

STRANGERS on COUNTRY

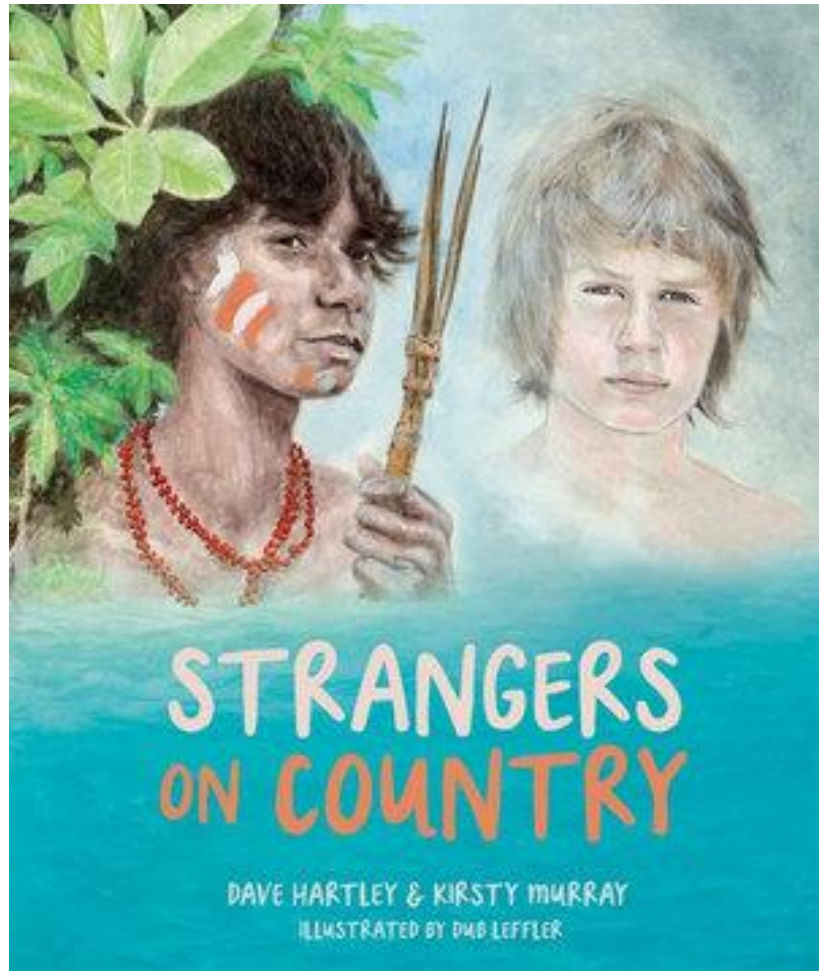
Imagine you find a stranger on your favourite beach. They are pale, starving, desperate for shelter and speak a language you can't understand. Despite your fears, you treat them with kindness. You feed them and comfort them. They become like family to you and learn how to live on country.

'Strangers on Country' describes the experiences of six Europeans who were taken in by Indigenous communities of eastern

Australia between the 1820s and 1870s. The shipwreck survivors and runaway convicts stayed alive only through their hosts' generosity.

Too often Australian history is told only from a European perspective. Imagining events from both Indigenous Australian and European perspectives, the authors have brought to life remarkable true stories that inspire connection and understanding.

Distance Education Unit by T. Shaw



About the book

Giom, Anco and Duramboi are the names of just three young shipwreck survivors and convict escapees who were given refuge by Indigenous communities during the nineteenth century. No one knows exactly how many received sustenance from the local people, but there are some documented accounts of these experiences. *Strangers on Country* includes the stories of six Europeans and the people who cared for them.

To Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the first castaways and runaway convicts that arrived in their homes must have appeared pretty scary. The strangers didn't speak their language and didn't understand their ways, but they were desperately in need of refuge. Despite their fears, the Indigenous hosts often treated the lost strangers with kindness, taking pity on them and giving them food and shelter. When they returned to live among white people, the castaways and convicts spoke fondly of the people who had rescued them.

Based on historical records each story in this book is told through two historical fiction narratives. The first is from the point of view of an Indigenous person who befriends the stranger in their land. The second is from the point of view of the castaway or convict who is given refuge. At the end of each chapter, there is a section of facts and information. Too often Australian history is told only from the point of view of the Europeans who sailed here from across the world.

Richly illustrated and drawing on the extensive collections of the National Library of Australia, *Strangers on Country* will inspire young readers to think about how all Australians today can learn from traditional Indigenous ways of thinking and doing. When we listen to and understand others, work with people, instead of doing things to people, then we can all begin to adopt the wise ways of the past.

This book was inspired by and based on *Living with the Locals: Early Europeans' Experience of Indigenous Life* by John Maynard and Victoria K. Haskins.

About the authors

Kirsty Murray is a multi-award-winning author of more than 20 books for children and young adults. Her works include eleven novels as well as non-fiction, junior fiction, historical fiction, speculative fiction and picture books.



Kirsty was nominated for the prestigious Swedish prize, the Astrid Lindgren Memorial Award for her contribution to young people's literature in both 2017 & 2018. Kirsty has also been an Asialink Literature Resident at the University of Madras, a Creative Fellow of the State Library of Victoria and a writer-in-residence at the University of Himachal Pradesh in north India.

Every year, Kirsty teaches creative writing and shares the joy of reading with thousands of young people in libraries, schools and at literary festivals around the world. Kirsty is a passionate advocate of books for readers of all ages.

Official author site: <https://kirstymurray.com/>

Dave Hartley, a descendant of the Barunggam people of the Darling Downs/Chinchilla regions of Queensland is Deputy Principal of a Primary School in Logan City, Queensland, and writer. Hartley has worked in education for many years and had worked across many year levels prior to entering into school administration. In 2009, Hartley was awarded 'Gold Coast Teacher of the Year'



As a writer, Hartley with his co-author Scott Prince, was awarded the Kuril Dhagun Prize in 2013, for their first children's book, *Deadly D* and *Justice Jones: Making the Team*.

About the Illustrator

Dub (David) Leffler is one of thirteen children and grew up in the small town of Quirindi, south of Tamworth in New South Wales. He is descended from the Bigambul and Mandandanji people of south-west Queensland.



He began his visual arts career as an animator and has worked as a muralist and art teacher. He has illustrated several children's books, including *There Once was a Boy* (Megabala Books, 2011) and has collaborated with internationally recognised illustrators such as Colin Thompson, Shaun Tan and Banksy. Highly-acclaimed children's book *Once there was a Boy* (Megabala Books, 2011) was both written and illustrated by Dub.

Official illustrator site:

<https://www.westwords.com.au/authors/dub-leffler/>

This unit is specifically designed for distance education for year 5-6 students at Glen Park PS.

They will receive a learning pack which includes a copy of '*Strangers on Country*' and this unit plan and journal as well as other resources including:

- a diorama box with coloured paper, felt and a packet of air-dried clay.
- a wooden boomerang template, some 'Scratch Australian animal art' designs a cardboard tube and some ochre paint (From Zart Art)
- brown paper and A3 and A4 card for craft and projects

Pen and ink and block printing kits can be borrowed from school.

THE FACTS

SASSY AND
NARCISSE PELLETIER/ANCO

Who was Narcisse Pelletier before he became Anco?

Narcisse Pelletier/Anco was born in 1844 in the seaport of Saint-Gilles-Sur-Vie near Bordeaux in France. At the age of 12, he took his first job as a cabin boy. In 1858, the ship he was working on, the *Saint Paul*, was wrecked south of New Guinea. Narcisse/Anco, Captain Pinaud and a handful of sailors, sailed a longboat across the Coral Sea to Australia, where 14-year-old Narcisse/Anco was abandoned by his shipmates.

The captain and his men sailed southwards in search of a British settlement. A few days later, their boat



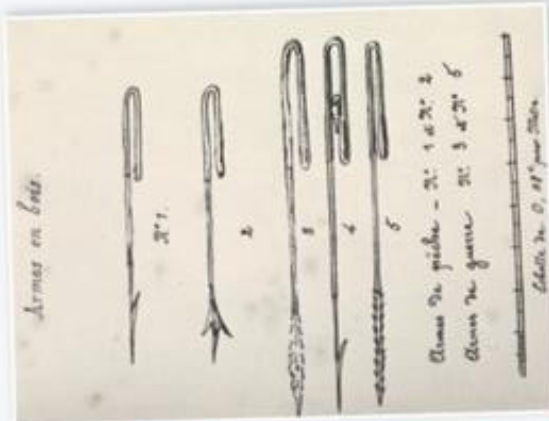
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was taken from them and they spent several days with the Wuthathi Aboriginal people before being rescued by British sailors and taken to Nouméa, New Caledonia. From there, Pinaud and his men eventually returned to France. Pinaud claimed he 'lost' Narcisse/Anco, though there is no doubt that he abandoned the boy to his fate.

Who was Sassy?

Sassy was a member of the Wanthala clan of the Pama Mahlgama—the people of the sand beach, also known as the Night Islanders. They lived on Northeast Cape York Peninsula, where Narcisse/Anco was rescued by Sassy's family. Narcisse/Anco told his story to a French-speaking lieutenant on the ship that took him to Sydney and then, when he returned to France, to a French writer called Consant Merland, who published a book about him called *Seventeen Years with the Savages: The Adventures of Narcisse Pelletier*. Narcisse/Anco frequently mentioned Sassy and his Aboriginal father, Maaderman, when talking of his time with the Night Islanders.

Narcisse/Anco had ritual markings on his chest and arms. The cuts were made using broken glass and carefully filled with sand to make raised scars. This procedure is called scarification and the marks are called 'scarifiers'. Narcisse/Anco had pierced ears and wore a thick circle of wood in the lobe of his right ear. He also wore a piece of elongated shell through the septum of his nose.



Specialised fishing spears. Narcisse/Anco and Sassy would have used similar weapons to catch fish, turtles and dugong. They did not use nets, lines or bait but only special fishing spears with upturned and barbed heads to catch fish, and iron-pronged harpoons for hunting dugong.

