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674 =  
+  
Dr. Pitt Rivers.

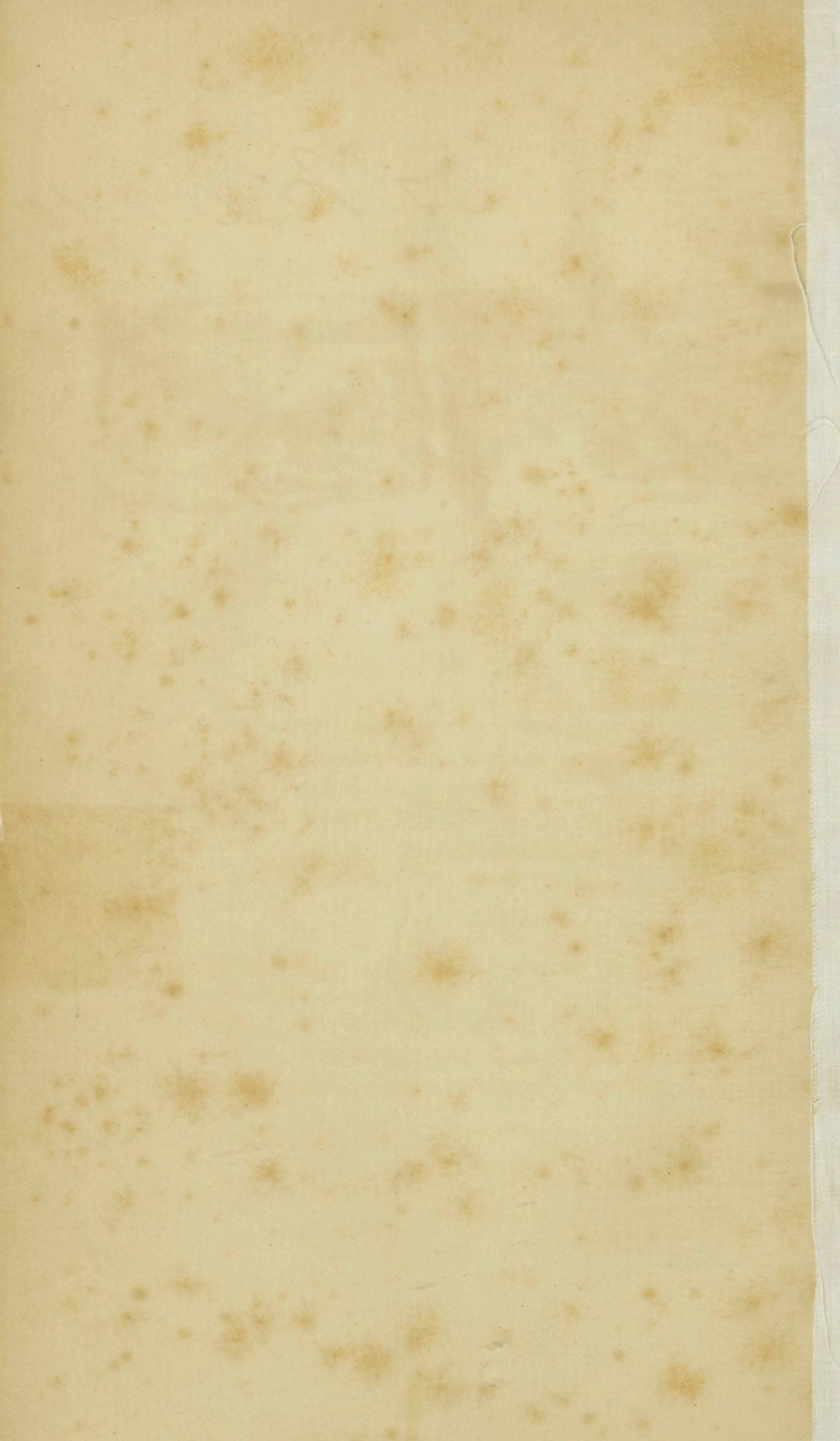
Port Stephens Nov 16/46.

My dear Sir

I am desirous of  
binding up my Zoological  
Proceedings. but I want several  
sets. - Probably you might have  
them to spare - if so - I  
should be much obliged to you to enable  
me to complete mine for binding

I enclose the particulars  
I remain very truly yours

Philip S. King



1834  
A VOYAGE

TO

TORRES STRAIT

IN SEARCH OF THE SURVIVORS

OF THE SHIP

CHARLES EATON,

WHICH WAS WRECKED UPON THE BARRIER REEFS,  
IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1834,

IN

IS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SCHOONER ISABELLA,

C. M. LEWIS, COMMANDER;

*Arranged from the Journal and Log Book of the Commander,*

BY AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K. C. B.,

GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES,  
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

BY

PHILLIP P. KING, CAPT. R. N.; F. R. S.; ETC.

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SYDNEY:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY E. H. STATHAM, 39, YORK-STREET,  
AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

MDCCCXXXVII.



THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

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E. H. STATHAM, PRINTER, YORK-STREET, SYDNEY.

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## PREFACE.

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THE loss of the Charles Eaton and the circumstances connected with that unfortunate event having excited, not only the interest and commiseration of the Colonists of New South Wales, but also the attention and interference of the authorities of India and Batavia, as well as of the British Government, the following narrative of the events which occurred in the search for the survivors of that ill-fated ship, has been drawn up, under the authority of the Government of this Colony. The log and journal of the commander of the Isbella, colonial schooner, the vessel employed on the occasion, with such information as could be obtained from John Ireland, one of the crew, who was saved from Indian slavery by the timely search that was made, have furnished the materials of which it is composed.

It would appear that the Charles Eaton left Sydney in July, 1834, in company with the schooner Jane and Henry, bound through Torres Strait. On the 10th of August, the ship Augustus Cæsar also sailed from Sydney, purposing to follow the same route. On the 27th she fell in with the Jane and Henry,\* outside the Barrier reef, and both vessels proceeded in company through the reefs, and anchored under Double Island,†

\* It does not appear on what account the Charles Eaton parted company with the schooner.

† Double Island is situated within the Barrier reef, in the centre of the passage through Torres Strait, and very close to Cape York; the north-easternmost part of the continent of Australia.

where, on landing, the mate observed on the beach a quantity of light wreck—such as cuddy doors and windows, and the plauk of a ship, but could not find any part of the main wreck, although they searched all round the island; they discovered, however, some natives, who escaped into the bush; and, on examining their fire, they found what appeared to them to be human bones. The portion of the wreck that was brought to the master of the *Augustus Cæsar*, Mr. W. Wiseman, satisfied him that it must have belonged to the *Charles Eaton*, and that she must have been lost near Cape York, or on the reefs or islands near it. On passing Booby Island Mr. Wiseman sent a boat on shore, but found no traces of the shipwrecked people having been there.

On the arrival of the *Augustus Cæsar* in England, a report of the above reached the ears of a Mr. William Bayley, of Stockton, Middlesex, a relation of Captain D'Oyly,\* one of the passengers; who, after due enquiry, on the 5th October, 1835, made a stirring appeal to the lords of the Admiralty, imploring their aid to rescue the shipwrecked people from the hands of the savages, into whose power it seemed but too probable they had fallen. The Admiralty then applied to Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to cause a colonial vessel to be sent from Sydney, to enquire after the unfortunate persons; upon which his lordship, with a promptitude that amply serves to indicate the humanity of his disposition, forwarded a despatch to Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, recommending that His Excellency should adopt such measures as ap-

\* Captain D'Oyly had been upwards of twenty years in the Artillery Service of the Honorable East India Company, and came to Sydney, with Mrs. D'Oyly and two children, on a visit to this Colony, on leave of absence; at the termination of which he took a passage in the *Charles Eaton*, to return to his command.

peared "most advisable for ascertaining the fate of those unfortunate persons, and for rescuing them from their present position, if they should be still in the hands of the natives."

Upon the receipt of his lordship's despatch at Sydney, the subject was immediately taken into consideration; but owing to the difficulty of finding a vessel, for the *Isabella*, the only one in the service of the Government that was available for that purpose, was at the time absent from the Colony, some unavoidable delay took place. Every preparation was however made; and as no other vessel could be obtained before the *Isabella* returned, she was fitted-up and prepared, and the command given to Mr. C. M. Lewis; who volunteered for the occasion with a readiness and zeal, that justified His Excellency in appointing him to conduct the expedition.

About this time a *Bengal Herald* of February 28, 1836, was received in the Colony, which contained the following Government Notification, by which it appeared that the Honourable the Governor-General of India had already taken steps to ascertain their fate.\*

FORT WILLIAM GENERAL DEPARTMENT.  
NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor of Batavia having been requested by the Honourable the Governor-General, in a despatch under date 5th August, 1835, to exert his influence in furthering the discovery of certain persons, passengers and crew of the ship *Charles Eaton*, supposed to have survived the wreck of that

\* It does not appear how the Governor-General of India received information which instituted the enquiry made by him; unless it was from the account given by the *Augustus Cæsar* on her arrival in India; but as the Governor-General's letter to the Governor of Batavia is dated August 5, 1835, at least nine months after the *Augustus Cæsar* arrived in India, the report must have reached him from another source—perhaps the account given by Mr. William Carr; unless from some accident it was delayed.

vessel in Torres Straits, it appears by His Excellency's answer to the despatch above noted, that he had instituted enquiry for these unfortunate persons on private information, so far back as the month of July, 1835. On receipt of the communication from the Honorable the Governor General, (20th November, 1835,) His Excellency directed the Governor of the Moluccas to despatch a small vessel to Timor-laut, Mattabella, and the neighbouring islands, in quest of the supposed survivors, and intimated his intention of despatching a ship-of-war for their recovery, should the result of this enquiry lead him to conclude that these persons were detained by the natives on any of the islands in question.

On the 9th December, 1835, His Excellency the Governor of Batavia addressed a further communication to the Honorable the Governor General, informing him of the arrival at the seat of his government of five seamen belonging to the Charles Eaton, who, after a residence of thirteen months on the island of Timor-laut, were taken thence and brought to Amboyna by an Indian coasting barque. The depositions of the seamen, forwarded with His Excellency's despatch, are given at length below. Their statement as to the position of the vessel when they left her is at variance with that afforded by respectable eye-witnesses as to her present condition, it being known that she stands or lately stood, "high and dry on the Barrier-reef in Torres Strait, with her royal yards across."\* His Excellency the Governor of Batavia states, in remarking on this discrepancy, that it gives sufficient ground to encourage him in the hope that the residue of the crew and passengers of the Charles Eaton may still be discovered on some of those islands of the Eastern archipelago, easily attainable to voyagers in an open boat from Torres Straits. It has been therefore determined by His Excellency not to relax the efforts which he on the first vague intimation of the circumstances of the case so promptly

\* As the Charles Eaton's masts were cut away, the vessel alluded to by the "respectable eye witness," must have been the Flora, which was wrecked some time before.

and humanely caused to be made for the recovery of the surviving crew of the Charles Eaton.

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Official Report of the examinations of Richard Quin, William Grindall, James Wright, and Laurens Constantine, seamen of the Charles Eaton, British merchant ship, wrecked in Torres Straits.

In pursuance of the instructions received to that effect from His Excellency the Governor-General, for the time-being, of Netherlands India, on this day, the 6th of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-five,

Appeared before me, Daniel Francois Willem Pietermaat, barrister at law, and Resident of Batavia, assisted by Cornelius Heije, post captain in the Dutch Navy and Master Attendant, and Frederick Jacobus Stoelman, sworn translator for the English language in this Residence, the several seamen hereinafter mentioned, who arrived at Batavia from Amboina on the 3rd instant, in the Dutch brig Patriot, commanded by T. Clunies, and formerly belonged to the crew of the English bark Charles Eaton, Captain George Frederick Moorne, which vessel was wrecked in Torres Straits:

In the first place.—Richard Quin, aged thirty years, born in the county of Wexford, in Ireland. Sailor of profession.

In the second place.—William Grindall, aged twenty-three years, born at Whitehaven, in England. Sailor of profession.

In the third place.—James Wright, born at Edinburgh, aged twenty years. Sailor of profession.

In the fourth place.—Laurens Constantine, aged thirty-five years, born at Charlestown, in North America. Carpenter of profession. The third mate and acting boatswain, named George Piggott, was not in attendance, being confined to the hospital through serious indisposition.

The abovementioned appearants have been requested by me to give a circumstantial and true account concerning the shipwreck of the bark Charles Eaton abovementioned, and par-

ticularly to relate all circumstances from the moment they left the wreck of the said vessel, until their arrival at Amboina, and the abovementioned Richard Quin, as well for himself as for the other appearants, and in their presence, did declare, that they left the Downs on the 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, on board of the English bark Charles Eaton, commanded by Captain George Frederick Moorne, the cargo consisting in calcoes and lead, and belonging to the firm of Gladstone, Drailstone, and Co., of London, merchants, they being bound, via the Cape of Good Hope, to Sydney, in New South Wales.

That they left the port of Sydney on the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and on the 15th day of August ensuing at about ten o'clock in the forenoon, it blowing a fresh full sail breeze at the time, the abovementioned vessel struck on a reef, called the Detached reef, and situated at the entrance of Torres Straits.

That during the preceding night the captain, as a measure of prudence, had ordered the first reef to be taken in the top-sails, in order not to enter the passage before daybreak.

That the ship struck on the reef so violently, that both the keel and rudder were instantly knocked off and carried away, and the captain declared the vessel was totally lost; at the same time giving orders to get the boats ready and furnished with provisions, in order to endeavour to save the ship's company and reach the island of Timor.

On enquiry how many boats the vessel possessed at the time she was wrecked, they answered four, viz: the long boat, two cutters, and a dandy. (? dingy.)

On enquiry in which boat the appearants had saved themselves; they answered in the largest of the two cutters abovementioned.

On enquiry how many persons did actually leave the wreck, they answered that only three men originally left the wreck, named William Grindall, Laurens Constantine, and George Piggott; abovementioned, whilst the two remaining

appearants Richard Quin and James Wright, only reached the cutter the next morning, by swimming across the bar or reef, at the peril of their lives.

On enquiry in which boat the captain and passengers endeavoured to save themselves, they answered that the boat in which the appearants fled for refuge, was the only one that remained; the others having been knocked to pieces and lost by the ship's falling on her side.

On being asked whether they had not been able to save any more of the unfortunate passengers and crew, they answered that such was quite impossible, as they could not pull up the boat against the strong current; and no individual among the passengers or crew would venture amidst the heavy breakers to reach the boat by swimming. That they in consequence are unable to say or state what is become of the captain, passengers, and the rest of the crew; they can only affirm, that at the time Richard Quin and James Wright left the wreck, all the passengers were alive on the fore-castle of the vessel, with the exception of one sailor named James Price, who was drowned by the smallest of the cutters swamping at the time she was lowered.

On enquiry after the names and number of the passengers who were on board at the time the vessel was wrecked, they answered Captain D'Oyly, of the Bengal Artillery, his wife, named Charlotte D'Oyly, with their two sons George and William, a Bengalese woman-servant, (name unknown), and an English gentleman, named Armstrong, aged about twenty-five years. The ship's crew consisted in twenty-six persons, as George Frederick Moore, commander; Robert Clare, chief mate; William Mayer, second mate; Ching and Perry, midshipmen; Grant, doctor; William Williams, sailmaker; William Montgomery, steward; John Berry, George Lourne, James Miller, Samuel Moore, John Carr, Francis Hower, William Jeffries, Samuel Baylett, Charles Robertson, Francis Quail, sailors; and John Sexton and John Ireland, boys; besides the present appearants, the third mate now confined by illness at the Hospital, and the man who was drowned as abovementioned.

And the appearants further declared, that not seeing any possibility of saving any more of the ship's company, and not perceiving a single person in the morning of the next day on the wreck, they concluded that these unhappy persons had been washed off the wreck by the increasing swell of the sea in the night, and all found a watery grave; that they took to sea on Sunday morning, the 17th of August ensuing, without being provided with a compass or any other nautical instruments. The whole of their provisions consisted in about 30 lbs. of hard bread, one ham, and a keg containing about four gallons of water, which had been immediately put in the boat before she was lowered.

That after driving about for about fifteen days on the ocean, steering by the sun and stars as westerly as possible, in order to reach Timor Coepang, they descried the land which they took for the last mentioned island; they went ashore and provided themselves with some water and cocoa-nuts; but afterwards pursuing their course along the coast in the boat, they were attacked by a number of native prauws, and being worn out by fatigue, without any arms to defend themselves, they were forced to surrender; the natives upset the boat, and stripped the men of all their clothes; they afterwards were brought on shore, and at first the natives seemed inclined to kill them, but through the intercession of two chiefs, their lives were spared. They afterwards learnt, that they were on the island of Timor Laut, and more especially in the settlement called *Olihet*. The two native chiefs above mentioned were named *Pabok* and *Lomba*.

