

1887.
—
VICTORIA.

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

OF

THE BOARD

FOR THE

PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINES

IN

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

By Authority:
ROBT. S. BRAIN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

REPORT.

1st November, 1887.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Board for the Protection of the Aborigines have the honour to submit this their Twenty-third Report of their proceedings, together with the reports from the managers of the various stations, and other papers, &c.

1. The Board held ten ordinary meetings and two special meetings during the year.

2. The average number of Aborigines and half-castes who have resided on the various stations during the year is as follows:—

Coranderrk, under the management of	Mr. Shaw	...	...	...	91
Framlingham,	Mr. Goodall	...	...	...	90
Lake Condah,	Rev. J. H. Stähle	...	...	...	98
Lake Wellington,	Rev. F. A. Hagenauer	...	...	...	63
Lake Tyers,	Rev. J. Bulmer	...	...	...	60
Lake Hindmarsh,	Mr. Bogisch	...	...	...	51
					453

There are about 100 more who visit the stations occasionally.

3. The number of depôts (in charge of local guardians) where provisions, clothing, &c., are issued to those Aborigines who do not belong to any of the stations, is twelve. (See Appendices XVI. and XVII.)

4. Return of births, marriages, and deaths on the various stations during the year:—

Name of Station.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Coranderrk	4	2	3
Framlingham	4	0	4
Lake Condah	5	1	1
Lake Wellington	3	0	3
Lake Tyers	6	0	12
Lake Hindmarsh	5	0	2
	27	3	25

5. The gross proceeds of the products of the various stations are as follow:—

Coranderrk *	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
Framlingham	...	...	...	...	891	13	9
Lake Condah	...	...	...	...	327	4	11
Lake Wellington	...	...	...	...	396	16	2
Lake Tyers	...	...	...	...	252	6	10
Lake Hindmarsh	...	...	...	...	39	9	5
					60	17	2
					£1,968	8	3

Since the last Report was submitted to Your Excellency, Parliament has passed a measure for merging the half-castes among the general population of the colony. For a long time the Board had been urging this policy on the attention of the country, It seemed to the Board unreasonable that the State should continue to support able-bodied men who were well able to earn their own living. They were supplied at the public expense with houses, food, and clothing, with all the necessaries and many of the comforts of life. Under these circumstances, no habits of self-reliance were cultivated in them, and the great body of them were quite satisfied with their dependent position.

* The income from Coranderrk is paid into the Treasury.

No sooner was the Act passed than the Board set itself to carry out its provisions, which were carefully explained to all the half-castes to whom the law applied, and already the Board has made a fair beginning of a policy which is the beginning of the end, and which, in the course of a few years, will leave only a few pure blacks under the care of Government.

The total number of half-castes on the various stations coming under the provisions of the Act is 233.

No fewer than sixty half-castes have already been well placed and are now earning their own living.

While the Board desire to carry out the Act in its spirit as well as in its letter, they find that great care must be exercised to prevent cases of individual hardship, and they are anxious to interfere as little as possible with family life. Every case will receive individual attention.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ALEX. MORRISON,
Vice-Chairman.

His Excellency
Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Coranderrk, 1st July, 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward you my annual report of this station, dating from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that very satisfactory progress has been made, not only in the usual work of farm and station, but also in the general behaviour and conduct of the people.

I am glad to be able to say that there has been little or no disturbance among the people during the year through intoxicating drink.

The station has been regularly supplied with potatoes and other vegetables (principally grown on the station), and also with good wholesome bread instead of the ration of flour as formerly; and the result has been, as might have been expected, a remarkable improvement in the health of the people, resulting, too, in a great saving of expense for medical attendance, as compared with the cost for previous years.

The work of moral and religious teaching has, as usual, been regularly attended to, both during the week-days and on Sundays.

Mr. John Mackie, who was appointed schoolmaster last September, has attended to and carried on his work with energy and diligence, and has always lent such assistance to me, when required, as his other duties would permit. The Rev. Mr. Mackie, of Lilydale, has also continued his valuable services to the station every other Sunday evening, and has married and baptized both children and adults when requested. We have had two marriages and one adult and three children baptized during the year.

To form some idea of the improved circumstances and condition of the natives, we must compare their former nomadic or wandering life, with all its attendant uncertainties as to comfort and food, &c., with their now settled homes of neat and comfortable cottages of two and four rooms, surrounded with nice gardens, and receiving a regular supply of good clothing, with all the necessaries of life, and prompt medical attendance whenever necessary. Some of them, too, particularly the half-castes, are wonderfully improved in habits of industry and general usefulness, as evidenced by the fact of their now being able to do nearly all the work of the station themselves, rendering the employment of white labour almost unnecessary.

Besides the usual work of the hop plantation and the ordinary work of the station, several useful improvements have been made.

The old stable has been removed, and a new one of five stalls, with hay-loft, buggy-house, and chaff-room, erected in its place.

Nearly a mile and a half of post and wire fence, too, has been put up solely by our own men.

The ploughing and sowing of all the crops, as well as the mowing and harvesting of the same, was also done without the employment of outside labour. A paddock of between six and seven hundred acres has had all the trees rung in it, and nearly all the scrub cleared and burnt off. A new hay-shed has also been put up.

We had a good crop of hay (about 20 tons) and some 8 or 9 tons of potatoes, all of which will be consumed on the station. About an acre of maize was also tried, and turned out pretty well. Our hop crop, although not quite up to the usual quality, was more than ordinary in quantity, giving us some 7 tons from the reduced area of ten acres.

We had also a good supply of fruit from the orchard, and a large quantity of jam was made and consumed by the natives.

From fifteen to twenty cows have been milked during the greater part of the year, and nearly every family on the station has a cow for its own use.

The number and kinds of stock belonging to the station are as follows, viz.:—26 cows, 23 calves, 100 heifers, 9 steers, 2 bulls, 11 horses, and 9 working bullocks; making a total of 180 head.

The number of residents on the station during the twelve months has been as follows:—

	Average.	Total.		Average.	Total.
July	90	98	January	90	98
August	89	97	February	95	101
September... ..	90	97	March	92	101
October	91	98	April	93	98
November	91	101	May	94	96
December	92	99	June	91	97

The above consist of the following, viz.:—29 males, 23 females, whose ages vary from 14 to 70 years. Under the age of 14 years, 28 boys and 20 girls. Of the adult males, there are only about one-half who can be looked upon as able-bodied men, and the whole of the work of the station devolves upon them, but the heaviest portion always falls to the half-castes.

The following tables will show the number of births and deaths:—

TABLE OF BIRTHS.

Date.	Name.	Sex.	Names of Parents.	Colour.
July 31, 1886 ...	William	M.	{ William Hamilton Annie Hamilton	} Half-castes.
September 9, 1886...	William	M.	{ William Russell Louisa Russell	} Half-castes.
October 6, 1886 ...	David	M.	{ Thomas Dunolly Jessie Dunolly	} Half-castes.
November 25, 1886	Teddy	M.	Betsy Bamfield	Full Black.

TABLE OF DEATHS.

Date.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.	Colour.
August 17, 1886 ...	Pretty Boy	M.	70 or 80 years	Bronchitis	Full Black
November 9, 1886...	Sherborn Hunter	M.	12 years ...	Bronchitis	Half-caste
March 15, 1887 ...	Maria Cuningam	F.	54 years ...	Dropsy	Full Black

Before closing this report I should mention that two half-caste girls have been hired out from this station as domestic servants in respectable families, and up to the present time have given every satisfaction. Other girls, no doubt, will follow in due course, and I am firmly convinced it is a good and proper course to adopt, instead of letting them grow up, as in the past, with the idea of being supported by the Government at the various stations.

In conclusion, I would just say that I fully and entirely agree with the draft regulations you have recently submitted for the consideration of the managers for the better and more uniform management of the Aborigines on the stations, and I hope we shall soon receive them under the sanction of authority to be carried out in the management.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SHAW.

Capt. Page, Secretary and General Inspector, Board for Protection of Aborigines, Melbourne.

APPENDIX II.

SIR,

Aboriginal Station, Purnim, July 1st, 1887.

I have the honour herewith to forward my report for the year ending June 30th, 1887.

The total number attending the station during the year has been 96, with an average attendance of 90.

