

1852.

VICTORIA.

**DENOMINATIONAL
SCHOOL BOARD.**

LAI'D UPON THE COUNCIL TABLE, BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

AND

ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL TO BE PRINTED,

7TH JULY, 1852.

REPORT

FROM THE

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, FROM 1ST JANUARY, TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1851.

Melbourne :

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1852.

Denominational School Office,
Melbourne, 6th July, 1852.

SIR,

1. I have the honor, on behalf of the Denominational School Board, to submit the following Report of their proceedings during the past year, called for by your letter of 17th April, in order that it may be laid before the Legislative Council.

2. In the Report of the Board for the year 1850, an outline was given of the progress of Denominational Education in this Colony, from the first formation of the Board in February, 1848. Much valuable information was also added in the Report of their then Inspector, Mr. Childers, for the first half of the past year, and in his Report adopted by the Board, on the subject of National Education.

3. The Board regret that they lost his services, as Inspector, in September last, owing to his having received another appointment, and, as Secretary, at the end of the year, owing to the payment of a Secretary to the Denominational School Board having been discontinued. Changes in De-
partment.

4. Mr. Campbell was appointed as Inspector on the 10th of October, and since the beginning of this year has been also engaged in the discharge of the duties of Secretary, which are of increasing importance.

5. In addition to their usual business, the Board, at the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, undertook the management of the Schools, which, previous to the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, had been under the National Board in Sydney. They accordingly conducted the correspondence and business of these Schools, from 1st October, 1851, to the 9th of February, 1852, when the balance of the sum of £733 8s. 8d., which had been transferred to them, was handed over, to the amount of £629 13s., to the National Board of Education; which had meanwhile been incorporated. The expenditure incurred during this period consisted of £97 5s. 8d. paid in salaries to seven Schools, and £6 10s. paid for clerical assistance in our Department. Management of
National
Schools.

6. The leading features of the year 1851 have been the advent of Separation, which seems to mark the necessity of renewed exertions in the provision of Education for the Colony; and the discovery of rich Gold Fields, which have interfered in no small degree with the progress of the Schools. Changes in the
Colony.

7. Our present Inspector was in consequence desired, on the 18th of October, to visit and report on the Schools in Melbourne and Geelong, and their respective vicinities, and his report on 54 Schools was laid before the Board on the 26th of December.

8. In these Schools he found that nine Teachers had left their posts for the purpose of proceeding to the Gold Fields, but that their Schools had been kept open by Teachers substituted for them. Mistresses, however, had been put in the place of Masters in the charge of Boys; some Schools had been closed altogether for periods of from one to six weeks; and the efficiency of most with regard to discipline, instruction, and regularity of attendance, had been injuriously affected. In the Schools in the interior, not visited at that time, the effects were felt still more severely; three having been entirely closed, and four partially during the last quarter of the year. Effects of the Gold
Discoveries.

9. During that quarter, however, the number of children attending the Schools, was increased by 307 as compared with the previous quarter, an accession arising from natural increase of numbers, especially in the Summer quarter, and from the influx of scholars from private Schools which could no longer be carried on.

10. On the whole, the progress of the Denominational Schools of this Colony has been satisfactory. In 1849 there were 27 Schools, with 2596 pupils on the Roll; in 1850 there were 54 Schools, with 3870 pupils; and in 1851, 74 Schools with 4999 pupils, shewing an increase for this year of 1129 scholars. The progressive state of the numbers for the successive quarters of 1850 and 1851, was as follows:— Increase of
Scholars.

		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.
1850	...	3775	...	3773	...	3823	...	4108
1851	...	5090	...	5128	...	4692	...	4958

Low average attendance.

11. From the annexed Quarterly Returns for the past year, it appears that the average number in attendance (3016) is only about three-fifths (3-5) of the total number on the Roll for the year (4999); which indicates a degree of irregularity in the attendance of scholars, which constitutes a very serious evil, aggravated indeed during the last quarter of the year, by the distracting influence of the Gold Fields, but of longer standing and more deeply seated, as shewn by the comparative numbers on the Books and in average attendance, from the beginning of the past year. The attention of the Board has been directed to this as being a serious obstacle to the steady progress of the Scholars, and a great discouragement to the Teacher.

Effect of Weekly Payments.

12. This irregularity is attributed, by our Inspector, in some measure to the system of weekly payments, as leading to desultory attendance, and he recommends the adoption of Quarterly payments in advance, wherever it is possible to obtain them, as likely to counteract this tendency, by giving the parent an object in sending his child to school without interruption, whereas every facility is given, under the weekly system, for taking him from School for every temporary purpose. The Board are disposed to concur in this view, especially as a good many Schools have already adopted this course of their own accord, but will also sanction weekly or monthly payments, when certified to be necessary. If Quarterly payments in advance were adopted as the general rule the discipline and instruction of the Schools would be without doubt improved, and at the same time the receipts from fees might be considerably increased, to the advantage of the Teacher and the benefit of all concerned.

Quarterly Payments in Advance recommended.

13. It appears necessary also, to check the dishonesty of those parents, who take advantage of a School without paying the very small sum due to the Teacher of their children, for 467 Scholars or 9 per cent. of the whole number, are ascertained from the Quarterly Returns, not to have paid at all.

Average Rates paid.

14. Of those who have paid, the actual average payment per week is 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., or at the rate of about 6s. per quarter; but the weekly rate varies in different Schools from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 16d.

15. The average rate of payment is in—

46 Schools	less than 6d.	per week
32 Schools	„	5d. „
8 Schools	„	4d. „

The numbers at a School, however, are not found to be in proportion to the cheapness of education, and the rate of payment is, on inspection, found rather to indicate the quality of the instruction given and the appreciation of the Teacher by the parents of the children.

16. Hitherto the School Fees have exceeded the Government bounty in amount; the contribution of the State for the past year having been at the rate of 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each scholar, or in all to £2,697 8s. 4d., while the School Fees per head were 13s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; amounting in all to £3,300 19s. 8d.