Although the Night Islanders originally made their tools and weapons from emu and kangaroo bone and sharpened shells, by the time Narcisse/Anco came to live with them they were using glass and iron from shipwrecks.

How many years did Narcisse/Anco live with the locals?

Narcisse/Anco spent 17 years with the Night Islander people, from 1858 to 1875. He was a boy of 14 years of age when he arrived on the Cape York Peninsula. By the time he returned to France he was a 32-year-old man.

What did they eat?

The Night Islander people loved to hunt and fish. They were excellent seafarers. The land provided an endless supply of fresh vegetables and fruits, including coconuts, native gooseberries and native plums. The people gathered shellfish from the beaches and reefs and fished and hunted from canoes. There were also crocodiles, snakes, lizards and giant amethystine (or scrub) pythons to hunt and eat, as well as many birds, including ducks, parrots, cockatoos, hens, doves, pigeons, emus and cassowaries.



15

Who was Narcisse/Anco's Aboriginal family?

Maaderman, Sassy and Narcisse/Anco belonged to the Pama Mahlgama, a community which is made up of three separate groups, each with their own language: the Kunku Yuu, the Uuaalagamu and the Umpila. Narcisse/Anco learned to speak the Uuaalagamu language fluently.

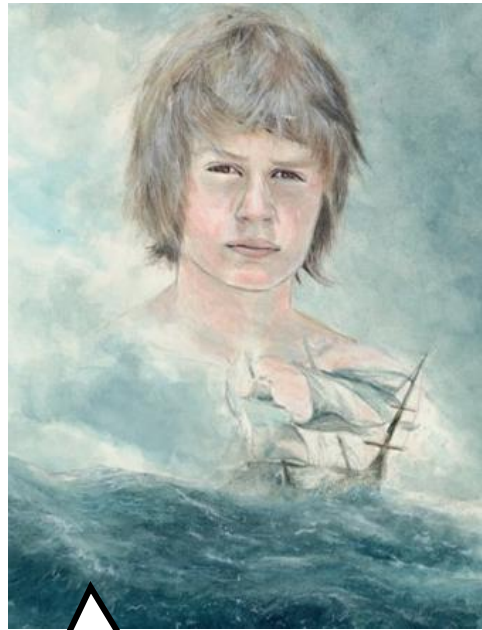
Narcisse/Anco's Aboriginal family, the Wanthala clan, consisted of around 30 people who belonged to the Uuaalagamu language group. They are also called Night Islanders by other Aboriginal people.

The Night Islanders and the Cabin Boy

As you read the story add information about the two boys (Physical characteristics and personality)



Sassy



Anco (Narcisse)

The Night Islanders and the Cabin Boy

When Aboriginal people first encountered Europeans they thought they were ghosts. Why do you think they thought that?

.....

Narcisse was tricked and left behind after a shipwreck. Why do you think he was abandoned?

.....

What food did the Night Islander people eat?

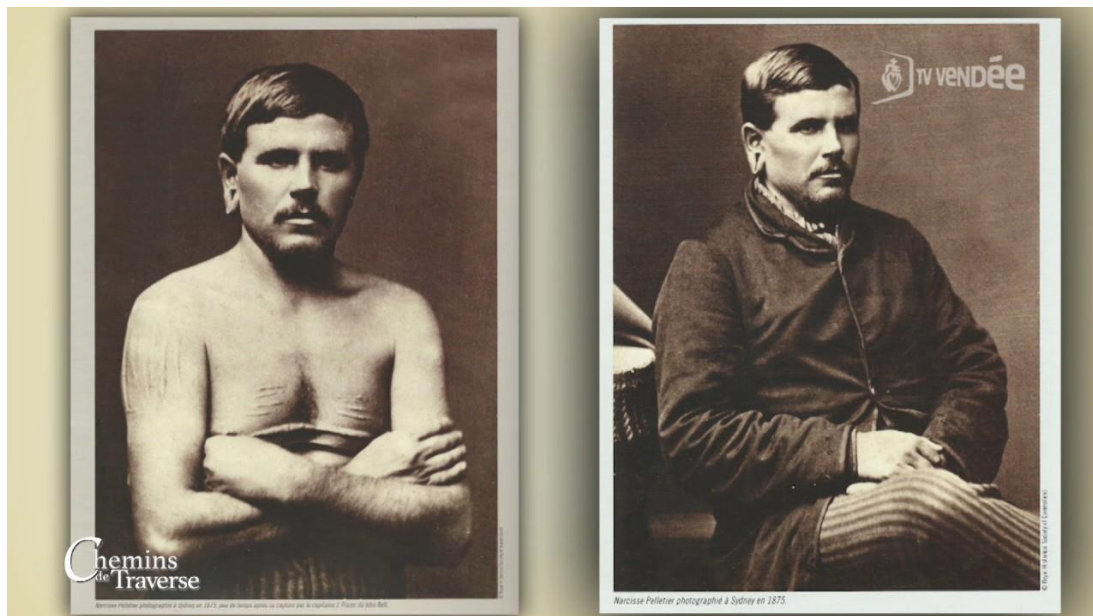
.....

.....

Anco returned to France and lived there for the rest of his life. From what you have read was he happy there?..... Why?

.....

.....

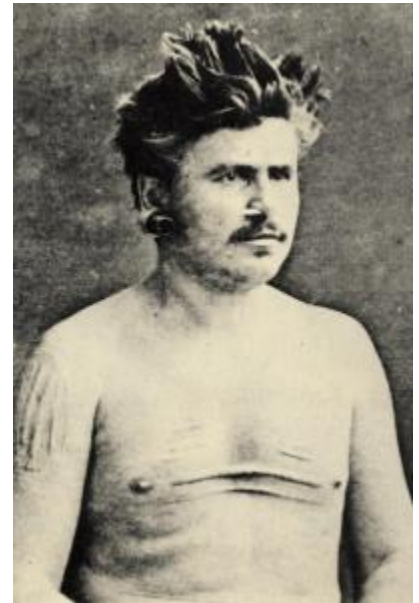


Video: <https://www.uts.edu.au/about/faculty-design-architecture-and-building/news/dab-animations-bring-australias-indigenous-history-life>

The Night Islanders and the Cabin Boy

Cloze

In 1858, French cabin boy, Narcisse Pelletier, aged only 14, was 1..... by his “shipmates” on a nearby beach opposite Night Island. He would have died of 2..... and starvation but was spotted by three 3..... women. They had never seen a white man before, but one gave him 4..... while the other two ran to get their husbands. And when the 5..... arrived they took him in and cared for him.



One of them, Maademan, would 6..... him; and his son Sassy would become Narcisse’s loyal companion as he lived with the Night Island people for the 7..... 17 years becoming a full member of the tribe and an excellent 8..... Maker. Then in 1875 a group of English sailors landed and spotted this white man. They captured him and, fiercely 9..... his will, sent him back to 10..... There he got a job on a lighthouse and spent his days and nights 11..... back across the sea to his spiritual home on the other 12..... of the world. He died at only 52 from – I believe – a 13..... heart.

Choose from these words:

adopt	thirst	broken
marooned	side	water
men	France	next
Aboriginal	looking	spear

The Kaurareg Islanders and the Ghost Girl

Who did Pequi think the white-girl was?

.....(page 22)

Why was Yuri so angry?

.....(page 23)

What was Sibi's advice to Yuri on how to make up to Pequi ? (Page 24)

.....

Did Gion feel she belonged like Narcisse did? Retell an example to support your opinion. (Page 25)

.....

.....

Did the white sailors immediately recognise Gion as a white girl?

.....How did she convince them?

.....(page 27)

Did the Kaurareg people want her to go?

What was Gion's real name?

What happened to her husband?

What was Barbara's greatest fear that she confided to Gameema on page 30?

.....

.....

Did Barbara find it easy to talk English again? How does she explain it on page 32?

.....

What was the name of the ship Barbara was on? (Page 33)

.....

What was her greatest fear when she got back to Sydney? (page 33)

.....

What treats did her islander family bring out to her on board the ship on page 34?

.....

Why did the people of Sydney lose interest in Barbara's stories of life with the Kaurereg? What did they prefer to hear (Page 38)

.....

.....

What happened to the Kaurereg people in 1870?

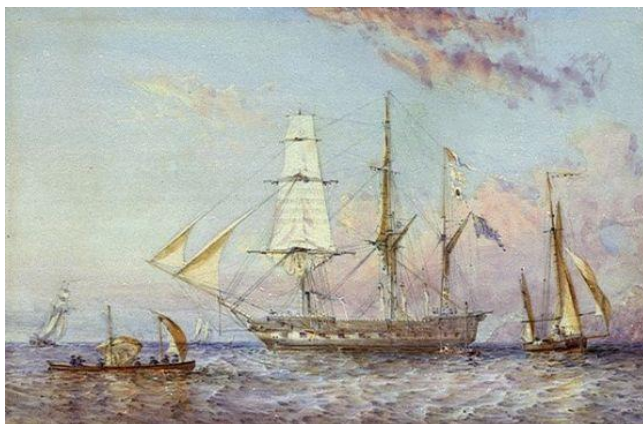
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What happened to them in 2001?

.....

