WHO’S AFRAID OF COLOUR?

Artwork labels
Who’s Afraid of Colour? looks at great women innovators – transformers of tradition and precedent. It includes bold statements that explore the aesthetics of colour and assert the politics of identity. Customary woven objects and contemporary works occupy the same space, while digital, synthetic and organic materials alternate in unexpected ways. This exhibition looks in depth at a number of major artists from both city and bush studios, including Destiny Deacon, Emily Kam Kngwarray, Lorna Napurrurla Fencer, Queenie McKenzie and Nonggirrnga Marawili, and features both new acquisitions and large bodies of work from the NGV Collection that have never been shown together before.

Who’s Afraid of Colour? attests to the artists’ commitment to cherishing, stewarding and perpetuating their culture. It also subverts the stereotypical expectation that the ‘real’ Aboriginal art only comes from ‘remote outback’ Australia, and gives an important presence to eloquent contemporary artists such as Bindi Cole Chocka, Yhonnie Scarce, Julie Gough and Jenny Crompton. Indigenous women artists irrespective of their mode of training or medium are justifiably positioned in the vanguard of contemporary art practice.
This installation of 252 small barks, one *larrakitj* (hollow log) and stringybark shavings represents the *ganybu* (fish trap) and waters of Marrnyula’s homeland or place of the Shark’s head. The *miny’tji* (design) of vertical and horizontal lines references the structure of the trap, whereas diagonal or crosshatched lines signify water – the source of the Djapu soul in various states. The barks are painted with a *marwat* (human-hair brush) and natural ochres – white clay, black manganese, yellow and red stones – mixed with water and glue to form a fluid pigment.

The inverted triangular configuration of barks references the shape of a hand-held, pelican-mouthed *ganybu* made of two branches interlocked at one end, open at the other, and laced with string, which is used to catch catfish during the dry season. The *ganybu* also has metaphorical connotations of grabbing people and showing them Yolngu culture. Stringybark shavings are scattered across the gallery floor to give viewers a sensation of being in Country, through the scent of eucalyptus and the texture of the stringybark underfoot.
Marrnyula Mununggurr
Djapu born 1964

Ganybu
2014–15 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2015

New acquisition
Nonggirrnga Marawili
Madarrpa born 1939

Thunderman raining down
2012 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased with funds donated by Julie Kantor, 2013

The artist represents Bol’ngu, the Thunderman. Bol’ngu travelled from the Wessel Islands south through Country of various Dhuwa moiety clans. He was both man and *wolma*, the heavy cloud that brings the first rains of the wet season. He travelled in the clouds, and rain fell when he urinated. Associated with Bol’ngu are ‘*arrpan*, his spear, visible as a shooting star; *ba’atj*, his club, which he throws to make thunder; and a curved stick that symbolises clouds. The waterspout, which sucks sea water into the clouds in *bulunu*, or early dry season south-easterly winds, is a manifestation of Bol’ngu and bears his name.
Nonggirrnga Marawili
Madarrpa born 1939

Wandawuy
2012 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.)

Purchased with funds donated by Julie Kantor, 2013 2013.97

The artist represents Wandawuy, the Dja’pu homeland centre. The grid refers to the landscape of Wandawuy, a network of billabongs surrounded by ridges and high banks, its structure also reminiscent of woven fish traps. Wandawuy is the spiritual residence for ancestral beings, Mana the Shark and Bol’ngu the Thunderman. Wandawuy literally means ‘place of the Shark’s head’; in the song cycles of Mana’s journey, his head came to rest here after he was butchered and scattered through the land. Rains inspired by the actions of Bol’ngu feed the rivers and fill the billabongs.
Nonggirrnga Marawili
Madarrpa born 1939

Yathikpa
2013 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2014 2014.42

Strings of diamonds mark the *miny’tji* (sacred design) of Yathikpa. Here Bāru, the ancestral crocodile, carrying the ancestral fire, crossed the beach and entered the salt waters, which are still imbued with his spirit essence and the sacred power of fire. Later from the same beach, ancestral hunters took their hunting harpoons and canoes out to the sea of Yathikpa in pursuit of dugong, but were lured too close to a dangerous rock by the dugong. Fire at this sacred site boiled the water, capsizing the canoe.
Nonggirrnga Marawili
Madarrpa born 1939

Lightning in the rock
2015 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2016

This work represents Baratjula, the Madarrpa clan estate adjacent to Cape Shield where the Mundukul, the Lightning Snake lives deep beneath the sea. The artist shows the sacred rock set in deep water between the electric ‘curse’ that the snake spits into the sky in the form of lightning, and the spray of the sea trying to shift the immovable rock foundation of the Madarrpa people. In a radical departure, Nonggirrnga stripped away much of the crosshatching applied to the background with the *marwat* (human-hair brush), paring back the imagery, so it stands stark.

New acquisition
Nonggirrnga Marawili
Madarrpa born 1939

Mundukul
2014 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased with funds donated by
Professor John Hay AC and Barbara Hay, 2016

This work represents Mundukul, the Lightning Snake, who lives deep beneath the sea at Baratjula, the Madarrpa clan estate. This design shows the deep water and the ‘curse’ or oath that the snake spits into the sky in the form of lightning. This work shows the sanctifying words being spat across the sky in lightning form and the lightning’s sacred power hitting the sea spray. *Yurr’yunna* is the word used to describe the rough waves topping the rock and the spray flying into the sky.

New acquisition
Fibre art

Fibre plays an important role in the spiritual and everyday lives of Yolngu people from north-eastern Arnhem land. Customary methods and techniques for gathering and dyeing *gunga* (pandanus) fibre, making hand-spun *raki* (string), and weaving it into cultural objects are still being practised. Diligently, Yolngu women collect raw materials from the bush, treat and dye the fibre, make it into bush string, and weave it into mats, looped and knotted string bags, tightly woven conical baskets, coil baskets, fishing nets and a range of ritual objects. Some of the fibre objects incorporate new ideas, materials and techniques, for example, the large *bathi* (baskets) are woven in a coil technique introduced to Yolngu from south-eastern Australia by missionary Gretta Mathews during the 1930s.

The history of string and its significance is revealed in stories of ancestral beings and their travels. The Djang’kawu sisters, for example, carried feathered string, a *nganmarra* mat, a string bag woven from pandanus fibre interlaced with red-breasted lorikeet feathers, and *rangga* (sacred poles), all associated with fertility. The *nganmarra* mat held all of the sacred objects and played an integral part in the creation of the first people by the Djang’kawu.
This woven figure represents a yawkyawk or young female spirit. Yawkyawks are usually represented with a fish tail and long hair, which is associated with trailing blooms of green algae. They are sometimes compared with the European notion of mermaids, because these spiritual beings live in the cool freshwater streams and rock pools in the western Arnhem land plateau known as the Stone Country. This yawkyawk carries two babies beautifully woven into her swollen abdomen. Their pale, open-mouthed faces contrast with the swirling optical rows of pink, yellow and orange bands of woven rarrk, like crosshatching in a bark painting.
In this work, magical clusters of paperbark Wurum figures animate the painted branches of the kordow tree. Wurum is a spirit-being of human form associated with a site called Kukaddjerre in the Balngarra clan estate south of Maningrida. Wurum carries fish in dilly bags and is sometimes depicted with fins called konno on his legs and arms, suggesting a transformational human–fish nature. In order to create an abundance of certain fish species, Rembarrnga people would draw an image of Wurum on the side of a tree, sleep for a night and an increase of fish would follow.
This flattened sculpture with elaborate body ornamentation is made from paperbark, pandanus and feathers. It represents an enigmatic wyarra spirit, which lives in the bush and moves around at night, when it can be heard but not seen by Rembarrnga people. The artist states, ‘Only witch doctors can see wyarra spirits at night. Wyarra can follow, visit and interact with people. They can be friendly and look after you if you’re lost in the bush, or cheeky and play tricks on you. There are Dreaming sites for wyarra spirits and if you move rocks on these sites, wyarra will magically appear from nowhere.’
Judy Watson created *driftnet* during a residency in Christchurch, New Zealand. The work evokes the passage of water, the Pacific Ocean that connects and separates Australia and Aotearoa (New Zealand). It refers to destructive netting and fishing practices, which entrap and kill turtles, dolphins and other marine creatures indiscriminately. It also alludes to a spirit net, a catcher of thoughts that holds threads of cultural knowledge in its weave. The twined and woven stringybark fragment forms a tangible yet incomplete net that stretches across the cobalt-blue watery expanse, evoking notions of fluidity and visceral connections between cultures.
Margaret Rarru
Liyagawumirr born 1940

Mindirr (Conical baskets)
2014 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
natural dyes on Pandanus (Pandanus sp.)

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2016

New acquisition
Mary Mutumurruwuy
Djamburrpuynung born c. 1933

Ganybu (Fishing net)
1994 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
*dharranggulk* (fibre string)

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.123-1994
'I think of my baskets as more than my hobby, but as passing on and teaching my culture just as my grandmother did for me. When I made the big basket, it was a bit emotional for me because it is the biggest piece made since my grandmother passed. I am the only one who makes them this big. So if I don't do it, a special part of my culture and grandmother would be lost. The direction I take with my weaving is to simply teach and inspire anyone who wants to learn and, of course, my children.'

DELISSA WALKER, 2016
Mary Muyungu
Galpu born c. 1953

Galuka bathi (Coconut basket)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on galuka (coconut), gunga (pandanus), natural dyes, ludhaludha (shells)

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.138-1994
Mary Muyungu
Galpu born c. 1953

Galuka bathi (Coconut basket)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on galuka (coconut), gunga (pandanus), natural dyes, ludhaludha (shells)

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.139-1994
Mary Muyungu
Galpu born c. 1953

Galuka bathi (Coconut basket)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on *galuka* (coconut), *gunga* (pandanus), natural dyes, *ludhaludha* (shells)

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994  O.140-1994
Margaret Bambalarra
Ritharrngu born c. 1948

Djerrk (String bag)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
*balk palk* (fibre string), natural dyes, earth pigments

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with
the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.148-1994
Rose Dhamandarra
Dhalwangu born 1970

Gay’wu (String bag)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
raki (fibre string), natural dyes, earth pigments

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.142-1994
Joanne Wanakiyarr  
Ritharrngu born c. 1956  

Bulpa (Conical basket)  
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory  
gunga (pandanus), natural dyes  

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994  

O.135-1994
Rita Djediwuy
Warramiri born (c. 1949)

Bulpu (Conical basket)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
gunga (pandanus), natural dyes

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with
the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.136-1994
Linda Ganyila Guyula
Dhalparri born 1974

Djerrk (String bag)
1994 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
raki (fibre string), natural dyes, earth pigments, butju (feathers)

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with
the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.152-1994
Linda Ganyila Guyula
Dhalparri born 1974

Women’s string hat
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
balk palk (fibre string), natural dyes, butju (feathers)

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994 O.155-1994
Margaret Rarru
Liyagawumirr born 1940