They moreover declared that they were consequently well treated, and a part of their clothes were given back to them, without being compelled by the natives to perform any labour; their sustenance consisted in Indian corn, yams, a little rice and some fish, but the quantities given them were so small, that it was but just sufficient to keep them alive.

That during their abode on that island they learnt that in one of the neighbouring settlements, called *Lauren*, at that period at war with the one in which they lived, there was

still another European, who belonged to a brig (English) that was wrecked there some years ago, and whose crew had been murdered by the natives, with the exception of two boys, one of whom had since died there, according to the statement of the natives.

That after sojourning more than thirteen months with the said natives, a trading prauw from Amboyna arrived, and the appearants required permission from the chiefs to depart with that vessel, promising soon to come back in an English ship with arms and ammunition, in order to assist them in defeating their enemies. To this the chiefs consented, and in the said prauw they arrived at Amboyna on the 7th day of October last, having had five day's passage.

All the abovementioned particulars, related by Richard Quin, were corroborated by the said William Grindall, James Wright, and Laurens Constantyn, who declared that all and every thing was agreeing with the truth, and they having signed these presents at my demand, did confirm the contents of the same by solemn oath, in order to serve and avail as circumstances may require.

Done at Batavia, on the day and date first above written,	
William Grindall.	The Resident of Batavia, D.
this is the mark (†) of R. Quin.	W. Pietermaat.
this is the mark (X) of J. Wright.	The Master Attendant, C. Heije.
this is the mark (V) of L. Constantyn.	The Sworn Translator, Stoelman.

The above mentioned persons named Richard Quin, James Wright, and Laurens Constantyn having declared themselves unable to write, they have affixed their marks to these presents as above, and in our presence.

D. W. PIETERMAAT.

C. HEIJE.

STOELMAN.

About the same time a paragraph appeared in a newspaper from Mr. William Carr, master of the ship Mangles,

which stated that on passing through Torres Strait, the ship touched at Murray's Island, where he saw a white man, and heard that several others, who had belonged to the Charles Eaton, were on shore. Another account stated that the vessel was wrecked near Sir Charles Hardy's Island. With these conflicting accounts it appeared doubtful what course should be adopted; but upon a due consideration of the subject, His Excellency directed Mr. Lewis to proceed at once to Murray's Island, to ascertain who the white people might be that were detained there by the natives; and accordingly issued the following instructions:

By His Excellency Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.  
 Commanding His Majesty's Forces, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas, it has been represented, that the barque Charles Eaton, which sailed from Port Jackson in the month of July, 1834, was lost on a reef near Sir Charles Hardy's Island, on the north-east coast of New Holland; that portions of wreck supposed to have belonged to that vessel, have been found at Double Island, in Torres Strait; and that there is reason to believe that some of the passengers and crew are still in existence in Murray's Island: And whereas, His Majesty's Government have directed search shall be made, and every endeavour used to rescue the said Europeans, or any others, who may be detained without their own consent in the above-mentioned, or other adjoining islands:—You are hereby required and directed to take the command of the Government Colonial schooner *Isabella*, and to proceed in her to the performance of this duty, governing yourself generally therein by the accompanying memorandum, drawn up by Captain King, R.N. at my request.

At whatever place you touch you are to make strict search, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any documents have

been left, either by erecting a post, carving a tree, burying a writing in a bottle or other vessel, or in any other manner, pointing out the course intended to be followed by the parties. If there be any natives you will also make enquiries of them, and for this purpose take pains to conciliate, and to continue upon good terms with them—using the utmost precaution, however, to prevent their taking you, or any of your crew by surprise, or obtaining an opportunity of attacking you. With this view, you will never permit any boat to go alone, or to be hauled upon the beach, but oblige them to be always kept afloat, and guarded by a sufficient party: and you will do well, without betraying alarm, to be yet very suspicious and watchful, whenever they appear inclined to be most friendly. Before leaving any place you will collect any articles or portions of wreck you may find that are portable, with a view to their being subsequently identified, and will deposit a memorandum specifying the date and the step you next propose to take, securing the memorandum if possible, in such a manner as may be intelligible to Europeans, but not easily discoverable by the natives—such as burying a bottle in the sand, and erecting over it a piece of wood, on which the words “*dig under*,” may be carved or painted. Should you succeed in finding any white people, it will be necessary to use yet greater address, either to induce the natives to surrender them voluntarily, or to concert measures with the parties themselves, for enabling them to effect their escape. And when you have received all on board, or if you fail of discovering any, when you have fully satisfied yourself that none really exist, you will of course return without further delay to this Port; submitting a journal of your proceedings, with a chart of your voyage, and a separate statement of such important verifications or corrections of former charts as you may have been enabled to make.

For your guidance in visiting the seas and islands above alluded to, I have given directions that you shall be furnished with copies of Captain King's Charts and Flinders Voyage, together with such accounts as have been received of the loss of the Charles Eaton, and presents for the natives—all of which

are enumerated in the annexed list. And in conclusion, I have only to impress upon you, that you are not to have recourse to forcible measures in any case whatever, except only in the actual and necessary defence of life, when all other means have been resorted to, and have failed; that the foregoing instructions have been drawn up rather for your general government as to your first movements, and for information as to the duties entrusted to you, than for specific control in the performance of those duties: and that much reliance is placed upon your personal firmness, vigilance, resolution, and judgment, both in determining from such additional information as you may obtain, or from circumstances, what further measures it may be best for you to adopt from time to time, and in carrying these several measures into execution.

For the performance of which several duties this shall be your Warrant.

Given under my Hand, at Government House,  
this 30th day of May, 1836.

RICHARD BOURKE.

By His Excellency's command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

To Mr. Charles Morgan Lewis,  
commanding His Majesty's  
Colonial schooner Isabella. }

List of Papers and Documents entrusted to Mr. Charles Morgan Lewis, commanding His Majesty's Colonial schooner Isabella, proceeding to Torres Strait. 30th May, 1836.

Flinders Voyage, 2 volumes.

Captain King's Charts, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bayley to Sir John Barrow,  
Secretary to the Admiralty, 5th October, 1835.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wiseman, Master of the Augustus Cæsar to Mr. Nicholson, Master Attendant, 1st April, 1836.

Copy of *The Sydney Herald*, newspaper, 28th April, 1836.

Copy of *The Bengal Herald*, 28th February, 1836. No. 9.

Copy of a Memorandum drawn up by Captain King, R. N.

26th May, 1836.

List of articles provided for barter with the natives.

The *Isabella* sailed on the 3rd June. On the 12th the Honorable East India Company's brig of war *Tigris* arrived from Bombay, dispatched by the Governor-General's directions to make the search. Unfortunately, as it might have happened, the *Isabella* was too far on her way for the *Tigris* to overtake her; besides the latter vessel required refitting before commencing her voyage, so that it was not until the 10th of July that she sailed, furnished with copies of the *Isabella's* instructions.

On the 4th of October the following more detailed account of the visit of the *Mangles* to Murray's Island, was published in *The Sydney Gazette*.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg you will make known to the public, and those connected with the vessel mentioned below, the following circumstance. The ship *Mangles* under my command arrived under Murray's Island in Torres Strait, on the evening of the 18th of September. On the morning of the 19th several canoes with shells, &c. came off to trade, in one was a white person apparently a European, quite naked as the savages, (the greater part of the natives came on the starboard quarter, the quarter boats being lowered for the purpose of trade.) I remained some time on the starboard quarter watching their movements, till several had left to go on shore. I then went to the larboard side to inquire respecting the person I had seen, he then had dropped a little astern, and from enquiring found he was an Englishman, wrecked some twelve months since in the *Sir Charles Eaton*, in Torres Strait, and wished very much to come on board but the natives would not allow him; at this report I manned and armed the cutter, and sent the second officer, the boatswain, and six men, to take him at any price, myself being on the poop with armed men to protect them in the event of

any objection to his being given up; they hooked the canoe with the boat hook, and told him they were come for him; his reply was, take that man, he will go with you, pointing to the savage before him; no, says the second officer, I am come for you, and you I will have; he immediately threw down the paddle he had in his hand, and dashed under the midships of the canoe out of sight. I then ordered my boat to return, and said if he preferred a life with savages rather than go with me he could remain. After their return I made further enquiries about him, the fourth officer told me he should say, there were eight more on shore detained by the natives; he at that time was close in shore again, but what his motive could be for not coming into my boat I am at a loss to conceive, as he might have stepped into her. However, not feeling satisfied, I manned and armed the boat again, and went myself in her close to the beach with my spy glass, and remained there two hours; the natives were very anxious for me to land, but seeing so many on the beach, and many more behind the bamboo work, and a large canoe ready for launching, I did not think it prudent to land. They brought a little European boy down to the boat, but would not allow me to touch him. I saw a boat building under a shed, by European hands I am certain, but could not see a white man.\* After I returned on board I watched with my glass the remainder of the day, but saw none; I also remained that night at anchor, thinking it might be possible for them to escape. The next morning, at nine, I weighed and came away through the Straits, and anchored under Booby Island on the morning of the 21st, and there got letters and a memorandum of His Majesty's ship Hyacinth, having been there on the 8th, with a convoy from Sydney, all well; Marquis of Huntley, Morrison, and brig Children.

I left Hobart Town 31st August. That there are Europeans on Murray's Island I have not the smallest doubt; and that they are detained by force; or why not have come to me: the one that was alongside I could not see again. There was such

\* Mr. Carr must be mistaken respecting the boat being built by Europeans.  
—C. M. L.

a ship as the Sir Charles Eaton I know, but who are her owners I know not; that this should be made known to the proper authorities, for a man-of-war to relieve them, there is no question about. I have written to the Commander-in-Chief on the East India station.

I am, Gentlemen,  
 Your most obedient servant,  
 W. CARR,  
 Commander ship Mangles,  
 October, 4, 1836.

To the Editors of the }  
 Sydney Gazette, }

The above does not accord very well with Ireland's account of the transaction; but as it would appear that on being brought to the Isabella he was scarcely intelligible, he therefore probably did not make himself sufficiently understood when alongside the Mangles. The matter, however, in its present state, requires some explanation; and, indeed humanity demands it.

On the return of the Isabella with the highly satisfactory account Mr. Lewis brought of his success, His Excellency the Governor, who had done me the honour to consult me during the equipment for the voyage, placed Mr. Lewis' journals and papers into my hands, with a request that I would arrange and prepare them for the press. In the meantime several accounts were promulgated through the newspapers, and a narrative by William E. Brockett, one of the crew of the Isabella, made its appearance in the shape of a pamphlet, which as far as it goes, may be considered sufficient to satisfy the public curiosity; but as the papers which accompanied the journal appeared to possess much more information than the one alluded to, His Excellency determined upon publishing an official narrative.

The narrative is almost a faithful transcript of the

Journal kept during the voyage ; in which shape it must be much more acceptable than a highly wrought account of what were probably the circumstances of it ; and a fancied exhibition of the feelings of the parties connected with it.

That it may procure for Mr. Lewis the same approbation in the eye of the public as the voyage it records has already deservedly obtained, is all the Editor hopes for.

It is perhaps worth notice, that since the arrival of the *Isabella*, depositions have been obtained from various persons, by which the identity of the child, William D'Oyly, has been most satisfactorily ascertained ; as well as one from Ireland, in which he deposed to the tragical events of the voyage, and to the information he received of the deaths of Sexton and the elder D'Oyly ; of the melancholy truth of which there seems to be no doubt.

The chart, which has been drawn up by the Editor from Captain Flinders' survey of the entrance of Torres Strait, to which the islands visited or seen by Mr. Lewis between Campbell (or *Jarmuth*) Island and *Aureed*, have been added, contains the tracks of the *Isabella* and *Tigris*. His Excellency the Governor has caused it to be added to the narrative, partly with a view to elucidate more distinctly the *Isabella's* movements through the archipelago ; but more particularly to guide those navigators who wish to pass through the Strait by the northern route, to a more safe and less difficult channel, than that of entering by Flinders' or Cumberland's entrance, near Murray's Island. Ships using this route, after passing the "Boot Reef," or rounding "Portlock's Reef," ought to make the north end of "Anchor Key," in latitude  $9^{\circ} 23'$  S., steer round it, and proceed to the westward, round Darnley and Stephen's Islands, and

follow the *Isabella's* track. From Marsden Island a course to the westward of Arden's Island may easily be found towards Double Island.

Vessels using this route should be careful in their communications with the indians, and be prepared to repel any attack that may be made upon them.

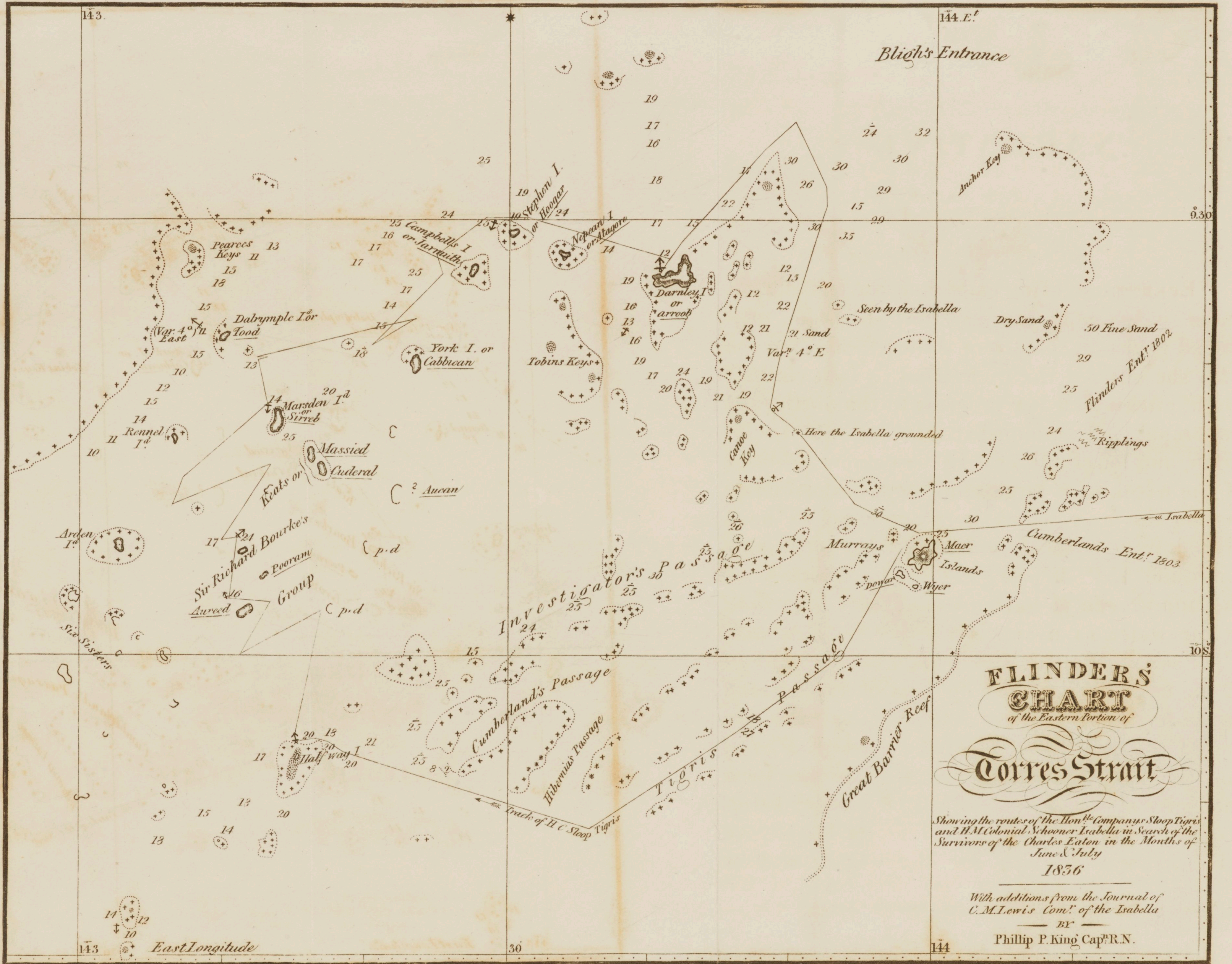
There seems to be no doubt that the Charles Eaton was wrecked in attempting to pass through the Barrier Reef, by the "Indefatigable's Entrance," in latitude  $11^{\circ} 49'$  S.; and that *Boydan*, where the crew of the second raft was murdered, is the island marked No. 1, close to the main land, in latitude  $11^{\circ} 28'$  S.

PHILLIP P. KING.