17. It appears to be most desirable that local contributions should be in every case equal to State support, in order that the voluntary exertions of the people may be stimulated; but it will require an especial effort this year to balance the School Fees to be received against the amount voted for the Schools, (£6,681 3s.) an increase of about 50 per cent. on the former rates has, however, been made in the payment of most Schools since the beginning of this year.

A higher minimum rate to be paid.

18. The disparity, however, in the payments made in different Schools is very great, the small amounts contributed in some, amounting almost to pauper Education, which, in this Colony, appears both uncalled for and injurious. The Board are therefore prepared to lay down the rule that a minimum rate, equal to not less than 5s. per quarter, instead of 2d. per week as fixed by the present rule, shall be paid in every School by each scholar, unless certified as destitute. Such a practice, along with quarterly payments in advance, would add considerably to the local revenues of the Schools and the emoluments of the Teachers, while it would lead to a better appreciation of the value of Education among the people.

Maximum Rate not fixed by the Board.

19. The question also arises whether the present maximum rate of 1s. 6d. per week for each child should be maintained or raised in proportion to the present value of money, or discontinued altogether. This question has been submitted, together with most others alluded to in this Report, in the form of queries to Clergymen and others interested in the management of the Local Boards,—almost unanimously state that this point had better be left to the decision of the Schools. They at the same time, in their replies, nearly all suggest a high minimum rate.

Denominational Returns.

20. An abstract of the Returns of Schools for 1851, according to the different Denominations with which they are connected, is annexed, in order that their relative position, with regard to each other, may be clearly seen. The results are of course the same as from the Quarterly Returns; but a column is added in which the number of days in the year for which scholars have attended is given, from which it appears that they are absent from School more than half the whole year.

Town and Country Schools compared.

21. The General Return of Schools attached to this Report is this year made up, so as to give a separate view of the statistics of the Schools in Melbourne and Geelong, and those in the smaller townships and rural districts. A summary, however, is annexed for the purpose of shewing the comparative position of what may be called town and country Schools.

22. The average number on the Roll is 83 in the former; 41 in the latter; and 67 on the whole number of Schools. The average number on the attendance is 49 in the town, 29 in the country, and 41 upon all. Those certified as unable to pay, and those who have not paid more than 2d. per week, are more numerous in the town; but those who have not paid at all are more numerous in the country.

23. The average Government aid, per annum, for each child on the books is 9s-1d. in town, and 15s 5d. in the country; while the average annual payment of school fees, is 12s. 6d. in the former, and 15s. 1d. in the latter, making the total average cost of Education, in the town 21s. 7d., in the country 30s. 6d., and in both 24s. 0d. The average cost for the present year will probably be about 40s. 0d. per head. On reference to the General Return, it will be seen, that the numbers in average attendance in town schools, are, on the whole, satisfactory, 29 having an average above, and 15 below, 40. In the country schools, however, the number in average attendance is much smaller being, in

7 Schools, less than	20
13 Schools, from	20 to 30
6 Schools, from	30 to 40
4 Schools, above	40

24. The Denominational Schools of this Colony are found, on inspection, to present every variety of character, for while some are decidedly inefficient in numbers, instruction, and accommodation, others are conducted with efficiency in every respect. While then the low state of instruction in many Schools is admitted, the most obvious means of remedying this evil appears to be, to secure the services of efficient Teachers, by giving them such remuneration as will enable them to live in the position to which they are entitled from the importance of their vocation. The pecuniary position in which Teachers have been placed, is shewn by the following Table of the average receipts of Schools.

Year.	No. of Schools.	Government aid.			School Fees.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1849	27	45	9	2	45	16	3	91	5	5
1850	54	36	4	0	47	12	5	83	17	3
1851	74	37	4	0	41	12	2	81	16	2

From this it appears that the total income of Schools, has rather fallen, than risen, and the actual nett incomes of the Teachers, have been much less than these amounts, for in 74 Schools, there have been during 1851, as stated in Mr. Childers' Half-yearly Report, 120 persons, including wives, daughters, and assistants, actually engaged in the business of tuition, whose average payment would thus be reduced to £50 9s., each, per annum. Most of the Teachers of Schools in connection with the Church of England, have, however, during last year, been in the receipt of fixed salaries, averaging about £60. Out of the incomes of the Schools, as given above, the expenses of the School, cleaning, wood, water, &c., and in some cases rent, have to be deducted. In the case of 48 Schools, the Teachers have to provide a residence for themselves, and in some cases they have to provide School Rooms also, at their own expence, which in Melbourne is a very heavy impost. Thus the actual receipts of many intelligent Schoolmasters are reduced below those of day laborers.

25. So soon as the liberality of the Government and Legislature of Victoria permitted, an increase of 50 per cent was guaranteed to Teachers for the first quarter of the present year, and in the distribution of Salaries for this year, allowances have been made or reserved for 99 Schools (25 new Schools having applied for aid,) at the average rate of £53 16s. 6d. for each School. At the same time the fees in most Schools have been raised about 50 per cent. The position of Teachers cannot however be said to be really improved, as at least a corresponding change has taken place in the value of money, and the expence of living, and good Teachers are not now to be procured without great difficulty.

26. When procured and proved to be efficient, the Board would wish to have it in their power to give them allowances equal to the wants of their position, and have therefore asked for a sum to be put on the Estimates for the Schools of each Denomination, larger by one-seventh than that assigned to them last year, being at the rate of 2s., instead of 1s. 9d. on the basis of the population by the last Census, which is since then very greatly increased. Should this prove insufficient, they will appeal to the liberality of the Government and of the Legislative Council when the deficiency becomes apparent.

27. Meanwhile in justice to the Teachers now employed, the Board wish to make a separate provision for each person actually engaged in the tuition of a School, so as to relieve the principal Teachers from the burden of paying assistants, or employing the members of their own families as such at their own expence.

