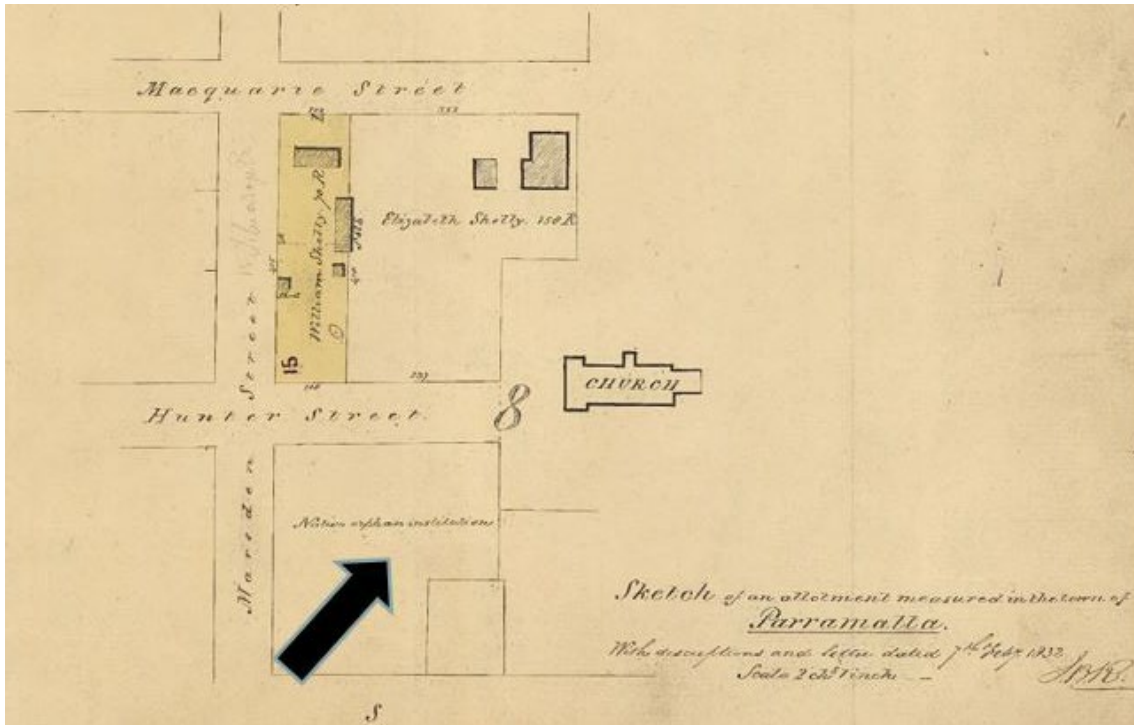


Figure 4: Sketch of the allotment of William Shelly (1832).

Figure 5 shows an aerial image today of the land depicted in the sketch. Notice the shadows cast by the spires and the additions to the church.

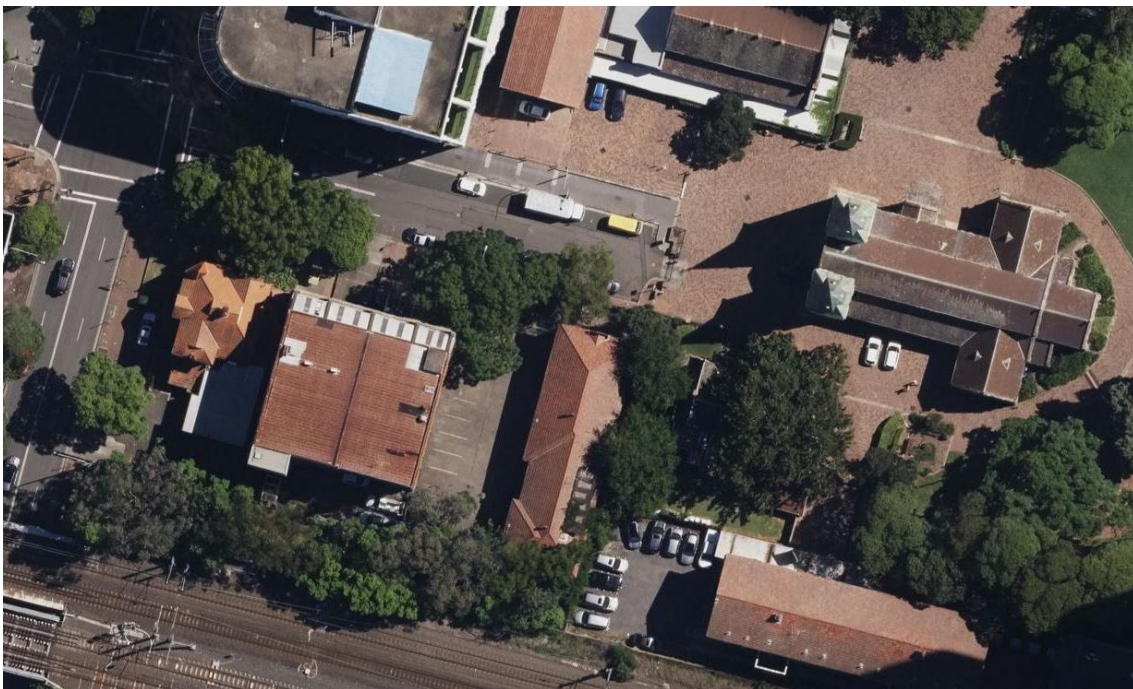


Figure 5: The same site today (2024).

The institution site today still houses an institute (Figure 6), just not the native one.



Figure 6: 'Trinity Institute' (2022).

It is clear from the general orders for the institution (see Appendix A) that the intention was for the Aboriginal children to lose their language, their culture, their heritage and their Aboriginal way of life. The children were taught to read and write, learn Bible scriptures and arithmetic. The girls focused on domestic duties and needlework, while the boys learned about farming and machinery (so much for gender equality). By 1821, it was decided to relocate the Native Institution from Parramatta to an area which became known as Blacks Town (Figure 7).

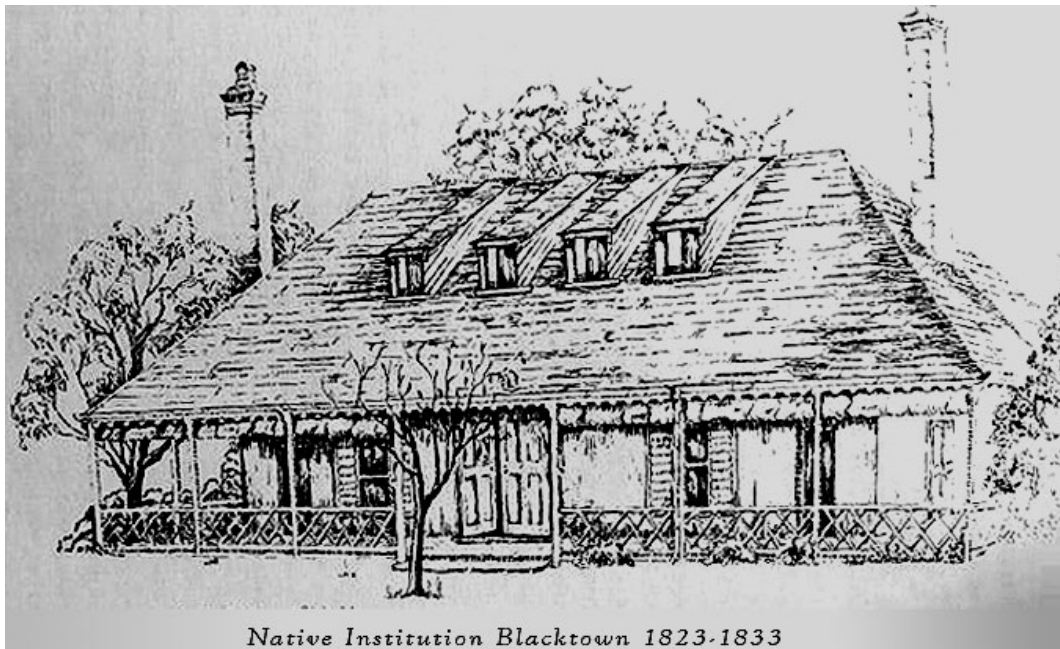


Figure 7: The Native Institution re-sited to Blacks Town.