Mindirr (Conical basket)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
natural dyes on *gunga* (pandanus)

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.133-1994
Mary Rruwaypi Guyula
Liyadhalinymirr born c. 1943

Gay’wu (String bag)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
raki (fibre string), natural dyes, earth pigments

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with
the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.143-1994
Mary Rruwaypi Guyula
Liyadhalinymirr born c. 1943

Gay’wu (String bag)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
raki (fibre string), natural dyes, earth pigments

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.144-1994
Mary Rruwaypi Guyula
Liyadhalinymirr born c. 1943

Gay’wu (String bag)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
raki (fibre string), natural dyes, earth pigments

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.145-1994
Helen Guyupul  
Dhalwangu born 1968  

Gay’wu (String bag)  
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory  
*raki* (fibre string), natural dyes, earth pigments

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria  
with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.141-1994
Yalaykupu 1
Galpu born c. 1934

Djerrk (String bag)
1994 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
raki (fibre string), natural dyes, butju (feathers)

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.153-1994
Yalaykupu 1
Galpu born c. 1934

Djerrk (String bag)
1994 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
raki (fibre string), natural dyes, butju (feathers)

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with
the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994  

O.154-1994
Mary Muyungu
Galpu born c. 1953

Gay’wu (String bag)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
raki (fibre string), natural dyes, earth pigments, shells

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with
the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.150-1994
Mary Muyungu
Galpu born c. 1953

Gay’wu (String bag)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
raki (fibre string), natural dyes, earth pigments, shells

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria
with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.151-1994
Rita Djediwuy
Warramiri born (c. 1949)

Bulpu (Conical basket)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
gunga (pandanus), natural dyes

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.137-1994
Margaret Robyn Djunginy
Ganalbingu born 1947

Suite of woven bottles
1998 Balinguru, Northern Territory
*gunga* (pandanus), natural dyes

Purchased, 1998

1998.344.a-j
Elizabeth Djutarra
Ganalbingu born 1938

Nganiyal (Conical mat)
1998 Ramingining, Northern Territory
gunga (pandanus), natural dyes

Purchased, 1999
Elizabeth Djutarra
Ganalbingu born 1938

Nganiyal (Conical mat)
1998 Ramingining, Northern Territory
*gunga* (pandanus), natural dyes

Purchased, 1999
Elizabeth Djutarra
Ganalbingu born 1938

Nganiyal (Conical mat)
1998 Ramingining, Northern Territory
gunga (pandanus), natural dyes

Purchased, 1999 1999.14
Fiona Omeenyo
Umpila born 1981

Marks of the dancing
2002 Lockhart River, Queensland
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Presented through the NGV Foundation by
William Nuttall and Annette Reeves, Governors, 2006 2006.235
Claudia Moodoonuthi
Kaiadilt born 1995

Netta’s table
2015 Brisbane
synthetic polymer paint on wood and cardboard

On loan from the artist
Claudia Moodoonuthi
Kaiadilt born 1995

Amy’s table
2015 Brisbane
synthetic polymer paint on wood and cardboard

On loan from the artist
Claudia Moodoonuthi
Kaiadilt born 1995

Ethel’s table
2015 Brisbane
synthetic polymer paint on wood and cardboard

On loan from the artist
Claudia Moodoonuthi
Kaiadilt born 1995

Field mouse
2015 Brisbane
synthetic polymer paint on wood and cardboard

On loan from the artist
Claudia Moodoonuthi
Kaiadilt born 1995

Sally’s table
2015 Brisbane
synthetic polymer paint, plastic and polyurethane on wood and cardboard

On loan from the artist

Claudia Moodoonuthi has handcrafted and painted tables of idiosyncratic shapes and sizes that pay tribute to five senior members of her Kaiadilt family on Bentinck Island. Five tables are named after and characterise the founding artists as Moodoonuthi personally knows them. The sixth table, *Field mouse*, expresses the fact that Moodoonuthi has ‘always wanted to go to Disneyland’. The individual tables schematise important elements of each artist’s work. For instance, *Sally’s table* has an expansive spatial oval form and *May’s table* is a long rectangle that bears raised linear stripes that reference the body scars she often painted.
Claudia Moodoonuthi
Kaiadilt born 1995

May’s table
2015 Brisbane
synthetic polymer paint on wood and cardboard

On loan from the artist
The artist has painted her Bentinck Island homeland as a flat diamond shape surrounded by a massive tracing of stone *ngurruwarr* (fish walls designed to trap fish and turtles as the tides fall). These constructed walls appear in the lower right of the painting. Kuruwarriyingathi represents *burrkund* (cicatrice) motifs – signifying the young boy’s first body scars and women’s cutting of the body in mourning – as vibrant trajectories of colour. She also references the cockleshells Kaiadilt women gather and line up in pleasing patterns in the ashes as they cook them.
Samantha Hobson
Kuukuy-y’au born 1981

**Bust ‘im up**
2000 Lockhart River, Queensland
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased through the NGV Foundation with the assistance of the Joan Clemenger Endowment, Governor, 2000

Samantha Hobson, who had been subjected to domestic violence, was encouraged by her mentor Rosella Namok to work in the Lockhart River Art Centre. In this work, she raged against the regular occurrence of drunken violence in the community by attacking a large canvas, using a broom laden with colour, and forged a dramatic expressionist style of expanses of sensuous colour, rendered shiny by layers of varnish. Hobson’s way of painting breaks with classic styles of Indigenous painting that derive from inherited iconography, the lines and dots of Western Desert acrylics and the *rarrk* (crosshatching) of ochres on bark.
Samantha Hobson
Kuuku-y’au born 1981

Calm night...down at the beach
2008 Cairns, Queensland
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2008 2008.563

Many of Hobson’s works confront the unravelling of standards in her home community, which has led to chaotic and mindlessly tragic violence fuelled by drugs and alcohol, but she is also compelled by the spectacular beauty of the reef, the mud flats and the intensity of a bushfire. This monumental work celebrates the natural splendour of Cape York and flaunts her adventurous pictorial method akin to action painting. Here, Hobson recreates the solace of camping on the beach on a calm, clear night, staring at the glistening water and listening to the waves on the sand.
Barrupu Yunupingu
Gumatj 1948–2012

Untitled (Ancestral fire)
2010 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased with funds donated by Lou and Mary Senini, 2010

Barrupu represents the miny’tji (sacred design) that embodies gurtha (fire). Clans owning connected parts of this sequence of ancestral events share variations of this diamond design. This miny’tji also signifies guku (bush honey) from the hollow stringybark tree; the skin, blood, fat and bones of a Gumatj person; the mud and weeds of a billabong associated with Bäru, the crocodile who metamorphosed into fire. Fire is of paramount importance to the Gumatj. It is said that the Gumatj language, Dhuwalandja, is itself the tongue of flame. It cuts through all artifice and incinerates dishonesty, leaving only the bones of the truth.
Barrupu Yunupingu
Gumatj 1948–2012

Gurtha
2012 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased with funds donated by Judith and Leon Gorr, 2013 2013.577

Barrupu references the ancestral event when the leaders of Yirritja moiety clans used fire for the first time during a ceremony at Ngalarrwuy in Gumatj country. This came about as fire brought to Madarrpa country by Bāru the ancestral crocodile, spread north and swept through the ceremonial ground. From this ceremonial ground, the fire spread further to other sites. The diamond pattering is the *miny’tji*, or sacred clan design associated with these events. The diamond design represents fire; the red flames, the white smoke and ash, the black charcoal and the yellow dust.
Gulumbu Yunupingu’s art practice had a long gestation period, stimulated by witnessing her father Mungurrawuy paint and listening deeply to his ancestral narratives chronicling the genesis of the Yolngu universe. Three decades after Mungurrawuy’s death, while working in the print medium and remembering his stories of two groups of sisters who transformed into stars, Gulumbu conceived her signature multi-starred iconography that signifies Garak, the universe. This universal metaphor, in which all ideologies and systems of knowledge are conceivable, is the focus of her subsequent paintings and sculptures.

Gulumbu’s paintings of gan’yu (stars) are immersive works that reach out beyond the edge of the known universe. In painting interconnected stars, Gulumbu thought about people of every colour who can also look at the night sky. Gulumbu’s shifting palettes of ochre evoke seductive individual star clusters of subtle tonal modulations, which shimmer ethereally and whose materiality solicits curiosity and awe. The variations in colour, tonality, density and scale of individual barks massed together give her architecture of the sky a sublime presence and gravitas. The secular, star-shaped motif derives from Gulumbu’s visual memory of one of her treasured father’s works, thus art has come from art and become an act of homage.
Gulumbu Yunupingu
Gumatj 1945–2012

Gan’yu (Stars)
2006 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased, NGV Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2006 2006.421
Gulumbu Yunupingu
Gumatj 1945–2012

Garak
2010 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.)

Purchased NGV Foundation, 2013
2013.953
Gulumbu Yunupingu
Gumatj 1945–2012

Gan’yu (Stars)
2010 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
Earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.)

Purchased NGV Foundation, 2013

2013.952
Gulumbu Yunupingu
Gumatj 1945–2012

Garak
2010 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased NGV Foundation, 2013

2013.949
Gulumbu Yunupingu
Gumatj 1945–2012

Garak
2010 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased NGV Foundation, 2013

2013.950
Gulumbu Yunupingu
Gumatj 1945–2012

Gan’yu (Stars)
2011 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased NGV Foundation, 2013 2013.951
Gulumbu Yunupingu
Gumatj 1945–2012

Garak, the Universe
2008 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.)

Gift of Margaret Bullen through the
Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014 2014.359
Gulumbu Yunupingu
Gumatj 1945-2012

Gan’yu (Stars)
2009 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.)

Gift of Margaret Bullen through the
Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.360
Nyapanyapa Yunupingu
Gumatj born c. 1945

Pink diptych
2015 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased with funds donated by Judith and Leon Gorr and
NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2016

This diptych in a palette of white, pinks and reds is
incessantly marked and layered, creating many nuances
of pink, white and red and textural variations. The diptych
was an impromptu happening, because the right side,
created first, fitted beautifully with the left edge of the
second part. In this work, painted by the artist when
she was still working in tonalities of pink, Nyapanyapa
Yunupingu expresses her capacity to live in the moment in
the freeness of her mark-making. There is no calculation
or even regard for the audience in her renditions.

New acquisition
Queenie McKenzie’s stirring personal story unfolded near her conception site, an Echidna Dreaming place on Old Texas Downs station, Western Australia. Her mother was a Malngin/Gurindji woman and her father a white man, who wanted to take her away in infancy, but her mother resisted this and a subsequent attempt by the authorities to remove her. Consequently, Queenie grew up among Gija people, learning *Ngarrangkarni* (Dreaming) stories. She worked as a station cook on New Texas Downs station for nearly forty years before moving to Warmun, where she witnessed the resurgence of Gija art and culture and developed as a forthright artist.