*Dunheved, February 20, 1387.*







**FLINDER'S CHART**  
of the Eastern Portion of  
**Torres Strait**

Showing the routes of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Companys Sloop *Tigris* and H.M. Colonial Schooner *Isabella* in Search of the Survivors of the *Charles Eaton* in the Months of June & July 1836

With additions from the Journal of C.M.Lewis Com<sup>dr</sup> of the *Isabella*

BY  
Phillip P. King Cap<sup>tn</sup> R.N.

*J. Carmichael Sculp. Sydney Feb<sup>r</sup> 1837.*

## NARRATIVE

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EVERYTHING being embarked, the *Isabella* got under weigh, and leaving Port Jackson, proceeded to sea on the 3rd of June, 1836. On the 12th she entered the trade-wind in latitude  $20\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  south, after which her progress to the northward was rapid and unimpeded. In latitude  $13^{\circ} 5'$  south, and longitude  $149^{\circ} 13'$  east, some portions of the wreck of a large ship were noticed floating on the sea; which were supposed to have drifted from a shoal in latitude  $15^{\circ} 16' S.$ , and longitude  $151^{\circ} 35' 30'' E.*$  The wreck bore the appearance of having been a very long time in the water, as it was covered with barnacles. "The sea was too high to lower a boat." At two p. m. on the 17th, having previously obtained an observation for the latitude, the schooner passed the northern end of the Eastern Fields, and the next afternoon rounded the northern extremity of the Boot Reef. The evening being too far advanced to run for Murray's Island, the schooner was hove-to for the night, and at

\* This shoal has as yet no place on the Admiralty Chart.—P. P. K.

daylight steered for the Barrier Reefs, in order to pass through the Cumberland's passage.

At eight o'clock, (June 19th) the weather being thick and hazy, the detached reefs on the north side of the entrance were seen from the mast-head, bearing W.N.W. eight or ten miles. At nine o'clock Murray's Island, from the masthead, bore W. by S.; and at 9<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> the Isabella entered the Cumberland's Passage, which was cleared by ten o'clock; and at eleven was anchored off the north side of Murray's Island, with the following bearings: viz. extremes of the Island E. by S., and S.W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.; its centre, S.S.E.; three-quarters of a mile off shore; in nineteen fathoms sand and coral.

As soon as the vessel was secured, the attention of the crew was directed to the shore, on the beach of which a group of indians were collected, showing signals of peace, by extending their arms, and displaying gestures similar to the natives of the Main; and among them was plainly distinguished a naked white man. The indians were preparing to launch their canoes; and as there existed some doubts as to the real disposition of these Islanders, every preparation of defence was made on board the schooner; but that they might not be deterred from visiting the vessel, the loaded guns were run in, and one half of the crew were concealed below, in readiness to repel any attack.

To the westward a canoe was observed under sail.

It was not long before four canoes came off, each of which contained sixteen men. On their approach they began to make signs of friendship, by rubbing the hand over the abdomen and calling out in loud voices, "*poud, poud,*" (peace, peace); their object was to trade, and for that purpose they had brought tortoise-shell, cocoa-nuts, and other trifles; which as they approached the ship they held up, calling out "*tooree*" and "*toolick,*"\* meaning iron tools; such as knives and axes. It was, however, pretended, by signs, that they were not understood, in the hope that they would bring off the white man to interpret for them; at the same time some axes were displayed, the sight of which made the Indians so anxious to possess them, that although they might have easily been induced to give up their nearest relations in exchange, yet they showed great reluctance in producing the white man: and it was not until they found that trade would not be allowed, and they began to be impatient to possess the valuable articles which they had seen, that they sent a canoe to the shore, which returned in an hour with him; but he was not permitted to

\* When Captain Flinders visited the Island the natives came off in their canoes, and called out *Tooree Tooree* and *Mammoosee!* According to Ireland, the word *mammoosee*, or probably *moboasee*, means a "mess of yams."—P. P. K.

come on board, until some axes were given in exchange. Upon interrogating him, Mr. Lewis was very much gratified to find that he was one of the unfortunate crew of the *Charles Eaton*; his name being John Ireland.

Deferring any further enquiries for the present, Mr. Lewis gave the crew permission to trade with the indians; upon which an active barter commenced, and was carried on with great briskness, and in the most friendly manner. The first present which was given them was some empty glass bottles, which they call *tarpoor*, on which a few lines, explaining the particulars and intention of the schooner's visit, had been scratched; in order that, should any white people be on the island, they might be informed of the means of escape which was now open to them. Ireland informed Mr. Lewis that he had been treated with great kindness by the indians generally; but pointed out one in particular, whose name was *Duppar*, to whom he was indebted for his life and protection; and from whom he had received even parental kindness. A favourable opportunity was therefore afforded of rewarding him for his humanity; he was invited on board, clothed in "fine linen," and loaded with presents, which put the old man in high spirits; and if possessed of a reflective mind, he would, doubtless, have been amply repaid in the satisfaction of witnessing the delight that must have been visible in the

faces of all on board; and of having been the means of restoring his adopted son to his countrymen: but it is to be feared, that these sentiments are foreign to the savage, and that he would not have so readily given up his protégè, had he not been allured by the desire of possessing the enticing baits that were held out to him. *Duppar* however seemed pleased and satisfied with his reception and treatment.

Ireland now informed Mr. Lewis that the youngest son of Captain D'Oyly was also on shore. Upon applying to the Indians to go for him, they said he was on the other side of the island,\* and could not be produced that night, but promised that they would bring him on board in the morning. Fearing, however, that their reluctance to part with the child might induce them to conceal him, all bartering was ordered to be suspended until he was given up; soon after which the canoes left the vessel and returned to the shore.

Mr. Lewis had now an opportunity of obtaining from Ireland the account of the loss of the *Charles Eaton*; but found great difficulty in understanding him, for the boy had forgotten his native tongue, and mixed the Murray Island language so much with his own, that he was, at first, scarcely intelligible. Nor indeed was it until several days afterwards, that the events which compose the following melancholy tale could be collected:—

\* Ireland says, that this was strictly true.

The Charles Eaton left Sydney on the 29th of July, 1834, bound to Canton, by way of Torres Strait ; and experienced a series of fine weather and favourable winds until she approached the Barrier Reef, when the weather became thick and rainy.

The master was provided with Captain Ashmore's chart, guided by which he boldly steered for the reefs. Unfortunately, however, for him the weather was so clouded on approaching the Barriers, that he could obtain no observation for the latitude, and yet it would appear that the ship was in a very favourable position.

About ten o'clock in the morning the reefs were suddenly perceived close to, upon which the ship was hove up in the wind and both anchors let go, and the cables paid out to the end ; but as the depth was probably unfathomable they had no effect, for she drifted on the reef and fell over on her beam ends. The chief mate then cut her masts away, but the bottom was soon bilged and every thing destroyed by the water, which broke over the decks, and the ship became a perfect wreck. Happily the upper part of the vessel kept together on which the crew and passengers collected. Soon after she struck, a vessel was observed three or four miles to windward, high and dry upon the reefs, with her masts standing, and royal yards across, and sails set, in which position she must have been left by her crew.\*

\* The Flora, Sheriff, master.

During the confusion that existed, one of the quarter boats was lowered, but immediately swamped; by which one man, named Price, was drowned. Soon afterwards, three of the crew, viz. G. Pigot, the third mate; L. Constantine, the carpenter; and W. Gumble, one of the seamen, put sails, provisions, and water, and arms, and all the carpenter's tools, into the other quarter boat, and lowered her down; and kept near the wreck during the day and following night. The next day B. Quin and J. Wright, two seamen, joined them, after which they refused to take any more; although six of the crew made their way over the reef the next morning, and wished to be taken on board. The boat, however, bore away, and was seen no more. The master then, assisted by those who remained, attempted to make a raft, which was not completed before the expiration of seven days. During this interval they had managed to distil the contents of a cask and some bottles of water from the sea, by the aid of the ship's coppers, and a leaden pipe from the quarter gallery cistern, the whole of which they placed on the raft with a basket containing beer, and a cask of pork. Whilst they were on the wreck they were upon a daily allowance of two wine glasses of distilled water, and a few pieces of damaged biscuit.

As soon as the raft was completed, they got upon it, but finding that it was not buoyant enough

to hold them, they threw over the water, the pork and beer. Still it did not support their weight, so the greater number returned on board; leaving Mr. Moorne the master, Mr. Grant the surgeon, Capt. and Mrs. D'Oyly, and their two children, their nurse a native of India, and Mr. Armstrong, passengers; also two seamen, named Lourne and Berry, who determined to remain upon it all night. In the morning, however, it was found that the rope by which the raft had been made fast to the stern of the wreck had been cut, and nothing was seen of their companions. It is probable that the uncomfortable situation in which they found themselves, up to their waists in water, and the sea constantly breaching over them, induced the master to cut the rope and trust to Providence to guide himself and the passengers to some place of safety.

Those that remained then made another raft of the vessel's topmasts lashed together with coir rope, and made a sail out of some cloth which formed a part of her cargo. It took seven days before it was completed, when they launched off and bid adieu to the ill-fated vessel, which was probably soon broken up, for at high water the sea breached over her.

The vessel that was seen with her masts standing, was too far to windward for them to reach, for even the boat could not make way against the wind and current. Upon casting off, they set

their sail and steered before the wind, but the raft was so heavy and deep that very little progress was made. She drifted rather than sailed, and probably did not go more than a mile or one mile and a-half an hour. After some time they came to a reef upon which they remained for the night, and the next morning proceeded before the wind, but saw no more reefs.

After being two days and nights upon the raft, up to their waists in water, and had partaken of very little food, they passed an island, and then saw several more a-head. Soon afterwards a canoe was perceived paddling towards them, containing ten or twelve indians, who as they approached stood up and extended their arms to shew they had no weapons and were inclined to be friendly. On reaching the raft the indians got upon it, and conducted themselves very peaceably ; and after a short time proposed that they should leave the raft and go into the canoe, which they at first hesitated to do, until Thomas Ching, a midshipman, said he would go, as he should then have a better chance of getting to England, upon which they all consented, and embarked in the canoe. Before they left, the indians searched the raft very narrowly for iron implements, but only found a few hoops which they collected and took with them. They left the raft about four o'clock in the afternoon, and in less than an hour were landed on an island which they subsequently found

was called *Bōydän*, and is probably that on the chart called No. 1, to the eastward of Hannibal Island \*.

Upon disembarking the natives accompanied them round the island in search of food and water, but they were so exhausted by fatigue and hunger, that they could scarcely crawl. Upon their return to the place where they landed, they threw themselves on the ground in despair; as it was evident from the ferocious bearing and conduct of the savages, who stood around their party grinning and laughing in the most hideous manner, that they were exulting in the anticipation of their murderous intentions. In this dreadful state of suspense, Mr. Claer the first officer, addressing his companions, recommended them to be resigned to their fate; and read to them, in a most impressive manner, several prayers from a book which he had brought with him from the wreck; after which, commending themselves to the protection of the Almighty, they laid down, and worn out by severe exhaustion, were soon asleep; but it was to them the sleep of death; for no sooner had they composed themselves than, as Ireland describes, he was roused by a shout and noise, and upon looking up saw the indians murdering his companions by dashing their brains

\* On their way to it the canoe passed, first, three islands on the right (northward), and one on the left (southward). The main land was also distinguished from Boydan Island, and appeared to be about twelve or fourteen miles off, which agrees very well with the Island it is supposed to be.

out with clubs. The first that was killed was poor Ching, and after him his companion Perry, and then Mr. Mayer, the second officer :—after which the confusion became so great, that Ireland could not distinguish what passed. The last, however, that met his fate was Mr. Claer, who in the attempt to make his escape to the canoe, was overtaken by his pursuers, and immediately dispatched by a blow on the head.

Ireland and another boy named Sexton, were now left awaiting their fate : the former, the narrator of this melancholy tale, thus describes his deliverance :—

“ An indian came to me with a carving knife to cut my throat, but as he was about to do it, having seized hold of me, I grasped the blade of the knife in my right hand and held it fast, struggling for my life. The indian then threw me down, and placing his knee on my breast tried to wrench the knife out of my hand, but I still retained it, although one of my fingers was cut through to the bone. At last I succeeded in getting uppermost, when I let him go and ran into the sea, and swam out ; but being much exhausted, and the only chance for my life was to return to the shore, I landed again fully expecting to be knocked on the head. The same indian then came up with an infuriated gesture, and shot me in the right breast with an arrow ; and then in a most unaccountable manner suddenly became

quite calm, and led or dragged me to a little distance, and offered me some fish and water, which I was unable to partake of.

“ Whilst struggling with the indian, I observed Sexton, who was held by another, bite a piece of his arm out, but after that knew nothing of him, until I found his life had been spared in a manner similar to my own.\*

“ At a short distance off, making the most hideous yells, the other savages were dancing round a large fire, before which, were placed in a row the heads of their victims; whilst their decapitated bodies were washing in the surf on the beach, from which they soon disappeared, having been probably washed away by the tide. Sexton and I were then placed in charge of two natives, who covered us with the sail of the canoe, a sort of mat, but paid no attention to my wound, which had been bleeding profusely.”

The next day the indians collected all the heads; and, embarking, removed to another island where the women lived, which they called *Pullan*. On landing there, Ireland saw two of Captain D'Oyly's children, and the ship's dog, called *Portland*; the elder (George) D'Oyly, told him that the first raft had landed on the island, and that all the passengers, excepting him-

\* Upon interrogating Ireland to obtain some explanation of the reason their lives were spared, he says, that he has frequently seen the indians recover themselves in a moment from a violent paroxysm of fury; and he attributes their safety to a circumstance of this nature.—P. P. K.

self and his brother had been instantly murdered ; that his mother was killed by a blow with a club, and that his little brother was in her arms at the time, but was saved by one of the women, who afterwards took care of him. The child was seen by Ireland, when they landed, in the woman's arms, crying very much. He also saw some pieces of the ship's cabin doors, attached as ornaments to the heads of their canoes, which they appeared to prize very much, and other relics, among which were the skulls of the passengers and crew, of the first raft ; those of Mrs. D'Oyly and Captain Moore being plainly distinguishable ; the former by the hair, the latter by the features. The heads were suspended by a rope to a pole that was stuck up near the huts of the women ; round which they danced every night and morning, accompanying their infuriated gestures with the most horrid yells.

The number of indians collected amounted to about sixty ; they were merely residing on the island during the fishing season ; for their home, as it afterwards turned out, was at a considerable distance off. Their principal subsistence was turtle and small fish, which they caught with hook and line, and shell fish which abound on the reefs. The island also produces a small fruit " like a plum with a stone in it," probably a species of *Eugenia*. The fish is broiled over the ashes of the fire, or boiled in the basin of a large

volute, (*Voluta Ethiopica*), which being rather a scarce shell is of great value to them.

The island of *Pullan* is covered with low trees and underwood, and the soil is sandy. In the centre of it is a spring, which supplied the whole party with sufficient water for their consumption; and, as Ireland says, they used a great deal, it must at least have yielded fifteen or twenty gallons a-day, for the hole was always full. Upon a voyage they carry their water in bamboo joints, and cocoa-nut shells, as do the Malays.

After remaining here two months the indians separated. One party taking Ireland and the infant D'Oyly with them, embarked in a canoe, and after half a-days sail reached another islet to the northward, where they remained a day and a night, on a sandy beach; and the next morning proceeded and reached another island similar to *Pullan*, low and bushy, where they remained a fortnight. They then proceeded to the northward, calling on their way at different islands, and remaining as long as they supplied food, until they reached one,\* where they remained a month, and then they went on a visit to Darnley's Island, which they called *Aroob*, where for the first time, Ireland says, he met with kind treatment.

After a fortnight they again embarked and

\* Probably one of the group to the northward of Half-way Island, near *Aurced*, named by Mr. Lewis, Sir Richard Bourke's Groupe.

returned by the way they came, to an island called *Sir-reb*,\* situated near *Aureed*, where their voyage ended, and they remained until purchased by *Duppar*, the Murray Islander ; who it appears upon hearing, that there were two white boys in captivity, at *Aureed*, embarked in a canoe with his wife *Pamoy*, and went for the express purpose of obtaining them, taking for the purpose of barter some fruit. The price of their ransom was a branch of bananas, for each. They returned by way of Darnley's Island, where they stopped a few days, and then reached Murray's Island, where they remained ever since, most kindly treated. *Duppar* gave little D'Oyly to a native named *Oby* to take care of; a charge of which he faithfully acquitted himself, and both *Oby* and his adopted child soon became very fond of each other; for as the child was a mere infant, he soon forgot his mother, and naturally attached himself to his nurse. When at *Aureed* the indians had named Ireland, *Wak*; and little D'Oyly, they called *Uass*; names which they retained at Murray's Island, and by which they are doubtless now known all over the archipelago.

