

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ABORIGINES.**

(REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR, TO 31 DECEMBER, 1882.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1883.*

The Protector of the Aborigines to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

On the 14th August last I had the honor to send in a Progress Report of the working of this Department to that period, which Report was laid on the Table of the Assembly by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, printed and distributed, by which was shown that much useful aid had been rendered to the aborigines in various parts of this Colony. There was also shown, from a census which had been taken of the number and sexes (also distinguishing pure-breds from half-castes) of the aborigines of New South Wales, that they were—

Pure-bred adults	...	...	...	...	...	4,994
Pure-bred children (under the age of fourteen years)	...	...	...	...	...	1,546
Adult half-castes	...	...	...	...	...	1,108
Children (under fourteen) half-castes...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271
In all—Adults...	...	...	...	6,102		
Children	...	...	...	2,817		
Grand total ... .. 8,919—equal to 7,510 statute adults.						

A most comprehensive and interesting Return (Appendix B) has, by the kind and useful aid of the Inspector-General of Police and the officers of his department, been furnished, showing in detail every obtainable particular in respect of the aborigines all over the Colony.

Since the date of my previous Report we have been able to afford aid to the aborigines in the districts named below, and of the description also shown herewith, viz. :—

Botany—To the aborigines there have been given boats and gear, fishing-tackle, some clothing, food, materials for building five houses or huts (special reference hereafter made to this district).

Casino—Rations ; also medical aid and medical comforts.

Copeland—Application for grant of land for aborigines to cultivate grain, vegetables, fruit, and to form homes and habitations ; also a supply of agricultural implements, had their land ploughed for them, &c., &c.

Coonabarabran—Flour, tea, sugar, &c., supplied.

Currumbene—Flour, tea, sugar, &c., supplied.

Coraki—Flour, tea, sugar, &c., supplied.

Clarence Town—Flour, tea, sugar, &c., supplied.

Cox's River—Flour, tea, sugar, &c., supplied.

Coonamble—Flour, tea, sugar, &c., supplied.

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Denison

- Denison Town—Flour, tea, sugar, &c., supplied.
- Dubbo—Flour, tea, sugar, &c., supplied.
- Hastings River—Flour, tea, sugar, &c., supplied.
- Jervis Bay—Biscuit or flour, tea, sugar, clothing, knives, tomahawks, cooking-utensils, ammunition, boat and gear, fishing-tackle, &c., &c.
- Lake Macquarie—Supply of rations to old aboriginal woman.
- Maitland—Some rations and clothing.
- Manero—Flour, tea, sugar, &c.
- Moruya—Flour, tea, sugar, clothing, &c.
- Milton—Flour, tea, sugar, clothing, &c.
- Macleay River—Application for grant of land for use of aborigines to cultivate grain, vegetables, &c., &c., to form homes; also a supply of the necessary farming implements, with rations of flour, tea, sugar, and some clothing.
- Manning River—Flour, tea, sugar, and some clothing.
- Nanbuckra—A very fine boat and full gear, &c., &c.
- Oatlands—Flour, tea, sugar.
- Penrith—Flour, tea, sugar.
- Picton—Flour, tea, sugar.
- Port Macquarie—Application for grant of land same as that of Macleay River; also flour, tea, sugar, &c.; a boat and gear to be sent.
- Paterson—Tea, sugar, flour, and clothing.
- Pudman's Creek—Tea, sugar, and flour.
- Port Stephens—Boats and gear, fishing-tackle, bread, tea, sugar, and clothing.
- Rollands Plains—Flour, tea, sugar, and clothing.
- Rye Park—Provisions (tea, sugar, flour, &c.).
- Shoalhaven—Provisions (tea, sugar, flour, &c.).
- Sackville Reach—Bread, tea, sugar, &c., &c.
- Singleton—Flour, tea, sugar.
- Taree—Flour, tea, sugar, and clothing.
- Tuross—Flour, tea, sugar, &c.
- Tilba Tilba—Flour, tea, sugar, &c.
- Tomakin—Flour, tea, sugar, &c.
- Tinonee—Flour, tea, sugar, &c.
- Ulladulla—Flour, tea, sugar, &c.
- Wingham—Flour, tea, sugar, &c.
- Yass—Flour, tea, sugar, &c.

Other districts have since been supplied with aid of provisions, boats, fishing-gear, &c., and in no instance, where application for aid to the aborigines has been made, has there been any neglect, refusal, or delay in supplying it.

From the preceding statement it will be seen that much useful aid has been distributed to many hundreds of the aborigines all over the Colony. I have evidence that this distribution of the bounty of the Government, among this hitherto neglected people, has been a great comfort and blessing to them, and particularly so to the old, infirm, and helpless among them.

It is unquestionably necessary that this assistance should be kept up with the pure-bred aborigine especially. I maintain the opinion I have always held with regard to the half-caste portion of the aborigines, viz., that they should be compelled to work in aid of their own requirements. They are well able to do so, having strength, experience, and intelligence to qualify them for it; whilst I am of opinion that the pure black should be taught, encouraged, and aided in doing something for his own sustenance and comfort; but as this subject is a large and important one, it will be for the consideration and action of the Legislature to determine what will be the best and wisest course to take in respect of support and civilization of the aborigines of this Colony. And the question of the annual cost of this aid to the aborigines will be a serious one for Parliament. It will be easily seen that inasmuch as it will cost at the least £20 per head to provide each aborigine with simple necessaries, and as the census I have had taken shows there are at least equal to 7,500 statute adult aborigines in the Colony, the cost would be £150,000 per annum. Although it is unlikely that all these 7,500 adults will require aid, yet provision should be made for them; they are entitled to be equally considered and provided for all over New South Wales.

From some of the districts in the interior it has been urged upon me that this succour to the aborigines (and particularly so in reference to the half-castes) has been productive of ill-effects by making them indolent and useless, and thereby depriving those places of the very useful labour had from these men, and where labour is so scarce and so much needed. I have thought it no part of my duty to interfere with the matter, nor have I ever done so.

I am strongly of opinion that reserves of land should be made in such parts of the Colony, where it can be conveniently and usefully done, for the purposes of the aborigines, to enable them to form homesteads, to cultivate grain, vegetables, fruit, &c. &c., for their own support and comfort. This plan would be productive of the most beneficial results. We are progressing with this plan with great promise  
of

of success at Copeland, Lower Macleay, and other places. I have every reason to hope and expect great success from granting reserves of from 10 to 40 acres of land for the uses of the aborigines in their own particular districts, as already indicated in this paragraph, and as shown in the statement of aid rendered, and of the nature of that aid, viz., agricultural implements, ploughing their land, giving them seed, &c., to sow, helping them to fence in their land, build huts, &c.

I deem it necessary again to state, with regard to the Aboriginal Mission Stations of Warangesda and Maloga, that these institutions are the creation of private enterprise and benevolence, free of any control or interference by the Government, and, of course, quite outside the power and interference of the Protectorate. Yet, whenever my assistance has been asked by either of the gentlemen who manage those institutions, it has always been willingly given. I have not always succeeded in my applications made on their behalf, but I have at all times tried my best to do so. I repeat that the Mission Stations of Warangesda and Maloga are private institutions, free of all control by the Government or the Protectorate. They have recently been the subject of inquiry by a special Commission; a report thereof has just been laid on the Table of Parliament. I need not make further reference to it; nor do I deem it necessary to notice herein some correspondence in the Press from one of the managers of the stations, having fully replied to it already through the same medium.

Laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly, 18th January, 1883, and upon the Table of the Legislative Council, 24th January, 1883.

It having been stated in Parliament and in the Press, in regard to the aborigines located at La Perouse, near Botany, that they had at times been allowed to suffer from neglect and want of food, I deem it necessary to report upon that subject fully, and, I do not doubt, satisfactorily.

One of my first anxieties on assuming the duties of Protector was to endeavour to get all the aborigines away from Sydney and suburbs and back into their own districts, and I took such steps as would attain that object. I found some of them had settled at La Perouse, and were anxious to remain there. They had several boats, by which means—catching fish and letting their boats to visitors—they were able to earn some money; they were also at times assisted by some kind friends with food, &c. I also made arrangements by which they were to be supplied at Botany with flour, tea, and sugar, and duly informed them of that arrangement. They were able to catch fish and use them for food, or sell them and purchase meat, so that I did not think it necessary to supply them with meat, nor do we in any district supply the aborigines with meat as part of their ration. I took the precaution of asking the permission of the Inspector General of Police to authorize and instruct his officer stationed at Botany to look after these aborigines and see they did not at any time be in want of food. I also visited them and personally explained to them that they should be properly looked after, and if they were in want of anything else—clothing for their children, cooking-utensils, fishing-gear, or other necessaries—they should be supplied with them. They said if I would give them a good boat—one fit to go to sea—to enable them to go long distances safely, to catch fish, they could thereby earn enough money to provide themselves with all they wanted, and would not require any Government rations. I had a very first-class and suitable boat built for them, fully equipped and provided. They are much pleased and earn a good deal of money with this boat. I also told them they should have a good supply of fishing-lines, hooks, &c., and need only come to Sydney to get them.

I also made them understand that they were still to be supplied with rations whenever they wanted them, and they knew that an arrangement had been made with a storekeeper at Botany to issue the rations to them. To make them more fully understand all this, I wrote them a letter from Sydney to that effect. I also sent out materials for building houses for themselves—boards, galvanized-iron, tools, &c., sufficient to build five huts or houses. They have expressed themselves as being very thankful to me for what had been done for them. A sum little short of £100 has been spent upon these aborigines at La Perouse within the last few months. The men are all young, strong, intelligent (some able to read and write), able and willing to work—they are nearly all half-castes, with half-caste wives, and a number of children. There were doubtless occasions when visitors—aborigines from other districts—would cause their provisions to suddenly run short. They do not, as a rule, keep a stock of provisions, indeed have no habits of economy in such things. If they were short of provisions at Christmas or any other time, it was not from any neglect or refusal on my part to supply them; it could only have arisen from their own carelessness in not going to the storekeeper at Botany for them; and I undertake to say the aborigines at La Perouse will bear me out as to the correctness of this Report in regard to them.

The state of things, under the issue of the Government bounty, which existed prior to the establishment of the Protectorate, was disgraceful in the highest degree. It cannot be fully described, except in language unfit for this paper, but will perhaps be sufficiently shown and explained in the official reports of the police authorities, as to the disgusting state of things among the aborigines maintained by this misplaced charity at the Government boat-sheds at Circular Quay, and at Botany, copies of which reports are hereunto appended. It will doubtless surprise those who read these reports to know that people can be found advocating a return to that system! I also forward herewith a statement showing the expenditure (as far as we have received accounts) to date. I have had to exercise every proper care in disbursing the public money, whilst I have not allowed any application for aid to go unheeded. I have reason to hope and expect that the action of the Protectorate with regard to the aborigines will evoke a feeling of confidence and approbation from all those places in the interior where our help, under the bounty of the Government, had reached them.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE THORNTON,  
Protector of Aborigines.

Sydney, 22nd January, 1883.

Sub-Inspector

## Sub-Inspector Johnston to The Superintendent of Police.

Sir,

No. 4 Police Station, 28 January, 1881.

I have the honor to report for your information that for some months past a number of aborigines have been sheltered in the Government boat-sheds on the Circular Quay, and that during the late holidays especially they have been a perfect nuisance, not only in this neighbourhood, but also in many of the public streets of the city, in consequence of their drunken and filthy habits. Several of them have been recently locked up during the night-time for drunkenness, fighting, and riotous behaviour, a state of things which I need scarcely add has been brought about by the facility with which these unfortunate creatures obtain money in Sydney, *i.e.*, by begging and other disgraceful means.

In consequence of complaints being made to the police of the noisy and disorderly conduct of the aborigines in the boat-sheds during the night-time, I caused the matter to be brought under the notice of Captain Hixson, who at once directed Mr. Poole (the person in charge for the Marine Board) to expel them from the boat-sheds. This has not been done, as it appears Mr. Poole was under the impression the aborigines were allowed temporary shelter by the sanction of the Government, and seeing that rations had been supplied them daily since their arrival in Sydney.

On visiting the boat-sheds this evening I find that several of the aborigines have during the past few days left for their respective districts, but there are still about seventeen (17) lodging in the sheds, amongst whom are five women and four children, blacks and half-castes. They appear to belong to the Kiama and Shoalhaven District, and have no property with them, with the exception of an old boat which has nearly gone to pieces, and state that they have left their boats, fishing-lines, and seines at Kiama.

I would respectfully suggest that the aborigines now remaining be supplied with a free passage by steamer to Kiama and Shoalhaven, and the police could see them on board, which I think would be the quickest and most effectual means of getting rid of them.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. D. JOHNSTON,

Sub-Inspector.

## Sub-Inspector Donohoe to The Water Police Magistrate.

Sir,

Water Police Station, Sydney, 29 January, 1881.

I most respectfully beg to report for your information with reference to a number of aboriginals at present living at one of the Government sheds, Circular Quay. I may state from my own knowledge that I have known more or less of these people living in a portion of the Marine Board shed for the last two years, but they have increased in numbers during the last twelve months. At present they number eighteen blacks and half-castes, males and females, all huddled together in one sleeping-place. I have reason to believe that the shed is sometimes used for the purpose of prostitution, as men (Europeans) have been seen to leave the shed hastily on the approach of the police. One of the half-caste women is now in gaol, being convicted as a common prostitute. Their conduct of late has been of the worst description, as they obtain drink about the city, and in their drunken state, when they collect at the boat-shed, frequently assault each other in the most brutal manner, and cause crowds of people to assemble at the boat-sheds. Very frequently of late I have had to send the water police among these people to restore order, and have brought many of them before the Water Police Bench for drunken and disorderly behaviour, and also for assault. I consider them a nuisance to the neighbourhood, as they roam about town by day getting drunk, and wrangle and quarrel all night.

I beg to submit a report from Constable Little, who is constantly on day duty on Circular Quay, and can testify as to these people's conduct on holiday times.

JOHN DONOHOE,

Sub-Inspector.

Sub-Inspector Donohoe,—

Water Police Constable Little reports, for the information of Sub-Inspector Donohoe, with reference to the conduct of a number of aboriginals that are located in the Government boat-shed, Circular Quay:—

The constable has been daily doing duty on the Circular Quay for over twelve months, and it has been almost a daily occurrence for these blackfellows to come about the Circular Quay begging, meeting with sympathisers, get drunk, and assault each other, their wives and children, in a most savage manner. This collects sometimes two or three hundred people, and frequently stopping the public thoroughfare. Some of them have been locked up and punished—in fact their conduct has been very bad in various ways, and they are a public nuisance. The constable has had a great many complaints made to him of their conduct, from all sorts of society. The constable has seen them pushing in and out of the excursion steamers while half drunk, to the annoyance of passengers, and sometimes endangering their lives by nearly knocking them overboard. The constable has on a great many occasions had to remove them from the various places where they misconduct themselves on the Circular Quay.

PRINCE F. LITTLE.