Most of McKenzie’s works depict the multiple *minyjiwoorrji* (limestone ridges) of her Dreaming place. The artist is renowned as a painter of broad strokes, vigorous textures and richly varied ochre who virtually scrubbed the paint onto the canvas. McKenzie used ochres of her Country, which she mined herself and mixed in subtle combinations, to distil and reveal its particular beauty and timbre. She often worked with pink and purple ochres because she wanted to ‘make ’im pretty, real pretty’. The organic life of the paint layer and its richly differentiated ochre sections form a tactile metaphor of the land itself.
Queenie McKenzie
Gija c. 1915–98

Moses and the Ten Commandments
1987 Warmun, Western Australia
earth pigments and natural binder on canvasboard

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991

O.129-1991
Queenie McKenzie
Gija c. 1915–98

Blackfellas in bush country
1987 Warmun, Western Australia
earth pigments and natural binder on canvasboard

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991

O.130-1991
Queenie McKenzie
Gija c. 1915–98

Old people looking for goanna and emu
1987 Warmun, Western Australia
earth pigments and natural binder on canvasboard

Queenie McKenzie
Gija c. 1915–98

Hunting for bush tucker
1987 Warmun, Western Australia
earth pigments and natural binder on canvasboard

Queenie McKenzie
Gija c. 1915–98

Moses and the Ten Commandments
1987 Warmun, Western Australia
earth pigments and natural binder on canvasboard

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991

O.133-1991
Queenie McKenzie
Gija c. 1915–98

Old couple hunting for bush tucker
1988 Warmun, Western Australia
earth pigments and natural binder on canvasboard

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991  O.135-1991
Queenie McKenzie
Gija c. 1915–98

Limestone hills near Texas Downs
1991 Warmun, Western Australia
earth pigments and natural binder on canvas

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1991  O.146-1991
Queenie McKenzie
Gija c. 1915–98

God sending the Holy Spirit
1991 Warmun, Western Australia
earth pigments and natural binder on canvas

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1991

O.147-1991
Queenie McKenzie
Gija c. 1915–98

Texas country, other side
1994 Warmun, Western Australia
earth pigments on canvas

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.89-1994
Queenie McKenzie
Gija c. 1915–98

Tjimbidmillin
1996 Warmun, Western Australia
earth pigments on canvas

Presented through the NGV Foundation by
Elizabeth and Colin Laverty, Founder Benefactor, 2005
Queenie McKenzie
Gija c. 1915–98

The founding of New Texas
1996 Warmun, Western Australia
earth pigments on canvas

Gift of Margaret Bullen through the
Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014  2014.353
Dorothy Warranyarr
Ngangil born c. 1948

Bathi (Pandanus basket)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
*gunga* (pandanus), natural dyes

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with
the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.127-1994
Joy Garranggar
Guyula born 1964

Bathi (Basket)
1994 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
*gunga* (pandanus), *balk palk* (fibre string), natural dyes

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.146-1994
Anna Bulkunu Garrawurra
Liyagalawumirr born c. 1928

Bathi (Basket)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
*gunga* (pandanus), natural dyes

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.129-1994
Margaret Wurraywurray
Gondara born c. 1928

Bathi (Basket)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
*gunga* (pandanus), natural dyes

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.131-1994
Lily Karadada  
Woonambal born c. 1927

Garaggi (Bark bucket)  
c. 1970 Kalumburu, Western Australia  
earth pigments on Stringy bark (*Eucalyptus sp.*), bush string, natural binder

Gift of Leo Pontonio, 2009
Lily Karadada
Woonambal born c. 1927

Garaggi (Bark bucket)
1995 Kalumburu, Western Australia
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.), bush string, natural binder

Gift of Violet Sheno through the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2015 2015.244
Lily Karadada
Woonambal born c. 1927

Garaggi (Bark bucket)
1995 Kalumburu, Western Australia
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*), bush string, natural binder

Gift of Violet Sheno through the
Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2015

2015.243
Lily Karadada
Woonambal born c. 1927

Garaggi (Bark bucket) with Wanjina and animal motifs
1993 Kalumburu, Western Australia
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus* sp.), bush string, natural binder

Gift of Violet Sheno through the
Australian Government's Cultural Gifts Program, 2015

2015.243
Lily Karadada
Woonambal born c. 1927

Ngamarrga (Bark container)
1990 Kalumburu, Western Australia
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*), bush string, natural binder

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991

O.108-1991
Linda Marathuwarr
Ritharrngu born c. 1943

Bathi (Basket)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
gunga (pandanus), natural dyes

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with
the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.128-1994
Dorothy Warranyarr  
Ngangil born c. 1948  

**Bathi (Pandanus basket)**  
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory  
*gunga* (pandanus), natural dyes  

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994  

O.130-1994
Linda Marathuwarr
Ritharrngu born c. 1943

Bathi (Basket)
1993 Elcho Island, Northern Territory
*gunga* (pandanus), natural dyes

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.132-1994
Mati (Bridget) Mudgidell
Ngarti/Kukatja/Warlpiri c. 1935–2002

Basket
2001 Balgo, Western Australia
spinifex, wool, synthetic polymer paint on gumnuts and feathers

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Aboriginal Art, 2003

2003.35
Ignatia Djangarra
Woonambal c. 1930–2000

Garaggi, Wanjina (Bark bucket with Wanjina)
1989 Kalumburu, Western Australia
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*), bush string, natural binder

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991

O.114-1991
Ignatia Djangarra
Woonambal c. 1930–2000

Ngamarrga (Bark container)
1989 Kalumburu, Western Australia
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*), natural binder, bush string,

Purchased from admission funds, 1991

O.234-1991
Gertie Yabbu
Worrorda c. 1910 − c. 1981

Collier Bangmoro
Woonambal c. 1919 − c. 1990

Garaggi (Bark bucket)
c. 1970 Mowanjum, Western Australia
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.), pandanus fibre

Gift of Leo Pontonio, 2001

2001.832
Janine McAullay Bott
Noongar born 1951

Traditional basket – spiked handle
2010 Perth
palm wood and agave (Agave sp.)

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2010 2010.314
Nyapanyapa Yunupingu
Gumatj born c. 1945

Untitled (Drawings for Light painting)
2010–11 Yirrkala, Northern Territory
white fibre-tipped pen on transparent synthetic polymer resin and black paper, fibre-tipped pen on transparent synthetic polymer resin

Purchased NGV Foundation, 2013

These 121 drawings in white and black fibre-tipped pen on acetate were produced during the dry season when stringybark was in short supply at Buku Larrnggay Mulka centre. They reveal Nyapanyapa Yunupingu’s boundless compulsion to make marks on any available surface. The works are expressly without reference to sacred law or narrative; they are simply exercises in line and rhythm, which have been jokingly referred to as mayilimiriw (meaningless). The drawings were computer programmed to create Nyapanyapa’s Light painting, 2012, a continuously evolving on-screen composite image also held in the NGV Collection.
‘The white line is indicative of the shape of bone characters – a cross-section looking down on one of the burial chambers of our people in north-west Queensland. A lot of these were removed, the graves robbed, the bones desecrated and sent to museums, overseas collection or stuck like curios on people’s mantelpieces. *black ground* makes a statement about this place, Australia, Aboriginal land, an acknowledgement of the massacres that have occurred here and the way the land has been sectioned off and sold out. The spirit is still there and so are we.’

JUDY WATSON, 1989
Judy Baypungala
Wurlaki 1941–2011

Circular mat
2004 Nangalala, Northern Territory
*gunga* (pandanus), natural dyes

Gift of Mark Young through the
Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.352
During the Dreaming, ancestral Napangardi and Napanangka women gathered at Mina Mina to perform ceremonies and take up ceremonial digging sticks that had emerged from the ground. The Digging Stick women travelled to Ngalyipimalu, Vines, a men’s Dreaming site. The women had spears and boomerangs for hunting, but the men only had digging sticks until the ancestral goanna arrived at Vines. He put down his shield and brought it to the men, cut the men’s hair and spun it into long fine strings, which he ochred, made into a headband, decorated with bandicoot tail feathers and gave to the women.
The artist maps the water sources that she knows like the back of her hand, including Tjantiwarra (two large rock holes), Patantja (a large clay pan with water snake) and Wandandarri (a rock hole where her son was born). Also shown are Tanginya (two deep rock holes), Kurrutjiti (a creek bed with four rock pools and a water snake), Yarrpan (another site with snake) and Pirrin (a very deep hole that people had to get inside to reach water). The lines indicate walking tracks, creeks and tali (sand hills) that marked their journeys. This is Country where Ngipi Ward lived, hunted and bore children.
Wintjiya Napaltjarri  
Pintupi c. 1932–2014

Watanuma  
2008 Walungurru, Northern Territory  
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Felton Bequest, 2011  
2011.186

Watanuma is the Pintupi word for a particular species of flying ant and is also the name of a clay pan and soakage water site north-west of Walungurru. Here, a group of ancestral women gathered to perform the songs and dances associated with this site. They also spun hair string for making nyimparra (hair-string skirts), which are worn by both men and women during ceremonies. The red markings are like hieroglyphs: U shapes denote the seated women; short parallel lines, their digging sticks; straight lines with adjacent shorter lines, their nyimparra; and tiny circles represent the burrowed holes of the flying ants.
Minnie Motorcar Apwerl
Alyawarr c. 1915–2006

Anunapa, Akali
2001 Arlparra, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Presented through the NGV Foundation
by Carrillo Gantner, Member, 2002

The artist represents her Dreaming, Akali, the bush orange associated with her Country, Anunapa. In the underlayer of the work, women are depicted sitting down, collecting bush oranges. Over this substructure, the artist has painted women’s awely body paint designs for Akali, the bush orange that is abundant in Anunapa Country.
Trees are ever present in the artist’s sandhill country – notably the ghost gum and desert gum. Ghost gums are located in southern parts of the Northern Territory, near Finke, the artist’s birthplace; whereas desert gums, which can reach 8–20 metres high, are native to the Great Victoria Desert. The ghost gum sheds its bark seasonally in thin scales and has a wide canopy, which bears flowers in spring and summer. Here, its smooth, white to cream bark contrasts with the darker bark of the crooked or straight trunks of the desert gum.
Regina Pilawuk Wilson
Ngan’gikurrunggurr born 1948

Syaw (Fish net)
2008 Peppimenarti, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2008

Regina Pilawuk Wilson represents the weave of a syaw, a traditional conical-shaped fish net made from pinbin (bush vine). The pinbin is split and twined together to make the syaw, which is left in the river overnight and collected in the morning. The artist plays with the concept of weaving, introducing rhythmical patches with frayed edges that together form a complex composition replete with subtle variations and shifts of texture, loose strands and interwoven fragments. Wilson distils the rhythm of weaving, the movement of water through the syaw, and the colours of sand palm, pandanus palm and bush vine in Country.
Wingu Tingima  
Pitjantjatjara c. 1917–2010  