28. At the same time they propose to establish a system of Pupil Teachers, to which the Board have long looked forward as a means of training skilful instructors within the Colony. Such a system would hold out an object of ambition within the Schools in the form of Scholarships, to be awarded on a public examination, and would raise up a class of assistants, who might be employed in the largest Schools, and under the best Masters, with allowances of from £20 to £30 per annum.

29. The Board are however aware, that such a plan would be incomplete without Normal Institutions, where the art of teaching on the most approved system might be acquired, but this want they hope to see supplied at an early period on public principles.

Prizes.

30. As a stimulant to exertion on the part of the Scholars, the Board propose to award to those Schools which are most efficiently conducted, and where order and classification have been most attended to by the Teacher, small sums to be distributed in prizes among the pupils. Such premiums would be marks of public distinction and ought to be given only to select Scholars.

Second Inspector.

31. Frequent inspection however, is the best means which the Board can bring to bear upon the improvement of the Schools, and they regret that during this year, they have been obliged to call in the services of their present Inspector to transact the business which devolves upon a Secretary. They are therefore most anxious to obtain a provision upon the Estimates for the payment of a Second Inspector, who may devote the whole of his time to this important duty.

State of School Buildings.

32. The state of the School buildings, which have hitherto been provided entirely at the expense of the people themselves, in the case of Denominational Schools, is by no means satisfactory, one-third of them being of a very inferior description. Above 20 have been rented during 1851 by the School Managers or by the Teachers, and during the present year, one set of Schools in Melbourne has been given up, and other Schools are likely to be abandoned, from the want of permanent buildings attached to the School. The necessity of Public contribution towards the erection of School-houses is therefore apparent.

Sums available for Building purposes.

33. A reserve has been made from the grant of £6,681 3s. for this year, of the following amounts.

	£	s.	d.
Church of England Schools	905	7	9
Presbyterian	65	14	0
Other Protestant Denominations	112	7	9
Roman Catholic	268	14	6
	<hr/>		
	£1,352	4	0

Building Regulations.

These sums are the balances unappropriated in the distribution of salaries for this year in the case of the several Denominations, and are available to meet applications for allowances to Schools, as well as for aid in the erection or enlargement of buildings. There is also a sum of £367 8s. 4d. derived from the Church and Schools Estates fund, transferred to the Board by the Government of New South Wales previous to Separation, with directions that it should be distributed according to the Census of 1841. The Board have drawn up and submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, regulations under which they will grant aid out of these funds for building purposes, in amounts not exceeding two thirds of the sums locally subscribed and expended. It appears desirable that the interest, which Denominational Schools may have in the proceeds of this property in Sydney, should be finally adjusted.

Review of proceedings.

34. On reviewing the statistics of the past year, and the general position of the question of Education, the Board are still of the opinion which they expressed in their last year's Report, that the education of the children of this Colony would be best conducted under one Central Board of Management, and they regret to see any division of strength in such a cause. At the request of the Government of Victoria the Board last year undertook the management of the National Schools in this Colony, as has been already explained, and if it had been considered expedient, they would have continued the management of these Schools without incurring the charge of extravagance, or partiality, much less the more serious one of any misappropriation of funds which had been voted for the use of Irish National Schools. As, however, a National Board has now been incorporated in this Colony, it becomes more difficult than ever to deal with the subject of Education as a whole, or to suggest any scheme which would be likely to secure at once free scope to the teaching of religious truth, and the best possible secular education. The Board would therefore wish to see the most serious consideration given to this momentous question, in order that after full enquiry, some general measure may be framed on the independent judgment of the people of Victoria, through their own Representatives. The Denominational Schools of this Colony have sprung up within itself, and have been formed in the same manner as its Churches, by the people themselves, although not without the assistance of the State. The Board consider, therefore, that these Schools ought not to be set aside by any extraneous influence, unless in favor of some more comprehensive scheme, which may add to their efficiency without altering their essential character. Meanwhile, however, they have felt it to be their duty to promote by every means in their power the practical interests of the Denominational Schools confided to their care. They have sought out their faults, and carefully considered the best means of correcting them. They are well aware, that a School to be effective, must have a certain number of scholars, or an adequate support will not be provided for a teacher of character and ability, and a proper system of instruction cannot be maintained. It becomes, therefore, a great object to avoid the maintenance of little schools. There are, however, many localities where a large number of scholars cannot be collected under any system, and both in town and country considerable allowance must be made at present for the distracting influence of the gold fields. The Board are at the same time aware, that the distinguishing feature of Denominational Schools, viz., the Religious Instruction given in them, leads to subdivision; but yet they are of opinion that the advantages of combination would be too dearly purchased, if procured at the sacrifice of that religious principle, which is the most valuable part of the education of a people. The Board were in hopes that an arrangement might have been made, by which the religious instruction given in Denominational Schools, might have remained unimpaired, but the right of access to schools supported in part by public funds would have been secured for secular Education to those children who belonged to other

denominations than that with which the school was connected; but as on enquiry they found that this would have given rise to conscientious objections they have forborne to press the adoption of such a course. The Board, however, have the satisfaction of knowing that the utmost toleration with regard to religious teaching has been practised in the Denominational Schools of this Colony. and that children of various denominations are to be found, it is believed, in every school.

35. The Denominational Schools of this Colony have been called into existence mainly by the exertions of Ministers of Religion, and their personal superintendence, together with the organization of the different Churches, is essential to the successful working of these Schools. The Board, however, cannot admit that such superintendence relieves them from the responsibility imposed upon them by the terms of their Commission, from the exercise of a due discretion in giving assistance to Schools, or withholding it from them, or determining the amount to be given, according to the circumstances of each case, although they will feel bound to do so in accordance with fixed rules. The object of the formation of a Board for the combined management of Denominational Schools in so far as regards that secular Education which is common to all, would clearly be frustrated, if local and denominational action were entirely to supersede central agency, and it would be no longer possible to establish general educational principles, or to secure that uniformity of practice, which is essential to a well regulated system. The Board only succeeded in obtaining the services of an Inspector at the beginning of last year, but since that time the actual position of the Schools has been brought more clearly before them, and they are now prepared of their own knowledge, to regulate the expenditure of the public money, on the strict principles which they wish to observe. They have, consequently, devoted much time since the beginning of this year, to that revision of their Rules which had only been postponed, as mentioned in their Report for 1850, on account of the prospect held out last year, of a combined system of Education being formed.