Ireland lived in the same hut with *Duppar* and his family; his employment was to cultivate a plantation of yams, and during the season to assist in taking turtle and shellfish. On one occasion he accompanied them on an excursion

\* *Sir-reb*, according to Ireland's information is Marsden Island.—P. P. K.

towards New Guinea, where they went for the purpose of barter and trade; which they frequently did, to obtain bows and arrows, canoes and feathers, for which they give in return, shells; and which from their scarcity, the New Guinea people prize very much,\* but as *Duppar* was fearful that the New Guinea people would steal or murder him, he was left at Darnley's Island, in charge of *Agge*, an indian, until their return. *Duppar* and his friends, however, were not long away; for having stopped at an Island called *Jarmuth* (Campbell's Island), to pass the night, one of the islanders attempted to take away by force from one of the visitors, his *moco moco*, (a sort of bandage worn round the calves of the legs, made of the bark of bamboo), upon which a quarrel ensued, in which the Murray Islanders used their bows and arrows, and wounded several, one being shot through the body. The *Jarmuth* people then retreated to their huts, and the others embarked; but instead of going to New Guinea, returned to Darnley Island, where in a few days they received a message from *Jarmuth*, offering peace; which, however, they would not accept; nor did they afterwards make friends.

Ireland's account of the visit of the *Mangles*, is so different from what Capt. Carr describes, that the discrepancy must be received with much caution.

\* Ireland describes the shell to be a cone, and recognised it among the plates in the *Encyclopédie Methodique*, as the *Conus-mille-punctatus*.

He states that Captain Carr's object seemed to be entirely that of trading for tortoise-shell; he was alongside the Mangles, and not "at a considerable distance off;"—he was so near as to ask one of the people on the poop to throw him a rope, to get fast to the vessel; which was done, but owing to the sea running high he was obliged to let it go; upon which he asked for a boat to be lowered for him to get on board, which was also done, and he should have made his escape, had not one stood up in the bow with a naked cutlass and the others flourished their weapons over their heads; which frightened the indians so much that they pulled away on shore, followed by the boat for a little distance, and there concealed him. Ireland declares, that he did not say, that the natives would not give him up.

When under the Mangles' stern one of the crew offered him some tobacco which he declined. Had Captain Carr offered an axe for him, he would have been given up immediately as well as little D'Oyly, who was on the beach, in the arms of one of the natives. The natives knew that Ireland was anxious to be taken away, and were averse to his going off to the vessel, saying, "You shall not go there to be killed;" but as he hoped to make his escape he persisted, and the result was a bitter disappointment to him.

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The next morning, the 20th, at seven o'clock,

five canoes came off to the schooner to trade; but as they had not kept their promise of bringing off the child, no communication was allowed to be held with them. As Mr. Lewis had now the advantage of Ireland's interpreting his wishes, no mistake, or misunderstanding could occur in his communication with them. It was evident they were very reluctant to give the child up, and yet they coveted the "toolick" and "tooree" so much, that he had great hopes of effecting his object without resorting to force. After waiting, however, for some time without any appearance of their sending for the child, he began to insist upon their giving him up; and opening the ports ran the guns out, and made a demonstration of using force; which had the desired effect, for, though it did not diminish the confidence they had placed in him, they saw he was determined to gain his point, and sent a canoe ashore to bring the child off. It returned in a short time with a message that he was on the other side of the island, but should be given up if he would give "tooree" for him; which was of course immediately assented to, but then they wanted the payment to be made in advance. As it was evident from the confidence they placed in Mr. Lewis, and the example that had been shewn by the payment that was made for Ireland, and the rewards that were afterwards given to *Duppar*, that the indians had no intention of completing their part of the bargain, but merely wanted

to obtain the "*toolick*;" he refused to comply with their proposal, and repeated his orders to stop trade.

Shortly after this, upon looking towards the shore a group of about one hundred indians, evidently in deep consultation, were seen seated on a hill; and among them a little white child, perfectly naked, playing with others of the same size. After two or three hours the group began to move down towards the shore, and at four o'clock the child, surrounded by the natives, was brought to the beach in the arms of a young indian, who seemed by his kissing him to be very sorrowful at the idea of giving him up. He, however, embarked in a canoe, and brought him alongside. The child was frightened, and cried very much at the idea of leaving his sable friend, whose neck he clung round and pointed to the shore. *Oby*, however, brought his little charge on board, and descended into the cabin, where Mr. Lewis satisfied him with presents, and dressed him in clothes, at which, he evinced no small delight. The bargain having now been completed, the canoes were permitted alongside, and the people to trade. They had not, however, much to dispose of; a few yams and cocoa nuts, a small quantity of tortoise-shell, bows, arrows, fizgigs, and shells of little value, were all they possessed.

Towards evening the canoes returned to the shore, but left *Oby* and *Duppar* on board; both of

whom, particularly the former who sobbed very much, were disconsolate at the idea of parting with their favourites. Before leaving the vessel's side, the indians pressed Mr. Lewis to visit them on shore, the next day, which he promised to do.

According to his promise, he landed the following morning, and was immediately surrounded by upwards of one hundred indians, who expressed great delight at the meeting, by hugging and caressing him, and shaking hands; but in order to prevent surprize, two boats were ordered to lie off on their oars, and be prepared with their arms should any hostility be shewn. This movement, however, appeared to frighten the women and children so much, that they ran away to their huts; and it was some time before they mustered sufficient courage to approach. At last they were persuaded by the men, who were evidently amused by their timidity; and an old fat lady gradually drew near and took Mr. Lewis' hand and held it in one of her's, scratching the palm with the fingers of the other. Confidence being thus restored, the women and children were presented with handkerchiefs and toys, which seemed to delight them very much.

After remaining two hours with these friendly indians, Mr. Lewis embarked, with a view of examining the depth of water between Murray's Island, which they call *Mc̄er*, and the smaller ones to the S. W. of it: the northernmost of the two

is called *Dowar*, and the southernmost *Wyer*. In the channel between *Meēr* and *Dowar*, were found twenty-two fathoms, but the passage is contracted by shoals, the deepest part being near *Meēr*. On *Dowar*, which is high and rocky, many cocoa-nut trees and several huts, were noticed; but as it was not the fruit season they were not inhabited. Near the huts were observed several skulls strung up among the bushes, which Ireland described to be the memorials of departed friends. Upon *Dowar*, or *Golgotha*, as Mr. Lewis named it, a golden plover was shot; and a few seeds, and specimens of plants were collected.

*Wyer* was found to be very barren, and from its rugged and precipitous chasms, bore a resemblance to a ruined fortress. In the sheltered parts, however, a few huts were seen, and near them some cocoa-nut trees. *Beche le mer* abounded on the beaches, some of them were procured weighing 3lbs.

The next morning, June 22, five canoes came off to trade, but they brought little on board of any worth. Understanding that there was a water hole near the W.S.W. end of the Island, eight casks were sent on shore to be filled. The well was about one hundred yards from the beach, but it only contained enough to fill one cask, and that was so muddy as to be unfit for use. It appears that the Island is very deficient in water, and what they use is collected in the wet season

in holes, and the valves of the *chama gigas*\* under the trees. For drink they use principally the milk of the young cocoa-nut. Whilst filling the cask of water, one of the indians, an ugly fellow, without a nose or mouth, these necessary appendages having been eaten away by a cancerous complaint which appears to be very prevalent amongst them, took the opportunity of stealing a cask and concealing it in the scrub, at some distance; it was, however, discovered, upon which the thief and his companions scampered off for fear of punishment, for the party was well armed. The Isabella's people afterwards had several opportunities of witnessing their thievish propensities: particularly for any iron tool.

In the afternoon a reef, which extends for a mile and a half off the E.S.E. end of the Island, the edge of which is precipitous, and forms a bold wall-sided reef, was examined by Mr. Lewis. The current was found to set with great strength to the N.W., which prevented his exploring any further. In the evening the great guns and small arms were discharged, which made a great impression upon the indians. Some rockets also were thrown up, which had the desired effect.

\* The *Chama gigas* is an enormous bivalved shell, the fish of which alone has frequently been found to weigh upwards of three hundred weight; so that it would take the united strength of three or four men to move the shell when it contains its inhabitant. The valves may probably contain as much as three or four gallons of water.—P. P. K.

June 23.—This day an attempt was made to examine the south coast of the Island, but the tides were too strong, and the wind too fresh to enable the object to be accomplished.

A boat's crew with Mr. Lewis landed the next morning on *Wyer*, and found it connected to *Dowar* by a shoal of sand and coral, over which, at low water, the natives wade—about knee deep. This reef is covered with *beche le mer*, of which the indians do not know the use.\*

On *Wyer* was observed, suspended between two bamboo trees, but supported by a rock in an inclined position, the skeleton of a man, which had apparently been placed there some time, as all the flesh was dried up or decomposed. The figure had been painted over with a dark red ochreous pigment, with which they daub their bodies. In the forehead, was a piece of mother of pearl, to represent an eye.† The natives ex-

\* *Beche le mer*, or Tre pang, is an animal of a most disgusting appearance, from its figure is frequently called the Sea Slug. It is of cucumber shape, about ten or twelve inches long and two inches in diameter. Some are black, and another species is of grey colour. It is an object of considerable value to the Malays, who annually visit the north coast of Australia to procure it, to sell to the Chinese, who use it as an article of food; principally on account of the highly stimulating effect it produces. When taken it is parboiled, and dried in the smoke of a fire, and in that state is sold to the Chinese merchant, at a great price. The north coast from Van Diemen's Gulf to Cape Wessel, and the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, abound with it; and it is also found plentifully on the coral reefs of Torres Strait, and the N.E. coast of Australia.—P. P. K. See *Appendix*.

† As a piece is placed in each eye, it is probable that one must have fallen out.—P. P. K.

plained that he had died from swollen bowels, which was caused by some incantation of one of the Darnley Islanders, and that after he was dead, a substance like a turtle was taken out of him, which they attributed to the curse. They evidently entertained a religious veneration for the skeleton. Ireland recollects the circumstance of his death, but he did not see the body opened.

June 26.—Having heard this morning, that a part of a European boat was in the possession of the indians, Mr. Lewis went to the shore to endeavour to discover to what vessel it belonged; but they would not shew it to him. The boat this evening in searching round the island for any wreck, found a piece of sheet lead in a deserted hut on *Wyer*, but it seemed to have been there a long while.

The next day, the 27th, the natives coming off as usual to trade, were informed that unless they produced the portion of the boat no bartering would be permitted. After remaining an hour alongside they went away, very ill pleased. They explained that the boat had been left with them, as a reward for having preserved the life of a white man, and that they venerated it as a relic. In the afternoon two boats were sent on shore, to demand the wreck in question, and at last it was produced and brought on board. It proved to be a "stern thwart ship board," of a ship's stern or jolly boat, of very old fashion, apparently of American make,

and had been a long while in the water, the wood was oak: a copper ring-bolt was attached to it, and some copper nails. In the evening, Mr. Lewis gave to the natives some letters addressed to "The Master of the Vessel off the Island," the delivering of which, to the first ship that arrived, they were told, would be rewarded by a present. The purpose of the letters, was to request the Captain to be kind to them, and to give him information of what had been effected, as well as the plan of Mr. Lewis' future intentions.

The natives of Murray's Island, are a well formed, athletic race, perfectly distinct from the indians of Australia, with whom there seems to be little intercourse, but evidently connected with the Darnley Islanders, since they speak the same language, and keep up a constant communication with each other. They are, however, very different in disposition, the former being inoffensive, and friendly, whilst the latter, and those of the islands to the northward, are ferocious and treacherous. They doubtless derive their origin from New Guinea, with the natives of which they frequently communicate. In figure, they are tall and well formed: many wear their hair loose on the forehead and shoulders, twisted into long ringlets, from the crown of the head: the *septum narium* is perforated, in which, at times they wear a circular hook of tortoise shell: the lower lobe of the ear is slit, and hangs very

low, some being three inches long. They do not scarify the body so much as the New Hollanders do, but the men generally have a scarred figure representing a shell on each shoulder, and the women are marked with the same figure on the breasts; and both sexes have a figure resembling a banana tree, or a cocoa nut tree, on each side the head. During the cold season, the men and women partially lose their senses, and are unable to articulate; they eat scarcely any thing, and roll about in the dust, as if they were deprived of reason.

The island contains about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, who subsist during the winter months, on turtle and fish; and when these fail, on cocoa nuts, bananas, and yams, which they cultivate largely; the name of these fruits, respectively, are *koo*, *gobbow*, and *lev-var*. They also cultivate the tobacco plant, which they prepare for smoaking, by drying the leaves, and twisting it up into "figs." The pipe, is made of the stems of the young bamboo, six or eight inches long, inserted in a bowl made also of bamboo.

They believe, that white people live always in ships, and possess no terrestrial home, and that they subsist upon sharks, porpoises, and dogs.\*

\* Upon Ireland's telling them that white people eat the flesh of bullocks, and describing their size, they would not believe him, but laughed and said they must be dogs; never having seen any other animal but the dog, which they obtained from the north coast of New Holland.

The N. E. extremity of the island is held sacred by them, and only visited, for the purpose of feasting, or preserving the dead, which they suspend in the sun and never bury.

Their weapons are spears, which they procure from the New Holland natives; clubs, headed with stone, and bows, and arrows; the latter they get from New Guinea: the bows are made of bamboo, and so strong that none of the schooner's people could bend them to fix the string, which is a thin slit of the skin of the bamboo; the arrows are of cane, about four feet long, headed with a pointed piece of hard *casuarina* wood; some are barbed, but others are scooped out, like a carpenter's gouge, and sharp at the point.

The canocs, which are obtained from the indians of New Guinea, contain from fourteen to sixteen individuals; they are about forty feet long, and appeared to have been hollowed out of a single tree;\* the planks, which form the gun-whale, or upper streak, are sewed together with strips of cocoa nut, and secured with pegs:—they are low forward, and high abaft, and so narrow that the men cannot pass each other without crawling between their legs, in the bottom of the boat. In consequence of their narrow form, they are furnished on each side with

\* One of these trees was afterwards observed on the N.E. side of Darnley Island, measuring ninety feet in length, and four feet in diameter.

outriggers, or a stage, about ten feet wide; which when under sail, is absolutely necessary to prevent its upsetting, for with a fresh breeze they are obliged to stand out upon the outrigger to windward, to keep the canoe upright. In pulling, they had no chance with the schooner's boats, in consequence of the stern and bow being encumbered with mats which hang into the water. These mats, called *soo soo* are made of the young leaves of the cocoa nut split into shreds; the sails of the canoes are made of the same material. Some have the head carved with the figure of a man, ornamented with strings of cowries.\* Their dwellings are of circular form built of bamboo, with a thatched roof, and are surrounded with a bamboo fence, as a protection from the inclemency of the N. W. monsoon.

Each hut has a dead house close at hand, in which are suspended the skulls of their departed friends, and the skins of their hands: the latter on festive or funeral occasions are worn by the women. The bodies of the dead are suspended in the sun for some time, and then are taken down, and the skin scarified in water; after which they are again suspended, until the flesh is decomposed; the skin is then smeared over with ochreous earth, and the head ornamented with two im-

\* Ireland, upon being shown the drawing of the canoes of Murray Island in Flinders' voyage, describes the ornament that is placed in the stem to be a pole surmounted by a black feather, which they procure from New Guinea and prize very highly. P. P. K.

mense eyes made of mother of pearl, and hung about with cowries, which gives it a hideous appearance. After death they suppose that the spirit of the deceased haunts the island, and frequently visits them at night, coming to their hut and trying to enter, which they prevent by barricading the doors. This spirit they call "*lammoor*," which means a white man. They describe the *lammoor* as being very powerful, and having immense hands, and being able to kill them at a single blow. Ireland seems to be strongly impressed with the same superstitious feeling; for, although ridiculed for it, he feels satisfied that he has both seen and heard them by day and night. He describes this spirit to be very large and painted over with red ochre.

The most remarkable feature in their character is their inexplicable fondness for the preservation of the skulls,\* whether of their deceased friends or enemies. Those of their friends, as has been before noticed, are strung up about the huts; and so desirous are they to possess the skull of a white man, that they travel from one end of the Strait to the other in search of one. Ireland and young D'Oyly, had a narrow escape for

\* In the account of Bampton and Alt's voyage in the introduction to Capt. Flinders' voyage, (see Flinders' Voyage, Introduction, vol. I, xxxvi.) skulls and hands were observed suspended in the huts of the Darnley Islanders, and hung round a wooden image rudely carved into the representation of a man, or of some bird; and painted and decorated in a curious manner. A dead body was also found laid out in a manner similar to what is above described.

their lives whilst at Murray's Island, being sought for by the indians of *Aureed*, who came to the *Dowar* and *Wyer*; but they were concealed by their friends, and thus saved, or their heads would have ornamented the canoes of these savages.