## The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 1 February, 1881.

In accordance with the Colonial Secretary's instructions conveyed in your letter dated the 27th ultimo, No. 81,446, I have caused inquiry to be made regarding the representations made by the Hon. G. Thornton respecting aboriginals congregated in town, and submit herewith copy of Sub-inspector Johnstone's report in the matter.\*

It is extremely desirable that the aboriginals should as far as practicable be discouraged from coming to Sydney; and although, in cases of sickness or inability to work, it may be necessary to issue rations

rations to some of them occasionally, yet I think it would be better to do this in the districts to which they belong. I have always understood that as a rule aborigines could readily earn a livelihood by fishing and other pursuits.

Might I be allowed to suggest the desirability of placing all matters connected with the aborigines under the control of one officer or an Honorary Board.

In some districts there are special arrangements for medical attendance upon them, in other places for the supply of rations, boats, and gear, whilst throughout the Colony supervision is necessary as regards the issue of blankets.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

\* 81/779, 3rd February. 81/446. Hon. G. Thornton, M.L.C., 18th January. Drawing attention to condition of aborigines living at Government boat-shed, Circular Quay, and requesting Water Police Magistrate's report on same.—W. P. NEAGLE, B.C., 27 January, '81.

The Water Police Magistrate to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Water Police Office, Sydney, 15 February, 1881.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your B.C. communication with reference to the letter of the Hon. G. Thornton, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, that I find upon inquiry (as stated by Mr. Thornton) the aborigines camped in the Government boat-shed "are constantly drunk, fighting, and swearing"; I understand also that they roam the streets all day long begging, and that late at night they return to their camp in a state of intoxication, where they commence quarrelling and fighting.

As will be seen by Mr. Sub-Inspector Donohoe's report (which I have the honor to forward), Europeans have, upon the approach of the police, been seen to quit the aboriginal camp at night, where they (the Europeans) could have gone, it is to be inferred, for only immoral purposes.

Another great objection to these aborigines remaining at the boat-shed or its neighbourhood is the circumstance of the men belonging to H.M. war-ships in harbour having constantly to pass and re-pass the place on their way to and from their ships, and who might from various causes be unwittingly drawn into some serious affray with them.

Mr. Thornton's suggestion "that no rations be hereafter issued to any aborigines, except within the limits of their own particular districts" would I imagine in a measure help to cure the evils complained of.

I have, &c.,

Submitted, 17/2/81.

J. MILBOURNE MARSH, P.M.

Memo. of Inspector-General of Police to Sub-Inspector Donohoe.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 8 July, 1881.

I AM informed that aborigines are camped at the boat-shed, Circular Quay, and that white men and boys go to the camp with liquor, and remain with the women. (See 2 sec. Vag. Act.) I should wish Mr. Donohoe to pay attention to the complaint, and report.

E.F.

Sub-Inspector Donohoe to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Water Police Station, Sydney, 8 July, 1881.

I most respectfully beg to report for your information with reference to the complaint made respecting the aborigines camped at the Government boat-shed, Circular Quay. I may state that at present there are about twenty aboriginal men, women, and children living in the Marine Board portion of the Government shed, and have been more or less in number there for years past. The Hon. G. Thornton wrote to the Government some months ago, with a view to the removal of these aborigines to their own districts. I then furnished a full report to the Water Police Magistrate on the condition of these aborigines, which report was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary. I then recommended their removal from the shed, as they were found to be a source of annoyance to the public, more especially on holidays, about the wharfs.

These aborigines roam about town most of the day, and return to the shed at night drunk, when they fight and assault each other in the most brutal manner, causing crowds to collect at the shed at times.

I frequently send the men from this station to restore order among them. They have occasionally been arrested and punished for drunken and disorderly behaviour, and been arrested in a drunken state conveying liquor to the shed. One of the half-caste women was sent to gaol a short time ago as being a common prostitute. The Water Police have seen men (Europeans) leaving the shed hurriedly, but never in the camp with the blacks, at night-time. The men on leave from the ships-of-war generally return to their vessels close by this shed, and may sometime cause a disturbance with the blacks.

I would therefore suggest their removal from the shed, more particularly as the Detached Squadron will be in port in a few days.

JOHN DONOHOE,  
Sub-Inspector.

Will Mr. Donohoe see the Hon. G. Thornton and make a suggestion where these aborigines should be removed to Are they supplied with Government rations?—E.F. Sub-Inspector Donohoe, 10 July.

Sub-Inspector

## Sub-Inspector Donohoe to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Water Police Station, Sydney, 12 July, 1881.

I would further beg to state that I waited on the Hon. G. Thornton this morning respecting the blacks camped at the boat-sheds. Mr. Thornton said that he took it as a compliment to him the action taken by the Inspector-General in the matter, and, as he had already brought the whole subject under the notice of the Colonial Secretary, he would now suggest that the Inspector-General write to the Colonial Secretary at once, urging the necessity of the immediate removal of these aborigines to their own districts, where they might be allowed rations, and not in Sydney.

JOHN DONOHOE,  
Sub-Inspector.

## Memo. to The Water Police Magistrate.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 15 July, 1881.

Will the Water Police Magistrate instruct Sub-Inspector Donohoe to attend to this matter at once.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

## Sub-Inspector Donohoe to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Water Police Station, Sydney, 15 July, 1881.

I beg to state, that with a view to carry out the instructions contained in attached papers, I went to the blacks' camp at the boat-shed yesterday and offered passages by steamer to any of them that would go to the districts they belonged to. None of the aborigines appeared willing to leave Sydney, and on being told that they would not be allowed to camp in the boat-shed, about ten in number went at once to the North Shore, an equal number went to Manly, and one wished to go by train to Cootamundra. I sent a constable with him to obtain a passage, but the constable missed him on the road, and I cannot say whether he went or not.

The boat-shed is now clear of aborigines, and I recommended Mr. Poole, the person in charge of the shed, not to allow them to camp there in future.

I think some of the blacks will accept the offer I made them in a few days.

JOHN DONOHOE,  
Sub-Inspector.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—J. MILBOURNE MARSH, W.P.M., 16th July, 1881.  
Will the Inspector-General of Police be so good as to report whether the aborigines have been removed from the Government boat-shed.—B.C., 24/8/81.—C.W.

## Sub-Inspector Donohoe to The Water Police Magistrate.

Sir,

Water Police Station, Sydney, 24 August, 1881.

I do myself the honor to report for your information that the aborigines who were camped at the Government boat-sheds were removed on the 14th July last, as stated in my report attached of 15th July. None of the blacks have since returned to the sheds.

I have since furnished water-passages by steamer for seven of the number who have gone to their districts, viz., three Hunter, two Kiamā, two Illawarra.

JOHN DONOHOE,  
Sub-Inspector.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—J. MILBOURNE MARSH, W.P.M.

The Inspector-General of Police reports that all the aborigines have been removed from the Government boat-shed, 26/8/81. Forwarded to the Principal Under-Secretary.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

## The Protector of Aborigines to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 January, 1881.

I feel it my duty to bring under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary a disgraceful state of things which has existed for many months past, and now still going on. I allude to the fact that a number of aborigines (about thirty, I am informed) from various districts in the interior and coasts of this Colony—blacks and half-castes—men and women—are living in the Government boat-sheds on the Circular Quay, supplied with food and rations by the Government, but are constantly drunk, fighting, cursing and swearing, and doing much worse than these. They are a public nuisance, are demoralized, and fast destroying themselves by drink and its horrible accompaniments.

Many of these people have had boats, fishing-lines, seines, &c., &c., supplied to them by the Government, in their own districts; they have abandoned the boats, &c., left them to be destroyed, being attracted to Sydney, and encouraged to remain here, by having shelter and rations given to them.

There is not one person left of the Sydney or Botany tribes, nor has there been one for some years.

I venture to suggest that it be ordered that no rations shall be now or hereafter issued to any aborigines except within the limits of their own particular districts. Kind friends can always be found—a clergyman, police officer, &c.—in every district to willingly and gladly undertake the duty of issuing the rations. This course would perfectly remedy the many evils now existing among them in Botany, Sydney, &c., and would be the greatest blessing to the poor creatures themselves.

It will scarcely be credited, I am sure, that such an abominable state of things now exists with these people in Sydney and Botany, and especially at the boat-sheds, Circular Quay.

I would also suggest that my letter be referred to the Water Police Magistrate, Sydney, for inquiry and his report thereon. I feel certain that his report will at least confirm my statement and lead to a quick remedy. I respectfully urge upon the Honorable the Minister that it is a great, a serious mistake, and is productive of the worst consequences—the issuing of rations to the aborigines in any place outside of their own particular districts—and should be immediately discontinued. I claim to have a good knowledge of the people, and to be second to no one in the Colony as their friend, and one desirous of having kindness—useful kindness—done to them.

I have, &c.,

G. THORNTON.

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Police Report on Botany Blacks, 27th December.—Senior-constable John F. Byrne to Inspector Waters.

Botany Police Station, 28 December, 1882.

SENIOR-Constable Byrne respectfully reports for the information of Mr. Inspector Waters, with reference to the aborigines at La Perouse being in want of food. On the above date Senior-Constable Byrne, accompanied by Constable Graves, visited their camp, and from inquiries made from the aborigines found they had not been, nor were they at present, in want of food, but on account of a number of aborigines from different places visiting them during Christmas holidays, their stock of provisions would have been inadequate had not Messrs. Hill and McElhone supplied them with a quantity of meat and bread. The senior-constable begs to state that on the 6th inst., Foot and Dixon were each supplied with 8 lbs. flour, 2 lbs. sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of tea. On the 11th inst. Timberly and Edwards were supplied with the same quantities. Again, on the 23rd inst., Foot, Dixon, Timberly, and Edwards each received 8 lbs. flour, 2 lbs. sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. tea. At this time they stated they were not in want of food, but being so near Christmas the senior-constable thought it advisable to supply them with some provisions. The senior-constable desires to add that it is a well-known fact that when a stranger visits their camp they complain bitterly of the want of food, with a view to obtain money for the purpose of purchasing liquor, as every time they visit Sydney on their return to Botany they are more or less under the influence of drink.

JOHN F. BYRNE,

Senior-constable.

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Report of Senior-Constable Byrne.

Police Station, Botany, 17 January, 1883.

Senior-Constable Byrne begs most respectfully to report for the information of his officers that he has been stationed at Botany for over two (2) years.

In the year 1881 there were about fifty (50) aborigines, all told, in the district. They had two (2) camps—one (1) at La Perouse, the other on the reserve at Botany. The chief camp was at La Perouse, where there were about thirty-five (35); the remainder, about fifteen (15), were camped on the reserve. They were continually going to and fro from one camp to the other, and were occasionally visited by aborigines from Wollongong, George's River, and Burragarang. During this year, when they received rations, nearly all visited Sydney, when they received an order from the Hon. R. Hill, M.L.C., for the supply of same. This took place about every Saturday, and generally on their return to camp the majority would be in a semi-state of intoxication, and the senior constable noticed that many of them returned without rations, having either sold or lost them on the way. It was on one of those occasions, viz., May 7th, 1881, the aboriginal Bundong fell from the roof of a 'bus and was killed.

At this time there was a large number of young girls in the camp; and about the month of August, Mr. Matthews, of the Mission Station at Maloga, visited the camps and persuaded the greater portion of the females (some of whom had husbands) to remove with their husbands to the station at Maloga; this they did, and the camp on the reserve was shortly after broken up. Up to the time of Mr. Matthews' visit they very seldom done work of any kind, and their conduct was a great nuisance to the neighbourhood of Botany in consequence of their intemperate habits, quarrelling with each other in camp; and again, a number of young men (Europeans) used to visit the camp for immoral purposes; these people, it is presumed, gave them money which they spent in drink. The senior constable frequently visited their camp with a view to detect the intruders (Europeans), but they were always warned of his approach by the aborigines or their associates.

During the whole of the year 1882 there was but one (1) camp, viz., at La Perouse, and the average number of aborigines there has been about twenty-six (26) all told. They still occasionally have been visited by their countrymen from Wollongong, George's River, and Burragarang. The male portion follow the occupation of fishermen, and are supplied with several Government boats for that purpose. Their gins assist to earn a living by making shell baskets, which they sell in Sydney and the suburbs.

The senior constable is not aware whether they were in receipt of Government rations or not, but on the 23rd August he received, through his Inspector, an order from the Hon. G. Thornton, M.L.C., to supply them (the aborigines) with provisions, should they at any time be in want through bad weather, &c. On the following day the senior constable visited the camp and had them supplied with rations, and informed them of the instructions he had received, and told them should they at any time be short of food to apply to him and he would immediately attend to their wants; but, although they perfectly understood him, they have not up to the present applied more than five or six times altogether. He may mention that he supplied them with rations personally at Wiggins' grocer shop, on Botany Road, on Saturday evening, 23rd December; the supply was tea, sugar, and flour.

The

The senior constable desires to state that, as the camp is distant about five (5) miles from Botany, he can only occasionally visit them, consequently he has only a limited acquaintance with their habits, &c., but this he can say they are able-bodied and well able to work if they were so inclined, but on the contrary they appear to be of a very idle disposition, and are all of intemperate habits.

JOHN F. BYRNES,  
Senior Constable.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police. Senior-Constable Byrnes having frequently visited the Aborigines' camp has of course a better knowledge of their condition and circumstances than the officer in charge of the division.—G. READ, Supt., 18/1/83.

Forwarded for the information of the Protector of Aborigines, in reply to his letter of the 12th instant.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 18 Jan., 83. The Protector of Aborigines.

The Protector of Aborigines to Mr. J. Dixon.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 October, 1882.

I address you for the aborigines now at La Perouse, to let you know I have sent out to your camp a case of galvanized iron roofing, about 140 sheets 8 feet long, with the ridge-capping, screws, &c., to form the roof of the new huts you wish to put up. The huts should not exceed 15 feet wide from outside to outside, so that the 8-feet sheets will allow a little overlap; and of course this iron must only be used for roofing. If you want any further help in completing the huts let me know, and, if reasonable, I will give it to you. I would like to see the huts put up as soon as possible. I have also ordered a new and very suitable boat to be built for you, with sails, oars, centre-board, and everything complete, but cannot get her finished in less than a month.

I also wish the old women (aborigines), and those who have children, at La Perouse, to get a weekly ration of 8 lbs. flour, 2 lbs. sugar, 4 ozs. tea—children half rations—from the grocer who supplied the last. I hope to go out again soon to see you all, and will let you know when I am coming.

Yours truly,  
GEO. THORNTON,  
Protector of Aborigines.

Mr. J. G. Coote to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Aborigines Protectorate Office, Colonial Secretary's Department, 23 August, 1882.

There are some aborigines, half-castes, &c., encamped near La Perouse, Botany, who have been supplied by the Government with boats, &c., but it may happen during some continuance of bad weather, or from other causes, they may at times be in want of food. I am requested by the Protector of Aborigines to ask your usual kindly assistance in such matters, by causing instructions to be given to the officer of police stationed at Botany, that he will visit them occasionally, and not allow them to suffer from want of food, but doing anything promptly in respect of same in any case of necessity arising. Any food so supplied shall be duly paid for by this Department, and also to instruct the officer to report now and then as to the condition and behaviour of these people.