36. The changes in practice which they now propose to introduce, refer to the constitution of Local Boards; the classification of Teachers; the adjustment of Salaries in some proportion to a given standard; the regulation of School Fees; rules under which grants may be made for building purposes; and arrangements for assisting in the support of Boarding Schools.

Proposed changes
in practice.

37. The principles of action which the Board are prepared to lay down for their future guidance are:—

Principles of Ac-
tion.

- (1.) That the public funds entrusted to their care shall not be expended in the maintenance of Schools with an average attendance of less than 30 scholars, where there is any other efficient School sufficiently near to be accessible to the children.
- (2.) That new Schools shall not be received into connexion with the Board, unless there be a fair prospect of the number of scholars, and the amount of local payments being such as are likely to constitute an efficient School according to their Rules.

By this means the Board believe that they will effectually guard against the tendency of the Denominational System to lead to a degree of subdivision which may reduce Schools below the minimum standard of efficiency, while they will leave free scope to the exertions of the people of the Colony to form Schools in connexion with their respective Churches, so soon as there is a sufficient number of pupils to justify their establishment. In this way very large Schools are not so likely to be formed, but on the other hand a greater number of localities are likely to be thus supplied with the means of Education, and the rapid increase of the population may be expected to add greatly to the number of scholars in each School. These arrangements it is believed would lead to the maintenance of efficient separate Schools in the larger towns, and to practical combination in the smaller townships. In the rural districts, however, the Board are of opinion that the most effectual way of at once remedying the evil of little Schools and providing Education for the scattered children of the bush, would be the establishment in the vicinity of, or in connexion with Day Schools, of Boarding Houses in which scholars from a distance might be accommodated. In this way, what may be called a national want, could be supplied far better than by any change of system, which would not take the school any nearer to the scholar. Impressed with the importance of this subject, the Board have asked for a sum of two thousand pounds to be put on the Estimates for the promotion of such establishments, under proper regulations, and have instructed their Inspector to direct his attention to the subject. The result of his enquiries is as follows:—

Rural Districts.

£2,000.

38. The Denominational Boarding Schools which have been hitherto in existence are those at Buninyong and Belfast. In the latter, as yet, only a small number have been accommodated, but it is now being reorganized under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Braim and the management of his brother, in a handsome stone building used also as a day School, but stated to have sufficient accommodation for eighty boarders.

Boarding Schools

39. At Boninyong the Boarding School was found in operation, and particular enquiries were made as to management and expense. Here the buildings are of slabs, plastered, and consist of the day School Room 30x16. A sleeping apartment for boys and another for girls, each capable of containing twenty, chiefly in double beds, with a parlour and bed room for the Master and Matron between them. A workshop and hall for meals, kitchen, servant's bed room, and scullery. These buildings are valued at £400, and the furniture at £150. The number boarded last year was at one time above forty, but the proximity of the Gold Fields at Ballarat increased the expenses and difficulties of management so greatly, that the School was closed during the last quarter of the past year. It was reopened by the Rev. Mr. Hastie, who has devoted himself to the task of reviving its efficiency. In April eleven boarders only had been collected, and the

establishment consisted of a Master, who assisted in the day School, and his wife as Matron, at £90 per annum, and a female servant at £25. The consumption of provisions for one week for these eleven children and three adults was calculated to cost 5s. per head, or £13 per annum, supposing the carriage of goods to be at 10s. per cwt. The charges for boarding are for the children of shepherds and persons of that class, £10 per annum; for the children of mechanics and persons employed at their trades, £12; and the children of persons of greater means, £20. The day School Fees, which are from 10s. to 15s. per quarter, are in addition to these charges.

40. With a small number of children, the expenses of Boarding Schools will be so great as to discourage their formation, but with, say twenty at such a place as Buninyong the expenses might be estimated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Provisions for twenty children at £12 each	240	0	0
Salary of Master and Matron, and servant's wages.....	115	0	0
Provisions for three adults at £15	45	0	0
Wood, water, &c., &c., say	25	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£425	0	0

or at the rate of £21 5s for each boarder per annum. The cost of the maintenance of each boarder at Buninyong, previous to the Gold Discoveries, was about £11 per annum. As the number of children increases in each case the expenses will be proportionably diminished, as the same superintendence will suffice with an additional number of servants. It could not be computed however at less than £15 for each child in the most favorable circumstances at the present time.

41. The localities which have been suggested as favorable for the formation of Boarding Schools are Heidelberg, Broadmeadows, Brighton, Point Henry, the Barrabool Hills, Colac, or Winchelsea, Burnbank, Ballan, Kilmore, Kyneton, Seymour, Warnambool, Portland, the Wannon and the Glenelg. Some of the places mentioned in the interior would labor under the disadvantage of high land carriage, but proper arrangements in summer might overcome this difficulty, and the formation of Boarding Schools in the vicinity of the Gold Fields would be an object of great importance. The various sea ports, from their comparative cheapness and salubrity, and the communication which they maintain with the interior, would possess many advantages, as also the agricultural districts in the vicinity of towns.

42 In order to bring Boarding Establishments, when formed, within the reach of those in the interior, who have most need of them, it will, without doubt, be necessary to reduce the expense to parents of families. Assistance however might be given—

- (1.) By an annual allowance in the form of a bounty on the number accommodated, or
- (2.) By assistance in the erection of buildings, or
- (3.) By an endowment in land, connected with industrial pursuits, from which a return might be derived, or
- (4.) By the subscriptions of Settlers and others interested.