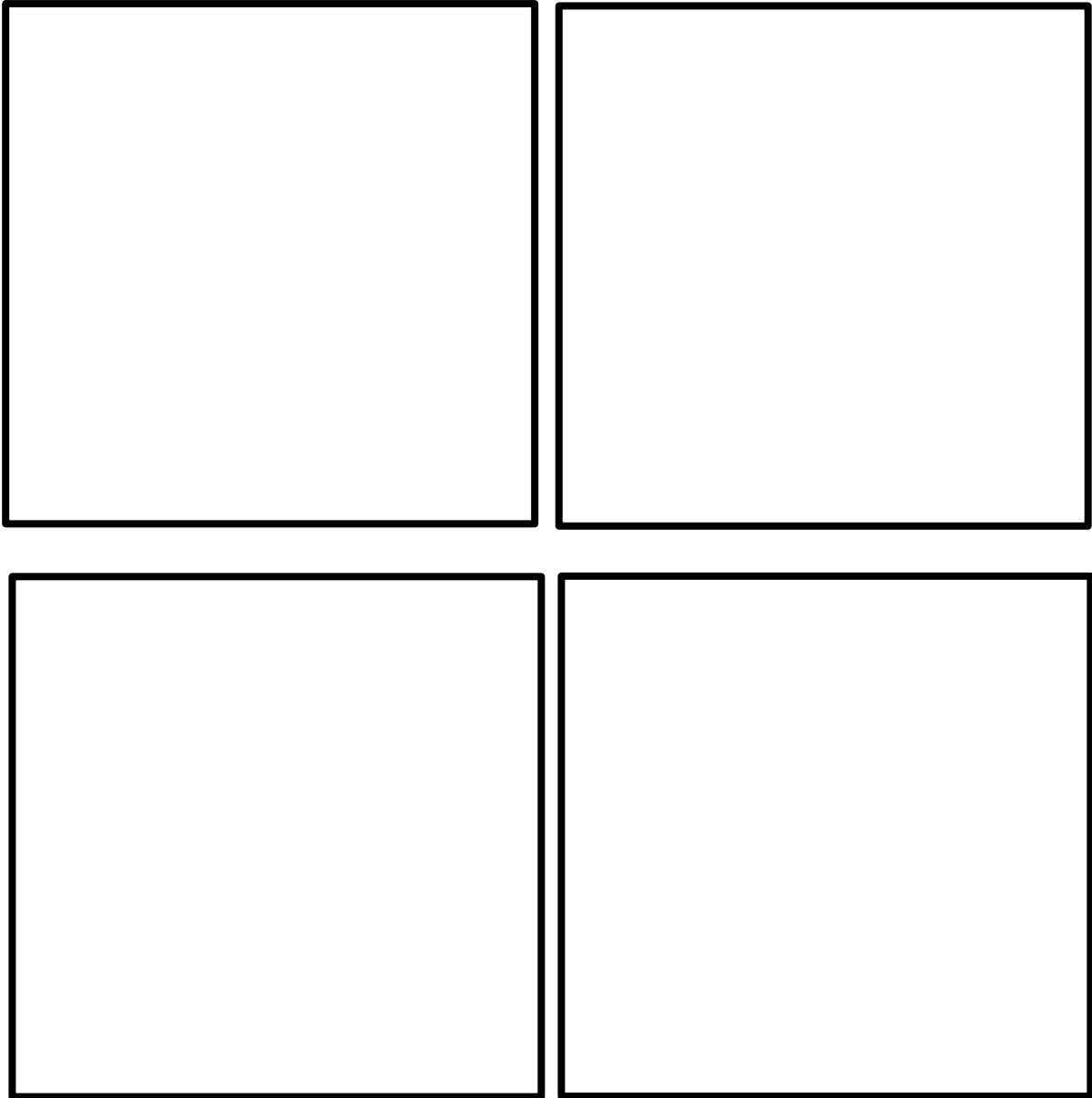


HMS Rattlesnake (video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8EInnjA163c>)

The Kaurareg Islanders and the Ghost Girl

Barbara/Gion describes how the Kaurareg people made canoes on page 37. Sketch and describe how it was done in the four panels below.

The image contains four empty rectangular boxes arranged in a 2x2 grid. These boxes are intended for a student to sketch and describe the process of making canoes, as mentioned in the text above. Each box is a simple black-outlined rectangle with no internal content.

The struggle for the Kaurareg people:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AhpKCpw1flQ>

The Bindal and the Shipwreck Survivors

How slow did Wurra move? (page 43)

.....

Why do you think the four white people stood with their hands above their heads? (Page 44)

.....

What root did the strangers eat quickly? (page 44)

.....root

Who were the Bindal people going to take? (page 45)

.....

Why do you think the strangers were afraid of the fire? (Page 46)

.....

Wurra and Karekynjib-Wombil-Moony hunted.....(Page 47)

Where did Karekynjib-Wombil-Moony and the boy go? (Page 47)

.....what happened to the husband, wife and boy?

What does it mean 'Brother's feet were itchier than ever' on page 48?

.....

What were the curly-haired animals that scared Yida? (Page 49)

.....

What did Wulla mean on page 49 about Karekynjib-Wombil-Moony sitting like a magpie and his white feathers being brighter than his black feathers?

.....

What was the name of the wrecked ship that Karekynjib-Wombil-Moony/Jemmy came from (Page 51)?

.....

What song did the white people sing? (page 52)

.....

What did Jemmy and the Captain decide to do when they met up together at a meeting of the clans? (Page 53)

.....

When jemmy tells his story about the shipwreck to Wurra on page 54, what part of it shocks Wurra the most?

.....

.....

What 'nonsense' thing did Jemmy say when he met the white men on page 56?

.....

What was Jemmy's full English name?

.....How

w long had he spent living with the Aboriginals?years.

How did people react to Jemmy in Bowen? (page61).....

.....

How did his Aboriginal family feel?

Did he live long after his return to Bowen?

The Bindal and Gia clans were forced from their land and made to live on missions but have since returned to their ancestral lands.



JAMES MURRAY

The Kabi Kabi and the Convict

How did the group first know about the 'ghost'? (page 65)

.....

What was interesting about this white man in particular? (page 66)

.....

Who does Pamby-Pamby think the ghost is? (page 66)

.....

In what ways had white men harmed Aboriginal people? (Page 67)

.....

How was Wandj described on page 67?

.....

What did they offer Pamby-Pamby page 68?

How many warriors did Jem Davis encounterand why did he decide to join them (page 71).....

Jem had been a blacksmith's son back in Glasgow in Scotland but now he was a (page 71)

Who was the cruellest man you will ever meet? (Page 72)

.....

What did Duramboi mean? (Page 73)

They called the escaped convict Wadi because he
.....(page 73)

Why did Wadi want to take Duramboi in? (Page 73-74)

.....

What signalled that Jem's Aboriginal life was over on page 75?

.....

How long had Jem been with his father?years.

Did Jem want to go back and live with the White people?.....

Who was Pamby-Pamby? (Page 77)

.....

What was the name of Jem's Aboriginal family? (Page 77)

.....

How many convicts escaped into the bush between 1842-44 (Page 78)

What was the Kilcoy massacre? (page 78)

.....

.....

Did Jem visit his people after his return?

How did Jem help Aboriginal people from the 1850s-1880s? (Page 80).....

.....

.....

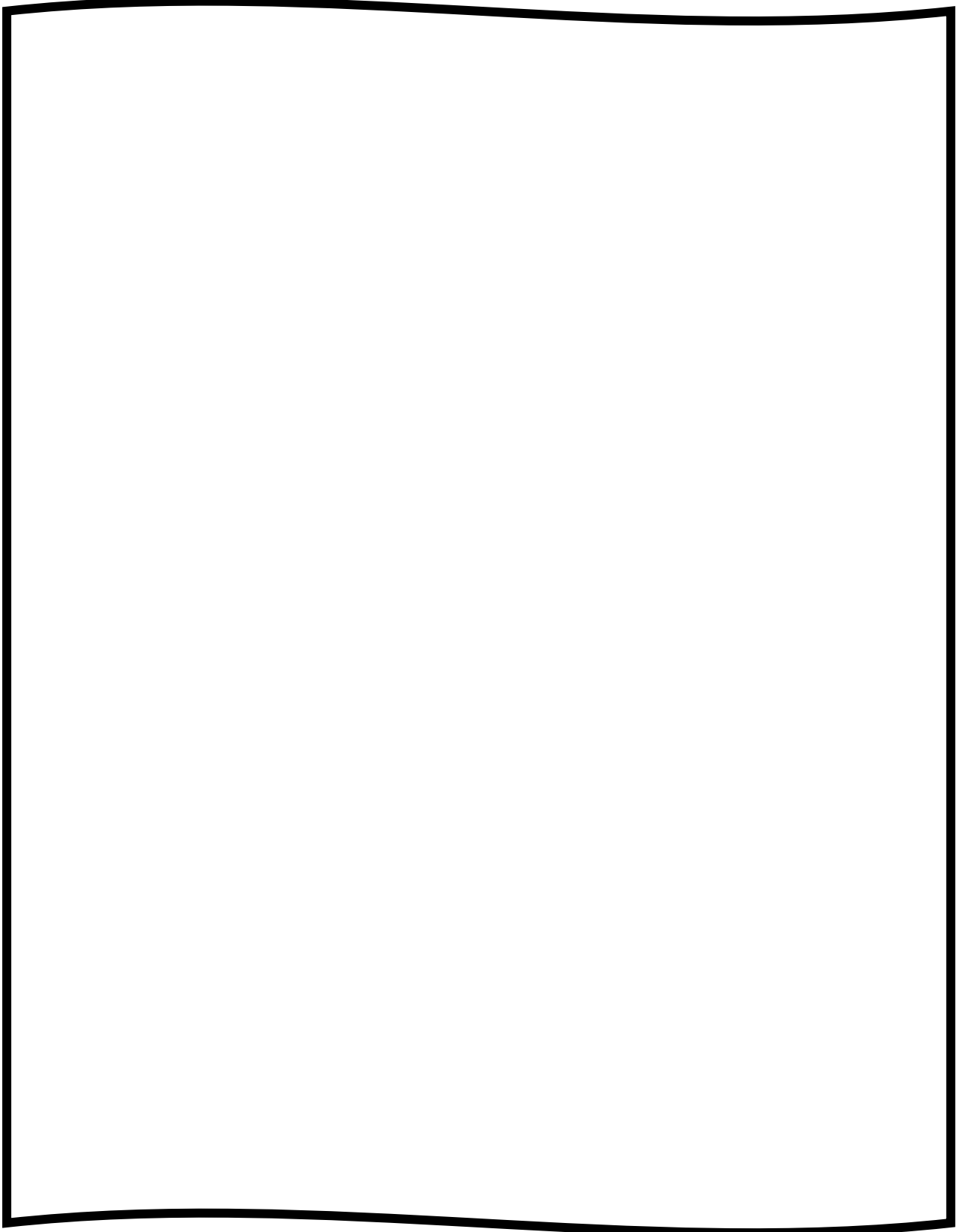
He became a grumpy old man and died in

.....