### 1.3 The Round-Up at Appin in April 1816

On 9 April 1816, Governor Macquarie ordered a detachment of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment to march from Liverpool to the Cow Pastures and proceed to round up several militant Aboriginals in the Camden District. The instructions from the Governor (see Appendix C) were militaristic and brutal but did include “spare all women and children and not kill any of them.”

On 7 May 1816, at the end of this disastrous and unsuccessful campaign, Governor Macquarie paid sums of money or granted orders on the King's stores to those who accompanied the soldiers as guides, carters etc. (see Appendix D).

*“Remunerations to Native Guides:*

*To Bidjee Bidjee*

*To Harry*

*To Bundell*

*To Tindall*

*To Colebee*

*To Creek-Jemmy – or Nurragingy*

*Each a Complete Suit of Slops including Blanket – 4 Days Provisions, Half Pint of Spirits – and Half Pound of Tobacco.”*

Each Aboriginal on this list of native guides was offered and promised a grant of land by Governor Macquarie.

## **2 FIRST LAND GRANT IN THE COLONY TO AN ABORIGINAL**

This significant event, which inevitably led to the name Blacktown, is one of momentous importance in the history of Australia: the first land grant given to an Aboriginal. At the heart of the Blacktown story stand Colebee and Nurragingy, two Aboriginals highly regarded by both the Aboriginal and European communities. The motives were clearly to bring a just and peaceful resolution to the years of conflict that marred the progress of European settlement along the Hawkesbury, Nepean, Colo and the South Creek.

It was in recognition of such service that Governor Macquarie wrote in his diary on 25 May 1816: *“On this occasion I invested Nurragingy, alias Creek Jemmy with my Order of Merit by presenting him with a handsome Brass Gorget or Breast Plate, having his name inscribed thereon in full – as chief of the South Creek Tribe – I also promised him and his friend Colebee a Grant of 30 acres of land on the South Creek between them as an additional Reward for their fidelity to Government and their recent good conduct.”*

A land grant was a *big deal*. A land grant was a grant of citizenship. An owner of land in the British dominions could vote in the British elections for parliament. This led to much angst in Britain because so many ex-convicts had become landowners through government grant, and now land was being granted to an Aboriginal.

The first land grant was made official in 1819, with a grant of 30 acres to Colebee (Figure 8), along the Richmond Road, as promised by Governor Macquarie in 1816.



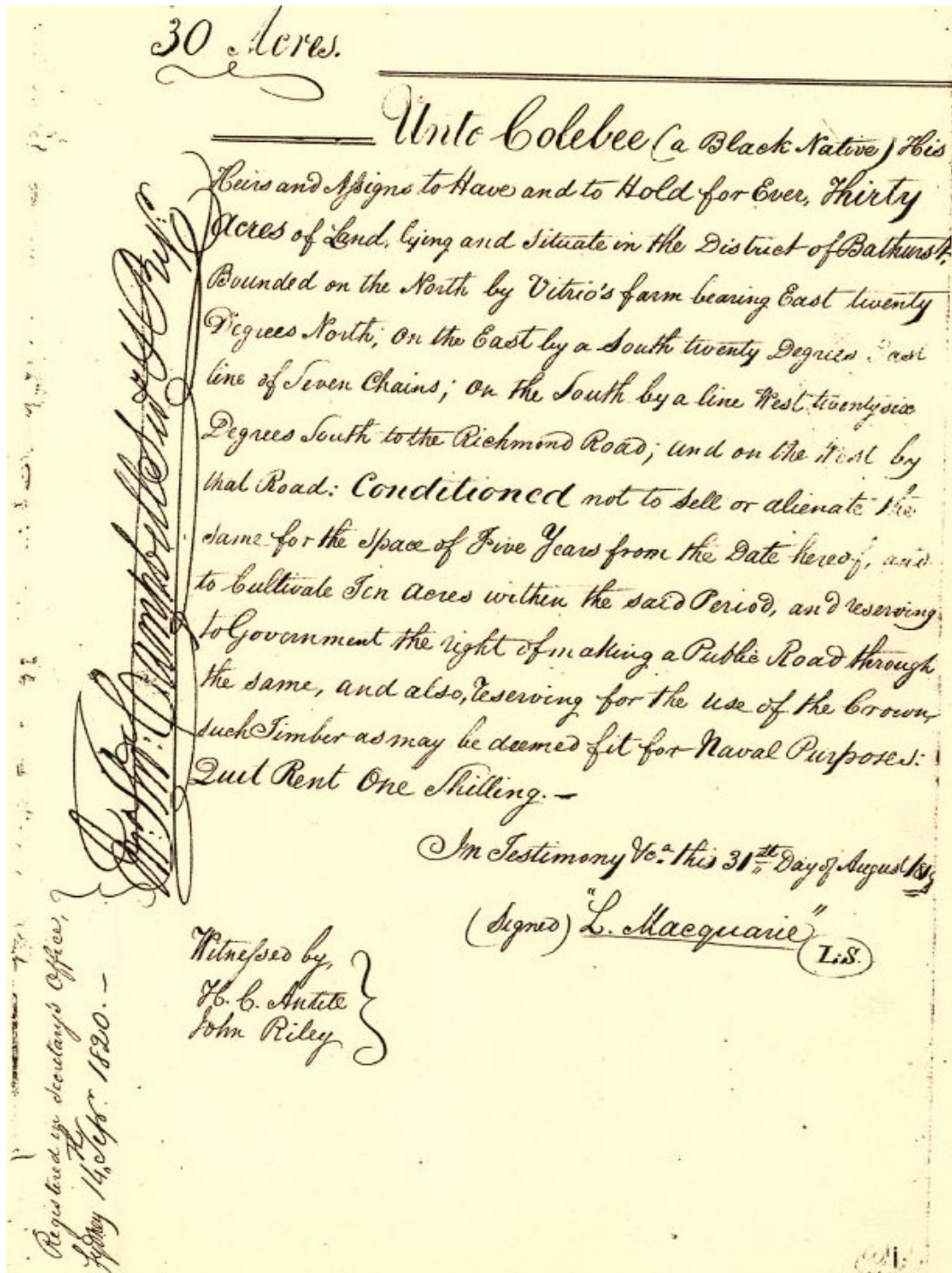


Figure 8: The official grant to Colebee (1819).

A transcript of the land grant to Colebee follows:

“30 Acres

Unto Colebee (a Black Native) his Heirs and Assigns to Have and to Hold for ever, Thirty Acres of Land, lying and Situate in the District of Bathurst, Bounded on the North by Vitrio's farm bearing East twenty Degrees North, On the East by a South twenty Degrees East line of Seven Chains; on the South by a line West twenty six Degrees to the Richmond Road; And on the West by that Road: Conditioned not to Sell or Alienate the same for the Space of Five Years from the date hereof, and to Cultivate Ten Acres within the Said Period, and Reserving



*to Government the right of making a Public Road through the same, and also, Reserving for the Use of the Crown, such Timber as may be deemed fit for Naval Purposes: Quit Rent One Shilling. –*

*In Testimony this 31<sup>st</sup> Day of August, 1819  
(signed L. Macquarie)*

*Registered in Secretary's Office,  
Sydney 14<sup>th</sup> Sept, 1820."*

Note that the land district at that time was known as "Bathurst" (Figure 9), later to become the Parishes of Gidley and Rooty Hill and several others.