Their health, on the whole, has been good, although our death-rate is somewhat higher than the previous year. At the present time the station is comparatively free from sickness. Their conduct and attention to their work has been throughout the year most satisfactory. A large amount of splitting and fencing has been done, with the result that we have now nearly eighteen miles of good substantial fencing erected on the station, which is now subdivided into ten paddocks, ranging from 10 acres to 1,800. Material is now being split to subdivide the larger paddocks, and so still further increase their grazing capabilities.

Our crops again have been unusually poor, owing to the extraordinary dryness of the seasons and the ravages of the locusts, giving us in return for all our labour little more than the seed we planted.

The station stock of all kinds are looking well. We have now 5 cows, 4 calves, 43 heifers, 30 steers, 1 bull, 25 ewes, 9 lambs, 9 working bullocks, 11 horses, and 4 foals on the station.

During the year we have killed for meat 15 steers and 404 sheep. Four heifers died from pleuropneumonia, and one cow from snake bite, and one sheep died from fluke.

Considerable improvements have been made about the homestead. With the assistance of a neighbour I have erected a comfortable eight-roomed weatherboard house for myself; also some additions have been made to some of the natives' cottages, which have all been painted. A picket fence has been erected around the whole by one of the men belonging to the station, and a footpath formed, which has had the effect of giving the place a neat, comfortable, and tidy appearance. Some very nice gardens have been made, and planted with flowers and fruit trees, around their cottages.

A good dam has been made for watering the cattle, and about 300 acres of thickly-timbered country rung. A mile or so of old brush and log fencing and 500 or 600 acres of scrub land have been burnt, to prevent the increase of the rabbit pest, with which, I am happy to say, we are at present very little troubled.

The children are still making very satisfactory progress in school, the last examination being very satisfactory to the District Inspector, Mr. Shelton, who expressed himself as being highly pleased with the manner in which Miss Powell had attended to her duties. I am also much pleased to be able to endorse all that the Inspector of Schools has said in reference to this matter.

Two young half-caste men have left the station to look for employment with Europeans. I have also obtained a comfortable situation for one of the young half-caste girls, and am endeavouring to do the same for the other one. I have also impressed upon all the half-castes under the age of 34 the necessity of

looking out for every opportunity of finding employment and homes for themselves away from the station in accordance with the Act of Parliament recently passed.

The return of births and deaths is as follows:—

BIRTHS.

Name.	Colour.	Date.	Names of Parents.	Colour.
Andrew James	Half-caste	Jan. 21st, 1887	{ Henry Albert Rachel Albert	Half-caste. Half-caste.
Winifred	Half-caste	April 24th, 1887	{ Fredk. Murray Susan Murray	Half-caste. Half-caste.
Mary	Black	May 15th, 1887	{ Frank Blair Margaret Blair	Black. Black.
Isabel	Quadroon	May 13th, 1887	{ W. Rawlings Bessie Rawlings	Black. Half-caste.

DEATHS.

Name.	Colour.	Date.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Sex.
M. A. Johnston	Black	April 7th, 1887	Inflammation of lungs	45 years	F.
Mary Blair	Black	April 31st, 1887	Bronchitis	2 weeks	F.
Daniel Nelson	Half-caste	May 1st, 1887	Dentition	1 year	M.
Mary Nelson	Half-caste	May 12th, 1887	Bronchitis	2 months	F.

No marriages have been celebrated during the year.

I am pleased again at having no cases of drunkenness to report for the year.

I have been requested by the natives to add their appreciation, and tender their thanks for the kindness and attention shown to them by the Board and its Secretary and Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. M. A. Page, Esq., General Inspector B.P.A.

W. GOODALL.

APPENDIX III.

SIR,

Mission Station, Lake Condah, August 30th, 1887.

I have the honour to forward my annual report with reference to the condition of the Aborigines under my charge, and the general progress of this station.

The total number of blacks and mixed blood belonging to the station is 115, the average number of those who resided here during the year being 98.

The state of health was tolerably good during the whole year, I am happy to state.

The return of births and deaths is as follows:—

BIRTHS.

Name.	Colour.	Date.	Names of Parents.	Colour.
William John	Mixed blood	Jan. 1st, 1886	{ William Carter Agnes Carter	Black. Half-caste.
Eliza Christina	Black	July 26th, 1886	{ Sam Mobourn Bella Mobourn	Black. Black.
Edgar Theodore	Half-caste	March 1st, 1887	{ George Winter Ellen Winter	Half-caste. Half-caste.
Stillborn child	Black	July 13th, 1887	{ George Egan Eva Egan	Black. Black.
Elizabeth Charlotte	Mixed blood	July 16th, 1887	{ James Mullett Ellen Mullett	Black. Half-caste.

DEATHS.

Name.	Colour.	Date.	Cause of Death.	Age.
George Egan	Black	July 19th, 1887	Pleurisy and congestion of the lungs	26 years.

There was one marriage.

The conduct of the Aborigines was satisfactory, and since the prospect of payment for honest and good labour is held out to them, the men work with a will, and while a number are employed in clearing the reserve from dead timber 12 others are engaged in stonewalling.

The latter are accredited by all who see the wall as doing their work particularly well.

We have at present the following stock on the reserve, 60 head of cattle (inclusive of 12 working bullocks), 12 horses, and 926 merino wethers.

The reserve will carry considerably more stock even now, while only partially fenced, and if we can get from 500 to 1,000 large-framed crossbred ewes ere long, it will tend towards securing a better income for the station. Crossbred sheep are particularly well suited to this locality. While referring to the desirability of an increase of stock, I beg to state that there was no loss in not having had them already, for the past summer was so terribly dry that it was rather fortunate that the station was understocked; had it been otherwise, the loss would have been severe, especially as the autumn rains were so late that we had hardly any winter grass; but as everything appears at present, we expect an early spring, and if this anticipation is correct, we will have grass in abundance ere long. The 1,700 acres of stony ground when walled in will help very materially towards the better working of the station, and give rise to a brighter prospect financially, as the ground is well suited for rearing cattle. As the amount of walling which needs to be done yet is between two and three miles, I regret to say that another season will be lost before we can reap the desired benefit. The blacks are working bravely to get this task completed, but the ground is in many places so exceedingly rough that it is impossible for them to make much headway. The sheep when shorn last year gave a very good clip, and the wool, which was sold in Melbourne, brought a satisfactory price. The prospect of the coming season appears also very hopeful.

The school, which is carried on under the Education Department, and which is attended by an average of 40 pupils, including a few white children of neighbouring selectors, progresses very satisfactorily. The present teacher belongs to the relieving staff, and a suitable permanent teacher is anxiously looked for.

The cultivation of oats for hay was fairly successful, but the potato crop was a complete failure, for in the first instance the potatoes did not come up well, and then, just when they were blossoming, the locusts came and ate them to such an extent that only the bare stalks were left, which gave the potatoes no chance of growing. The gardening was likewise a failure as far as vegetables were concerned, for the locusts made great havoc among them also, but we had a considerable amount of all kinds of fruit, such as apples, plums, pears, &c. We had such a large yield of plums that we gave a great amount out to the people on the station for making jam.

There were a good many visitors here during the year, all of whom testified to the happiness, contentment, and progress of the people and station. His Lordship the Bishop of Ballarat remarks in his entry in the visitors' book:—"There can be no doubt that this place is a haven of comfort, a happy school of industry, a harvest field of spiritual sowing and reaping, for the remnant that is left of the poor Gononditch-Mara tribe."

The income and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Wool	...	293	15 0	Cheque to B. P. A.	...	293	15 0
Skins	...	37	3 7	Station expenses	...	50	17 4
Bark	...	22	4 9	Wages	...	7	4 0
Grazing	...	5	13 0	Balance	...	7	0 0
		<u>£358</u>	<u>16 4</u>			<u>£358</u>	<u>16 4</u>

A commencement has been made here in merging the Aborigines of mixed blood among the white population of the colony, and two promising young lads have obtained excellent situations, and I have good hope that they will give satisfaction to their employers.

I am particularly pleased that every consideration is being shown to these people and no hardship inflicted upon any of them, but that the amended Act is to be carried out in a most considerate form, so that it is chiefly the young people and the children who are growing up who will be affected by it. In writing of this matter, I cannot refrain from saying that special praise is due to Dr. Morrison, the Chairman of the Board, for having dealt so prudently and kindly with each single case which came under his notice when here recently on a visit for the purpose of dealing with the half-caste question.