Video: <https://youtu.be/ArsbwAdNHnc>

Create a Wanted poster for James 'Jem' Davis



The Mer Islanders and the Lost Boys

What was the 'news'? (page 85)

.....

Who offered to look after the 2 white boys/ (pages 86-87)

.....

What did they trade the boys for? (page 87)

.....

What were the children now called? (Page 88)

.....

Duppa was worried that the white men wouldthe boys.

Where the people sad to see Waki and Uass leave? How did they show that? (Page 90-91)

.....

How does John describe the way the Gam le Islanders treated him and William? (page 93)

.....

What did Uass eat that made him plump and content (Page 95)

.....

What did Waki have nightmares about (page 95-96)

.....

How many survived the massacre? (Page 96)

What was the name of the ship Waki went on? (Page 97)

.....

What was he offered to eat?

What was Duppa's last words to Waki? (page 98)

.....

What was the name of the ship that John and William were on?(Page 100)

.....

Why did the Gam le Islanders kill the adults that were shipwrecked?
(page 100)

.....

What does 'ritual anthropophagy' mean? (page 100)

.....

.....

What was the name of the book Waki wrote? (page 102)

.....

What did the Mabo decision (in 1992) mean
for Torres Strait Island people?

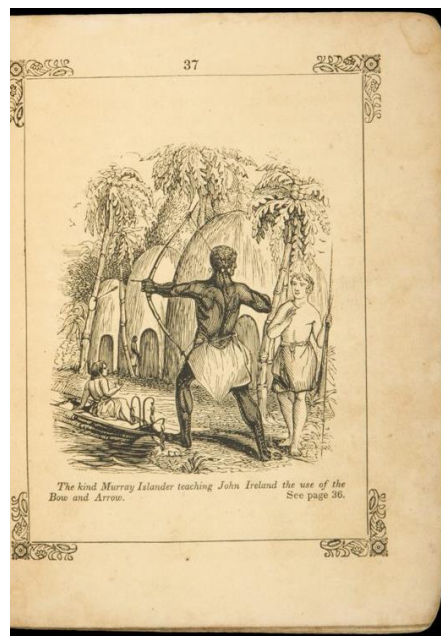
.....

.....

.....

.....

In your pack you will find art activities (a wooden boomerang, scratch art and a cardboard tube – *didgeridoo*) for you to decorate. I have also provided pots of ochre to create authentic colours. For design ideas refer to this and other sites: <https://ananyamahnot.wixsite.com/abori-art-website-it/aboriginal-symbols>

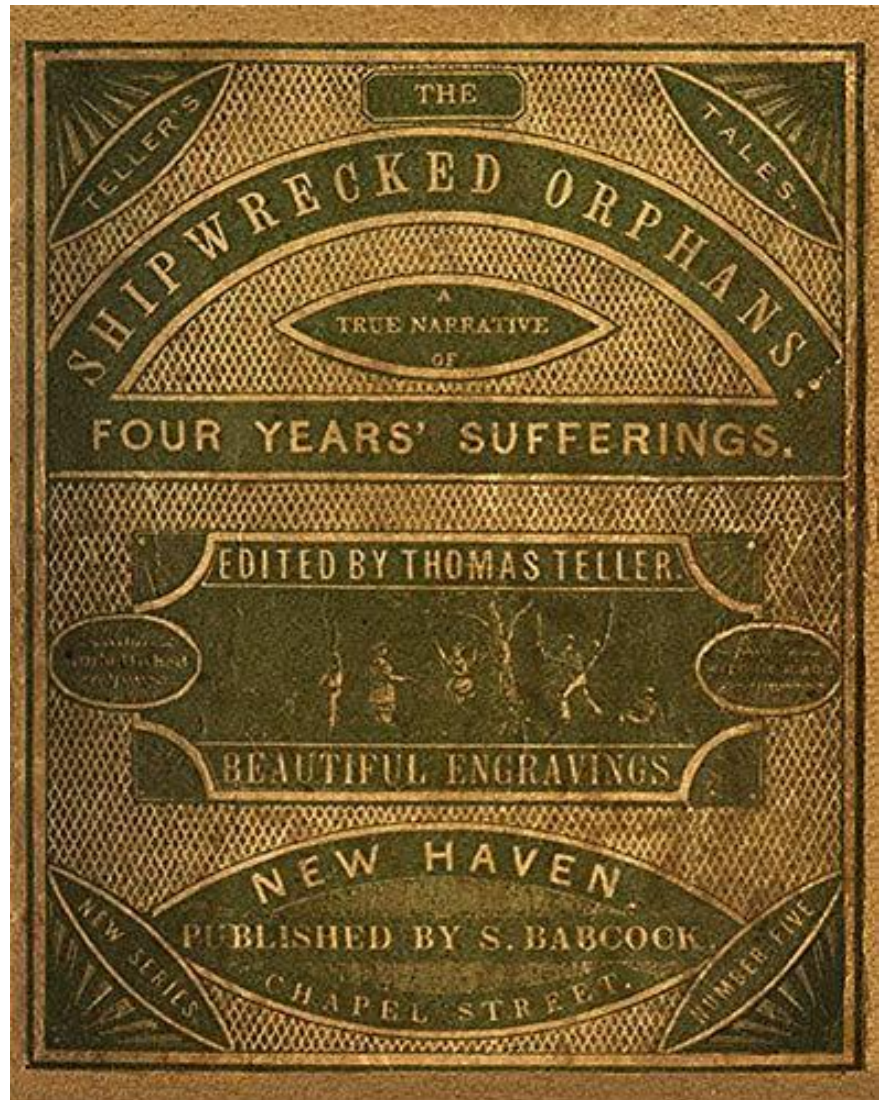


The Shipwrecked Orphans:

a true narrative of the shipwreck and sufferings of John Ireland and William Doyley, who were wrecked in the ship Charles Eaton, on an island in the South Seas / written by John Ireland

The only first-hand account of the tragic shipwreck of the Charles Eaton on a voyage from

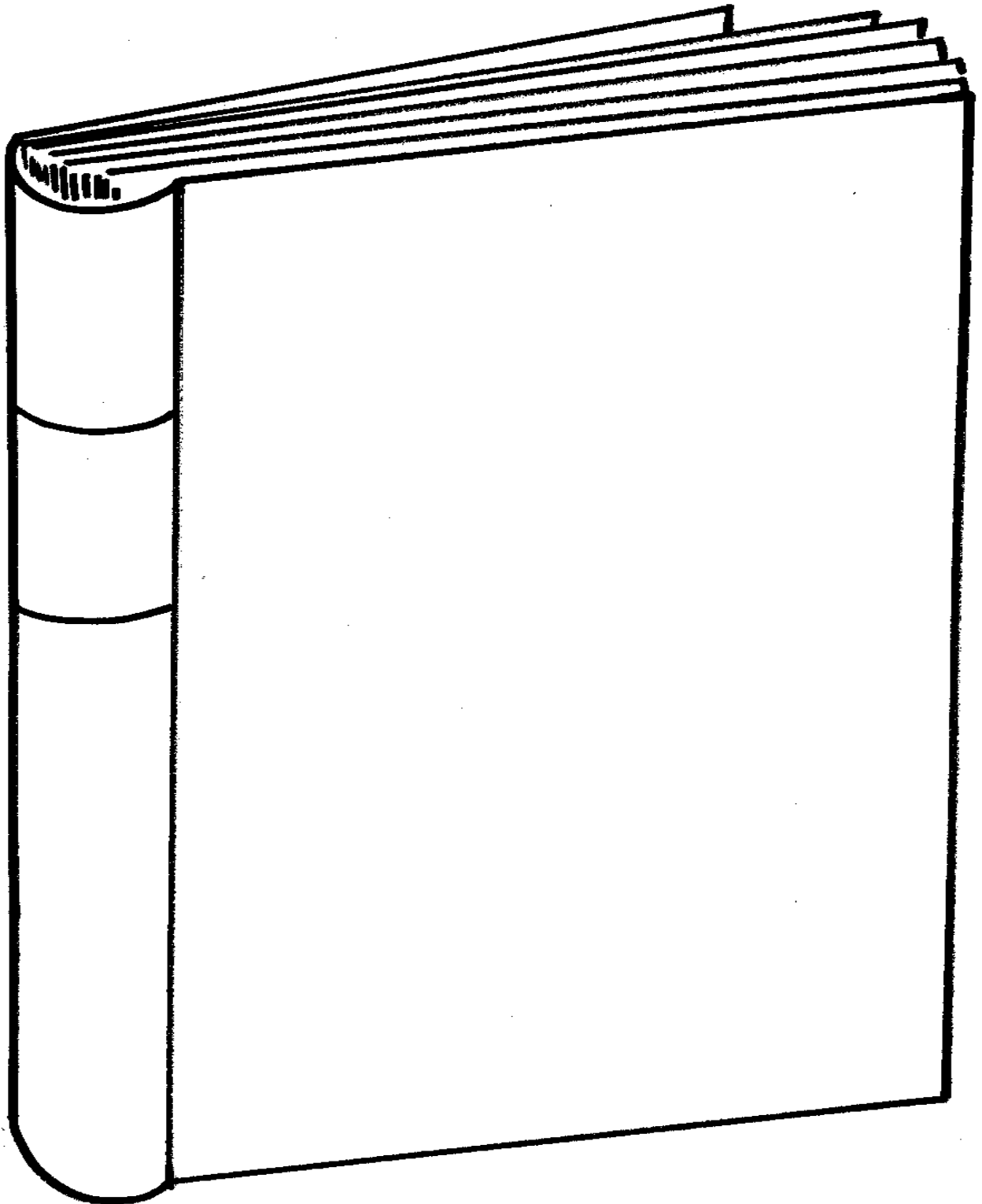
Hobart to Canton. The shipwreck occurred on the Torres Straits Islands. Most of the ship's complement were massacred, some eaten by the indigenous people. Ireland, the two Doyley brothers were taken to Murray Island by other indigenous people. Five seamen escaped to Timorlaut in a boat. John Ireland and William Doyley were the sole survivors rescued by the NSW government schooner the Isabella.