I have, &c.,  
T. GETHIN COOTE,  
Secretary.

APPENDIX A.



## APPENDIX A.

From Aborigines William Foot and others to The Protector of the Aborigines.

La Perouse, 20 January, 1883.

Mr. George Thornton, Protector of Aborigines,—

We have written a few lines to you that Mr. Thornton was good to us so far, for he gave us all that we wanted from him—that was the tin [galvanized iron roofing] and timber, and the tools; so that Mr. Thornton gave us all that we applied to him for. As for the food, we used to get it when it was bad weather, for we did not apply to Mr. Thornton for weekly food; for if we had applied to him, perhaps we would have got it long ago; and the boat we got too from Mr. Thornton; he did not refuse us anything that was.

WILLIAM FOOT,  
WM. ROWLEY,  
CHARLES EDWARDS,  
JOSEPH DIXON, and  
TIMBERLY.  
That is all.

## APPENDIX B.

The Secretary to the Protector of the Aborigines to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Aborigines Protectorate Office,  
Colonial Secretary's Department, Sydney, 12 September, 1882.

Sir,

Herewith, by desire of the Protector of the Aborigines, I beg to hand in, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a supplemental statement in regard to the Aborigines, showing—

- 1 & 2. Ages—sexes of Aborigines and Half-castes.
3. How employed?
4. If in need of Government aid, why? and in what shape most requisite?
5. If provided with fishing boats by Government or otherwise. If so, condition of boats and gear, and whether properly cared for; also, what subsistence earned thereby?
6. If any of the Aborigines or their children receive instruction? If so, from whom, and to what extent?
7. If all supplied with Government blankets? If issue necessary, or in any way misappropriated?
8. If in need of supply of clothing by Government?
9. If addicted to habits of intemperance? If so, where liquor usually obtained by them, and suggestions for checking if practicable?
10. How medically attended when sick?
11. Any special information regarding race likely to be of use and interest in considering their condition, and the replies which have been obtained from these inquiries.

I have, &c.,  
T. GETHIN COOTE,  
Secretary.

District.	Police Station.	Number of Aborigines in Sub-district.							Number of Half-castes in Sub-district.							How employed, or supported? (Detail as far as practicable.)			
		Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.	Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.				Children.	Total.	
		Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.				
Southern.	Bungonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Braidwood .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Bungendore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Buckley's Crossing .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 Station work .....
	Bega .....	3	7	..	5	3	..	6	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 Some fishing, others as labourers .....
	Bombala .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Bateman's Bay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 At saw-mill .....
	Binda .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Campbell's Springs .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 Tracker in the Police Force .....
	Cobargo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Cooma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Collector .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Crookwell .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Labourer, supporting family .....
	Candelo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Delegate .....	11	3	1	8	1	..	15	39	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2 Hunting, droving, and mustering cattle.
	Eden .....	2	..	..	2	1	..	8	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Two men employed at Green Cape Light-house; get each £6 per month and rations. Half-caste employed stock-riding and cattle-driving.
	Goulburn .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Kiandra .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Shepherd .....
	Marulan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Mongarlowe .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Morangarell .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 Married to a white man .....
	Major's Creek .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Reside at Exeter Farm, Jembai-cumbene.
	Araluen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Moruya .....	10	9	2	6	8	1	5	41	6	1	..	8	1	..	10	26	26	Three half-castes working for wages.
	Montreal .....	1	3	1	1	1	..	2	9	3	..	..	3	..	..	14	20	20	Principally fishing. One of the aborigines and two of the half-castes are labourers, earning wages sufficient to keep them.
Nimityhelle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
Michelago .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
Nelligen .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	5	2	4	..	2	1	..	7	16	16	Tom Brown and family, half-castes, employed in getting timber and wattle bark. Abraham and Donald, with their families, live principally by fishing and bark-stripping, with occasional odd jobs from settlers.	
Panbula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
Queanbeyan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
Seymour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
Tuena .....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	The half-caste as horse-breaker; two men as labourers, one as general servant.	
Temora .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
Taralga .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
Tarago .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
Wheco .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
Yass .....	2	2	..	2	..	2	4	12	13	3	..	17	2	..	49	84	84	Men generally employed at bush work or shepherding; women employed washing or scrubbing.	
Young .....	6	3	..	4	2	..	..	15	1	1	..	2	..	..	7	11	11	In season making opossum rugs, stripping bark, hunting, fishing, &c., others boundary-riding. The settlers act with generosity towards them on all occasions.	
Murray ..	Corowa .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Horsebreaking. Women in begging and washing.	
	Adelong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Groom to Mr. Jas. Day, of Thurgoona.	
	Albury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
	Gundagai .....	17	3	..	6	5	..	11	42	7	..	2	..	..	3	12	12	Hunting, fishing, and begging. Some of the men work at harvesting.	
	Grey Grey .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
	Gerogery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
	Germanton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
	Howtong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
	Hanging Rock .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Employed as a servant .....	
Jugiong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....		
Tumberumba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....		
Junee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....		
Kyamba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....		

If in need of Government aid, why? And in what shape most requisite?	If provided with fishing-boats by Government, or otherwise? If so, condition of boats and gear, and whether properly cared for; also, what subsistence earned thereby.	If any of the Aborigines or their children receive instruction? If so, from whom, and to what extent?	If all supplied with Government blankets? If issue necessary, or in any way misappropriated?	If in need of supply of clothing by Government?	If addicted to habits of intemperance? If so, where liquor usually obtained by them, and suggestions for checking, if practicable.	How medically attended when sick?	Any special information regarding race, likely to be of use and interest in considering their condition.
No	Nil	Nil	No, not necessary	No	No	By their employer.	
No	One boat on Bega River used by aborigines fishing with lines and hooks. The boat requires repairs and painting.	No	Yes. Issue necessary. Not aware of any being misappropriated.	The old men and women require warm clothing in winter.	A few of the old men and women are addicted.	By the Government Medical man, Dr. Sheil.	Senior-constable Church begs to suggest that a fishing-net be supplied to the Aborigines; also, a grant of land on Bega River (say 40 acres) to each family.
No	No	No	Not required				
No	No	The aboriginal girls go to school daily.	Yes	No		By doctor.	
Yes; clothing	No boats	None	Yes	Yes	Yes. They obtain liquor from the inhabitants of Bombala and Delegate. Police endeavour to check it.	Dr. Watson, of Bombala.	No.
No	Yes. Boat in fair condition, also gear. They are very careless. Considerable sums earned with boat.	No	Yes	Yes; children and old people.	Yes. Two men, one half-caste, one woman drunkards. Liquor obtained from public-houses by white men & women (drunkards).	Nil.	
No	Not required	Nil	Not required	No	No	Nil.	
No					Intemperate occasionally; gets drunk from her husband.	Not known.	
No; all very well off	Four boats in this portion of district in fair order, and properly cared for. Impossible to say what they earn.	Two aborigines and two half-castes are instructed by Mr. Bennett, Public School teacher.	Yes. Issue necessary	No	Yes, wherever they can get it, but do not often get a chance.	Dr. Boot, Moruya	The half-castes in this district are remarkably well off, and can earn the same wages as Europeans. The half-castes generally use the boats. The names of those receiving Government aid are as follows:—Merriman, age 60; Narell, age 60; Naddy, age 60. The two last-named are unable to walk.
Three aborigines very old. Aid would be requisite in the shape of food and clothing.	Two supplied with boats which are in good condition. Subsistence earned principally fishing.	None	Yes	Three in need	No	None receive medical attendance.	
Tom Brown & family very much in need of a boat to aid them in earning a living.	Abraham is well taken care of and in good condition at the present time.	No	Yes. Issue necessary, and not misappropriated.	No	Elderly males are, if they can get liquor. Supposed to be got occasionally when employed by whites.	None	Tom Brown (half-caste), wife, and seven children, (ages from 2 to 21 years), living on the Clyde River, are very industrious. Have applied to Police Magistrate for a Government boat to assist them in getting a living. The others have no settled place of abode for any time.
Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Not much		
About eight in need of Government rations. Three old women, one blind man, and four children. It would be difficult to suggest in what shape Government aid would be of service when there are so few, and these scattered through large districts, and not permanently located in any place.	No; not required	Three or four half-caste girls and two boys have been educated at the Catholic schools, Yass.	Yes. Issue necessary. In a few cases blankets have been sold.	Nothing further than they are already receiving.	Yes, with few exceptions. Generally from public-houses.	By a doctor	No.
		No, there are no aboriginal children in the Dubbo district, and the half-caste children are so circumstanced that instruction would be impossible.	Not always. There were several poor creatures at Morangarell last year who received none, for the reason that no blankets are sent to the Young sub-district. Some of those aborigines in this report receive their blankets at Gundagai. The blankets of late years supplied to the blacks are of an inferior description, in some cases moth-eaten and useless	Yes, each black, and particularly the children would require a suit of warm clothing for the winter.	For the most part they are, but I have known males and females who would not take spirits. The liquor is obtained principally at public-houses, sometimes from Europeans, who take it to their camps. I do not think there is any mode by which drink to the aborigines could be checked.	When sick, and it is known to the police, the patient or patients receive medical attendance from Government Medical Officer, at the instance in all cases of the police. Many cases receive many comforts and provisions until quite strong.	I have known blacks in the Braidwood and Coast districts very intelligent, who have been and now are excellent farm labourers, and whose aspirations at all times were to be allowed some land which they might call their own in reality; which they might cultivate unmolested for the use of themselves and their families; and where the aborigines of the surrounding districts might meet periodically for the purpose of holding coroborees and other exhilarating games.
			All supplied		All addicted. Secretly supplied by travellers and others.		Different times of the year when blacks muster at Corowa, there are about twelve or fifteen asking for blankets. None reside near Corowa.
No	No	No	No	No	No	Attended by family practitioner.	
Yes. Some land to cultivate. They say they are driven away by owners of land.	Not provided	None	All supplied. Issue necessary, and not misapplied.	Yes, the women and children are very miserable in winter	Very little, but they no doubt sometimes obtain liquor at bush public-houses, or from persons drinking at such places, but they have been prosecuted by the police when evidence was forthcoming.	Police look after them.	There are two tribes. A piece of land on the river for each, where they could make homes, and the men cultivate and employ themselves, the gins at fishing, should they be supplied with boats. Proper boat sheds on high ground would be necessary.
			Not necessary	No	No		

District.	Police Station.	Number of Aborigines in Sub-district.								Number of Half-castes in Sub-district.								How employed, or supported? (Detail as far as practicable.)		
		Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.	Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.			
		Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.					
Murray ..	Mulwala.....	2	6	2	1	6	2	1	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Two men as trackers. The other men and women live and are employed at Midgeon and Buckingbong Stations.		
	Narrandera ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	The Quarries..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Reedy Flat ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Shepherdstown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Eastern ..	Tarcutta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Tumut .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	One boundary-rider, one shepherd		
	Wiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Wagga Wagga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Walbundrie ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Berrima .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Campbelltown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Farm labourers and domestic servants.	
	Camden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	11	18	Employed at Camden Park.....	
	Kiama .....	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	4	11	4	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	19	20	Men and boys occasionally employed by farmers. When not employed engaged fishing.	
	Liverpool ....	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	12	3	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	8	17	Fishing, hunting, and gathering wild honey.	
Milton .....	13	3	3	3	4	.....	8	34	3	2	.....	6	2	.....	.....	16	20	Oystering, fishing, stripping bark, and some working for the farmers.		
North-western.	Picton .....	.....	3	.....	3	2	1	2	11	2	1	.....	5	3	.....	.....	26	37	Farm labourers, stock-riders. Some women as domestic servants, washing, &c. Most of the families live on a farm at Cox's River, purchased for them by the Rev. G. Dillon, a Roman Catholic priest.	
	Penrith .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Parramatta ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	
	Shoalhaven ..	7	7	5	3	5	5	28	60	10	2	.....	13	3	.....	.....	55	83	Most of the half-castes are employed. The Jervis Bay people live by fishing and Government rations.	
	Wollongong ..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Assistant fisherman .....	
	Windsor.....	5	1	1	6	1	.....	6	20	6	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	51	73	Some farm labourers, some bush-work, splitting, &c. Young women as domestic servants. Some of the men earn good wages and are very attentive to their labour.	
	Wallabadah ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tamworth.....	5	2	1	5	.....	.....	7	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Somerton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Quirindi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nundle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	Farm labourers .....	
North-western.	Momilla.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	10	Two male aborigines employed as shepherds. One male half-caste as stockman, other burning off timber.	
	Murrurundi ..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	One Police tracker; one station hand.
	Gunnedah ....	13	3	2	3	3	2	5	31	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	14	On cattle and sheep stations.	
	West Coonbi ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

