The instructions in July 1836 from the S.A. Colonization Commissioners to the Resident Commissioner, J. Hurtle Fisher, required the appointment of an officer appointed for the special welfare of the aborigines. (1) This office, known as that of the Protector of Aborigines, was held ad interim by George Stevenson, Capt. Walter Bromley and William Wyatt until the gazetted appointment on 20 June 1839 of Matthew Moorhouse. (2) Moorhouse held the position until his resignation on 31 March 1856, after which it was held ex officio by the Commissioner of Crown Lands until the appointment on 21 November 1861 of John Walker. (3) Following Walker's death on 26 September 1868 the office was not again filled until 1888, the work being done by Sub-protectors reporting direct to the Commissioner of Crown Lands. (4)

Until 1891, the Aborigines Office came under the Minister for Crown Lands and Immigration. Between 1892 and 1901 the Minister of Agriculture and Education was the responsible minister; subsequently the office came under the Treasurer and Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration (1902-1903), the Attorney-General and Minister of Education (1904-1905), Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Education (1906-1908), and Commissioner of Public Works thereafter. (5)

From 1912, the Aborigines' Office became the Aborigines' Department, although this appears to have been initially a change in name only, the only staff in addition to the Chief Protector of Aborigines and the Sub-Protector, Far North (a position filled, without salary, by the Sub-Inspector of Police at Port Augusta) being a junior clerk. (6) In February 1918, an Advisory Council of Aborigines was appointed under powers given by the Aborigines Act, 1911. (7) This development would appear to have been prompted by the reports of the Royal Commission on the Aborigines (1913-1916) which had pointed out that the existing staff of the Aborigines "department" (consisting of the Chief Protector of Aborigines and a junior clerk) was inadequate and had recommended the establishment of an advisory board of six
honorary members rather than direct Government control of the existing mission stations (Point McLeay, Point Pearce, Killalpaninna and Koonibba). (8)

In 1940, legislation was passed abolishing the office of Chief Protector of Aborigines and the Advisory Council, replacing them with an Aborigines’ Protection Board consisting of the Commissioner of Public Works, Prof. J.B. Cleland, Constance Mary Cooke, J.P., Alice Maude Johnston, Rev. Canon S.T.C. Best, Dr. Charles Duguid and Leonard John Cook, with W.R. Penhall as Secretary. (9)

Governors/Lieutenant Governors:  Gawler, to May 1841.
Grey, to October 1845.
Robe, to August 1848.
Young, to 1854

Colonial Secretaries:  Robert Gouger, to 1841.
J. A. Jackson, to 1843.
Alfred Mundy, ?
Charles Sturt, ?1847- late 1852.
B.T. Finniss, 1852 - ?

Douglas Pike’s Paradise of Dissent ..... (1957) is highly recommended as background reading for this period in South Australian history.
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1 Aborigines Location
May 21st 1840
His Honor the Acting Judge
Sir,
In the Jail of Adelaide there are two Aborigines for trial, one boy and one Woman, at the Enquiry Assizes. Should Bills be found against them, the prosecution of the boy will be conducted by Mr Mann, and that against the Woman by the Advocate-General. Would your honor be kind enough to provide Council in case it should be required for them.

I am &c,
Matthew Moorhouse
Protector of Aborigines

2 June 30th 1840
Honorable the Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that the case of the Native having been shot by a Shepherd in the employ of T. Beevor Esq, was fully investigated yesterday, the 29 Inst, before the Commissioner of Police and myself, & from the evidence given by the Shepherd and another European who witnessed the scene, we are of opinion that it was justifiable homicide on the part of the Shepherd.

The Aborigines had occasionally visited the station & been supplied with flour & Rice in order to secure their friendship & it appears that they attacked the Sheep, not to revenge past injuries, but simply to gratify the appetite. The Shepherd did not retaliate the attack made upon the sheep; the Natives were not successful in securing their first object, so they attacked the Shepherd & it is to be remembered that he did not fire until the attack was made upon himself – his life was in jeopardy & self-defence was necessary. The death of this Native, as well as that near Mr Horrock’s Station was caused by an emancipated Convict, but the Step was one which I & the commissioner of Police think would have been taken by any respectable Colonist.

[Side note: Death of Native caused by Mr Beevor’s Shepherd]

[Moorhouse]

3 July 2nd 1840
Hon. Assist. Commissioner
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has allowed an 80-acre Section to be reserved for the Aborigines in the Special Survey of the “Sources of the Ngankiparinga River”. I have visited that district and think No. 5070 would be most desirable.

[Side note: Reserving land for the Aborigines]

[Moorhouse]
October 28th 1840
George Hall Esque
Private Secretary [to the Governor?]

Sir,

I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that I, in company with the Revd Mr Teichelmann, left Adelaide to visit Encounter Bay on the 22nd inst. We reached the latter place on the 234rd and on the following day we, accompanied by the Rev. Mr Meyer, visited all the Native Locations in the neighbourhood. We saw 42 Natives – 11 men, 11 women and 20 children. The Rev. Mr. Meyer has been 5 weeks there & has commenced his labours. He is acquiring the language and at the same time is instructing the children. He called our attention particularly to two prominent hindrances in the education of the Children, namely, want of a School Room in which to assemble them, and the inconvenience of gathering them together without having an inducement in the way of food.

Mr Meyer wished me to state his position to the governor & at the same time respectfully ask if His Excellency would allow a small School Room (about 14 ft square) to be erected & rations, Rice & sugar or Biscuit alone to be distributed to those who attend School. The School room might be built at a moderate rate, as Bricks at £2-10-0 per thousand may be purchased within a mile of the place & there is abundance of timber for roofing, upon the spot.

Should His Excellency allow the distribution of food, we propose to do it more sparingly than in Adelaide, because there the sources for obtaining food are less numerous than here.

We left Mr Meyer on Monday the 26th & reached Adelaide yesterday (27th).

[Moorhouse]
December 18th 1840
George Hall Esq.
Private Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that Mr Teichelmann and myself arrived in Town on Saturday the 12th inst. We left Adelaide on the 4th and reached the Angas River in the evening. We expected to meet 70 Natives located on that river, but they had left a few days before we arrived. On the following day we rode over the two Special Surveys in that district, one taken by J. Morphett & the other by G.H. Davenport Esquires, but could meet with no Natives at their usual place of encampment. On the 6th, we reached Mr Morphett’s Station on the Murray River and met with only two families of Aborigines there. We spent the evening in their huts, but not in a very profitable manner as we were among a tribe speaking a language differing widely from that of Adelaide.

On the 7th we crossed the Murray and reached Mr Henderson’s Tents on the Eastern side; it was an excessively hot day, so we remained at the Tents til evening, then walking about two miles along the banks of the River, we met with three huts containing from 30 to 40 Natives; we conversed with them in broken English as well as we were able & after spending two hours with them & partaking of their fish, we returned to the tents, accompanied by an interesting young man named Peter. Peter & one of his friends repeatedly asked to accompany us to Adelaide to be supplied with flour & clothing from the Europeans but the hot weather prevented them.

On the 8th, we walked from Mr Henderson’s to Mr Poole’s Tents, a distance of 20 miles & saw 127 Natives along the banks of Lake Alexandrina. SW were met by every group as we approached their places of encampment & several times had fish & other native food offered to us; we once partook liberally of the Craw fish so abundant in the Lake. They made a fire, roasted several hundred, removed their shelly covering & then invited us to eat.

On the 9th we walked for some distance on the N.E. part of Lake Albert, accompanied by a Native Boy; he said we should meet with no more Natives until we came upon the Milmenroora district. He would not accompany us there, as his tribe was on hostile terms with the Milmenroora people. We had active proof of his statement, for we saw part of the funeral lamentations over an adult, who had been speared by the latter tribe a few days before. We were anxious to visit the Big Murray people & bring some to Adelaide [] in order to shew them that Aborigines and Europeans can live on good terms with each other. We were strongly advised by Mr Poole not to go amongst them as we had no horse & should be compelled to take one on two nights in their territory; Mr Poole said it would not be safe, for a party of his men was down there a few days before, & in the night the Natives were creeping upon [them] & they had to fly to their boats.

The afternoons of the 8th and 9th were spent in inquiring into the language. We found it to differ widely from that spoken in Adelaide, but it is very nearly the same as that spoken at Encounter Bay, they all belong to the same family of language – they have the same principles of construction, so that the acquisition of one, is a key to the whole.

I have added a tabular view of the pronouns, which are the most interesting, as the necessity of their frequent use has caused the ?perfect similarity to be maintained.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Adelaide</th>
<th>Encounter Bay</th>
<th>Pomunda</th>
<th>W of the Lake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Ngaii</td>
<td>Ngapuna</td>
<td>Ngap</td>
<td>Ngapo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We two  Ngadli   Ngal   Ngalal, Ngel   Ngeli
We [all]  Ngadlu   Ngunu   Nangan   Nangano

Second Persons
You (sing.) Ninna   Nginti   Ngint   Ngint
You two Niwa   Ngul   Ngul   Ngulo
You (pl.) Na   Nommu  Ngunu   Ngun

Third Persons
He  Pa – Padlo  Ka   Kiyika   Tikai
They two Purla   Kangge   Kukuka   Ukukuk
They Parna   Kar   Kukuki   kukuku

The duals & plurals are found by additions, in themselves, differing from those of the Adelaide people but the principle of adding them is precisely the same as to the root of the word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Two Heads</th>
<th>Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide</td>
<td>Makarta</td>
<td>Makartilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encounter Bay</td>
<td>Kuli</td>
<td>Kuleng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomunda</td>
<td>Kuli</td>
<td>Kuleng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The numerals of the Encounter Bay and Pomunda tribes are nearly the same, but they have no resemblance to the Adelaide:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adelaide</th>
<th>Encounter Bay</th>
<th>Pomunda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kuma</td>
<td>Yammuli</td>
<td>Yammulaitye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Purlaitye</td>
<td>Neingeng</td>
<td>Neingengi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mankutye</td>
<td>Maadda</td>
<td>Malda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Purlaitye Purlaitye</td>
<td>Kukar Kukar</td>
<td>Kinggarrung, or Kukar Kukar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[ ] We are of opinion that the Milmenroora people speak the same language as the Encounter Bay, but we shall visit that district, the first opportunity. I expressed a wish to endeavour to bring some of them to Adelaide & convince them of the peaceful intentions of the Europeans towards them, & as His Excellency expressed a similar opinion, we are ready at any time, to carry our project out, when a boat’s crew would be in the neighbourhood of the Lakes.

[ Moorhouse ]

6
December 21st 1840
The Rev. N. Newland
Encounter Bay
Sir,

Your communication to the Honble the Assistant Commissioner of the 15th Inst, does not give in detail the amount you would require per rod for fencing in the Section alluded for the Aborigines. The Advertisement contains nothing more than I gave in my note, but as you wish to have a more detailed amount, I have been requested to supply you with one.

Posts to be of Gum of the regular length used in the Colony.
Rails to be of Stringy Bark & four in each length to be completed at __________ per rod.
Two Gateways left with rails capable of being taken out at pleasure.
The whole to be completed by the 1st of July 1840. The Assistant Commissioner says the Adelaide fence would be 6/6 per rod & he should not like to give more.

[Moorhouse]
March 13th 1841
George Hall Esque,
Private Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that I arrived in Town on Wednesday the 10th from a visit to the Eastern branch of the Murray. I left Adelaide on the 25th of Feb and arrived at Encounter Bay on the 26th; the following day, I accompanied by the Revd. Mr Meyer examined the three Sections in the district & concluded to have Section 235 inclosed as previously ordered by His Excellency; the one on the lower part of the Inman not being of so good a quality.
On the 1st of March we arrived at the mouth of the Murray, but as we were unable to obtain a boat, we returned to the Police Station at the Goolwa. On the second we obtained a whale boat, manned it with Natives & continued our journey along the Coorong – our party consisted now of nine – four Europeans & a few Natives. On arriving a second time at the Mouth of the Murray, we met the Encounter Bay people returning from an encounter with the Milmenroora or Big Murray tribe; may were wounded, one had received a spear in the upper part of the Chest, which produced almost immediate death, another was wounded in the abdomen & died in four days. This affray took place in consequence of the Milmenroora people feeling themselves aggrieved, by those from Encounter Bay conveying the information of the late murders committed upon the Europeans & they were determined to have retribution. I hoped to arrive there before the engagement took place, that I might see the Milmenroora tribe & tell them that it was desirable to lay aside all hostile feelings, both towards their neighbouring brethren the Encounter Bay tribe & the Europeans.
We saw many scattered groups along the banks of the Coorong, but were not able to speak to any; as soon as they saw the boat approaching the shore, they disappeared amongst the sand-hills. We intended to continue our journey as far as “Tentu” but on Thursday the 4th ult, when encamped on the banks of the river for the night, the Natives observed two flocks of Swans flying over us making a noise indicative of fright; & they gave the following explanation. Those who had seen us come to the shore, had gone forward & communicated with other groups returning from the fight; we wished them to throw aside all suspicion and be composed; they said that they would sleep in the boat & if we slept on shore we should be surrounded in the night and speared. They persevered in their determination to sleep in the boat so we accompanied them, took her into deep water & slept there. The Natives however dare not sleep, they all watched until the moon went down & then one was thought sufficient. On Friday we could not persuade them to continue the journey, so we took a homeward direction.
At 2 pm, we saw several known to be friendly to the Encounter Bay people, but they were not willing to allow us to approach them; we sent Peter on shore as they were his friends & with much persuasion, he prevailed upon ten males to remain & speak to us – one was a Milmenroora native, & we spoke to him to the following effect, Peter & Charly acting as interpreters. ‘We are sorry to see your countrymen flew whenever they are approached; we have visited them, wishing fully to satisfy all, that the Europeans are desirous of being on friendly terms & that the Government has made a declaration of peace towards them. If any Europeans should again be unfortunately cast upon their shores, if they would enable them to cross the Murray & conduct them either to Encounter Bay or Adelaide, they should be supplied with clothes, & not repeat the atrocities committed upon the passengers of the “Maria” for the sake of their garments.’
[ ] The object of our visit was not fully accomplished. The contest that we hoped to check was over, to the loss of the Encounter Bay people. We wished also to ascertain what language was spoken in the Milmenroora district, but the man we saw was so much afraid he could scarcely be induced to speak. It was desirable to obtain their numerical force, this however is not practicable at present.

[Moorhouse]
March 20th 1841
Revd Mr Schurmann
Port Lincoln
Sir,
I was sorry to hear that my last letter did not reach you until six weeks after it was written. The opportunities of sending to Port Lincoln have been so few that we wrote our letters and lodged them in the Post office expecting them to be sent by the first vessel; for the last month we have had letters written & lodged in the Office as you will see by a parcel from Mr Teichelmann. I had inclosed a pay list for your signature, but as I was compelled to forward the list to the Governor on the 21st of this month, I took it from the Post Office.
Considering the uncertainty of conveying the Pay list to Port Lincoln, His Excellency the Governor thinks you had better continue to receive your salary from Mr Harvey. He ought only to have paid you £12. 5. 9 instead of £12.10. 0 as given in his certificate. You had better return the certificate and receive the money again.
His Excellency has allowed you a house which you may select yourself & pay such a rent as you think is reasonable; don’t exceed a rental of £30 a year. You may continue to draw Government Stores for the Natives [ ] but economy is strongly recommended.
Land returns are also to be made & if you can forward the numbers of the Sections, you wish to have resumed, the Assistant Commissioner is authorised to mark them off for the Aborigines.

[Moorhouse]

April 2nd 1841
Rich. Roberts Esqre
Hindley Street
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that I forwarded your communication to His Excellency the Governor regarding the Native Boy named “Paddy” from the Gawler district, and I am commanded by His Excellency to state that you have full permission to take the boy to England, provided he expresses no unwillingness to go.
His Excellency & myself fully approve of your views in placing the Native under the care of the Aborigines’ Protection Society or some other religious or Trinitarian body for instruction & I hope that you will as effectually perform as you have faithfully promised your kind intentions towards him.

[Moorhouse]

May 8th 1841
Geo Hall Esqr
Sir,
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that the opinion given by His Honor the Judge upon the case of two Natives now in prison has been forwarded to the Resident Magistrate. The Natives will again be brought up on Monday & the European evidence taken. If the charges are such as deserve further imprisonment, the Resident Magistrate will remand them for another fortnight & at the expiration of that time require bail from ?? for their future appearance if necessary.

[Moorhouse]
May 29th 1841
Revd Mr Schurmann
Port Lincoln,
Sir,
In reply to your last letter bearing date May 22nd, I have to state that the land on the Todd River is not yet thrown open for selection. I shall attend to your suggestions about the numbers when the plan is completed.
At present I can give you no information what the Government will do towards building you a house, or supplying you with a Servant to perform your domestic engagements whilst you are occupied with the Natives. His Excellency Governor Grey has promised to examine all the demands of the Aborigines Department & give them due consideration. This examination however cannot take place for a Month or six weeks as I am to accompany the Police Force to the North-West bend of the Murray or perhaps to the Darling. The Natives in that part of the Province have put to flight an overland party & taken possession of 5,000 sheep. We expect to be absent a Month or perhaps more.

[Moorhouse]

July 16th 1841
The Revd Mr Schurmann
Port Lincoln
Sir,
According to the promise contained in the communication to you bearing date 29th of May, I have laid the Affairs of the Aborigines Department before His Excellency: the Governor. I can tell you in a few words, that, at present the Government cannot supply you with any implements for agriculture, building or any other purpose. From this unpleasant position the Government hopes soon to be released. I see in despatch from Lord John Russell that the Aborigines of all the Australian Colonies are to be provided for by deducting 15 per cent of the land sales. This despatch has not yet been received in South Australia, but as soon as it arrives the Government will probably have means at its command & if so the Natives at Port Lincoln shall not be forgotten.

At present economy is going so far as to discontinue the fencing at Encounter Bay. The question was put to me by the Governor "could you not manage without an instructor at the Location ?" I have addressed an official letter to His Excellency about Land Reserves for the Natives to which I have not received a written answer; I believe however that Reserves from Special Surveys will be allowed as usual; at least the Governor told me so a few days ago when in conversation with him.
You will receive this inclosed in a parcel containing 10 Blankets and 10 shirts which you can distribute to such Natives as you think proper. They are the remaining part of the stock distributed on the Queen's birthday.

It is unnecessary for me to give you much description of my journey to the Murray, as you will see either one or both of my reports in the papers. We are now satisfied that the Pitta language is spoken 260 miles up the Murray & most probably for some distance into the Sydney Colony. I had a boy with me from the Mount Barker district who speaks the Adelaide & Pitta languages & he could communicate with all the Natives we saw along the Murray, Rapid & Rufus Rivers.

In this respect the journey was an important one for us.

[Moorhouse]
13
July 31st 1841
A Munday Esqre
Sir,
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that the party placed under my command
(the remaining part of this letter was accidentally destroyed but it only was asking specific
instructions for the march to the Murray to meet Mr Robinson,) when I should be justified with
returning provided we did not meet with Mr Robinson.