Available on Kindle

The Mer Islanders and the Lost Boys

Design a front cover for John's book that shows the positive side to living with the Mer people



Strangers on Country

Write a newspaper story about the return of one of the lost white people in the book

Government Advertisements.

LANDS AND WORKS OFFICE,
September 11, 1882.
TENDERS will be received at this Office till noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., for the rental of Cottage in Domain lately occupied by Mr. J. Blundstone.
Conditions can be seen at this Office.
C. O'REILLY,
w s 27s Director of Public Works.

Houses and Land for Sale.
R. J. ROGERS & SON, ESTATE, MINING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
OFFER FOR SALE:
Williamson-st.—House, 7 r'ms garden, etc. £450
Elphinstone-road—Land (cultivated) per a. 50
Sandy Bay-road—House, 8 rooms, etc. 900
Hamilton—Jackson's Emporium. 650
Oyster Cove—Small farm. 90
Napoleon-st.—Cot, 6 r'ms, water front'ge 525
Queen's-road—Good cottage residence. 675
Lansdowne-crescent—Cottage. 450
St. George's-terrace—Cottage, 5 rooms, gas 420
Napoleon-street—Villa residence. 410
Lansdowne-crescent—Build. al'm'ts (each) 50
Upper Macquarie-st.—Cot., 6 r'ms, garden 525

TO BE SOLD. Good HOMESTEAD and GRAZING FARM, of 290 or 530 acres, with 1,100 acres leased from the Crown, within 21 miles of town. Apply to
ROBERTS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
ROGERS & SON,
Murray-street.
Hobart, August 10, 1881. 7542

FOR SALE, HILLGROVE, on the Brown's River-road, seven miles from Hobart; consists of house, six rooms and kitchen, outhouses, stables, cowsheds, etc. (water laid on to house); together with 63 acres land, including 14 acres orchard, greater part full bearing trees, remainder young. Apply
R. J. ROGERS & SON,
h695 Murray-street.

FOR SALE, MCARTHUR DALE, six miles from New Norfolk. The homestead, built of stone, comprises 11 large rooms, kitchen with kitchener, etc., barns, stables, cowhouses, etc. (all new). Land attached is about 905 acres, 60 to 70 acres under cultivation, besides orchard (10 acres). The remainder makes good run. Water abundant. Apply **R. J. ROGERS,** Murray-street. i854

LEFROY.—HOTEL FOR SALE, near the New Chum, containing 24 bedrooms, large hall, etc., etc. For further particulars, apply **JAS. H. HACKET,** Lefroy. i872

THE NEWLANDS ESTATE
Within one mile of the City).
This splendid property, consisting of a large family mansion and all the necessary outbuildings, with stables and carriage house, etc., etc., with a large greenhouse and pleasure grounds; a large kitchen garden and several paddocks; together nearly 30 acres—is now open FOR SALE by private contract, on liberal terms. Any person desirous of viewing the property can do so by applying to the Gardener in charge. A plan of the property can be seen at the offices of the undersigned.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. **GUESDON & WESTBROOK,** Collins-street, Hobart b641

J. T U C K E R,
GILBERT-STREET, LATROBE,
General Commission, Shipping, Land, and Forwarding Agent.
All kinds of produce bought or sold on commission.
Goods for shipment stored and forwarded to any part of the colonies.
Goods arriving stored and forwarded to any part of the North-West Coast with promptitude. Charges moderate.

FARMS FOR SALE.
200 acres situated at the Nook, 9 miles from

S H A R P & S I N G E R,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
110, COLLINS STREET,
HOBART.
Teeth extracted without pain, under Chloroform Nitrous Oxide Gas, or Local Anaesthesia.

EX "ETHEL," FROM LONDON.
A. P. MILLER,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
Begs to announce the receipt of
57 PACKAGES DRUGS, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, TOILET REQUISITES, AND SICK ROOM APPLIANCES,
Comprising—
Absolute Alcohol, Aether, Nitrate of Silver, Thomas' Collodion, Glacial Acetic Acid, Carbolic Acid, Bullock and Reynolds' Pepsine, Sarg's Glycerine, Howard's Soda, Magnetic Machines, Hot-water Beds, I.R. Hot-water Bottles, Ivory Hair Brushes, Russian Isinglass, Hassal's Sponge and Brush Cleaning Powder, Ross and Sons Dentilated Tooth Brushes, Bayley's Ess. Bouquet, Elliman's Embrocation for Horses, Papier Fayard, etc., etc., etc.

MURRAY-STREET.
September 7, 1882.

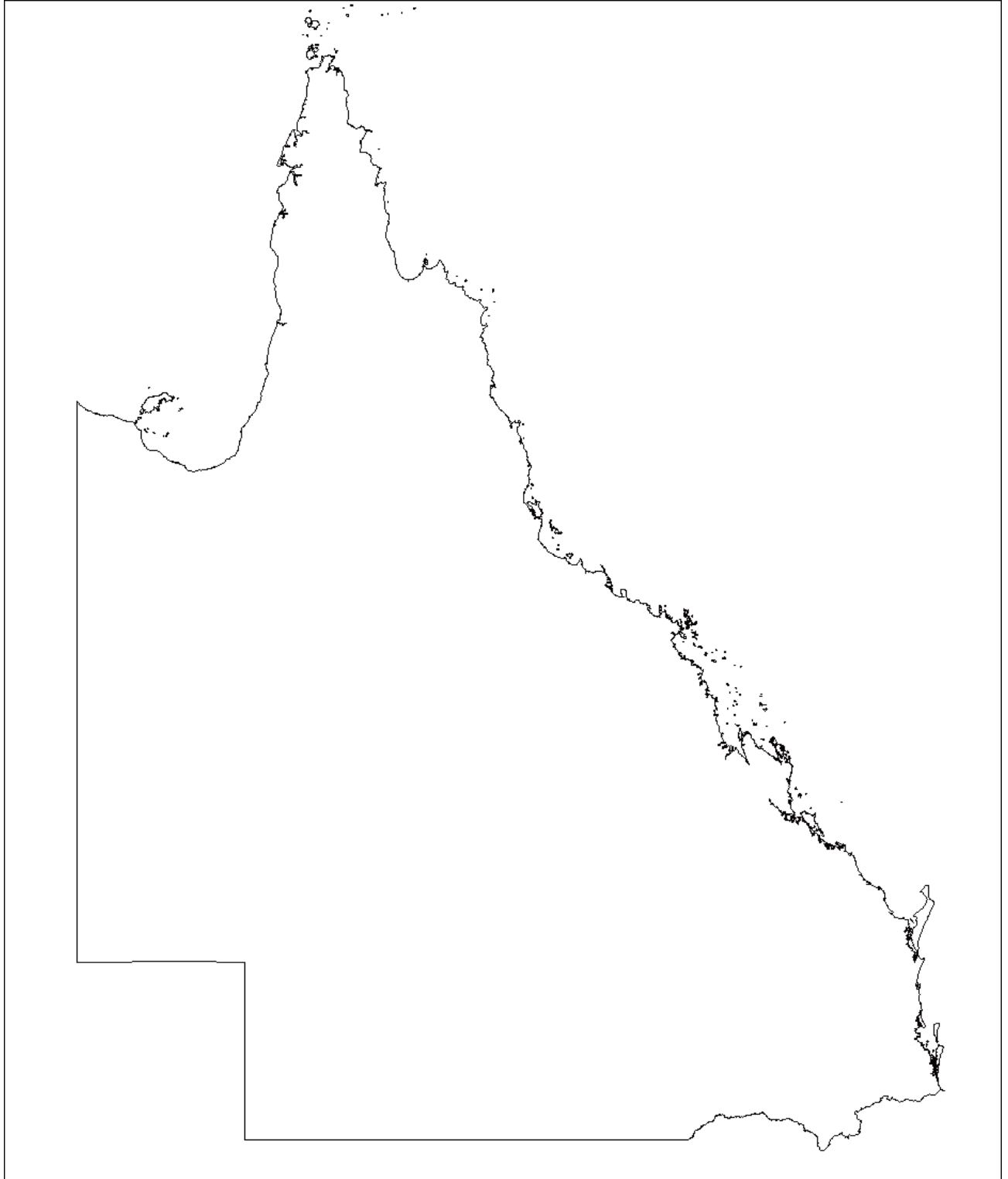
Sire Horses.
Y O U N G C L Y D E
Will travel this season through Broad Marsh, Brighton, Hunting Ground, Green Ponds, Bagdad, Old Beach, through Bridgewater, New Norfolk, Plenty; home through Macquarie Plains, making his rounds every 10 days.
PEDIGREE OF YOUNG CLYDE.
Sire, Baron of Clyde (imp.); dam, Flower, by Matchless (imp.); g dam, Flower, by Glendue Prince (imp.); gg dam, Beauty, by Lincoln, (imp.); ggg dam Cigar (imp.); gggg dam from imported stock.
Old Flower has never been beaten, and has taken several first prizes from a yearling upwards.
Young Clyde, when shown at the North, was awarded first prize for a 2yr. old. He stands 16½ hands; heavy bone; perfect in shape; kind temper; good worker; very sure as a sire; and his stock is not to be surpassed.
Terms—£2 15s; groomage, 5s., payable last round.
J. RAINBIRD,
i882 Macquarie Plains.