If in need of Government aid, why? and in what shape most requisite.	If provided with fishing-boats by Government, or otherwise? If so, condition of boats and gear, and whether properly cared for; also, what subsistence earned thereby.	If any of the Aborigines or their children receive instruction? If so, from whom, and to what extent.	If all supplied with Government blankets? If issue necessary, or in any way misappropriated?	If in need of supply of clothing by Government?	If addicted to habits of intemperance? If so, where liquor usually obtained by them, and suggestions for checking, if practicable.	How medically attended when sick?	Any special information regarding race, likely to be of use and interest in considering their condition.
Yearly blankets only	None required	None	Yes, some of the blankets have been sold to civilians, but not a frequent occurrence.	No, plenty supplied by people in the district.	Some of the men and women drink very much if it can be got. The publicans now are afraid to supply them, but some of the civilians will get it for them.	The person by whom employed pays for medical attendance	The race seems either dying out or else gone to Mission Station at Darlington Point.
No	No	No	No application made for blankets for several years.	No	No	None	None.
No	No	Yes, religious instruction.	No. Not necessary.	No	No	None	When inspecting public-houses at Narrandera, on the 20th ultimo, I found several blankets branded N.S.W. Aborigines, in the bed-rooms, "Union Club Hotel," kept by James O'Sullivan, who accounted for them by saying he supposed his wife had bought them. The railway free pass is much abused by aborigines, who travel about to races, sports, and other public gatherings where they are likely to get liquor, and then become a nuisance. —W. C. CASEY, Sub Insr. I have taken action respecting this.—E.P.
Blankets	Nil	Children attend Public School at Camden Park.	Yes, to each child	Nil	Nil	Supplied by parents	Nil.
Nil	Nil		Not required	Not required	Nil	By master.	
Yes, in Winter they suffer very much from cold and wet. A tent or some covering would be a great boon, and rations in winter.	One boat provided by Government, and is kept in good condition. Oars and sail want replacing. At present one family of half-castes entirely subsist by fishing.	Some half-caste children attend the Peterborough Public School and can read very well.	One blanket each was issued to each in May, which is not sufficient, they are not misappropriated.	Warm clothing in winter would be acceptable.	Very sober in this district.	Government doctor of the district attend and give them medicine.	Bark being scarce, a few iron huts would improve their condition.
Yes, in the improvement of their huts.	One boat is provided by Government. In fair condition, and gear fairly looked after. In bad weather subsistence scanty.	Two children go to the Public School.	All supplied with blankets. Issue necessary. No information that blankets have been misappropriated.	Most of them in need of clothing.	They are not in the habit of drinking, except when they go to town. The drink is provided by white people.	Go to hospital.	
The four eldest should be given rations of flour, tea, and sugar, as they are unable to work. The rest rations through the winter. An old widow and 3 children, and a young aboriginal boy with cancer in the mouth, require permanent help.	Three boats have been supplied by Government. Boats and gear in fair condition. Fishing and oystering.	6 half-caste children have been attending Ulladulla Public School, and attained 2nd Class proficiency.	Yes; issue necessary. No way misappropriated.	Clothing for those unable to work.	Some of them occasionally; liquor supposed to be given to them by Europeans; police endeavour to check it	No sickness amongst them.	Boats required and a net.
Yes, some of the families having lost their fathers are now left almost without food, which with clothing are necessary.	Nil	At Public School, Cox's River, and Wollondilly River, Burratorang.	Yes. Issue necessary and in no way misappropriated.	Yes	No	Government Medical Doctor.	Nil.
To enable the old man, John Rudgey, to obtain a living. If he had a gun he says he could get a good living by shooting opossums.	No		Yes. No	Yes. The old man and woman would be much benefited by a suit of clothes each.		1st nil. 2nd pays himself.	The female, Nelly, is the last of the Nepean tribe. They camp on the Government reserve in Castlereagh, Nepean.
	No	The five are instructed by Miss Single.	Yes. No			Mr. Single's medical man.	
The Jarvis Bay blacks get Government rations. This is necessary as there are few white people in that locality.	Three boats in the district—One at Terrara, one Broughton Creek, one Jarvis Bay. All in good order. Provided by Government.	About thirty half-caste children are at school at Coolangatta, five at Jarvis Bay, and three blacks.	Yes. Issue necessary and not in any way misappropriated.	Yes, at Jarvis Bay	A number of them given to drink. But since the Act of 1882 came into force drunkenness has ceased.	Own expense.	
None	None	No children	Yes. Frequently sold.	No	Yes. By white people but many publicans supply them.	Hospital	The race is nearly extinct. It is useless supplying them with boats or rations as they thereby can get rum.
No. They can always get sufficient food from the farmers for whom they work. If they got food and clothing they would at once leave off work which keeps them out of mischief.	The Sackville Reach aborigines are provided with a Government boat. It is in good order. A supply of fish is the only subsistence earned thereby. Two oars required for boat.	The half-castes attend the Public School at Blacktown Road. They are taught reading and writing, &c. None of the aborigines go to the school at Sackville Reach.	All supplied. Yes. Not misappropriated.	No	The aborigines and half-castes in this district are very moderate in the use of intoxicating drinks. They get white people to obtain liquor for them. The only way to check this evil is to make it an offence to procure liquor for them.	Admitted to the hospital in connection with the Hawkesbury Benevolent Asylum at Windsor	Educate the half-castes. Nothing can be done to elevate the mind or change customs of aborigines.
They have no blankets and very little clothing.	None	No	In need of blankets		Temperate	Nil.	
Not in need	No	No	Not necessary	No	No	Local doctor. Charitably	Where there are tribes such as are at the Richmond River and other places, it would be a source of great pleasure for them to have hunting grounds reserved for their purposes.
Clothing and blankets required; wages earned said to be insufficient for support.	No	No	One only supplied with blankets; issue required by the others.	Yes	One of the aborigines is addicted to intemperance when he can obtain liquor; not known where obtained.	By neighbours.	No sickness.
Are receiving wages and in want of nothing.	No	No	Yes, have Government blankets each year.	No		Both steady	
No	None required	None	All supplied with blankets.	No	Yes, addicted to intemperance at wine-shops and public-houses.	By Government doctor.	They are well employed and taken as much care of as possible by the squatters and selectors in this district.

District.	Police Station.	Number of Aborigines in Sub-district.								Number of Half-castes in Sub-district.								How employed, or supported? (Detail as far as practicable.)	
		Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.	Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.		
		Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.				
North-western— <i>continued</i>	Carroll .....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	1	....	..	4	5	Married to a native of the Colony, who is employed as boundary-rider. ..... } Shepherding..... Men employed shepherding, boundary-riding, and bullock driving.	
	Currabubula .....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	7	8		
	Barraba .....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	1	....	..	1	1		
	Breeza .....	1	2	..	1	....	..	..	4	6	3	..	6	3	..	29	47		
South-western	Blackville .....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Men work on stations .....	
	Booligal .....	5	1	..	4	....	..	3	13	....	....	..	....	....	..	2	2		
	Balranald .....	25	20	5	20	20	..	8	98	2	....	..	3	....	..	3	8		Some employed on stations, and some live by fishing and hunting.
	Cudgellico .....	7	2	..	4	1	..	2	16	5	1	..	3	....	..	6	15		Working about the station .....
	Clare .....	9	....	1	6	....	..	1	17	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1		Boundary-riding, killing rabbits, kangaroos, &c. Some receiving £1 per week as station hands.
	Darlington Point	46	6	3	30	12	2	25	124	10	5	..	9	2	..	13	39		These on mission station. Adults fencing, building, clearing. Children attending school
	Deniliquin .....	6	5	1	4	2	..	3	21	2	....	..	3	....	..	5	10		The men between 20 and 40 are employed on stations and at country villages. When not employed they take to fishing and shooting.
	Euabalong .....	18	4	1	11	3	..	5	42	10	1	..	15	....	..	40	66		Generally working about stations.
	Euston .....	51	....	6	12	....	3	2	74	5	....	..	....	....	..	2	7		The younger blacks and most half-castes are employed by the squatters. They are very useful, doing almost any station work, viz., mustering and shepherding during the lambing season. The old blacks are chiefly supported by the squatters and younger blacks.
	Gilgunnia .....	5	2	1	6	2	..	2	18	3	....	..	2	....	..	3	8		Nine are employed on stations; get from 15s. to £1 a week, including four half-castes. The remainder, hunting kangaroos, get 9d. per scalp from stations, but kangaroo hunting will not last long.
	Hillston .....	15	10	5	12	6	2	10	60	9	....	..	2	....	..	9	20		Some on stations during shearing only. They mostly decline to work in the extreme heat and cold.
	Hay .....	4	1	..	3	....	..	1	9	3	....	..	3	....	..	3	9		Police tracker, station hands, domestic servants. Half-caste married to an overseer.
	Jerilderie .....	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	6	1	....	..	1	....	..	1	3		Fishing and working on stations.
	Murundie .....	30	10	4	18	2	1	6	71	1	....	..	2	....	..	2	5		The greater part of year employed on stations in the sub-district, the males getting £1 a week while at work. The females get 12s. if willing to work.
	Mount Gipps .....	23	10	..	10	3	..	12	58	....	....	..	....	....	..	2	2		Stations .....
	Milparinka .....	about 45	10	..	60	15	..	20	150	1	....	..	2	....	..	..	3		The males are employed by the squatters in the district bringing in the horses and general knock-about work, for which they receive food, clothes, and tobacco. Each blackfellow has one or two gins generally with him; they are fed in the same manner.
Mount Hope .....	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Employed on a station and receiving wages.		
Mossgiel .....	21	16	5	20	9	..	12	83	....	....	..	2	....	..	14	16	Men and boys are employed by well-sinkers and other contractors. On the stations looking after horses and bullocks, sheep and paddocks, and assisting at the woolsheds at shearing time. Very few of the women work, occasionally assisting the contractors' wives in their work.		
Maude .....	8	6	2	6	2	2	3	29	2	....	..	1	....	..	1	4	Stations employ most .....		
Mathoura .....	3	2	2	2	4	..	..	13	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Work on stations .....		
Moama .....	6	....	..	6	2	..	10	24	7	....	..	9	....	..	25	41	Supported by the Maloga Mission Fund, and are employed in various works connected with mission station. At shearing time men employed on sheep stations.		
Maloga blacks																			
Thule Station blacks.	1	1	1	1	....	1	2	7	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Kangaroo hunting .....		

If in need of Government aid, why? and in what shape most requisite.	If provided with fishing-boats by Government, or otherwise? If so, condition of boats and gear, and whether properly cared for; also, what subsistence earned thereby.	If any of the Aborigines or their children receive instruction? If so, from whom, and to what extent.	If all supplied with Government blankets? If issue necessary, or in any way misappropriated?	If in need of supply of clothing by Government?	If addicted to habits of intemperance? If so, where liquor usually obtained by them, and suggestions for checking, if practicable.	How medically attended when sick?	Any special information regarding race, likely to be of use and interest in considering their condition.
Not in need		No		Not in need	Sober	Local doctor.	
Blankets	No	No	No blankets supplied, issue necessary.	Yes	No	Nil.	Nil.
Not in need	No	One half-caste at Public School at Breeza.	All can be supplied with Government blankets by going to Gunnedah, but none have gone for them.	No	No	By doctor at Gunnedah.	
No	No	No	All supplied yearly	No	Yes. Cannot be stopped; are supplied by all publicans.	No attendance	No.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Supplied with Government blankets; not misappropriated, issue necessary.	Nil	Yes; if they can get it. At the public-houses. Can give no suggestion how to check it.	Nil	Nil.
Don't know	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes. Public-houses. Cannot suggest, Yes; at public-houses and other sources unknown to the police.	Attend on one another. At local hospital	Race rapidly dying out.
Nil	Nil. No inner creeks or lakes.	Nil	All supplied with Government blankets annually.	Nil	Yes; some old blacks so addicted. At bush public-houses. Strict enforcement of the Licensing Act.	All attended by the superintendent of Mission. Medicine contributed by friends in Sydney. Supply sadly inadequate.	Properly constituted aboriginal station. Will tend to the decided improvement of the race.
Mission station in need of food and clothing.	No Government boats or otherwise.	All the children are instructed by W. S. Carpenter, Government teacher. The entire community receive religious instruction from the Rev. J. Gribble.	All so supplied	Yes; one suit for summer and one for winter.			
In need of Government aid in the shape of clothing and blankets, especially the young and old. It would be desirable also that they should receive medical attendance.	Nothing supplied by Government.	Not in this district.	Supplied with Government blankets; no knowledge of misappropriation.	Yes	Addicted to habits of intemperance. Grog principally obtained at bush public-houses. The clause in Licensing Act of 1882, making persons other than publicans liable for supplying aborigines, is a step in the right direction.	Sometimes attended by Government doctor of the district.	Nil.
No. Can always obtain work or food at stations.	Not provided	Not at present School starting.	Yes. Yes. No	Yes	Yes. Public-houses. Infliction of the highest penalty on publicans or persons supplying.	Aborigines have had a doctor of their own race, not qualified or registered.	Aborigines very fond of dirt. Idle and thriftless.
Yes. Blankets, mole-skin trousers, and cotton shirts, flour, tea, and sugar.	No	No	Yes. The blacks in this part take great care of their blankets. I have not known one case where the blacks have misappropriated them.	Yes	Yes. Liquor obtained from publicans generally. I have no idea what mode best to adopt more than that already done by the police.	Forwarded to nearest hospital, Swan Hills, Victoria, Balranald, N.S.W.	None.
Tents would be very desirable for shelter during the winter months, especially for the aged men and women.	Not provided. Boats not required.	None of them receive instruction.	Have been supplied annually with one blanket each. One blanket is not sufficient for their comfort during winter months. Two are necessary.	Two suits of clothing per annum would be necessary, especially for the aged men and women.	They are more or less addicted to habits of intemperance. The police always suppress them from being served with spirits when it comes under their notice.	No medical attendance. When sick generally supplied with nourishment from stations.	Food would be necessary for the aged men and women. They depend on the stations for their bit of tea, sugar, and flour.
Protection and assistance.	Nil	No means available, Darlington Point, the only place about 20 miles distant.	One blanket supplied yearly to each, which is requisite.	Should get one suit of clothes yearly.	Some are addicted more than others when they can get it, which is prevented and suppressed by the police.	Nil	There should be some institution here, this being a central spot for this race of people, as the old ones require assistance and protection, and young ones in need of education, training, and protection likewise.
No	No	No	Not all. Issue necessary, but not to all, as aborigines at work earn sufficient to keep themselves. Some aborigines do not keep their blankets long.	No	Generally the aborigines will have drink when they can get it. It is a very hard thing to check, as it is supplied in a way mostly to evade discovery, and when aborigines are found under the influence of drink they will not, as a rule, state from whom they obtain it.	They sometimes attend each other; in some cases their employers. Some are able to buy their own medicine, and sometimes, not often, they go to hospital.	The aborigines are very useful on stations amongst cattle, being more in accord with their natural condition. They have no desire for learning, and no thought for to-morrow. In their intercourse with Europeans they readily contract habits of intemperance.
No	No	No	Yes. Issue necessary.	Yes	Yes. At way-side and out-of-the-way places.	Deniliquin hospital.	Nothing to suggest.
Only require blankets, which they look for every year.	None have been supplied with boats in this sub-district.	No	The whole of the blacks in this district have been supplied with blankets up to the present; not aware of any misappropriation.	Do not think so. They seem to be well provided with clothing given to them by squatters & others.	Yes. They are doing out rapidly from the effects of drink, which is generally supplied to them by white men for immoral purposes connected with their wives.	They do not believe in being attended by the European medical men. They generally are attended by what they call their own doctor.	None.
Blankets and clothing Yes. They often, when wandering from one waterhole to another, make a practice of calling at the different places of habitation, asking for old clothes, and have to depend entirely on the white inhabitants for their clothing.	No	No	No	Yes	No	Self-attended	Nil.
Nil	Nil	Nil	The blacks in this district have not yet received their issue of blankets for 1881, owing to the River Darling not being navigable until about six weeks ago, and the supply was thus delayed.	Yes	All addicted to habits of intemperance when they can obtain liquor, which is generally given to them by the white inhabitants.	They attend each other when sick. No medical attendance obtainable nearer than Wilcannia, 200 miles distant.	The number stated is given by one of the blackfellows at Milparinka, who states that they are now camped at Scott's Creek, 70 miles distant, holding a corroboree.
No. The station-owners and contractors are always willing to employ them. They get provisions from the stations when they require it from them. Occasionally they go and live in the thickly timbered parts of the district, and when they get tired of hunting they get employment from the stations and others again.	No use for boats or fishing gear. No rivers or lakes in Mossgiel sub-district.	None	All supplied with Government blankets. They are in no way misappropriated.	Most of the stations on the Mossgiel sub-districts are managed by single men, and they have no clothes to give the women, who are poorly dressed. They are in need of some clothing.	The aborigines in the Mossgiel sub-district are very temperate. There may be an odd one or two that are not so.	No medical attendance. The station people treat them very well, and when sick they are attended to.	Nil.
Not necessarily in need of Government aid.	Not provided	No instruction	All supplied. Issue necessary; not misappropriated.	Not in need	All addicted to intemperance. Liquor obtained by men bringing into their camp.	Not medically attended.	All well civilized, and work for wages most part of the year.
Are provided with blankets. Blacks at Maloga are desirous of getting land allotted to them to cultivate for their own support.	Not provided with boats. The manager of Maloga station states if the blacks had boats and nets a number of them could make a good living fishing on Mona Lakes.	Blacks receive instruction at Maloga. All at Maloga are being educated at the Maloga school under the N.S.W. Education Department.	All are supplied with blankets.	No	Very temperate	No doctor's attendance.	All are healthy.
	No	No	All supplied with blankets.	Women and children badly want boots and warm clothing.	All blacks at Maloga are of sober habits.	Receive medicine at Maloga station. When severely ill taken to hospital at Sandhurst, Victoria.	Eight of the blacks and half-castes at Maloga brought from Sydney here received rations allowance from Government.
	No	No	Only one received Government blankets this year.	Women and children want clothing and boots.	No	Deniliquin hospital.	