[Moorhouse]

14
[12] River Murray 205 miles from Adelaide
June 30th 1841
A Munday Esqre
Sir,
I have the honor to report to His Excellency the Governor the result, up to the present date, of the
Expedition to capture four of the Aborigines implicated in the attack upon H. Truman Esqre, on the
16th of last April.
I left Adelaide on the 31st May, with a detachment of mounted police, and a number of gentlemen
specially sworn as constables for the occasion. We reached the “Pound” on the Murray on Friday
the 4th of June and halted there two days. On Monday the 7th we continued our march and, for the
first time, saw a group of five Natives on the opposite banks of the River. We encamped within
three miles of the place where they were seen, and as they did not follow us, I sent the two
Interpreters that accompanied us from Adelaide, to invite them to the tents. At daybreak on the 8th,
three of the strangers came and I, in conformity with my instructions, ?? with two of them to join us,
as they might be required for the language higher up the river.
At Dead Man Flat on the 10th of June, five more natives crossed the river; and, through our Adelaide
interpreter were asked many questions about the attack upon Mr Truman, what had become of the
sheep and other property that had been taken away and the following statements were elicited:
They had heard from other natives that an attack had been made upon Europeans;
That the natives [13] had taken a large quantity of sheep, provisions & clothing;
That one native was shot dead at the time and at a subsequent time, several others were shot by a
party on horseback.
They had not seen the sheep themselves, not the place of attack, but they understood from some of
their friends, that we should reach the place in six hours, & from others in two days’ march.
On the 14th of June, our Murray Natives refused to accompany us any further, they had been with us
a distance of 50 miles, and ?distrusted? others in whose territories we were marching. On the 18th,
176 miles from Adelaide, we met twenty six male adults assembled by one of the Interpreters who
had gone in advance two days before. They expressed a friendly feeling towards us, & were
particularly anxious to clear themselves from all participation in the attack on Mr Truman. We
crossed Lake Bonney on the 19th and Mettalitella Yerta (?Their Land?). In the afternoon of the 20th
when pitching the tents, fourteen Natives were seen, nine on the distant and five on the near banks
of the River; the latter were approaching our encampment but were unfortunately rushed upon,
with an intent of making them prisoners by a party in our ??, who had been on search of some
strayed cattle; they at once plunged into the water and swam to the opposite side. We tried
through our interpreter to entice them over promising to supply them with food and not injure
them. They said they would visit us in the morning.
They did not come according to promise, so at half past 8 o’clock we sent those in advance who had
been with us some days, to endeavour to obtain an interview with other, that might be found with
the sheep. At three o’clock we arrived at the junction of the River and the Murray, & Saw a group on
the opposite banks of the Rapid. Our interpreter inquired, if they had seen those whom we had sent in advance and they said no. After conversing for two minutes we were leaving them, when Mr Hawker came up from the drays, stating that he had seen some Natives at the place we had just come from. We immediately returned but only saw five on our side of the River, 4 that had been sent in advance & one of the guilty tribe they had persuaded to approach. This one had many [14] questions put to him regarding the sheep; how many had been killed, where we should find them and did they shepherd the sheep all of which the two following days proved to be falsely answered. This individual had received a Ball through his thigh, the wound of which had just healed. We treated him with kindness, supplied him with food and invited him to sleep with our Adelaide boy a little distance from the tents. The Commissioner of Police promised him blankets & clothing if he would point out the guilty party, which he agreed to do, promising at the same time to bring all his tribe to us in the morning.

On the morning of the 22nd the native was again questioned about the sheep. He said they were in a North-Eastern direction from the camp & recommended the drays and tents be taken half a day's march forward& said we should meet the sheep, a large herd of cattle and three drays in the possession of Europeans. He was questioned over and over again about Europeans being in our advance & he invariably answered they were & had come from Sydney. Just before the Police were ordered to march, a bullock driver came to the camp and presented some sheep's bones that had been found on the opposite side of the Rapid. The Natives that had accompanied us for several days before & the stranger they had brought the previous evening appeared much intimidated; they wished to leave us lest they should be shot, but we distinctly told them that they should not be shot. This assurance appeared to allay their suspicions for a time.

A little after daybreak, we marched & requested our guides to walk immediately before us. They did so a short distance and then inquired if they might cross the Creek and meet us in the evening. It was thought desirable to allow them as they had been faithful on the previous day. They described the road to our Adelaide boy & ?? him to continue until he met with Europeans. At 12 o'clock the drays halted and the tents wereitched for the night. At one o'clock the mounted party continued their march and at half past two, met Mr Langhorne's party. Their condition excited the commiseration of all present. Their dray [15] was in advance. The bullock driver was nearly naked. On the front of the dray sat a Stock Keeper who had been speared in the leg, and in the body was lying Mr Millar the overseer in a state of intense suffering, from spear wounds in different parts of his body. They expressed their delight in seeing us, especially as their number had been reduced, by the murder of 4 out of 16 and their firearms in bad condition. Mr Millar was requested by Major O'Halloran to describe briefly the place, manner and cause of the attack, which he did nearly in the following words:

“On Sunday the 20th, about half past 11 am, when nine men and myself had just crossed our provisions & drays over the Rufus, we were surrounded by a party of 500 Natives & when reloading the drays, the blacks rushed towards us & commenced throwing waddies. We had only six muskets with us & two of them would not go off. The Natives soon began to throw spears & we commenced firing amongst them. The fight lasted about 20 minutes, and the result was death of 4 of our party and 5 Blacks.”

Mr Millar’s ?feelings here prevented him continuing & he was recommended to reach our encampment where his wounds would be dressed & suitable medicine administered, he has suffered greatly from his wound but at the present date is doing well. On our return to camp, a distance of six miles, a bullock driver reported having found the carcasses of 200 sheep.

June 23rd, we started early in the morning in the search of Mr Truman’s sheep; the mounted party opened out & examined the whole portion of land between the banks of the Murray & Rapid. One mile and a half from the camp, many natives’ huts were seen, strewed with sheep skins & bones. The number slaughtered were estimated at 1,000 & the number of natives to have been present, 500. The whole day was occupied in the search, only 13 Natives were seen & no prisoners taken as
they dived into the water the moment they were approached. After the country had been so thoroughly searched, we all were of opinion that no sheep were remaining.

June 24th, We visited Mr Langhorne’s crossing place on the Rufus and found one of the bodies lying on the banks of the River. The abdomen and chest were cut open, the lower jaw fractured on the right side & several severe contusions on the head. The place of attack was about 20 miles distant from where Mr Truman had his encounter, & the attack undoubtedly made by the same tribe. There were no natives seen within five miles of the spot.

At day break on the 25th, eleven were seen on the opposite side of the Murray. I took the Adelaide boy with me & asked them to come over to us, not hinting in any way at the recent atrocities with the whites but they said they were too much afraid. I enquired why & they answered – lest they should be shot. I repeated the invitation several times, assuring them that there would be no …

At 9 o’clock, we left the Murray again for the Rufus & after interring the body found on the previous day, the detachment was divided into two parties, one crossed the river & each opened out to scour the country on both sides as far as Lake Victoria. There were 30 Natives seen, but as the parties approached the water, they took to their canoes & went upon the Lake.

In conclusion, I feel greatly disappointed that the instructions given to me by His Excellency have not been fully carried out. I have really had no opportunity of inquiring from the Natives themselves the real cause of the contests between the two populations. The question, how Mr Truman’s party and the Natives came into collision, was put to the man with the wound in his thigh, but he replied that the natives were following Mr Truman & the party left the sheep from fear. The same question was asked our guides at Dead Man’s Flat & they said, because those men are notorious thieves, we recommend you to shoot them. I cannot place much confidence in either of the above answers. The first was evidently given to clear himself and all connected with him and the second is such, as is generally obtained from uncivilized people- one individual or tribe will at any time implicate another to extenuate himself.

We are now on the road home and have travelled sixty miles from Langhorne’s Ferry on the Rufus.

[Moorhouse]
Adelaide
July 12th 1841
A M Munday Esqr,
Private Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to inform His Ex: the Governor that I arrived in Adelaide on the 9 ulto from the expedition to the Murray, and continue my report from the 30th of June, the date of my last.

July 1st, we encamped three miles S.W. of Lake Bonney on the territories of a tribe who professed to be friendly on our march up the river. In the evening six male adults came to our encampment - they were asked why they dare approach – they said because we have nothing to fear, as we have not injured the Europeans. On the following day (2nd) we marched 7 miles & in the evening three strange Natives came to us. Through the Adelaide boy I conversed with them for an hour, about their country, means of subsistence, catching game &c, & when leaving them for the night, they inquired if I or any of the party wished to have their women brought. They said all the white people they had seen before, had had their women brought for the purpose of sexual intercourse, to whom the Europeans gave flour, animals & clothing.

At Dead Man’s Flat, on the 5th of July, one of the guides that left us on the Rapid, made his appearance. Major O’Halloran made him a prisoner for his clandestine departure from the detachment on the 22nd of June. He was made to understand that he would be taken to Adelaide and here kept for a while & that if his tribe interfered with the overland parties, he might not be allowed to return to them. The same was told to all who visited him after he was taken prisoner.

The statement given to me on the 2nd, I have every reason to believe. The Europeans themselves admit their correctness. Fourteen months ago, the Revd Mr Teichelmann & myself were inquiring of a Sydney Native who had travelled the overland road twice in two years & he said it was becoming dangerous for Europeans to come overland. He said the Blacks were becoming enraged with the whites, for the latter had used the women of the former & much abused them. The abuse, he explained, consisted in the Europeans promising the Aborigines food, clothing and tomahawks for the use of their females, but the Europeans did not fulfil their promises, after qualifying their passions, the women were turned out late in the evening or in the night; & instead of the men having their promised rewards, they were laughed at and ridiculed.

Mr Millar’s statements support, indirectly, those of the Sydney native. He said this is the third time I have come overland from Sydney; the first time I came the Natives were of great assistance to my party; they helped us to drive our cattle for many miles, they did not attempt to steal or take anything from us. The second time they were more bold, they would pilfer and steal from our encampment and in the night they several times crossed the Murray and speared the sheep, so that the shepherds were obliged to fire upon them. I never saw them to offer to attack the drays before the present time.

Indiscriminate shooting, according to our present knowledge, does not appear to deter the Aborigines on the Rufus from attacking drays containing provisions, clothing & implements &c. It is the opinion of many Colonists that this expedition having refrained from shooting has tended to encourage rather than intimidate the Aborigines in acts of aggression and outrage. This must of necessity remain as an opinion, as no direct proof can be brought to establish it as a fact. To confirm this, I may give the treatment of two parties attacked at Langhorn’s Ferry before Mr Langhorn’s party. Nineteen months ago, the drays of a cattle party were attempted to be taken at this very place by a group of Natives. Ten men on horseback all supplied with firearms were on the banks of the River at the time, and repelled the Natives at once by firing upon them. The Natives
retreated as soon as they saw one or two of their tribe shot, but they were followed for about 15 miles by those on horseback & Firing kept up the whole time. Thirteen months ago a similar encounter took place on the same spot & the [?] routed with great loss.

As the Natives have been victorious in the last three contests with Europeans, there appears at present no means of preventing further collision, but strong numerical force in overland parties; if their force be numerous they would be at once awed, as they evidently were when the Police force approached.

The overland parties have not acted judiciously in allowing the Native women to be brought to their encampments. It was an intimacy that encouraged the Native at once to require something at the hand of the European. When he received food or clothing, he was acquiring a taste for food that could not be obtained in his savage state; & there can be no wonder, that when he sees it in the possession of others, he should take it by force, unless there should be sufficient strength to resist. Mr Millar and all his party believe, that had they left their dray with its provisions & clothing there would not have been a single European wounded.

[End of document]
On the 19th, rose at day break that we might commence our march at an early hour- at 9 o’clock the cattle were all brought in and at half past, were yoked ready for starting. 40 of the Natives that were seen the night before came to us, & strongly advised us not to go on, as there were many Natives two days’ march in our advance, occupied in preparing spears, shields & other implements of war. One of those present had come from their encampment two days before & said they would attack us – they were (turla butto) full of wrath & would take our provisions & clothing. I desired him to accompany us, but he would not. This interview had a bad effect upon those that accompanied us from Adelaide; two of them turned aside from the road professedly to hunt but did not return, fortunately however we had a third upon one of the Drays whom we did not suffer to escape.

We reached Tolmer’s Flat 12 miles to the N.E. of Lake Bonney on the 19th & on the 20th halted to rest our cattle. We were then in the district of the hostile people & had the first instance of aggression that I had witnessed on the Murray. The party was at drill in the morning & the sheep that had been brought with us as supplies, were permitted to graze without a shepherd; as soon as drill was over, the shepherd went after his sheep & greatly to his surprise, found one with a spear in its side; the Native who threw it was seen, but could not be approached.

After this we had some difficulty in keeping our Adelaide interpreter with us; as he went along the River he made many inquiries from those on the opposite side. He frequently asked me how far we were from Lake Victoria, because he was told that we should be attacked there; he persuaded three to go along with us, whom we supplied abundantly with kangaroo & suffered to sleep at our encampment, charging them not to move about in the night, that the four guards that were on duty should shoot them.

Pangki Pangki (our Adelaide interpreter) said by all means have drill every day, that the strangers may see the superiority of muskets over spears, shields, waddies, &c. On the 25th, Mr Shaw had a tree marked at a distance of 50 yards & had a single round fired at the mark, allowing three seconds between the firing of each shot. Pangki saw this pleases me, and the constant fear that possessed me is now gone. The three that had been with us, for several days were terrified, & proposed going before us to the Lake, to describe the European powers of warfare; I wished them to do so, and hoped that their statements would be regarded.

On the 27th, as we were only five miles from the Lake, I had the party assembled to repeat my instructions. Each individual was distinctly told that no firing could be allowed, until the Sub-Inspector of Police gave the command. I advised them in case of attack from the Natives, to use every exertion to protect our drays. At nine o’clock we marched and in an hour and a half we saw two gentlemen on horseback (Mr Robinson & Mr Levi) on the opposite side of the Rufus, one mile below Langhorne’s Ferry. We saluted them heartily and inquired if their party were all safe. They replied that both their persons and property were uninjured, although they had been attacked on the previous day by a party of 300 Blacks. Mr Robinson continued that about mid-day, as they [ere] driving the sheep and cattle along the road, they observed at the distance of about a hundred yards a number of Blacks; he suspected that their movements were hostile & accordingly ordered all the property to be collected into as limited a space as possible. Seven men were set to guard the cattle & sheep (& nineteen well-armed men, ten mounted & nine on foot) to the front. Whilst they were doing this the Natives had formed themselves into a semi-circular line, each flank not being more than thirty yards from the sheep. The Europeans formed into a single line and commenced firing, & continued until they had fired eight rounds each. By this time the Natives not having approached sufficiently near to spear the sheep, had lost five of their number & ten more wounded. The party being two miles from the Rufus, continued their march and encamped at “Langhorne’s Ferry”.

After narrating the previous day’s adventure, Mr Robinson inquired where he could cross the herds & drays, as he was then reconnoitering the River & intended to cross immediately. He had just been up to the Lake, but the Rufus at its junction with the Lake, was too broad & too deep – therefore he should [cross] by the Ferry. The Sub-Inspector of Police, Volunteer Gentleman and myself rode in advance of our party along the Rufus as far as the Lake & greatly to our surprise, discovered
a large mob of Natives running towards us, each bearing his implements of war. We hastened to our party & communicated what we had seen; we had the drays placed on the banks of the River & formed the constables into a line two-deep in order to protect them.

In half an hour after, the Natives were seen in the scrub about half a mile from us, intending evidently to commence an attack. I then gave the command of the party to Mr Shaw, the Sub-Inspector of Police, & said he might issue such orders as he thought necessary for our safety & the overland property that we had to protect, urging him strongly not to allow any firing until I had spoken to the hostile Natives. I requested Pangki to accompany me in advance & after proceeding 400 yards from the Ferry, the three Natives that had left us three days before, plunged into the water and came to us. I asked them the result of their interview; They answered that the Lake people would not listen to their advice; they knew the Europeans had tomahawks, Blankets & food & they were determined to take them, let the consequences be what they might. I took the two Natives to the Ferry & recommended them to sit there until the contest was over.

Mr Shaw’s party on the western, and Mr Robinson’s on the Eastern side of the Rufus, now advanced & commenced firing. The Natives were almost instantly thrown into confusion, one hundred running into the Scrub, and about fifty into the water, with an intention of concealing themselves in the reeds. The Europeans followed them to the water’s edge, & continued the firing for about 15 or 20 minutes, and the result was to the Natives, death of nearly thirty, about ten wounded & four (one adult male, one boy & two females) taken prisoners; and to the Europeans, one individual (Mr Robinson) speared in the left arm. As soon as there was the least probability of taking prisoners, the command to cease firing was given & immediately obeyed. More might have been taken had we carefully examined the reeds, but we were prevented doing so by hearing a loud noise at the drays as if the Natives had rushed upon them. Those who remained in the reeds escaped during our absence. Instead of pursuing them, all hands were employed in crossing the Cattle & Sheep.

At 11 o’clock on the following day, everything was safely got across [24] ; and before proceeding I had all the constables assembled, armed, surrounding the prisoners and I spoke to the latter in the following manner:

“You have been captured in retreating from a contest your own tribes were guilty of promoting. You were advised, strongly & perseveringly advised, by our aboriginal allies, not rashly to attempt what you had no probability of accomplishing, but you disregarded the advice and two of you with many others that escaped, are now experiencing the consequences. From the contest on the previous day, you may learn two lessons – first, the immense superiority of the white man over the black in his movements of defence; & second, the destruction of life which took place was not to gratify a destructive propensity, or your lives would not have been spared, but to protect that property which the Black man wished unlawfully to obtain.

“The white man in this instance has shewn as much lenity? as could have been expected; and to convince you of his benevolent intentions, I will by virtue of instructions given to me by the highest authority in the province, request that you two who are wounded be allowed to return to your friends; the woman whose husband was shot, & who was rescued by the Adelaide native, has consented to become his wife & accompany him to Town, may be allowed to do so; & the male adult I must inform you I cannot liberate; he will be taken to Adelaide & kept there for a while, and it will depend upon his tribe what treatment he receives.

“Should they again attack parties on their road from Sydney he may possibly be put to death but if they should be peaceful and quiet, he will be allowed to return to them in safety. Should you at any future time meet with outrage or insult from Europeans, I advise you as your protector & friend, not to attempt your own defence. The Government has promised to listen to any charges you may have to prefer; & for all aggression upon your rights, you are promised immediate and satisfactory redress.”
I then formally took the two wounded prisoners, after supplying them with a days’ provisions, & said they were at liberty to return to their friends. I tried particularly to impress them with the idea, that we were wishful of living on peaceful terms with them, & requested them to bear in mind that the prisoner was taken as a guarantee for their future conduct. On the 29th, the wounded prisoner escaped & leaped at once into the River; he had several shots fired at him whilst swimming across & was wounded in the left arm and lower jaw – he was followed across the River by three Europeans & retaken. I recommended every group that I saw along the Murray River never for the future to visit the encampments of the overland parties; they were enraged at being attacked three times in succession, and in their rage they may shoot all the blacks they may see.

I hope to bring several males with me from Lake Bonney; & by shewing them an European settlement, with numbers of natives living there in perfect safety I think it may have a good effect in convincing them that the whites are not to be trifled with.

[Moorhouse]

17
Sep 3th 1841
The Honble the Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor of my return to Town from my visit to the Rivers Murray and Rufus.

My report of the rencontre with the Natives forwarded by Mr Robinson to His Excellency gave a general statement of facts as they occurred in consequence of the short notice I had to prepare; a more detailed account may, therefore be acceptable to the Government and the public in general.

I then stated, that upon reaching the Pound (the first point where the road from Adelaide reaches the Murray), I heard of the hostile intentions of the Natives. That all the young and vigorous had gone up the River & my own observations confirmed the statement. At Lake Bonney, the North-Eastern boundary of the territory of those living on peaceful terms with Europeans, I saw above one hundred Natives assembled, apparently for the purpose of having an interview with us; & warning us of our danger in approaching Lake Victoria. They all advised us to return to Adelaide as they knew we should be attacked and probably murdered; one man distinctly said that he had just arrived from visiting the 60 miles higher up the River & they informed him that they would attack the next party coming overland, & for this purpose they were all preparing warlike implements of every description.

He also informed us, that our number in comparison with the Aborigines was so small, that the latter were sure to prove victorious. This information completely intimidated our Adelaide Natives, two of whom, as I reported before, left us; the same feeling in a degree was produced amongst the Europeans, but they felt it their bounden duty to proceed, as they intended to render assistance to those, whose lives were likely to be placed in imminent danger.