S T A L L I O N S.
The Arab Stallion **ZAIDA** will travel this season to 1st January, visiting Hamilton, Bothwell, Oatlands, Campbell Town, Jericho, Green Ponds, etc. Zaida is rising 6yrs. old, and very handsome; 14½ hands high.
PATHFINDER is 11yrs. old, 14½ hands high, a winner of several races in the Bombay Presidency, will visit New Norfolk, Richmond, Sorell, Hobart, and Brown's River, etc.
Both these horses are high caste Arabs, imported last year by the owner.
Terms—£4 10s., including groom's fees, to be paid before the 1st February, 1883.
i684 **W. BEAGIN.**

K Y N E T O N.
This Imported Thoroughbred Horse will TRAVEL the ensuing SEASON through the DISTRICT of BRIGHTON, making a round every tenth day.
KYNETON is a dark brown, rising 5yrs., nearly 16 hands high, with splendid bone, great strength, and symmetry. His pedigree cannot be surpassed, as he is by Hamlet (own brother to Horatio), from Senorita Hamlet, by Mari-byrrong, out of Rose of Denmark, etc. (see Victorian Stud Book); Senorita, bred in England, 1869, got by Lord Clifden; her dam, Medea, by Sir Tatton Sykes; g d., Betsy Bird, by Voltaire; etc.
A few mares will be received at home, where good paddocks will be provided. Every care taken, but no responsibility incurred.
TERMS—One mare £3; two mares 5s.

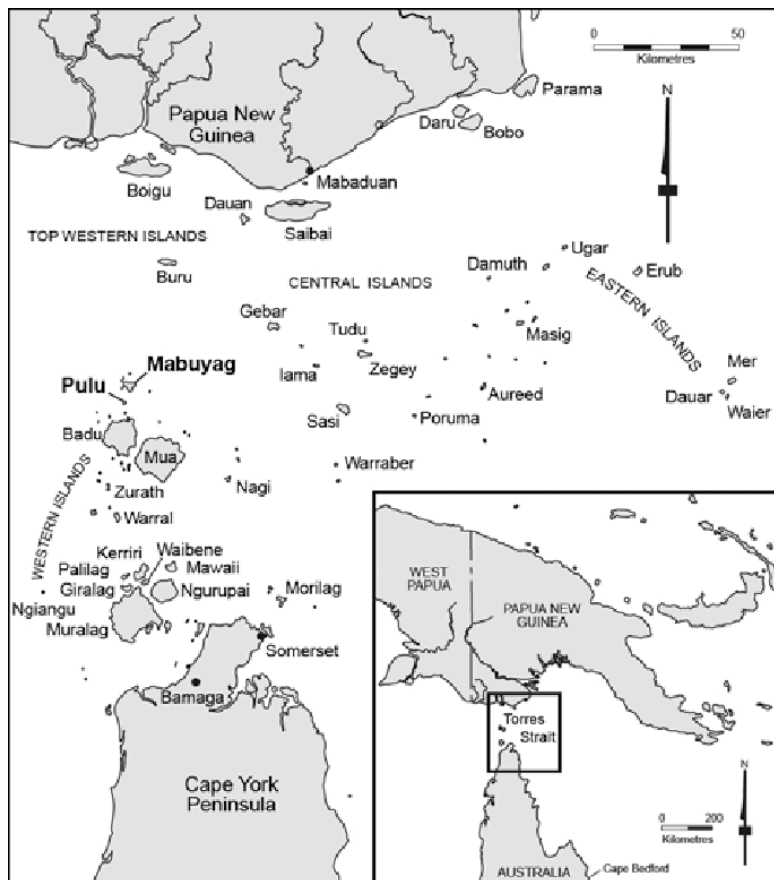
Strangers on Country

(Fill in Brisbane, Moreton Bay Bowen, Torres Strait Island, Townsville)



Strangers on Country

Torres Strait islands



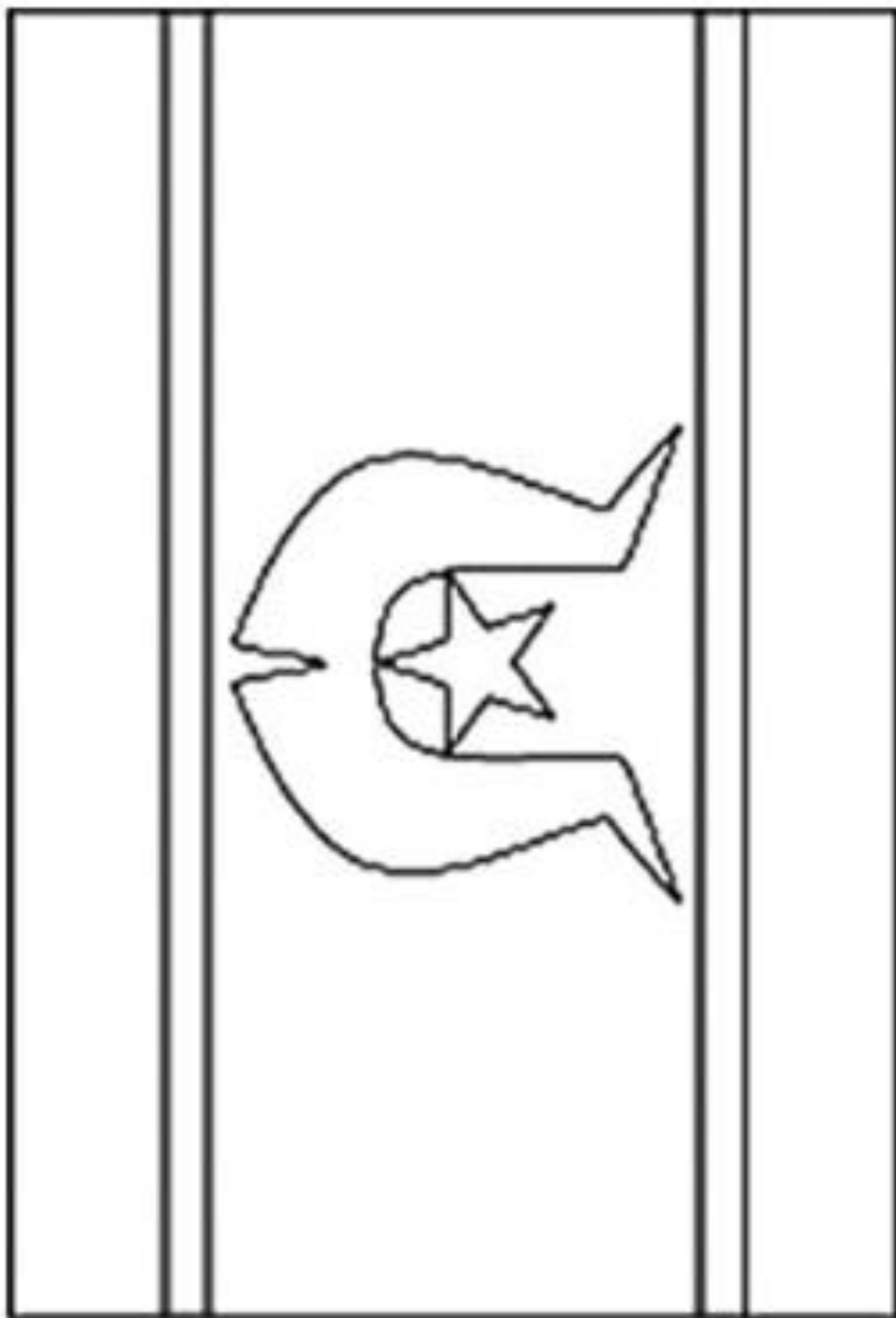
Colour in your own Torres Strait Islands Flag.

Designed by: Bernard Namok from Thursday Island.

Adopted in: July 1992 by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission. At this time, it was given equal importance to the Aboriginal flag. But it was first officially recognised in July 1995 by the Australian Government.

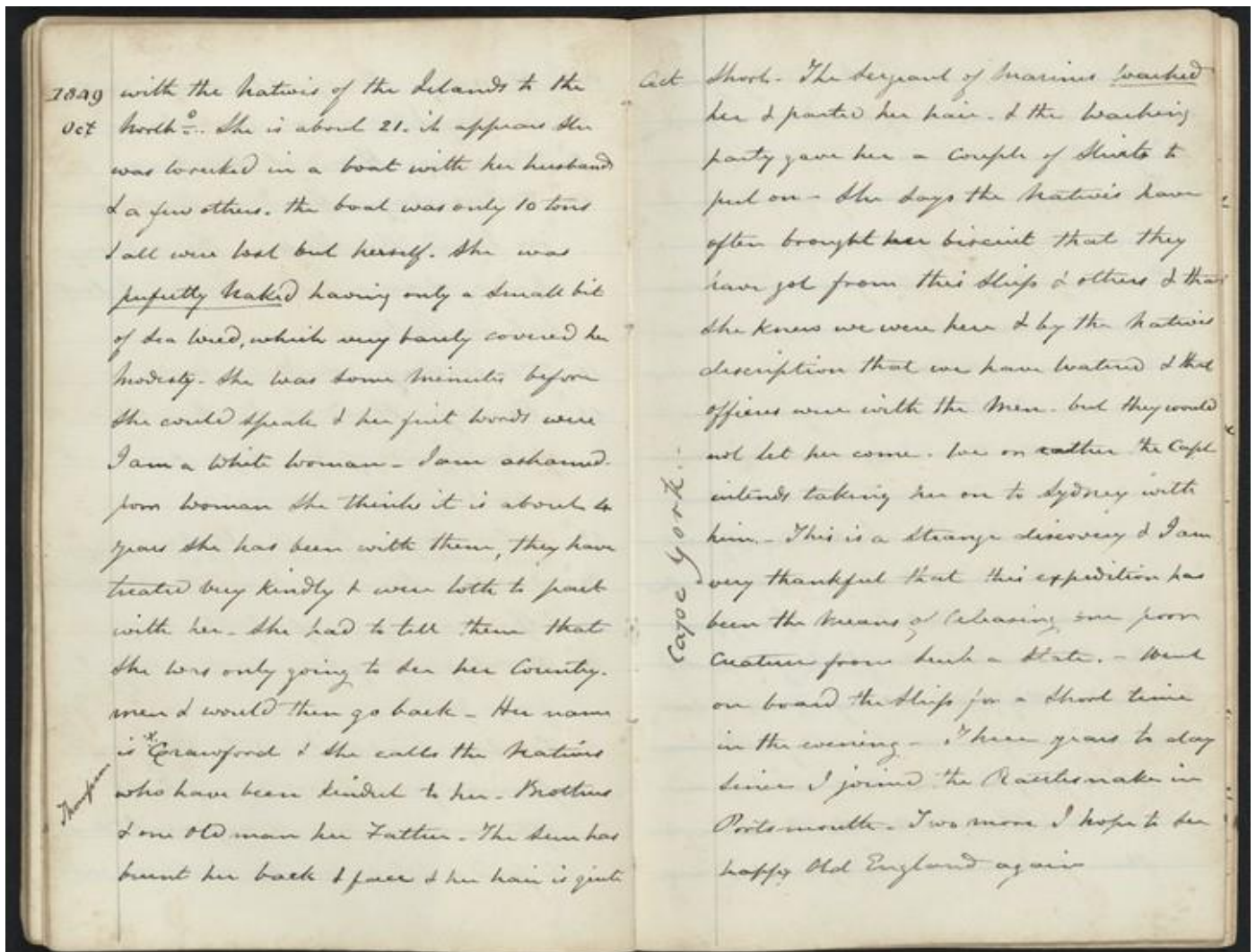
Representation: Each part of the flag is designed to represent something about Torres Strait Island culture.