District.	Police Station.	Number of Aborigines in Sub-district.								Number of Half-castes in Sub-district.								How employed, or supported? (Detail as far as practicable.)
		Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.	Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.	
		Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			
South-western— <i>continued</i>	Moulamein ..	12	8	2	8	4	..	18	52	10	....	..	5	....	..	20	35	Employed on stations, boundary-riders, kangaroo hunting, and general station work. Supported by the stations.
	Pooncarie ....	12	7	1	9	3	..	3	35	....	....	..	1	....	..	1	2	Employed on Polia, Monaro stations, during shearing seasons.
	Salt Creek ....	....	9	..	....	6	..	..	15	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Generally employed on stations to kill kangaroos and rabbits.
	Focumwal .....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Tibooburra ..	40	20	15	35	26	10	20	166	4	....	..	2	....	..	15	21	A few are employed on surrounding stations.
	Wentworth ..	6	5	1	1	3	..	..	16	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Killing noxious animals on Tassio and Avoca stations.
Wilcannia ....	46	16	4	27	9	1	6	109	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Principally on stations those who are employed, with the exception of a few young men who follow shearing.	
Northern	Wilson's Downfall.	9	9	..	5	3	..	10	36	2	....	..	1	1	..	2	6	They sometimes do a little work for squatters and farmers and receive rations; at other times they wander about, living on wild animals, fish, &c.
	Walla .....	....	1	..	....	1	..	4	6	....	1	..	....	....	..	..	1	The aboriginal is employed upon station work, such as stock-keeping, &c. The female aboriginal is wife of the half-caste, and is supported by him, who takes jobs about town, wood-cutting, &c.
	Walcha .....	14	6	..	8	8	..	23	59	8	2	..	3	....	..	18	31	The young men are employed as stockmen on stations throughout the district, and the women are domestic assistants. The older portion travel about the district, no fixed occupation.
	Wardell .....	7	9	..	3	7	..	10	36	3	1	..	....	....	..	1	5	As a rule the greater portion are employed at various works, chiefly stripping cane, felling timber; others are lazy, and seldom do anything other than catch fish (by hands) and live on animals of all kinds, killed by them on their travels.
	Woodburn .....	5	3	..	6	1	..	6	21	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Hoing and stripping sugar cane, hoing, pulling, and husking maize, and breaking firewood. Women washing clothes and scrubbing floors for the residents.
	Vegetable Ck. Ulmarra .....	8	6	..	9	1	..	7	31	....	....	..	....	....	..	2	2	Working for farmers .....
	Corindi .....	4	5	2	5	2	..	1	19	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Living by getting honey, stripping bark, fishing, &c.
	Glenreagh .....	1	2	1	1	2	..	2	9	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Stock-riding and getting honey..
	Shearwood ..	10	4	1	5	3	..	10	33	....	....	..	1	....	..	3	4	Stock-riding, getting honey, and general bush work. Some of them live in their wild state on game and fish.
	Twced River..	23	8	2	30	7	..	27	97	4	....	..	2	....	..	6	12	Working on farms, and employed by timber getters.
	Tingha .....	....	....	..	1	....	..	2	3	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1	As station servants .....
	Stannington ..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Rocky Mouth ..	6	4	..	6	3	..	2	21	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Occasionally chopping wood or cane stripping.
Palmer's Island..	9	3	..	3	2	..	2	19	....	....	..	1	....	..	2	3	Stripping cane, cutting wood, and general farming labour.	
M'Donald's River. Lawrence .....	15	4	..	10	2	..	12	43	....	....	..	2	....	..	1	3	Labouring amongst the farmers of the district.	
Lionsville .....	10	13	2	10	8	1	5	49	....	....	..	2	....	..	5	7	Mostly all employed about stations stock-riding and different kinds of work, for which they receive wages. The women and elderly men live in the bush and support themselves, and are assisted by the others.	



If in need of Government aid, why? and in what shape most requisite.	If provided with fishing-boats by Government, or otherwise? If so, condition of boats and gear, and whether properly cared for; also, what subsistence earned thereby.	If any of the Aborigines or their children receive instruction? If so, from whom, and to what extent?	If all supplied with Government blankets? If issue necessary, or in any way misappropriated?	If in need of supply of clothing by Government.	If addicted to habits of intemperance? If so, where liquor usually obtained by them, and suggestions for checking, if practicable.	How medically attended when sick?	Any special information regarding race, likely to be of use and interest in considering their condition
No	Not provided	The aborigines receive no instruction whatever.	Supplied yearly. Issue necessary.	No	Very much addicted to intemperance if obtainable. They usually obtain the liquor from hotels; almost impossible to check it.	Not attended	Nil.
Flour, tea, and sugar most requisite.	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Liquor obtained by aborigines at road-side public-houses.	Nil	Nil.
Not in need	Not provided with fishing boats.	Not instructed	All supplied with Government blankets.	Not in need of clothing by Government.	Addicted to habits of intemperance, but will not let the police know where they get the liquor.	By one of their own tribe.	Nil.
Very much in need of Government aid; in a wretched condition in every way.	Nil	Nil	None supplied with Government blankets. Issue very much required.	Yes	Very much addicted to habits of intemperance, but seldom obtain liquor, as the police interfere.	Nil	Require special attention.
One suffering from ulcerated leg in need of aid at present. All at some time are in need of clothes and rations, as they are not employed and cannot get fish or game to subsist on.	No	No	Yes	Some would need clothing, and at times all need rations.	They will drink if they can procure the liquor, but as they are not well paid they seldom have money to spare.	Not known, as none of them ever complain.	The only way to benefit them would be to collect them together on some reserve, employ them, and have some humane person to take charge of, advise, and look after them.
Do not think Government aid necessary this year, but was very badly off at Colliham Lake last year for want of food.	Not supplied with boats or nets in this district.	Nil	Mostly all supplied with Government blankets, which are necessary in this district.	Yes; most of them in need of clothing.	Most of the blacks are addicted to drink; generally get it from public-houses. Do not know of any better way of check than summons persons who supply them. This the police do when possible. The punishment does not seem severe enough.	Seldom receive medical attendance, except in towns.	The natives are getting less every year, especially where more civilized; probably through exposure when they are intoxicated.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes; not misappropriated.	Nil	Yes; if they can obtain it, but it is seldom they can, and when they do have any drink they are cunning and tell the police they get it over the border.	Nil	The most of the blacks mentioned in this return are at present camped just over the border in the Colony of Queensland, it being warmer than here for the winter, but they properly belong to this sub-district.
The wife and children of the half-caste, being four in number require blankets during the winter, as the wages of the husband being insufficient to provide necessary clothing during the winter in New England, when it is very cold.	No; not required	No instruction given to the aborigines, or their children.	No blankets issued from this station to aborigines.	No	On occasions, aborigines have been found under the influence of liquor, by what means obtained cannot up to the present be ascertained by the police.	No aboriginal has asked or required (as far as the police are aware) any medical aid.	
The old men, women and children, not able to work require such aid as wearing apparel.	No	No	Yes	The old men and women require clothing.	Not addicted	As other subjects	
Any aid other than clothing and blankets would be of little service to the race, they would in all probability sell anything of value given to them to obtain grog.	Not. They are careless in their habits, and are quite content to roam in and around their own locality.	They received no instruction, and from birth they follow the habits and customs of the older ones, viz, wandering about the bush and rivers.	Yes. The usual supply is necessary and except in very few instances does it appear to have been misappropriated. The aborigines look forward to this supply as their chief covering for winter.	They certainly are in want of clothing, the refuse or left off clothing, used by Europeans is eagerly sought for by them, and worn till actually in rags.	Both male and female drink grog to excess, when procurable, or given to them by the whites in the bush. They all use tobacco freely. The liquor obtained by them is in most cases given them in return for work. They are acute, and in no case will they inform.	The tribe attends to them and in no case do they require the services of a medical man, are very superstitious, and rely on their own treatment.	A boat is not of much assistance to the race as they will not take care of one, and very seldom use it, except in crossing rivers. No doubt clothing, blankets, and a tomahawk to the elder ones would be of more service.
No. They get sufficient food & clothes from the people who employ them.	No; they get boats to catch fish, when they want them.	No	Yes; issue necessary. Not misappropriated.	No	Yes; liquor surreptitiously obtained from the publicans. Police surveillance.	No medical attendance.	Owing to incurable habits of intemperance, I don't know what to suggest as likely to benefit them. They do not understand what gratitude is for kindness shown them.
Not in need of Government aid; can support themselves.	None provided	None	All supplied with Government blankets. Issue necessary. Have not been misappropriated.	Not in need	All addicted. Liquor obtained from publicans.	Never had medical attendance.	
Fishing-lines, &c., are necessary.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Not in need	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Not in need of Government aid.	Not provided	No instruction received.	All supplied with Government blankets. Issue quite necessary, and in no way misappropriated	Not in any need	Nearly all are addicted to habits of intemperance. Obtained from persons they are working for, and often from public-houses.	The only medical attendance received is what they know themselves.	
Government aid for very old or sick aborigines would be advisable, because they have nothing to help them at those times, except the little given them by the tribe, and they have but little at any time, as they drink everything they earn.	Not provided	None, except one boy. By Mrs. McLeod, of Surgort. Reading a little.	Yes, and necessary. Have not known of any case of misappropriation.	Yes. They only wear old clothing given to them.	Yes, greatly. Must be supplied by publicans and others, there being eighteen public-houses between this and Heads, including Rocky. Cannot suggest anything, because if they have money they will some where or other procure drink. A publican was fined £4 for supplying them.	Not medically. The aborigines live in the bush. It is never known when any are sick, and when they die their tribe bury them.	Although the number is now given, they are constantly coming and going, sometimes few less. As blanket time is coming on, three times this number will be here before a month.
	Supplied with old police boat, now in bad condition through accident. Has been properly cared for by blacks. Earned about £3 a month.	None	Yes. New issue very necessary, the blacks being nearly naked.	Supply of clothing very necessary.	Generally addicted to habits of intemperance. Liquor obtained from publicans. Blacks sometimes employed working about houses get liquor in lieu of payment. Prohibit publicans from having blacks on premises.	Not medically attended.	A return given in a few months.
No	No	No	Supplied with blankets, and issue necessary.	They are in most cases fairly clothed.	As a rule they drink when they can get liquor, and the people they work for give it to them in payment for their work. They also get it in the public-houses.	Not known.	
Yes. They have not sufficient clothing, the wages they receive only keeps them in rations.	None provided	Not known to receive any instruction from any one.	Supplied with one blanket each every year, which they take care of and require.	Yes. Do not obtain sufficient clothing as they require in winter.	Some of the males are addicted to habits of intemperance if they can obtain liquor. Supposed to be obtained from persons who employ them.	Nil	The aborigines meet other tribes at times to fight, and sometimes cripple each other in the contests

District	Police Station.	Number of Aborigines in Sub-district.								Number of Half-castes in Sub-district.							How employed or supported? (Detail as far as practicable.)	
		Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.	Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.		Total.
		Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			
Northern.	Lismore .....	50	30	..	40	30	..	20	170	3	....	..	2	....	..	10	15	Principally employed by selectors to fall scrub.
	Inverell .....	7	9	5	....	....	..	8	29	11	1	..	....	....	..	15	27	Shepherding and bullock-driving occasionally.
	Glen Innes ..	12	4	..	6	2	..	6	30	3	....	..	2	....	..	2	7	Generally employed on stations and with farmers who find them rations, old and new clothing, in some cases money, for services rendered.
	Grafton .....	13	4	..	7	3	..	2	29	2	....	..	3	....	..	..	..	Employed by farmers for a few months in the year; the remaining time they are wandering about the town and bush.
	South Grafton	25	12	..	19	7	..	8	71	3	....	..	1	....	..	1	5	Some as stockmen, but most of them are employed by farmers during several months of the year.
	Drake .....	9	4	..	12	3	1	25	54	1	....	..	2	....	..	9	12	Those who are not employed by the neighbouring stations support themselves by prospecting for gold, fishing, hunting, &c.
	Dalmorton ....	7	....	..	4	....	..	..	11	1	....	..	2	....	..	3	6	Gathering honey and burning off timber for farmers.
	Cossmanhurst.	15	3	2	8	2	..	5	35	1	....	..	2	1	..	4	8	Cutting wood and drawing water.
	Chatsworth Island	12	8	2	6	4	1	11	44	....	....	..	3	....	..	3	6	Employed by Europeans getting firewood and such like, and supported thereby but very poorly.
	Casino .....	....	100	..	....	100	..	70	270	....	12	..	....	12	..	10	34	Nearly all the aborigines are employed on the various cattle stations in the district as stockmen, clearing and burning off timber, &c. The half-castes are similarly employed.
	Clarence Heads	9	6	2	4	4	2	4	31	....	....	..	....	....	..	2	2	Employed by farmers stripping sugar-cane and chopping wood.
	Coraki .....	8	....	..	4	1	..	5	18	....	....	..	1	....	..	1	2	When employed ring-barking, farm-labouring, bullock-driving, &c., women sometimes perform domestic work for residents.
	Blicks River..	8	3	..	8	....	..	18	37	....	....	..	1	....	..	..	1	In harvest they help to collect the crops, they get honey, and sometimes are employed as stockmen, in each or any case they receive but small remuneration.
	Bundarra ....	7	1	1	2	1	1	..	13	....	....	..	1	....	..	1	2	Droving and farming.....
	Ben Lomond..	7	3	..	3	1	..	3	17	1	....	..	....	....	..	1	2	Men chiefly employed on stations stock keeping.
	Bendemeer....	1	1	..	....	1	..	5	8	2	....	..	4	....	..	7	13	Employed on stations as general servants.
	Ballina.....	12	....	..	17	....	..	30	59	....	....	..	....	....	..	2	2	Working for the sugar planters...
	Ashford .....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	1	....	..	1	....	..	1	3	Stockman and general servant ..
	" .....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1	Stockman .....
	" .....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1	Stockman .....
Armidale .....	8	9	2	4	9	2	19	54	10	....	..	9	1	..	14	34	Those that are willing to work are employed as shepherds, others stock-keeping, for Mr. Fletcher, of Wallammonbi, and Mr. Hargraves, of Hill Grove; those that are employed get rations, those that are not get rations the best way they can.	