The Board would be glad to see all of these different kinds of aid employed in furthering the success of Boarding Schools, but in the mean time they have asked for a sum of £2,000 to be placed upon the Estimates, which, if sanctioned, they propose to employ in the first place as a bounty on the number of Boarders who may be collected and accommodated under proper regulations during the ensuing year. They are very sensible at the same time of the importance of good buildings and of industrial training, and have also no doubt that many private persons, both in town and country, will willingly contribute annually an amount which might entitle them to the nomination of a child in whom they may be interested, to a vacancy in a Boarding House.

43 It is in the neighbourhood of the metropolis itself that the greatest advantages for the formation of a Boarding Establishment would probably be found; for there the largest number of children could be collected, and supplies could be provided at the least expense, while such an institution, if suitably endowed, might become a Model School of the best and most complete description, within reach of the surveillance of the Government, the Clergy, and the people. Whatever arrangements may be made, however, there can be no doubt that a Boarding School should offer a home to its inmates in which their moral and religious training should be provided for as members of a family. Those who lived under the same roof could not of course receive separate religious instruction, and therefore it is conceived that a Boarding School should in every case be under the personal superintendence of a Clergyman, and connected with one of the religious denominations of the Colony.

Concluding re-
marks.

44. The Board in conclusion have to express their conviction that Education will be best promoted in this Colony by practical improvements which shall not disturb the foundations on which it at present rests. These are the mutual support of the State, the people, and the Ministers of religion; and without the cordial co-operation of all three, no general system is likely to succeed. Education, however, appears to be the very field on which these ought to meet in friendly co-operation, and yet with a constitutional restraint upon each other. If the religious element expressed in the term denominational were altogether to prevail, the Schools could not be conducted with efficiency, and if the Secular element were unduly to predominate, that part of Education which most concerns man as an immortal being, might be sacrificed to utilitarian views. The people, again, might be led to take a more active interest in Schools, if some share of representation in Local Boards were given to them as Parents of Scholars or Subscribers: and if the possession of a certain amount of education were required, as a qualification for the exercise of civil privileges, an impulse might be given to education, which, if well directed, might go far

to counteract crime, and to promote the future moral greatness of this Colony. The most pressing object however, is, the improvement of the Teachers' position, for which purpose, adequate salaries must be provided in fair proportion to the services which they render. The disproportion which at present exists in the salaries of different teachers, has, in some measure, arisen from the sum voted for the support and establishment, of schools, having been divided on the basis of the census, which limits the amounts available for the Schools of each Denomination, and thereby prevents the application of any general educational principle to their support. It has been already stated, that the Board is prepared to lay down a standard of efficiency in Schools, with which the remuneration of Teachers ought to correspond, but it will not be easy to do justice to such plans, or to exercise a proper discretion in giving assistance to Schools, on the system adopted last year; for population is clearly no criterion of the exertions made by any Denomination in favor of Education, nor does it give a standard of the claims of their respective Schools to support. Leaving however, such considerations to the judgment of the Government, and of the Legislature—I have the honor on behalf of the Board to submit this their Report for 1851.

(Signed)

ROBERT WILLIAMS POHLMAN

Chairman of the Denominational School Board.

A S U M M A R Y
OF THE TOTALS FOR EACH QUARTER IN THE YEAR 1851.

Quarter ending :—	On the Books.				Average Attendance.				Average attendance in each School.	Average Number of days' attendance of each Child in the Quarter.	Number certified unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.	Average rate of payment on the attendance per Week s. d.	Actual average rate of those who have paid. s. d.	Government Aid.			Average Government aid for each Child on the Books.			School Fees.			Average payment in the Quarter of each Child on the Books. s. d.	The attendance on the whole Number.	Average per Cent			
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	Number certified unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.
31st March, . . .	2467	1983	640	5090	1604	1206	353	3165	43	42½	390	356	131	0 5	0 5½	678	5 0	2 7½	855	17 0	3 4½	62	62	02	06	02				
30th June . . .	2549	2025	554	5128	1539	1130	282	2951	40	40	401	682	129	0 4½	0 5½	688	5 0	2 8	834	6 3	3 3	57	57	07	13	02				
30th September	2430	1787	475	4692	1629	1015	275	2919	39	44	340	500	72	0 5	0 5½	688	5 0	2 11	862	12 5	3 8	62	62	07	10	01				
31st December	2507	1876	575	4958	1506	1099	322	2927	41	37	349	532	95	0 5	0 6	642	13 4	2 7	748	3 11	3 0	59	59	07	10	01				

S U M M A R Y
SHEWING THE TOTALS IN EACH DENOMINATION FOR THE YEAR 1851.

	On the Books.				Average Attendance.				Average No. of days' attendance of each Child in the Year.	Number certified unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.	Average rate of payment on the attendance per Week.	Actual average rate of those who have paid.	Government Aid.		Average Government Aid for each Child on the Books.		School Fees.		Average payment of each Child for the Year on the Books.		Average per Cent.									
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	The attendance on the whole Number.	Number certified unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.		
Church of England	947	762	493	2202	564	420	263	1247	36	146	184	226	65	0	4½	0	5	0	9	6½	1148	0	6	10	5	56	·08	·10	·	·		
Presbyterian	234	170	..	404	149	103	..	252	31	172	39	14	5	0	6½	0	7	0	17	9½	350	9	10	17	4	62	·09	·08	·	·		
Wesleyan	401	291	..	692	243	701	..	413	52	165	39	89	9	0	4	0	5	0	9	6½	395	0	2	11	5	59	·05	·13	·	·		
Independent	122	58	67	247	92	41	45	178	44	199	4	..	..	0	9½	0	9½	0	12	4½	378	19	0	30	8	72	·01	·	·	·
Free Presbyterian	40	20	..	60	34	18	..	52	52	194	0	10½	0	10½	0	26	8	91	0	0	40	0	86	·	·	·	·	·	
Roman Catholic	756	638	..	1394	493	381	..	874	41	175	100	138	26	0	5	0	6	3	10	6½	937	10	2	13	5½	62	·07	·09	·	·	·	
	2500	1939	560	4999	1575	1133	308	3016	41	162	370	467	105	0	5	0	5½	4	10	9½	3300	19	8	13	2½	60	·07	·09	·	·	·	·

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1851.
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS SITUATED IN MELBOURNE AND GEELONG.