Perhaps it may be of interest to mention that one of our half-caste women discharges the duties of Government sewing-mistress in school to the satisfaction both of the Inspector and teacher.

I must not omit to express, on behalf of the Aborigines, my best thanks to the Board and their Inspector for the liberal and really good supply of rations and clothing sent up. The latter was particularly well chosen, both as regards quality and pattern.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. STÄHLE.

The General Inspector and Secretary, Board for Protection of Aborigines, Melbourne.

APPENDIX IV.

SIR,

Ramahyuck Mission Station, Lake Wellington, July 18th, 1887.

I have the honour to forward to you my report on the state and progress of the mission work among the Aborigines at this station and the surrounding district, for the past year, from July 1st, 1886, to June 30th, 1887, from which you will observe the following particulars:—

I. The total number of Aborigines belonging to the station is at present 81, three having been born and three died, leaving the same number as last year. The following table of attendance is taken from my monthly returns:—

	Total.	Attendance.		Total.	Attendance.
1886. July	76	63	1887. January	74	55
„ August	75	73	„ February	78	56
„ September	79	68	„ March	70	60
„ October	88	70	„ April	73	60
„ November	83	69	„ May	85	59
„ December	78	58	„ June	67	62

II. The total number of half-castes to whom the Act recently passed applies is 23, most of whom have already left the Station. In consequence of this, there remain now only 61 inhabitants here, although we have hope of a small increase from elsewhere. I have no doubt that the new law will have a very beneficial influence on the future welfare of the half-caste people, as it will raise them to self-exertion and independence, which has been unknown to them hitherto.

III. The returns of births and deaths are as follows :—

BIRTHS.

Name.	Colour.	Date.	Parents.	Colour.
Christine Conolly	Half-caste	July 4th, 1886	{ John Conolly Bridget Conolly	Half-caste. Half-caste.
Fanny Stephen	Mixed	Sept. 29th, 1886	{ Harry Stephen Emily Stephen	Black. Half-caste.
Elenory Moffat	Black	May 25th, 1887	{ Ned Moffat Florence Moffat	Black. Black.

MARRIAGES.—None.

DEATHS.

Name.	Colour.	Date.	Disease.	Age.
Queen Lily	Black	Sept. 25th, 1886	Inflammation of lungs	54 years.
Archy Kramer	Black	Nov. 25th, 1886	Bronchitis	9 months.
Billy Wood	Black	June 2nd, 1887	Disease of the heart	56 years.

IV. The general state of health among all our people has been good, and although one woman had an attack of measles, no one else got them; and again, when the whooping-cough made its appearance, it was only of a mild kind, and passed away without any serious effect to the natives.

V. In reference to the general comfort, happiness, and contentment of our people, I can report favorably, and can also add here that the feeling of them in regard to the good and plentiful supplies from the Government is very satisfactory; and it gives me great pleasure to convey the best thanks for all assistance and prompt attention to the people's wants, to the Board and the General Inspector.

Perhaps it should be stated here that the two youths, Willy King and Willy Clark, who had been with the Commissioners at the India and Colonial Exhibition in London, returned safely to this station, and entered at once on their duties in a manner which was praiseworthy. Their journey did them a great deal of good, and they themselves will always remember all they saw and heard with great pleasure.

VI. The system of education carried on at this station is in connexion with the Education Department, so that the whole benefit of regular instruction and examination by the Inspector are enjoyed by all the children on the station. Religious instruction for about twenty minutes daily is given every morning after prayers in church, so that the children have one hour's rest between the instruction and the State school work. Good progress is made in all branches. All the boys and girls, when out of school, receive practical lessons in the branches of the occupation which they shall have to adopt in after life. The girls have to learn sewing, washing, mending, baking bread, and all kinds of housework; and the boys are employed with gardening, milking, wood-cutting, and other work suitable for their years and strength.

VII. The land belonging to the Aboriginal reserve is 2,300 acres, including about 500 acres of deep morasses, and the extent of the River Avon for the length of the reserve. This reserve is subdivided into the following paddocks:—

- A.—Large paddock of 1,800 acres, including the morass. We have commenced a division fence, but the work is only to be done when the men are available from their other occupation, and hence the progress is slow.
- B.—A well-fenced 320-acre paddock for young stock, horses, and working bullocks. Great improvements have been made with the land through clearing and cutting away of scrub, so that in due time it will carry more stock than at present.
- C.—Paddock of 200 acres, in which the station is situated. This paddock is subdivided into a considerable number of small gardens and paddocks for cultivation and for young calves. A very great supply of vegetables of all kinds, including about ten tons of potatoes, have been grown during the past season, and although not much has been sold, still the home supply has been and still is of great value to all.

VIII. The reserve is stocked with about 250 well-bred cattle, which affords a full supply of fresh meat to all on station. There are also cows for the use of the inhabitants. Twenty-eight fat cattle have been killed for meat supply, besides 65 fat sheep, so that we have never been short of this article of food, which is of so much importance to the Aborigines. The surplus stock has been sold as usual, and the

accounts for the returns and the distribution of the money in wages to all the working men is contained in the following financial statement :--

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.					
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
From hides	...	10	6	6	Balance due last year	...	115	2	3
Net profit on cattle	...	235	7	4	Wages accounts	...	91	14	8
Net profit on produce	...	6	13	0	General expenditure, including build-	...	84	13	10
Overdraft still due	...	39	3	11	ings	...			
Total	...	£291	10	9	Total	...	£291	10	9

IX. Regarding the general improvements on the station, in the paddocks, as well as in the buildings and the cottages for the natives, I am able to give a good account, and although some repairs will be needed on several cottages, not much is required to keep everything in good order so as to have all the needed comfort combined with neatness and cleanliness.

In conclusion, I wish again to express our best thanks for all the kind consideration and attention of the Board, the General Inspector, and the medical gentlemen, Dr. J. Reid and Dr. A. McLean, of Sale, and also to the committee of the Sale Hospital for their kindness to our sick people.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. A. HAGENAUER.

Captain A. M. A. Page, General Inspector of Aborigines, Melbourne.

APPENDIX V.

SIR,

Mission Station, Lake Tyers, November 4th, 1887.

I have the honour to forward my annual report for year 1886-7.

1. The average attendance of Aborigines at the station has been 60; the greatest number of blacks we have had at the station has been 70.

2. I append list of births, deaths, and marriages, from which it will be seen that the death-rate has been unusually heavy for the year; this was owing to there being one or two cases of chronic sickness, and to the fact that whooping-cough which proved fatal prevailed.

3. The number of children attending the school is 25, 12 of which are males and 13 females. This number is two less than last year, one having died, and another left school.

4. The stock at present on the station is as follows :—36 mixed cattle and 51 sheep. We have killed during the year 120 sheep for food and 2 head of cattle. I may state that all are in good condition, grass being at present plentiful. The blacks still hunt for meat to supplement their supply, but they are generally very unsuccessful. I notice as they get more civilized they are less expert at hunting; tree-climbing after a native bear is becoming a lost art amongst them. Since they have begun to rely upon the gun, they never make spears as formerly for securing kangaroo, indeed many of them could not make a spear; they are becoming more and more dependent upon the supplies sent to them.

5. The buildings on the station number 16, 10 of which are for the Aborigines. All the houses for the blacks are in good order, and with careful tenants should be so for a number of years, as all are lined throughout with pine boards, which makes them more substantial than the old way of papering and canvas.

6. The cultivation of the station was as follows :—Potatoes, 2 acres; mangold wurzels, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; sunflowers, 1 acre; pease, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. The crops promised well for some time, but as the hot weather came in we had a visitation of caterpillar which totally destroyed the main crops; even the mangolds suffered. I am happy to say that we have put in this year a larger crop, which at present gives promise of a good harvest.

7. The blacks have been employed in clearing the ground; they have cleared away the growth on the lake frontage, which gives the place a better appearance; they have also renewed the fence; for this purpose Neddy O'Rourke, with one assistant, split 3,000 palings; this gives the station a more complete appearance. We have also enlarged the garden, which now contains two acres of ground, which are planted with fruit trees, many of which are in full bearing. I may state that the apple crop was good, but as the Aborigines are fond of fruit, I was not able to sell any.