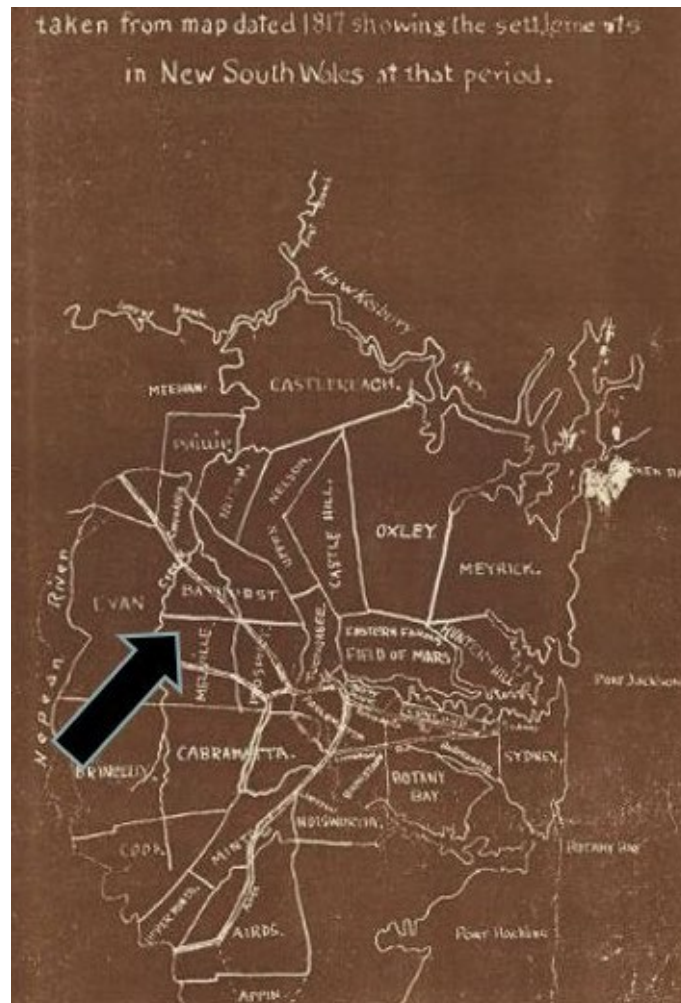


Figure 9: From a map showing the land districts at that time (1817).

An early Parish map (Figure 10) shows the location of Colebee's grant along the Richmond Road. Notice how the Parish map nominates Colebee and Jemmy as grantees on the same parcel. Notice also, the lack of any surrounding Aboriginal Grants! An even earlier map (Figure 11) shows that the grant site as vacant.

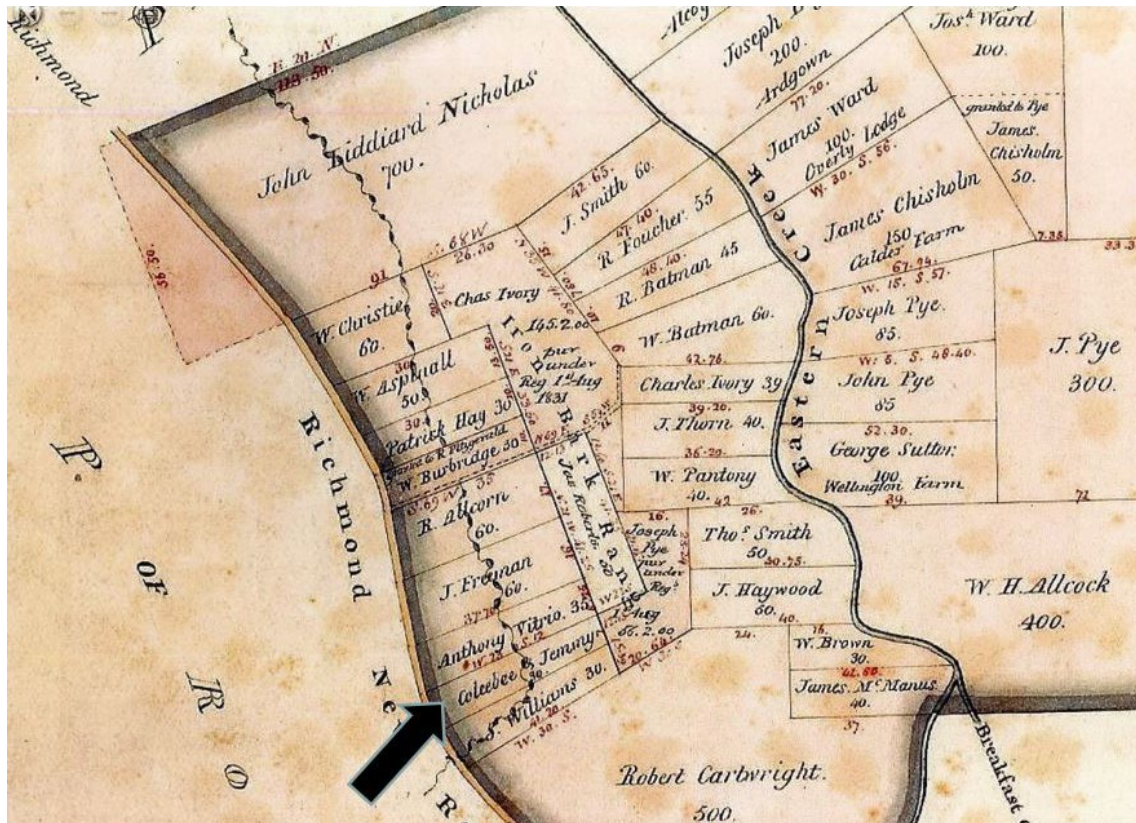


Figure 10: Early Parish map showing the 30-acre grant to Colebee (1835).



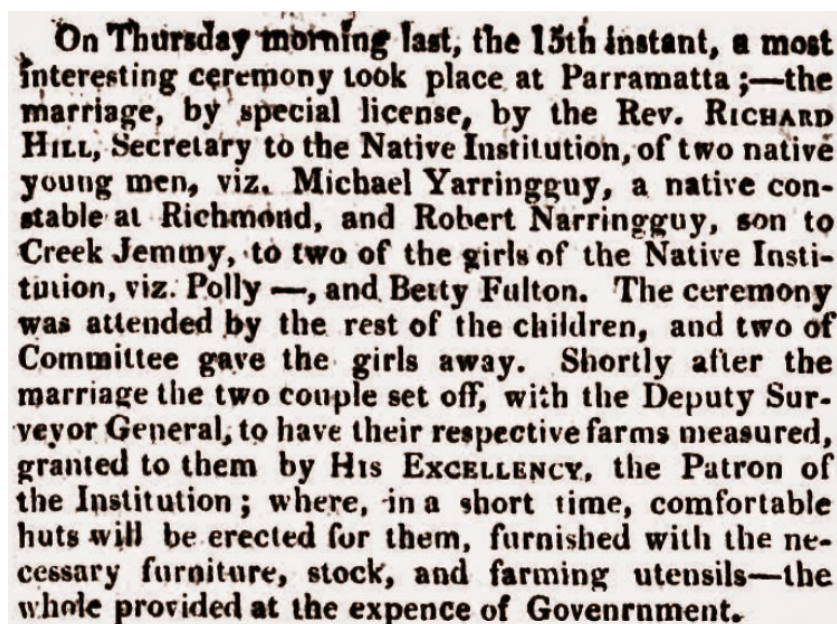
Figure 11: An earlier map showing the land parcel as vacant.