	On the Books.			Average Attendance.				Average No. of days attendance of each Child in the Year.	Number certified unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.	Average rate of payment on the attendance per week.	Actual average rate of those who have paid.	Government Aid.			Average Government Aid for each Child on the Books.	School Fees.			Average payment in the Year of each Child on the Books.	The attendance on the whole Number.	Average per Cent.											
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.							Total.	£	s.		d.	£	s.			d.	£	s.	d.	Number certified unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.					
Church of England . . .	647	527	493	1667	380	280	263	923	138	161	158	64	0	3½	0	4½	702	0	0	8	5	750	1	2	9	0	55	..	..	..	..	..
Presbyterian.	144	79	..	223	82	40	..	122	141	22	13	4	0	7	0	7¾	160	0	0	14	4	193	3	10	17	8½	54	..	..	..	..	..
Wesleyan	344	248	..	592	208	145	..	353	163	39	46	7	0	4½	0	5	255	0	0	8	7¼	354	5	10	11	11½	59	..	..	..	..	..
Independent.	122	58	67	247	92	41	45	178	199	4	0	9½	0	9½	153	0	0	12	4½	378	19	0	30	8	72	
Roman Catholic	507	418	..	925	324	236	..	560	172	92	64	22	0	5	0	5½	390	0	0	8	5	609	2	1	13	2	60	
	1764	1330	560	3654	1086	742	308	2136	155	318	281	97	0	4½	0	5½	1660	0	0	9	1	2285	11	11	12	6	58

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1851.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS SITUATED OUT OF MELBOURNE AND GEELONG.

	On the Books.				Average Attendance.				Average No. of days' attendance of each Child in the Year.	Number certified unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.	Average rate of payment on the attendance per Week.	Actual average rate of those who have paid.	Government Aid.		School Fees.		Average payment of each Child for the Year on the Books.	The attendance on the whole Number.	Average per Cent.																								
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.							£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	Number certified unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.																	
Church of England	300	235	..	535	184	140	..	324	32	169	23	68	1	0 5 0	6	846	5 0	12 11½	397	19 3	14 10	60										
Presbyterian	90	91	..	181	67	63	..	130	26	211	17	1	1	0 5½ 0	6½	200	0 0	22 1	157	6 0	17 4½	71									
Wesleyan	57	43	..	100	35	25	..	60	30	180	..	43	2	0 2½ 0	4½	75	0 0	15 0	40	14 4	8 1½	60							
Free Presbyterian	40	20	..	60	34	18	..	52	52	194	0 10½ 0	10½	70	0 0	26 8	91	0 0	40 0	86						
Roman Catholic	249	220	..	469	169	145	..	314	26	182	8	74	4	0 5 0	6½	346	3 4	14 9	328	8 1	14 0	66					
	736	609	..	1345	489	391	..	880	29	181	48	186	8	0 5 0	6½	1037	8 4	15 5	1015	7 8	15 1	65

A S U M M A R Y

SHEWING THE TOTALS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY SCHOOLS,

With the Number per cent. of each on the whole number.

	On the Books.				Average Attendance.				Average attendance in each School.	Average Number of days' attendance of each Child in the Year.	Number certified unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.	Average rate of payment on the attendance per Week	Actual average rate of those who have paid.	Government Aid.	Average Government aid for each Child on the Books.	School Fees.	Average payment in the Year of each Child on the Books.	The attendance on the whole Number.	Average per Cent					
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.													Number certified unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.			
Total for the Year	2500	1989	560	4999	1575	1133	308	3016	41	162	366	467	105	0 5	0 5	£ 2697	8 4	10 9½	3300	19 8	13 2½	60	-07	-09	-02	
" for Melbourne } " and Geelong.. }	1764	1330	560	3654	1086	742	308	2136	49	155	318	281	97	0 4½	0 5½	£ 1660	0 0	9 1	2285	11 11	12 6	58	-09	-07	-02	
" for Country } " Schools	736	609		1345	489	391		880	29	181	48	186	8	0 5	0 6½	£ 1037	8 4	15 5	1015	7 8	15 1	65	-03	-13		
No. per cent., Melbourne	70.56	68.59	100	73.09	68.95	65.49	100	70.82			86.89	60.17	92.38			61.54			69.24							
" Country Schools	29.44	31.41		26.91	31.05	34.51		29.18			13.11	39.83	7.62			38.46			30.76							