Marriages are thus concluded:—the friends of the man carries off the female, and conceals her in the bridegroom's hut, who withdraws himself into the "bush," and conceals himself from the girl's friends, for a few days, and then returns to his habitation, upon which a conflict with bows and arrows, takes place between him, and the brothers and parents of his wife. These fights frequently end with death. The husband considers it an honor to fight for his wives. Polygamy is practised, some having two and some three wives, who work to support the husband, by gardening and fishing. The women go naked with the exception of a bundle of grass hung round the loins which they never remove. The men have no covering. As with all savages, parturition is easily got over: the woman moves about until the pains of labor commence; and when the child is born, it is carried to the seaside and exposed to the surf for some time, after which the mother goes about her usual occupation. Infanticide is of very common occurrence; not from any superstitious feeling or sacrifice, but merely to prevent the family being increased beyond the means of providing for its subsistence and

this inhuman deed is done secretly, by the women, soon after parturition. The women also sell their children to any who will purchase them.

In Captain Flinders' account of the Island he notices the poles which are erected round the shores, and considered them to be used for some fishing purpose, but upon enquiry Mr. Lewis found that they were merely as ornaments; each pole is surrounded by a string of shells.\*

They acknowledge no chief, each family being distinct and independent of each other. Quarrels frequently take place, which after a fight are generally followed by a speedy reconciliation.

On the 26th June, having finished his visit to this friendly island, Mr. Lewis prepared to sail, and went on shore to take leave; upon going towards the boat to embark the indians followed him shouting "*Lewis, Lewis.*" In the evening, all the guns both large and small were fired off.

Ireland having by this time recovered himself sufficiently to give a tolerably clear account of what had occurred, and described that the natives of *Aroob* or Darnley's Island, frequently visit the island where his companions were massacred, and that before he was taken to *Aureed* he visited *Aroob*; Mr. Lewis determined upon visiting the latter before he commenced his search for *Aureed*, in the hope that the *Aroob* people

\* Ireland says they are placed there for birds to build upon. The birds he describes to be with long necks and legs and wings, like cranes:—perhaps it is the blue heron.—P. P. K.

might know something more of the fate of Sexton and D'Oyly, than the Murray Islanders; especially since no communication, according to Ireland, had existed between the islands for the last fourteen months. Besides, *Aroob* being to windward, it would on that account be better to visit it before running to leeward to Double Island in search of *Aureed*, the position of which was very uncertain.

Ireland being able to interpret his wishes to the *Aroob* people would also enable Mr. Lewis to prosecute his enquiries and search. As yet the only account he could obtain of the two missing boys was from Murray's Island, the indians of which stated them to have been murdered; but no reliance could be placed upon information which might be given from interested motives. Upon every consideration of the case therefore he determined upon going to *Aroob*, and the next morning (the 26th), made preparations accordingly, and at nine o'clock got under weigh." When Murray's Island centre bore S. S. E. and its extremes S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. and S. E. by E. a shoal was observed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile off to the south extending E. S. E. and W. N. W. The schooner passed to windward of the "Canoe Reef,"\* in doing which she grounded on a coral patch, detached from the eastern end of the reef. On sounding round the

\* When the Murray Islanders go to Darnley Island, they go to the westward (i.e., under the lee) of the Canoe Reef.

rock, seventeen and twenty fathoms water were found close to it, a kedge being laid out the schooner was hove off without sustaining any injury and only with the loss of the kedge. In the evening she anchored in twenty and half fathoms, coarse sand and coral; but as the wind freshened up, and soon blew a gale, a second anchor was dropped.

Ireland now informed Mr. Lewis that he thought the bad weather was caused by the Murray islanders; who, when they wish the wind to blow hard, are in the habit of suspending a stone to the branch of a tree, by a string, and of vociferating loudly and talking to it and spitting on it, whilst they turn it about; which they suppose causes a gale. The stone is called by them *Dow-yumbe*. Such weather was not usual at any rate, and whether it was caused by the incantation or not, the gale lasted seven days; during which the schooner was detained at her dangerous anchorage; quite exposed to the sea, and the breakers of the reef close under the lee. For four days the wind blew a strong gale from the S. E. with rain and heavy squalls. In such weather no ship could dare to make the Barrier Reefs, without a great probability of destruction. While there, the latitude was observed to be  $9^{\circ} 44'$  S. and the longitude by chronometer  $143^{\circ} 55'$  E. The tide was found to change the same time as at Murray Island, but to run more rapidly.

On the 5th July, heartily tired of the detention and of the uncomfortable anchorage they had been exposed to, they got under weigh and with more favourable weather proceeded to the northward; passing in their way two reefs which are not noticed on the chart. "Indeed," Mr. Lewis says, "all the reefs hereabout are very incorrectly laid down in the chart both as to size and shape; but being obliged to be constantly at the mast head, I could not correct them as I wished.\* At noon the latitude observed was  $9^{\circ} 24'$  S., when the Sand Key to the N. N. E. of *Aroob*,† or Darnley's Island, was open with the island about two miles to the northward, we were four miles off. On Captains Flinders' and King's chart the reef has two keys or patches of sand, but when close to it, from the masthead, we only made out one, and that was both large and high, so that it can never be covered with the tide. The key appeared to me, to be laid down about five miles too far to the south.

"I have invariably found that the reefs trend in an oblong direction, and generally terminate with

\* Neither Captain Flinders nor I can be expected to answer for these errors. I was never within one hundred miles of this part; and Captain Flinders passed at a considerable distance from it. This portion of the Chart is laid down from the one which resulted from Bligh and Portlock's voyage in 1792, in which Flinders served as a midshipman. (Flinders' Introduction vol. 1, p. xix.)—P. P. K.

† Bampton and Alt state the indian name of Darnley Island to be *Wamvax*; (see Flinders' Voyage, Introduction 1, xxxvii.) but as Ireland never heard the name they must be mistaken. No such word as *Wamvax*, according to Mr. Lewis, was known to the natives.

a pointed end, instead of the circular shape given by Captain Flinders. I experienced much difficulty in directing the course by the chart, and was obliged to guide the vessel by a look out from the masthead. After rounding the N. E. end of the reef, we hauled up for *Aroob*, and at five o'clock anchored in Treacherous Bay, in eighteen fathoms, with the following bearings; extremes of Island, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. and S. S. W., its centre S. E. by S., about one mile and a half off shore. From the anchorage, Nepean Island, bore W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S., and Stephen's Island, W. by N."—*Lewis' MSS.*

As the schooner closed with the land, large groups of indians were observed on the beach, waving boughs of trees, and making other demonstrations of peace and friendship; and no sooner had she anchored, than several canoes came off; and one came alongside containing fourteen people, vociferating loudly, and making most hideous gesticulations, and repeating the usual signs of peace. Trade being their object, they were made to understand, by means of Ireland's assistance, that no barter would be allowed until the white men, whom they might have with them, should be given up. They denied that there were any; but as their word was not to be taken, they were not permitted to come alongside.

Ireland pointed out two of the indians in the canoes as belonging to the tribe who mur-

dered his companions; and thought they were present when the barbarous deed was done. Soon afterwards, as no trade was permitted, the indians left the vessel, saying they would return in the morning.

The difference between these islanders and those of Murray is very striking; for, although speaking the same language, and otherwise the same, they are much inferior to the latter in figure and general appearance; their countenance also bespeaks them to be much more ferocious and treacherous. Their principal residence is at the south-west end of the island. The inhabitants are also more numerous than at Murray Island, particularly at this season, when they receive visitors from the neighbouring islands. Mr. Lewis supposes the number of persons on Darnley Island to be about two hundred and sixty.\* The only water-hole on the island is on the north side, near the beach, in Treacherous Bay, about the centre of the island.

The next day, seven or eight canoes, each containing about fourteen persons came off. Ireland and the little D'Oyly were recognized by them and received many presents. The indians were apparently delighted to see them, and called them by their names *Wak* and *Uass*.

As the schooner required a supply of water, Mr. Lewis bargained with the indians for supply-

\* Ireland, however, thinks there may be about four hundred; and that they are not so numerous as those of Murray.

ing some, promising to give them an axe for every two casks of water they would fill for him. Accordingly they took two casks on shore to the watering place, which bore from the vessel about S. S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.; and on landing, the women rolled them up and filled them, whilst the men lay stretched out upon the grass. Upon being brought on board, the water proved to be of indifferent quality. In the evening, several of the indians being on board, and attentively examining every thing, Mr. Lewis proposed that the guns should be fired, which they consented to; but the loud report, and the splashing of the grape-shot, made those on board terribly frightened, whilst the indians who were on the beach scampered off and concealed themselves until they heard from the others that it was intended only to amuse them—an amusement, however, which they would gladly have dispensed with, as they were much alarmed even at the sight of a gun, after seeing some birds shot with a fowling-piece; the effect of which they acknowledged to be much more destructive than their bow and arrows.

In the evening the launch sailed about sounding the bay, which was found to be very deep close to the shore. A portion of a ship's sail was found in one of the huts, which they said was given them by the natives of *Aureed*. It must have been taken from the first raft.

The next morning, (July 7th,) a raft of empty

casks was sent ashore to be filled. On reaching the well, the water proved to be of very inferior quality, and quite hot from exposure to the sun. Enough for five casks only was obtained, which the indians filled; they would not allow the boat's crew to do it themselves, for which as there did not seem to be any good reason, it was thought that they had poisoned the water, but as they drank plentifully of it, of course that suspicion was at once dispelled. Probably, however, as they assisted in rolling down the casks to the beach, their aid was intended to show their friendly wishes, and not to disguise any mischievous design. The natives, certainly, were apparently very peaceably disposed; and a few of the women ventured to approach and shake them by the hand.

Whilst on shore Mr. Lewis made every enquiry that might throw a light upon the object he had in view. The indians assured him that they had no white people on the island; and told him that the two natives, who had been pointed out by Ireland as having been implicated in the murder, had gone away to their own island. They were not seen again; but it was thought probable that they were only concealed on the island: at any rate, their absence proved the correctness of Ireland's information.

In the evening four of the indians embarked in the boat to pass the night on board; but three

becoming frightened, changed their minds, and leaping overboard, returned to the shore; the other being more courageous, or perhaps placing more confidence in their visitors than his companions did, remained on board, and had no reason to repent of his having done so.

The next day, the 8th, the water casks were again sent on shore, when the well was found to contain much clearer water than previously, and enough to fill our casks; but in rolling them down, which was done by the indians, one of them was accidentally stove. Whilst the indians were filling the casks, Mr. Rens and the carpenter accompanied Mr. Lewis up the mountain to select some timber, but they found none to answer their purpose. On this excursion several turtle-doves were shot, and a pink-eyed pigeon. During the walk they discovered a native hut, surrounded by a spot of ground, containing about eight acres, cleared and planted with yams, banana, and a species of potatoe similar to that which the New Zealanders call *coomery*. An indian and his wife were industriously at work, cutting down branches of trees to shelter the plants from the sun. To the latter a present of beads was made, which pleased her very much. This little plantation displayed no small skill and even taste. It is probable that, as the indians depend on yams and fruit for their subsistence during this season, when no fish is to be procured, they do not bring

them forward to barter; for none was brought to the schooner: on one occasion some iron tools were offered in exchange for sweet potatoes, which, valuable as they esteemed them, they refused. As yet no weapons had been seen among these indians; not even a bow and arrow were offered to barter, which, with the Murray islanders, was the principal article of trade. This conduct was at least suspicious, and served to put the crew of the *Isabella* on their guard.\* Mr. Lewis felt little doubt that they would not have hesitated to attack the schooner, if her crew had been incautious enough to go on shore unarmed, and they should have shared the same fate with the unfortunate crew of the *Charles Eaton*. The appearance however of the schooner's crew was always sufficiently formidable to command respect.

It would appear that the north-west monsoon must blow with great violence, as well from the appearance of the coral and drift thrown up high on the beach, as from the dwellings and plantations being situated on the south and south-west sides of the island.

Although they have no deity to worship, they possessed a figure, roughly carved on hard wood to represent a man, to which they attributed the power of causing as well as healing sores. Mr. Lewis endeavoured to obtain this figure from

\* Ireland thinks that their weapons were not shown to avoid being obliged to barter them away, as they are valuable, and obtained with difficulty from the natives of New Guinea.

them ; but they resisted his tempting offers, until the day before the *Isabella* sailed, when he succeeded in obtaining it. The number of leprous cases here as well as at Murray Island, was remarkable; for there were few who had not boils or sores upon them, which may be attributed to the nature of their food and the intense heat of the sun.

They have no form of worship, nor any idea of a good or evil spirit, excepting the wooden *doctor* mentioned above and the *lam-moor*, described in the account of the Murray Islanders. On Mr. Lewis explaining to them on several occasions the existence and attributes of a supreme being, they seemed lost in wonder, and wished to know " where it lived ; " \* which was explained.

During the fish season, the indians live principally on fish. For the purpose of taking them, extensive stone weirs are made on the south-east side of the island. They were seen making one of very large dimensions. This is also practised by the Murray Islanders.

Before we sailed, two letters, containing an account of what we had done, were written and delivered to two of the indians, named *Mam-moose* and *Ag-ghe*, who had formerly been very kind to Ireland; in consequence of which they received many presents, and were much noticed by Mr. Lewis and the *Isabella's* crew. They were desired

\* Ireland, however, thinks that although the Indians listened attentively they did not give credence to what they heard.—P. P.K.

to present the memorandums to the first white people they should see, who would reward them with *tooree* for them.

*Mam-moose's* property was close to the watering place, near which a piece of ground was dug and sown with culinary seeds; which *Mammoose* appeared much pleased with, and promised to cultivate. Among them was the rock-melon, and maize, also pumpkin seeds, potatoes, and peaches, all of which may be of essential service; as the indians seem at this period of the year to depend principally on fruit for their subsistence.

They remembered very well the visit of Bampton and Alt,\* and the loss of the boat; but they did not seem desirous of offering much explanation on that subject. They acknowledged that several of the indians had been killed on that occasion, and their canoes, huts, and cultivated fields had all been destroyed; and that one of them had been taken by the white people who had cut his head off.

On the 17th of July, an attempt was made to sail; and to pass out by the channel between *Aroob* and Tobins Key reef, but after having been very nearly thrown on a shoal, which, in consequence of the hazy state of the weather, was not seen until close to,† the schooner resumed her anchorage in Treacherous Bay.

\* See Appendix.

† The shoal extends about a cable's length S.W. and N.E. and is about six miles S.W. by S. from the centre of *Aroob*.

In the evening, they were treated with an *Aroob* dance. The indians had dressed themselves out with leaves tastefully arranged on different parts of the body. The musicians, who were at least fifty in number, had squatted themselves at a little distance, singing and beating time by striking a piece of bamboo with a stick, and others by striking their hinder parts with their hands.

The next day, Mr. Lewis had another conversation respecting the massacre, with a large party who were assembled round him and Ireland: the latter interpreted, as usual, what they had to say. They gave him to understand that the heads of the "white people," who had been murdered at *Boydan*, were in a state of preservation at the huts at *Aureed*; and that the indians every night and morning danced round them, and expressed their delight by yelling and hooting, and displaying the most horrid gestures; but repeated the oft-told tale, that there were no survivors, and confirmed the story he had previously heard from Ireland, that the Murray Islanders had seen the heads of Sexton and George D'Oyly at one of the islands, and that the hair of one of them had been so much admired that the indians had cut it off and made it into an ornament. They told him the name of the indian who murdered Mrs. D'Oyly, was *Cut-Cut*, a very large powerful man. Little George D'Oyly's murderer was named "*Māām*," and Sexton's "*Ab-ōō*-

*yöu.*”\* They also described these three savages so particularly that Ireland easily recognized them. † And that the murderers had eaten the eyes and cheeks of their victims, to excite them to the deed ; but this was generally done, whenever any fell in battle or are murdered. The children are also made to partake of this disgusting food, in order to make them “ *brave*,” ( ? ferocious).

Mr. Lewis now determined upon proceeding to *Aureed*, to recover the heads of his unfortunate countrymen. In describing the situation of *Aureed*, they pointed to the S.W. by S. and gave him to understand that it could not be mistaken since it was the only island that had cocoa-nuts on it ; from which he anticipated that the search would be rendered comparatively easy. According to the Murray Islanders, he thought it might be Double Island, but he now found that it is much nearer to *Aroob* ; and probably one of the group situated to the north of Halfway Island. By a tempting offer of axes some of them consented to go with him to the island ; but when the time came, and the point was pressed, they declined.

During the *Isabella*'s detention, at Darnley Island, the crew had daily communication with

\* Ireland informed me, that the name of the indian who endeavoured to murder him was called *Bis-kea*, and that *Maroose*, who spared Sexton's life, *Ooni-ooni*, and *Mol-goor*, were also of the party : he does not recollect the other names.—P. P. K.