### 3 SUBSEQUENT GRANTS

A newspaper clipping (Figure 12), concerns the marriage on 15 March 1821 of Michael, a native constable at Richmond, and Robert, son of Creek Jemmy, to Betty Fulton and Polly, two girls from the Parramatta Native Institution. Both girls were 16 at the time. It says: “Shortly after the marriage the two couple [sic] set off with the Deputy Surveyor General to



*have their respective farms measured.*” James Meehan was Deputy Surveyor General, under Oxley.



**On Thursday morning last, the 15<sup>th</sup> instant, a most interesting ceremony took place at Parramatta;—the marriage, by special license, by the Rev. RICHARD HILL, Secretary to the Native Institution, of two native young men, viz. Michael Yarringguy, a native constable at Richmond, and Robert Narringguy, son to Creek Jemmy, to two of the girls of the Native Institution, viz. Polly —, and Betty Fulton. The ceremony was attended by the rest of the children, and two of Committee gave the girls away. Shortly after the marriage the two couple set off, with the Deputy Surveyor General, to have their respective farms measured, granted to them by His EXCELLENCY, the Patron of the Institution; where, in a short time, comfortable huts will be erected for them, furnished with the necessary furniture, stock, and farming utensils—the whole provided at the expence of Government.**

Figure 12: Newspaper clipping announcing to the colony the marriages of Betty Fulton and Polly (1821).

On 26 January 1824, Maria married Robert Lock, a carpenter who worked on the construction of the new Native Institution at Black Town. This appears to be the first government/church sanctioned Aboriginal-British union within the colony. Is there added significance in the date of their marriage? Maria and Robert settled in Black Town in a timber hut on four acres adjoining the Native Institution, but a year later moved to the Reverend Robert Cartwright’s farm at Liverpool. Over the following years, Maria continued to pursue the land grant she had been promised, but not received, at the time of her marriage. She petitioned Governor Darling in 1831 (Figures 13 & 14):

*“To his Excellency Lieut. General Darling, Governor in Chief of New South Wales ... The Petition of Maria Lock, an Aboriginal Native of New South Wales. Humbly Sheweth that on the first establishment of the Native Institution ... your Petitioner, then a Child, was placed there by her father, the Chief of the Richmond Tribes. That Petitioner continued in the School till she was married to Robert Lock, with whom she has ever since lived, and by whom she has had two children. That at the time they were married your Petitioner was promised a small Grant of Land, and a cow. as a Marriage Portion. That she has since received a cow, which has increased to five head, but has never received any land.”*

*“That Governor Macquarie gave her brother Coley (Colebee) a small Grant of Land at Black Town and as her brother is now dead your Petitioner humbly prays that this Grant may be transferred to her, and her Children, or that a small portion of the land adjoining may be given to her, whereby she and her Husband may be enabled to feed their Cattle, now seven in Number, earn an honest livelihood, and provide a comfortable home for themselves and their increasing family. Maria Lock Liverpool March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1831.”*



21/1853, <sup>14<sup>th</sup></sup> March 1831.  
To His Excellency Lieut. General  
Darling, Governor in Chief &c. &c. of New  
South Wales and its Dependencies.

The Petition of Maria Lock, an  
Aboriginal Native of New  
South Wales.

Humbly Sheweth  
Robert Mary Lock

— That on the first establishment of the  
Native Institution by His Excellency Governor  
Macquarie, your Petitioner, then a Child, was  
placed there by her father the Chief of the  
Richmond Tribes.

— That Petitioner continued in the School  
till she was married to Robert Lock, with whom  
she has ever since lived, and by whom she has had  
two Children.

— That at the time they were married your  
Petitioner was promised a small Grant of Land,  
and a Cow as a Marriage Portion.

— That she has since received a Cow, which  
has increased to five head, but has never  
received any Land.

Figure 13: The petition of Maria Lock to Governor Darling (1831).

The image shows two pages of a handwritten petition. The left page is the main petition, and the right page contains an endorsement. The main petition is written in cursive and asks for a land grant to be transferred to Maria Lock and her children. The endorsement is written by Robert Cartwright, Chaplain, and recommends Maria Lock to the Governor's consideration. The date 'Liverpool March 3 1831' is written at the bottom of the main petition.

That Governor Macquarie gave his Brother Coley a small Grant of Land at Black Town and as her Brother is now dead your Petitioner humbly prays that this Grant may be transferred to her, and her Children, or that a small portion of the land adjoining may be given to her, so that she and her Husband may be enabled to feed their Cattle, now Seven in number, earn an honest livelihood, and provide a comfortable home for themselves, and their increasing family.

And your Petitioner shall, as in duty bound, ever pray &c. &c.

Maria Lock

Liverpool March 3 1831

I beg leave to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I have known Petitioner from a child - but more particularly since she was married. Having in consequence of her exemplary conduct, allowed her and her husband, for several years past, to reside upon my farm. - I believe her own written statement to be strictly correct, and I feel peculiar pleasure in recommending her to His Excellency's most favourable consideration.

Robert Cartwright  
Chaplain

The petition was in the Native Department when I was the Secretary & was signed

from it. and as she has proved that the interest in the same was not lost upon her, I beg to recommend her to the kind consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

Richard Hill  
Secy

Figure 14: Part of the petition of Maria Lock to Governor Darling (1831).

It came with an added endorsement “recommending Maria to his Excellency’s most favourable consideration. Robert Cartwright. Chaplain.” This was the same Robert Cartwright who also owned the 500 acres adjoining on the Richmond Road. With the deaths of Colebee and Nurragingy, Nurragingy’s two sons and Colebee’s sister, Maria now Lock, petitioned the Governor for transfer of the 1819 grant. Nurragingy had lived continuously on the land, however, because the land grant was registered in Colebee’s name, the title should pass to Maria! But this is not the last we hear of Nurragingy.

A side note (Figure 15) shows a request to the Surveyor General, no less, that he set aside some land: “Request that the Surveyor General will set apart a few acres, 30 or 40 for this woman’s husband as near her present residence as suitable land can be found.”

In 1833, Maria received the first land grant to an Aboriginal woman, 40 acres at Liverpool, “in trust for the said Maria Lock during her life for the sole and separate use without the control of her present or future husband she may have and remain in trust for the heirs of the said Maria Lock by you her present husband the said Robert Lock begotten.”