From Lake Bonney to Lake Victoria the distance is 70 miles, the first 50 of which we had three Murray Natives with us, & they said we should be attacked; these are three that saw the Europeans fire at a marked tree & endeavoured to pacify the Lake Victoria people after witnessing the use of firearm & European ?? made of applying them. Notwithstanding the efforts of these three to persuade the Lake tribes to desist from their schemes of attack, they would not listen; they had been successful in taking 4,000 sheep from Mr Inman four months before, & all the clothing and provisions, besides killing four men of Mr Langhorne’s party two months after, and were much emboldened in consequence.

They had made an attempt at taking 6,000 sheep from Messrs Robinson & Phillipson on the 26th August the very day before they attacked. At 0 o’clock on the morning of the 27th, when on Lake Victoria with Mr Shaw & a volunteer gentleman, we saw the same people armed with spears &
shields rapidly approaching us & had to retreat for the safety of our lives. Being on horseback we reached our drays in 10 minutes; the Natives pursued us & when in sight of us again, we were with our party consisting of 29 Europeans from Adelaide and 26 from Sydney. This force did not seem to alter their determination; encouraged by former success, they gradually approached, drew themselves into a single line armed with Spears & Shields & their chests and faces ornamented with white chalk indicating war. Their gradual advance & the determined manner in which it was made required measures for the safety of the Europeans to be adopted. Pacification I thought the most desirable & I took the interpreter with me in advance to inquire into the cause of such dispositions towards white people. I had little intercourse with them as Pangki Pangki would not expose himself within spear throw of his enemies; I only received the message sent by the three that had been with us two days before which was that the Europeans had food and clothing & they would take them let the consequences be what they might; had I approached without the interpreter, I could have effected no good, as their dialect is so totally different from that spoken in Adelaide that I could not have made myself understood – it would have been incurring the risk disproportionate to the advantage.

At this juncture there was resistance or certain death before the Europeans & to have withheld the permission to fire any longer would have placed their lives in jeopardy & the liberty taken in self-defence. The firing commenced before spears were thrown on account of inequality in between the two parties; the natives at least were 150 strong whilst the Europeans had only 36 that could be spared apart from Sheep, Cattle & Drays. Some Natives had two & three spears each, every spear being equal to a musket if sufficiently near an object to be thrown; & to have waited until the Natives were within that distance, would have been to expose the Europeans to certain defeat. The Natives were thrown into confusion shortly after the firing commenced, 100 disappeared altogether in the Polygonum scrub & the rest took to the River. Mr Robinson was the leader of his party & in following several that he had seen in the Rufus, he was speared in the arm by one who was concealed in the Reeds; this caused him to examine the Reeds & in doing so he detected a group of 30 concealed there. He pointed out the group with their spears within a few yards of the side of the River where the Europeans were passing – they were fired upon & about ten shot & the remaining 20 we left there. Whilst the firing was going on, the Europeans had to bear in mind that 100 had gone into the scrub, not more than 20 yards from the River, & whether they had run off altogether, or had concealed themselves there was not known; this caused the firing to continue for longer than it otherwise might have been, upon those in the River. Had they escaped they might have reinforced those in the Scrub & surrounded the Europeans in such a manner as to have either killed or driven them into the River.

My position, as a Magistrate on this occasion, I conceived required the strictest impartiality, in judging of this distressing scene & my conviction is that the Natives in this instance were at fault; they were determined at all risks to cut off every white man, to be enabled to procure the property. The contest could not have been avoided & tho' the result to the Natives was so serious, when compared to that of the Europeans, there was reason to believe that more lenity levity would have been attended ultimately with more slaughter, as they would have attacked again.

In accompanying the overland party 130 miles down the Murray, I had an opportunity of witnessing their treatment of those natives who visit their encampments. In the afternoon of the 27th, a few hours after the affray, a Shepherd named Cooney applied to the Adelaide Native for permission to have intercourse with the wife that had been taken prisoner. The Native asked me if it was allowed, I replied no & expressed my regret that he did not at once deny the European. As soon as I had answered the Native I spoke to Cooney to the same effect. At that moment I was invited into Mr Robinson’s tent to examine his arm and dress his wound & I dressed his wound and was about 20 minutes with him; during my absence Cooney had taken the woman out of her hut much against her will & effected his purpose; another shepherd immediately after that had intercourse with her by her own fire.
On the 5th of September another scene more open than the above occurred; about 50 natives, including men, women and children, encamped about half a mile from us, as is their wonted practice went to them and agreed for the women, promising to give their husbands meat and clothing as remuneration. Mr Phillipson heard of the Shepherds being with the Natives & informed me what was going on. I accompanied him to the huts and found three Shepherds, Cooney, Featherstone and Ryan having intercourse with the young females in the presence of several other Europeans. I threatened them with punishment but they said there was no law against such practices, & they should not regard any commands from their employers to that effect. Messrs Phillipson and Robinson reprimanded their servants, but they still replied, that they would do the same again, as soon as opportunity presented itself. There were several Natives accompanying me from Lake Bonney to Adelaide, but I doubt whether they will reach Adelaide, on account of the incessant application for their wives from the Europeans. When I left the party, I placed a Sentry at the Native hut during the night and ordered every person who visited the females to be taken in charge by the Police. These breaches of moral rectitude on the part of the Europeans have, I fear, been the source of so many disasters to the overland parties. I enquired of our guides, why the people on Lake Victoria were about to attack us? was it to retaliate past insults from the white man? but they said not, it was for the sheep & clothing which they so much desired, & they acquired a taste for this food & clothing from the rewards given to them for the use of their women. From the disposition of the Natives, manifested on the Lake, I am of opinion that unless there be an European station there, or the overland parties came in greater numerical strength, scenes of warfare & bloodshed will occur. A number of Europeans stationed in that district for six or twelve months might be a means for establishing a friendly relation with them, or if greater numerical force be more practical, I should strongly recommend the appointment of an individual to accompany each party, invested with power to punish all breaches moral or legal that may be committed during the journey.

[Moorhouse]

18
October 7th 1841
The Honble the Colonial Secretary

Sir,
I have the honor to report my arrival in Town from visiting the Rivers Hill, Wakefield & Hutt. I examined the Special Surveys in that district with a view of recommending some portions as suitable for Native reserves. On the Hutt River there is abundance of well-watered land, not claimed by the proprietors, it may therefore be desirable to appropriate such as is not included within the Survey, & in this instance I should recommend several sections at Mr Eyre’s encamping place, immediately below a 500 block claimed by John Morphett Esqre.

In the two Surveys on the Rivers Hill & Wakefield and a 500 acre block on the Skillygolee Creek, the proprietors will claim every particle of water. If His Excellency the Governor will sanction any reserve in these districts, I should recommend “346” on Skillygolee Creek or 159 or 157 on the Hill River whichever will interfere least with the proprietor.

[Moorhouse]
19  
Oct 7th 1841  
The Honble the Colonial Secretary  
Sir,  
In reply to your memorandum of the 24th of September, I have the honor to inform you that the late Governor Colonel Gawler, gave a gratuity of £50 to the two missionaries in 1839. Shortly after the celebration of Her Majesty’s birthday in 1840 another gratuity of the same amount was presented to the Missionaries, & His Excellency the present with the promise to repeat it every year upon the same occasion. When Mr Schurmann embarked for Port Lincoln he certainly was led to believe that had Colonel Gawler remained in the province, that the gratuity would have been continued.  

[Moorhouse]

20  
October 9th /41  
Hon. Col. Sec.  
Sir,  
His Excellency the Governor has requested me to dispense with the Services of the Instructor and his wife at the end of the present month; they are living at present in a house at the location & have a garden the seeds for which cost £3; I am desirous of knowing if His Excellency could allow them to have the crop from the garden when sufficiently matured for reaping & also if they could be allowed to remain in the house as daily tenants until it may be required for some other purpose.  

[Moorhouse]

21  
[32] October 9th 41  
The Hon. The Col. Sec.  
Sir,  
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that there are two Natives in prison, awaiting to take their trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court, & I am anxious to know if His Excellency will sanction the engagement of Counsel for the prisoners on the occasion.  

[Moorhouse]

22  
October 9th 1841  
The Hon. The Advocate-General  
Sir,  
I have the honor to inform you that I have seen the police constables that were with me on the Murray & am not able to obtain any evidence from them regarding the breach of morals that took place on Sunday 5th of September. The witness, whose evidence is of most value is nearly 100 miles from Adelaide & I very much question whether he would be inclined to state anything that would lead to a conviction.  

[Moorhouse]

23  
October 9th 41  
The Hon. The Col. Sec.  
Sir,  
His Excellency the Governor has intimated to me that more extensive reserves of land will for the future be allowed for the Aborigines in this province, I have [33] therefore the honor of recommending two Sections in Skillygolee Creek in addition to No. “346” in my memorandum of the 7th ult, namely “347” and ?“347”. I should also recommend Nos. “156” & “172” on the Hill River for the approval of His Excellency.  

[Moorhouse]
24
Oct 20th 41
The Hon. The Advocate-General
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that on Saturday the 16th ulto, I visited Waterloo Plains where the Native Worta was shot at by Roach. I examined the hut carefully & am fully prepared to state that there were no calfs' bones in the hut at the time I saw it; there were bones of the kangaroo, specimens of which I have collected and brought to Town & can produce them if called for.

[Moorhouse]

25
October 26th 1841
Rev. Mr Schurmann
Port Lincoln
Sir,
As there appears to have been some misunderstanding regarding your salary being drawn at Port Lincoln, I have been requested by the late Colonial Treasurer, J. Alex Jackson Esqre, to state that I have never received your salary in Adelaide, neither have I, at any time sent any money to Port Lincoln since you were there.
You must have mistaken the money from Mr Teichelmann for Government money which you will at once perceive could not be from [34] me if you will just refer to my letter dated 20th March. Mr Teichelmann informed you in his last letter, at the request of the Governor, that His Excellency thinks it desirable to do away with the office of Deputy Protector of Aborigines and confer certain powers on the Resident Magistrate in your district – how & in what manner these duties are to be performed, Mr McDonald would be directed by the Colonial Secretary.
I have however great pleasure in stating that His Excellency will continue the £ 70 a year but instead of being given to any single individual, it is to be considered to the funds of your society.

[Moorhouse]

26
Oct 26 181
The Col Secretary
Sir,
In reference to your letter of the 20th Ulto, stating that His Excellency the Governor conceives that sufficient land has been surveyed in the districts of the Rivers Hill & Wakefield so as to admit of additional reserves being made for the Aborigines, I think that it is desirable for some arrangement to be made with the proprietors which while it should not injure the prospects of the Natives, would not at the same time destroy the plans of the purchasers, I beg to inform His Excellency that if No. “346” on Skillygolee Creek & No. ‘172’ on the Hill River be allowed, then may other suitable reserves be made in districts that are not yet surveyed.

[Moorhouse]

27
[35]
October 27th 1841
The Hon. the Assistant Commissioner
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has allowed Sections 346 on Skillygolee Creek and 172 on the Hill River to be reserved for the Aborigines.

[Moorhouse]
28
Nov 20th 41
The Hon Col Secretary
Sir,

During the last ten days I have had many complaints from the Colonists concerning the wild dogs which the Natives are at present keeping in a state of partial domestication. The Natives have been repeatedly asked to keep their dogs under proper command; they have made no efforts to do so, & in consequence the fowls, goats, and other animals belonging to the Europeans are frequently taken. After having advised the Natives how to train their dogs and keep them under proper control & they have altogether disregarded the advice, I should recommend for the safety of persons & property in general, that such dogs as the Natives cannot control, be put to death by the police.

I have pointed out such dogs as are unruly & have told the owners, that unless they be carefully secured by Monday evening & kept so, His Excellency the governor, would have them destroyed; this statement of course was given by the permission of His Excellency.

[Moorhouse]

29
[36]
Nov 20th /41
To the Honble Colonial Secretary
Sir,

There are several Special Surveys & other surveyed districts about to be thrown open for selection & as His Excellency the Governor allows one Section to be taken for the Aborigines, from each Survey, & other reserves to be made from the surveyed districts, I have the honor to recommend the following:

In the Barossa Special Survey, “921”.
In the Survey claimed by G.T. Davenport Esqr, Section “2839”.
In the two surveys on the Light, Sections “1185” & “1178”
& on the Todd River in the Port Lincoln District, Nos. “126”, “127”, “128”.

[Moorhouse]

30
Nov 20th 41
The Hon Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to forward the inclosed communication from the Revd Mr Meyer of Encounter Bay in order that His Excellency the Governor may state how far I should be justified in allowing food to be sent to that station. I think the Estimates for the Department will allow a supply of Rice & Sugar for the children in that district.

[Moorhouse]
31
Dec 23rd /41
To Hon. Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have received the inclosed communication from John Morphett Esqre & have the honor to forward
it, for the decision of His Excellency the Governor. I may respectfully state to His Excellency that at
the time I recommended the two Sections in that district, I was not aware that the two would be
taken from one survey; I knew that the block of land I examined [37] had been claimed by Mr
Morphett but had no information that the block on the Hill River contained only 500 acres instead of
4000.
Should His Excellency conclude to relinquish one Section, I should strongly recommend the one on
the Hill River to be given up; as that on Skillygolee Creek is decidedly the best, on account of the
abundant supply of water it contains.

[Moorhouse]

32
Dec 31st 1841
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
As the special Surveys claimed by Chas Flaxman Esqre are about to be open for Selection, I beg leave
to recommend to His Excellency the Governor No “406” “141” “142” “3” & “4” as desirable
Sections for reserves for the Aborigines.
In October last, I was informed by His Excellency that more extensive reserves would for the future
be allowed for the Natives & upon the strength of this information I would respectfully recommend
Section “1566” on the Little Para as a reserve. As the Natives have no land in the district of the Para,
and as the Section now recommended is one of the most valuable, it may be desirable that His
Excellency should know under what circumstances it has been surveyed.
The Deputy Surveyor-General informed me that the Section has water upon it & in consequence of
its being a good section, a Special application was made for its survey, by the holder of a land order.
Under such conditions I was not aware whether His Excellency would sanction the appropriation of
the land for the Natives, therefore it appeared to me desirable to mention it.

[Moorhouse]

33
[38]
Jan 29th 1842
The Hon: The Colonial Sec.
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that there are some Sections open for selection on the outside of the
Eastern sources of the Torrens and would recommend on (No. 1673) to His Excellency the Governor
as a reserve for the Aborigines.

[Moorhouse]
Feb 7th 1842
The Hon the Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I beg respectfully to report to His Excellency the Governor the death of a Native woman under very peculiar circumstances.

On Saturday morning, the 5th ultimo, the Fowl house of Robt Gouger Esqre was entered by one or more wild dogs & several fowls taken away; the same dogs had twice before stolen fowls from the same place to the amount of sixty or seventy. On Saturday evening Mr Gouger took his servant to the Native huts and ordered him to shoot one of the dogs & the Servant did as he was ordered. The Native to whom the dog belonged made from Town & upon being told by his wife what had happened, he became enraged with her & said that if she had kept the dog at home, it would have been still living. Immediately after saying this, he took up a spear and ran it through her body & the poor woman died in 20 minutes.

The man saw what he had done and immediately ran off into the bush & has not returned. I can meet with no European that saw the Native spear his wife & even should the man be taken he does not understand the Adelaide language & consequently cannot be tried. Under such circumstances, I should like to have instructions from His Excellency the Governor for any proceedings that may be required to be taken.

[Moorhouse]

Feb 9th 1842
C.B. Newenham Esqre
Auditor-General
Sir,
In reply to your memorandum of yesterday, I have the honor to inform you that I continue to take bread from Mr Stuckey upon the authority of the “Government Gazette” of September 30th 1841; the Notice there states that the supply shall be for six months.

[Moorhouse]
Feb 26th 1842
The Hon the Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to forward to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor the voluntary statements of Mark Richards & the evidence of two shepherds as taken before me at Mr Hawker’s Station [Bungaree] regarding a Native, who was shot there on the second Ultimo. The hut keeper was not given into the charge of the Police, he is at the Station & at present so ill as to be confined to his bed.

On the 16th of Feb, I continued my journey & on the 19th reached the Crystal Brook, where I was requested by His Excellency to endeavour to find a desirable locality upon which to plant a Settlement for the Natives. In a distance of sixty miles, beyond the farthest settlement, I met with no place that had the three requisites for a location, namely good land, wood & water.

The most suitable place that I saw lies immediately to the north of Mr Hawker’s Station [Bungaree] & if His Excellency should conclude to have a location in the North, I have no hesitation in recommending the one just mentioned. The Natives in that district appear to be in a very unsettled state; since the one was shot by Mr Hawker’s hut keeper, the same flock of sheep have been attacked twice & several calves speared in that neighbourhood.

I was thirteen days absent from Town & have travelled three hundred miles, but I was not able to see one Native; the black and white populations are afraid of each other & if a station could be formed there, the object of which should be reconciliation of the two, & improvement of the former, I think it would certainly check the aggressions of the Natives and be an effectual protection to both.

[Moorhouse]

March 1st 1842
The Hon the Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In travelling through the various districts of the Colony where my duties require me to go, I should find it a great advantage to be accompanied by a Native & especially in those districts where Europeans have not yet settled. The horse that I ride is well-adapted for a spring cart & as there was one in the possession of the Colonial Storekeeper, I would respectfully ask His Excellency the Governor to allow it to be transferred to the Aborigines Department. The cart at present is scarcely fit for service but with a little repairing would be made useful.

I am desirous of obtaining the Native names of the various localities in the province, the family name heiring each district – how many generations it has been in the name of each occupier & how obtained, with information that experience may suggest. To obtain this, I must necessarily travel with a Native acquainted with or belonging to, the place that I may visit [41] on one journey & I should find a cart the best inducement that would secure their accompaniment.

[Moorhouse]
March 1st 1842
C.B. Newenham Esqre
Auditor-General
Sir,
In reply to your memorandum of the 11th of Feby, I have the honor to forward you a copy of the Authority upon which I drew bread from Mr Stuckey the Baker.
My requisition for this Quarter as approved by His Excellency the Governor states that 10 cwt of Bread will be required for the quarter & a letter from the Colonial Secretary dated 20th January after authorizing me to draw, from different parties, implements, stationery &c, says –
“The remainder of the Articles required for the use of your department will be supplied from the Colonial Stores or from this office.”

[Moorhouse]

March 1st 1842
A.M. Munday Esqre
Private Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to include the communication of W.S. Whittington Esqre & at the same time state my opinion as required by His Excellency the Governor. There are four Sections in a block where Mr Whittington is settled & one is of first rate quality. Mr Whittington does not mention upon which his buildings are erected, but if they are upon the best section, I should decidedly say, that by an exchange, the Natives would suffer a considerable loss.
The Sections in that neighbourhood which are not selected, are indifferent land & have no water upon them. I would with pleasure visit the place & see where Mr Whittington’s buildings are placed if His Excellency should wish.

[Moorhouse]

March 2nd 1842
The Hon The Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In drawing out my Requisition for the Quarter ending 30th June 1842, I am desirous of knowing how much His Excellency the Governor will allow to be spent in clothings, provisions, &c for the Adelaide district – the estimates for the year allow the Aborigines Department six hundred pounds. If His Excellency intend to distribute food & blankets on Her Majesty’s birthday, I consider that we shall have 300 Natives present & the requisition will contain the food and blankets that His Excellency may allow.

[Moorhouse]

March 3rd 1842
The Hon The Colonial Secretary
Sir,
It is now nearly six months since the lands belonging to the Aborigines were let by public auction; I expect that it will be necessary to apply to the different lessees for the rents, almost immediately, but as I have no copy of the conditions upon which they were let or the names of any lessee, I could not furnish the Government or Colonial Treasurer with any information which might be required on the subject. S. Bentham Esqre, the Government Auctioner will be able to give a return of all particulars, if His Excellency the Governor should think it desirable that I should be possessed of them. In case any lessees should be defaulters, what course should be adopted to recover the rents.

[Moorhouse]
42
March 3rd 1842
The Hon The Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to include a communication from the Reverend Mr Teichelmann upon the Natives wandering about Town in a state of exposure which I know from actual observation to be correct. The Missionaries have told them over and over again of the impropriety but they do not regard us.