Kungkarangkalpa (Seven Sisters)  
2004 Irrunytju, Western Australia  
synthetic polymer paint on canvas  

Purchased through the NGV Foundation  
with the assistance of Nellie Castan, Governor, 2004

The Seven Sisters is a major Dreaming, which acquires its name from Pleiades, a star cluster of which seven are visible to the eye in the southern sky, below the belt of Orion. These stars represent the sisters after they have been chased by a mischievous old man called Nyiru, who wished to have sexual intercourse with them. Wingu Tingima represents the sisters sitting in a cave at Kuru Alu, Country sacred to the artist. Nyiru is watching all the young girls and trying to get one them to be his wife, but they evade his advances.
Wingu Tingima
Pitjantjatjara c. 1917–2010

Pukara
2004 Irrunytju, Western Australia
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased through the NGV Foundation
with the assistance of Judith and Leon Gorr, Fellows, 2004

2004.767

The artist represents a Wanampi (Water Snake) story from Pukara, a waterhole south-west of Irrunytju in Western Australia. Two water snakes, a father and son, are sleeping when they hear the loud noise of female flies buzzing around a honey grevillea bush, causing them to get up and collect honey. A male black ant finds them and spears the young son in his side, which makes him vomit up all the different types of yellow and orange honey grevillea: kaliny-kaliny(pa), ultunkun(pa), piruwa and witjinti.
Nyarapayi Giles
Ngaanyatjarra born late 1930s

Warmurrungu
2011 Tjukurla, Western Australia
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2013

2013.41

The artist represents the site of Warmurrungu near Karrku, where she was born. This is an Emu Dreaming place, where ochre pigments are dug out of the ground in a special way with a digging stick and collected for use in ceremony. During the *Tjukurrpa* (Dreaming) many emus went down into the rock holes, became trapped therein and transformed into trees. The Dreaming associated with this place tells the story of an emu spirit who is released ‘like the wind’ when red ochre is dug out of the ground, takes physical form and resumes his journeys through Country.
Katjarra Butler
Ngaanyatjarra born 1946

Ngamurru
2010 Tjukurla, Western Australia
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Gift of Wayne McGeoch through the
Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2011
Jenny Crompton
Wathaurong born 1968

Sea Country Spirits
2015–16 Bellbrae, Victoria
copper wire, tree grass, driftwood, kangaroo bones,
feathers, wood (beads), synthetic polymer paint,
seaweed, grass roots, resin

Purchased, NGV Women’s Association, 2016

*Sea Country Spirits* consists of thirty-two sculptures of spirits of *lakorra* (sky), *beeyak* (land) and *murrup* (sea) from Wathaurong Country, which Jenny Crompton presents as a rhythmical dance of animated spirit forms of different scales. The surreal shapes of birds and their nests, crustaceans, shellfish, fish, shells and macropods displayed together create an ethereal sensation of different living creatures gathered to tell a story about the life cycles of Crompton’s Country and to express the continuous rhythms the land has been echoing for millennia.

**New acquisition**
Lorna Napurrurla was born at Yumurrpa, Northern Territory, a Yam Dreaming place in Warlpiri Country. In 1975, she moved to Lajamanu where she began to paint in 1986. Most of her paintings represent *yarla* (large yam), *Ipomoea costata*, a Dreaming inherited from her father. The looping lines that structure her canvases represent women’s body paint designs for *yawulyu* ceremonies, associated with *yarla*, the large yam that ‘always comes back’ in the desert, providing food. Moreover, as the roots of the yam ripen, they burst up through the ground, causing cracks to form in the red earth, as shown. When cracks are seen, the women dig for the yam with their small coolamons and then cook the tubers in the coals of their camp fires. *Yarla* is associated with sites of Wapurtarli and Yumurrpa for which the artist was custodian. The lines or *kuruwarri* that structure the composition are signs or marks of *yarla* ancestral beings in a mythological topography. They signify *ngamarna*, the long horizontal yam tubers of the plant that travelled as an ancestral being and became the landscape in the Dreaming. For Napurrurla, painting was a performative process, akin to singing and dancing.
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Warna Jukurrpa (Snake Dreaming)
1986 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
enamel paint on plywood

Gift of Anthony Knight, 1990

O.68-1990
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Ngapa, warna manu ngurlu Jukurrpa
(Water, snake and seeds Dreaming)
1996 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased, 1997

1997.98
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Ngurlu manu pirdijirri Jukurrpa (Seeds and Seed cake Dreaming)
1996
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased, 1997
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Yarla Jukurrpa (Yam Dreaming)
1996
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased, 1997

1997.97
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Yarla
1997 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of Mobil Oil Australia Limited, Fellow, 1998  1998.257
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Yarla
1997 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of Mobil Oil Australia Limited, Fellow, 1998 1998.258
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Yarla manu yapa
1999 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased, 1999
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Wanakiji
1999 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased, 1999 1999.330
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Ngapa manu yapa
1999 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased, 1999

1999.331
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Yarla
1988 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Gift of Anthony and Beverly Knight through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2013

2013.753
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Necklace

C. 1977–99 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
Synthetic polymer paint and what on wood

Gift of Anthony and Beverly Knight, 2013

2013.759
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Necklace
1997 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
earth pigments on seed pods, wool

Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Necklace

c. 1977–99 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint, pokerwork on wood, seeds, gumnuts

Gift of Anthony and Beverly Knight, 2013
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

Headdress
1999 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on wood

Gift of Anthony and Beverly Knight, 2013

2013.756
Yulyurlu Lorna Napurrurla Fencer
Warlpiri c. 1925–2006

**Necklace**
c. 1977–99 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint and what on wood

Gift of Anthony and Beverly Knight, 2013 2013.758
Emily Kam Kngwarrey
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

Kam
1991 Soakage Bore, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1992

O.121-1992
Emily Kam Kngwarray
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

 Ankerr (Emu)
1989 Soakage Bore, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1990

O.76-1990
Emily Kam Kngwarrey
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

Anwerlarr (Pencil yam)
1989 Soakage Bore, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1990  O.77-1990
Emily Kam Kngwarray
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

Ankerr mern – intekw
1990 Soakage Bore, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1990

O.121-1990
Emily Kam Kngwarrey
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

After rain
1990 Soakage Bore, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Felton Bequest, 1990

O.122-1990
Emily Kam Kngwarrey
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

Untitled
1990 Soakage Bore, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Felton Bequest, 1990
O.123-1990
Emily Kam Kngwarray
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

Anwerlarr angerr (Big yam)
1996 Alice Springs, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased by the National Gallery Women’s Association
to mark the directorship of Dr Timothy Potts, 1998

This four-panelled work celebrates the natural increase of anwerlarr (the pencil yam) at Alhalker, Country sacred to the artist. When the pencil yam is in full growth, a green leaf spreads over the ground. As the vegetable tuber ripens and is ready to eat, the leaf declines and a crack appears in the ground, revealing the nature of the plant and its pattern of growth. The tangled linear network signifies the cracks in the ground and the long branching tuberous plant underground, which has the taste and colour of a potato and is eaten either raw or cooked.
Emily Kam Kngwarray
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

Shirt
1979 Soakage Bore, Northern Territory
batik on cotton

Gift of Avril Green, 1999  1999.34
Batik is a wax-resist process developed in Indonesia that Aboriginal women in the Central Desert practised during the 1970s and beyond as a prelude to painting on canvas. Aboriginal batik production began in 1971 at Ernabella in the extreme north-west of South Australia, where an art centre for women originated in 1948. When introduced to the medium, Anangu artists at Ernabella and later Fregon quickly modified batik to suit their own needs and conditions. Drawing directly onto cotton fabric with a canting (wax pourer) and hot wax, their curving designs are influenced by the practice of milpatjunanyi – telling stories in the sand, developed from their fluid drawings or walka.

In 1977 batik was introduced to Anmatyerr and Alyawarr women as part of adult art and craft and literacy classes on Utopia station, which comprised seventeen disparate communities scattered throughout the Sandover region. The spontaneous informality of the women’s designing and dyeing sessions in the open air differed somewhat from the centralised and structured program in the Ernabella craft room. By designing straight onto the cloth, loosely held on their laps, Utopia artists produced batiks that are distinguished by their irregularity, raw energy and vigorous gesture.
Kam
1988 Soakage Bore, Northern Territory
batik on silk

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of
the H. J. Heinz II Charitable and Family Trust, Governor, 1994

CT379-1994
Emily Kam Kngwarray
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

Untitled
1980 Soakage Bore, Northern Territory
batik on silk and cotton

Presented through the NGV Foundation
by Andrew Green, Fellow, 2002

2002.187
Myrtle Petyarr
Anmatyerre born c. 1943

Mountain devil lizard Dreaming
1997
batik on silk

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria
with the assistance of Coles Myer Ltd, Governor, 1997 1997.365
Violet Petyarr
Eastern Anmatyerr born c. 1945

Untitled
1987 Utopia, Northern Territory
batik on silk

Presented through the NGV Foundation
by Barry and Rosemary Forbes, 2006
Lena Pwerl
Eastern Anmatyerr born c. 1934

Arlewatyerr (Goanna)
1980–82 Utopia, Northern Territory
batik on silk

Presented through the NGV Foundation
by Jennifer Green, Fellow, 2004

2004.322
Ada Bird Petyarr
Eastern Anmatyerr c. 1930–2009

Bean tree Dreaming
1991 Akay (Mulga Bore), Northern Territory
batik on silk

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the H J Heinz II Charitable and Family Trust, Governor, 1994

CT383-1994
Ada Bird Petyarr
Eastern Anmatyerr c. 1930–2009

Arnkerrth and Ngangkar (Mountain devil lizard and traditional healer)
1991 Utopia, Northern Territory
batik on silk

Presented through the NGV Foundation by John McPhee, Fellow, 2005

2005.80
Lena Skinner Ngal
Alyawarr born c. 1930

Untitled, fabric length
2007 Ahalper, Northern Territory
batik on silk

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2008 2008.116
Angkuna Kulyuru
Pitjantjatjara born 1943

Raiki wara
1993 Ernabella, South Australia
batik on silk

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria
with the assistance of Waltons Limited, Fellow, 1994

CT385-1994
Tjunkaya Tapaya
Pitjantjatjara born 1947

Raiki wara
1994 Ernabella, South Australia
batik on silk

Purchased with the assistance of the Commonwealth Government, through the Australia Council, its art funding and advisory body, 1995

1995.331
Angkuna Kulyuru
Pitjantjatjara born 1943

Raiki wara
1993 Ernabella, South Australia
batik on silk

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria
with the assistance of Waltons Limited, Fellow, 1994
Tjariya (Nungalka) Stanley
Pitjantjatjara born c. 1939

Raiki wara
1989 Ernabella, South Australia
batik on silk

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of Waltons Limited, Fellow, 1994
Imiyari (Yilpi) Adamson
Pitjantjatjara born c. 1954

Raiki wara
c. 1988 Ernabella, South Australia
batik on silk

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria
with the assistance of Waltons Limited, Fellow, 1994

CT17-1994
Katie Manyinta Curley
Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara born c. 1956

Raikiwar
1995 Fregon, South Australia
batik on silk

Purchased, 1996
Matjangka Nyukana Norris
Pitjantjatjara born c. 1956

Raiki wara
1995 Kaltjiti, South Australia
batik on silk

Purchased with the assistance of the Commonwealth Government through The Australia Council, its arts and advisory body, 1995 1995.584
Tjangili Tjapukula George
Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara born c. 1950

Raiki wara
1995 Fregon, South Australia
batik on silk

Purchased with the assistance of the Commonwealth Government, through the Australia Council, its arts funding and advisory body, 1995

1995.579
‘Chase is about terror, flight, this is the unspoken space and place called Australia: *terror nullius*. Nothing is there but everything feared. This is what we inhabit in the night, the pause, the gap between then and tomorrow. This work is an attempt to convey the pervasive knowledge of a wrongly commenced national story that cannot be rewritten – one that is beyond spoken or written language, but exists as a gripping, knowing feeling within us, unspeakable fear.