† *Muam* resided on an island nearer to New Guinea than *Jarmuth*, but *Ab-oo-you* belonged to *Jarmuth* : Ireland had never seen these natives, but had frequently heard about them.—P. P. K.

the indians, without any rupture or even the least misunderstanding; notwithstanding which, Mr. Lewis had much reason to doubt the sincerity of their professions of friendship, for they were evidently impatient that the schooner should sail. Several canoes had left the island in the direction of *Aureed*, and there was reason to suppose they contained the very people of whom he was in search, and had probably been concealed until the weather permitted them to sail. Upon enquiry whether they had gone to *Aureed*? they answered, No! but they were gone to an island called "*Pooram*," situated near *Aureed*. Some days previously, however, a canoe had gone in the same direction, which they said, was returning home to *Aureed*, in expectation of the Isabella's visit, with the intention of piling up large heaps of tortoise-shell, as a propitiation for their brutal conduct, and that their lives might be spared.

On the 20th Mr. Lewis again took leave, when he repeated his hope, that they would never injure or ill-treat any white person who might be cast away upon the island, and was again and again promised they would attend to his wishes.\* They stated that all the people who had been hitherto murdered, had been destroyed by their fathers,

\* Ireland, however, thinks that no great dependence can be placed upon their promises, for even were they inclined to protect them, the indians of the *Aureed* group would attack them to obtain their skulls. He thinks, however, that the Murray Islanders would take great care of them for the sake of "*toorce*," and trade.—P. P. K.

and not by any now living ; alluding of course to the murder of the Hormuzeer's boat's crew.\*

Upon going away the indians were all seated in a circle, when one took Mr. Lewis by the arm and led him round the party, to shake, or rather scrape each other by the hand, and to receive an affectionate embrace. The latitude of the centre of Darnley Island was found by Mr. Lewis, to be 9° 34' 25".

The *Isabella* sailed on the 21st July, and proceeded towards (Nepean) "*Atagore*" and (Stephen) "*Hoogar*" Islands. On the latter several indians were observed, making signals and invitations to land, but they passed on without noticing them. There were no natives on (Campbell Island) "*Jarmuth*,"† but a few huts were seen, in a small bay, fenced in. The course was now held to the S.S.W. At 1<sup>h</sup>. 10<sup>m</sup>. when (York Island) "*Cabbican*" bore S.E. by E. and Dalrymple Island, (supposed to be *Tood*), West, a shoal about a quarter of a mile in extent, was observed, situated about four miles off the E.N.E. end of the latter Island trending nearly E. and W. Proceeding they saw another shoal of a long and narrow shape (three quarters of a mile long and one hundred yards wide,) which bore from the schooner E.N.E. three or four miles, at which time Darnley Island bore E. by N., Campbell Island N.E. by E., and

\* See Appendix.

† Or *Japcar*.—Lewis's MSS.

York Island, S.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. Afterwards a third shoal was seen close to the vessel; Marsden Island bearing S.E. by S., and York Island East; the depth being fifteen fathoms, soft bottom.

The anchor was dropped in the evening, in fourteen fathoms under the lee of Marsden Island,\* its centre being S.E.

Ireland recognized some of the islands, particularly Keats Island, where he recollected having seen some of the skulls of his shipmates exhibited by the natives; and thought it probable that there were still some on the island. He had remained some time there on his way to Murray Island, and found the natives by no means friendly to him.

As it blew very hard the following day (22nd) and as the anchorage was very secure, Mr. Lewis remained, and took the opportunity of examining Marsden Island. In the chart, it is laid down as two islands surrounded by a reef, but it proved to be only one. At noon, an observed latitude made the beach at the north end, in  $9^{\circ} 42''$  S. which is three and half miles to the north of the position assigned to it on the chart. Between Keats Island and Marsden Island, also between York Island and Keats Island, the passages appeared to be clear for a large ship.

\* Ireland informed me that the indian name for Marsden Island, is *Sirreb*. Mr. Lewis, however, understood it to be *Oucan*. It was at *Sirreb* that Ireland was taken on his way from *Boydan* to Darnley Island. It contains a spring of water in the centre, which is collected in a hole dug by the indians.—P. P. K.

Finding no inhabitants or dwellings on Marsden Island, they pulled over to Keats Island, which is formed by two islets, the northernmost called "*Massied*," or "*Massieb*," and the southernmost "*Cuderal*," surrounded and connected by a reef; and landed at half-past three o'clock on *Massied*. This island had many cocoa-nuts on it; and, according to Ireland, is always inhabited: for they cultivate cocoa-nuts and the banana, and there is a spring of water in the centre of the island. On landing the indians came forward to trade, bringing cocoa-nuts, a small quantity of tortoise-shell, and some shells of little value, in exchange for which some empty bottles (*tarpoor*) were given.

These indians are of the same character as those of Murray and Darnley Islands, and speak the same language. Ireland understood every thing they said, and was therefore enabled to communicate with them without difficulty. He first demanded the white men: to which they replied—they had none; and on being asked what had been done with the "white skulls" they denied having them in their possession—they had only been brought by the indians of *Aurced* to show to them, but had been taken away again. Mr. Lewis, however, not feeling satisfied with their answers, ordered eighteen men out of the boats, armed with muskets and fixed bayonets and cutlasses, and then having them in his power,

peremptorily demanded the skulls ; but as they were much frightened and produced none, it was thought probable that their story was correct. They also stated that the natives of *Aureed* had left their island, having heard that the schooner was on her way to punish them for the murder they had committed ; that all the white men had been murdered ; and, that some of the skulls had been sent to New Guinea. During this parley, the indians were shouting loudly for assistance from their friends ; but the boats' crews were too strong for them. After some time, finding that no satisfactory intelligence was obtained, room was made for them to pass ; upon which they scampered off with great rapidity. Two of the seamen very improperly fired their muskets over their heads ; which, however, did not injure them, and served only to increase the rapidity of their flight.

These islanders told them that their principal food was cocoa-nuts and yams, and that they were frequently robbed of them by the indians of other islands. On Mr. Lewis wading across to the southernmost island, the indians who were there, escaped in their canoes, and steered to the W.S.W. : a strict search was made all over the island, but no remains of Europeans were found. The party then returned on board.

The next morning being fine, and the wind moderate, the schooner proceeded ; and when

Marsden Island bore N. E. by E. and Keats Island E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S., a sandy reef and a dry key on it, about three quarters of a mile in length, trending north and south, bore S. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. two miles. As she passed Rennel Island, some indians were observed on it, also a canoe on the beach. The channels between the islands were very clear of reefs, and the soundings from fourteen to seventeen fathoms. At noon, an observation made the latitude  $9^{\circ} 47' S.$ , when Marsden Island bore N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., York Island N. E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  E., Arden Island W. N. W., and a small island, which was incorrectly supposed to be *Aureed*, bore S. W. by S. The anchor was dropped in the afternoon under the north-west end of the last, at half a mile off; when a boat visited the shore, but found no trace of what they were in search of. A few deserted sheds, used probably when fishing, were the only marks of its ever being visited by the indians. Several birds, viz., pigeons, quails, and rails, were flushed; and an immense number of rats were seen. The trees were principally swamp-oak, and a fig; a species of vine also, and some creeping plants, were noticed. Mr. Lewis carved his name and the nature of his mission on one of the trees.

At this anchorage they found themselves surrounded with numerous islands. The latitude of the anchorage is  $9^{\circ} 53' S.$ ; Arden Island bore N. W. by W., Keats Island N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N., and Marsden Island N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., and a sandy isle over the

one under which they anchored bore S. E. The islands around were called by Mr. Lewis Sir Richard Bourke's Group, in compliment to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales. One bore E. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. ten miles, another South nine miles, and another East nine miles; besides many others which were too indistinctly seen to be distinguished. The chart bore no resemblance to them; and there was not sufficient time to lay them down. A very strong tide was observed, running three miles and a half an hour.

The next morning, (25th,) the schooner got underweigh, and worked to windward towards an island, which, having cocoa-nuts on it, and being very low, answered to the description given of *Aureed* by the Murray Islanders. At a quarter before twelve the anchor was dropped under it, the centre bearing S. E. by S. three quarters of a mile; and the extremes E. by N. and S. by W. At noon the latitude was found by observation to be  $9^{\circ} 56' 7''$  S., Marsden Island bearing N. by E., Arden Island W. N. W., and the small island near the last anchorage N. by E.—(? N  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.) A low island was also seen, at the distance of eleven miles, bearing N. E.

Several dogs were noticed howling on the beach; but no indians showed themselves. Mr. Lewis then caused the boats to be manned and armed, and to proceed to the shore; and having landed, walked towards the cocoa-nut

trees near the centre, where he fully expected to find the inhabitants or their dwellings; but after a diligent search neither were found. However, perceiving another group of trees at a distance, he proceeded thither, and discovered a low thatched shed, containing the long-searched-for heads. They were attached by a piece of European rope to a grotesque representation of a man's face, formed by turtle-shell, and ornamented with cowries and other shells. Several of the skulls had evidently belonged to indians, but many were of European origin, and bore marks of violence; some few having the hair driven into indentations made by blows with a tomahawk.

In order not to mutilate or destroy this figure, Mr. Lewis caused the shed to be unroofed, and then carefully removed it to the boat. Whilst one party was doing this, another proceeded to make a diligent search through the island: at a short distance, they came to a circular spot, planted with tobacco, which they destroyed. Several trees bore the recent marks of a tomahawk. Searching farther, they discovered what under other circumstances might have been considered a very romantic spot, shaded by large trees, which the indians probably used to celebrate their infernal orgies; for an avenue led to it from the skull-house, both sides of which were ornamented with shells stained with ochre: in the centre of this spot was a pile of drinking cups, made of the

cocoa-nut shell cut in half. As there were no marks of any recent feast, it is probable that the island is only used as a depository of skulls. Mr. Lewis was now satisfied that he had found the identical *Aureed*; and therefore, by way of showing his anger at the horrid deed they had committed, destroyed everything that could be useful to the indians: the skull-house was burnt down, and the fire raged over the whole island, and burned down some huts at the north east end, which had been examined previously, but only a club, a sort of bird-cage, and a few pieces of deck-plank were found in them. The following day spent in destroying all the cocoa-nuts, and cutting down the other trees, and doing all the mischief they could. It will take some time for the cocoa-nuts to grow up again, but the other plants will very speedily re-appear.

After another search, a sheet of copper and an eye bolt, and, near the ruins of the shed, two more European skulls were found—the last were a little scorched with the fire, but they were taken on board and deposited with the others in a case.

Leaving *Aureed*, the schooner proceeded and stood to the E.N.E. towards another island, but as there were no indians on it, Mr. Lewis did not land. It was evident, that the object of the schooner's visit was known throughout the group, since every island was deserted by the inhabitants

as she approached, for fear of being punished; for it is probable that the indians of all the group are more or less implicated in the brutal transaction. At noon, the latitude being  $9^{\circ} 55' 32''$  S., Skull Island, or *Aureed*, bore W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. two miles off; the low sand isle, above mentioned, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.; another islet, N. by W.; and a sand bank, S.E. about eight miles off. In the evening, the schooner was anchored at three-quarters of a mile off the N.W. side of Half-way Island, from which *Aureed*, bore N. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. twelve or fourteen miles.

Having landed, the island was examined, but nothing worth notice was found, excepting the marks of former visitors, and some natives' fishing huts, at the N.E. end. Some culinary seeds were sowed in many parts of the island, and a letter, corked up in a bottle, was buried in the ground, under a remarkable tree on which the words "*dig under*" were carved. The letter contained an account of what had been done.

Here an immense specimen of the *chama gigas* was found: to take it on board, it was slung to an oar, but six of the boat's crew could not lift it, so they were obliged to roll it to the boat.

The next day (29th) they proceeded and anchored on the north side of Mount Adolphus Island, at a mile off shore; and the next day arrived at Double Island, on which some indians were observed, waving, and as usual calling

out “*poud, poud.*” As soon as the vessel was anchored, Mr. Lewis communicated with them, but could obtain no account of any white people. He thought they spoke the same language as the Murray Islanders, but as Ireland could understand but few words, he supposed they were more connected with the *Aureed* indians. The canoes were similar in shape to those of Murray Island, but of much smaller size.

On the beach some planks and a vessel’s mizen mast were found, but the ship to which they belonged, must have been wrecked many years since. The plank was teak. The mast was cut up for firewood, for it was useless for any other purpose, being rent in every part and much decayed.

The next day (31st) the ship Thomas Harrison, (Harrison, master) from Sydney, bound to Java, having left the former place fifteen days, passed by. Mr. Lewis went on board and communicated with her. By this vessel, he heard that one of the Honorable Company’s cruisers had been despatched from Bombay, to search for the survivors of the Charles Eaton, and consequently must be in some part of the strait. Mr. Lewis gave a memorandum of the particulars of his voyage, which the master promised to publish at Java. During the absence of the boat, on board the Thomas Harrison, another vessel arrived, which proved to be the Company’s

cruiser the Tigris, commanded by Captain Igglesdon; who informed Mr. Lewis that he had received the letter, which had been left with *Duppar*, at Murray Island, and had also found the one that had been buried at Halfway Island, which had informed him of every thing that had transpired. The surgeon of the Tigris visited the Isabella with Captain Igglesdon, and examined the skulls; seventeen of which he was satisfied were the heads of Europeans.

It was now arranged that both vessels should proceed to Raffles Bay for water, calling in their way at Wednesday Island. At the anchorage off Double Island, very strong tides were experienced.

The following morning (August 2nd,) the Tigris and Isabella anchored on the north side of Wednesday Island, near a reef. Whilst Mr. Lewis was sounding it, a group of about twenty indians appeared on the beach, hallooing and waving boughs, and inviting him to land; which he did, and found them principally to be females. One of them, an elderly woman, told him that she had then with her ten daughters besides more children in the bush. He made the old lady a present of handkerchiefs, and also one to each of the rest, and then returned on board. Captain Igglesdon's people also had a friendly interview with them, and made them some presents, which gained their good-will.

In the afternoon, Captain Igglesdon accompanied Mr. Lewis, with three armed boats, to the head of the bay, where the indians lived, and found six canoes on the beach, and a large number of indians standing around their huts, whose appearance was not of the most friendly complexion. However, after a short interview, they separated without a quarrel. It was with some difficulty that they could obtain an answer to their question respecting the existence of any white men amongst them; but after a little they told the interpreter that they knew of none. Mr. Lewis gave them a few presents, for which, in return, they presented them some mother-of-pearl. At a short distance from the beach, Mr. Lewis found a heap of sea elephant bones, collected in the form of a grave.

Not having succeeded in eliciting any information from these indians they returned on board; and, the next day, proceeded onwards and arrived off Booby Island, where Captain Igglesdon sent on shore, and brought off some documents announcing the safe passage through the Strait of several merchant vessels.

At about thirteen or fourteen miles from Booby Island bearing E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N., two shoals were passed, which Mr. Lewis named, "Lewis' Western Fields"—the depth between them was nine fathoms; breakers were perceived on the southernmost reef.\*

\* Captain Igglesdon also mentions these shoals in his journal; but I think

The vessels crossed the Gulf of Carpentaria, steering a W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. course; and on the 5th passed round Capè Wessel, off which much discoloured water was observed, which they passed round, and had not less water than thirty-five fathoms: the Cape, by Mr. Lewis' observation for the latitude, appeared to be laid down several miles too far to the northward †.

The next afternoon, they passed round New Year's Island; and between two shoals to the north of Oxley Island, not laid down on the chart. Mr. Lewis called them "Trekenny Shoals." Mr. Lewis thinks that Oxley Island is laid down too far to the eastward ‡.

At seven o'clock, standing towards Cape

if they existed they would long ago have proved fatal, as they lie in the direct route of ships; and I have three times passed close to, if not over, the spot without observing the difference, even of a quarter of a fathom, in the sounding. The surface of the sea, hereabouts, and particularly where the water is shoal, is much occupied by fish spawn; whereby a resemblance to a sandy shoal is formed, and so much like one, that the most experienced eye might easily be deceived. Had I charted every spot of light coloured water, resembling a shoal, that I saw, the space between New Holland and the Eastern archipelago would have been thickly studded with imaginary dangers. The appearance of *Breakers* may have been caused by the larger fish preying upon the spawn or "young fry." Appearances never ought to be depended upon without sounding.—P. P. K.

† The position of Cape Wessel's extreme, I consider to be well-placed; for I had a very good meridional observation for its latitude, made by three different observers, only differing half-a-mile: the Cape bearing at the time N. 79 deg. E., five miles. I do not think the error, if any, can be more than half a mile. Three times I have passed round the Cape, and through the coloured water—it is caused by the mud being stirred up from the bottom by the tides, which set at more than three miles an hour. I am satisfied that no shoal exists off the Cape.—P. P. K.