8. The income and expenditure for the year has been as follows :—

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.					
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
By 5 tons 4 cwt. wattle bark	...	28	17	9	By Wages, &c.	...	48	8	4
Cheque for wool, &c.	...	10	11	8					
Balance	...	11	8	11					
		£48	8	4			£48	8	4

I am sorry to say that the blacks still manage to get intoxicating drink, though I do all in my power to influence them towards sobriety, both by precept and example.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to the Board and yourself for the very liberal supply of stores, &c., they have received. I am sure the Aborigines are in a much better position than many of the poorer Europeans who have to work hard for their living.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Captain A. M. A. Page, General Inspector B.P.A.

JOHN BULMER.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES AT LAKE TYERS FOR YEAR 1886-7.

BIRTHS.

Name.	Colour.	Date.	Parents' Names.	Colour.
Madeline Hay	Black	Aug. 17th, 1886	{ Rosey Hay } Jack Hay	Black.
Harry Thorpe	Half-caste	Oct. 7th, 1886	{ William Thorpe } Lily Thorpe	Half-caste.
Selina Hayes	Black	Jan. 3rd, 1887	{ William Hayes } Caroline Hayes	Black.
Julia Thomas	Half-caste	Jan. 4th, 1887	{ George Thomas } Agnes Thomas	Half-caste.
Albert Cooper	Black	Jan. 10th, 1887	{ Dick Cooper } Enma Cooper	Black.
Dulcibella Rivers	Black	April 24th, 1887	{ Charles Rivers } Caroline Rivers	Black.

DEATHS.

Name.	Colour.	Date.	Cause of Death.	Age.
Bonny Jack	Black	Aug. 31st, 1886	Accidentally drowned	50 years.
Maria McDougall	Black	Sept. 23rd, 1886	Diarrhoea, teething	12 months.
Billy McLeod	Black	Oct. 16th, 1886	Cancer of intestines	54 years.
Madeline Hay	Black	Jan. 26th, 1887	Thrush, 3 days	5 months.
Archibald Cooper	Half-caste	Feb. 9th, 1887	General debility	12 months.
Richard Cooper	Black	Feb. 24th, 1887	Disease of brain and amaurosis	16 years.
Timothy	Black	March 21st, 1887	Senile decay	86 years.
Christina Hayes	Black	April 9th, 1887	Dysentery	3 years.
Albert Cooper	Black	April 16th, 1887	Whooping-cough	3 months.
Selina Hayes	Black	April 20th, 1887	Whooping-cough	3 months.
Grace Bull	Black	April 22nd, 1887	Whooping-cough	3 yrs. 10 months.
Thomas Johnson	Black	May 7th, 1887	Hydatids of liver, ascites	30 years.

There have been no marriages up to 30th June, 1887.

APPENDIX VI.

SIR,

Aboriginal Station, Lake Hindmarsh, August 16th, 1887.

I have the honour to forward my report on this station for the year ending the 30th June, 1887.

The total number of Aborigines belonging to this station is 73, the average number 51. Two married couples, half-castes with large families, have left this station since March, and have settled down on a small portion of rented ground, seven miles from here, to make a living.

I append the list of births, marriages, and deaths, from which you will see we had five births, two deaths, and no marriage.

The number attending school is still very small—7 males and 6 females, which have been instructed before by me, now under the teaching of my colleague, Rev. C. W. Kramer.

The stock at present on the station reserve consists of above 30 head of cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, and only two horses.

We had this year sufficient supply of meat from our stock of sheep, for, through the kindness of the Board for the Aborigines, our stock of sheep has received an addition of 400 wethers, which, owing to the abundance of grass, have improved a great deal. We felt no want of food, neither in hay for horses nor in grass for sheep and cattle this year. This season promises to be a very good one again, so that we will have a sufficiency of pasture for the time to come. I may here mention that we had great trouble with wild and domestic dogs, let loose at night by neighbours, but, by laying poison (strychnine, supplied by the Board), and through the skill of the blacks in shooting them, we have greatly reduced the pest.

The improvements effected on this station have been :—(1.) Re-building the stable. (2.) Cutting and burning about 100 acres of dense mallee scrub. (3.) Erecting a good post and wire fence of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length as an enclosure for one home paddock. (4.) Erecting two flood-gates across the Wimmera. (5.) Erecting new drafting yards at the woolshed. (6.) Grubbing and burning heavy timber to clear the ground for a new cultivation paddock. There are still more than 300 acres of mallee to be cleared, which is a great harbour for rabbits. It would be a great inducement to the blacks, if we had sufficient funds to pay them for clearing the above-mentioned mallee, which, owing to the small income from the station, could not be carried out. The health of the natives has been fairly good. One man died from disease of the lungs. The other had a tumour in his chest. He sought and found medical treatment several times at Stawell, but had at last succumbed.

The blacks have given no great cause for complaint on account of insubordination or bad conduct; they are very content, and thankful for their home here provided by the kind Government.

I beg to thank the Board and their efficient Secretary on behalf of the blacks for the ample supplies of clothes, rations, meat, and other little wants and comforts, which were all of good quality.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. P. BOGISCH.

To Captain A. M. A. Page, Secretary B.P.A., Melbourne.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL AT LAKE HINDMARSH ABORIGINAL STATION.

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
							<u>13</u>
		Total	...	...	...	...	13

Lake Hindmarsh, August 16th, 1887.

H. P. BOGISCH.

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES LOCATED AT LAKE HINDMARSH ABORIGINAL STATION, OR OCCASIONALLY RESIDING HERE.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
							<u>73</u>
		Total	...	...	...	...	73

Lake Hindmarsh, August 16th, 1887.

H. P. BOGISCH.

RETURN SHOWING THE INCOME OF LAKE HINDMARSH ABORIGINAL STATION DURING THE TWELVEMONTH ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1887.

By wool...	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
By skins...	...	...	...	...	...	33	14	3
By hides	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	5
By fruit...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	6
						16	3	0
		Total	...	...	...	<u>60</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

Lake Hindmarsh, August 16th, 1887.

H. P. BOGISCH.

ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS AT LAKE HINDMARSH ABORIGINAL STATION DURING THE TWELVEMONTH ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1887.

(a) BIRTHS.

1. Ethel Gertrude Harrison, July 5th, 1886. Father half-caste; mother black.
2. Albert Wallace Coombs, October 25th, 1886. Father half-caste; mother half-caste.
3. Edward Fenton, December 6th, 1886. Father black; mother half-caste.
4. Robert Charles Millar Kinnear, January 4th, 1887. Father black; mother half-caste.
5. Eleanor Jessie Pepper, February 18th, 1887. Father black; mother half-caste.

(b) MARRIAGES.

Nil.

(c) DEATHS.

1. Richard Barney, black, August 22nd, 1886, aged 42 years; lung disease.
2. Syntax Harrison, black, November 6th, 1886, aged 48 years; tumour in chest.

Lake Hindmarsh, August 16th, 1887.

H. P. BOGISCH.

APPENDIX XV.

ACCOUNT showing the Amounts Received from and the Amounts Expended on Melbourne from
1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance	788	5	2	General Inspector and Secretary, salary ...	450	0	0
				Medicines	0	6	3
				Eye and Ear Hospital	5	5	0
				Rent of office and fires	48	14	0
				Clothing	0	11	4
				Junior messenger	44	16	5
				Stationery, &c.	28	14	4
				Board and lodging (Blacks)	32	16	0
				Travelling expenses (General Inspector)	122	7	3
				(Board)	6	2	0
				Expenses in connexion with proposed			
				corroboree	12	5	6
				Furniture	25	0	3
				Carriage of goods	0	17	6
				Law expenses	1	11	6
				Caretaker	2	13	0
				Gratuities	0	15	0
				Auditing accounts (Messrs. Langton and			
				Holmes)	3	3	0
				Funerals	1	0	0
				Sundries	1	6	10
	£788	5	2		£788	5	2

APPENDIX XVI.

STATEMENT of Total Cost of Clothing, Provisions, &c. (including Transport thereof), Paid for the
use of the Aborigines, from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

	£	s.	d.
Coranderrk	1,025	4	8
Framlingham	802	9	1
Lake Condah	923	5	9
Lake Wellington	689	16	8
Lake Tyers	908	10	8
Lake Hindmarsh	614	6	4
Swan Hill, including—			
Pental Island			
Melool			
Bumbang			
Mildura	929	14	10
Ned's Corner			
Kulkyne			
Koondrook			
Melbourne	1	8	10
Apsley	83	18	6
Casterton	37	11	5
Echuca	108	13	0
Wangaratta	73	17	0
	£6,198	16	9

APPENDIX XVII.