[Moorhouse]

43
March 11th 1842
A.M. Mundy Esqre
Private Secretary
Sir,
In reply to His Excellency’s inquiry regarding the included letter from M.S. Whittington Esqre, I have the honor to report upon Mr Whittington’s improvements which I saw this morning upon the Section. There is a Mannings Wooden House upon the ground, erected for the Superintendent of the Station, it is fixed upon posts & could be removed in a day. There is no fencing except a Stockyard which Mr Whittington must have put up, had he settled upon unsurveyed land. These are all the improvements that Mr W. has made; he could not have done with less improvement. There is nothing done that will be worth anything at the expiration of the lease.

[Moorhouse]

44
March 11th 1842
A.M. Mundy Esqre
Private Secretary
Sir,
In reply to the inclosed communication from Edward J. Eyre Esqre, I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that the expense of 100 Blankets would be about 25 pounds. During Mr Eyre’s late visit in Adelaide, I was in conversation with him upon the distribution of Blankets amongst the Aborigines & we agreed that we should distribute them on the same day in order that no person could be supplied with two.

[44] Mr Eyre said that he could not meet the expectations of the Natives, if he had not one hundred for distribution.

[Moorhouse]

45
March 14th 1842
The Commissioner of Police
Sir,
In reply to your memorandum of the 4th March, regarding Mr Teichelmann’s letter, a copy of which has been forwarded to me by the Honble the Colonial Secretary, I have the honor to inform you that the Natives have been assembled & your order dated 4th March to the force under your charge fully explained to them.

[Moorhouse]
46
March 14th 1842
The Hon the Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your communication of the 7th Ulto, accompanied by a memorandum from the
Commissioner of Police, I have the honor to state that the suggestions of locking up the Natives for
24 hours, if they are found wandering about in a state of nudity, is, in my opinion, good & lenient
enough; it would tend greatly to check the indecent exposure which Mr Teichelmann mentioned in
his letter.
If the Natives continue to annoy the Shopkeepers, as much as they recently have done, I should
decidedly recommend the same punishment to be applied; it would show them really that they
must, in common with Europeans, be subjected to laws that ensure good behaviour. I have had the
Natives assembled & have translated to them the order of the Commissioner of Police dated March
8th & have informed the Commissioner of the same.

[Moorhouse]

47 [45]
March 14th 1842
The Hon The Colonial secretary
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 8th Ulto, regarding the cart now in the possession of the Colonial
Engineer, I have the honor to inform you that after an examination I find it in such repair as will do
my work for 8 or 12 months. I have forwarded a requisition to the Engineer Storekeeper according
to your instructions.

[Moorhouse]

48
March 14th 1842
The Hon The Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your letter dated 4th of March requesting me to give a rough estimate of the expense of
distributing food & presents to the Aborigines on Her Majesty’s birthday, I have the honor to lay my
plan before His Excellency the Governor with the expenses, as nearly as it can be calculated. At
present, we have 290 Natives in Adelaide, & by the time of distribution we shall have 380 at the
least calculation; but in order to have a sufficient supply I have estimate 400 & to these I would give
1 lb of Beef & 1 lb of Bread each and 100 Blankets might suffice, as the most deserving only are to be supplied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400 lbs of Bread @ 2 ½ d</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 lbs of Beef @ 3 ½ d</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Blankets @ 5/-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>35</td>
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For an occasion like the one in question, 1 lb of Bread is a small allowance & His Excellency would
probably permit two pounds to be given which would bring the expense to about **£ 40**.

[Moorhouse]
March 17th 1842
Mr John Stuckey,
Bakers
Mr Stuckey,
I beg to inform you that your letter to me of March 14th complaining of Annoyances from the Aborigines, had been laid before His Excellency the Governor, & I have to state that for the future the Commissioner of Police will give such instructions to the force under his charge, as he hopes will prevent similar occurrences.

[Moorhouse]

March 9th 1842
Alex Tolmer Esqre
Inspector of Mounted Police
Sir,
I have just returned from the Reed Beds with Police Constable McCullock. Our object was to inquire after a Native woman who is alleged to have been shot by a person named Thomas Pool or Pall. I saw a young boy who, I think, gave me a fair and candid statement of what took place & his evidence goes far to impress me with the idea that the Native woman is not dead. McCullock heard the boy’s statement & if you would be kind enough to send him down to hear what Thos Paul has to say for himself in the morning, I should feel much obliged. I would have seen him this afternoon but he was not at home, he had come to Town with vegetables. If you report McCullock’s statements to the Major on Monday, I will call at the Commissioner’s office to see it.

[Moorhouse]

March 22nd 1842
A.M. Mundy Esqre
Private Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that the case of the Native woman supposed to have been shot at the Reed Beds has been fully inquired into by the Commissioner of Police & myself & I am satisfied that the European did not wound the woman when the gun was fired. I, in company with two Natives and a police constable went to the place on Saturday to search for the body - we saw the place where the woman was caught but no trace of Blood could be discovered; some shreds of opossum skin were found upon the spot but nothing more.
At the time the European fired the gun there were three boys present & they gave me their statements before they even suspected the object of my inquiries. The presumption in this case is, that an European would not commit such an act of cruelty in the presence of three young boys, almost strangers to him.

[Moorhouse]

March 23rd 1842
The Hon The Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inclose a requisition for the ensuing quarter. 200 Blankets are ordered, 100 are to be sent to the Resident Magistrate on the Murray & the other are for distribution in Adelaide. 800 lbs of Bread & 400 lbs of Beef are for the celebrations of Her Majesty’s birthday on the 24th May. The 500 Broad Palings and 2000 Bricks are to repair the house occupied by Revd Mr Teichelmann, if His Excellency the governor allows.

[Moorhouse]
March 30th 1842
The Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 26th Ulto, I am requested by the Revd Mr Teichelmann to tender his sincere thanks to His Excellency the Governor for the kind offer of His Excellency to have the house at the Native Location examined & repaired if the Colonial Engineer should think it necessary. Mr Teichelmann will gladly accept the labor & furnish materials, namely Bricks & Broad palings himself.  

[Moorehouse]

March 30th 1842
A.M. Mundy Esqre
Private Secretary
Sir,
In reply to the question put to me by His Excellency the Governor, relating to the inclosed communication from W.T. Whittington Esqre, I have the honor to state that the exchange proposed by Mr Whittington could not be made in justice to the Aborigines. The site of the house & buildings is not fairly represented in Mr Whittington’s plan, for in reality it happens to be in between the two Sections 5001 & 5004 where I have dotted & upon the river which he does not represent.

The objections to an exchange are:

1st  It would be greatly deteriorating the value of the Sections 5001 and 5004 to have such a small block taken from their centre & especially that part which touches the River.

2nd  The site of the buildings is the very best land in the four sections & to take that away would give its proprietor an opportunity of depasturing stock upon the back grounds of those sections which may at some distant period render them valuable to the Aborigines.

Mr Whittington has given a description of his various buildings but I think he ought not to have mentioned sheep folds, as he is supplied with Hurdles that are moved every night.

The wooden cottage that he gives as having cost £ 25 is what sheep farmers term a slab hut & the fowl houses & other out-buildings will not serve seven years – the term of his Lease.  

[Moorehouse]
April 6th 1842
A.M. Mundy Esqre
Private Secretary

Sir,

In accordance to the request of His Excellency the Governor I have the honor to forward an estimate of the probable expense of supporting 100 Native children at Kangaroo Island. The first two years would be placing the children just one step above their present habits. I would not dress them at the commencement, but the second year the materials for dresses might be bought & the girls make them. I have allowed nothing for salary for Schoolmaster & mistress as His Excellency intends to appoint some of the better educated emigrants. Each child would want two Blankets each year.

£  s  d
200 Blankets at 5/- 50 0 0

Rations say for one week:
- 7 lbs Meat
- 7 lbs Bread
- 2 lbs Rice
- ½ lb of Sugar for each child

[totals]
- 36,500 lbs Bread @ 3d 456 5 0
- 36,500 lbs Meat @ 3d 456 5 0
- 10,400 lbs Rice @ 2d 86 13 0
- 650 lbs Sugar @ 3d 32 10 0
- 40 Spades @ 4/6 each 9 0 0
- 10 Pick Axes at 4/- 2 0 0

£ 1092 13 0

Building expenses for the first year & passage of Children to the place, I cannot calculate.

I think the expense would decrease every year as there would be their own produce for consumption. The children would be all required to be engaged with cultivation in the afternoon.

Moorhouse

56
April 6th 1842
The Hon. The Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In looking over the plan of the Special Surveys claimed by Chas Flaxman Esqre, I observe 4 of the Sections, namely No 3, 141 & 142, that I recommended to His Excellency the Governor have been selected by Mr Flaxman’s agent. Numbers 404 & 406, have not been selected & probably it is not too late to appropriate them to the Natives.

Moorhouse
April 9th 1842
Revd. C.M. Schurmann
Port Lincoln
Sir,
I have been commanded by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to request that you will come over to Adelaide to act as Interpreter to the two Natives that have been sent from Port Lincoln. The instructions to me from the Colonial Secretary are, “to request that you come with the least possible delay”, but I don’t think it necessary for you to come by the “Governor Gawler” on her return from this voyage.
You will be wanted at the next sittings of the Supreme Court which will take place the first week in July next & if Mr Underwood can promise to make another trip to Port Lincoln & have you here by that time you will be soon enough. Perhaps you had better inquire when the witness will be here & came over with them.
I am instructed to inform you that your passage money will be allowed to you by the Colonial Government.

[Moorhouse]

April 9th 1842
C. Driver Esqre
Government Resident
Port Lincoln
Sir,
I have been commanded by His Excellency the Governor to send two or three Adelaide natives to you at Port Lincoln. I believe they are intended to act as Constables, & are sent to you that they may be regularly supplied with rations & such comforts as you may think them worthy of. You will probably have some Dispatch from the Honble the Colonial Secretary regarding them.

[Moorhouse]

April 16th 1842
Thomas Burr Esqre
Deputy Surveyor General
Sir,
I have the honor to forward you a Return of the Sections reserved for the Aborigines during the year 1841. It is not strictly a correct return as some Sections on the Bend of the Murray Special survey were marked off during my absence from Town. I would also call your attention to three Sections in the Green Hills Survey claimed by J. Morphett Esqre. My application was made in December 1840 but I do not now when they were marked off in the land office. The following were allowed:

Sections 2839 - in the Davenport Surveys
1185 & 1178 - on the River Light
126, 127, 128 - on the Todd River, Port Lincoln - outside of Sources of the Torrens
1673 - outside of Sources of the Torrens
346 - Skillygolee Creek
172 - on the Hill River

[Moorhouse]
April 21st 1842
The Hon. The Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor, to inclose three tenders for Blankets which have been forwarded to me in accordance with your Gazette Notice of the 5th ulto. After carefully examining each tender & the accompanying sample, I am decidedly of opinion that the one from Sanders & Miller is the lowest. I propose dividing each pair into three, as they are of a large size. It appears that they can only supply 50 pairs, so I have recommended the quantity to be made up from Mr. Roberts’ tender.

[Moorhouse]

April 25th 1842
E.J. Eyre Esqre
Moorunde
Sir,
You will receive by this Dray 30 double Blankets which with the ten you had sent to you before, will make up the 100. This appears illogical, but it is true nevertheless. It is proposed that each double Blanket be divided into three & if so the package now forwarded will divide into 90. I have to do so with all that are distributed in Adelaide.

[Moorhouse]

May 17th 1842
The Hon. The Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report my return from visiting the most northern settled district. I left town on the 4th ulto [?] & went direct to the Station of the Messrs. Peter where I saw the Hut Keeper that had been so severely beaten by the Natives on the Murray plains. I remained there two days, but could obtain no information about the haunts of the Aborigines. As the police had been so recently in that district, I had not much hope of seeing them there, so I crossed over to the Station of G.C. Hawker Esqre, on the Hutt River; after a three days search I met with a group to the Westward of the River. The boy that accompanied me from Adelaide persuaded them to come to Mr. Hawker’s Station, & I kept them there all night.
I communicated to them the object of my visit – it was to seek an interview with them & tell them the consequences of their repeated attacks upon the stations in their neighbourhood. They acknowledged having attacked the flocks – they did so because they “shipi paru padlatti” (longed for sheep flesh). I advised them to desist for the future, as punishment sooner or later would be sure to follow; they would render themselves obnoxious in the sight of the Europeans & be liable to be persecuted & abused. They appeared to think that cessation from outrage would be the best policy and will [53] possibly adopt it.
I am now satisfied that the Northern tribes understand when they are doing wrong & rendering themselves subject to our laws on the points of theft & murder, & they are conscious that they deserve punishments for attacks similar to those made upon the Hut keeper of the Messrs. Peter.

[Moorhouse]
Wellington
15th June 1842
The Hon The Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to report that on the 8th ulto, whilst at Wellington, I received your instruction to proceed with Mr Shaw, the Sub-Inspector of Police, & three Constables, to Bonney’s Water Hole, where an European is alleged to have been murdered by the Natives. We reached the Water Holes on the 11th & on the 12th proceeded in a south easterly direction as far as the Coorong, a distance of about 30 miles. We there found the encampment of the three Europeans who were on their road overland to Port Phillip. One hundred yards to the eastern of the encampment we found part of a skeleton recognized by the hair of the head to be that of McGrath.

The wild dogs had taken away, the arms, collar & blade bones, & left foot, gnawed of the cartilages of the ribs & completely stripped the bones that remained, with the exception of the skull cap. The frontal & right temporal bones had been shattered to pieces during life as the wounds & extravascular? Blood fully proved.

After having carefully [examined] the bones & especially the fractured parts about the head, we deposited them in a grave about three feet deep on the evening of that day & commenced our march homeward on the following morning.

The two Europeans that were beaten but not killed, are still at Wellington & intend to come to Adelaide as soon as they are sufficiently recovered to endure the journey.

A thorough search has been made by the police along the eastern side of the Murray & Lake for the perpetrators of this melancholy act but it has not been successful; they are on the south side of Lake Albert where the police cannot approach, but the natives at Wellington have promised to find out the murderers & bring them to the police station at the crossing place.

In consequence of this outrage I have not distributed all the blankets that I had with me for the Wellington Natives; I told them that they would be given to those who might bring in the guilty parties.

The four Natives implicated in this affair are well known – one is a boy who has lived 18 months with Europeans and understands well the use of firearms; on the 8th ulto, he was heard by two of Mr McLeod’s shepherds, shooting wild ducks & swans on Lake Alexandrina. It is supposed that the guns and ammunition proved a great source of temptation & especially to the boy who is acquainted with their application.

[Moorhouse]

June 23rd 1842
The Hon the Col Sec
Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that there are at present five Natives confined in Gaol, who are to be tried at the next sittings of the Supreme Court. I should feel obliged if you would convey to me the opinion of His Excellency the Governor about providing Counsel to defend the, & in the event of Counsel being allowed, unto whom the application should be made.

[Moorhouse]
65
July 12th 1842
The Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I have received the inclosed communication from James Poole Esqre regarding a Native boy that has been living nearly two years with a Survey Party under Mr Poole’s charge. I know the boy from having seen him at Mr Poole’s camp on Lake Albert in December 1840 & as he has not absented himself from the party since that period, I am of opinion that the boy deserves support, if His Excellency the Governor would have the goodness to allow it. In a few days I will visit Mr Poole’s camp & report upon the boy’s conduct &c.

[Moorhouse]

66
July 12th 1842
C. Driver Esre
Government Resident, Port Lincoln
Sir,
Your letter dated April, requesting a scale of rations for the aborigines, reached me in the latter part of June, or you would have had an earlier reply. The Scale allowed by His Excellency the Governor to those who are on duty as police constables, is precisely that which the European constables are allowed; the issue however may depend entirely upon your judgment – if the Native be obliging, obedient & active, he would be allowed the same as an European but if he be indisposed to exert himself & manifests great inactivity, I think you would do well to reward him accordingly.

[Moorhouse]

67
July 14th 1842
The Hon Col Sec
Sir,
As the sittings of the Supreme Court are now over, the object of Mr Schurmann’s visit to Adelaide as interpreter between the Court & Port Lincoln Natives, is accomplished, Mr Schurmann is desirous of knowing what views His Excellency the Governor may take regarding the Natives at Port Lincoln, & whether His Excellency wishes Mr Schurmann to return. Should His Excellency conclude that it is desirable for Mr Schurmann to continue in the Port Lincoln district, Mr Schurmann wishes me respectfully to communicate to His Excellency the following suggestions which at present appear to Mr Schurmann to be essential in getting into contact with the Natives, in bringing about any amicable relation between them & the Europeans & in presenting the study of the language, which alone is calculated to qualify him for the prime object of his mission, namely, to impart Christian instruction.
In the first place a supply of food for the Natives is very desirable & unless he be allowed some, he can obtain no interview with the Natives at Port Lincoln for some time to come.
2nd, Mr Schurmann’s situation at Port Lincoln is such as to compel him to keep a boy, to act more as a hut keeper than a servant – when Mr S is required to visit the country, as he has repeatedly been, his house cannot be left lest it should be plundered by the Natives – Mr S’s has been left & in four instances has been plundered by the Aborigines.
3rd, In consequence of Mr Schurmann being in receipt of a salary from Government, he does not share in any remittances from his Society at Dresden; £ 70 per annum, the sum allowed him by His Excellency, will not support him & a boy; the sum might be sufficient if residing in or near Adelaide, but the distance of Port Lincoln from the Capital, whence provisions are procured, causes many expenses to be incurred in carriage &c which cannot be defrayed with his present allowance.
Mr Schurmann wishes distinctly to impress His Excellency that these statements are not forwarded to obtain a sum of money in order to accumulate, but he is anxious to have a fair subsistence, that he may be able to devote his time exclusively to the claims of the Natives.

[Moorhouse]
June 6th 1842
The Hon Col Sec
Sir,
In reply to your letter of yesterday’s date regarding a Native boy under charge of Superintendent Poole, I have the honor to state that the scale of rations proposed by His Excellency the Governor, namely 1/3rd of the rations allowed to adult men with the addition of 4 ounces of rice daily, will in my opinion be sufficient for the support of the boy.

Moorhouse

July 23rd 1842
The Hon Col Sec
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 21st Ulto, requesting an explanation of the reason of my report being dated June 30th & not being forwarded until the 19th July, I beg respectfully to state, that I had seen reports from individuals connected with the Natives in the New South Wales & Swan River Colonies and they were dated the last day of the year. Those in the New South Wales Colony being a long distance in the interior, could not be forwarded sometimes for several weeks after they were written.

My case however is different, as I can always forward my communications; I am conscious that I am in error, & I now perceive very distinctly that such a course might have led to serious inconvenience.

Moorhouse

July 27th 1842
The Hon Col Sec
Sir,
One of the Natives sent from Port Lincoln had no witness appearing against him at the last sittings of the Supreme Court & His Honor the Judge liberated him from custody. Since his liberation he has received rations at the Location; I would feel honoured if you would communicate to me the views of His Excellency the Governor regarding the Native. Is he to remain here or be sent back to Port Lincoln.

Moorhouse

August 1st 42
The Revd Mr Meyer, Encounter Bay
Sir,
I beg to inform you that by Dr Wark’s dray, I sent four double blankets for you to distribute amongst the Natives at Encounter Bay. They are given to you with full power to distribute them to such Natives as have been wishful to communicate the language & make themselves generally useful.

Moorhouse

August 2nd 42
The Hon Col Sec
Sir,
In conversation a few days ago with His Excellency the Governor I mentioned to His Excellency the situation of the Revd Mr Meyer at Encounter Bay. He is married & has two children & in consequence of Mrs Meyer being in a very delicate state of health, he is obliged to keep a girl as domestic servant. His Excellency may probably feel justified in affording Mr Meyer some relief in allowing a ration or some other assistance which may suggest itself to His Excellency, as Mr Meyer does not receive his remittances regularly from his Society.