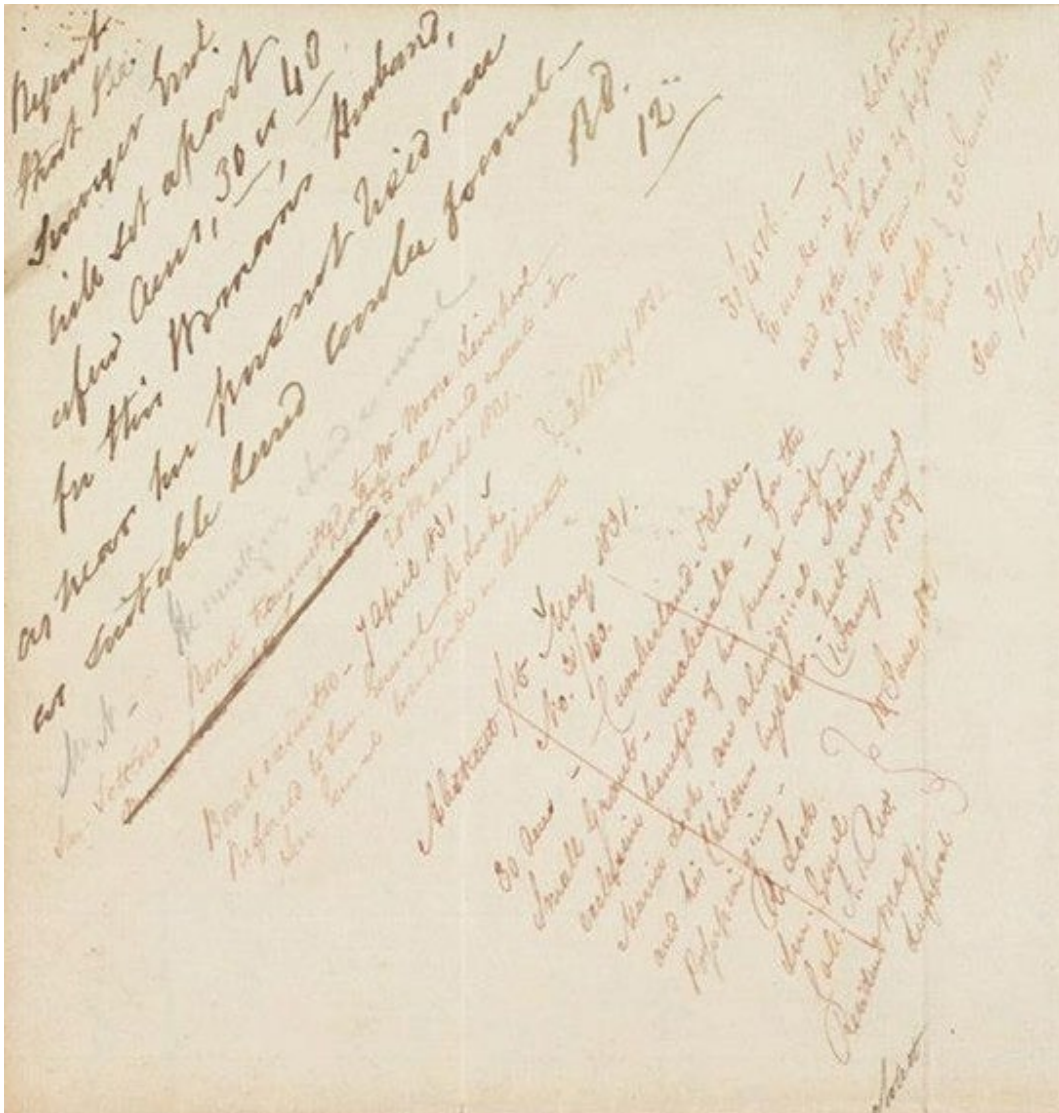


Figure 15: A side note showing a request to the Surveyor General.

Later, in 1843, Maria finally received her brother Colebee's 30-acre grant and returned to Black Town. Maria, with her husband, then went on to acquire 30 acres adjacent to the Colebee grant. Thus Maria then had title to 60 acres at Blacktown plus 40 acres of land at Liverpool. Upon her death, the whole estate was divided equally between her surviving children (Figures 16-18).



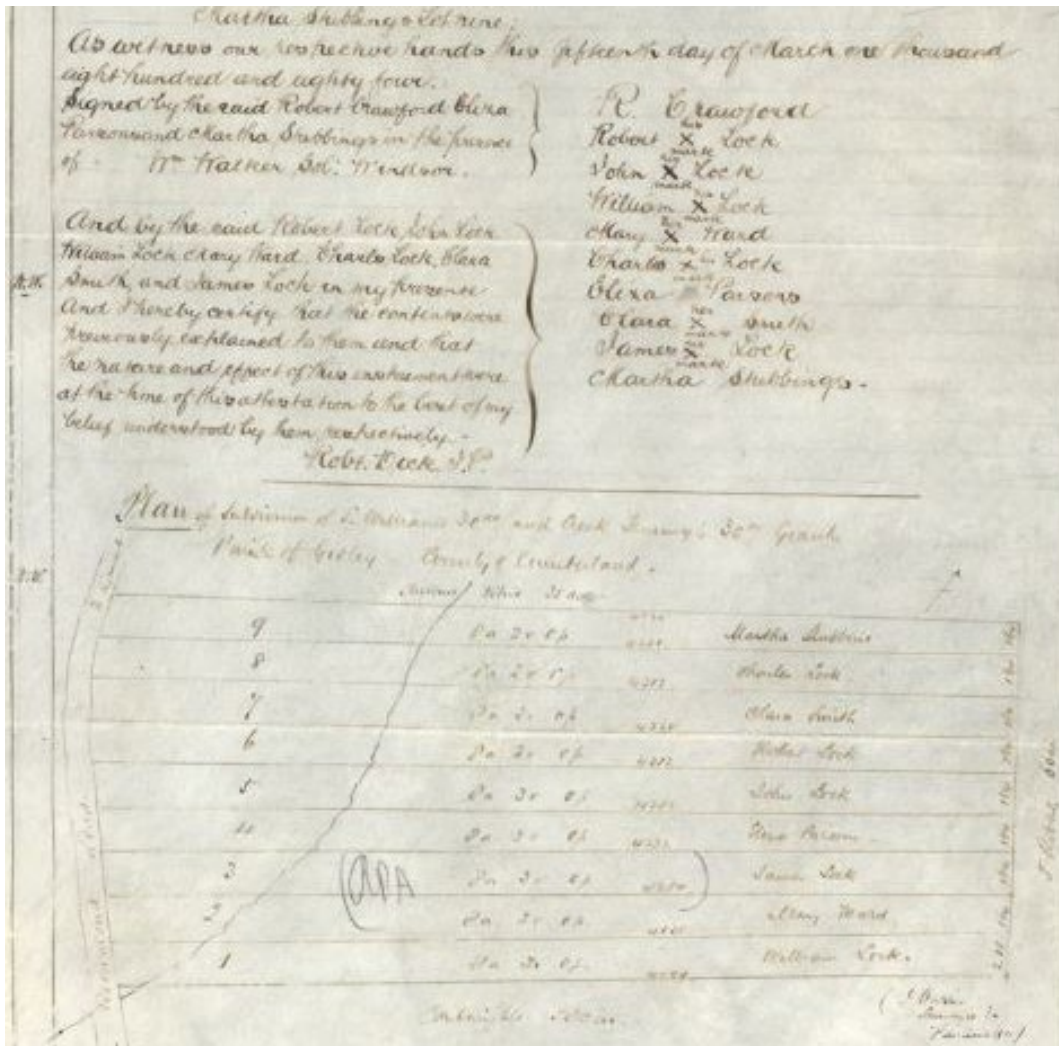


Figure 16: The document showing the devise of Maria's 60 acres estate in Blacktown (1878).

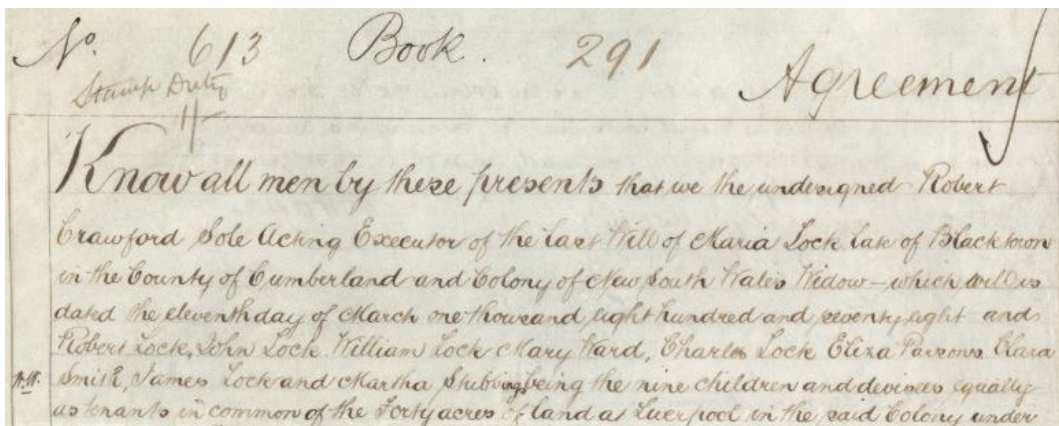


Figure 17: The agreement setting the devise of Maria Lock's estate (1878).