STATION AND DEPÔTS ACCOUNTS.

	£	s.	d.
Coranderrk	2,646	3	1
Framlingham	2,418	13	3
Lake Condah	1,934	12	8
Lake Wellington	772	10	2
Lake Tyers	1,134	11	6
Lake Hindmarsh	1,113	16	5
Melbourne	788	5	2
Swan Hill and District	960	7	10
Apsley	83	18	6
Bairnsdale	0	9	0
Casterton	40	19	5
Echuca	112	17	0
Wangaratta	75	0	0
Warragul	2	0	0
	£12,084	4	0

APPENDIX XVIII.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Amounts Paid for each Station from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

Station.	Salaries.	Wages to Aborigines.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Improvements.	Hardware.	Medical Attendance, &c.	Stock.	Other Expenses.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coranderrk ...	392 14 3	334 6 5	591 5 1	271 2 0	73 6 11	57 9 10	63 10 8	438 13 9	423 14 2	2,646 3 1
Framlingham ...	350 0 0	70 0 0	509 17 2	258 6 11	462 9 11	19 19 6	136 19 8	386 6 11	224 13 2	2,418 13 3
Lake Condah ...	23 5 0	...	526 12 9	310 13 4	137 10 5	24 2 9	44 9 9	758 15 0	109 3 8	1,334 12 8
Lake Wellington ...	...	...	455 3 10	215 0 9	49 18 2	5 18 0	21 0 0	...	25 9 5	772 10 2
Lake Tyers ...	...	...	600 4 7	296 3 8	166 10 4	18 15 0	25 2 6	...	27 15 5	1,134 11 6
Lake Hindmarsh ...	...	...	520 9 2	90 1 7	296 3 1	18 9 0	56 1 0	102 2 0	130 10 7	1,113 16 5

NOTE.—The Missionaries on the Mission Stations are paid by their respective Committees. The Teachers by the Education Department.

APPENDIX XIX.

BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINES.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary, *Chairman.*

Alex. Morrison, Esq., LL.D., *Vice-Chairman.*

Wm. Anderson, Esq., M.P.

E. H. Cameron, Esq., M.P.

Wm. Macredie, Esq., J.P.

J. R. Hopkins, Esq., J.P.

A. A. Le Souef, Esq., J.P.

C. M. Officer, Esq., M.P.

A. M. A. PAGE, Esq., J.P., General Inspector and Secretary.

Office: City Bank Chambers.

APPENDIX XX.

DISTRIBUTION of Stores Paid for, for the use of the Aborigines, by the Board from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

Name of Station.	Blankets.	Serge Shirts.	Twill Shirts, &c.	Trousers.	Yds. Wincey.	Yds. Plaid.	Yds. Print, &c.	Yds. Flannel.	Yds. Serge.	Yds. Shirting.	Yds. Skirting.	Yds. Molekin.	Pairs Boots.	Hose and Half hose.	Dresses.	Chemises.	Waltcoats.	Yds. Calico.	Flour.	Tea.	Rice.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Oatmeal.	Salt.	Soap.	Candles.	Kerosene.	Meat.	Sundries.									
									
Coranderrk ...	30	30	115	31	286	...	336	...	68	72	288	...	1	82	670	10	1,410	c. qr. lb. 21 2	c. qr. lb. 0 126	1 29	62	cwt. 10	c. qr. lb. 25 2	14	19	500	56	7,141	3 adze handles, 2 fork handles, 6 locks, 50 sq. glass, 1 key, 1 pr. stirrup leathers, 2 saws, 6 files, 6 axes, 48 axe handles, 7 spades, 3 shovels, 380 lbs. wire nails, 4 rakes, 1 brace and bits, 2 doz. knives and forks, 24 pannicans, 24 tin plates, 9 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. coke, 1 col. oven, 2 thermometers, 4 milk dishes, 1 clothes wringer, 4 buckets, 6 chambers, 11,401 ft. timber, 12 lbs. glue, 47 doz. screws, 1 coffin, 1 pkt. tacks, 100 ft. spouting, 6 chisels, 1 spokeshave, 1 jack-plane, 6 10-ft. gates, 2 tripods, 2 doors, 1 screw-wrench, 1 tape measure, 180 shs. iron, 3 window frames, 8 sash weights, 1 1/2 knots line, 1 3-ft. rule, 2 screw augers, 2 butcher's knives, 1 steel, 1 cleaver, 4 door springs, 12 prs. hinges, 1 turncrew, 1 iron, 6 scrub. brushes, 1 set jugs, 60 ft. ridging, 177 lbs. raisins, 197 lbs. currants, 3 boxes blue, 6 boxes blacking, 5 cwt. soda, 285 lbs. sago, 160 lbs. maizena, 15 doz. b. powder, 1 doz. pres. milk, 4 tons 5 cwt. 8 qrs. 14 lbs. potatoes, 3 grs. matches, 39 lbs. starch, 7 lbs. pepper, 142 woolpacks, 86 yds. hessian, 11 lbs. rope, 6 bgg. hooks, 3 cwt. sulphur, 12 brooms, 1/2 cwt. wh. lead, 28 lbs. umber, 14 lbs. paint, 2 stop-pails, 2 dustpans, 1 carv. knife and fork, 38 3/8 bus. oats, 4 1/2 bus. maize, 7 1/2 bus. bran, 1 ton bone dust, 2 tons superphosphates, 4 grs. laces, 51 flannel slips, 288 yds. union check, 1 ulster, 94 linen ticks, 6 doz. ribbon, 35 yds. tweed, 127 hats, 9 doz. combs, 1 gr. tape, 1 grs. needles, cotton, thimbles, 1 skirt, 1 cwt. 1 qt. treading, 14 lbs. mustard, 1 1/2 lbs. pepper, 2 coats, 2 collars, 2 ties, 2 hdks, 108 hd. cattle, 2 horses, 2,107 1/2 loaves bread, 50 lbs. butter, 1 meat safe, 6 chairs, 3 tables, 3 washstands, 10 yds. matting, 6 en. soup plates, 1 doz. en. mugs, 2 pudding basins, 4 saucepans, 1 gal. dipper, 6 tins axle grease, 3 soap dishes, 3 qr. 9 lbs. wire rope, 8 jap. jugs and basins, 3 bedside rugs, 3 looking-glasses.							
Lake Tyers ...	80	...	72	90	508	58	64	...	60	185	110	...	84	182	60	449	10 12	1,094	7	0	16	106	0	5	172	4	3	8	c. q. lb. 9 2	0	11	0	10	183	56	...	200 lbs. raisins, 200 lbs. currants, 700 lbs. treacle, 40 lbs. lollies, 3,914 loaves bread, 1 grs. laces, 288 yds. union check, 109 yds. hucka-

back, 47 yds. linen tick, 1 table, 85 yds. holland, 53 yds. dimity, 6 quilts, 60 coats, 96 bats, 11 doz. combs, 3 belts, pins, needles, cotton, &c., 109 shts. iron, 60 ft. ridging, 6 pr. hinges, 1 bedstead, 1 pr. palliases, 1 sofa and cushions, 3 chairs, 1 meat safe, 13 3/2 ft. timber, 9 axes, 1 gal. varnish, 5 brushes, 7 locks, 44 lbs. nails, 4 doz. glasspaper, 6 tins sienna, 5 prs. sashes, 20 lbs. glue, 24 sq. glass, 2 choppers, 24 axe handles, 6 doz. pannicans, 6 buckets, 12 spades, 3 doz. knives and forks, 2 saddles, 2 bridles, 6 doz. iron spoons, 4 en. plates, 6 fish lines, 300 fish hooks, 60 yds. manilla rope, 1 doz. tomahawks, 6 frypans, 1 washbasin, 1 cwt. paint, 10 gals. oil.