Moorhouse
73
August 3rd 42
The Sheriff
Sir,
In reply to your note of this day’s date, I beg to state that I will assemble the Natives that are living
about Adelaide & have them present on the occasion. I will explain to them the punishment of
whipping & state that it may be the manner in which theft for the future will be corrected.

[Moorhouse]

74  [59]
August 6th 1842
The Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I beg to inform you that there are 26 Sextions on the Little Para to be opened for Selection on the
11th inst. The Aborigines have no Reserves in that district; I would therefore recommend three
Sections namely “1697”, “2174”, & 2175 as native Reserves for the approval of His Excellency the
Governor.

[Moorhouse]

75
August 10th 1842
The Hon Col Sec
Sir,
In my letter of the 12th ulto, inclosing a report from Superintendent Poole regarding a Native boy, I
promised to see the boy on my road to Mount Barker. Yesterday I called at the Superintendent’s
Tents & found the boy there. Mr Poole speaks highly in his favour & confidently states that in
cooking, collecting working bullocks in a morning & jobbing about the tents, he is equal to a
European. I find however that the boy is not satisfied with the ration that was allowed on the 15th of
July, namely one third of the full rations of an adult emigrant with the addition of 4 oz of rice daily.
Mr Poole assures me that he eats more than an adult European (which is correct, provide he can
obtain it) & if His Excellency the Governor would allow a full ration, he will be required to perform as
much duty as any labourer in his party.

[Moorhouse]

76  [60]
August 26th 1842
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
It is expected that the “Governor Gawler” will sail for Port Lincoln in a few days & Mr Schurmann
intends to return in her. Mr Schurmann was summoned from Port Lincoln to interpret between the
Court & three Natives that were to be put on trial at the last sittings of the Supreme Court; his
passage to Adelaide was paid & I should favoured if you should inform me, whether or not his
passage back will be allowed by the Colonial Government.

[Moorhouse]

77
Sept 9th 1842
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to inclose a Requisition for the Aborigines Department for the Quarter ending 31st
December. The Narrow Palings are intended to keep the fence surrounding the Location in repair,
which the Natives are continually breaking & destroying.

[Moorhouse]
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, stating “that it appears to His Excellency no longer expedient for the Government to maintain a salaried officer as Deputy Protector of Aborigines at the Port Lincoln Station, also His Excellency’s willingness to contribute on the part of Government £ 100 to the general funds of the German Lutheran Mission, upon condition that one of the Missionaries shall reside at Port Lincoln & constantly hold himself in readiness to act under orders of the Government Resident there, in all cases relating to the welfare of the Aborigines. In reply I have to inform you that Mr Schurmann has returned to the Port Lincoln Station, subject to these conditions.

I am not aware how far this letter affects Mr Schurmann’s present position. The estimates for the year 1842 allow £ 50 a year salary and £ 20 for house rent at Port Lincoln; would [you] have the goodness to inform me whether Mr Schurmann is to continue during the current year at £ 50 salary & £ 20 house rent, or is his situation to be forthwith at an end & the £ 100 to the Lutheran society be allowed before the commencement of 1842?

[Moorhouse]

The enclosed amount for Mr Schurmann’s passage to Port Lincoln has been delivered to me by C. Underwood, Master of the “Governor Gawler”. I possess no authority to inclose with it to the Auditor General; I have therefore the honor to forward it, that it may receive the approval or non-approval of His Excellency the governor.

[Moorhouse]

In accordance with your wish, I have inclosed a return of the Sections reserved for the Aborigines during the 12 months ending September 30th 1842.

Section 2839 Davenport’s Survey
1183, 1178 River Light
126, 127 & 128 Todd River, Port Lincoln
346 Skillygolee Creek
172 Hill River
1673 Sources of the Torrens
404 & 406 Flaxman’s Special Surveys
14 Inman River

[Moorhouse]
October 19th 42
Revd Mr Schurmann, Port Lincoln
Sir,
The inclosed amounts are forwarded to have your signature attached. When signed be kind enough to return them to me.
I have also to inform you that one of the Natives whose term of imprisonment is over, has been sent back to his friends & I am requested by the Col Sec to “beg the Rev Mr Schurmann the German Missionary at Port Lincoln to explain to this Native & the other Port Lincoln Natives that the term of imprisonment of the Port Lincoln Native who remains in Gaol is dependent upon the conduct of the family to which he belongs. In the event of their conducting themselves well, His Excellency will be disposed to shorten the term of his imprisonment.”
I was glad to hear of the safe arrival of the two overland Natives & you will perhaps be kind enough to report upon their future conduct.
In a private communication to your fellow Missionaries, you wished to be informed about your salary – its amount and how it is to be paid. I have a communication from the Hon Col Sec stating that your office as Deputy Protector of Aborigines ceased on 30th of Sept & that the first of October [63] would be the date from which your Society would be allowed the £ 100 per annum. The £100 is not to be considered a permanent arrangement until the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State is received.

[Moorhouse]

October 29th 1842
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that there is one Native for trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court, charged with Cattle stealing; would you have the kindness to convey to me the intentions of His Excellency the Governor regarding him, is he to have Counsel provided & if so who is to be engaged?

[Moorhouse]

December 13th 1842
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to inclose a Requisition for the Aborigines Department for the Quarter ending 31st 1842 [1843?]. The 400 lb of Flour are intended for the Aborigines at Encounter Bay which will be given as a reward for the Children attending School. During the last half year they had rice & sugar which were sent from Adelaide & I had to pay 3/6 per 100 lb for carriage; in order however to save this I would recommend to His Excellency the Governor that the flour be purchased in the neighbourhood, or that the advertisement for the tender should state that 400 lb should be delivered at Mr Meyer’s residence.

[Moornhouse]
January 5th 1843
A.M. Mundy Esqre
Private Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor I yesterday visited the Aboriginal Reserve, mentioned in Mr McLean’s memorial & found from measurement that the quantity of fencing as stated by Mr McLean is correct, but the rate (5/- per rood) at which he has calculated it, is decidedly higher than the current price for a three-railed fence.

Mr McLean has only fenced the North side, the east side joins his private property & is not fenced, whilst the south and west boundaries have been fenced by the proprietors of the adjoining sections, as shown in the annexed diagram: [in side bar]

It is completely cleared from trees and bush wood & in consequence improved much in value, but I don’t think it could be leased again at £ 1 per acre, if the present lessee be permitted to give it up. Mr Mclean says the lease was never executed as the required security could not be given.

[Moorhouse]

January 21st 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,

I beg respectfully to inform you that there are four Natives for trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court - two from Port Lincoln charged with the murder of Mrs ?Tully, one from the North for sheep stealing & a fourth from Wellington for felony.

In your letter to me having date October 31st 1842, you conveyed the views of His Excellency the Governor, regarding Natives having Counsel to defend them & that it was desirable to engage Mr Mann & Mr Fisher alternately. I should feel honoured if you would inform me whether I to consider that letter as a standing order, & if so, continue to engage Mr Fisher and Mr Mann alternately until I receive further instructions.

[Moorhouse]

Jan 27th 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,

With reference to a letter written to you this day by the Commissioner of Police, recommending that a Constable be stationed at the old Torrens bridge, I have the honor to notify the following additional reasons why this arrangement would be productive of good to the public, namely frequent complaints are being made against the Natives assembling at the water hole, using abusive language to the female passengers & bathing in the river, so as to cause the water to be thick and dirty.

[Moorhouse]

Jan 21st 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,

I beg to inform you that His Honor the Judge refused to have Natives put upon their trial unless an interpreter who will engage to translate the main facts of the evidence to the accused, can be provided, & in the case of the two Port Lincoln natives, it may perhaps be necessary to request Mr Schurmann’s attendance. If His Excellency the Governor should think it desirable that Mr Schurmann should be sent for, there will be an opportunity of sending to Port Lincoln in a few days.

[Moorhouse]
I have the honor to inform you that the Revd. Mr Meyer of Encounter Bay has applied to me to be allowed to settle upon Section 14 reserved for the Aborigines in that district. Mr Meyer is anxious to make an attempt at locating the Natives and inducing them to practise habits of industry, & if His Excellency the Governor would permit him to have that Section granted on the following conditions, he would at once commence without soliciting any immediate aid from the Government.

1st, That the Section be appropriated to no other purpose than a location for the Aborigines speaking the Encounter Bay language[,] for 21 years.

2nd, That as Mr Meyer would build his own residence upon the Section he might have 20 acres of it upon a lease of 21 years, but only to hold it on the condition, that that he continues his occupation as a Missionary to the Aborigines.

Mr Meyer applies for the 20 acres in order that be may be enabled to produce corn, potatoes &c for his domestic consumption, & should circumstances compel him to renounce his Missionary calling, he would at once quit & give up possession of the property.

[Moorhouse]

In obedience to the request of His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to report upon the application made by Mr Meyer of Encounter Bay to have a portion of Section 14 in that district granted upon a lease of 21 years.

Mr Meyer’s proposals as stated in my letter of the 31st ulto, appear to me to be reasonable; & his presence being secured upon an Aboriginal reserve would, no doubt, be of of great advantage to the Natives. Mr Meyer has already made considerable progress in the Encounter Bay language & is now preparing materials for a plan of instructing the young and it is his intention in a very short time to commence translating portions of Scripture.

But I could recommend Mr Meyer’s application to be granted, independently of his acquaintance with the language. I have known him for 2 ½ years & my impression is, that he will under all circumstances consider the interest of the Natives, and labour for their advantage and improvement. He would enter the engagement without any expectation whatever of receiving aid from Government; if His Excellency the Governor could at any time grant an allowance of provisions to children attending School as at the Location in Adelaide, Mr Meyer would thankfully receive them; he by no means would think of asking for them as right, neither would he enter the engagement in the expectation of receiving them.

[Moorhouse]
Feb 8th 1843

The Hon Col Sec

Sir,

I have the honor to report my return to Town on the 6th ult from visit the Station of G.C. Hawker Esqre on the Hutt River. I was requested by His Excellency the Governor to proceed to that district, in consequence of a report having been forwarded to His Excellency of the Natives being in a state of anxiety on account of a woman having been shot by a hut keeper in the employ of the Messrs Jacob. I obtained no further evidence about the case, as neither Natives nor Europeans witnessed the scene.

I spoke to the Natives about the event & explained to them the course that would be taken with the hut keeper – he would be tried & punished as a murderer. They evinced no feeling of exasperation or revenge & after several conversations upon the subject, they calmly said, “we hope the ‘pepa meyu’ will hang him.”

I fortunately met with a Native from Mount Bryan & informed him of settlers being about to proceed to the westward of his country. I requested him to inform his acquaintances of the fact & recommended them to keep from too intimate contact with the settlers & especially from theft.

[Moorhouse]

Feb 17th 1843

J.H. Fisher Esqre
Stephens Place

Sir,

Here are five Natives for trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court which you are requested by His Excellency the Governor to defend, namely,

King John, alias Merainmalla charged with stealing three sheep from Mr Lake? Lade?
Jimmy alias Yuki Warritya Stealing sheep from C.H. Bagot Esqre
Tommy alias Kepuin Stealing silver spoons from Captain Duff
Nuttia & Moullia, from Port Lincoln, for the murder of Rolls, Brook & others.

[Moorhouse]

23rd March 1843

The Hon. Col. Sec

Sir,

I have received the inclosed communication from Mr Schurmann which I have the honor to forward for the decision of His Excellency the Governor.

It appears desirable to have the money paid in Adelaide, because the return might then be signed by Mr Teichelmann as he is Treasurer to the Lutheran Missionary Society.

I have proposed a form of return which I forward for your approval or disapproval.

[Moorhouse]
4th April 1843
The Hon. Col. Sec.

Sir,
I have the honor to inclose a Requisition for the Current Quarter for the Aborigines Department. It would have been forwarded last month but I wished to see Mr Eyre upon the subject of distributing blankets on Her Majesty’s Birth day. There are 200 Murray Natives in Adelaide at the present time, but as they have no proprietary right here, we have thought it desirable not to supply them in Town with blankets.

The 100 blankets contained in this Requisition are intended for the four districts of Adelaide, Encounter Bay, Port Lincoln and the Hutt River; as follows:

- 72 for Adelaide, to be given to the Children for attending School, and their parents for allowing them to attend, and what remain, to those who have worked in the garden, and to the infirm and blind;
- 10 to be sent to Encounter Bay;
- 10 to Port Lincoln &
- 8 to Mr Hawker’s Station [Bungaree] on the Hutt River.

The 1400 lb of Flour I proposed distributing in the following manner by His Excellency’s permission:

- 600 lb to Encounter Bay;
- 400 lb to Port Lincoln &
- 400 lb in Adelaide.

In conversation with Mr Meyer of Encounter Bay, I find that as soon as he can obtain a supply of provisions, he intends to commence a regular School & Mr Schurmann of Port Lincoln will engage the Adults in cultivating the ground. Should His Excellency allow the flour, I should respectfully recommend that the tender should require the quantities to be delivered at Encounter Bay and Port Lincoln respectively.

The inclosed note is from G.C. Hawker Esqre and is in my opinion deserving attention. At the time I visited Mr Hawker’s Station in February last, I saw 33 natives there, eight of whom were in Mr Hawker’s employ & for the services of eight male adults, the whole number were supplied with flour out of Mr Hawker’s private store. I would recommend eight blankets to be sent to Mr Hawker which may be spared from the 100 contained in the inclosed requisition.

[Moorhouse]
6th April 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the Encounter Bay Natives are now at Willunga or Onkaparinga on their route to Adelaide. They have been expressly invited by the Adelaide Natives to drive away the Murray people from Town, and as soon as they arrive there will be a severe contest. On the 23rd of December last the Encounter Bay Natives wounded seven and killed one of the Murray tribe and in the intended battle, there will probably be several lives lost unless the Police interfere.

The fight will commence at Holdfast Bay on Sunday or Monday next, according to the statement of the Natives, but in order to prevent it, I would respectfully suggest that a mounted Police Constable be placed on duty there to watch the approach of the Encounter Bay tribes, and report immediately their arrival. On their arrival, two mounted men would be sufficient to keep them quiet; they cannot remain more than two days there as they will suffer from a scarcity of food. The Natives in Town know that the Missionaries & myself oppose their fighting & will cautiously conceal their movements about the time of the engagement.

[Moorhouse]

7th April 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
In obedience to the request of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to state that I have made all the inquiries that were likely to elicit further information regarding a Native shot by Mr Harris’ stockkeeper on the 3rd of January last.

The Northern Natives tell me that they know well Miaru, the Native mentioned in Mr Eyre’s communication of the 1st ulto – that his country lies on the Murray plains between the head of the Gilbert and Broughton Rivers, that he occasionally comes so far south as Captain Bagot’s Station, but has never been in Adelaide – they have not seen Miaru since he accompanied Mr Harris to the North, but they received intelligence of the death of Miaru’s father about two months ago, he was not shot but died of age & diseased chest; they do not acknowledge having heard of a Native being shot by an European about Christmas.

If His Excellency should think it necessary that I should go up to the Broughton and endeavour to see Miaru, I will do so, but if not, I will bear the subject in mind, the first time other duties call me into that neighbourhood.

I have to state that I saw Mr Harris the day after his depositions were taken before the Resident Magistrate & the Commissioner of Police & he had a severe wound on the upper part of the frontal bone; it was smaller then (7 days after the accident) & I have no hesitation in stating that it was enough to produce insensibility.

[Moorhouse]
96
19th April 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that the anticipated contest between the Encounter Bay and Murray Natives has been effectually prevented.
In obedience of the instructions sent to me in your letter of the 7th last, I interpreted its contents on the same day, to the assembled Natives which had the desired effect of causing them to desist. Mr Eyre also informed the Murray tribe of the orders which the Police had received, and instead of going to Holdfast Bay, through his persuasion, they accompanied him to their own territory.
On Saturday & Sunday all the Encounter Bay Natives left Glenelg and are now on their road to their own district; most of the Adelaide people have come to Town and several of their children are in School this morning.

[Moorhouse]

97
22 April 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
As Mr Howard’s tender for blankets is the only one which has been forwarded according to the Gazette notice, & as the quality of his blankets is too fine, I have made inquiry in Town about procuring a lower priced article. I find that by private contract, 50 pairs might be bought at 13/- a pair and 50 pairs at 16/6 upon the condition that the payment be made in cash 14 days after delivery.

[Moorhouse]

98
24th April 1843
The Revd Mr Schurmann
Port Lincoln
Sir,
I am requested by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that Mr C. Underwood is to supply you with four hundred pounds of flour for the use of the Aborigines. When the flour is delivered you will be kind enough to give Mr Underwood a receipt stating that the flour is good & the weight correct. I think the following would be a proper form.
‘Received of Mr C. Underwood for the use of the Aborigines, four hundred pounds of good second quality flour from which 12 per cent of Bran has been extracted.’
[A copy of the above letter is sent to Mr Meyer of Encounter Bay stating that Mr Underwood is to deliver ?400 ?600 lbs of flour]

[Moorhouse]
I have the honor to inclose Dr Wark’s letter to His Excellency the Governor, asking for a supply of medicines to distribute to the Aborigines. In June last when at Encounter Bay, I saw two Natives whom Dr Wark was attending, & supplying with medicine from his private stock, and under these circumstances it might be desirable to grant a supply for Dr Wark. I cannot say that my experience would suggest an extensive assortment of drugs, for I have only met with two cases that subjected themselves to medical treatment until they were perfectly recovered.

The following is a list of medicine which I use? I think would meet any urgent demands that Dr Wark might have at Encounter Bay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adhesive plaster</td>
<td>2 yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundr. Caustic</td>
<td>2 oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Pill</td>
<td>1 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate of soda</td>
<td>½ lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhubarb</td>
<td>½ lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calomel</td>
<td>½ oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epsom Salts</td>
<td>4 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury with chalk</td>
<td>1 oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext: Colocynth Co.</td>
<td>½ lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>1 lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If to the above list Dr Wark had calico (say 5 yds) according to his own suggestion, I think he would be supplied for 12 months. I have given to each article the quantity likely to be required & have calculated the cost to be about L 2.

Sir,
I have read the inclosed communication from Edward J. Eyre Esqre regarding the tribes of the Murray visiting Adelaide. I may add as an additional reason of them being kept from Town, that if they are allowed to locate here, the real proprietors of the soil (the Adelaide tribes) will at once leave, & our attempts at education greatly retarded.

It would be desirable that Mr Eyre should tell them that if they come to Adelaide, they would be driven back by the Police, and if they disregard the advice, I would recommend that an escort of Police take them back the days after their arrival in town. The Natives would then believe that the Government were resolved upon keeping them in their own territory.

Sir,
I have been requested by the Colonial Secretary to forward (100) on hundred blankets to you for distribution amongst the Aborigines. Each pair may be divided into three as you did last year and as we shall have to do in Adelaide, Encounter Bay & Port Lincoln.

P.S. Be kind enough to send me a receipt.
102
[75]
1st May 1843
The Revd Mr Meyer
Encounter Bay
Sir,
I have been requested by the Hon Col Sec to inform you that the Encounter Bay Natives are intending to visit Adelaide in order to fight the Murray River tribes. You are therefore requested to state to the Encounter Bay Natives that the Police have been directed to apprehend such of the Natives as are found with Spears, & to break their Spears, as well as to take them before the Magistrate & have them punished for contemplating the injury of others.

[Moorhouse]

103
12 May 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I should feel obliged if you would convey to me the views of His Excellency the Governor regarding the distribution of food and clothing to the Aborigines on Her Majesty’s Birth day. Last year each Native was allowed a pound of roast Beef & two pounds of bread & had the supply whilst entering the gateway of the ground before Government House. This was much more convenient than having tables erected & should the same plan be acted upon, I will at once make the arrangements. I expect 450 or 500 Natives to be present.
The Baker supplying the Government contract for bread will roast the meat at ½ d per lb & if it have to be roasted, it is desirable to have your authority in order to pass.