‡ If Oxley Island is placed too far to the eastward, then New Year's Island and Cape Croker, and all neighbouring places must be equally incorrect,—P. P. K.

Crocker, Mr. Lewis was suddenly alarmed by observing minute guns fired from the Tigris which was three miles a-head. Of course the Isabella was immediately hauled up and anchored; and on Mr. Lewis going to the Tigris, he found she had grounded on a small patch off the cape. By the time he arrived to her assistance, she had got off into two and a-half fathoms, with the loss of her false keel and rudder, and having injured the stern post. Happily no other damage was sustained. At ten o'clock, she was brought to an anchor in nine fathoms, and rode heavily the remainder of the night; the Isabella had also a very uneasy berth from the heavy swell, caused by the tide setting to windward.

The next day, 7th August, being near Raffles Bay, both vessels got under weigh and proceeded thither, where a new rudder was made by the assistance of the Isabella's carpenter. The Tigris and the Isabella anchored off the old settlement, and had several interviews with the natives, particularly *Wellington* and *Waterloo*, who cut a very distinguished figure in Dr. Wilson's narrative of his visit to the Bay, previous to its being abandoned; but by Mr. Lewis' account they did not conduct themselves in the amicable light that one would have expected, after having experienced the benefits of civilization. They evidently appeared jealous of the visit, and feared that the vessels had arrived to take possession again of

the country. Mr. Lewis found the settlement much destroyed: indeed, scarcely a vestige was left by which it could be distinguished. During their stay several robberies were committed by the natives.

Having sailed from Raffles Bay, the ships reached Coepang on the 24th, where they separated, and the *Isabella* sailed on the 28th for Sydney.

On the 30th, being in latitude  $14^{\circ} 27'$  and longitude  $119^{\circ} 29'$ , a shoal with high breakers was seen, bearing from the schooner S. S. E. sixteen miles.\* The trade-wind ceased in latitude  $18^{\circ}$  South and longitude  $115^{\circ}$  East; and after an interval of light southerly winds, a strong southerly gale set in, which impeded their rounding Cape Leewin, and which they did not effect without suffering some very severe weather.

On the 5th of October, the *Isabella* entered Bass Strait; passing round the north end of King Island, and arrived at Sydney on the 12th, having been absent nineteen weeks and three days.

It now only remains to say that the skulls of the unfortunate crew and passengers of the *Charles Eaton* were interred in a grave in the burial-ground at Sydney, which may afford some consolation to their friends. A list of the crew and passengers is subjoined. The fate of George D'Oyly and Sexton is still in some remote degree

\* The shoal must therefore be in  $14^{\circ} 41' S.$  and  $119^{\circ} 22' E.$ —P. P. K.

uncertain. Every pains and trouble seem to have been taken to ascertain the certainty of their fate ; and Mr. Lewis has no doubt of the fact. Had either been alive, the desire of possessing the valuable iron implements which were offered in exchange for them, would have insured their being brought forward by the indians ; and their not having done so, is a more than presumptive proof of their not being in existence. The same story of their having been murdered was told throughout the islands without prevarication, together with the names of the murderers, as well as the circumstance of the hair of young D'Oyly having been preserved as an ornamental trophy.

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A LIST  
OF THE  
CREW AND PASSENGERS  
ON BOARD THE  
CHARLES EATON  
AT THE TIME SHE WAS WRECKED.

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J. G. MOORE,—*Master.*  
F. CLARE,—*Chief Mate.*  
W. MAYER,—*Second Ditto.*  
G. PIGOTT,—*Third Ditto.*  
J. GRANT,—*Surgeon.*  
L. CONSTANTINE,—*Carpenter.*  
W. MONTGOMERY,—*Steward.*  
W. PERRY,—*Midshipman.*  
JOHN CHING,—*Ditto.*  
B. QUIN,—*Seaman.*  
A. QUAIL,—*Ditto.*  
W. MOORE,—*Ditto.*  
C. ROBINSON,—*Ditto.*  
J. CAEN,—*Ditto.*  
WILLIAM HILL,—*Ditto.*  
J. BERRY,—*Ditto.*  
R. LOURNE,—*Ditto.*  
W. JEFFREY,—*Ditto.*  
J. WRIGHT,—*Ditto.*  
W. GUMBLE,—*Ditto.*

J. MILLER,—*Ditto*.  
 W. WILLIAMS,—*Ditto*.  
 J. IRELAND,—*Boy*.  
 J. SEXTON,—*Ditto*.  
 C. G. ARMSTRONG,—*Passenger*.  
 CAPTAIN D'OYLY,—*Ditto*.  
 MRS. D'OYLY,—*Ditto*.  
 MASTER GEORGE D'OYLY.  
 ——— W. T. D. D'OYLY.  
 ONE NATIVE (India),—*Servant*.

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OF THE ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING ESCAPED  
 IN THE BOAT.

G. PIGOTT—(*Since Dead*)  
 L. CONSTANTINE,  
 B. QUIN,  
 J. WRIGHT,  
 W. GUMBLE. } *Arrived at Batavia.*

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THE UNDERMENTIONED WERE RESCUED BY  
 THE "ISABELLA."

MASTER WILLIAM D'OYLY.  
 JOHN IRELAND.

LIBRARY

MURRAY AND BARNETT

OF THE ABOVE THE FOLLOWING ESCAPED  
IN THE BURN

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

THE UNDERSTANDING BEING RESCUED BY  
THE "REBELLA"

**VOCABULARY**  
 OF THE  
**LANGUAGE**  
 OF THE  
**MURRAY AND DARNLEY ISLANDERS.**

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Abcess	Be-gōor
Above	Moo-ris
Absent	Nah-géd-lem
Abundance	Guide
Abusive	In-nah tōp-pret
Accident	A-cás-my
Accompany	Mee-ne-bàck
Ache (head ache)	Ecop es-see es-see
Acquaintance	Co-ról-la, or Ca-ril-la
Across	Kae-back-eeōwn
Adder	Tāa-boo
Afloat	Tōo-mem
Afternoon	Kēe-gem, or Kēe-hem
After (hinder) part	Cōore
Again	Coh or Core
Agonized	Es-see es-see*
Agreeable	De-bél-ley †
Aground	Dir-ree
Alive (not dead)	Lol-lea own-cock
All mine	Kar-ra-ho wey-as-sem

\* Also hurting, or pain.

† See Rich, Good, Sweet.

Allowed, not	Ab-bah
Alone	Tap-tabe
Amusement	Sa-gōor
Anchor	Parr
Anchor, let go	Parr bāt-āw-ry
Anchor, weigh	Parr de-gōre
Another	Ner-root
Answer *	Me-ār
Apart	Moor-ī-sew
Apparel (linen)	Wal-ly wal-ly
Appetite <i>or</i> hunger	Ver-rāre †
Apron (grass worn by the } women) }	Nes-soor
Arrow	Cap
Ascend (go up)	Back-eeōwn
Ashamed	Sir-rip
Ashes	Tib-by
Ashore	Gadd
Asleep	Oi-tide <i>or</i> Woo-tide
Assassin	Mēid-kem-ley
Assist (come to assist)	Too āh-book
Athirst	Ne-hāp
Attack	Bar-rēss
Away	Ei gārd
Axes	Dow-mah oo-py kaou
Baking	He-eg
Bamboo	Mar-reb
Banana	Gob-bow
Barrier reef	Ver-rare
Basket	Ep-pei
Beating	Er-ress
Bed	Woo-tab ‡
Before	Tar rim
Beginning	Kick-ē-am

\* See Noise. † Same as for Barrier reef. ‡ See Home, Cabin, Nest,

Bird	Eb-bo-ar
Bird flying	Eb-bo-ar e-cass
Bite, to	Eē-rag
Black	Goo-ly goo-ly
Black-man	Goo-ly goo-ly ley
Blacken, to	Goo-ly goo-ly na bassao
Blind, or Closed eyes	Ill-ca-pas-sam
Blood	Ma-ame
Blowing	Wag-wag
Boat	Cab-by nar
Boiling	De-cas-sar
Born	Os-my
Bottle (glass)	Tar-poor
Bow	Sir-ek
Boy	Ver-rem
Breakers	Jou-ber
Brothers	Leh
Broken	Er-rap or E-peet
Broken-arm	Taage.errap
Burning	Woo-rem
Bury	Moo-yem e-kai
Busy	Ka-lug lug nahly or Lug-lug
By and by	Man-na man-na
By and by we will come again	Ye-kath-e-row back-e-am
Cabin	Cool-e-ah woo-tab *
Calling	El-le nack-ree
Cane, sugar	Ner-roo
Cannon	Māag
Can you see ?	Meh ma-ca-des-my
Canoe	Nārr
Foremast	Moo-ry go-book
Mainmast	Ker-rāase
Mainsail	Kei-mar moo-de-ra
Mizen	Waip moo-de-ra

\* Cool-e-ah (Chief or Captain), Woo-tab (bed).

Canoe—Outrigger	Sir-rib
Platform	Tam-geh
Captain, Officer, or Chief	Cool-e-ah
Care, take	Mam-more
Carpenter's saw	Tee-rig tee-rig too-lick
Carry, to	Loo-aise
Centipede	Is-is, or Is-cis
Certain	Wo-nac-quar
<i>Chama gigas</i> (a shell)	Mis-coor
Child	Ver-rem
Cigar	Kill-coop soo-goob
Clean	O-ge-kak
Climbing	O-gēe, or Oh-gee
Clouds	Ba-az
Club	Gab-bo-gab
Cockroach	Deg-gam
Cocoa-nut	Koo, or War-rab
Cold	Jir-roo
Come	Too-waw-book
Come here	Kai-too waw-book
Coming	Too-bar-ri-kee
Cook	Me-meg-ley
Coral	Vess vess
Coral, red	ma-mam boor-boor
Courtship	Ko-gem
Cramp	Pee-tar
Creep	Beb-be-ar
Crew	Pad-gees
Crooked	Bal-bal
Crying	E
Cure	E-bis-hert
Dancing	Kaab
Dark, or Black	Gool-ly
Dead	Awn
Destroying	Loo-deer-y gia

Did (I did)	Kah
(I did not)	Kah lool-lea
Dig *	Ir-ram
Discharge of water	Eps-pee
Diving	Ba-tee-rick
Do (do not)	De-ca-i-er, or Hab-bah
Do not know	Woo-mel kak
Dog	Cess
Dream	Pheim
Dress	Tyre
Drink	Ir-ree
Drop of water	Ce-gère, or Se-je-ar
Drowned	Ba-tee-ry
Drum	War-roop
Dry (no rain)	I-din-mare cock
Dung	Ley
Dusk	Kée, or Quay
Earth, or Soil	Sap
Eating	Ir-roo
Ebb-tide	Me-gee-rap
Eggs	Vere
Embark	E-cawr, or Teck-owr
Empty	Lol-la kar
End	See-na
Entice	Mar-ra wan-a-gar
Exchange	Mar-ra-nag-war
Falling down	E-cas-my
Family	Mar-ra wer-rem ao-reed
Far	Moor-i-soo
Father	Ba-ab
Fear	Ge um
Feathers	Ab-boor-loo
Feeling	Ith-pay

\* See Swim.

Fence	Ca-er
Fire, <i>or</i> Flames	Woor
Fish	Laar
Fish-hook	Mi-kik
Fish-spear	Boub
Fishing	Laar de-wat
Fishing-line	Wil-kik gam
Flea	Nes-soor ne-am
Flesh	Gam, <i>or</i> Gaam
Flies	Nar-ra-gea
Foe	A-ress a-ress
Forgotten	At-ta pry-cock
Fresh-water	Nea
Friend	Ma-nal-leh
Friendship, <i>or</i> Peace	Poud
Frightened	Geum
Frogs	Per-haig *
Full	Mer-ry mear
Garden	Gad-doop
Gash, <i>or</i> Cut	E-es-my
Get up	E-ke-am
Ghost	Lam-moor
Girls	Newr
Give me	Car-ra-ti-co
Glutton	Ves-se-ar
Glass	Tar-poor
Gone	Ba-ra-kee
Good	De-bel-ly
Grandfather	Keiat
Grass	Soo-gy
Growing	Ir-rai
Gut	Ta-boo
Hard	Kel-lar

\* Same as Throat, perhaps from the animal making as it were a guttural noise.

Hat	Kec-rim-looh
He, <i>or</i> Him	Mah
Healing	Eb-bish-et
Hearing	As-sul
Here	Too-rab
Hidden	Iss-pee
High	Moo-ris
Hold your tongue	Meer cock
Home	Woo-tab
Hot	Wood-vey wood-vey
How	Na-qua
How much ?	Naggett, <i>or</i> Nahget
Hunger	Verrer
Hunting	Loo der-rain
Hurting	Es-see es-see
Hut, door	Met-at-ta
Hut on fire	Met-tah es-sees *
I will	Waw, <i>or</i> Wow
I will not	Loo-le-a
I gave you	Kai mar-re na-quar
I have	Em-menth
Infanticide	Wer-rem e-peat
Insult	It-to-pret
Iron	Too-lick
Island	Cab-by gad
Keeping	Mar-ra wad-daw
Kick	E-peat
Kill (murder)	E-peat
Kiss	As-coss
Knife	Queer too-lick
Knit	E-vere
Knot	Moo-coop
Knowing	Caw woo-mel

\* Met-tah, *hut* ; and es-sees, *injured*.

Knowing, not	Caw woo-mel cock
Lame	Sir-ry sir-ry
Language	Meer
Large	Aud-ley
Last	Sen-na, <i>or</i> See-nah
Late (in the day)	Ke bar-ic-kee
Laughing	Ně <sub>3</sub> -ă-gatte
Leaf	Lam, <i>or</i> Lum
Leap	Cur-ri-ther
Leave alone	Kar-ry na cay-er <i>or</i> Lea de-cay-er
Leprosy	Gam cock-a-cock
Liar	Bess moi-de-ry
Lice	Ne-am
Lies	Bace
Line, <i>or</i> Twine	Lagg
Lightening	Pet-pere
Light (of the sun)	Gilgere
Like	Moo-kak-lum
Listen	Asl
Live	Awn-cock
Little	Cab-bil-le
Lizard	Pan-ney pan
Loaded	Loo-gaide
Loan	Eck-war bas
Lobster	Keiane
Look	A-se-my
Looking-glass	Pet-pere *
Loose, <i>or</i> Lost	Nac-qual a-kaid
Long	Pir-ry-pee-ry
Lover	Kong, <i>or</i> Koge
Lump (swelling)	Dibe
Mad	Mad-doop
Making	Dim-me-ry, <i>or</i> Dim-ry; <i>also</i> Ee-ver, <i>or</i> E-ve-ar

\* Probably from the reflected lights glancing like a flash of lightning.