Lake Hindmarsh	60	34	57	88	222	100	25	...	72	...	15	221	13	0	1,040	11	0	0	79	3	17	160	8	0	0	...	10	250	60	3,163
Swan Hill	62	6	80	48	82	...	32	...	1	34	48	40	13	16	2,044	...	98	1	12	756	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Apsley	21	15	32	15	...	6	...	...	...	6	11	...	1	0	80	...	5	1	22	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Casterton	12	5	10	10	10	...	12	3	12	6	...	9	0	2	12	...	1	1	20	9	0	0	14	...	...	...	...	...	135 1/2
Wangaratta	19	1	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	18	...	0	10	80	...	5	1	18	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Echuca	50	30	33	33	56	...	...	...	...	27	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Framlingham	60	...	68	50	500	...	384	...	200	...	38	372	14	15	960	16	0	0	89	1	4	200	16	0	0	16	100	82

10 petticoats, 24 skirts, 46 hdkfs., 149 flannel slips, 48 hats, 42 coats.
 40 flannel slips, 20 hats, 4 hukfs., 4 skirts.
 3 skirts, 23 yds. cloth, 5 yds. tweed, 1 lb. thread, 4 grs. buttons, 4 grs. needles, 6 grs. matches, 1 kettle, 1 lh. hops.
 9 petticoats, 42 flannel slips, 14 hats, 6 tomahawks.
 30 skirts, 63 flannel slips, 1 coat, 1 grs. needles, 2 lbs. thread, 24 tomahawks.
 1 bullock waggon, 1 easy chair, 2 chairs, 11,753 ft. timber, 349 lbs. nails, 1 lb. putty, 13 ft. piping, 34 lbs. washers, 650 bricks, 12 lbs. screws, 3 lbs. solder, 9 padlocks, 32 hinges, 4 locks, 4 gates, 6 hearthstones, 36 ft. spouting, 120 ft. ridging, 6 1/2 pr. sashes, 113 sheets iron, 3,000 posts and rails, 1 bridle, 106 lbs. currants, 81 lbs. raisins, 75 lbs. coffee, 15 lbs. cocoa, 3 cwt. sago, 120 lbs. maizena, 6 tons 11 cwt. 5 lbs. wire, 9 forks, 6 spades, 6 shovels, 6 axes, 6 hooks, 1 hammer, 2 braces and bits, 6 files, 1 broom, 1 barrow, 2 tents, 3 picks, 112 lbs. staples, 2 galls. vinegar, 2 bots. brandy, 6 bots. wine, 12 axe handles, 30 lbs. rope, 96 yds. ribbon, 46 coats, 95 hats, 1 gross cotton, 3 1/2 tons potatoes, 97 head cattle, 38 1/2 bushels oats, 2 gross hooks and eyes, buttons, needles, tape.

APPENDIX XX.—Distribution of Stores, &c.—continued.

Name of Station.	Blankets.	Serge Shirts.	Twill Shirts, &c.	Trousers.	Yds. Wincey.	Yds. Plaid.	Yds. Print, &c.	Yds. Flannel.	Yds. Serge.	Yds. Shirting.	Yds. Skirting.	Yds. Moteskin.	Pairs Boots.	Hose and Half-hose.	Dresses.	Chemises.	Waistcoats.	Yds. Calico.	Flour.	Tea.	Rice.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Oatmeal.	Salt.	Soap.	Candles.	Kerosene.	Meat.	Sundries.					
				
Condah	50	84	171	99	...	200	25	...	162	150	...	60	456	16	0	1,172	1 1/2	117 2/3	2 21/2	210 1/2	9	8	0	19	1,500	32	...	1,550 sheep, 4 head cattle, 25 1/2 bush. oats, 584 ft. stabs, 1 sofa, 13,725 ft. timber, 123 lbs. raisins, 121 lbs. currants, 1 doz. brandy, 63 lbs. mustard 3 qr. 4 lbs. treacle, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs. sago, 22 lbs. hops, 28 lbs. linseed meal, 6 bots. oil, 74 coats, 27 wool shawls, 126 hats, 2 gross laces, 1 oil baize, 25 yds. hessian, 386 yds. sheeting, 57 yds. huckaback, 126 yds. holland, 12 doz. handkerchiefs, 65 yds. tweed, 2 gross hooks and eyes, tape, 17 gross buttons, 6 gross braid, 300 reels, 1 gross mending, 4 lbs. thread, 1 gross thimbles, 1 gross needles, 5 doz. combs, 1 doz. hair brushes, 30 lbs. nails, 91 ft. piping, 1 pump, 7 casks cement, 13 cwt. wire, 6 camp ovens, 3 doz. scrubbing brushes, 1/2 doz. holystones, 18 axes, 12 tomahawks, 12 spades, 6 shovels, 2 hand saws, 2 hammers, 6 rakes, 6 hoes, 6 billies, 24 axe handles, 12 pannicans, 6 gallon buckets, 1 washtub, 2 saucepans, 1 tent, 1 auger, 1 furnace door, 1 grindstone. 560 lbs. treacle, 200 lbs. raisins, 200 lbs. currants, 40 lbs. lollies, 100 lbs. tapioca, 100 lbs. sago, 48 yds. holland, 85 sacks, 55 yds. huckaback, 200 yds. linen, 60 towels, 78 hats, 72 handkerchiefs, 62 yds. forfar, 24 yds. ribbon, 3 gross braid, 300 reels, 2 gross needles, 2 gross buckles, 4 doz. combs, 1 doz. laces, 1 pair cars, 2 boilers, 6 washbasins, 5,624 ft. timber, 2 kegs white lead, 15 gall. b. oil, 1 stand, 1 rain gauge, 2 sets plough harness, 20 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs. sheet iron.			
Lake Wellington	86	...	74	66	176	99	158	60	...	68	56	76	100	180	...	52	148	12	10	900	10	0	81	3	24	150	16	17	3	12	15	125	40	...	

APPENDIX XXI.

VICTORIA.



ANNO TRICESIMO TERTIO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

* * * * *

No. CCCXLIX.

An Act to provide for the Protection and Management of the Aboriginal Natives of
Victoria. [11th November 1869.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Victoria in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say):—

1. Save where there is something in the context repugnant thereto or inconsistent therewith the Interpretation. following words shall have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them (that is to say)—

The word "Governor" shall mean the person administering the Government acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council.

The word "Minister" shall mean the responsible Minister of the Crown administering this Act.

The word "Board" shall mean the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines.

2. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to make regulations and orders for any of Regulations. the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and at any time to rescind or alter such regulations (that is to say):—

(I.) For prescribing the place where any Aboriginal or any tribe of Aborigines shall reside.

(II.) For prescribing the terms on which contracts for and on behalf of Aborigines may be made with Europeans, and upon which certificates may be granted to Aborigines who may be able and willing to earn a living by their own exertions.

(III.) For apportioning amongst Aborigines the earnings of Aborigines under any contract, or where Aborigines are located on a reserve the net produce of the labour of such Aborigines.

(IV.) For the distribution and expenditure of moneys granted by Parliament for the benefit of Aborigines.

(V.) For the care custody and education of the children of Aborigines.

(VI.) For prescribing the mode of transacting the business of and the duties generally of the Board or any local committee hereinafter mentioned and of the officers appointed hereunder.

And every such regulation or order shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and any publication purporting to be a copy of the *Government Gazette* and containing any such regulation or order signed by the Minister shall be received in all courts of justice as evidence thereof.

3. There shall be in and for Victoria a Board to be styled the "Board for the Protection of Board of Aborigines. Aborigines," consisting of the Minister and such and so many persons as the Governor shall from time to time appoint to be members thereof, and the persons who at the passing of this Act shall be the members of the Board for the protection of the Aborigines are together with the Minister hereby appointed the first members of such Board. The Governor may from time to time appoint other persons either as additional members of or to supply any vacancies in the said board, and may remove any member whether by this Act appointed or hereafter to be appointed: Provided that in the absence of the Minister such member as shall be annually elected by the board as vice-chairman shall preside at the meetings of the board.

4. The Governor may from time to time appoint a local committee consisting of three persons to act Officers. in conjunction with the said Board, and also officers to be called local guardians of Aborigines, and may also at any time abolish such local committee or remove any such member of a local committee or a local guardian; and such local committee or guardians shall perform the duties assigned to them respectively by this Act or any of the regulations to be made thereunder.

5. All bedding clothing and other articles issued or distributed to the Aborigines by or by the Bedding, &c., not to be sold. direction of the said Board shall be considered on loan only and shall remain the property of Her Majesty, and it shall not be lawful for the Aborigines receiving such bedding clothing and other articles to sell or otherwise dispose of the same without the sanction of the Minister or such other person as the said regulations may direct.