The tea-tree forest between E. Phillips-Fox’s *The landing of Captain Cook* and my work, *Imperial Leather* holds the trace of a pursuit. Torn scraps of cotton flagging and red towelling fixed within its grasp bear testament to a struggle within this space, a flight of passage took place and took parts, pieces of both works into this otherworldly configuration. Traces of Captain Cook’s party and of the Imperial Leather British Flag, which holds the suspended heads of Aboriginal Boy ornaments, flicker within the tea-tree, the forest has borne witness to the start of where we are today. I don’t believe that Australia has left behind the two aforementioned stories but is still enmeshed in their dialogues of invasion, control and silencings.’

*JULIE GOUGH, 2001*
Julie Gough
Trawlwoolway born 1965

Imperial Leather
1994 Hobart
wax and cotton rope and drawing pins on tie-dyed cotton on composition board

Presented through The Art Foundation of Victoria by Gabrielle Pizzi, Member, 1995 1995.726.a-pp
Julie Gough
Trawlwoolway born 1965

Chase
2001 Melbourne
Tea Tree (*Myrtaceae fam.*), cotton, steel, jute

Gift of the artist, 2005 2005.400.1-374
E. Phillips Fox
Australia 1865–1915, France 1887–92, England and France 1901–13

Landing of Captain Cook at Botany Bay, 1770
1902 London
oil on canvas

Gilbee Bequest, 1902
Julie Gough
Trawlwoolway born 1965

Lifebearer
2005 Townsville, Queensland
pumice, brass wire, driftwood

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2005

2005.396.a-c
Julie Gough
Trawlwoolway born 1965

Drift
2005 Townsville, Queensland
driftwood, nylon thread

Julie Gough
Trawlwoolway born 1965

Seam
2005 Townsville, Queensland
coal, nylon thread, driftwood

Presented by Gallery Gabrielle Pizzi, 2005

‘These floating necklace forms work for me as life preservers, i.e. operating perhaps as memory retainers for people on the edge. The wood and the pumice necklaces – *Drift* and *Lifebearer* seem very much to be about returning home (to Tasmania) sometime. I feel I can in my mind’s eye walk into Townsville beach with these wrapped around me and float into the sea and wash up back in north-east Tasmania. The coal necklace – *Seam* – is like the weighty lifeblood of ancestry – the coal black materiality of the earth that I haven’t answered or perhaps recognised.’

JULIE GOUGH, 2005
Julie Gough
Trawlwoolway born 1965

Observance
2011–12 Hobart
colour high definition video transferred to media player,
sound, 17 min 9 sec, ed. 2/10

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Arts, 2012

‘Observance is all about trespass – “for they know not what they do”. The film is a meditation about history, memory, ancestry, and ongoing colonisation by anonymous groups of uninvited walkers, the descendants of the colonisers, the inheritors (according to Western legal systems) of our lands. The Aboriginal words and translations that float across the footage are drawn from the last words “formed” by Tasmanian Aboriginal people in their own language, before it was banned on Flinders Island … These last words, of which I have used half in the film, are of introduced things – animals, objects and actions of violence and encounter.’

JULIE GOUGH, 2002
Julie Gough
Trawlwoolway born 1965

Land and sky from sea 1
2005 Townsville, Queensland
oxides and ink on canvas

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2005

2005.394
Julie Gough
Trawlwoolway born 1965

Land and sky from sea 2
2005 Townsville, Queensland
oxides and ink on canvas

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2005
Claudia Moodoonuthi
Kaiadilt born 1995

360 flip on country
2014 Brisbane
synthetic polymer paint on skateboards

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2015  2015.174.a-f

The artist has painted both sides of six skateboards with a brilliant mixture of designs that express her connection to Country and ceremony of the Kaiadilt and Lardil people. The vibrant paintings on the face of the skateboards echo those of founding Kaiadilt artists, whereas the bold striped and dotted compositions beneath the wheels of the skateboards reveal Moodoonuthi’s deep familiarity with Lardil iconography as nurtured in her formative years. These skateboards reveal the artist’s powers of invention and ability to create an abundance in confined space six times over, on objects symbolic of modern Indigenous youth.

New acquisition
Grace Lilian Lee
Meriam Mir born 1988

Red: Acceptance
2016 Cairns, Queensland
cotton webbing, goose feathers, beads, timber cane,
cotton and wool thread

On loan from the artist
Grace Lilian Lee
Meriam Mir born 1988

**White: Enlightenment**
2016 Cairns, Queensland
cotton webbing, timber cane, cotton and wool thread

On loan from the artist
Grace Lilian Lee
Meriam Mir born 1988

Black: Infinity
2016 Cairns, Queensland
cotton webbing, timber cane, cotton and wool thread

On loan from the artist

Grace Lilian Lee has woven three body adornments of sculptural form and texture that explore ways in which contemporary fashion and performance intersect with customary artistic and cultural practices to create a new cultural dialogue. For the artist, water − being the source of life − is a current theme and is reflected through repetition, texture and movement of the design. The intricate weavings draw inspiration from techniques used to create adornments for ceremonial purposes in the Torres Strait Islands, which the artist learnt from Uncle Ken Thaiday. They reflect Lee’s exploration of her identity as a multicultural Australian woman.
Maree Clarke
Mutti Mutti/Wamba Wamba/Yorta Yorta/Boonwurrung
born 1961

Leonard Tregonning
Gunai/ Kurnai born 1954

Thung-ung Coorang (Kangaroo teeth necklace)
2013 Melbourne
kangaroo teeth, leather, sinew, earth pigment

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2014
2014.660
Corrie Fullard
Palawa born 1931

Necklace
2000 Glenorchy, Tasmania
pink-tipped kelp shells (*Phasianotrochus rutilus*), cotton thread

Gift of Catherine Allen, 2001 2001.287
Dulcie Greeno  
Palawa born 1923

**Necklace**
2001 Launceston, Tasmania  
maireeners (*Phasianotrochus irisodontes*), rice shells (*Truncatella scalarina*), oat shells (*Mitrella lincolnensis*), cotton thread

Purchased with funds donated by  
Supporters and Patrons of Aboriginal Art, 2003

2003.444
Lola Greeno
Trawlwoolway born 1946

Cape Barren Goose
2004 Launceston, Tasmania
pipis (*Plebidonax deltoides*), black crow shells (*Nerita atramentosa*), oat shells (*Mitrella lincolnensis*), gull shells (*Nodilittorina unifasciata*), cotton/nylon thread

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2004

2004.5
Lola Greeno
Trawlwoolway born 1946

Cape Barren Goose
2004 Launceston, Tasmania
maireeners (*Phaisanotrochus sp.*), yellow oat shells (*Mitrella lincolnensis*), button shells, cotton/nylon thread

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2004

2004.39
Lola Greeno
Trawlwoolway born 1946

Mapili rina (Lots of shells)
2006 Launceston, Tasmania
maireeners (*Phaisanotrochus sp.*), cotton thread

Purchased with funds donated by Catherine Allen, 2006

2006.222
Joyce Moate  
Taungurong c. 1945–2004  

Eel trap  
1999 Healesville, Victoria  
native grasses, Blackwood (Acacia sp.) and Messmate Stringybark (Eucalyptus obliqua)  

Gift of Christine Collingwood, 1999 1999.230  

In earlier times, eel traps were positioned by Taungurong people in a flowing creek or river and tied to a tree on each side of the bank with bark fibre string or rope. Joyce Moate’s wrapped weaving stitch results in a sinuous and flexible woven form, which can move in flowing water. The shape of the trap is ideal for drawing in the long skinny eel and ensuring its capture within the trap’s narrow confines.
Yvonne Koolmatrie
Ngarrindjeri born 1944

Sister basket
2008 Berri, South Australia
sedge (Carex sp.), river rushes

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2009 2009.439
Yvonne Koolmatrie
Ngarrindjeri born 1944

Fish scoop
2010 Berri, South Australia
sedge (Carex sp.)

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2012

Yvonne Koolmatrie has woven a fish scoop out of sedge, using the Ngarrindjeri coil and bundle technique. Women customarily used scoops to collect fish caught in nets and to entrap fish, yabbies and crayfish in the shallows. By making such cultural objects, Koolmatrie connects with the river, her Country and her ancestors as she explains: ‘The material is everything to me, it’s my strength and it motivates me. Nothing’s on paper, everything I create comes from the material. I pick it up and start weaving and things begin to take shape. This skill, and the grass itself, are gifts of the old people’.
Lennah Newson
Palawa 1940–2005

Basket
2004 Hobart
reeds

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2004

2004.764
Julie Gough
Trawlwoolway born 1965

Kelp water carrier
2004 Melbourne
kelp, reed, wood

Gift of the artist, 2005

2005.401
Treahna Hamm  
Yorta Yorta born 1965

Wollithica Woka (Tribal homelands around Echuca/Moamza)  
2013  
black and gold ink and synthetic polymer paint and sand on zinc, sedge (Carex sp.), steel wire, brass wire, emu feathers

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2014

2014.249.1-12

Treahna Hamm’s selection of breastplates subvert metal objects made by colonisers to label and pacify their colonised subjects. Hamm’s works reference metal breastplates, such as that of ‘King Billy’ (William Barak), which belonged to the artists’s Indigenous family. After attending the last High Court sitting of the Yorta Yorta native title case, Hamm had the idea to incise breastplates with Yorta Yorta designs, which hold cultural knowledge and stories. In so doing she transforms nineteenth-century icons of European control into objects imbued with cultural meaning, which can be worn with pride.
Lorraine Connelly-Northey
Waradgerie born 1962

Narrbong (String bags)
2005 Swan Hill, Victoria
wire, wire mesh, feathers, emu feathers, echidna quills