If in need of Government aid, why? and in what shape most requisite?	If provided with fishing-boats by Government or otherwise? If so, condition of boats and gear, and whether properly cared for; also, what subsistence earned thereby.	If any of the Aborigines or their children receive instruction? If so, from whom, and to what extent?	If all supplied with Government blankets? If issue necessary, or in any way misappropriated?	If in need of supply of clothing by Government.	If addicted to habits of intemperance? If so, where liquor usually obtained by them, and suggestions for checking, if practicable.	How medically attended when sick?	Any special information regarding race, likely to be of use and interest in considering their condition.
Not in need .....	Not provided .....	No instruction received by aborigines or their children.	Supplied with blankets. Issue necessary; not misappropriated in any way.	Government clothing not necessary.	Yes. Usually receive liquor from publicans.	Attended by Government medical officer.	Nil.
The climate being cold in winter, clothing would be necessary, also tomahawks.	Nil .....	None .....	Blankets supplied, which are very necessary.	Yes .....	The whole number, with the exception of five. Liquor usually obtained from bush public-houses. The aborigines will obtain liquor if possible. If publicans are seen supplying them, summons under Licensing Act.	Mrs. Cameron supplies them with medicine when sick. Their main camp is at Mrs. Cameron's, Apple-tree Gully.	
Not in need of Government aid. Clothing would be preferable to blankets.	None provided .....	Nil .....	They are all supplied with Government blankets if they choose to call for them. In some instances, they have neglected to call for them. A small supply of blankets and clothing would be necessary. Not known to be misappropriated.	Yes, in cases of old age.	Generally addicted to intemperance. The liquor is usually obtained from publicans. On proof of delivery would suggest the publicans be heavily fined for the first offence, and that his license be cancelled for a time for a second offence.	When sick they are generally attended to by European friends, but seldom by medical gentlemen.	
Not in need of Government aid.	No .....	No .....	Yes .....	Yes, in need of clothing in the winter, particularly the women.	They are addicted to habits of intemperance, and manage to get liquor at the public-houses, brought to them by Europeans.	They are generally attended by Dr. Purdie, the Government Medical Officer for the Grafton District.	
They are not at present in need of Government aid. They seem very happy and content in their present state.	Not supplied .....	As far as can be ascertained they do not receive any instruction.	They are supplied with blankets, and there are no accounts of misappropriation.	They are all fairly clothed by the people for whom they work.	They are all more or less addicted to habits of intemperance. The drink is usually obtained from some of the hotels when they come into town. The only mode of suggestion is to inflict the full penalty on any publican found supplying them.	They generally attend on their sick themselves.	The total number on this sheet comprise South Grafton, Ona River, and Kangaroo Creek.
Apparently not in need.	Not provided .....	No .....	Supplied .....	Yes .....	Not so addicted .....	By their own race, in whom they appear to have the most confidence.	
Yes, in the way of clothing.	Not provided; is necessary.	No .....	All supplied with Government blankets. Issue now necessary. No instance of misappropriation.	Yes. Would suggest aborigines be supplied with, (say) trousers, shirts, and hats; other clothing would likely be misappropriated.	Aborigines generally addicted to habits of intemperance. Heavy penalty on persons supplying liquor—only suggestion for checking them.	Seldom medically attended.	
Not necessarily .....	Not provided .....	None .....	Yes. One every 24th May; quite necessary, and not misappropriated.	All appear to be well clad.	At times when money is received by them for labour in lieu of provisions. Usually obtained at public-houses and wine-shops. No other means of checking it only by prosecuting people for supplying them.	By one another .....	Fishing gear would be of great service to the aborigines here.
A boat and fishing gear would be very requisite here for the blacks, as this sub-district is all composed of islands.	Not provided .....	Nil .....	All supplied .....	Some clothing would be very requisite, as the blacks are almost naked, and the cold of the winter is very severe on them.	Generally addicted to habits of intemperance. Usually supplied by publicans, but very much suppressed of late.	Not medically attended.	
From inquiries made they are not in want of any aid from Government.	Not provided with fishing boats or gear.	Do not receive any instruction.	Supplied with Government blankets. Issue necessary. No complaints of being misappropriated.	Do not appear to require any clothing from the Government.	Yes. Liquor usually obtained at the various public-houses in the district, although every effort is made by the police to stop the practice.	No cases known where they have ever received any medical attendance.	The average number of aborigines and half-castes has been entered on this return, it being impossible to classify them according to their different ages.
Not in need of Government aid at present.	They were supplied with a fishing-boat that had been used by the police a short time ago, but it has since been taken away by them and run down by a steamer.	They have never received any instruction.	They were all supplied with Government blankets last year, but are in need of another issue again.	They are fairly provided with clothing at present by the inhabitants, but more would be necessary.	Not given to habits of intemperance.	Never received any medical attendance	
Not in need .....	No .....	No .....	Yes. Supply necessary. No instance of misappropriation has come under notice.	No .....	Yes. Liquor obtained from publicans. Since the operations of the new Licensing Act drunkenness has decreased considerably. The most effectual means of checking the sale of liquor to blacks would be the infliction of the full penalty in cases brought before the Bench.	The residents supply medicine when required.	The half-caste child marked in this return is the daughter of the half-caste woman marked in the return. The child is four years old, very intelligent, and almost white.
Yes. Rations would be the most requisite aid.	Not provided .....	No instruction .....	Yes. But issue is not sufficient. The children do not get any blankets.	Yes; in most cases ..	Yes. They are all fond of liquor. It is supposed that the farmers pay them for working with liquor.	They are purely dependent on the settlers in this case.	Nil.
Poorly clad; require clothing.	None .....	None .....	Yes. Not aware of any blankets misappropriated.	Yes .....	Generally temperate .....	None .....	Nil.
Clothes for the women and children for winter which is severe in this district.	None required .....	None receive education.	Once a year. Issue necessary. Not known to be misappropriated.	Yes .....	Chiefly all at bush public-houses, and supplied by station-owners with spirits for their labour.	Assisted by each other when sick.	Nil.
Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....	One aboriginal, wife, and five children receive Government blankets. Not in need of any yet.	Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil.	
The yearly supply of blankets is requisite, as they are depending on them.	Not provided .....	None .....	All supplied yearly on 24th May, which is necessary. They are not misappropriated.	No .....	Yes. Mostly get liquor from publicans, occasionally from their employers. A strange constable in private clothes travelling through the district occasionally for the purpose of prosecution might check this abuse.	Their several employers look generally to their little ailments. No medical man has been called to them for the last nine years. No real diseases have been amongst them for that time.	I don't know anything that could better their present condition.
Not in need .....	No .....	.....	Not necessary .....	No .....	No .....	No doctor .....	Fishing gear would be of great service to the aborigines here.
Yes; in the shape of clothing.	Not required in this district.	They receive no instruction.	They receive Government blankets on the 24th May each year, but they complain of being kept from getting them until the 24th May. The winter sets in early, and if the blankets were issued in the month of April it would be much better.	Supply of clothing is very much needed for the winter, as the New England district is very cold during the winter months.	They are all more or less addicted to habits of intemperance when they can obtain liquor. They are seldom seen drunk, and is very hard to find out who gives it to them. The opinion is that they get it through their employers, and it is impossible to prevent them getting a little.	They are not medically attended. Some of them go to Dr. Sheldon who attends them free of charge. They say Government ought to appoint a doctor to attend them and their children, and if a doctor was appointed there would not be so many die.	The aborigines are dying very fast. The half-castes who are rather intelligent are very anxious to get a grant of land from the Government, stating they are well able to manage it, but the general opinion is that they are better without it.

District.	Police Station.	Number of Aboriginals in Sub-district.									Number of Half-castes in Sub-district.							How employed, or supported? (Detail as far as practicable.)
		Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.	Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.	
		Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			
Nanoi	Yetman .....	3	3	..	4	3	..	8	21	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	The men are chiefly employed as stockmen and horse-breakers, and some of the women as domestic servants.
	Walgett .....	35	17	3	44	12	..	43	154	7	....	..	8	....	..	10	34	Nearly all the young men are employed on stations; they generally assist the old ones. The station owners are very good to the aboriginals in this district.
	Wee Waa ....	9	3	..	7	2	..	5	26	6	....	..	4	....	..	14	24	The majority are employed as shepherds by the squatters in the district.
	Warialda ....	2	4	..	3	4	..	3	16	2	....	..	1	....	..	1	4	One half-caste, domestic servant.
	Tambar Springs..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Pilliga .....	10	4	1	9	3	2	19	48	7	....	..	8	....	..	6	21	Working on stations .....
	Narrabri .....	22	19	5	13	9	4	16	93	11	9	..	7	....	1	29	57	Some as shepherds, ring-barking, and stockmen.
	Meroe .....	12	8	..	13	4	2	8	47	9	....	..	7	....	..	14	30	Generally employed and supported on stations as stockmen and general servants.
	Mogil Mogil ..	35	13	9	30	11	8	48	154	9	....	..	5	....	..	12	26	A number of the younger men are employed on the stations amongst the stock, but the majority of both sexes maintain themselves by catching fish.
	Moree .....	19	11	..	23	6	..	29	88	2	....	..	....	....	..	2	4	About fifteen are employed as shepherds and stockmen; the others are principally supported by station owners.
	Goodooga ....	44	27	3	56	21	1	37	189	5	2	..	4	....	..	17	28	Some employed on stations; the remainder support themselves fishing and hunting.
	Coonabarabran ..	....	1	3	....	1	..	..	5	4	1	..	5	1	..	11	22	The aboriginals live in camp and are destitute. The half-castes are able to, and do, support themselves at labouring work and shepherding. One family of half-castes have a selection and between 200 and 300 sheep.
	Bingera .....	5	9	..	3	7	1	13	38	7	5	..	6	....	..	10	28	Shepherding, stock-keeping, and destroying marsupials.
	Boggabri .....	2	1	..	....	....	..	..	3	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	One shepherd, two woodcutters..
	Baradine .....	3	3	1	3	1	..	..	11	3	....	..	1	....	..	..	4	Chiefly as shepherds and labourers on surrounding farms and stations, and at bush public-houses.
Boggabilla .....	28	18	..	21	8	..	25	100	7	....	..	10	....	..	9	26	Some employed stock-keeping and supported by the stations.	
North-eastern.	Arakoon .....	10	7	2	10	3	1	20	53	4	3	..	1	....	..	4	12	Some of the aboriginals assist the farmers in gathering their maize crop and other odd jobs, but they cannot be persuaded to stop and hire. Three half-castes have cultivated Government ground, and have very full crops of maize. They complain of their white neighbours driving their cattle and horses on to their cultivated ground.
	Boat Harbour	22	17	1	14	11	2	27	94	....	....	..	2	....	..	5	7	Employed by settlers in clearing ground and pulling maize.

If in need of Government aid, why? and in what shape most requisite.	If provided with fishing boats by Government, or otherwise? If so, condition of boats and gear, and whether properly cared for; also, what subsistence earned thereby.	If any of the Aborigines or their children receive instruction? If so, from whom, and to what extent.	If all supplied with Government blankets? If issue necessary, or in any way misappropriated.	If in need of supply of clothing by Government?	If addicted to habits of intemperance? If so, where liquor usually obtained by them, and suggestions for checking, if practicable.	How medically attended when sick?	Any special information regarding race, likely to be of use and interest in considering their condition.
The blacks in this district are fairly well off, and are not at present in need of Government aid.	No	Not instructed	Yes. Issue not misappropriated.	No	The aborigines in this district are not drunkards, although occasionally a blackfellow may be seen in the neighbourhood of a public-house under the influence of drink. Police, too, use their utmost efforts to detect and bring to justice publicans and others who supply liquor.	Usually by one of their own people, except when they meet with an accident, then they are sent to hospital, or attended by a medical man.	No special information.
The old ones require clothing.	No	No	Yes. Issue necessary, and is in no way misappropriated.	Yes	All adults are addicted to habits of intemperance when they can procure liquor. The Licensing Bench at Wallgett, at their quarterly meeting on the 25th inst., gave the publicans to understand that they were determined to put down the supply of liquor to the aborigines.	No medical attendance.	
The old are in need of clothes.	No	One half-caste boy and girl attends the Public School at Wee Wee. The boy is sent to school regularly by his grandmother, a black woman. The girl is sent by a lady who has adopted her.	Yes. The issue is necessary.	None, except the old	The aborigines, with few exceptions, drink when they can get it. In some cases the publicans supply them when the police are absent, and men who go to the camp take spirits there in bottles.		
They all need Government aid—clothes, tea, and sugar.	Not necessary	No	Yes. Supply not misappropriated.	Yes	Yes. Source of supply not known. Police prevent, as far as practicable, their supply by the public.		One man paralytic; unable to walk. His removal to a hospital is necessary. His gin won't allow him to remain in local institution.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes. Not misappropriated.	Not required	Yes. Not known how obtained.	Nil.	
It is useless giving aid; better let them work for a living. If any of them get a few pounds they soon spend or squander it.	No	Three children—mother aboriginal, father Chinaman—receive instruction at the Narrabri Public School. Those children might become good members of society if assisted. Don't know of any other.	They receive a blanket each year.	It would be useless giving clothing.	Some are addicted. In some cases the licensed publicans supply, and in others the lower classes carry it to them.	The doctor in the neighbourhood invariably attends them gratis.	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Issue necessary	Nil	Mostly addicted to habits of intemperance, which is generally supplied by the white people.	By their own race	Nil.
Fishing gear and tomahawks would be of great service, both articles being requisite in obtaining their living.	Unprovided	No	Yes, which are very necessary, and appreciated during winter.	Yes; is much needed.	Very little intemperance owing to the difficulty in obtaining liquor, but all are addicted to it.	No medical attendance.	
Government blankets.	Nil	Nil	Yes. Issue necessary. In no way misappropriated.	No	Yes, but find it very difficult to obtain liquor occasionally from publicans, the police checking this evil as much as possible by prosecution, &c.	Not attended	Nil
Some of the older aborigines are sadly in want of clothes.	Nil	Nil	Yes. Issue quite necessary.	Yes; clothing	Yes. Liquor obtained from licensed publicans. Would suggest that heavy penalties be inflicted.	Nil.	
Three male and one female aborigines require clothing and rations, as they are too old to provide for themselves. Some of the half-castes think they ought to get blankets.	Not required	No	Yes. Issue necessary to some half-castes.	Yes	No	No provision made in this respect. When sick, have known them to be attended by the neighbours about.	The aborigines subsist chiefly upon the charity of the people of the neighbourhood.
Clothing	Not required	None	Yes; one blanket each. Issue necessary. Not misappropriated.	Yes. Warm clothing for women and children in winter.	Yes. Liquor obtained at the bush public-houses. Not practicable to keep a watch on all the bush public-houses, as in some instances they are situated miles from Police Stations.	None; only their own remedies.	None.
Nil	No	Nil	Yes. Issue not necessary.	No	No	No report of sickness.	The three blacks seem to be in comfortable circumstances, and are regularly employed.
No	Not provided. No use for them.	No	All who apply are supplied with blankets. No further issue necessary at present. Not misappropriated.	Not at present	Yes. The liquor in most cases bought for them by whites. The only remedy for the evil, in my opinion, is to teach them self-respect, a principle they lack altogether at present.	They seldom or never get medical attendance when sick.	The blacks being rather scarce in this district, it is difficult to form a definite opinion of their intellectual capacity; but, judging from the few employed as police trackers, I should think that, under proper management in any field of industry, they are capable of contributing to the wealth of the country, and of supporting themselves in comfort.
Yes. Unemployed. Provisions.	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes. Supposed obtained from publicans and others.	Not medically attended.	
Yes. They are very desirous of having a boat at Trial Bay for fishing purposes. The fish could be sold or used for their own consumption. A fishing-net also would be a great boon to them. They say great care would be taken of them, and a house or shed would be built by them. The boat, &c., could be placed under care of police.	No	No	Yes. No further issue necessary this year.	Yes, some are very much in want of clothes, particularly the women. They appear jealous of the Grafton blacks, who they say are provided with clothes by Government.	Yes, when they can obtain liquor. They state when they have money they can obtain grog at Byrne's (Smithtown), Cannane's (Summer Island), and Salmon's (Spencer's Creek). Idleness is principally the cause of their intemperance. By giving them some Government land to cultivate, and appointing some person who takes an interest in blacks to visit and instruct them what to do. Some seeds also might be given them. Aborigines are very proud of calling a piece of ground their own.	Dr. Gabriel, of Kempsey, they say, supplies them with medicine free when any are sick.	The blacks of this district seem intelligent, and most industrious when at work for the settlers. So soon, however, as they get the small amount due to them, when their work is done, they make for a public-house. Aborigines have a great reverence for their king, who can exert great authority over them. Might the attempt not be made through their king of reclaiming some at least from their drunken habits.
No. They can get plenty of work to provide food.	No	No	Yes. Issue necessary, not misappropriated.	Clothing very badly wanted, their nakedness barely covered by old clothes given them.	Yes. Liquor in most cases supplied by settlers. Would suggest that a reward be offered for information leading to a conviction.	No medical attendance.	There are a number of black girls between 5 and 14 years if taken from the camps would make useful servants