6. If any person shall without the authority of a local guardian take whether by purchase or other- Offences. wise any goods or chattels issued or distributed to any Aboriginal by or by the direction of the said Board (except such goods as such Aboriginal may be licensed to sell), or shall sell or give to any Aboriginal any intoxicating liquor except such as shall be *bona fide* administered as a medicine, or shall harbor any Aboriginal unless such Aboriginal shall have a certificate or unless a contract of service as aforesaid shall have been made on his behalf and be then in force, or unless such Aboriginal shall from illness or from the result of any accident or other cause be in urgent need of succour and such cause be reported in writing to the Board or a local committee or local guardian or to a magistrate within one week after the need shall have arisen, or shall remove or attempt to remove or instigate any other person to remove any Aboriginal from Victoria without the written consent in that behalf of the Minister every such person shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds or in default to be imprisoned for any term not less than one month nor more than three months.

7. If any person shall violate the provisions of any regulation made under or in pursuance of this Breach of regulations. Obstructing officers. Act, or shall obstruct the Board or local committee or any local guardian of Aborigines or other officer in the execution of his duty under this Act or the said regulations, every such person shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Twenty pounds.

Who to be
deemed
Aboriginals.

8. Every Aboriginal native of Australia and every Aboriginal half-caste or child of a half-caste, such half-caste or child habitually associating and living with Aboriginals, shall be deemed to be an Aboriginal within the meaning of this Act; and at the hearing of any case the justice adjudicating may, in the absence of other sufficient evidence, decide on his own view and judgment whether any person with reference to whom any proceedings shall have been taken under this Act is or is not an Aboriginal.

Recovery of
penalties

9. All penalties under this Act may be enforced by summary proceeding before any justice.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS MADE UNDER THE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ABORIGINAL NATIVES OF VICTORIA.

At the Executive Council held at Melbourne the 13th day of February 1871.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Governor.

Sir J. McCulloch

Mr. Wrixon.

WHEREAS by the 2nd section of the Act of the Parliament of Victoria numbered 349, intituled *An Act to provide for the Protection and Management of the Aboriginal Natives of Victoria*, it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to make regulations and orders for any of the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and at any time to rescind or alter such regulations, that is to say—

- I. For prescribing the place where any Aboriginal or any tribe of Aborigines shall reside.
- II. For prescribing the terms on which contracts for and on behalf of Aboriginals may be made with Europeans, and upon which certificates may be granted to Aboriginals who may be able and willing to earn a living by their own exertions.
- III. For apportioning amongst Aboriginals the earnings of Aboriginals under any contract, or where Aboriginals are located on a reserve the net produce of the labour of such Aboriginals.
- IV. For the distribution and expenditure of moneys granted by Parliament for the benefit of Aborigines.
- V. For the care, custody, and education of the children of Aborigines.
- VI. For prescribing the mode of transacting the business of, and the duties generally of the Board, or any local committee hereinafter mentioned, and of the officers appointed hereunder.

Now therefore His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, doth make the following Regulations and Orders, in which the words "Governor" and "Board" are intended to have the meaning attached to them by the Act:—

(I.) PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

1. Provision will be made by the Board for the residence of Aboriginals and tribes of Aboriginals at the following places:—

Coranderrk.
Lake Wellington.
Lake Tyers.
Lake Condah.
Framlingham.
Lake Hindmarsh.

(II.) CONTRACTS AND CERTIFICATES.

2. No contract with any Aboriginal for any service or employment for a longer period than three months shall be of any validity as against such Aboriginal, or as an exemption from the penalty imposed by section 6 of the Act, unless such contract shall have been approved by the Board, or the Aboriginal shall at the making and during the continuance thereof hold a subsisting certificate, to be issued as hereinafter provided; but this regulation shall in no way affect the validity of any such contract as against the person entering into it with the Aboriginal.

3. Any person desiring the approval of the Board to any such contract, shall apply therefore by transmitting to the local guardian or other authorized agent of the Board in or nearest to the district in which the applicant resides, an application signed by him in the subjoined form (hereinafter referred to as the contract):—

Contract submitted for the approval of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines.
Particulars of Contract.

Name, residence, and occupation of employer.
Name of Aboriginal.
Nature of work or service to be performed.
Date from which service under the contract is to commence or has commenced.
Money payment as wages or otherwise, and the time or times when payable under the contract.
Rations (if any) to be given in addition to money payment (if any), and quantity and quality of rations agreed to be supplied.
Name and address to which the applicant desires communications in reference to this application to be posted.
Date of application.

Signature of applicant.

4. The local guardian or other authorized agent of the Board, after making such inquiries as he or they may think necessary to enable him or them to judge of the propriety of approving the contract, shall forward the same with his or their opinion thereon to the Board.

5. The Board, if satisfied of the propriety of approval, will cause their approval, signed by the secretary, to be endorsed on the contract, and will return the same to the local guardian or committee, and post a copy thereof with such approval endorsed to the address mentioned in the contract.

6. The Board may modify any such contract at the time of approving the same by directing all or any part of the money payment payable to the Aboriginal to be made to some local guardian or other person specified in that behalf instead of to the Aboriginal himself, and shall in such case endorse such direction in manner hereinbefore provided with respect to their approval; and after the time at which the approved contract so modified would in course of post have reached the address given in the contract, the contractor shall not be entitled to credit under the contract for any payment so directed to be made unless made as directed.

7. Any money to be received in pursuance of any such direction shall be applied at the discretion of the receiver for the benefit of the Aboriginal or of any member of his family, subject to any express direction given by the Board, and shall in every case be accounted for to the Board as hereinafter directed, or upon application by the secretary at any time.

8. The Board may, at their discretion, grant to any Aboriginal, able and willing to earn a living by his own exertions, a certificate in the subjoined form, signed by the secretary, which certificate shall not remain in force for more than six months from its date or the date of its last renewal; and any such unexpired certificate may be renewed for six months by the endorsement of the date of renewal, and signature of any member of the Board, local guardian, or member of a local committee, who, in the exercise of his discretion, shall think fit to renew the same.

Certificate under the Aborigines Protection Act.

This certificate was issued on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ to an Aboriginal named _____, aged about _____, height about _____, and known or distinguishable by the following peculiarities [*state if any*], he having represented himself as able and willing to earn a living by his own exertions.

The effect of this certificate, while in force, is as follows :—

It authorizes him to enter into a binding contract of service for any time during which this certificate remains in force.

It permits a European to harbor him without incurring any penalty.

It does not authorize any person to sell or give him any intoxicating drink or affect the penalty for so doing, or confer any other exemption from penalties under the said Act.

This certificate will not remain in force after the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, unless renewed in the meantime by the date of renewal, and signature of some member of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines, local guardian, or member of local committee being written thereon; and it will not remain in force after six months from the date of the last renewal.

Secretary to the Board for the Protection of Aborigines.

(III.)—APPORTIONMENT OF EARNINGS.

9. Where a number of Aborigines are located on a reserve, and where they cultivate fields and gardens, or raise and keep live stock, or otherwise by their labors produce marketable goods, the Board may from time to time order the sale of any produce or live stock or goods, and out of the net proceeds of sale pay to the Aborigines who have labored on the reserve such sums as the Board may deem right, having regard to the kind and amount of labor performed by each.

(IV.)—DISTRIBUTION AND EXPENDITURE OF MONEYS.

10. In the third month of every year, or so soon after as practicable, the Board shall submit for approval by the Governor a statement showing in detail the quantities of the rations, clothes, medicines, live stock, and other things which they propose to distribute amongst or employ for the benefit of Aborigines for the ensuing twelve months, and an estimate of the amount to be expended in the purchase and carriage thereof, and of the amount to be expended in salaries and wages and travelling and other expenses for the like period.

11. Once in every year the Board shall submit to the Governor a statement for the past year, showing in detail the quantities of the several things distributed and the quantity remaining on hand, and the amount of actual expenditure in salaries, wages, travelling and other expenses for the like period.

12. Every local committee, local guardian, or other person entrusted by the Board with the distribution of any stores or other things, or the application of any moneys received from the Board, or from the employer of any Aboriginal, shall furnish the Board with a monthly statement in detail of all stores and other things received and distributed, and of all moneys received and disbursed, and showing the balances on hand of stores or other things, and of moneys unexpended up to, and inclusive of, the last day of each calendar month.