- green: the land
- blue: the sea
- white: peace
- black: Indigenous people



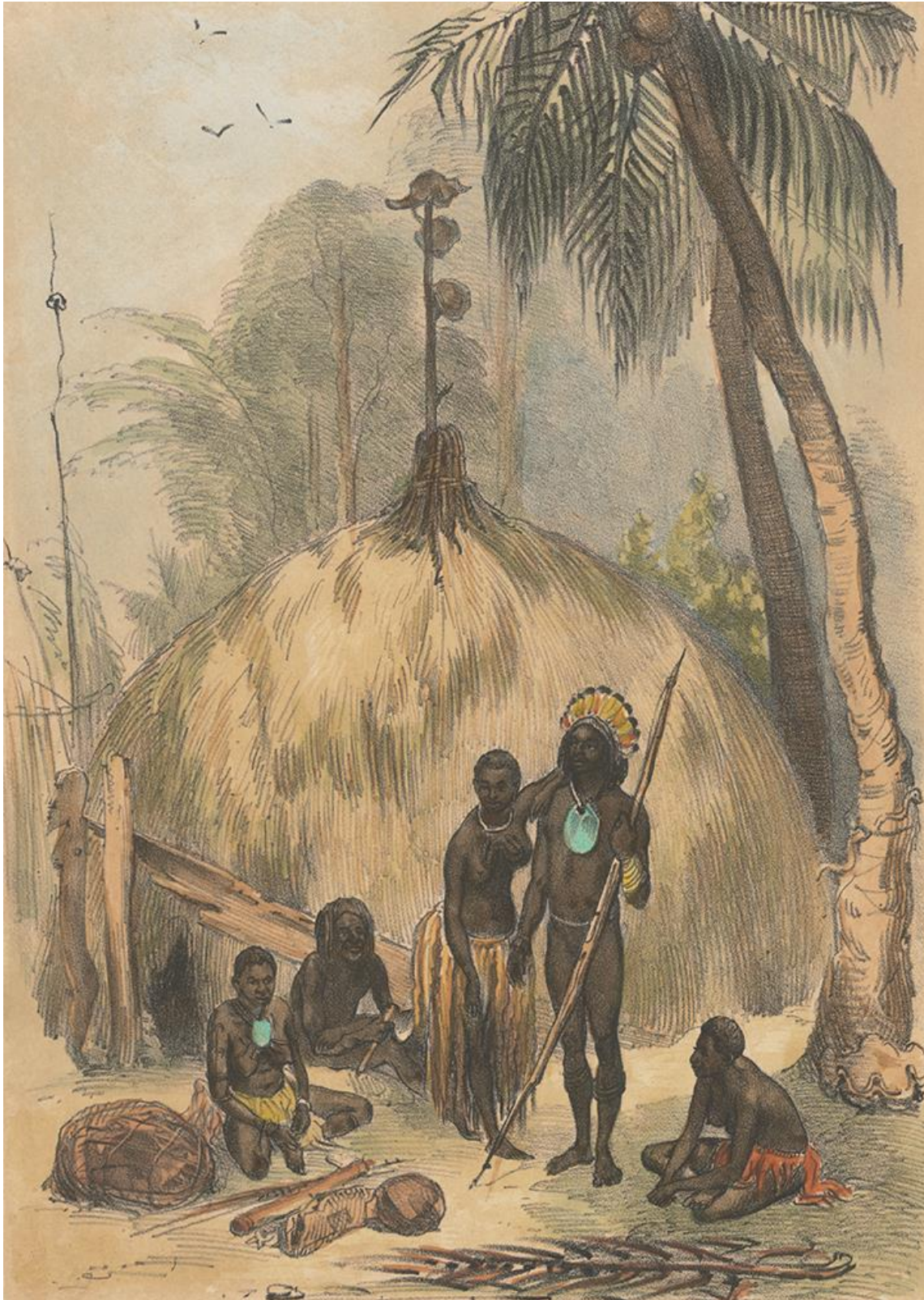
Templates of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait flag available online.

Strangers on Country

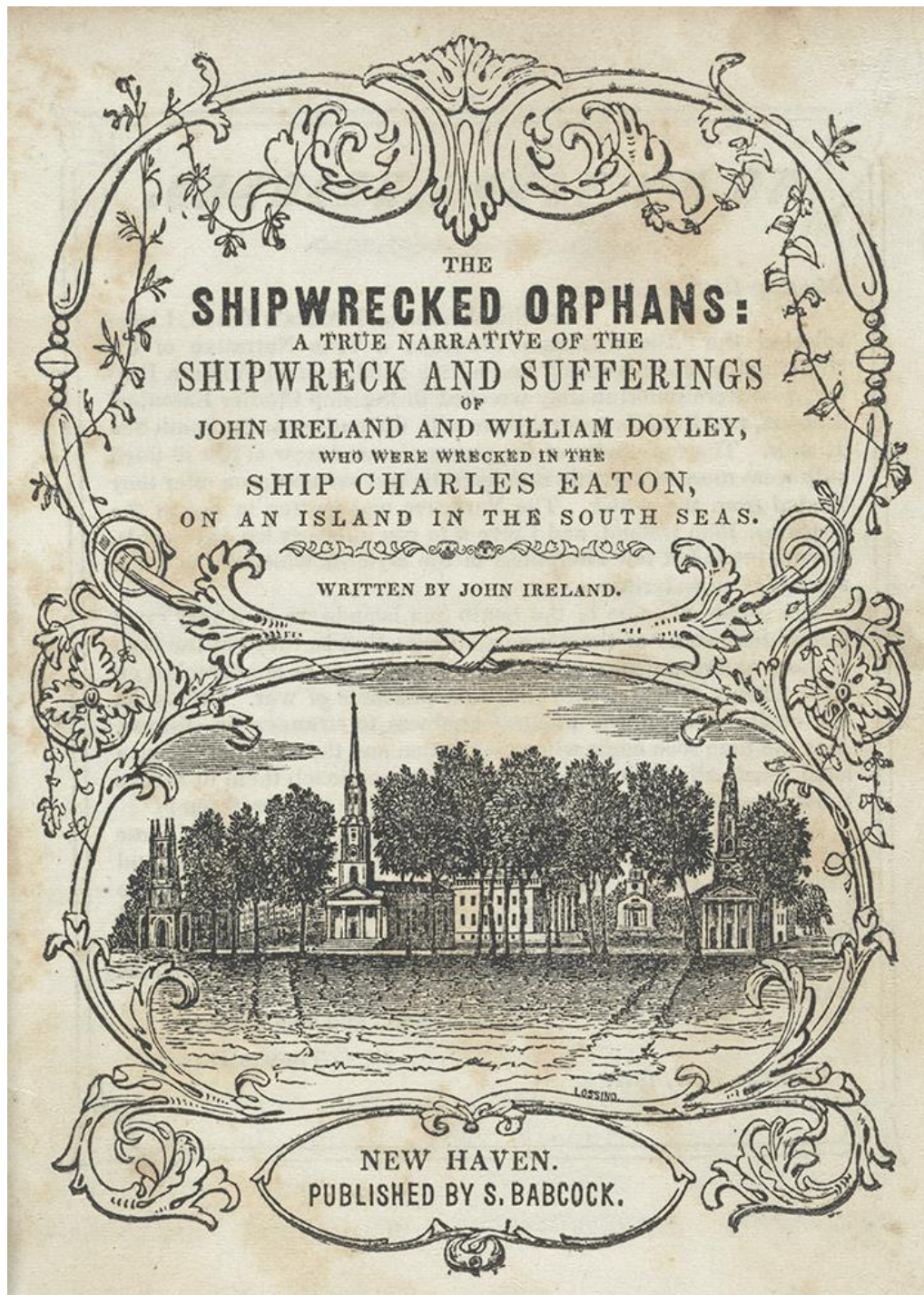


Pages from the diary of George Inskip, second master on the Rattlesnake, describing the unexpected appearance of Barbara Thompson: 'She was perfectly naked having only a small bit of sea weed, which very barely covered her modesty'

Use pen and ink (You can borrow pen and ink sets from the school) to write a short recollection or eye witness account of the sudden appearance of one of the other white characters from the book. (Refer page 89, 91-92)