District.	Police Station.	Number of Aborigines in Sub-district.									Number of Half-castes in Sub-district.									How employed or supported? (Detail as far as practicable.)
		Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.	Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.			
		Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.					
North-eastern.	Bullah Delah..	....	....	..	....	....	..	1	3	....	....	..	....	....	..	3	6	Generally domestically employed		
	Bungwall Flat	....	....	..	2	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Farmer		
	Cesswick	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1	One employed as tracker at Cassilis Police Station, the other as shepherd for a stockowner; the half-caste by a stockowner, and receiving wages.		
	Cassilis	....	2	....	....	....	..	..	2	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1			
	Cooranbong	1	....	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	2	..	....	....	..	4	7	The half-castes and the black boy work as labourers, and both women do washing when they can get it.		
	Cundletown	3	4	2	4	2	..	5	20	5	4	..	3	2	..	7	21	Blacks not employed regularly; will work sometimes for a week or so, getting firewood or pulling corn. Principally getting honey in bush to sell. Of very indolent habits. Half-castes employed as bushmen, bullock-drivers, stockmen, &c. Supporting themselves and families. Generally good servants; in regular employment.		
	Dungog	1	1	..	....	1	..	1	4	1	1	..	....	1	..	8	11	The half-castes work same as Europeans, and educate their children. Aborigines pull corn for farmers, cut firewood, and other work, such as splitting in the bush.		
	Forster	8	5	3	4	3	1	12	36	2	1	..	2	....	..	15	20	Young men usually employed gathering oysters and heating; rest procuring honey when obtainable; all lead a rambling life, except one half-caste and family.		
	Fredericktown	7	4	..	4	2	..	5	22	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	By farmers		
	Gloucester	4	4	7	3	4	2	20	44	2	....	..	7	....	..	6	15	General labour, growing vegetables, fishing, and cultivating portion of 50 acres of Church and School Lands.		
	Gresford	6	....	6	9	....	2	9	32	3	....	..	....	....	..	4	7	Getting honey and fishing, sometimes employed by the settlers.		
	Gladstone	7	5	..	8	2	..	10	32	3	....	..	2	....	..	3	8	They occasionally work for the farmers for food and wages. When not employed they live on game and fish.		
	Howe's Valley	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	1	General servant	
	Kerrahce	3	....	..	....	....	..	..	3	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	One employed by Government as tracker, one as stockman, by Mr. Jas. Thompson, of Widdin Creek, one by Mr. Roberts, of Widdin Arm, as stockman.	
	Kempsey	47	18	4	40	4	2	38	153	12	3	..	14	....	..	5	34	Assisting farmers bullock-driving, but will not stay long in one place; some half-castes are good fencers.		
	Lambton	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	1	..	1	2	The woman house-keeping, the boy employed fishing.		
	West Maitland	....	3	..	....	2	..	..	5	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	Follow no employment; supported by charity.	
	"	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	2	....	..	....	....	..	..	2	2	Labourers	
"	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	3	....	..	..	3	3	Domestic servants		
East Maitland	....	....	..	1	....	..	3	4	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	Washing occasionally		
Merrava	....	....	..	....	1	..	4	5	1	....	..	2	....	..	1	4	4	Shepherding at Broadly Park Station; two boys boundary-riding.		
Morpeth	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	As labourer, by Mrs. Taylor, Morpeth.		
Minmi	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	1	....	..	..	1	1	Housekeeper for her father a bushman.		
Pt. Macquarie	9	17	..	15	4	..	12	57	10	1	..	6	....	..	25	42	They are scattered through the district and earn their living chiefly for the settlers, and on wild game they get in the bush by hunting.			

If in need of Government aid, why? and in what shape most requisite?	If provided with fishing-boats by Government, or otherwise? If so, condition of boats and gear, and whether properly cared for; also, what subsistence earned thereby.	If any of the Aborigines or their children receive instruction? If so, from whom, and to what extent?	If all supplied with Government blankets? If issue necessary, or in any way misappropriated?	If in need of supply of clothing by Government?	If addicted to habits of intemperance? If so, where liquor usually obtained by them, and suggestions for checking, if practicable.	How medically attended when sick?	Any special information regarding race, likely to be of use and interest in considering their condition.
Not in need	Not provided	Not instructed	Aborigines annually supplied.	No, not supplied	Not addicted	Not known.	
No	No	No	Not required	No	Of temperate habits		
No	No	No	Two only supplied with blankets.	No	Temperate		
The women are in need of rations. They are very industrious, but cannot get work to do, and were it not for the kindness of the neighbours would often be hungry.	Nil	One half-caste girl, aged 11 years, receives instruction at the Public School Pelican Flat.	Yes	The women are in need of a supply of clothing. Margaret, one of the women, is in very bad health; and states that she caught cold through want of clothing.	The aboriginal boy is addicted to habits of intemperance. It is supposed that he obtains the liquor at the inn, or some persons get it there and give it to him.	Nil.	
At present not in need of anything, except clothing.	Not provided	No instruction	Yes. Issue not necessary at present. Not aware of any misappropriation.	Yes, in need of suit of clothes each.	The aborigines will get drunk if the liquor can be obtained, which opportunity they do not get, except at races or other sports, when they have a chance of mixing up with the low class of roughs. The only possible way of preventing this is to offer a reward of £10 to any person that will lay information that will convict parties giving blacks liquor.	By doctor.	
None in this sub-district require Government aid.	Not required	None of the aborigines or their children receive instruction. Children of half-castes do receive instruction from Public School teacher.	Only two supplied with one blanket each, some more would be necessary, as oftentimes they are asked for by others, and not to be got, are not misappropriated.	It would be necessary in the winter-time if each got a strong suit of clothing to keep them warm, as only one blanket each is supplied.	Very much addicted to drink. They get it at public-houses and others. They should not be employed by publicans to cut firewood, or the females act as domestic servants. This would check to a great extent their drinking habits. It is extremely hard for police to detect publicans when supplying them with drink.	No medical attendance. When sick they must get well best way they can.	Half-castes would be considered as useful as Europeans if they got a little learning, or apprenticed as mechanics.
Government aid would be most desirable in the shape of boats, gear, &c.	Not provided. The boats used belong to the oystermen. The half-caste owns a boat.	None	Yes. Issue very necessary; not aware of any misappropriation. The half-caste and family receive none.	Yes	Usually temperate, but liquor believed to be obtained when circumstances offer (police supervision temporarily withdrawn) by whites.	Unattended professionally. Medicine given them by the whites.	
Four males and two females in need of Government aid (as they are very old), by giving them food and clothing.	No	No	Yes. Issue necessary	Yes	Yes. From those they usually work for.	By Dr. Gabriel Kempsey.	
Yes. Would suggest agricultural implements, ploughs, spades, and fishing lines.	Not required	Three attend the Barrington Public School, and others are going to attend. S. H. Forman, Public School Teacher.	Yes. Issue necessary; they are not misappropriated.	Yes. Supplied last year through Mr. Gorrick; no arrangements about any this year.	Fairly temperate, above the average of their race; five convicted for drunkenness during last three years; also two convictions against publicans.	No provision made.	All in good health.
Two of the old people are blind and infirm and need food and clothing.	Not required	No	Yes. Issue necessary, and in no way misappropriated.	Yes	Some are, but now are unable to obtain liquor.	Dr. Park	An old man Jackey has lost the use of his legs for some time; is blind and in a very miserable state.
Two female blacks and one male in need of aid because they are not able to work for their living.	No	No	Yes. Issue necessary. Not misappropriated.	Yes, very much, they would be naked only for the goodness of the public giving them their cast-off clothes.	Yes. Whenever they can obtain liquor. Liquor generally obtained from those who employ them.	By Dr. Gabriel Kempsey.	In consequence of their character and disposition for removing from place to place, no good permanently can be done; they each of them would be better of a suit of clothes yearly.
Not in need of aid	Nil	No	Not necessary	No	Not addicted	Nil	Aboriginal race died out in this district.
No					No		
A few are in want of clothing; those who are infirm.	Not required	No. Except at Touen Creek, Upper Macleay River, Mr. Thompson, J.P., instructs the blacks on his station to read and figure.	Yes. Issue necessary; one person arrested by Police and brought before the Bench for purchasing blankets from them.	Yes. The old and infirm.	Yes. Will work more willingly for persons who supply them with liquor. A good reward on conviction would help to check their being supplied with liquor.	Yes. Dr. Gabriel is very attentive and often rides 40 or 50 miles to attend them when sick.	The race is degenerating every year; some of the women are very loose in their morals, and in some cases they are suffering from its consequences.
They are in no need at present, but they possess no homestead of their own.	No	The boy has been receiving instruction from Mr. Cummins, Lake Macquarie. He is able to read and write fairly.	Yes. Need a fresh supply.	Yes. Woman needs under clothing.	The woman drinks to excess occasionally. I cannot ascertain where she obtains it; there appears no practicable means of effectually stopping it. The boy is of sober habits.	By district doctors at expense of employers.	None.
Some provisions such as bread, tea, and sugar required at stated times.	Not required	Have no children. No instruction given.	Yes. Not been misappropriated.	Clothing now necessary.	Yes. Which is generally got at public-houses. Present Act if enforced will check the evil.	At Maitland Hospital	
No	No		No	No	Temperate	Do.	
No	No		No	No	Temperate	Do.	
Yes; clothing for self and children.		No	Yes, three blankets	Yes	No	Was received into Benevolent Asylum	
Not in need	No	Does not attend school.	No blankets issued; not necessary.	No	No	Don't know; never heard of sickness in this family.	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	F. Nainby, chemist, Morpeth.	
No	No	No	No	Not required	No	Provided by her father.	No.
They are in no further need than blankets and clothing, as they get their own living.	Nil	Nil	Yes. Issue necessary and not misappropriated.	Yes, very much	Yes, when they can get it, but are checked by the Police. They usually obtain the liquor at the public-houses and wine-shops. It would also be a check on them if there was a reward offered to persons that would inform on parties supplying them with drink.	When they are sick the Police report the matter.	

District.	Police Station.	Number of Aborigines in Sub-district.								Number of Half-castes in Sub-district.							How employed or supported? (Detail as far as practicable.)	
		Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.	Men. Ages.			Women. Ages.			Children.		Total.
		Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			
North-eastern <i>continued.</i>	Nambuccera ..	25	21	2	24	8	1	37	118	....	....	..	2	....	..	6	8	Employed by settlers, generally in clearing land and agricultural purposes.
	Stroud .....	1	....	..	2	1	..	..	4	1	....	..	....	....	..	1	2	Women employed as domestic servants. Men getting honey.
	Scone .....	5	1	1	3	1	..	..	11	1	1	..	....	....	..	..	2	Shepherding and stock-keeping..
	Singleton ....	4	2	..	5	2	..	5	20	1	....	..	1	....	..	6	8	No fixed employment, except the half-caste man, who is a stock-rider.
	Tindree .....	1	6	..	1	1	..	2	11	....	....	..	1	1	..	5	7	Corn-pulling on farms on Kimbiki, Burrill Creek, and Dry Creek.
	Taree .....	6	7	..	2	1	..	4	20	1	....	..	2	....	..	5	8	They occasionally work for the farmers for food and wages. In their natural state they live on fish and game, which state they prefer to live in.
	Tea Gardens..	3	7	1	3	6	1	7	28	....	1	..	3	....	..	14	18	Employed principally felling trees, from which they obtain honey, and sell it to the storekeepers and others in the district.
	Wallsend ....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	1	....	..	....	....	..	1	2	The male a labourer in the bush; the female a servant.
	Wollombi ....	Nil.	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1	Stockman .....
	Wingham ....	4	12	4	4	2	3	17	40	3	....	..	4	....	..	7	14	They are occasionally employed by the farmers when they will accept it, for which they are paid in rations, wages, and clothing. In their natural state they live on game, &c. They seldom live long at one employment.
Western..	Wollar .....	3	2	..	2	1	..	6	14	Nil.	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	One employed as tracker at Wollar Police Station. The remainder of the men are employed the greater part of the year by small stock-owners. The women are often employed washing, &c.
	Wallerawang..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Shepherding.....
	Toogong .....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	....	..	6	7	Shepherding.....
	Talbragar ....	Nil.	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	1	....	..	5	6	Married to a white man—a shepherd....
	Sofala .....	....	1	..	1	....	..	..	2	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Shepherd .....
	Rockley .....	....	....	..	....	1	..	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Married to an Englishman; a miner.
	Rydal .....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Rylstone ....	6	2	1	....	....	2	..	11	....	....	..	2	....	..	10	12	Seven of the men are employed as station hands; one is a Police tracker; and one is too old to work. The women live on charity.
Parkes .....	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1	2	....	..	1	....	..	3	6	Aboriginal as tracker; half-castes as shepherds.	
Obley .....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....	