Make haste	Pet-per
Mark (as writing)	War-war
Mask	Loup
Male (sex)	Lep
Marry	Espee
Me	Kar
Men	Kem mi-yar
Memory or Mind	Dec-apul
Middle	Eip, or Aipe
Mimic (or playful)	Sagoor
Mistake	Hubbah
Mine	Karra
Mischief (no good)	Adootley
Misery	Awntnem or Aweownthem
Moon	Maal
More	Koh
Mountain	Pus-sar
Morning	E-deem
Moschetto	Sonney
Multitude	Gaide
Murder	Keerim deerap
Must	Backyama
Must not	Decayer
Musquet	A-ood-ly sirek (or large sirek)
Nails	Tapoo
Naked	Lew kack
Name	Ney
Nasty (or no good)	Adoot
Necklace	Nagare
Nest	Cotab or Wootab
New	Kilcare
News	Meercam
Next	Ner-root
Nice	Deb-bere
Nigh	Maik or Mike
Night	Keeg

No	Lol-lea or Looly
No more	Seena
Noise	Meer
Not the same	Moo-cak-lam
Offer	Ecquar
Oil	Eed
Old	Emmerouth
One side	Nattart pack
Other side	Ap pack
Open	Ekay
Opening	Essah
Order	Detog gread
Over	Mooriz
Paddles	Ozer
Pay (or give)	Equar
Paper	Jae-an Wally
Path	Gab
Peace	Poud
Pearl Shell	Maay or Mye
People (men)	Leh
Perspiration	Merraig
Perriwinkle	Kook
Perpendicular	Loonethcak
Piece of any thing	Mooh
Pillow	Maash
Pipe Stem	So-goob man
Pistol	Cabby Sirek
Playing or Pleasing	Sa goor
Plank	Toape
Physic	Loocoop
Plenty	Gaide
Plaiting	Kidlag
Present	Loogaishoo
Pocket	Weppai
Poison	Commer

Porpoise	Beed
Powder	Pee
Pool	Nei-pat
Put on	Loo-am
Pull down	Ti-doom-ry
Quarrel	Batt-a prett
Quiet ( <i>as silence</i> )	Min-kake
Quill	Ebboor-look
Rain	Eed-mare or Eden-mere
Rats ( <i>or Mice</i> )	Mo-kess
Ready	New-pet-per
Ready, Not	Ka-loo-lai
Reef	Nore
Red	Mam-mam
Reeds, Wild	Ac-coor
Rejoice	Deb-ber
Relations	Ka-ril-lac
Remember	De-ca-paul
Rich ( <i>or good</i> )	De-bel-ley
Ribs	Reed
Rise ( <i>get up</i> )	Eke-am
Rolling	Ea-rask
Rotten	Sed-mear
Running	Coo-rit-ter
Rum ( <i>red water</i> )	Ma-mam-ney
Sails	Moo-de-ra
Salt-water	Goor
Sand	Vea
Sailors <i>or</i> Crew	Padgees
Same ( <i>all the</i> )	Moo-cack-lum
Scald	Woor-essee-essee
Scissors	Koomas koomas-too-lick
Scorpion	Wad-dahl
Scab	Gai-gore

Scratching	Car-rem
Sea	E-cres-se
Searching	Dee-raim
Seeing	Adas-my
Seeing, Not	Loo-ley a-das-my
Seeds	Naig
Shadow	Pheim
Shaking	Jeroo <i>or</i> Jer-rooh
Shark	Bei-gum
Sharp	Gar-ry geer
Sharp, Not	Gar-ry geer cok
Shaving	Em-moosh at-too
Shell	E-zier
Shell-fish	Mee
Shelter	Mood
Ship	Lum-ma-nar
Shipwreck	Nar de pig-ney
Shirt (clothes)	Geam Wa-lly
Shoes	Tet-ter wal-ly
Shooting	Et-teem
Short	To-pai
Shot (and Powder)	Pec
Show it	Ka-ka a-das-my
Showers	Edin-ma-re
Shriek	El-lea-nack-ree
Sick	Mei-gy
Side	Pack
Side, This	Ner-root pack
Silence	De-cay-er <i>or</i> Meer-cock
Simple: on	Mad-doop
Singing	Sag-goor dec-cree
Sit down	Em-many
Skeleton	Geam cock
Skies <i>or</i> Stars	Vea
Sleep	Hoot <i>or</i> hootab
Slit <i>also</i> Split	E-cas-my
Slow	Beb bear

Small	Cab-by or ca bella
Smelling	Lag-das-sue
Smoke	Cam-moor
Sneer or grin	A-doot-hope
Snore	Woot
Snuff or Tobacco	Soo-goob
Soft	Goo-bin
Some	Kar-ra-naise
Sorry	Eeh or Ehe
Sour	Adoot-lag or Adoot-lay
Sow	Ne-ga-rit
Speak	Ekai
Speaking	Meer
Spear	Daab
Spider	Sebbee
Spit	Maws-heck
Spike Nails	Us-sar us-sar too-lick
Spoon	Caip too-lick
Spy-glass	Mar-ree as-my-loo
Squeeze	Ith-pay
Stab	E-koss
Stand	Ac-quay
Star	Vear
Star, shooting	Vear back-yan
Starve	Ver-re-ar
Steal (as Thief)	Iroo am sush
Stiff (as Straight)	Net-kak
Stone	Back-iery
Stony Cliffs	Back-e-ree pus-sar
Stoop	Ekai
Stop here	Mack-e-naw
Stop longer	Man-na man-na
Stout	Aul-ley
Straight	Bal net-kak
Stranger	Nea te-dal-ly
String (as Rope)	Lag
Striking	E-pect

Strong	Kel'-ak-la
Suckling ( <i>same as drink</i> )	Ir-ree
Sugar Cane	Ner-root
Sulky	Vea-koo
Sun	Gil-gear
Swallow, To	Ee-rim
Swallow (bird)	Boo-ley
Sweet	De-bel-lang
Swimming	Har-rem
Sword	Tib-boo-oos too-lick
Tacks, Iron	Koosh-koosh
Tack, To ( <i>as the other side</i> )	Ap-peh
Tail	Os-py
Talk ( <i>as speaking</i> )	Meer
Tall	Pirry-pirry
Take	E-caw
Take away	Ablu-cagy
Take care	Mam-oo-se
Taste ( <i>as eating</i> )	Ir-roo
Tearing	It-watt
Telling	De-ta-greg
Temper (good)	Vell-caabe
Throwing	Dick-ree
Thunder	Gerreg-gee
Thief	Irroo-am-soosh
This	Pheik
Tied	Dim-me-ry
Tight	Ma-el-el-dim-ry
Timber	Ta-ape
Tired	Why-hi ( <i>as Y-I</i> )
Tide, Flood	Meg-a-cree
Tide, Ebb	Meg-geer-hap
Tobacco	So-goob
Tobacco, Give me a larger piece of	So-goob awd-moc-too-kaw
Toes ( <i>as fingers</i> )	Pheima

To-day	Feik gil-ge-re
To-morrow	Ner-root gil-ge-re
Too much	Gaide
Too little	Cabby-cabby
Tortoise-shell	Kei-shu
Touching	Ith-pay
Trade	Loo-ai-shoo
Tread	Tet-ter det coor-ith
Trees	Sou-me-se
Trick ( <i>as play</i> )	Sagoor
Truth	A-ger-car
Tumble (fall) <i>see Slit</i>	E-cas-my
Turning	Ap-pek
Turtle	Na-am
Turtle eggs	Ves-so-re
Ugly	A-doot
Understanding (I know)	Woo-mel
Untruth	Bess
Upper	Op-ham <i>or</i> Obe-geay
Urine	Ips-pee
Use (doing)	E-kai
Vale	Paate
Very good	De-bel-ly
Very bad (no good)	A-doot-ly
Vex	It-to-prett
Villain	A-doot-ly
Visit	Ar-te-um
Vomit	Mei gy
Waken	Woo-tel-lam
Waste (throw away)	Dec-ree
War (fighting)	Ba-ress
Walk	Mee-mim
Waves	Jou-ber
Washing	Oag-dir-rec-pee

Walnut	Ga-ar
Water	Neay
Warm	Wood-weare
Well (of water)	Ne-i-paat
Weak	Goo-bin-goo-bin
Will you	Meh
Wind	Wagg
Wind, Fair	Wagg-wett
Wind, Foul	Wagg-ne-teake
Whale	Deg-ge
What <i>or</i> Why	Naa-loo
What's that <i>or</i> What's the matter, <i>or</i> What is the name of this thing ?	Naa-loo da-ley
What is your name ?	Mar-ra-ney mac-qua
Where are you going ?	Ma-nah e-ge-thum back-yan
Who are you ?	Nee et-tee man-na ley
We will never come again	Ne-ai crum na back-yam
White men	Wally wally boy <i>or</i> Lummar*
Wish	Wouh <i>or</i> Wha
Whistle	Caw-mit-lag
Women	Coux-geer <i>or</i> Kos-kare
Worse	Au-ly
Wonder (as Oh !)	Wha !
Wristband	Cad-dick
Writing	War-ra-wah
Yams	Lev-var
Yes	Waw
Yesterday	Em-mer-aut gil-ge-re
You	Ma-ah
Young	Kil-cab.

To express wonder or sorrow, pain or surprise, the indians say  
Wha ! and at the same time bite their nails.

\* Men clothed in linen.

## NAMES OF ISLANDS.

Murray Island	Meēr
Islands close to it	{ Dowar
	{ Wyer
Darnley	Aroob
Campbell	Jarinuth
Stephens	Hoogar
Nepean	Nepean
Dalrymple	Tood
York	Cabbican
Marsden	Sirreb
Keats (two islands)	Massied <i>and</i> Cuderal
Skull Island	Aureed
—————	Bōydän.

## NUMERICAL TERMS.

One	Nat-tart
Two	Nease <i>or</i> Mnease
Three (Two and One)	Mnease nat-tart
Four (Two and Two)	Nease nease
Five (Two, Two, and One)	Nease nease nat-tart
Six (Two, Two, and Two)	Nease nease nease
Seven (Two, Two, Two, and One)	Nease nease nease nat-tart

When describing a number, the fingers are held up, as well as expressing the combination of the words Nat-tart and Nease.

## PARTS OF THE BODY.

Ankle	Tet-ta-le-de
Arm	Ta-age <i>or</i> Ta-ag
Back	Coor
Belly	Tai-boo

Beard <i>or</i> whiskers	Em-moo-h
Bones	Leed
Breast	Na-ham <i>or</i> Nāā-am
Cheek	Baag <i>or</i> Bhog
Chin	Im-moor
Ears	Pell <i>or</i> Pey-la
Eyes	Il-kep
Eyelid	Il-ka-moosh <i>or</i> Eēr-ke-moos
Face	Aup <i>or</i> Awp
Feet	Tater <i>or</i> Tet-ter
Fingers	Phei-ma
Thumb	Au-kee
First Finger	Boul-kee
Middle ditto	Aib kay
Ring ditto	
Little ditto	
Finger Nails	Cab-by kay
Forehead	Pooht
	Maat <i>or</i> Moc-roop <i>or</i> Math
Hand	Thag
Hair	Moosh
Hair of the head	Ke-rec-moosh
Head <i>or</i> Skull	Cce-rim
Jaw	Eeb
Leg	Tet-te-ar
Lips	Tait <i>or</i> Taip
Navel	Coup-or <i>or</i> Koc-pore
Neck <i>and</i> Throat	Per-haig
Nose	Peet
Ribs	Reed

Shoulder	Ma-ate or Pug-gas
Skeleton	Geam-cock
Teeth	Tee-rig
Thigh	Wa-key
Toes ( <i>or</i> fingers)	Pheima
Tongue	Wey-root
Wrist <i>or</i> Elbow, <i>also</i> hand and arm	Taag

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## APPENDIX.

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PAGE 23.—*Beche le mer*.—The different varieties of this animal, which are very numerous among the Eastern islands, have not yet been specifically separated by Naturalists. Lamarck has described the whole as *Pri-pulus caudatus*. *Lamarck's Hist. Nat.: des anim sans vertebres*, iii, 77.

The two specimens of *beche le mer* which are found upon the coast of New Holland, wherefore the Malays call it *trepan Marega*—*Marega* being their name for the northern coast, are of inferior quality to what are found in the Eastern Archipelago. The better quality, the *batu*, is of a black colour, and is found in deep water; the other is of a grey or sandy hue, and is called *passir* (sandy). The best kind is procured among the Arroo islands, which is the principal fishery. The price varies according to the sort, from five to one hundred rupees for the pekul of 133lbs. The *trepan marega* is valued at about fifty rupees or £4 sterling for the pekul.

The *beche le mer* that are found on the reefs left dry by the tide, or in shoal water, whether of grey or black colour, are of very inferior quality to those that are fished for in five or six fathoms. From sixty to one hundred proas from Celebes annually visit the coast; forty to fifty belong to Macassar; and the others to the Bay of Bonni. They are called *Buggies*.

The proas are about twenty to twenty-five tons burthen, and are so very slightly constructed that it seems ex-

traordinary they trust their lives in such frail machines :— many have no timbers ; and the sides are only kept apart by cross-beams ; the planks are dowelled with wooden pegs ; and yet their crews consist of twenty or thirty individuals, for whom they carry provisions for six months ; the water is carried in joints of bamboo. They are armed with muskets, and some have swivels.

PAGE 42.—The Hormuzeer and Chesterfield, commanded by Messrs. Bampton and Alt, in the year 1793, visited this island, in their attempt to pass through Torres Strait. On the 3rd July, a party consisting of Mr. Shaw, the chief Mate, Mr. Carter, and Captain Hill, of the New South Wales Corps, a passenger, induced by the apparent fertility of the island and friendly comportment of the islanders, went away armed, with five seamen, in a whale boat, and were expected to return the following day ; but the 4th, 5th, and 6th passed without any tidings of them, although many signal guns had been fired.

“ On the 7th, two boats, manned and armed, under the command of Mr. Dell, chief mate of the Hormuzeer, were sent in search of the whale boat. On reaching the island Mr. Dell heard conch shells sounding in different parts ; and saw eighty or ninety armed natives upon the shore. To his enquiry, by signs, after the missing boat, they answered that she was gone to the westward ; but none of them would venture near ; nor did they pay any attention to a white handkerchief which was held up, and had before been considered a signal of peace.

“ As the boats proceeded in their search round the island, the natives followed along shore, with increasing numbers. One man, who was rubbed over with something blue, and appeared to be a chief, had a small axe in his hand ; which was known to have belonged to Mr.

Shaw. On reaching the bay on the north-west side of the island, Mr. Dell remarked that the natives disappeared; all except about thirty, who were very anxious for him to land. They brought down women, and made signs that the boat and people whom he sought were a little way up in the island. He, however, rowed onward; when the beach was immediately crowded with people, who had been lying in ambush, expecting him to land.

“After having gone entirely round the island and seen nothing of the objects of his research, Mr. Dell returned to the first cove; where a great concourse of natives, armed with bows, arrows, clubs, and lances, were assembled at the outskirts of the wood. By offering knives and other things, a few were induced to approach the boat; and the coxswain seized one of them by the hair and neck, with the intention of his being taken off to the ship, to give an account of the missing boat and people. A shower of arrows instantly came out of the wood; and a firing was commenced, which killed one indian and wounded some others. In the meantime the coxswain found it impossible to keep the man, from his hair and body being greased; and the boat’s crew was too much occupied to assist him.”

The following day the ships proceeded round the island, and anchored off Treacherous Bay. The next day, the 9th, “a boat was sent on shore, and returned at sun-set with a few cocoa-nuts, but without having seen any of its inhabitants.

“July 10th.—An armed party of forty-four men landed from the ships under the command of Mr. Dell. After hoisting the Union jack, and taking possession of this and the neighbouring islands, and coast of New Guinea, in the name of His Majesty, they examined the

huts, and found the great coats of Captain Hill, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Shaw; with several other things, which had belonged to them and to the boat's crew; so that no doubt was entertained of their having been murdered. In the evening the party returned from making the tour of the island, having burnt and destroyed one hundred and thirty-five huts, sixteen canoes measuring from fifty to seventy feet in length, and various plantations of sugar cane. The natives appeared to have retired to the hills in the centre of the island, as not one of them could be discovered."

\* \* \* \* \*

The ships then proceeded in search of the long boat, which had drifted to leeward, and could not get up. She was found near Stephens' Island, where the ships anchored, and sent an armed party on shore "to obtain intelligence of the lost whale boat. The natives were assembled in hostile array upon the hills, sounding their conchs; but after lancing a few arrows, they fled. Several were wounded by the shots fired in return, but they succeeded in escaping to a canoe at the back of the island, and getting off; all except one boy, who was taken unhurt."

The vessels then proceeded, and after an absence of eight days, returned again to Stephens' Island, when two canoes came off, "and one of the natives remained on board until eight o'clock. He seemed to be without fear; and when enquiry was made after the lost boat and people, he pointed to a whale boat and made signs that such an one had been at Darnley Island; and that six of the people were killed."

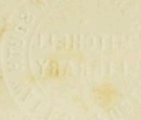
The above is extracted from the Introduction to Captain Flinders "Terra Australia," p. xxx, where much

information respecting these islands will be found.—p. xvi to xlv.

The sequel of the melancholy tale is told in Collins' account of the English Colony of New South Wales, vol. i p. 464. It seems that Captain Hill and four of the seamen were murdered by the natives, Messrs. Shaw and Carter were severely wounded; but with Ascott, the remaining seaman, they got to the boat, cut the grapnel rope, and escaped. They were without provisions or compass; and it being impossible to reach the ship, which lay five leagues to windward, they bore away to the west, through the Strait, in the hope of reaching Timor. On the tenth day they made land, which proved to be *Timor-laut*. They there obtained some relief to their distress, and went on to an island called by the natives *Sar-ret*; where Mr. Carter died. Messrs. Shaw and Ascott sailed in a proa for Banda in the April following.

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intended to improve their islands will be found  
 The report of the Inspectors is full in detail  
 of the various islands of the South Sea  
 and it is stated that Captain Hall and his  
 crew were surprised by the natives, who  
 showed signs of being friendly; but when  
 they attempted to land they were driven  
 back by the natives, who were without  
 arms, and they were obliged to leave  
 the island, and it being impossible to reach  
 the ships which were anchored in the bay,  
 they were obliged to return to the ships  
 and to remain there. On the 10th they  
 sailed for the island of the Phoenix, which  
 they then obtained, and went on to the island

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search of the survivors of  
the ship Charles Eaton,  
which was wrecked upon the  
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