An excerpt of the transcript of the agreement setting the devise of Maria Lock's estate (1878), shown in Figure 17, follows: "Know all men by these presents ... last will of Marie Lock late of Blacktown ... widow ... which will is dated the eleventh day of March 1878 ... a list of her nine children ... devised equally ..."

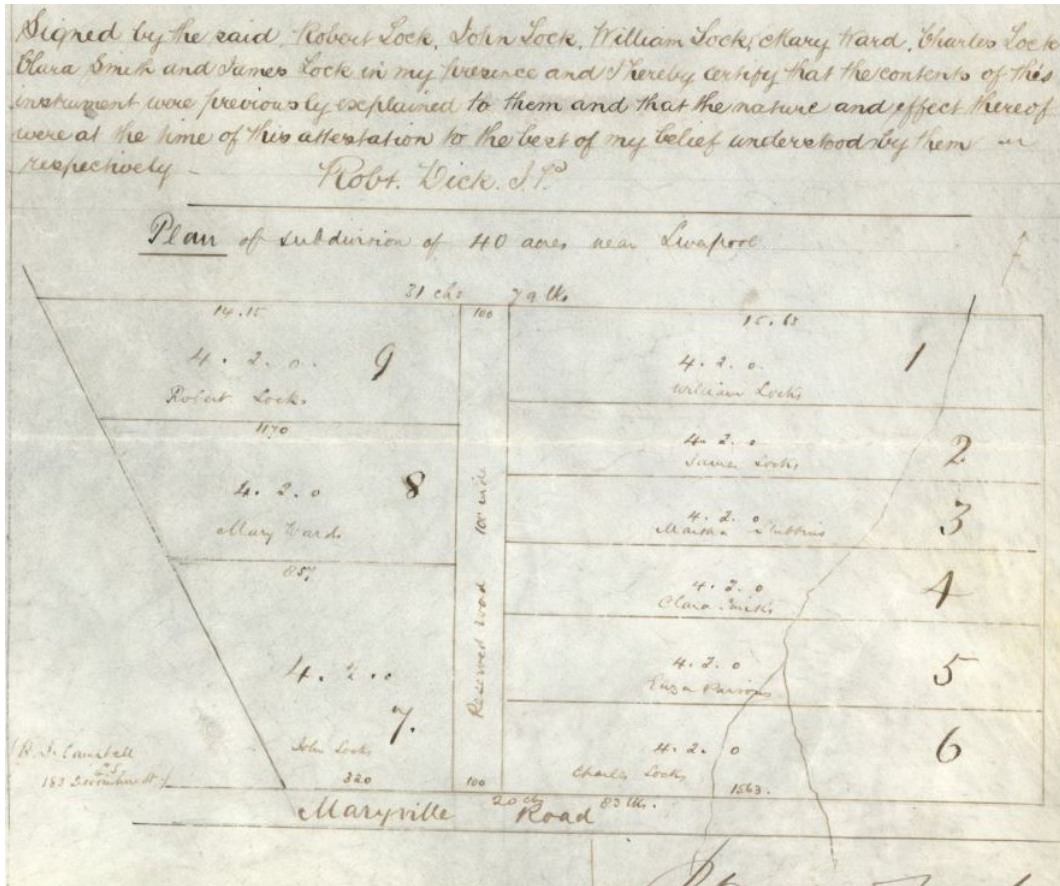


Figure 18: The document showing the devise of Maria's 40-acre estate in Liverpool (1878).

#### 4 STATUS OF THE LAND IN BLACKTOWN TODAY

Lots 9 and 8 of the subdivision of Maria Lock's land (see Figure 16) were eventually subdivided into a housing estate in 2014 (Figure 19).

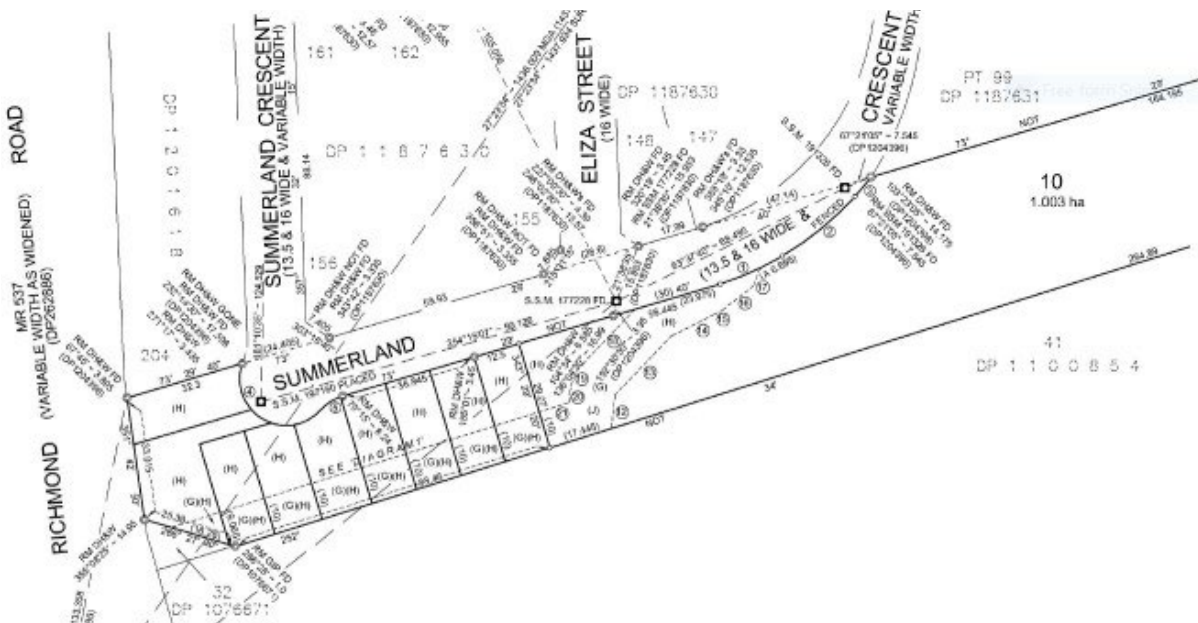


Figure 19: The petition of Maria Lock to Governor Darling (2014).



The remainder of her land in Blacktown, about 800 m by 250 m, is vacant and undeveloped and now owned by the state government in the form of Transport for NSW (Figures 20 & 21). The arrow in Figure 21 points to the location of Colebee's land grant in 1819.



Figure 20: Aerial image of the remainder of Maria Lock's land in Blacktown.



Figure 21: Current street view image of the remainder of Colebee's and Maria's land.

In conclusion, Lachlan Macquarie has left his name for posterity on numerous places. Colebee and Nurragingy have likewise left a legacy (Figure 22): Colebee Crescent in Oakhurst (middle arrow), Nurragingy Reserve at Doonside (bottom arrow), the suburb of Colebee (top arrow) and the City of Blacktown.