Harden Melville, *Huts and Islanders of Darnley Island, Torres Strait: Duppa (Sitting with an Axe), Who Took Charge of the Boys. Duppa's Adult Son, Also Called Duppa, Stands with a Spear, Alongside His Wife Areg*, 1849



Title page of *Shipwrecked Orphans: A True Narrative of the Shipwreck and sufferings of John Ireland and William Doyley* by John Ireland

Use block printing methods and tools to create a title page for a book about one of the other stories (You create a suitable title)

The block printing kit can be borrowed from school. It includes full instructions on how to do it. (You will need lots of newspaper and some disposable trays for paint, otherwise everything you need is in the box. (Use the foam print sheets with wooden stylus first. If you want to try **Lino Prints**. You can do that only with parent supervision. The tools are very sharp)



Block/Lino Print Kit

Research ideas

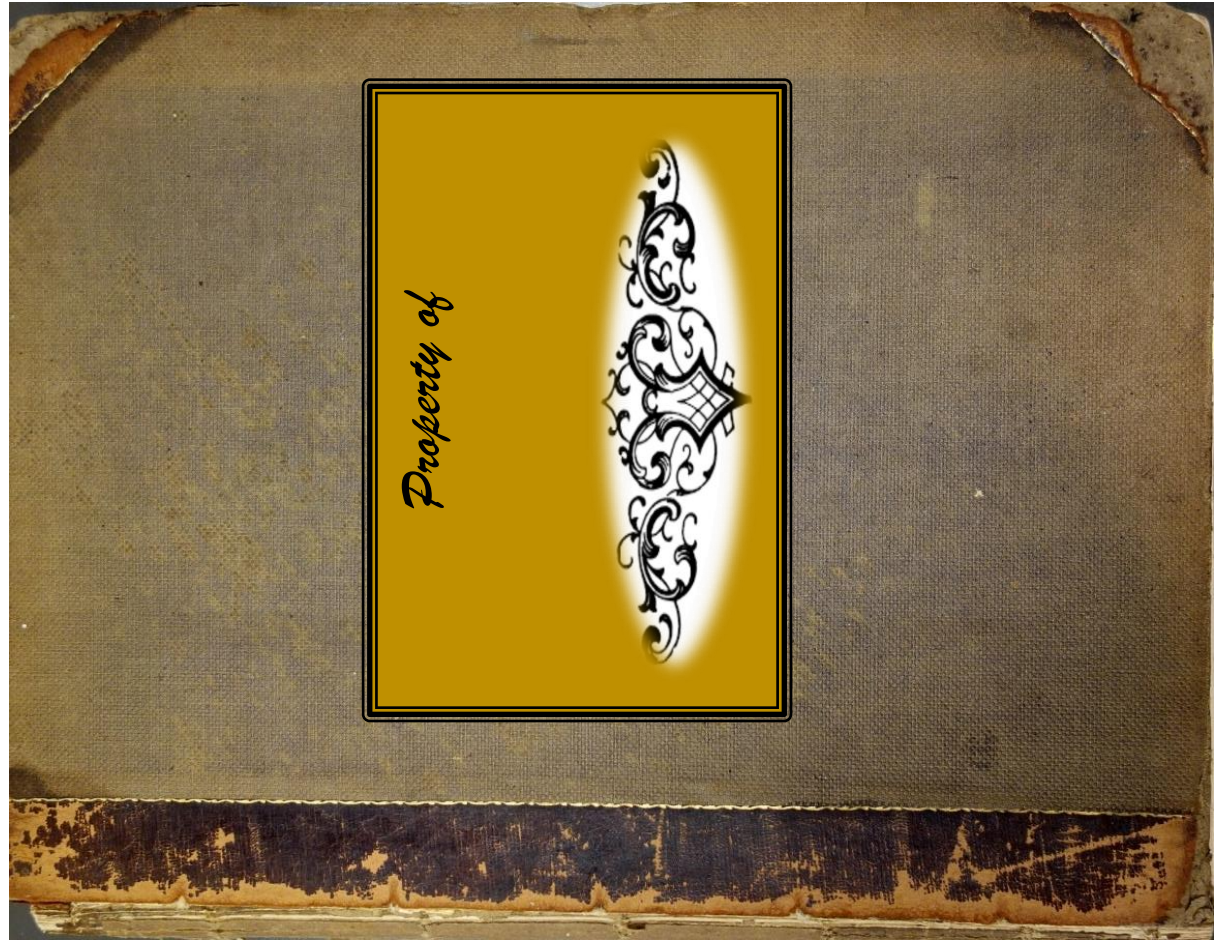
Research the amazing life of William Buckley

- How did he come to live with Aboriginal people?
- How was he treated by them?
- Why did he return to the white community?
- He was an impressive figure. What did he look like when he returned?
- What happened to him after he returned to live with white people?
- What does the expression 'Buckley's chance' mean? Does it refer to him?



Samuel Calvert's *Buckley Discovering himself to the Early settlers*, 1869, courtesy State Library Victoria

Video: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= LMs8s9LIks](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LMs8s9LIks)



Diary Writing

After reading *Strangers on Country* write your own story about:

- Being lost/shipwrecked and helped by Aborigines
- Being a sailor or ship's captain discovering a missing person living with Aborigines or
- From an aboriginal perspective, rescuing a lost/stranded person and welcoming them into your family/clan

Strangers to Country tells both points of view as well as giving historical information about the meetings and their aftermath. (Sometimes these stories are very sad.)

To make it authentic looking I have provided an old journal cover including 10 pages for you to write in. You can use pen and ink to write some of it and you could even include some block print pictures.

Don't forget illustrations and maps. Rough draft first.



Internet Bibliography

Helpful online resources:

<http://www.aboriginalculture.com.au/index.html>

<https://www.sbs.com.au/food/cuisine/indigenous-australian>

PDF craft ideas and resources

<http://www.murrayriver.com.au/about-the-murray/murray-river-aboriginals/>

Murray River Aborigines.

http://www.jaconline.com.au/humanitiesalive/ha3/downloads/HA3_01.pdf

Humanities Alive

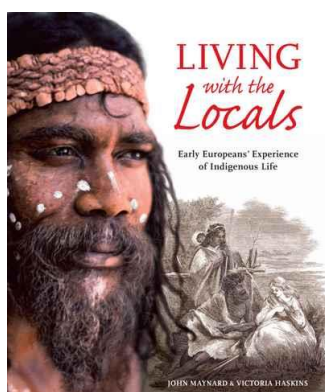
[https://www.blackincbooks.com.au/sites/default/files/Growing%20Up%20Aboriginal Teaching%20Notes.pdf](https://www.blackincbooks.com.au/sites/default/files/Growing%20Up%20Aboriginal%20Teaching%20Notes.pdf)

https://www.sbs.com.au/sites/sbs.com.au/home/files/2954_sos_teachers_notes_7.pdf

https://www.sbs.com.au/sites/sbs.com.au/home/files/sbs_learn_connection_to_country_teachers_notes_final.pdf

SBS teacher notes (PDF)

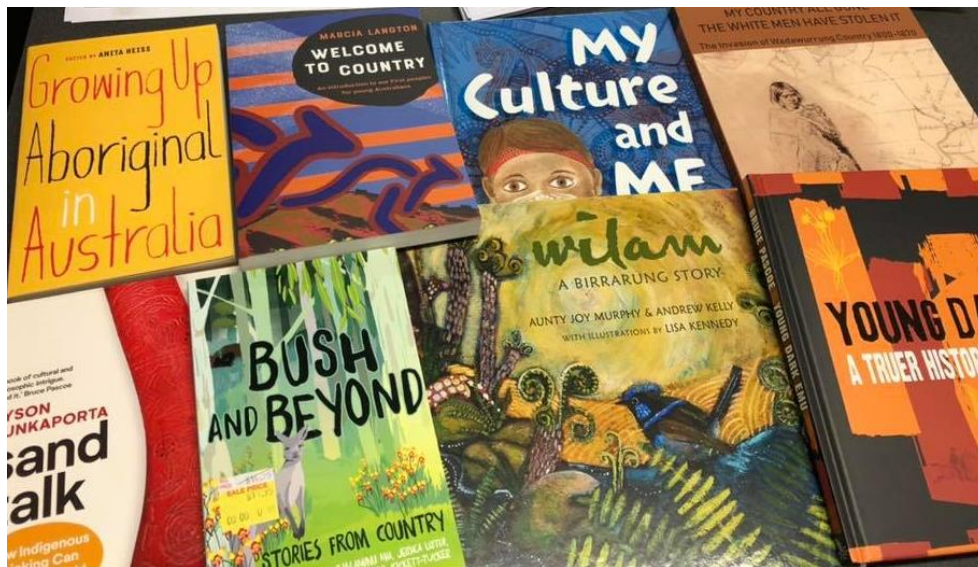
Also



Living with the Locals: Early Europeans' Experience of Indigenous Life was released by NLA Publishing in November 2016.

Apologies for any unattributed scans and attachments (mostly images of characters from the stories. These can be found easily online)

Other valuable teacher (and student) reference books



Completed Distance learning pack



Email from the author 20/05/20

Hi Tony,

Thank you so much for your wonderful email. Apologies for the delayed response. We live in interesting times.

I was so impressed by your literature unit. Thank you for embracing the book with such enthusiasm. They are amazing stories, aren't they? I forwarded your email to Dave Hartley and Dub Leffler and they were both thrilled to see the work you'd invested in creating the unit.

Would you mind if I shared it with the publishers at the NLA too? I'm sure their education unit would be interested in seeing it.

Best wishes,

Kirsty M.

On Thu, 14 May 2020, at 9:25 AM, Shaw, Anthony N wrote:

Hi Kirsty. I've just completed a literature unit for my students for '*Strangers on Country*'.

My school is a one-teacher school so I am sending home learning packs for the students rather than work online.

I bought 3 of your books on the weekend and completed the unit and assembled the packs to go out with our next change-over.

Our students will be back next month so this will be about 3 weeks' worth of literature work for them.

I enjoyed your book and I think the kids will too.