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2005

This selection of narrbong (collecting bags) reveals Lorraine Connelly-Northey’s abundant powers of invention and resourcefulness in working with found objects, both natural and inorganic, to reconfigure women’s objects used for gathering bush foods. She is the exemplar of a hunter-gatherer, constantly fossicking for worn and rusted metallic scraps, fragments of inner-spring mattresses and barbed wire, or natural wonders such as emu and galah feathers or echidna quills. The postcolonial materials used by Connelly-Northey give the work a conceptual edge that causes the viewer to reflect upon the history of dispossession experienced by many Indigenous peoples in south-eastern Australia.
Lorraine Connelly-Northey
Waradgerie born 1962

**Magpie bag**
from the *Koolimans and string bags* series
2002 Swan Hill, Victoria
wire mesh, magpie feathers

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2003

2003.674.5
Lorraine Connelly-Northey
Waradgerie born 1962

**Snail bag**
from the *Koolimans and string bags* series
2002 Swan Hill, Victoria
wire, wire mesh, feathers, snail shells

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2003

2003.674.10
Lorraine Connelly-Northey
Waradgerie born 1962

String bag
from the *Koolimans and string bags* series
2002 Swan Hill, Victoria
wire, wire mesh

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2003

2003.674.4
Lorraine Connelly-Northey
Waradgerie born 1962

String bag
from the *Koolimans and string bags* series
2002 Swan Hill, Victoria
wire, wire mesh, feathers

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2003

2003.674.9
Lorraine Connelly-Northey
Waradgerie born 1962

Pelican bag
from the *Koolimans and string bags* series
2002 Swan Hill, Victoria
wire, pelican feathers

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2003
2003.674.7
Lorraine Connelly-Northey
Waradgerie born 1962

Shell bag
from the Koolimans and string bags series
2002 Swan Hill, Victoria
wire, wire mesh, clam shells

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2003
2003.674.12
Lorraine Connelly-Northey
Waradgerie born 1962

Driftwood bag
from the *Koolimans and string bags* series
2002 Swan Hill, Victoria
wire, wire mesh, driftwood

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2003

2003.674.11
Lorraine Connelly-Northey
Waradgerie born 1962

Turtle shell bag
from the *Koolimans and string bags* series
2002 Swan Hill, Victoria
wire, wire mesh, turtle shells

Purchased with funds donated by
Lorraine Connelly-Northey
Waradgerie born 1962

Koolimans and string bags
  Kooliman 1
  Kooliman 2
  Kooliman 3
  String bag
  Magpie bag
  Mussel bag
  Pelican
  Kooliman
  String bag
  Snail bag
  Driftwood bag
  Shell bag
  Turtle shell bag
2002 Swan Hill, Victoria
wire, wire mesh, feathers, shells, driftwood

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Indigenous Art, 2003
Joyce Moate  
Taungurong c. 1945–2004

Food basket  
1997 Healesville, Victoria  
Bull rush grass, Black Boy grass (*Xanthorrhoea macronema*)

Gift of Catherine Allen, 1999  
1999.339

Food baskets like this were used in south-eastern Australia for carrying different types of food, as well as fish. The circular mat is woven using the coil stitch and the edges are joined, leaving a generous opening on one side. Like earlier Victorian Aboriginal weavers, Joyce Moate seeks strands of grasses, rushes and reeds, often growing on private land. She splits each reed from top to bottom, soaks it in water for hours, then hangs it out to dry, moistening it again before coil weaving.
Jakayu Biljabu
Manyjilyjarra born c. 1937

Yikartu Bumba
Manyjilyjarra born 1940s

May Chapman
Manyjilyjarra born 1940s

Nyanjilpayi Nancy Chapman
Manyjilyjarra born c. 1941

Doreen Chapman
Manyjilyjarra born 1970s

Linda James
Manyjilyjarra born 1984

Donna Loxton
Kartujarra born 1970s

Mulyatingki Marney
Manyjilyjarra born 1941

Reena Rogers
Manyjilyjarra born 1950s

Beatrice Simpson
Manyjilyjarra born c. 1966

Ronelle Simpson
Manyjilyjarra born 1988

Muntararr Rosie Williams
Manyjilyjarra born c. 1943

...continued overleaf
'In pujiman days [the time of living nomadically] we all walked from waterhole to waterhole. We were travelling around for a long time; we were all naked! We grew up walking all around these waterholes. This painting is a map from that time. All of these waterholes are still here, with all of the songs and all of the dances. We are still singing and dancing for this country. We were taken away from Punmu to Jigalong mission and then we worked on stations. But we came back and now we are living in our Country again: that’s what this painting shows. It’s a painting of Punmu for Punmu.'

MARTU ARTISTS, 2009
Yimiri is an important *yinta* (fresh water) and is the larger of two soaks in the middle of a big *warla* (salt lake), which is part of the Percival Lakes. The site is surrounded by *tuwa* (sand hills) that you have to walk over to get to the *yinta*. As the artist stated, ‘There is a story about a big *jila* (snake) at Yimiri, so you need to be careful out there’. Martu people were walking here in *pujiman* (bush) days. Families would come and clean the grass out of the *yinta* to get the fresh *kupi* (water).
This work is strong in cultural memory of Country where the artist grew up, in pujiman days of living nomadically, as she explains: ‘Yulpu is my mother and father’s Country; it’s warla (salt lake) Country. There is big kapi (water) here: it is spring water. The jila (snakes) here are quiet, we don’t need to sing out as we approach their home. I paint this to tell the story. When I paint, it takes me back to my ngurra (home): I can take everyone to my Country when I paint’.
The Minyipuru (Seven Sisters) travelled through Martu Country in the *Jukurpa* (Dreaming). At Pangkapini, the Minyipuru met Yurla, an old man who grabbed one of the women, but her sisters tricked him and managed to rescue her. The U-shapes represent the sisters as they flew close to Parnngurr, where women’s law tells that an important event took place. Afterwards they flew on to Kalypa. The dance for this site is performed by both men and women. At another site, further east, Yurla tried to catch five of the sisters, but again they escaped, flying on to Marapinti, the end of their journey.
Puntuwarri is the artist’s ngurra (Country), located east of the Jigalong community, which is strong in her memory. Dadda Samson frequently walked on foot through this Country and hunted there with her family when she was a young girl. Puntuwarri is an important place because it has kupi (water) all year round. The kupi is indicated by the U-shape on the left. Above the kupi is the waterhole, and below is where the old people are walking.
Kunawarritji (Well 33) on the Canning Stock Route is an important rock hole near the artist’s birthplace. It was made in the Jukurpa (Dreaming). The little hills around that area were all squeezed out of the soft earth. The Minyipuru (Seven Sisters) are still standing up as a group of trees between Nyipil (Well 34) and Kunawarritji. These ancestral beings are the stars in the sky. The sweeping contours represent tali (sand hills) that dominate the topography of this vital water source. This is good country for collecting pura (bush tomato) and kantjilyi (bush raisin). The circular shapes indicate rock holes, places of living water that punctuate the desert.
Nora Wompi
Manyjilyjarra born c. 1935

Kunawarritji (Well 33)
2010 Balgo, Western Australia
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Felton Bequest, 2011
Bugai Whylouter
Manyjilyjarra born c. 1945

Kunawarritji
2009 Kunawarritji, Western Australia
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Felton Bequest, 2011
In November 2008 Rosie Williams’s elder sister Muni passed away. Not long before, Muni painted *Yimiri* in the Punmu art shed with her daughter Beatrice, granddaughter Ronelle and great-granddaughter Camille by her side. She was the first Martu artist to paint the vast salt lakes of the Great Sandy Desert, as large white spaces depicting the white light reflected from them. Muni’s passing caused great sadness in the Punmu community and the painting shed was a different place without her. Rosie and Yikartu painted *Yimiri* in memory of Muni and the way she showed them how to paint Martu country.
Paji Honeychild Yankarr
Walmajarri c. 1912–2004

Bowl
1990 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
earthenware

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1991
O.235-1991
Purlta Mary-Anne Downs
Walmajarri/Wangkajungka c. 1945–2010

Pot
1990 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
earthenware

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1991  O.236-1991
Janet Fieldhouse
Meriam Mir born 1971

**Feather skirt basket**
2009 Canberra
earthenware, raffia, string, feathers

Purchased with funds donated by Carolyn Poignant Berger
in memory of Axel Poignant, 2010

2010.8
Michelle Yeatman
Guggandji born 1962

Pippies
2015 Yarrabah, Queensland
earthenware

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2015 2015.549
Tapich Gloria Fletcher
Thaynakwith 1937–2011

Arone the black crane and Moocheth the ibis
1986 Cairns, Queensland
stoneware

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of
the Marjorie Webster Memorial, Governor, 1991

O.139-1991
Tapich Gloria Fletcher
Thaynakwith 1937–2011

Chara the fireman
1977 Cairns, Queensland
stoneware

Presented through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of
the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.52-1994
Tapich Gloria Fletcher
Thaynakwith 1937–2011

Wacombe, the bushman
1995 Cairns, Queensland
stoneware

Purchased with the assistance of the Commonwealth Government, through The Australia Council, its arts funding and advisory body, 1995
1995.586
Jeannie Nungarrayi Herbert
Warlpiri 1953–2014

Ngarlkirdi Jukurrpa (Witchetty grub Dreaming)
1989 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
earthenware

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1991 O.8-1991
Jeannie Nungarrayi Herbert
Warlpiri 1953–2014

Ngarkirdi Jukurrpa (Witchetty grub Dreaming)
1989 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
earthenware

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1991

O.9-1991
Jeannie Nungarrayi Herbert
Warlpiri 1953–2014

Ngarlkirdi Jukurrpa (Witchetty grub Dreaming)
1989 Lajamanu, Northern Territory
earthenware

Gift of Claire Larrivée, 2012 2012.154
Bindi Cole Chocka’s *Not really Aboriginal* series explores how black you need to look to be considered Aboriginal and how ‘white’ Aboriginal people cross the cultural divide. Ultimately, it is a celebration of Aboriginality in all its forms. The series provoked prominent *Herald Sun* columnist Andrew Bolt to claim that Cole Chocka and other prominent ‘light skinned’ Aborigines sought to take professional advantage by identifying as Aboriginal, inciting an action in the Federal Court that found Bolt guilty of contravening the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975*.

The artist states: ‘I’ve always been told that I was Aboriginal. I never questioned it because of the colour of my skin or where I lived. My Nan, one of the Stolen Generation, was staunchly proud and strong. She made me feel the same way. My traditional land takes in Ballarat, Geelong and Werribee and extends west past Cressy to Derrinallum. I’m from Victoria and I’ve always known this. I’m not black. I’m not from a remote community. Does that mean I’m not really Aboriginal? Or do Aboriginal people come in all shapes, sizes and colours and live in all areas of Australia, remote and urban?’
Bindi Cole Chocka
Wathaurong born 1975

Wolf in sheep’s clothing
2013 Melbourne
pigment prints

Yvonne Pettengell Bequest, 2014
2014.46.a-c

‘I find two different understandings at work within myself. The first is that through the revelation of Jesus that I’ve had, my whole life has changed … I’ve discovered a peace … my heart has become soft … But then, I struggle with the notion that so many people, in the name of God, ran missions in this state that participated in the decimation of culture and language. So many in the Aboriginal community are Christian but there’s a long standing resentment of Christianity for the atrocities committed in the name of God. It creates this tension within, which I hope to give voice to.’