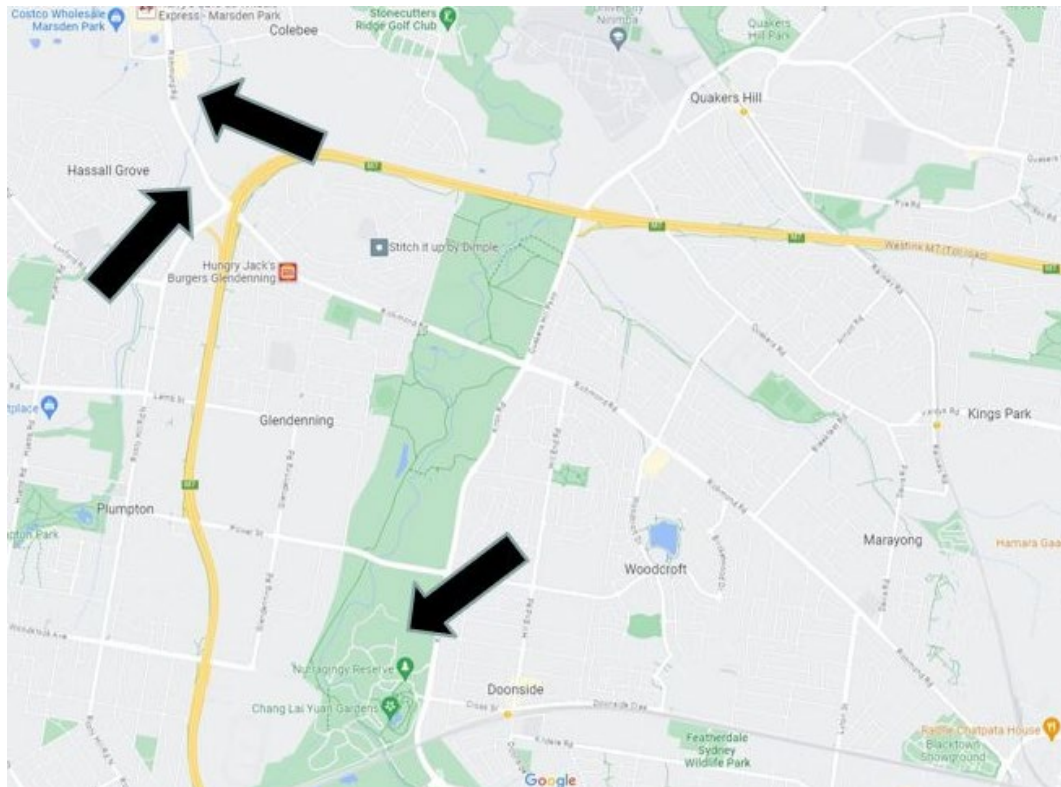


Figure 22: Map showing the locations of the Colebee and Nurranginy legacy.

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## **APPENDIX A: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIVE INSTITUTION, 1814**

With a view to improving conditions for the Aboriginal people, Macquarie established a “school for the education of the native children” under the management and care of William Shelly. NR Government and General Order Government House Sydney, Saturday 10 December 1814 Civil Department:

His Excellency the Governor having long viewed with sentiments of commiseration the very wretched state of the Aborigines of this country; and having resolved in his mind the most probable and promising means of ameliorating their condition, has now taken the resolution to adopt such measures as appear to him best calculated to effect that object, and improve the energies of this innocent, destitute and unoffending race. With this anxiety to make one experiment so interesting to the feelings of humanity, and to endeavour to ascertain how far the condition of the natives may be improved by the application of such means as are within his power, His Excellency feels that he is making an acknowledgement to which they are in some degree entitled, when it is considered that the British settlement in this country, though necessarily excluding the natives from many of the natural advantages they had previously derived from the animal and other productions of this part of the territory, has never met with any serious or determined hostility from them, but rather a disposition to submit peaceably to such establishments as were necessarily made on the part of the British government on the formation of this settlement. With a view, therefore, to effect the civilization of the Aborigines of New South Wales, and to render their habits more domesticated and industrious His Excellency the Governor, as well from motives of humanity as of that policy which affords a reasonable hope of producing such an improvement in their condition as may eventually contribute to render them not only more happy in themselves, but also in some degree useful to the community, has determined to institute a school for the education of the native children of both sexes and to assign a portion of land for the occupancy and cultivation of adult natives, under such rules and regulations as appear to him likely to answer the desired objects, and which are now published for general information.

First, that there shall be a school for the Aborigines of New South Wales, established in the Town of Parramatta, of which His Excellency the Governor is to be patron and Mrs Macquarie patroness.

Secondly, that there shall be a committee, consisting of seven gentlemen, for conducting and directing the institution; one of the committee to act as treasurer and secretary.

Thirdly, that the institution shall be placed under the immediate management and care of Mr William Shelly as Superintendent and Principal Instructor.

Fourthly, that the main object of the institution shall be civilization of the Aborigines of both sexes.

Fifthly, that the expenses of the institution shall be defrayed for the first two years by government, in such manner as the Governor may deem expedient; but with a view to extend the benefits of it after that period, that subscriptions shall be solicited and received from public societies and private individuals.

Sixthly, that this institution shall be an asylum for the native children of both sexes, but no child shall be admitted under four, or exceeding seven years of age.



Seventhly, that the number of children to be admitted in the first instance, shall not exceed six boys and six girls, which numbers shall be afterwards increased according to circumstances.

Eighthly, that the children of both sexes shall be instructed in common, reading, writing and arithmetic; that the boys shall also be instructed in agriculture, mechanical arts, and such common manufactures as may best suit their ages, and respective dispositions; that the girls shall also be taught needlework. For all which purposes, instructors, properly qualified, will be employed.

Ninthly, that the Manager or Superintendent shall have the immediate care of the children, the purchase of provisions, and of the materials for employing them, together with the disposal of the articles manufactured by the children.

Tenthly, that a portion of land shall be located for the use of adult natives, which shall be invited and encouraged to cultivate it and that such assistance shall be rendered them for that purpose by government, as may be deemed expedient: That the management and superintendence thereof shall be also vested in Mr Shelly; and under his immediate inspection, subject to such directions as he shall receive from the committee.

Eleventhly, that the committee shall meet quarterly at the town of Parramatta, on the first Wednesday in each succeeding quarter, for the purpose of inspecting and auditing the quarterly accounts of the Manager; and also of examining the pupils as to their progress in civilization, education, and morals; and how far the necessary attention has been paid to their diet, health, and cleanliness. That the committee (which shall at no time consist of less than five members) shall have power to take cognizance of and correct any existing abuses, and frame such additional regulations as may appear necessary for the improvement and benefit of the institution.

Twelfthly, that the committee shall make a written report of the result of their observations and enquiries, at their quarterly meeting, to His Excellency the Governor, as a patron of the institution; and also of such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to frame for the benefit of the institution; which must receive the sanction of the Governor, previous to their being carried into effect.

Thirteenthly, that the proposed institution shall be opened for the reception of the prescribed number of children, on Wednesday the 18<sup>th</sup> day of January next, being the auspicious anniversary of the birth of our Most Gracious Queen.

Fourteenthly, that no child, after having been admitted into the institution, shall be permitted to leave it, or be taken away by any person whatever (whether parents or other relatives) until such time as the boys shall have attained the age of sixteen years, and the girls fourteen years; at which ages they shall be respectively discharged.

Fifteenthly, the undermentioned gentlemen having expressed their willingness to forward and promote the objects of the proposed institution. His Excellency is pleased to constitute and appoint them (with their own concurrence) to be the committee for conducting and directing all the affairs connected therewith committee:

1. John Thomas Campbell, Esquire
2. D'Arcy Wentworth, Esquire
3. William Redfern, Esquire

4. Hannibal McArthur, Esquire
5. The Reverend William Cowper
6. The Reverend Henry Fulton
7. Mr Rowland Hassall

His Excellency is further pleased to appoint John Thomas Campbell, Esquire to be secretary and treasurer of the institution. By Command of His Excellency The Governor, (Signed) J T Campbell, Secretary.