[Moorhouse]

104
13 May 1843
The Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In obedience to the request of His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to report upon the case of Buccomolo, the Native mentioned in Mr Eyre’s letter dated 26th April.

Buccomolo was charged with assault with intent to kill a hut keeper of the Messrs Peter; he was committed to Gaol on the 5th May 1842 & convicted on the 9th of July following before the Supreme Court. His sentence was “death recorded”. His behaviour in prison has been uniformly good since he was first lodged there, but on the road to Adelaide, he & another native made an attempt to escape from the Custody of the Police at Gawler Town, & were so far determined as to endanger the life of the constable who had them in charge. The other Native escaped & has not been re-captured.

Buccomolo is about 42 years old, & an influential person amongst his tribe; he is a sorcerer & ever since his lodgement in Jail, the Northern Natives who visit Adelaide have been in perpetual fear of some great evil befalling them, on account of an individual of his frank being kept in custody.
I may add that according to his own confession he is guilty of the Crime for which he is now suffering – he admits having held the hut keeper whilst an associate beat him.

[Moorhouse]
105
5 June 1843
A.M. Mundy Esqre
Private Secretary
Sir,
I have received the inclosed communication from Mr Meyer of Encounter Bay which I forward along with the conditions of the lease to which the letter refers, for the information of His Excellency the Governor. Mr Meyer is afraid that if he were to spend money upon the second condition, that it might not be sanctioned by his Society, as in case of his decease his wife might be subjected to an ejectment.

In a former letter to me Mr Meyer was anxious to have an acre of freehold & applied to the proprietor of a Section who lives at Encounter Bay; the proprietor however asked L5 per acre, a sum which Mr Meyer could not pay. In examining a plan at the land office I find that Section “82” which belongs to me, is contiguous to the Native Section No “14” & if His Excellency would have no objection to Mr Meyer building upon freehold & keeping the lease in every other respect as it now stands, I would give an acre to Mr Mayer. The inclosed plan will shew how “82” and “14” stand in relation to each other.

[Moorhouse]

106
5th June 1843
A.M. Mundy Esqre
Private Secretary
Sir,
The following is an estimate of the quantity of materials required for ceiling & otherwise repairing the house intended for the matron at the Aborigines Location which I forward according to the request of His Excellency the Governor.

1000 Bricks. 1000 Laths. 20 Bushels of Lime. 6 lb of Lath Nails. 4 lb of 3-inch Nails.

[Moorhouse]

107
June 6th 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I beg to inform you that there is a Port Lincoln Native for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court. As an interpreter will be required, perhaps His Excellency the Governor may request Mr Schurmann attend here to act in that capacity. There is no other individual able to interpret that district.

[Moorhouse]

108
9th June 1843
Mr Schurmann
Port Lincoln
Sir,
Your presence will be required at the next sitting of the Supreme Court to interpret for the Natives now in Gaol, charged with the murder of Mrs Stubbs. The Court will commence its sittings on the second Tuesday in July & I have authority from the Col Sec “to state that your attendance will be secured.” The Advocate General will probably request the Government Resident at Port Lincoln to give you instructions to this effect, but if he should not, you will take this as your authority.

[Moorhouse]
July 11th 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to report that I am not able to state how many men Mr J.B. Hughes has in his service. I visited his Stations in February last but he has increased their number since that time and I have no knowledge to what extent. He is nearly thirty miles from any other settler & in consequence greatly exposed to the attacks of the Natives. The Pauls too are placed from seven to ten miles apart & this circumstance renders them more exposed.

The treatment of the Native population by Mr Hughes’ Servants has been such as too frequently obtains at many of the outer stations. The Shepherds & hut keepers have been in the habit of giving them dead sheep and lambs, and in return have asked for Native women. The Natives have been drawn to the Stations by the supply of food and they become dangerous in the ratio of their numbers. So long as Mr Hughes’ Servants continue to supply the Natives with food for the use of their women, I am satisfied that there will always be a number in the neighbourhood of the Stations & sheep or lambs will from time to time be taken away.

[Moorhouse]

July 17th 1843
Private Secretary
Sir,

In reply to the communication from His Excellency the Governor dated 14th July, I have the honor to state in detail the number of instances in which the Natives of the Mount Barker district have made fast the hut keepers whilst the Stations have been robbed. The first occurred at Mr Lawson’s Station about 4 miles to the S.E. of the village of Nairne. The second was of Mr Harriot’s Station on the Bremer in April, and the third was at the station of Jaffray and McBean on the “Finniss” on the 27th June.

I have also repeated my inquiries about the Native convicted of Cattle stealing, from the Hutt River – the Native says he was acting nearly two months as a police constable. Mr Tolmer, Inspector of Mounted Police, says he was at Mr Hawker’s Station a few days after the Native was sent to Town and he was told that he had been attached to the Police force. P.C. Robins was at the Station at the time and says that in August the Native was living with Mr Hawker and was always called “a police man”. He was the only Native regularly employed at the Station, and on referring to the acts of the Mounted Police force from the first of July to Sept 30th, a Native is there entered as having his rations allowed.

On the 24th May I understood from Mr Hawker that the Native employed from February to May had been once absent with his friends in the bush.

[Moorhouse]
24th July 1843
Hon Col Sec

Sir,
The inclosed communications from the Revds Mr Schurmann & Meyer were received by me on the evening of the 21st and I have the honor to forward them for the information of His Excellency the Governor. I have conversed with both on the subject of these letters & find them willing to continue their operations with the Natives provided His Excellency would be pleased to repeat the assistance in provisions & implements. The cold season is the only one in which the Natives will fence & clear, & both the Missionaries are desirous of taking the present opportunity of extending their operations.

At Christmas there will be the wheat which will more than pay for the reaping and the surplus will be given for affecting further improvements upon he locations.

The fencing done by the Encounter Bay [80] Natives I have been informed by those who have seen it, is good and substantial and equal to any put up by the Europeans, but the one at Port Lincoln is more of a temporary character, there being no cattle to fence against, near the locality. Mr Schurmann would feel glad if the location referred to, could be reserved for the Natives.

[Moorhouse]
July 27th 1843
Private Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to submit to His Excellency the Governor the inclosed communication from the Revd Mr Schurmann concerning the Port Lincoln Native “Ngarbi” now in confinement and under sentence of death.

I would humbly petition His Excellency to consider the statements and admissions there given, which are infrequent from the lips of Aborigines of this continent, and if consistent with justice to the white population, be pleased to spare the life of this unfortunate Native.

I would solicit mercy on his behalf for the following reasons:

1st, He fully confessed his crime, which is not usual amongst the Natives of this Province;

2nd, He is conscious of his guilt and sees it in a more obvious light than he formerly did – when asked why he speared these friendly people (Mr Biddle and others) he seems now astonished that he could so far forget himself after all their kindness, & he emphatically asks the same question – how could I have speared them.

3rd, the execution of “Ngaltya” at the station where the Europeans were murdered, is sufficient to prove to the Natives, that the taking away of life from an European, renders them subject to the same severe penalty.

4th, His remaining in Custody will convince the Natives that the Europeans have him still in their power, to inflict such punishment as our laws may dictate.

5th, His moral guilt is not so much aggravated by having been more kindly treated than the rest of the Natives, by the Europeans as would seem on the first sight – his older associates took advantage of his acquaintance with Europeans and entreated him to be prominent in the attack.

6th, Whatever a majority of the older Natives decided upon, must be carried out if practicable by the younger men, the whole of the tribe agreed to attack Mr Biddle’s Station; it was with them a tribal (national) decision & he could not have prevented the melancholic attack, had he been ever so disposed.

7th, From his years, he could have little influence in tribal decisions – only being about 20 years old.

[Moorhouse]

August 11th 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that the Revd Mr Schurmann of Port Lincoln has intimated to me that he has commenced fencing and cultivating of portion of ground with the Natives in the Port Lincoln district, and in order that the Natives may not be deprived of the fruits of their labor, I would respectfully ask His Excellency the Governor to allow the Section No 9, upon which these operations have been commenced, to be marked off as a Native reserve.

[Moorhouse]
August 14th 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to inclose a letter from Mr T.C. Hewitt near Willunga, regarding a Native, who is lying there in a sick state. I at once forwarded such medicines which I thought would be suitable to his disease but I did not forward a blanket. I have many applications for blankets from settlers in various parts of the Colony, for Natives who have been industrious upon their farms for a month or six weeks, but I have refused, stating that the parties, for whose benefit the Natives are employed, should remunerate them.
In case of sickness about Town, I occasionally give a blanket, but how far this may be done in the country from the representations of settlers, I do not wish to determine, therefore I would submit the communication to His Excellency the governor for decision.
I will call upon His Excellency tomorrow morning, for instructions upon this case.

[Moorhouse]

August 23rd 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that the ladies constituting the Committee for instructing Native Children are anxious to see them clothed when attending School & have requested me to lay the subject before His Excellency. The Ladies state that they could not at present raise a sufficient sum by subscription to carry their project & I would therefore respectfully ask His Excellency to grant a supply of material and they will superintend the making by the Native girls.
The choice of material has been considered by the Committee and they would venture to recommend one of the inclosed patterns, which have been procured from two wholesale houses in Town. The green is 4/- per yard & the printed pattern 3/4. In the green piece there will be about 20 yards and in the printed piece about 50 yards. The children are pleased with the printed pattern, but the ladies would recommend the green for durability. As there are 16 children it will require about 24 yards to clothe them.

[Moorhouse]

August 25th 1843
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that I, according to the request of His Excellency the Governor, yesterday visited the Native Yenaitya, who is lying in a sick state near the house of Mr T.C. Hewitt of Willunga. I found the man in a very reduced state, having for some weeks past suffered from inflammation of the bowels. The disease has now nearly subsided, but the debility it has caused, renders it questionable whether he will recover or not.
I left with Mr Hewitt a supply of medicine, and as the Native wanted a good & nutritious diet, Mr Hewitt promised such as his domestics are in the habit of preparing.
I took a blanket with me and gave it to the Native as he was in such a feeble condition.

[Moorhouse]
September 4th 1843
G.W. Nichols Esqre
Coroner

Sir,

I beg to inform you that on Thursday morning last a Native woman named Wirra Ngangki was killed by her husband Tidlaitpinna.
The Natives tell me that on Thursday evening Tidlaitpinna was at Walkerville at a Corroberee & having returned to his hut near Thebarton had a quarrel with his wife; he took up a waddy & commenced beating her on the back part of the head, & in about an hour after she died.
I have inquired of the Europeans in the neighbourhood of the huts but I can meet with no one who saw Tedlaitinna strike his wife. Mr Peter Cook, the superintendent of the city market, says he can speak to the Native woman being alive at five o’clock for she was helping him in the slaughter house and Wm Wilkins, Inn keeper at Thebarton, says he heard the Natives quarrelling at half past 9 o’clock and at 11 o’clock, he heard the crying as if over a dead person.

On the following morning Mr Peter Cook went to the Native huts & found the woman wrapped & prepared for interment at ½ past 6 o’clock.

[118] September 15th 1843
Hon Col Sec

Sir,

I have the honor to state that the last Requisition which was forwarded for the Aborigines Department for the current Quarter had the following return:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meat</th>
<th>Estimated quantity</th>
<th>Additional supplies</th>
<th>Total for the Quarter:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On hand:</td>
<td>500 lb</td>
<td>600 lb</td>
<td>1100 lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 500 was the quantity allowed on previous quarters but not drawn, so I thought it might be drawn whenever it might be required. The Colonial storekeeper informs me that he cannot allow the 500 remaining of last Quarter to be drawn in the present, unless he has direct instructions to do so; I would therefore respectfully inquire if the Colonial Storekeeper could be instructed to issue the 500 lbs, or if desirable, that I should forward a Requisition to be approved by His Excellency the Governor.

[119] September 25th 1843
Hon Col Sec

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I have this day forwarded to the board of audit a Return for Contribution to the Lutheran Missionary at Dresden for the month ending September 30th.

His Excellency the Governor, as given in the late Colonial Secretary’s letter to me dated 13th of September 1843, expressly states “that the contribution of £ 100 (one hundred pounds) per annum is not to be considered as a permanent arrangement until the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State is received.”

The term for the first contribution will end on the 30th of the present month & under these circumstances, I shall not be able to forward another return, until I receive instructions to that effect. Would you honor me with directions upon the subject, whether it is His Excellency’s pleasure to continue the contribution or not.

[Moorhouse]
September 26th 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
In obedience to the request of His Excellency the Governor I have the honor to forward an estimate of the Aborigines Department for the year 1844.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary allowed in 1843 including allowance for Horse</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Sacks of Flour @ £ 1 per Sack</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 lb Bread @ 1/2 d per lb</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3640 lb of Meat @ 2 d per lb</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200 lb of Sugar @ 3 d per lb</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothings</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matron’s Salary</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total School expenses</strong></td>
<td>107</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation to Lutheran Society (uncertain)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ration allowance of 1d per diem to Mr Meyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Encounter Bay</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implements, cooking utensils &amp;c</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 [50?] pair of Blankets @ 14/- a pair</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counsel for prisoners, allow 10 cases @ £ 5 each case</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td>218</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total for the Year</strong></td>
<td>626</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the estimates for the provisions for the School I have included the ration allowance to the Matron & the food distributed amongst the adults for work. The 50 pair of Blankets would supply Adelaide, Mr Hawker’s Station, Encounter Bay & Port Lincoln.

September 30th 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that the Mare allowed by His Excellency the Governor, for the use of the Aborigines Department, is now about to foal & consequently not fit for much work. Under these circumstances, I beg to state that I would willingly resign her into the possession of the Government whenever His Excellency would be pleased to call for her. She is in excellent condition, and might sell to greater advantage now than at any other period.

During the two years that the mare has been in my possession, she has reared a colt which is 19 months old. At the time of her foaling in 1842, I was ordered to visit the Chrystal Stream [Crystal Brook] 160 miles to the North of Adelaide & I borrowed Mr Teichelmann’s horse & cart, & promised as a remuneration that he might use the Colt when old enough to be worked, provided the Government gave me any authority over the animal.

I therefore mention the circumstance. I would respectfully inquire if His Excellency would allow the colt to remain in the Department under the charge of Mr Teichelmann.

[Moorhouse]
122
October 7th 1843
Col Sec
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 5th Inst, I have the honor to state that I have communicated with Mr Teichelmann upon the contents & have received the inclosed reply.

[Moorhouse]

123 [88]
October 11th 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
At the Request of His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to forward the following return of Convictions of the Aborigines for the last four years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Supreme Court ending 30 Sept</th>
<th>Resident Magistrates’ Court ending 30 Sept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempt at bodily Harm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stealing Potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Stealing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Stealing Melons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle Stealing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two Natives were hanged in July 1840 for the murder of Europeans in the Milmenrura country.

[Moorhouse]

124
November 2nd 1843
Hon Col Sec
Sir,
In obedience to a communication conveyed to me in a circular dated June 8th from the Hon the late Colonial Secretary relative to broken panes of glass, I have to report that there are five panes broken in the Girls’ Sewing Room. I visited the School yesterday & was informed that they were broken by some person unknown on Thursday evening or Friday morning last.

[Moorhouse]

125 [89]
20th of November 1843
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that your letter to me dated September 26th, upon the subject of the contribution of £ 100 per annum to the Lutheran Missionary Society stated “that His Excellency is pleased to authorise the continuance of the present arrangement until the 31st of October.” I suppose that the contribution is included in in the ordinance for the general appropriation of the Revenue for 1844 in the £ 350 for the contingent expenses of the Protector of Aborigines, but I have no instructions regarding the months of November and December 1843. Would you be kind enough to favour me with instructions regarding the two months of this year.

[Moorhouse]
December 4th 1843
Col Sec
Sir,
I beg to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor that at the last sittings of the Supreme Court, a Native boy from 12 to 14 years of age, was convicted of Larceny & sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. This boy is at a desirable age for receiving instruction & could he be allowed to come over every morning to the Location, he might be under instruction for 12 months. He might have a pair of light trousers upon him, & be accompanied by either Mr Klose or myself to and from the jail every day. The hours of attendance would be from 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.

[Moorhouse]

December 7th 1843
Private Secretary
Sir,
In reply to inclosed Minute from His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to state that in February last I visited Mr Hawker's Station on the Hutt River & found 37 Natives there. This is more than an average number, as they had assembled for the purpose of circumcising two boys. A bag of flour (200 lb) would afford a little more than 5 lb to each man, woman & child, which would give a good day's supply, but if His Excellency intends it to be repeated at stated intervals, it would of course require more. The cost of the flour would be 12/- per 100 lb.

[Moorhouse]

December 9th 1843
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to forward an estimate of the probable expenses of a School for native Children at Encounter Bay, with an average number of 7 children for 2 months, as requested by His Excellency the Governor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour – will be supplied by the Settlers of the District</td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 21 11 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat – in addition to what the Settlers will supply – 1000 lb @ 2d</td>
<td>8 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar – 700 lb at 3d</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 15 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking Pot</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plates and Spoons could be supplied from the present Stock at the Location.

Mr Meyer is anxious to have a School Room erected near his own residence and having asked assistance from the settlers, he that a School room answering every purpose for the present, might be built for £ 30. He has already had a promise of £ 5 from the South Australian Missionary Society so that the sum now wanted is £ 25. If His Excellency could allow a small sum towards the erection of the building, it would be thankfully received.

[Moorhouse]
December 9th 1843
Private Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to forward the information required by His Excellency the Governor regarding the Native convicted of Cattle stealing in November 1842.
Name       Kuati Mukarta
Committed  Sept 26th 1842
Convicted November Sittings of Sup Court in 1842
Sentence   10 years transportation.

10th January 1844
Captain Butler
Chairman of the Board of Audit
Sir,
The inclosed account has just been forwarded to me from Mr Mann; it might have been sent in July or August last, but Mr Mann did not think of it. He was employed on the authority of the Honble the Col. Sec.’s letter to me bearing date 31st of October 1842.

23rd January 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
In the ordinance for the general appropriation of Revenue for the year 1844, there is a sum of £ 350 allowed for contingent expenses in the department of the Protector of Aborigines. Out of this sum, I understand it to be the intention of His Excellency the Governor to allow £ 100 to be applied to the support of the German Mission; if so would you have the kindness to supply me with the necessary authority for making out the monthly pay Return.

25th January 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
In obedience to the request of His Excellency the Governor I have the honor to inform you that I have found a building at Walkerville, which is fitted for the purpose of a School House and lodging rooms for the Native Children. The premises belong to the Honorable John Morphett, and upon inquiry I found that he asks for a rental of £ 12 a year. I am not acquainted with the precise date upon which the premises could be entered.
6 March 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the periodical distribution of Blankets to the Aborigines.

The supply allowed by His Excellency in 1843 consisted of 200, which were distributed in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moorunde</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutt River</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encounter Bay</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Lincoln</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The gross amount was £ 73. 15. 0 being an average of about 7/4 each blanket.

If the School for the Murray children, which is now under consideration should be established, it will be requisite to have to have either an additional number for the Adelaide district, or supply those Children from the number allowed for the Murray.

Supposing there is an allowance of 8/- per blanket, the following might meet the views of His Excellency the Governor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moorunde</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>£ 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide if the Murray Children are to be supplied</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encounter Bay</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutt River</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot Lincoln</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>255</strong></td>
<td><strong>102</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 March 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that I yesterday examined the building at Walkerville, intended as a School for the Native Children, and found it to be suitable for the purpose. The overseer of works accompanied me & will forward an estimate of the repairs required to put the building into habitable condition. The estimate will be for making the six rooms into neat and comfortable dwellings.

[Moorhouse]

18th March 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to forward a Requisition for the Quarter ending 30th June, for the Aborigines Department. The Articles in the Column of Miscellaneous stores & Supplies are intended for the School about to be commenced at Walkerville for the Children of the Murray Natives. The Provisions have been calculated for supplying 20 Children in the Adelaide, and 30 at the Walkerville Schools & the adults on Her Majesty’s Birth day.