**Abstract of Teachers' Returns, for the Year 1851,
Of Denominational Schools situated in Melbourne and Geelong.**

	On the Books.				Average Attendance.				Average No. of days' attendance of each child in the year.	Number certified as unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.	Average rate of payment on the attendance.	Actual average rate of those who have paid.	Government Aid.		Average Government Aid for each child on the books.	School Fees.	Average payment of each child for the year, on the books.	Average per cent.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.							£	s. d.				The attendance on the whole number.	Number certified as unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.			
<i>Church of England.</i>																										
Russell Street	90	-	-	90	54	37	-	54	151½	7	7	-	7	8	£ 40	0 0	8s 5d	£ 80	9 8							
Bourke Street	-	68	-	68	-	-	-	37	139	10	3	1	3	4½	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 52	8 10							
Bourke Street	-	-	114	114	-	-	-	60	153	9	4	1	4	4	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 67	1 3							
Saint James	79	-	-	79	40	-	-	40	127½	8	-	-	4½	4	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 33	14 11							
Saint James	-	67	-	67	-	34	-	34	135½	6	-	-	4½	4	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 33	7 6							
Saint James	-	98	-	98	-	-	-	52	141	6	10	10	3	3	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 33	2 8							
Saint John's	57	-	-	57	27	-	-	27	119	6	1	1	4½	4	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 25	19 3							
Saint John's	-	64	-	64	-	31	-	31	136	6	1	1	4	4	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 24	19 11							
Stephen Street	79	-	-	79	48	-	-	48	126	12	9	4	3	3	£ 35	0 0	8s 5d	£ 17	7 8							
Stephen Street	-	54	-	54	-	29	-	29	126	8	4	4	3	3	£ 35	0 0	8s 5d	£ 27	14 7							
Stephen Street	-	-	99	99	-	-	-	51	123	13	10	6	2½	3	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 44	13 2							
Collingwood	100	-	-	100	68	-	-	68	142½	10	13	4	3½	4	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 27	19 10							
Collingwood	-	66	-	66	-	39	-	39	144½	16	-	-	2½	2	£ 35	0 0	8s 5d	£ 23	16 9							
Collingwood	-	89	-	89	-	57	-	57	136½	10	10	13	2	2	£ 35	0 0	8s 5d	£ 24	8 6							
Richmond	31	38	-	69	23	20	-	43	137	-	7	5	2½	3	£ 35	0 0	8s 5d	£ 24	15 8							
Saint Kilda	22	11	-	33	13	6	-	19	144	3	6	1	6½	7½	£ 35	0 0	8s 5d	£ 39	6 11							
Christchurch, Geelong	80	-	-	80	46	-	-	46	155	4	17	3	4	5½	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 33	16 0							
Christchurch	-	75	-	75	-	38	-	38	137	5	12	2	4½	5	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 27	13 11							
Christchurch	-	83	-	83	-	43	-	43	138	6	14	3	3	4	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 20	4 9							
South Geelong	20	26	-	46	13	14	-	27	143	1	3	-	4	4½	£ 27	6 8	8s 5d	£ 29	10 4							
Ashby	44	33	-	77	23	16	-	39	134	12	18	1	3½	5½	£ 35	0 0	8s 5d	£ 29	10 4							
Newtown, Geelong	45	25	-	70	25	16	-	41	128½	3	10	1	1	4½	£ 30	0 0	8s 5d	£ 24	16 0							
	647	527	493	1667	380	280	263	923	42	138	161	158	64	3½	£ 702	0 0	8s 5d	£ 750	1 2	9s.	55					
<i>Presbyterian.</i>																										
Collins Street, East	62	38	-	100	36	22	-	58	146	17	2	3	8½	9½	£ 60	0 0	8s 5d	£ 94	17 7							
King Street	53	28	-	81	30	11	-	41	126	4	5	-	6	6½	£ 50	0 0	8s 5d	£ 65	7 9							
Geelong	29	13	-	42	16	7	-	23	155	1	6	1	6½	7	£ 50	0 0	8s 5d	£ 31	18 6							
	144	79	-	223	82	40	-	122	41	141	22	13	4	7	£ 160	0 0	14s 4d	£ 193	3 10	17s 3½d	54					

Abstract of Teachers' Returns, for the Year 1851.—Continued.
Of Denominational Schools situated in Melbourne and Geelong.

	On the Books.				Average Attendance.				Average number of days in the Year.	Number certified as unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.	Average rate of payment on the Attendance.	Actual average rate of those who have paid.	Government Aid.	Average Government Aid for each child on the Books.	School Fees.	Average payment of each Child for the Year.	Average per cent.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.											The Attendance on the whole number.	Number certified as unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.
<i>Wesleyan.</i>																					
Collins Street, West	61	45	-	106	39	27	-	66	187	1	20	2	38	4 1/2	40 0 0		64 18 9				
Lonsdale Street, East	56	50	-	106	29	26	-	55	149	1	4	2	5 1/2	6	50 0 0		78 14 3				
Collingwood	65	35	-	100	40	22	-	60	160	7	16	2	3 1/2	4 1/2	40 0 0		48 18 11				
Richmond	30	19	-	49	15	8	-	23	123	3	6	-	4 1/2	4 1/2	35 0 0		22 15 4				
Geelong	89	60	-	149	55	36	-	91	162	18	1	-	5 1/2	5	60 0 0		92 19 6				
Newtown, Geelong	43	39	-	82	30	26	-	56	179	9	1	1	4	4 1/2	30 0 0		44 19 1				
	344	248	-	592	208	145	-	353	59	39	46	7	4 1/2	5	255 0 0	8s 7 1/2d	354 5 10	11s 11 1/2d	59		
<i>Independent.</i>																					
Collins Street, East	77	-	-	77	60	-	-	60	209	-	-	-	16	16	50 0 0		208 8 0				
Collins Street, East	-	33	-	33	-	24	-	24	192	-	-	-	11 1/2	12	30 0 0		61 12 0				
Collins Street, East	-	-	67	67	-	45	-	45	180	3	-	-	6 1/2	6 1/2	30 0 0		69 19 0				
Little Bourke Street, West	45	25	-	70	32	17	-	49	210	1	-	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	43 0 0		39 0 0				
	122	58	67	247	92	41	45	178	44	4	-	2	9 1/2	9 1/2	153 0 0	12s 4 1/2d	378 19 0	30s 8d	72		
<i>Roman Catholic.</i>																					
Saint Francis	146	-	-	146	84	-	-	84	160	30	18	10	2 1/2	4 1/2	50 0 0		50 12 2				
Saint Francis	-	108	-	108	-	56	-	56	134	26	2	5	3 1/2	4 1/2	50 0 0		40 19 1				
Saint Patrick's	69	27	-	96	47	17	-	64	199	2	4	-	5 1/2	6	40 0 0		81 12 9				
Saint Patrick's	32	80	-	112	30	40	-	70	181	7	9	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	40 0 0		66 19 3				
Little Bourke Street, West	75	58	-	133	43	33	-	76	171	5	8	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	40 0 0		126 13 10				
Collingwood	25	20	-	45	17	14	-	31	190	6	-	1	4 1/2	5 1/2	40 0 0		29 16 7				
Richmond	28	23	-	51	20	14	-	34	199	3	-	1	5	5 1/2	40 0 0		40 2 11				
Geelong	81	61	-	142	49	35	-	84	157	12	22	2	4 1/2	4 1/2	50 0 0		82 5 3				
Ashby	51	41	-	92	34	27	-	61	198	1	1	-	6 1/2	6 1/2	40 0 0		90 0 3				
	507	418	-	925	324	236	-	560	62	172	64	22	5	5 1/2	390 0 0	8s. 5d.	609 2 1	13s 2d	60		

Abstract of Teachers' Returns, for the Year 1851.