## APPENDIX B: PARRAMATTA NATIVE INSTITUTION ADMISSIONS LIST

No.	Date of admission	Names	Supposed age (in 1821)	Tribe
1	28 Dec 1814	Maria	13	Richmond
2	28 Dec 1814	Kitty	12	Prospect
3	28 Dec 1814	Fanny	9	Cattai Creek
4	28 Dec 1814	Friday	12	Portland Head
5	10 Jan 1815	Billy	12	South Creek
6	6 Jun 1816	Nalour	—	—
7	6 Jun 1816	Doors	—	—
8	12 Aug 1816	Betty Cox	15	Hawkesbury
9	12 Aug 1816	Milbah	15	Cowpastures
10	12 Aug 1816	Betty Fulton	16	Cowpastures
11	12 Aug 1816	Tommy	11	Hawkesbury
12	12 Aug 1816	Peter	—	—
13	12 Aug 1816	Pendergrass	—	—
14	23 Aug 1816	Amy	8	Botany Bay
15	23 Aug 1816	Nancy	10	Botany Bay
16	23 Aug 1816	Charlotte	—	—
17	9 Sep 1816	John	6	Cattai Creek
18	28 Dec 1816	Davis	—	—
19	28 Dec 1816	Dicky	9	—
20	28 Dec 1816	Judith	13	Mulgoa
21	1 Jan 1818	Jenny Mulgaway	7	Mulgoa
22	1 Jan 1818	Joe Marlow	—	Prospect
23	17 Jul 1818	Neddy	6	Prospect
24	25 Sep 1818	Wallis	10	Newcastle
25	15 Jan 1819	Jemmy	4	Newcastle
26	1 Mar 1819	Henry	4	Kissing Point
27	20 Dec 1819	Maria (Margaret)	11	—
28	20 Dec 1819	Nanny	—	—
29	20 Dec 1819	Sukey	—	—
30	30 May 1820	Joseph	3	—
31	30 May 1820	Billy George	—	—
32	6 Jun 1820	Polly	16	—
33	28 Dec 1820	Martha	10	—
34	28 Dec 1820	Peggy	8	—
35	28 Dec 1820	Charlotte	10	—
36	28 Dec 1820	Caroline	7	—
37	28 Dec 1820	Anna	1	—



## **APPENDIX C: GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTION TO ROUND UP MILITANT ABORIGINALS IN THE CAMDEN DISTRICT**

*Gov House, Sydney*

*9<sup>th</sup> April 1816*

*Sir,*

- 1. Having nominated you to command the detachment of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment proceeding tomorrow to the Cow Pastures, you will be governed by the following instructions in the execution of the duty you are thus ordered upon.*
- 2. You will march tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock from Sydney for Liverpool with your detachment, along with that of Captain Wallis, and on your arrival there you will communicate with Mr. Moore the Magistrate, and obtain all the information you can from him relative to the Hostile Natives – and the parts of the Country they are most likely to be fallen in with. Having obtained this intelligence, and rested your detachment at Liverpool tomorrow night, you will set out on your march early the following morning for the Cow Pastures, crossing the River Nepean near the old Government hut, and proceeding direct to Mr. McArthur's Farm, where you will find and take under your command the ( ) Party of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment at present stationed there.*
- 3. On your march from Liverpool to the Cow Pastures, you are to apprehend all the Natives you fall in with and make Prisoners of them. If they refuse to surrender, or make any show of resistance, or attempt to run away, you are to fire upon them, until compelled to surrender. Such Prisoners as you take are to be sent back to Liverpool to be confined there; and such adult male Natives as may be killed you are to cause to be hanged on trees in conspicuous Parts of the Country they fall in. You are to spare all Women and Children and not to kill any of them if you can possibly avoid it. If however any should be killed, they are to be interred where they may happen to fall.  
You are to remain stationary at Mr. McArthur's Farm at the Cow Pastures until you hear from Captain Schaw after he has crossed with his Party to that side of the River; and then act in cooperation with him according to circumstances, but in case you should learn that any number of Natives are lurking within a few miles of your station, or are likely to be cut off by your making a movement, you are immediately march with your whole detachment against them – and take them Prisoners as is herein already directed. It is very probable that the Natives who may be driven from their lurking places by Captain Schaw may attempt to escape by some of the passes near your Station, and it may be in your power to intercept them by making a timely and judicious movement towards such Passes, which your Guides will lead you to. I have inserted in the margin the names of the Guides (Mr. Jackson and Tindal) who are to attend you to the Cow Pastures and to remain with you there. I also enclose herewith a list of the names of such Natives as are known to be hostile, and whom you will do everything in your power to apprehend and bring Prisoners to Sydney.*
- 4. After Captain Schaw has completed the service he is now sent on, he will ( ) you thereof and you will then join him and return with him to Sydney, by the way of Parramatta, reporting to me in writing on your arrival at Sydney the result of your particular operations during your absence.*

*I have the honour to be*

*Sir, your most obedient Servant*

*L.M.*

*Governor in Chief of  
New South Wales*

## **APPENDIX D: REMUNERATION FOR THOSE ACCOMPANYING THE MILITARY DETACHMENTS EMPLOYED AGAINST THE NATIVES**

Tuesday 7<sup>th</sup> May 1816 (!)

*“I this day paid the following Sums of money – or granted Orders on the King’s Stores for Liquor, Provisions, and Slops, to the undermentioned European and Native Guides, Constables, Carters &c. who accompanied the Military Detachments recently employed against the Natives: —*

*Remunerations in Cash —*

*To John Warbey – Guide £12. –. – Currency.*

*To John Jackson – Guide £12. –. – do.*

*To John Pawson – Guide £12. –. – do.*

*To Thomas Simpson – Guide £12. –. – do.*

*To Joseph Mc.Loughlin – Guide £12. –. – do.*

*To Christopher Anderson – Carter £5. –. – do.*

*To Henry Mc.Kudding – Cart Hire &c. £9. 5. – do.*

*To Thomas Nobles – Guide £3. –. – do.*

*To Corporal Partridge 46th. Repairing Carts £3. –. – do.*

*To Private Lidstone 46th. Repairing Carts £3. –. – do.*

*Total Cash Remunerations £80. 5. – Currency.*

*The 5 first mentioned Guides received also from the Store each a Complete Suit of Slops including Shoes and Blankets – and also four Days Provisions. —*

*To each Non-commissioned Officer & Soldier employed on the late Service, there were issued from the King’s Store one Pair of Shoes and Half a Pint of Spirits.*

*Remunerations to Native Guides: —*

*To Bidjee Bidjee*

*To Harry*

*To Bundell*

*To Tindall*

*To Colebee*

*To Creek-Jemmy – or Nurragingy*

*Each a Complete Suit of Slops including Blanket – 4 Days Provisions, Half Pint of Spirits – and Half Pound of Tobacco.*

*I also gave Orders on the Store to the undermentioned Commissioned Officers employed on the late Service against the Natives for the quantities of Spirits specified against their respective Names – as Donations from Government to defray in part their Extra Expenses whilst Employed on the said Service:*

*To Captain Schaw 15 Gallons*

*To Captain Wallis 15 Gallons*

*To Lieut. Dawe 10 Gallons*

*To Lieut. Grant 10 Gallons*

*To Lieut. Parker 10 Gallons*



*To Asst. Surgeon Bush 10 Gallons*

*N.B. To each of the Non-commissioned Officers & Soldiers of the 46th. Regiment left out on Duty in the Bush, the same indulgences are intended to be given on their return to Head Quarters as have been granted to their Brother Soldiers already come in. —*

*L. M.”*