[Moorhouse]
2nd April 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to forward a copy of a resolution passed yesterday at a meeting of the Committee of Ladies for instructing Native children, namely
“That as the winter season is approaching and there is an increase of children, Mr Moorhouse be requested to apply to His Excellency the Governor for another supply of green cloth for dresses, in order that the fresh children may be supplied with a winter garment for attending School and a place of worship.”
There are at present six children who have no winter garment & in the cold weather we expect to have four more, so that if His Excellency should decide in favour of the resolution, it would be desirable to have 20 yds which would make the dresses. The material may be obtained for about 3/- a yard.

3rd April 1844
Advocate-General
Sir,
According to the request of the Colonial Secretary, I have the honor to forward the particulars regarding the School House about to be leased from the Honorable John Morphett for the use of the Native Children.

9th April 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to report to His Excellency the Governor that the Native adults have for eight months been supplied with food for attending divine service on a Sabbath, according to the permission of His Excellency, but that permission was not accompanied by a scale of allowance; I would therefore respectfully ask the Governor to supply us with a scale of quantity for our future guidance. Sugar, as well as flour, has been given for the last three weeks, but we shall want an additional supply if we continue its distribution.

The object of supplying the Natives with food on a Sabbath was to do away with their excuse, that if they attended worship they had no time for procuring food, & if flour only were distributed, their argument would be met; a pound of flour would afford a good meal for an adult.

9th April 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor that the overseer of works stated that the house at Walkerville will be nearly ready at the end of the week. As soon as the building is repaired, there will be required the following furniture to complete the arrangements for a school, namely
2 Guard beds 1 Writing Desk
1 Dining Table 1 Black board
Forms for seating 30 children
I am not yet able to give the dimensions of the beds, tables and desk, but hope to be able to do so on Friday or Saturday next.
Captain Butler
Chairman of the Board of Audit

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to the observations of the board of Audit of yesterday’s date regarding the blankets purchased for the Aborigines.

Reply to 1st Observation: The issue of Blankets of the best quality was not a prominent consideration of the purchase. We met with a quantity at Mr Howard’s Store that were not saleable in consequence of being for private use too large & by taking the whole we obtained them from 15 to 20 per cent below the invoice price. Those at 18/6 are divided into six single Blankets: those at 17/6 & 15/- into four which reduces the price of a single Blanket to less than they could have been purchased, as small sized ones. There is a supply of lower priced goods in the Colony, but we could not obtain the same size of a lower quality for the price which we gave.

Observation 2nd – There is no further expense to be incurred for this service than is shewn by the accounts now before the board, amounting in all to £ 100 – 14 – 3.

Mr Smith
Master of Walkerville School

Sir,

I beg to forward to you for your information and guidance, an outline of the mode of conducting the Native School at the Location.

Hours of Attendance in School

A.M. 9 to 12
P.M. 2 to 4

The children are required to sleep on the premises; the boys and girls in separate rooms. At 8 o’clock A.M. they are supplied with breakfast, at 12 with dinner, and at 6 with supper.

During the School hours, it will be necessary to vary the instruction in order to secure the attention of the Children; it is difficult to give precisely the manner in which this will have to be done, but experience will suggest the mode of doing it with advantage to yourself and profit to the Children. I shall have pleasure in giving you any information that I am able to give upon the subject.

Col Sec

Sir,

In consequence of the increased number of children attending School I am compelled to apply for a supplementary supply of provisions for the current quarter. At the Location School, we are averaging 45 children, and at Walkerville 70 which is double the number we calculated for in making out my quarterly requisition. There has also been an average of more than 100 adults on a Sabbath for the last four weeks, and as they are allowed a pound of flour each, an additional quantity is required to supply this demand.
143
17th May 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
The inclosed letters Nos 1 & 2 were given to me by the Revd. C.M. Schurmann. Mr Kook the writer of No 1 is a German and an intimate friend of Mr Schurmann.
The subject of the improvement of the Natives has been one which Mr Schurmann & his friend have frequently considered, and as they have expressed their views, I have the honor now to forward them to His Excellency the Governor. Mr Schurmann is still in Adelaide if His Excellency should wish to see him.

[Moorhouse]

144 (99)
21st May 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to call the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the periodical distribution of food and blankets to the Aborigines on Her Majesty’s Birth day. The arrangement last year was economical and convenient; a pound of roast beef and two pounds of bread, were given to each Native on entering the western gateway of the grounds of the Government Domain.

I expect about 600 Natives will be present on the occasion. If His Excellency should again allow roast beef, it would be desirable that I should have authority for incurring the expense.

[Moorhouse]

145
29th May 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to forward a Requisition for the Aborigines Department. It would have not been sent before the expiration of the Quarter, had it not been for the numerous attendance of children at the Walkerville School.

See Requisition
Many of the articles can be supplied by the Colonial Engineer and might be obtained at once. The Cooking pots are required as soon as they can be conveniently procured as there are eighty children to provide for at Walkerville. The Saws, Wedges & Wheelbarrows are required for supplying fire wood to the Schools.

[Moorhouse]

146 (100)
29th May 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I beg to call the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the condition of the two School Houses for the Native children. The boys’ sleeping room at Walkerville allows the rain to enter through the roof, so much so that it cannot be used at all on a wet night.
The building at the Location is pise & wants repairing on the outside; I would also respectfully suggest to His Excellency the desirableness of completing the division wall between the School and Store Rooms, as the children are apt to climb the wall and take away provisions; 600 – 700 bricks would, I think, be sufficient.

[Moorhouse]
147
11th June 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
In the Gazette of the 6th Instant, I observed a quantity of land advertised for sale on the 28th under
the former Act for regulating the sale of waste lands of the Colony – the Aborigines were allowed to
have a portion set apart for their use under the name or title of ‘Reserves’.
Since the present Act came into operation, there have been no reserves made for the Natives, and I
could respectfully inquire if His Excellency the Governor could entertain an application of this Nature
on behalf of the Aborigines.

[Moorhouse]

148 [101]
11th June 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 6th Instant, inclosing a memorandum from the Colonial Engineer upon
the subject of repairing the School House at Walkerville, I have the honor to state that I have seen
Mr Morphett and the inclosed note is his reply.
Mr Morphett stated more in conversation than is contained in his note; he views the transaction of
taking the premises for one year as already closed and is willing only to make an arrangement for
the school of two years which the Government has optional power over.

[Moorhouse]

149
17th June 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to forward a Requisition for the Aborigines Department for the Quarter ending 30th
September.
The establishment of the Walkerville School has caused a great demand for Miscellaneous Stores
and Supplies for the quarter which will not occur again, but most of them can be supplied by the
Colonial Storekeeper.
The needles, thread and thimbles are to supply both the Adelaide and Walkerville Schools.

[Moorhouse]

150
26th June 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to report that there are twenty Aboriginal Children in the Walkerville School who
write tolerably well upon the slate. Whilst examining their slates yesterday [102] with Mr Smith,
we thought it desirable that they should be able to practice upon paper; if so I would ask His
Excellency the Governor to allow a quart of Ink to be added to the Requisition for the Aborigines
Department. The Requisition was forwarded on the 17th current.

[Moorhouse]
26th June 1844

Col. Sec.

Sir,

I have occasionally been applied to for information upon the Reserves of Land for the Aborigines, but have not been able to afford as much information as I could wish; I have therefore the honor to request that His Excellency the Governor would permit me to have a list furnished of such facts as it may appear desirable that I should possess.

I would respectfully suggest the following names of parties in whose favour leases have been granted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Section and District</th>
<th>Date of Occupancy</th>
<th>Annual Rental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Moorhouse]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26th June 1844

J. W. Fisher Esqre

Sir,

I beg to inform you that there are five Aboriginal Natives for trial at the approaching sittings of the Supreme Court, and I have to request that you will undertake their defence.

[Moorhouse]

11th July 1844

Col Sec

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I have seen Mr Langmead, the Name attached to the inclosed petition. Mr Langmead’s lease has 4 ½ years to run from the 1st July current; he has £ 3 – 5 – 0 to pay into the Treasury which ought to have been paid on the 1st of this month. Instead of paying £ 3 – 5 – 0 he proposes to pay £5 and have the ground rent-free 2 ½ years from the first of the current month and then surrender the lease. Mr Langmead will ratify any agreement drawn out on the above conditions, provided His Excellency’s views are met in the propositions.

[Moorhouse]

19th July 1844

Col Sec

Sir,

The inclosed letter on the subject of the School House at Walkerville being allowed for performing divine service on Sabbath mornings, according to the forms of the Church of England, has been forwarded to me by Mr Fleming, and I have the honor to support the application, as it would be of advantage to the Native Children to attend service on a Sabbath. The children are assembled morning and afternoon for catechetical instruction and the evening is unoccupied, so that the present arrangements would not meet with the least interruption.

[Moorhouse]
155  [104]
19th July 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
The inclosed letter from the Revd Mr Meyer of Encounter Bay reached me last evening and I have the honor of forwarding it for the information of His Excellency the Governor.
The disease from which the Natives of Encounter Bay are suffering at present is the venereal chiefly, and during Mr Meyer’s visit to Town ten days ago, we several times considered plans to offer relief to the Natives. The treatment of the disease as it shews itself amongst the Natives is not difficult, and I see no objection to Mr Meyer being supplied with medicine. I should be able to give written directions, sufficiently simple, to Mr Meyer to enable him to combat the complaint, if His Excellency would sanction such an arrangement.
If Mr Meyer could have a little flour, say two bags allowed, it would assist him in his undertaking, as I know from experience that a Native will seldom fetch medicine, from even a short distance, unless he has a supply of food at the same time.
Mr Meyer would have seen the Governor upon the subject but His Excellency was not in Town.

[Moorhouse]

156
23rd July 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to inclose a Requisition for Medicines to be supplied to the Natives of Encounter Bay, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor.
If it could be allowed that the two bags of flour which His Excellency has been kind enough to grant, could be purchased at the Bay, there would be a saving of expense to Government, as well as time in the delivery.
Mr Giles Strangways is a holder of wheat and would supply two bags of flour, I have no doubt at the Adelaide contract price for other Government supplies, if His Excellency would be pleased to sanction such an arrangement.

[Moorhouse]

157
2 August 1844
Revd Edward Meyer
Sir,
I have pleasure in stating to you that His Excellency the Governor has allowed two bags of flour for the Natives at Encounter Bay who are suffering from disease. You are authorised to purchase the two bags from Mr Strangways provided he will supply them at the contract price in Adelaide, namely 7s 6d per bag, but the bags are to be given back to him.
If Mr Strangways will not sell at that price, you will be kind enough to procure them from any of the settlers, whom you think proper. When the flour has been delivered, if you will let me know, I will make the accounts out and forward them to the Treasury and the money will be ready on the following day.

[Moorhouse]
158
13 August 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to forward a Requisition for the repairing of implements belonging to the Aborigines Department. The two School establishments require a great quantity of wood for cooking purposes and the implements are much out of repair.
Two grindstone handles are in the Colonial Engineer’s Store; my Quarterly Requisition, the Aborigines Department was allowed two grindstones but the handles were not issued with them. The 12 panes of Glass are intended for the Walkerville school. Two were broken by the workmen when repairing the building and the others have been broken at intervals by the children, and would have been reported in obedience to your instructions of June 8th 1843, had not the distance been too great for the contractors to go to put in each pane separately.

[Moorhouse]

159
15th August 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the governor that the Committee of Ladies for Instructing Native Children (CLINC) met yesterday and they expressed a wish to extend their operations to the Children in the Walkerville School.
The Committee arranged that Mrs Klose and the Matron at the Location should instruct the Adelaide children for the future and that the children from Walkerville should be allowed to come to the Room formerly occupied as a Sewing Room, near Government House.
The Committee requested me to make these arrangements known to the Governor, and if they met with approval, to respectfully ask if His Excellency would allow the old Sewing Room to be again occupied for the purpose.
It would not be requisite for the present occupier to leave the dwelling; the children would only be assembled four times a week & would not interfere much with the tenants.

[Moorhouse]

160
14th September 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to inclose two Requisitions – one for 2000 lb of flour, and the other for 4 lb of Sulphur, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor. The large average [number] of children at Walkerville, has compelled me to ask for a supplementary supply of flour which I hope His Excellency will be pleased to grant, and the prevalence of itch, at the present time amongst the Aborigines, causes a considerable consumption of Sulphur.

[Moorhouse]

161
14 September 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I beg to inform His Excellency the Governor that there is a Native to be tried at the next sittings of the Supreme Court.
Mr Fisher was employed in July last to defend the Natives, but your instructions to me dated 24th January 1843, require me to engage Mr Fisher and Mr Mann alternately. As Mr Mann cannot be engaged under present circumstances, I would respectfully ask for further instructions from His Excellency.

[Moorhouse]
Col Sec

Sir,

I have the honor to report my arrival in Town, from visiting Mount Bryan where, it was alleged that a party of Europeans had committed a daring outrage upon a group of Natives encamped in that neighbourhood.

I left Town on the 21st Sept and reached Mr Hawker’s Station on the 23rd where I joined a party of Mounted Police, under the charge of Sub-Inspector Gordon. As I passed Mr Horrocks’ Station, I met with a party of eight Natives, and inquired if they had heard of Europeans killing a number of their brethren, at Mr Hallett’s Station at Mount Bryan, and they replied that they understood, six had been shot, namely two men, two women and two children; and 2 women wounded. Mr Horrocks’ Station is 50 miles from Mr Hallett’s.

In the evening of the 23rd, I went to an encampment of 30 Natives in the neighbourhood of Mr Hawker’s, and repeated my inquiries & their report was, that one man, one woman and two children had been killed, and one man wounded. On the 25th a Meeting of the Magistrates was held at the police station on the Hutt River, and it was thought desirable to procure the evidence of those Natives, who had witnessed the rencontre. With this object in view, the party went to Mr Hughes’ Station on the Reedy Creek on the 26th. There were no natives there, but we learnt that a few families were living three miles higher up the Creek. On the 27th, we rode three miles up the Creek to Mr Campbell’s heifer station and found 9 Natives there; their account agreed with that we received at Mr Hawker’s Station. During the day we passed three of Mr Hughes’ outstations, and met with Natives at each, and they gave the same Report.

On the 28th we reached Dr Brown’s Head Station, only 14 miles from Mount Bryan, and saw 4 Natives. I found their story much modified; they said they had heard of the Europeans & Natives having had a battle, and that one man and one woman had been killed, and two children stock-whipped. They had received the report from Natives who had been present & I, on inquiring where I could see those Natives, I was told that they had left the District and gone to the Murray.

On the 29th I reached Mr Hallett’s Station at Mount Bryan. I heard the statement of the shepherd from whom the sheep had been taken and accompanied him, Sub-Inspector Gordon and a police constable to the place where the Natives had encamped the sheep. We saw a yard made of branches, capable of holding from two to three hundred sheep, a number of Native huts and three Native ovens in which meat had been roasted; there were also sheep skins, and bones scattered about the ovens, proving undoubtedly that the Natives had been partaking of the sheep.

In the evening I examined Mr Hallett’s present overseer, and his statements agree with those of Carter and Spratt who were examined upon oath by the bench of Magistrates. I have enclosed the examination of Carter and Spratt for the information of His Excellency the Governor.

The examination of Carter upon oath is very different from that which he gave to Henry Price Esqre J.P. about six weeks ago. Carter told Mr Price that he had “fought with the blacks, killed a man and woman, the woman was with child, and he had set a bull dog upon her, which tore open the belly and womb – he took the child out of the womb and gave it to the dog to Eat.” Mr Price and Mr Stein will give evidence on the case, if required.
The Native prisoner, Kangaroo Jack, was committed for trial and arrived in town yesterday. The manner in which this boy was captured is deserving of notice. On the information of Carter a warrant was issued for the apprehension of this boy, about six weeks ago. Mr Hughes told his shepherds that a warrant was issued, and said that if any could entice the boy into their huts, they had better make him a prisoner. They did not obey Mr Hughes’ instructions, and entice him into the hut, but each took a gun loaded with quail shot and as the boy naturally resisted being taken and began to use his spear and waddy, he was fired upon and wounded in the leg. Mr Price and myself examined both the shepherds, but we did not take their statements down, as they made out a case of felony against the boy, and he already stood charged with one in which he would probably be committed.

[Moorhouse]

163
19th October 1844
Col. Sec.
Sir,
I have been informed by His Excellency the Governor that a number of books has arrived in the Colony for the use of the Aborigines. I have the honor to report that some of the Native Children are so far advanced as to read in the New Testament, and would respectfully ask his Excellency for a supply. The School at the Location is in want of 20, and the Walkerville School in a few weeks will require 40. [111] If there should be a supply of any other kind of books suitable for the School they would be thankfully received.

[Moorhouse]

164
19th October 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the proposed alteration in the allowance of the Colonial Government to the Lutheran Mission. The second year terminated on the 30th of Sept, and as His Excellency proposed for the third year naming parties unto whom sums should be paid, I have the honor to apply for the names, and the sum to be paid to each. His Excellency thought at one time of dividing the £ 100 between Mr Schurmann and Mr Klose – Mr Schurmann in consideration of his being stationed at Port Lincoln and Mr Klose in consideration of his acting as schoolmaster at the Location. If however being engaged as Schoolmaster will be considered as a claim, I would respectfully ask that Mr Meyer of Encounter Bay may be included, as he will open is School on Monday next.

[Moorhouse]

165
19th October 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I beg to inform His Excellency the Governor that the Guard beds and School Room floor at Walkerville are wanting a little repair. One day’s work of a joiner and one of a bricklayer would do all that is required if His Excellency would be kind enough to allow them to be sent for a day.

[Moorhouse]
23rd October 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
At a meeting of the Ladies’ committee held yesterday, I reported that His Excellency the Governor had expressed a wish to see the Native boys clothed as well as the girls in a summer garment. The ladies are now occupied in preparing the girls’ dresses & will gladly undertake to prepare a set for the boys if His Excellency would be kind enough to allow material. From the two Schools there would be 50 boys, who would want a dress each.
The ladies recommend strong blue shirting or unbleached holland – it would require 200 yds of material, one pound of sewing cotton and fifty knots of tape. The price would be about 1/- per yard.

[Moorhouse]

28 October
Col Sec
Sir,
In obedience to the request of His Excellency the Governor, I assisted by Mr Schurmann, have the honor to report the estimated expense of supporting a Native School in the Port Lincoln district. Mr Schurmann thinks that for the first year, he would average about 20 Children, and we calculate the cost of each child per week in rations would be 3/-.
The cost for 20 children for one year would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rations</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking Utensils</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets, 20 @ 5/-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books, Slates &amp;c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 165</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To the above estimate would be required a larger sum if the Children were lodged as at the Location and Walkerville. A Matron would be necessary and a greater number of Blankets. The extra expense for these would be about £ 30 per annum.

[Moorhouse]

2nd November 1844
Advocate-General
Sir,
According to your request I have returned the memorandum signed by Mr Morphett. I have taken a copy in order that I may not have to trouble you again for the original.
Mr Morphett does not wish for any other agreement, as the amount is so small, so I am glad to take your advice and not move further in the matter.

[Moorhouse]

4th December 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that Mr Peacock intends giving a Tea party at his Section, Walkerville, the 11th of the current month; to which the Native Children are invited. Mr Peacock is in want of a Tent for the occasion, and has requested me to apply to His Excellency the Governor for the loan of a large Marquee, if His Excellency would have the kindness to allow one to be lent for the day.