If in need of Government aid, why? and in what shape most requisite.	If provided with fishing-boats by Government, or otherwise? If so, condition of boats and gear, and whether properly cared for; also, what subsistence earned thereby.	If any of the Aborigines or their children receive instruction? If so, from whom, and to what extent?	If all supplied with Government blankets? If issue necessary, or in any way misappropriated?	If in need of supply of clothing by Government?	If addicted to habits of intemperance? If so, where liquor usually obtained by them, and suggestions for checking, if practicable.	How medically attended when sick?	Any special information regarding race, likely to be of use and interest in considering their condition.
A fishing-boat and gear would be very useful, as the river teems with fish and there is ready sale for them.	Not provided	No	Yes. Necessary aborigines blankets are in possession of whites.	Old aborigines need clothing as the winter here is generally cold.	Yes. From publicans, farmers, and others; by fixing a substantial penalty the practice could be checked.	Dr. Gabriel, of Kempsey, appointed by the Government.	The aborigines in this district would barter whatever property they possess for alcohol, and it is desirable to prevent whites from buying the aborigines clothing and blankets. Some of the female aborigines live with white bushmen; their children will become a very undesirable class of people, inheriting as they no doubt will the lowest of the white man's vices from their father and the aborigines cunning and low morals from their mother.
Some light American axes would be of great benefit to them.	No	None receiving instruction.	Yes. Not misappropriated.	Yes. Warm clothing.	At times they are given to intemperance. Drink is usually obtained by the lower order of Europeans at the nearest public-house.	Receive no medical attendance.	
Yes. All want blankets; over forty want clothing also. Their earnings would be sufficient to provide these necessities, but they misappropriate them—with the exception of the one over 60, who is too old to work.	No	None	None this year yet	Yes	All addicted to drinking. It is the general opinion that they are all supplied by publicans on the quiet, or through their servants, but it is difficult to catch them.	No medical attendant appointed for the aborigines of this district. Dr. Creed has prescribed gratuitously for them on one or two occasions.	
An occasional supply of bread, tea, and sugar would be a benefit to them.	No	Receive no instruction.	Yes. Issue necessary. Do not appear to misappropriate them.	Yes	As a rule they are moderately temperate in this district.	Not aware of any application for medical attendance.	
Yes. By providing them with proper means of subsistence.	No	No	Issue of blankets necessary.	Yes	Yes. But are rarely supplied with drink, in consequence of being constantly employed in the bush by settlers. The only way to check it is to inflict a much heavier penalty upon persons who supply them.	By doctors; but none are appointed by Government to attend them.	If by any means publicans and others could be prevented from supplying the aborigines with liquor, they would, when supplied with clothing, blankets, &c., be brought back from the vagrant habits they are so accustomed to, and be made comfortable and industrious.
Six male blacks in need of aid because of infirmity—one a cripple; one suffering from cancer in face; four unable to find their own living through age and infirmity.	No	No	Yes. Issue necessary. Not misappropriated.	Yes; very much. They would be naked only for the goodness of the public in giving them their cast-off clothes.	Yes; whenever they can get it. Liquor occasionally obtained from those who employ them. To check this a fine of £50 or six months in gaol absolutely necessary, or a reward sufficient to induce civilians to inform on offenders.	By a doctor. No medical man appointed to attend the aborigines in this district.	In consequence of their character and disposition for roaming from place to place frequently, no good permanently can be done them; they must have their own foolish way. The blankets should be issued to them on 1st of April instead of 24th May, because the cold weather sets in about 1st April, and the old blankets are generally worn out before they get the new ones, through their own neglect; also each of them should get a suit of clothes yearly.
They require two more boats with gear, also fishing lines; and a supply of American axes would be very useful to them when employed honey-getting.	They have been supplied with one boat by the Government, which now requires painting; it is in good condition otherwise. It is used by them when moving from one part of the district to the other.	None	Yes. Are very necessary. They are not misappropriated. It has been the custom for these to be supplied with blankets at Beulah Delah, a distance of 27 miles from where they are usually. If they could be supplied with them from the Tea Gardens instead, it would be much better.	A supply of warm clothing for the cold weather would be a great benefit to them.	Some of them are very intemperate in their habits. After disposing of the honey they obtain, they sometimes get the Europeans of the lower class to purchase liquor for them from the publicans.	They do not receive any medical attendance whatever when sick.	Some of the half-caste children look very intelligent, and, if taken away from the aborigines and educated, would no doubt become useful members of society.
Nil	Not required	The child receives instruction from Mr. Walsh, Public School teacher, Wallsend.	Not necessary	No	No	The adult provides by his savings; the female by her master.	Not known.
Not in need	Nil	Nil	Nil	No	No	Nil	All the aborigines died out in this district.
None except that mentioned in this report.	No	Two half-caste children are going to a Public School.	Yes. Issue necessary, and insufficient. Not known to be misappropriated.	Yes. A suit of clothes each badly required. They would be naked only for the charity of the settlers and others supplying them with cast-off clothing.	Yes. They occasionally get liquor from people who employ them. A heavy fine and long imprisonment would most likely check this offence.	No medical man appointed to attend the aborigines in this district, and no hospital where they can obtain medical treatment. Frequently they receive medical aid free of charge.	In consequence of their instability of character and roving disposition, they will seldom remain long in any one employment or place, preferring short engagements. Any endeavour to promote their spiritual or temporal welfare is next to hopeless, but something might be done to make their lives more comfortable by temporary relief being afforded them when necessary. Blankets should be issued on 1st April instead of 24th May, and a suit of clothing each at the same time.
They do not appear to be in want of Government aid other than blankets.	No	No	Yes. Very necessary. Not misappropriated.	Yes	No	Not attended.	
No	Not required.	No	Yes. Not misappropriated.	No	No	Not known.	
No	Nil	Nil	Nil	No	No	Attend themselves.	A reserve of 20 acres has been made by Government for this couple.
No	No	No	No	No	No	Same as Europeans.	This woman is last of the tribe in this district; is a skilful nurse, a Wesleyan, and a regular attendant at chapel.
The three old people are urgently in need of aid, all of them being too old even to move about to beg. The others all are able to get their living. A daily ration for the old people is most requisite.	Nil	Nil	Yes; issue necessary, not misappropriated. A blanket each should be given to the half-caste children.	No	Nearly all the liquor is procured by the intervention of a third party, by which the publican supplying it escapes punishment.	No provision made.	
No	No	No	Yes. Yes. No	No	No	No idea	Nil.

District.	Police Station.	Number of Aborigines in Sub-district.							Number of Half-castes in Sub-district.							How employed, or supported? (Detail as far as practicable.)		
		Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.			Children.	Total.	Men.—Ages.			Women.—Ages.				Children.	Total.
		Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			
Western..	O'Connell's Plains.	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Marsden.....	1	....	..	1	....	..	6	8	6	1	..	3	....	..	13	23	Four boundary-riding; two fencing; one police tracker; one labourer.
	Mount M'Donald.	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Molong.....	7	1	..	2	1	..	7	18	1	1	..	1	....	..	8	11	Shepherding and station work ..
	Miss Magee ..	2	....	..	2	....	..	..	4	1	....	..	1	....	..	1	3	Aborigines unemployed; half-castes on stations.
	Mudgee.....	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	Police tracker .....
	Mundonnan...	1	....	1	....	....	2	..	4	1	1	..	1	....	..	9	12	Shepherding, with the exception of the younger children and the two old aboriginal women, who are too old to shepherd.
	Louth.....	26	3	..	32	1	..	37	99	....	....	..	2	....	..	17	19	Some on stations; others live in their native state in the bush.
	Lithgow.....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Ilford.....	....	1	..	....	1	..	..	2	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	On the charity of the inhabitants.
	Hartley.....	3	5	..	4	5	..	14	31	2	2	..	6	....	..	8	18	Shepherding, labouring, and honey-selling.
	Hargraves...	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	1	....	..	7	8	Married to a Chinaman.....
	Grenfell.....	1	1	..	1	....	1	4	8	4	1	..	2	....	..	14	21	Black and half-caste men are employed as shepherds; one black woman, aged over 60, and one child live on charity.
	Gongolgon ..	10	6	2	12	2	..	4	36	2	....	..	1	....	..	3	6	Stockmen and laundresses .....
	Gulgong.....	2	....	..	1	....	..	7	10	1	....	..	2	....	..	5	8	Men, shepherding; women, domestic duties.
	Forbes.....	14	13	1	9	2	..	23	62	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	1 police tracker, 6 domestic servants, 3 wood-cutters, 9 station hands, 3 killing kangaroos, 1 blind, 5 shepherding, 1 labourer, 10 wild life, 23 children.
	Eugowra.....	1	....	..	....	....	..	1	2	....	1	..	1	1	..	7	10	All are earning wages .....
	Hill End.....	2	....	..	1	....	..	..	3	1	....	..	....	....	..	..	1	Boundary-rider; shepherd. Half-caste, domestic servant.
	Eringonia.....	10	4	..	11	4	..	12	41	2	....	..	5	....	..	13	20	On the different stations .....
	Dumge.....	....	1	..	....	....	..	3	4	....	....	..	....	....	..	3	3	Aboriginal man as tracker; children as servants; half-castes as servants.
	Dubbo.....	138	81	15	90	41	15	117	497	42	10	2	33	18	..	139	244	On stations in various ways; old men, women, and children live in bush.
	Condobolin ..	25	16	5	30	10	2	20	108	15	....	..	10	....	..	12	37	On stations .....
	Stoney Creek.	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	1	..	..	1	Laundress married to European..
	Canowindra ..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Cudal.....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Cowra.....	1	1	..	....	....	..	..	2	3	1	..	2	....	..	13	10	Males employed on stations as boundary riders; one half-caste woman married to a white man, other living with a white man.
	Carcoar.....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Trunkey Creek	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Cobar.....	9	1	..	4	....	..	1	15	2	....	..	....	....	..	..	2	1 as tracker, 4 by butchers, others looking after stock.
	Coolah.....	1	1	..	....	2	..	..	4	4	....	..	4	....	..	6	14	Boundary-riding, shepherding, and general bush work.
	Blayney.....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	.....
	Bourke.....	56	20	4	40	8	..	46	174	33	4	..	14	....	..	28	84	The half-castes and young aborigines are employed on stations; the old blacks and children support themselves by fishing and hunting.
	Brewarrina ..	26	17	2	32	28	3	43	151	4	1	..	3	....	..	16	24	On stations mustering stock, cutting firewood, drawing water, &c.; old men and women live on charity.
	Bathurst.....	1	5	..	2	2	..	2	12	1	....	..	1	....	..	3	5	The men and 1 woman shepherding; one Police tracker; half-caste man fencing; woman married to a white man; children cared for by general people.

If in need of Government aid, why? and in what shape most requisite.	If provided with fishing-boats by Government, or otherwise? If so, condition of boats and gear, and whether properly cared for; also, what subsistence earned thereby.	If any of the Aborigines or their children receive instruction? If so, from whom, and to what extent?	If all supplied with Government blankets? If issue necessary, or in any way misappropriated?	If in need of supply of clothing by Government?	If addicted to habits of intemperance? If so, where liquor usually obtained by them, and suggestions for checking, if practicable.	How medically attended when sick?	Any special information regarding race, likely to be of use and interest in considering their condition.
Some land for married people.	No	No	Yes. Yes. No	No	Yes. From public-houses and shanties. Heavier penalty on publicans and shanty keepers.	Very seldom	Education.
Nil	Not required	No	Yes	No	Yes; supplied by publicans clandestinely.	Gratuitously	No.
No	Not required	Nil	Yes; not misappropriated.	No	Yes; usually obtained from the local hotels.	No medical attendance.	Government doctor.
No. The two old women are in need of aid in the shape of clothing, food, &c., being too old to earn a living.	Nil	Nil	Yes. Some are; some not. Issue necessary.	No	No	Nil	Nil.
Yes; clothing	No	No	No blankets here. Greatly needed.	Yes	Yes, when they can get liquor, which is usually supplied from public-houses.	No medical attendance available.	Are fond of grog, tobacco, and idleness, which should be checked as much as possible, as it is most injurious to them.
Yes; food	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes; as a rule obtained from swagmen. Police here check it when practicable.	By themselves.	None.
No	Not required	None	Yes. Yes. No	No	Yes. Very hard for the police to find out who supplies them.	No medical aid	None.
		Three of their children were sent to Bilocla, and they have four more at home, two of which attend the Public School at Windeyer.	No	No	Mostly temperate		
Women and child require food and clothing; the rest clothing.	No	No	Yes; issue necessary. Not misappropriated.	Yes	She is a most inveterate drunkard.	Not attended by a medical man.	Nil.
No	No. Much required	No	Yes	No	With rare exceptions all are. The liquor is often obtained for them by low characters for immoral purposes.	By their employer.	If the aborigines of this part of New South Wales were supplied with boats and nets, as they are in some parts, it would tend to regulate their intemperate habits.
No	Nil	Nil	Yes; issue necessary.	Yes	Not so far as is known to the police.	Not known to be sick.	If practicable it would be well to reserve some of the best fishing grounds along the bay and river banks for the aborigines.
No	Not	No	Yes. Issue necessary, not misappropriated.	Yes	Not many cases of intemperance.	From the whites.	
No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Doctor.	
No	No	No	None supplied	No	Slightly. At public-houses.	No medical attendance.	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Not all; issue necessary.	Nil	Yes. Liquor obtained at bush public-houses.	Nil.	
No	No	No; Mr. Anderson is educating 2 half-caste children.	No	Yes	No	Never sick	No.
Yes; food and clothing for the old and children.	No	None, except two, one at Gohobion by Mr. Gardiner's tutor, the other at the R. C. Denominational school.	Yes. Issue necessary, not misappropriated.	Yes	Yes. From public-houses and low whites.	By themselves	Some rough huts should be erected for them.
	Nil	None	Yes. Yes. No	No	Yes. Public-houses and shanties.	Nil	Education.
No	Nil	No	No	No	No	Medical man	None.
No	No	No; the children belonging to the married half-caste woman attend school; the other woman's does not.	Yes. Issue necessary	No	No	By a medical man.	
Not in need	Not required	Nil	Yes	No	Yes	Badly.	
Appear to be very well provided for and not in need of Government aid	Not required	No	Yes. Issue necessary. Not aware of them being misappropriated.	No	Cannot say they are given to drink.	Never knew any to be sick.	
Not in need	No	No	Yes. Issue necessary. Not misappropriated.	Yes	Yes. Obtain liquor from various persons.	Not.	
Greatly in need of food and clothing.	Not required	No	Yes. Issue necessary. Not misappropriated.	Yes. Clothing	Yes. Procured by women of the lower class of whites. No suggestion.	They receive no medical attendance. A great number are suffering from venereal disease, over which they have no control.	
No	Not required	No	Yes. Issue very necessary. Not misappropriated; require blankets twice a year.	No	In most cases the women are sober and well behaved.	Bathurst Hospital.	