BINDI COLE CHOCKA, 2013
Bindi Cole Chocka
Wathaurong born 1975

Miss Australia
from the A time like this series
2012 Melbourne
inkjet print, ed. 3/3

Purchased with funds donated by Anita Castan,
Nellie Castan and Vicki Vidor, 2015 2015.81
Bindi Cole Chocka
Wathaurong born 1975

We all need forgiveness
2014 Melbourne
multi-channel colour high definition video, sound, 5 min
produced by Daniel Chocka,
edited by Rachel Fong

Collection of the artist
Bindi Cole Chocka
Wathaurong born 1975

Not really Aboriginal
Warre Beal Yallock
Wathaurong mob
Tarri Wil
Gnung Ok
2008 Melbourne
pigment prints

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2016

New acquisition
The story of Purrukuparli

The story of Purrukuparli explains how death came to the Tiwi people. The ancestral hero Purrukuparli and his wife Wayayi had a son, Jinani. While gathering bush tucker, Wayayi was enticed into the trees to make love with her brother-in-law, Taparra. She left her baby son Jinani in the shade, but was away for so long that he perished from heatstroke. Her husband, Purrukuparli, enraged and devastated, fought and critically injured his brother, Taparra, who became the moon man, always reminding the Tiwi of the life and death cycle (full moon, no moon, new moon). Purrukuparli then picked up the body of his dead son, walked out into the sea and announced that death had come to the Tiwi, leaving his wife, Wayayi, in the bush. Wayayi became the curlew bird, forever crying out her grief in the dusk. Before he drowned, Purrukuparli taught all Tiwi how to conduct a proper pukumani or mourning ceremony. Since then, whenever someone dies, Tiwi people make burial poles and arm bands, paint their bodies and perform mourning songs and dances to say goodbye to the deceased. This is the Tiwi custom.
Raelene Kerinauia
Tiwi born 1962

Kayimwagakimi Jilamara
2011 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2012  2012.18
Jean Baptiste Apuatimi
Tiwi c. 1940–2013

Purrukuparli ngirramini
1992 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on canvas

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1992

O.98.a-d-1992
Cornelia Tipuamantumirri
Tiwi born 1930

Jilamara design
2013 Pularumpi, Bathurst Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on canvas

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2013 2013.948
Taracarrijimo Freda Warlapinni
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Untitled
1997 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Kean Ooi through the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014 2014.341
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Jilamara
1992 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.)

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1992 O.47-1992
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Yinkiti
1992 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.)

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1992

O.48-1992
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Yinkiti
1992 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1992  O.49-1992
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Jilamara
1992 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1992
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Yoyi
1992 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1992
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Yoyi
1992 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.)

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1992

O.53-1992
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Yoi
1992 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on bark

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1992

O.54-1992
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Yinkiti
1992 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*)

Purchased from Admission Funds, 1992

O.94-1992
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Tunga
1993 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*), pandanus fibre, string

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with
the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994

O.32-1994
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Waiai
1995 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Ironwood (Casuarina sp.)

Presented through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of
The Peter and Susan Rowland Endowment, Governor, 1995 1995.637
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Untitled
1999 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*), pandanus string

Purchased, 1999

1999.380
Kitty Kantilla
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Waiai
1989 Paru, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Ironwood (Casuarina sp.)

Gift of Tarcisio and Delma Valmorbidia, 2007 2007.430
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Purrukuparli and Bima
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.2006
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Jilamara
2001 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.1995
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Taparra, the Moon man
2001 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Jilamara
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.1997
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Bima
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Purrukuparli and Bima
2001 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.2003
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Bima
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.2000
Maryanne Mungatopi  
Tiwi 1966–2003 

Purrukuparli  
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory  
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through  
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Purrukuparli and Taparra
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014 2014.2004
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Taparra
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.2007
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Purrupparli and Bima
2001 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.1999
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Purrukuparli
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.2001
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Jilamara
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.2005
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Untitled
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014

2014.2009
Maryanne Mungatopi
Tiwi 1966–2003

Taparra, the Moon man
2001 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on paper

Gift of Colin Golvan in memory of the artist through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2014
2014.1998

This body of work represents the story of Purrrukuparli
and Bima (Wai-ai), which explains how death comes to
the Tiwi and how to respond ceremonially. Purrrukuparli
delivered instruction for the first *pukumani* (funeral)
ceremony, and in doing so gave the Tiwi their primary
cultural motif. Rather than representing the story
symbolically through disembodied *jilamara* (designs)
for the *pukumani* ceremony, Mungatopi depicts the
ancestral protagonists and Tiwi participants as painted
sculptures, embellished with body markings and
associated paraphernalia, against patterned landscapes.
Different sensations aroused by the story or the poetics
of mourning are conveyed by the facial expressions of the
protagonists and ritual performers.
Taracarrijimo Freda Warlapinni
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

**Tunga**
1997 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sp.*),
fibre string

Purchased, 1998 1998.267
Taracarijimo Freda Warlapinni
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Untitled
1998 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on canvas

Purchased, 1998
1998.327
Taracarijimo Freda Warlapinni
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Untitled
1998 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments and synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased, 1998

1998.348
Taracarijimo Freda Warlapinni
Tiwi c. 1928–2003

Pwoja – Pukumani body design
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on canvas

Gift of Gabriella Roy, 2008
Mary Magdalene Tipungwuti
Tiwi born 1935

Tunga
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.),
fibre string

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Aboriginal Art, 2003 2003.78
Mary Magdalene Tipungwuti
Tiwi born 1935

Tunga
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.),
fibre string

Purchased with funds donated by
Supporters and Patrons of Aboriginal Art, 2003

2003.79
Mary Magdalene Tipungwuti
Tiwi born 1935

Tunga
2002 Milikapiti, Melville Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.)

Gift of The Hon. Justice David Angel through
the Australian Government’s Cultural Gifts Program, 2009

2009.381
Carmelina Puantalura
Tiwi c. 1957–2006

Bima
1992 Wurrumiyanga, Bathurst Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on canvas

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994  O.109-1994
Carmelina Puantalura  
Tiwi c. 1957–2006

Purrukuparli  
1992 Wurrumiyanga, Bathurst Island, Northern Territory  
earth pigments on canvas

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with  
the assistance of the Alcoa Foundation, Governor, 1994  
O.110-1994
Carmelina Puantalura
Tiwi c. 1957–2006

Bima
2001 Wurrumiyanga, Bathurst Island, Northern Territory
earth pigments on Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sp.*), Paperbark
(*Melaleuca sp.*), coconut fibre

Purchased with assistance from
Supporters and Patrons of Aboriginal Art, 2002  

2002.129
Maree Clarke
Mutti Mutti/Wamba Wamba/Yorta Yorta/Boonwurrung
born 1961

Women in mourning
2012 Melbourne, printed 2014 Melbourne
gelatin silver photograph

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2014

‘These works represent the mourning practices of Aboriginal people along the Murray/Darling Rivers. They talk about loss of land, language and cultural practices. I worked with thirty-eight Aboriginal women living and working in Victoria who represent the thirty-eight tribes of Victoria. The women are dressed in long black dresses that represent our mourning practices today. I worked with forty-five Aboriginal men who wear black T-shirts with my interpretation of scars worn for different events and for the loss of a member of the tribe. All seventy-five people had the opportunity to share their stories of loss, sorrow and mourning.’

MAREE CLARKE, 2013
Maree Clarke
Mutti Mutti/Wamba Wamba/Yorta Yorta/Boonwurrung
born 1961

Men in mourning
2012 Melbourne, printed 2014 Melbourne
gelatin silver photograph

Purchased, Victorian Foundation
for Living Australian Artists, 2014

2014.658
Yhonnie Scarce  
Kokatha/Nukunu born 1973  

Blood on the wattle (Elliston, South Australia 1849)  
2013 Adelaide  
transparent synthetic polymer resin, glass, felt, velcro

Purchased with funds donated by Kerry Gardner, Andrew Myer and The Myer Foundation, 2013  
2013.721

*Blood on the wattle* memorialises a distressing massacre and thereby provides a place to mourn all who have died as a result of colonialism. The massacre occurred in 1849 when three sheep disappeared from a station near Elliston, South Australia. A number of Aboriginal people were wrongly accused of stealing the sheep and were consequently pushed off a cliff near Elliston. The Perspex coffin contains 400 blown-glass, black bush yams, which signify the unknown number of Indigenous people who have died due to colonisation.
Sandra Hill
Nyoongar born 1951

Beyond the pale
2010 Balingup, Western Australia
synthetic polymer paint on plywood, painted wood

Purchased, NGV Supporters of Indigenous Art, 2010 2010.368

This mixed-media work references the assimilation policies of the 1950s and 1960s. The white paling fence and its title *Beyond the pale* accords with notions of being fenced off, marginal and living outside the boundaries. The original meaning of ‘beyond the pale’ refers to Irish people who lived outside the area of Ireland controlled by the British, which was demarcated by a fence made of pales. Here it refers to the experience of Indigenous people as domestic servants and outcasts.
Miriam Charlie
Yanyuwa/Garrwa born 1965

Pot plants, Kathy Jupiter’s house, Mara Camp

Nancy Kidd inside her house, Garrwa One Camp

Wesley Owen’s hat collection, Kathy Jupiter’s house, Mara Camp

Family photos, Neremia Kidd’s house, Garrwa One Camp

Power point, Penelope Sing and Lindy Anderson’s house, Garrwa One Camp
from the My Country no home series
2015 Borroloola, Northern Territory
type C photograph

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2016

...continued overleaf
These photographs depict domestic interiors belonging to Miriam Charlie’s friends in Borroloola. Ordinary details – pictures tacked onto walls, a collection of hats and a woman in a brightly coloured floral dress – are shown against the worn interiors of publicly funded temporary housing. Charlie started photographing the damaged houses in her community to support claims for maintenance to be undertaken by state and federal governments. However, her project quickly changed to one that sought to document and celebrate her community. As Charlie explains it, ‘The project is not to shame people, but to show the people how we’re living in Borroloola’.