Denominational Schools situated out of Melbourne and Geelong.

	On the Books.				Average Attendance.				Average number of days' Attendance of each Child in the Year.	Number certified as unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.	Average rate of payment on the Attendance.	Actual average rate of those who have paid.	Government Aid.	Average Government Aid for each Child on the Books.	School Fees.	Average payment of each Child for the Year on the Books.	The Attendance on the whole number.	Number certified as unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.	Average per cent.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.																
<i>Church of England.</i>																								
Brighton	39	33	--	72	20	16	--	36	137	--	--	--	4	4	40	0	0	34 11 4	14 10 1/2	60	04	--	--	--
Williamstown	48	34	--	82	30	19	--	49	147	1	13	--	7 1/2	7	35	0	0	78 10 8						
Penritge	18	21	--	39	9	12	--	21	164	2	5	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	25	0	0	26 6 0						
Broadmeadows	14	15	--	29	10	11	--	21	187	2	11	--	3 1/2	5	26	5	0	15 19 10						
Bulleen	28	18	--	46	15	10	--	25	140	4	--	--	6 1/2	6 1/2	30	0	0	32 12 6						
Kilmore	16	18	--	34	9	9	--	18	133	--	8	--	4 1/2	5	30	0	0	16 17 2						
Point Henry	21	16	--	37	10	9	--	19	151	--	2	--	4 1/2	4 1/2	30	0	0	18 10 4						
Barrabool Hills	22	11	--	33	10	5	--	15	131	4	12	--	4 1/2	7	35	0	0	16 17 5						
Portland	38	17	--	55	28	10	--	38	206	4	4	--	7 1/2	7 1/2	50	0	0	62 13 0						
Belfast	56	52	--	108	43	39	--	82	227 1/2	6	15	--	4 1/2	6 1/2	50	0	0	95 1 0						
	300	235	--	535	184	140	--	324	169	23	68	1	5	6	346	5	0	397 19 3	14 10 1/2	60	04	12	--	--
<i>Presbyterians.</i>																								
Bald Hill	11	12	--	23	5	6	--	11	137 1/2	1	--	--	8 1/2	8 1/2	40	0	0	20 2 9						
Plenty	17	21	--	38	11	13	--	24	179	1	--	--	5 1/2	5 1/2	35	0	0	29 10 4						
Campbellfield	19	20	--	39	15	16	--	31	246	11	--	--	5 1/2	5 1/2	45	0	0	26 8 3						
Portland	33	29	--	62	28	22	--	50	241	4	--	--	5 1/2	6	50	0	0	63 2 7						
Kangaroo Ground	10	9	--	19	8	6	--	14	191	--	1	1	6	6	30	0	0	18 2 1						
	90	91	--	181	67	63	--	130	211	17	1	1	5 1/2	6 1/2	200	0	0	157 6 0	17s 4d	71	09	--	--	--

Abstract of Teachers' Returns for the Year 1851.—Continued.
Denominational Schools situated out of Melbourne and Geelong.

	On the Books.				Average Attendance.				Average number of Days' Attendance of each Child in the Year.	Number certified as unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.	Average rate of payment on the Attendance.	Actual average rate of those who have paid.	Government Aid.	Average Government Aid of each Child on the Books.	School Fees.	Average payment of each Child for the Year on the Books.	The Attendance on the whole number.	Average per cent.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.												Number certified as unable to pay.	Number that have not paid.	Number paying less than 2d. per week.			
<i>Wesleyan.</i>																									
Pentridge	50	23	--	53	19	13	--	32	--	178	--	12	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	d. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 35 0 0									
Brighton	27	20	--	47	16	12	--	28	--	182	--	30	--	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 0 0									
	57	43	--	100	35	25	--	60	--	180	--	43	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 0 0	15s.	40 14 4	8s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	60	--	43	2		
<i>Free Presbyterian.</i>																									
Bominyong	40	20	--	60	34	18	--	52	--	194	--	--	--	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 0 0	26s 8d.	91 0 0	40s.	86					
<i>Roman Catholic.</i>																									
Brighton	30	21	--	51	18	11	--	29	--	110	2	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 10 0		16 9 9							
Williamstown	18	32	--	50	12	22	--	34	--	206	--	3	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 0 0		28 7 4							
Pentridge	20	23	--	43	13	16	--	29	--	200	--	2	--	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0		35 5 0							
Warrigall	16	13	--	29	10	6	--	16	--	151	--	7	--	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0		17 7 7							
Bacchus Marsh	21	12	--	33	15	10	--	25	--	214	2	2	--	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0		29 8 0							
Kilmore	28	9	--	37	21	6	--	27	--	202	--	24	--	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0		25 19 11							
Boroondara	26	22	--	48	17	12	--	29	--	134	--	11	--	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 10 0		18 19 6							
Mount Moriac	17	15	--	32	16	14	--	30	--	278	--	--	--	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0		35 11 6							
Fyar's Ford	18	17	--	35	13	12	--	25	--	172	--	11	--	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 3 4		25 5 6							
Point Henry	15	11	--	26	10	7	--	17	--	215	--	--	--	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	30 0 0		24 1 0							
Belfast	30	18	--	48	18	11	--	29	--	186	--	7	--	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0		37 16 8							
Portland	10	27	--	37	6	18	--	24	--	162	4	--	--	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0		33 16 4							
	249	220	--	469	169	145	--	314	--	182	8	74	4	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	346 3 4	14s 9d.	328 8 1	14s.	66	.01	.15			