(V.)—CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

13. The Governor may order the removal of any Aboriginal child neglected by its parents, or left unprotected, to any of the places of residence specified in Regulation I., or to an industrial or reformatory school.*

(VI.)—SECRETARY.—[Rescinded.]

(VII.)—MODE OF TRANSACTING BUSINESS.

15. An ordinary meeting of the Board shall be held in the first week of every month, on a day to be named by the vice-chairman.

* By the Act 340 the following are deemed Aborigines:—“Every Aboriginal native of Australia, and every Aboriginal half-caste or child of a half-caste, such half-caste or child habitually associating and living with Aborigines, shall be deemed to be an Aboriginal within the meaning of this Act; and at the hearing of any case the justice adjudicating may, in the absence of other sufficient evidence, decide on his own view and judgment whether any person with reference to whom any proceedings shall have been taken under this Act is or is not an Aboriginal.”

- 16. A special meeting may be convened at any time by the secretary.
 - 17. Three members of the Board shall form a quorum.
 - 18. The secretary, or one of the members acting as secretary, shall keep minutes of the proceedings at each meeting, which shall, if correct, be confirmed at the next meeting.
 - 19. The directions of the Board to its officers shall be given through the secretary, or, in his absence, in such manner as the Board may think right, and the secretary, or acting secretary, shall conduct all correspondence [and certify all accounts approved by the Board—*Rescinded*].
- And the Honorable Sir James McCulloch, Her Majesty's Chief Secretary for Victoria, shall give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

J. H. KAY,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Act intituled *An Act to provide for the Protection and Management of the Aboriginal Natives of Victoria* (No. 349, § 2), the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has rescinded the 14th and 19th of the Regulations bearing date the 13th of February 1871, and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 24th of February 1871 (pages 338, 339.)

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 6th March 1876.

JOHN A. MACPHERSON,
Chief Secretary.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION AND
MANAGEMENT OF THE ABORIGINAL NATIVES OF VICTORIA.

At an Executive Council held at Government House, Melbourne, the 16th day of July 1880.

PRESENT:

	His Excellency the Governor	
Mr. Service	|	Mr. Gillies.
Mr. Kerferd		

WHEREAS, by the 2nd section of the Act of the Parliament of Victoria numbered 349, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to make regulations and orders for, among other purposes therein mentioned, the care, custody, and education of the children of Aborigines, and at any time to rescind or alter such regulations: Now therefore His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, doth make the following Regulations, that is to say:—

Regulations.

- 1. Every Aborigine located on any station connected with or under the control of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines under the age of 14 years shall, when so required by the person in charge of such station, attend any school at or near such station at such times as he may direct.
- 2. Every Aboriginal male under 14 years of age, and also all unmarried Aboriginal females under the age of 18 years, shall, when so required by the person in charge of any station in connexion with or under the control of the said Board, reside, and take their meals, and sleep, in any building set apart for such purposes.

ROBERT RAMSAY,
Chief Secretary.

And the Honorable Robert Ramsay, Her Majesty's Chief Secretary for Victoria, shall give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

ROB. WADSWORTH,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

VICTORIA.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

* * * * *

No. DCCCCXII.

An Act to amend an Act intituled "*An Act to provide for the Protection and Management of the Aboriginal Natives of Victoria.*" [16th December 1886.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say):—

1. This Act may for all purposes be cited as "*The Aborigines Protection Act 1886*," and shall be read and construed with the Act No. CCCXLIX. hereinafter referred to as the "*Principal Act*," and shall come into operation on the first day of January One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Short title and construction.

2. Section eight of the Principal Act is hereby repealed.

3. The term "half-caste" whenever it occurs in this Act shall include as well half-castes as all other persons whatever of mixed Aboriginal blood.

But when used elsewhere than in this and the next succeeding section the term shall unless the context requires a different meaning be read and construed as excluding such half-castes as under the provisions of this Act are to be deemed to be Aboriginals.

4. The following persons shall be deemed to be Aboriginals within the meaning of the Principal Act:—

- (1.) Every Aboriginal native of Victoria.
- (2.) Every half-caste who habitually associating and living with an Aboriginal within the meaning of this section has prior to the date of the coming into operation of this Act completed the thirty-fourth year of his or her age.
- (3.) Every female half-caste who has prior to the date aforesaid been married to an Aboriginal within the meaning of this section and is at the date aforesaid living with such Aboriginal.
- (4.) Every infant unable to earn his or her own living the child of an Aboriginal within the meaning of this section living with such Aboriginal.
- (5.) Any half-caste other than is hereinbefore specified who for the time being holds a licence in writing from the Board under regulations to be made in that behalf to reside upon any places prescribed as a place where any Aboriginal or any tribe of Aboriginals may reside.

5. The Board in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Principal Act with respect to Aboriginals shall have full power and authority to act in the execution of this Act and the regulations hereunder in those particulars made applicable by this Act or such regulations to half-castes; and for that purpose any money granted for the benefit of Aboriginals shall be equally available for the purpose of carrying this Act and the provisions hereof relating to half-castes into effect.

6. Every half-caste who prior to the date of the coming into operation of this Act has been maintained or partly maintained from moneys granted by Parliament for the benefit of Aboriginals shall, subject to any regulations to be made in that behalf, on satisfying the Board of his or her necessitous circumstances, be entitled to claim to such extent and for such time as the Board may from time to time direct not exceeding the periods hereinafter limited for the receipt of the same respectively all or any of the benefits following (that is to say):—

- (1.) To be supplied with rations or their equivalent in money as the Board may determine. Provided that this benefit and the right to claim the same shall cease and be determined after three years from the date of the coming into operation of this Act.
- (2.) To be supplied with clothing. Provided that this benefit and the right to claim the same shall cease and be determined after five years from the date of the coming into operation of this Act.
- (3.) To be supplied with blankets. Provided that this benefit and the right to claim the same shall cease and be determined after seven years from the date of the coming into operation of this Act.

7. The Board may if it thinks fit from time to time licence any half-caste to reside and be maintained upon any place or any of the places now or hereafter to be prescribed by the Governor as the place or places where any Aboriginal or any tribe of Aboriginals shall reside, and such licence may at any time withdraw, and when withdrawn may renew; and so long as any such licence remains in force the provisions of this Act relating to half-castes shall cease to apply to the half-caste holding the same.

8. The Governor may from time to time make regulations and orders in respect of half-castes for any of the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and at any time may rescind or alter such regulation (that is to say):—

For prescribing the conditions on which the Board may licence any half-castes to reside and be maintained upon the place or places aforesaid where any Aboriginal or tribe of Aboriginals now or hereafter reside, and for limiting the period of such residence, and for regulating the removal or dismissal of any of such persons from any such place or places.

For the supply to half-castes entitled to the same of rations clothing blankets or other necessaries or any medical or other relief or assistance.

For prescribing the conditions on which half-castes may obtain and receive assistance to enable them under and by virtue of the provisions of any law now or hereafter to be in force relating to the alienation or occupation of Crown lands to select acquire hold enjoy and be possessed of any such Crown lands for any estate or interest therein and the nature and amount of such assistance.

For prescribing the conditions on which half-caste infants may be licensed or apprenticed to any person or persons.

For the transfer of any half-caste child being an orphan to the care of the Department for neglected children or any institutions within the said colony for orphan children subject to the provisions of any law now or hereafter to be in force for the transfer of orphan children to the said Department or such institutions as aforesaid.

To enable the Board to exercise care and oversight in the management or condition of half-castes during a period of seven years from the date of the coming into operation of this Act.

For the furnishing of periodical reports on the condition and progress of half-castes during the said period.

And every such regulation or order shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and any publication purporting to be a copy of the *Government Gazette* and containing any such regulation or order signed by the Minister shall be received in all courts as evidence thereof.

9. If any person violate the provisions of any regulation made under or in pursuance of this Act, every such person shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Twenty pounds, and such penalty may be enforced before any justice.

Repeal of sec. 8
Act No. 349.

Meaning of half-caste.

Who to be deemed
Aboriginals.

Board empowered to carry
Act into execution with respect
to half-castes.

Provision to
allow half-castes
heretofore
maintained at
public expense
certain benefits
for a limited
period.

Half-castes
licensed in cer-
tain cases to
reside with
Aboriginals.

Regulations.

Breach of
regulations.
Recovery of
penalties.