New acquisition
Julie Dowling  
Badimaya born 1969

Federation series: 1901–2001  
Melbin 1901–1910  
Uncle Sam 1910–1920  
Auntie Dot 1920–1930  
Ruby 1930–1940  
Mollie 1940–1950  
George 1950–1960  
Nan 1960–1970  
Ronnie 1970–1980  
Carol 1980–1990  
Julie 1990–2001

2001 Perth  
synthetic polymer paint, earth pigments, metallic paint and glitter on canvas

Purchased through the NGV Foundation  
with the assistance of Rupert Myer, Governor, 2001  
2001.538.1-10

...continued overleaf
Julie Dowling’s *Federation series* was produced in response to the centenary of Federation. Dowling centres each composition on the face of a member of her family who was directly affected by policies and events from successive decades of the twentieth century, surrounding it with images and text that subvert the official history of Federation. By revealing the anguished, proud and resilient faces of her family in highly embellished settings, Dowling celebrates the survival of her family and the growth of the Indigenous political movement throughout the twentieth century when, as she states, ‘five generations of our family have been taken away’. 
During the 1980s an adult literacy class was established for senior women at Bayulu, an outstation of Fitzroy Crossing. At these classes, women illustrated their personal histories with coloured pencils on paper, as a prelude to working with acrylic pigments on Arches paper at Mangkaja Arts Resource Agency, an Aboriginal-owned art centre established in 1991. Many of the artists were born in the Great Sandy Desert, which they left in early childhood. These exploratory and intuitive drawings, the artists’ first use of introduced materials, are strong in cultural memory and deeply expressive of their identity in the land.

The drawings oscillate between planar views of Country and pictorial landscapes with the hint of a horizon line, blending human figures, plants and animals with Western Desert conventions such as circles for waterholes. The artists present an innocent nostalgic vision of things from their own inner worlds, free of town living, rendering visible their recollections of growing up with their families in desert Country.
Badjingga Mona Smiler
Gooniyandi c. 1918–93

**Untitled**
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils and coloured fibre-tipped pens

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991

O.77-1991
Badjingga Mona Smiler
Gooniyandi c. 1918–93

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils and coloured fibre-tipped pens

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991  O.78-1991
Badjingga Mona Smiler
Gooniyandi c. 1918–93

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils and coloured fibre-tipped pens

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991

O.79-1991
Gadawandoon Daisy Smith
Gooniyandi born c. 1938

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pastels

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991
O.91-1991
Gadawandoo Daisy Smith
(attributed to)
Gooniyandi born c. 1938

**Untitled**
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991  O.92-1991
Gadawandoo Daisy Smith
(attributed to)
Gooniyandi born c. 1938

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991
Gadawando Daisy Smith
Gooniyandi born c. 1938

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991

O.94-1991
Gadawandoo Daisy Smith
Gooniyandi born c. 1938

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991 O.95-1991
Gadawandoo Daisy Smith
Gooniyandi born c. 1938

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991
Gadawandoo Daisy Smith
(attributed to)
Gooniyandi born c. 1938

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pastels

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991  O.84-1991
Coonduru Thompson
Jaru c. 1915–96

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pastels

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991
O.89-1991
Coonduru Thompson
Jaru c. 1915–96

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pastels and coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991  O.90-1991
Coonduru Thompson
Jaru c. 1915–96

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Coonduru Thompson
Jaru c. 1915–96

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991  O.63-1991
Coonduru Thompson
Jaru c. 1915–96

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991

O.64-1991
Coonduru Thompson
Jaru c. 1915–96

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Coonduru Thompson
Jaru c. 1915–96

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Coonduru Thompson
Jaru c. 1915–96

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991

O.68-1991
Coonduru Thompson
Jaru c. 1915–96

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991 O.69-1991
Coonduru Thompson  
Jaru c. 1915–96  

Ant beds  
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia  
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991  
O.70-1991
Coonduru Thompson
Jaru c. 1915–96

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pastels and coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991
O.86-1991
Coonduru Thompson
Jaru c. 1915–96

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pastels and coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991

O.87-1991
Maisie Lissan
Bunuba c. 1935 – c. 1998

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Maisie Lissan
Bunuba c. 1935 – c. 1998

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991 O.60-1991
Maisie Lissan
Bunuba c. 1935 – c. 1998

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991
Maisie Lissan
Bunuba c. 1935 – c. 1998

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Maisie Lissan
Bunuba c. 1935 – c. 1998

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991
Maisie Lissan
Bunuba c. 1935 – c. 1998

Untitled
1988 Fitzroy Crossing, Western Australia
coloured pencils

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria, 1991 O.82-1991
Alice Nampitjinpa
Pintupi born c. 1945

Untitled, fabric length
1994 Kintore, Northern Territory
batik on cotton

Purchased, 1996 1996.735
Alice Nampitjinpa
Pintupi born c. 1945

Untitled, fabric length
1994 Kintore, Northern Territory
batik on cotton

Purchased, 2001

2001.840
Katarra Nampitjinpa
Pintupi c. 1940–98

Untitled, fabric length
1994 Kintore, Northern Territory
batik on cotton

Purchased, 2001

2001.846
Tjunkiya Napaltjarri
Pintupi c. 1930–2009

Untitled, fabric length
1994 Kintore, Northern Territory
batik on cotton

Purchased, 1996 1996.740
Tjunkiya Napaltjarri
Pintupi c. 1930–2009

Untitled, fabric length
1994 Kintore, Northern Territory
batik on cotton

Purchased, 2001
2001.844
Wintjiya Napaltjarri
Pintupi c. 1932–2014

Untitled
1994 Kintore, Northern Territory
batik on cotton

Purchased, 1996

1996.736
Wintjiya Napaltjarri
Pintupi c. 1932–2014

Untitled
1994 Kintore, Northern Territory
batik on cotton

Purchased, 1996 1996.737
Emily Kam Kngwarray was born and grew up on her father and grandfather’s Country, Alhalker. In 1926, the borders of the Utopia pastoral lease were drawn across Anmatyerr and Alyawarr lands, and Kngwarray worked on a number of pastoral stations. In 1977, she was introduced to batik as part of adult education classes on Utopia station, and in 1988–89, she painted her first work on canvas, sparking a meteoric rise to prominence. Kngwarray established the basic structural elements of her work, its lines, in body painting for Anmatyerr women’s awely ceremonies, which also form the basis of her works in the batik medium. The artist’s first canvases retain the linear network as an underlayer; but the dots that were subsidiary in her batik come to the surface, cover the ground and obscure the graphic elements. Lines and dots converge in a dense field of irregular textured marks. The process of painting is one of incessant mark-making and layering. In 2003, Kngwarray returned to the linear markings derived from awely body designs, initially as monochrome stripes on paper and then on huge canvases where the long tangled lines conceptualise the tuberous subterranean roots of her Dreaming, anwerlarr, the pencil yam.
Emily Kam Kngwararray
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

Awely
Awely
Awely
Awely
Awely
Awely
Awely

1993 Soakage Bore, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on paper

Purchased through The Art Foundation of Victoria with the assistance of Alcoa of Australia Limited, Governor, 1994

In the summer of 1993–94, Emily Kam Kngwararray was introduced to the medium of paper. In response to the immediacy of the medium, requiring no priming, Kngwararray reduced her palette to single or dual colours on white and began to work in bold parallel stripes straight on sheets of paper. These black on white works, her first acrylic paintings on paper, represent a return to the artist’s beginnings: condensed versions of the striped arlkeny body markings for women’s awely ceremonies.
Emily Kam Kngwarrey
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

Awely
1995 Soakage Bore, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Presented through the NGV Foundation
by Dr Roger Benjamin and Kate Sands, Governor, 2003

2003.278
Emily Kam Kngwarray
Anmatyerr c. 1910–96

Anwerlarr anganenty (Big yam Dreaming)
1995 Delmore Downs, Northern Territory
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Presented through The Art Foundation of Victoria by
Donald and Janet Holt and family, Governors, 1995

Kngwarray represents her birthplace, Alhalker, an important site for anwerlarr, the pencil yam. The organic lines derive from women’s striped body paintings for awely (women’s ceremonies) and signify the long branching tuberous plant underground. As the vegetable tuber ripens and is ready to eat, the leaf declines and cracks appear in the ground, revealing the yam’s pattern of growth. The rhythmical monochrome design can be likened to the veins, sinews and contours seen in the body of the land from above.
Carlene West
Pitjantjatjara born c. 1945

Tjitjiti
2015 Tjuntjuntjara, Western Australia
synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Purchased with funds donated by Judith and Leon Gorr, 2016

Carlene West represents her birthplace, Tjitjiti, a vast, white salt lake ringed by uneven sand hills. Two women were walking across the lake with a child when a stranger, Wati Kinika (the Native Cat man) asked them to hand over the child. The women tried to escape, but Wati Kinika released a hail of spears, one of which impaled the two women and the child together. A rocky outcrop rising at one end of the lake represents the women and child standing where they were murdered – a protruding seam of reddish brown and white signifies the Wati Kinika’s spears.
Destiny Deacon was born in 1957 in Maryborough, Queensland, of the Kuku and Erub/Mer people of the Torres Strait Islands. She began her professional career in photography in her late thirties as a way to express herself and her political beliefs. A self-taught artist, Deacon is primarily known for her photographs and videos; she also works in installation, printmaking, performance, writing and broadcasting. Much of her work aims to ‘rescue’ and elevate collectible objects of ‘Aboriginalia’. Employing what she describes as low-budget techniques, Deacon uses her own brand of complex humour and scathing wit to play on common Indigenous clichés. She says, ‘First I labour for an idea, one that usually ends up being sad or pathetic, and then during the agony process of getting the image done, somehow things take a turn toward the ironic. Humour cuts deep. I like to think that there’s a laugh and a tear in each picture’.
Destiny Deacon
Kuku/Erub/Mer born 1957

No trespasses
1994 Melbourne, printed 1995 Melbourne
laser print on linen, ed. 1/3

Destiny Deacon  
Kuku/Erub/Mer born 1957

Dance little lady
1993 Melbourne, printed 1995 Melbourne  
laser print on linen, ed. 2/3

Gwynneth White Adamson Bequest, 1997
Destiny Deacon
Kuku/Erub/Mer born 1957

Hear come the judge
2006 Melbourne
inkjet print, ed. 3/8

Purchased NGV Foundation, 2016

New acquisition
Destiny Deacon
Kuku/Erub/Mer born 1957

Adoption
2000 Melbourne, printed 2016 Melbourne
lightjet print

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2016

New acquisition
Destiny Deacon
Kuku/Erub/Mer born 1957

Being there
1998 Melbourne, printed 2016 Melbourne
lightjet print

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2016

New acquisition
Destiny Deacon
Kuku/Erub/Mer born 1957

Meloncholy
2000 Melbourne, printed 2016 Melbourne
digital type C print

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2016

New acquisition
Destiny Deacon  
Kuku/Erub/Mer born 1957

Over the fence  
2000 Melbourne, printed 2016 Melbourne  
digital type C print

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2016

New acquisition
Destiny Deacon  
Kuku/Erub/Mer born 1957

**Where’s Mickey?**  
2002 Melbourne, printed 2016 Melbourne  
digital type C print

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2016

New acquisition
Destiny Deacon
Kuku/Erub/Mer born 1957

Pacified
2005 Melbourne, printed 2016 Melbourne
lightjet print

Purchased, Victorian Foundation for Living Australian Artists, 2016

New acquisition