[Moorhouse]
4th December 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
The enclosed list of Stores recommended to be sold by Auction was forwarded to me requesting that I would state whether any articles would be of service in the Aborigines Department.
In reply to that request I have the honor to state that the following would be of great service as they are constantly in use in the Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beams and Scales</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoes, narrow</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler’s Iron</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knives, table</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle Pewter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladles, tin</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board, Mortar</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pannikins</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cans, Water</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates, Tin</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cans, Oil</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pans, Sauce</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caps, forage (might be worn By the boys)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rings, Maul</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishes, Tin</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saws, X cut</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forks, ?Flesh?</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomahawks</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forks, Table</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedges, Iron</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[114] [Moorhouse]

6th December 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that a Native named Pare Kudnutyaa was this day charged before the Commissioner of Police with stealing sheep, the property of John Hallett Esqre, at Mount Bryan, in July last.
The Native admits that he was present and he has supplied the information which I failed in obtaining when at Mount Bryan. He says that Mr Hallett’s men wounded four Natives – three men and one woman. One man and one woman died; the former was wounded in four places with a sword only, and the latter was wounded with a gun. Two men were wounded with a gun only, one received two wounds, the other one, but they have both recovered. The Natives buried the dead bodies and not the Europeans as was formerly suspected.

{Moorhouse}
Sir,
I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that I arrived in Town yesterday from Mount Bryan, which place I was requested to visit, to endeavour to carry into effect the measures proposed by the Advocate-General in his report upon the “affray with the Natives at Mount Bryan” dated December 9th 1844.

On the 14th current, I left Adelaide accompanied by Sub-Inspector Gordon, two police constables (one a European, the other a native) and Pari Kudnutja a native of Mount Bryan, and reached the spot where the bodies were buried on the 20th. On our road to the North we called upon three Magistrates, and Mr Brown the nearest medical man, but none of them would accompany us, in search of the bodies.

Pari Kudnutja took us to the man’s grave a little after 8 o’clock A.M. and P.C. Barber removed the branches and earth, but no body could be found. We asked him then to shew us the woman’s grave which he did, about 45 paces to the North, and as we had found no body the other, we asked Pari Kudnutja if that grave had been disturbed, and he said no, the branches are as the black man laid them. On removing the branches however, we found no body, to the great astonishment of the Native. A piece of old garment was discovered two paces from the woman’s grave in which her body had been wrapped and on searching the surrounding scrub for about half an hour we discovered the remains of a large fire; we examined the ashes and charcoal & found human teeth and small bones of the hands and feet; these have been carefully collected and brought to Town. The fire covered a space of 9 x 5 feet.

I asked Pari Kudnutja if Natives or Europeans had made the fire & he said the Europeans. The fire was made 75 paces eastward of the man’s grave and 130 to the Eastward of the woman’s. The distance between the Native encampment and graves was about 200 yards. The man was wounded with the sword and lived three days; the woman was wounded with a gun and lived only one day; both were buried on the spot upon which they died.

As all the Magistrates for the Northern district had left for Town, Mr Gordon & myself thought it desirable to bring the Europeans to Adelaide for examination; three of them were found at Mr Hallett’s Station and brought to Town. They arrived this morning & have heard the statement of the Native Pari Kudnutja before the Commissioner of Police.

[Moorhouse]
27th December 1844
Col Sec
Sir,
The prevalence of the Itch [Scabies?] amongst the Natives compels me to ask for another supply of Sulphur. I have the honor to enclose a Requisition for 10 lbs, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor. It is three months since I received the last supply of 4 lb, and with it nearly 200 cases have been cured.

[Moorhouse]

27th December 1844
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
During the last six months, there have been six panes of glass broken at the Aborigines Location, Adelaide. The school children have broken them and as they have no money to give towards repairing them, I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Governor to allow the Clerk of the Works to give directions for their being repaired.

[Moorhouse]

28th December 1844
Commissioner of Police
Sir,
I have been requested by the Colonial Secretary to supply you with the blankets for the purpose of distribution among certain Natives who have rendered themselves useful to the Police on various occasions, and beg to inform you that the blankets will be forwarded as soon as I receive the next quarter’s supply for the Aborigines Department.

[Moorhouse]

31st December 1844
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that I have made the necessary inquiries about the Collars for Natives’ dogs & find that they may be purchased with the Numbers upon them for one shilling & sixpence each. Twelve collars I think would be sufficient for the present, if His Excellency the Governor would allow that Number to be purchased.

[Moorhouse]

27th January 1843
Revd G.C. Teichelmann
Sir,
I have been requested by His Excellency the Governor to apply to you to send back the two Native boys Naittye and Paitya to the School at the Location, which is under the charge of the Revd Mr Klose. Early attention to this request is desirable as I wish to report the result.

[Moorhouse]
178
30th January 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The enclosed are copies of correspondence between Mr Teichelmann and myself regarding the two Native School boys, about whom His Excellency the Governor made enquiries two days ago, when visiting the Location.
The two boys arrived at the Location last evening and brought with them the boy Charly mentioned in Mr Teichelmann’s post-script; they are all in school this morning.
I have not replied to Mr Teichelmann’s letter, neither do I intend, unless requested to do so by His Excellency.

[Moorage]

179
31st January 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
On visiting the Walkerville School this morning, Mr Smith called my attention to the state of the roof and front wall. The wall is falling outwards, and has already gone from three to four inches from the perpendicular and the wall plates [119] in consequence are being left without support.
I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Governor to direct the Overseer of Works to examine the premises and repair them, if they can be repaired with safety.

[Moorage]

180
6th February 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to the enclosed memorandum from His Excellency the Governor, relating to Mr Teichelmann’s connection with the Native School and his real avocation with the Aborigines since he quitted the School, I have to report that since May 1841, Mr Teichelmann has taken no active part whatever in the School; not having given the children a day’s instruction except assembling them with the adults on a Sabbath. He claims connection with the School from belonging to the same Society to which Mr Klose belongs.
Since that period Mr Teichelmann has always said that he would attend to the adults & from May 1841 to November 1842 he assembled the adults and children on a Sabbath and addressed them on religious subjects.
In November 1842 he commenced his country operations, and left the Native Location with an intention of coming to Town every week to conduct service, as he had been accustomed to do for some months provided he could not persuade the Natives to settle with him upon the Section. Ever since that period, Mr Teichelmann’s visits to Town have been irregular. I have known him to be seven weeks in succession without assembling the adults, and the following two months he was pretty regular. At the present time he professedly comes once a fortnight.
I may add that I have heard of Mr Teichelmann addressing the adults on a Sabbath several times in the neighbourhood of his Section.

[Moorage]
8th February 1845

Col Sec

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a return of the attendance, expenses, &c of the Native Schools in the Province for the year ending 1844. The return which I saw in your office yesterday was not the average attendance for the past year, but a statement of the numbers of children in the School on the very day that the Police Constables called to collect statistical information. The Police Constables asked the question in the present tense, and Mr Klose & Mr Smith kept strictly to the letter of the question, not knowing for what purpose the information was required.

[Moorhouse]

12th February 1845

Col Sec

Sir,

I have the honor to state to His Excellency the Governor that Mr Klose, Mr Smith & myself intend to take the Native Children to the Horticultural Exhibition on the 14th and as we wish them to partake of some of the produce, I would respectfully ask His Excellency the Governor to allow a Melon to be purchased & given to each child upon the spot.

Our early Melon Crop at the Native Location has failed entirely this season & I fear that the Children will leave the School occasionally to work for various parties who can supply them with melons; I would enquire if His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to sanction the purchasing of two or three pounds for each child per week during the melon season.

[Moorhouse]

12th February 1845

Col Sec

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor upon the inclosed application from Mr T. Whitlington to purchase some of the Aboriginal Reserves situated in the special Survey of the sources of the Onkaparinga.

These four Sections “5001”, “5003”, “5004” and “5005” were originally let to Mr Jno Baker, but he refused paying the rent. In August 1843, a distress warrant was issued for the recovery of the rents due upon the four Sections, but it was withdrawn upon condition of Mr Baker’s surrendering “5001”, “5003” and “5005” and retaining “5004” (82 acres) at 2/- per acre per annum; the rent on the other Sections being abandoned.

There are three sections out of the four producing nothing; if His Excellency the Governor has determined upon selling the Aboriginal Reserves, I know of no reason why these unoccupied sections should not be sold as well as any other.

[Moorhouse]
184
19th February 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that I have made all the inquiry that I can make into the subject of the inclosed communication from J. W. Nicholls Esqre, Coroner.
I have seen Mr McDonald & Mr Thomas, and they can only speak to a spear wound being the cause of the death of the Native woman. Mr McDonald says that he made all important inquiries on the spot & none of the Natives would confess that they knew who had thrown the spear.
I have also seen the Commissioner of Police and he states that he has not been able to collect more than Mr MacDonald has given. The Police Sergeant at Willunga found the body placed in a tree near Mr Hewitt’s Station & perceived on examination a spear wound in the breast; the tribe of Natives to which the woman belonged was seen by the Police Sergeant, but no further information obtained.
Under these circumstances I am not able to see any necessity for my proceeding to the spot to continue the investigation. I intend to ask the Natives occasionally to point out the man who threw the spear, and may probably obtain all particulars; if so I shall not fail to report them to His Excellency the Governor.

[122] Moorhouse

185
17th March 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the annual distribution of food and blankets to the Aborigines on Her Majesty’s birth day.
The following were the arrangements of last year; 2 lb of Bread & 1 lb of Roast Beef were given to every Native in Adelaide on the 24th May. A blanket was given to each parent who had a child in the Adelaide or Walkerville School; 125 blankets were sent to Moorunde for distribution and 10 to each of the following places, namely Bungaree (Mr Hawker’s station), Port Lincoln and Encounter Bay.
The distribution of food in Town draws a large assemblage of Natives. They come in groups of sixty and seventy and such numbers cannot procure Native food on the road. Deficiency of food drives the natives to importunate begging and if this fails, they have recourse to theft.
Two men were convicted in July last for attacking Stations on their road to Adelaide to be present at the last annual distribution of food. The defence of those Natives cost the Government £ 11.
I would respectfully submit to His Excellency the Governor a modified plan for adoption this year. In order to collect the School children, the Northern tribes speaking the Adelaide language, and the Moorunde tribes might come as before, & receive their usual allowance of food, but those from Lake Alexandrina & Lake Albert and Encounter Bay might have theirs at their respective stations of abode.
The Corporals of Police might be instructed to take charge of the distribution.
As the Government Resident at Port Lincoln required an additional supply of blankets last winter, perhaps the following might meet with His Excellency’s approval:

100 Blankets to be supplied to Moorunde
100 for Adelaide & the two Schools
30 to Port Lincoln
30 to Encounter Bay
10 to Bungaree.
270 or 135 pairs.
The expense of the Blankets would be about £ 70.

[123] Moorhouse
186

20th March 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that the Revd Mr Long would take into his house, the Native girl Tainmunda and treat her as his own child. Mr Long could not afford to supply her with provisions from his limited income, but if His Excellency could allow 2/- Mr Long will be able to bear the remainder. The girl expresses herself willing to live with Mr & Mrs Long and I have pleasure in recommending the application to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor; I am satisfied that the parties will treat the girl with kindness and endeavour to make her comfortable and happy.

[Moorhouse]

187

31st March 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inclose a communication from Mr Smith, Master of the Walkerville School, for the information of His Excellency the Governor.
I reference to the recommendation of sending those children suffering from contagious diseases, to the Hospital, I cannot say that I am desirous of supporting the recommendation. If a solitary child were sent to the Hospital, I am afraid that it would not like to remain; everything would be strange, and what an European would esteem as comforts, a Native child would disregard.
A child too when ill, prefers being amongst its own friends, and those speaking the same language; it can then communicate its wants & feel satisfied.
In cases of serious illness it would be impossible for the Colonial Surgeon to inquire fully into the condition of the patients without an interpreter, and it might, in many instances, be inconvenient to procure an interpreter at the time he might be most wanted.
The chief contagious disease to which the Natives at present are subject, is the Itch & those children who absent themselves from School for a few weeks, are sure to be affected with Itch on their return. If a room could be provided for such cases, attached the School, I am of opinion that the children would like that better, than being sent to the Hospital. If His Excellency should decide upon providing fresh School appartments, I would recommend that a room should be set apart as an Hospital. In the meantime however there will not be much difficulty in treating successfully such contagious diseases as may affect the Natives.

[Moorhouse]

188

31st March 1845
Hon. John Morphett M.L.C.
Sir,
I have been requested by His Excellency the Governor to apply to you for permission to occupy the building at Walkerville until the 30th of June. During the last two months the walls of the building have given way & will not most probably stand through the Winter; it would therefore not be desirable to take it for more than three months at a time.

[Moorhouse]

189

5th April
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inclose a communication from the Hon. John Morphett, received by me this day, for the information of His Excellency the Governor.

[Moorhouse]
190
8th April 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inclose a Requisition for Medicines for the Aborigines. I am able to report that
the Itch is somewhat on the decline; it is certainly not so general in Town as it was three months ago.

[Moorhouse]

191  [126]
11th April 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to state to His Excellency the Governor that I have received an application from Mr
Smith, Master of the Walkerville School, for a team of Bullocks, for two days, to draw firewood.
The land in the immediate neighbourhood of the School is all purchased, and it is more than the
Children can accomplish to carry the wood from the Park Land, North Adelaide, to the School. The
logs will be prepared by the Children, and if drawn by bullocks to Walkerville, will then be sawn and
split as they are wanted.
As the building has been taken for another quarter, I would respectfully ask His Excellency the
Governor to allow the windows to be glazed; there are nine panes broken.

[Moorhouse]

192
17th April 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I beg to inform His Excellency the Governor that I yesterday received a communication from Mr
Meyer of Encounter Bay, reporting the death of the Timor Poney which was supplied to him by the
Government in 1841 [had been Mr Schurmann’s?]

[Moorhouse]

193
24th April 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that I have received an application from Mr Smith, Master of the
Walkerville School, for a team of bullocks to be supplied two or three days for [127] the purpose
of drawing fire wood from North Adelaide to Walkerville. The wood has been cut down by the
School children, but the distance is too great for them to carry it.
As the building is to be occupied until the end of the current quarter, I would respectfully
recommend that the windows be glazed as the cold weather has set in; nine panes are wanted.

[Moorhouse]
26th April 1845
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

As there are only four weeks intervening between this date and Her Majesty’s Birth day, I have the honor to suggest that the managements proposed in my letter of the 17th ultimo and sanctioned by His Excellency in your reply on the 20th ulto, be now matured.

As far as regards the distribution of food and blankets in Adelaide, there will be no alteration from the last year’s plan, and in case of adverse winds or accidents – which might prevent my being present – I have given detailed instructions to Mr Smith, to complete the plans.

Regarding Lake Alexandrina and Encounter Bay, I have thought that it would be least trouble and expense to authorise the Corporals of Police to purchase flour in the neighbourhood and give four pounds to each adult and two pounds to each child under 7 years of age, on the 24th of May. If this suggestion should meet the views of His Excellency, it would be necessary to issue at once instructions to the Commissioner of Police, in order that the flour might be ready on that day.

[128] There are 50 pairs of Blankets to be sent to Mr Nation of Moorunde for distribution; I am not aware whether Mr Nation has been informed about them, if not, I would venture to recommend that instructions be forwarded with the Blankets, stating that they are for distribution to the Aborigines.

[Moorhouse]
5th May 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In obedience to the instructions of His Excellency the Governor, conveyed to me on the 23rd ulto, I have the honor to report that, I accompanied the two liberated Natives Mulya & Murpa to their own district.

We left Adelaide on Saturday the 26th of April, in the cutter “Governor Gawler” and reached Port Lincoln on the evening of the 28th. The two Natives were landed and slept at the huts of their friends, who were then staying in Town. On the 29th I called upon Chas Driver Esqre, Government Resident, with the Natives and stated that they had been pardoned by His Excellency the Governor & were now free. In the afternoon I went with Mr Driver, Mr Schurmann, Klose and a Native as far as the Swamp, four miles from Town, & called at Captain Hawson’s station. The Natives are in the habit of visiting this Station and assisting in farming operations from time to time. Captain Hawson employs Natives from time to time. This fact is the more to be regarded, as Captain Hawson had the misfortune to lose a son by the hands of the Natives three years ago.

On the 30th I visited the Station of Messrs Higgins, 16 miles from Port Lincoln. This [129] is the farthest station from Town. They had only been three weeks there; they had been visited by no Natives since they went but two boys had been seen on the run; they were about two miles from the hut. They do not apprehend danger from the Natives. This is the Station where Rolls Biddle, his servants Fastings and Mrs Stubbs were murdered three years ago & where the Native Nultia [Ngaltia] was hanged on the 7th April 1843, for the crime.

On the first of May, I returned to Town [Port Lincoln], calling at Mr Clay’s Station; on inquiry I found that he is in the habit of employing the Natives about his place, and has lost the fear which he had 12 months ago, of having his property attacked by them. Mr Clay contemplates going further in to the interior in the spring as he considers he may do so with safety; I reached Town in the afternoon of this day, not having met with a single Native about any of the Stations.

In the evening His Excellency the Governor had the Natives assembled & flour distributed to them; there were present 26 men, 17 women & 27 children. Since the periodical distribution of flour commenced, crime has certainly decreased, but whether the punishments inflicted upon those who have been found guilty, or the flour distributions, have caused the decrease, I could not say, both probably have had an influence. That it has decreased is undoubted and that confidence is subsisting, is proved by what I myself witnessed. Whilst at the Messrs Higgins Station on the evening of the 30th, Mr Thomas Hawson arrived with a number of Cattle; he had been to Pilla Worta, 10 miles more in the interior, collecting the cattle alone; he told me that he is in the habit of sleeping at Pilla Worta quite alone, & he fears nothing from the Blacks. He dare not have done this two years ago.

The whole of the Native population for 60 miles from Port Lincoln, is in a state of quietitude & I see no reason why it should not continue; petty thefts will probably occasionally happen, but there is not much fear of capital crimes being committed. There are from three to four hundred natives now [130] acquainted with the Europeans, and as these occupy a country extending sixty miles from the Town, the inhabitants may fairly calculate upon their property being secure, until they begin to settle beyond that distance.

In conclusion I would venture to invite His Excellency the Governor’s attention to the claims of the Native children of that district. At the distribution of flour, which His Excellency witnessed, there were present 27 children, 15 of whom were old enough to attend school. As there is already a Missionary stationed there, who would conduct the School, the expense of supplying a number of children with food would not be great; the children by this means would be gradually advancing & becoming more fit to be received into a more advanced stage of instruction, which His Excellency the Governor contemplated establishing.

I arrived in Adelaide yesterday in the government cutter “Jane & Emma” having been kindly offered a passage by His Excellency the Governor. [Moorhouse]
196
10th May 1845
William Nation Esqre
Moorunde
Sir,
I have been requested by His Excellency the Governor to state to you the plan which His Excellency has thought desirable to be carried out in the distribution of blankets to the Natives at the full moon or on the 24th Current, her Majesty’s Birthday; which ever is most in accordance with your plans. Many of the Moorunde Natives are now in Town, and on mentioning the fact to the Governor His Excellency said they had better return to their own country on order to receive a blanket when the distribution takes place at Moorunde. Several of these natives have children in School, & to such His Excellency authorized me to give a note of introduction or rather recommendation to you for a blanket, as an encouragement to others to send their children to the School. Some children have not been absent a day since the School was established in April 1844 & to their parents I will give the first recommendation, say 1-2-3-4-5-6- &c so that you will understand that the highest numbers have the least claim to your notice. You had 100 Blankets forwarded but I have only given 33 recommendations as you will most probably want the remainder, as rewards to those, whose merit from your own observation, you wish to reward.

[Moorhouse]

197
17 May 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor copy of a letter received from the Honorable John Morphett regarding the School premises at Walkerville. I have this morning seen Robert Carter the person to whom Mr Morphett has sold the premises & he agrees to let the Government remain as Quarterly tenants, as long as they wish, at the same rate of rent, namely £ 12 per annum.
Copy: North Terrace
30th April 1845
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that possession of the premises in Walkerville is requested at the expiry of the Quarter, for which it was let to the Government, as the premises in question are sold.
Signed: C. Wright, for John Morphett.

[Moorhouse]

198
[132]
17th May 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Governor for permission to have the buildings at the Native Location whitewashed, by an European, once a month, after the manner of the Walkerville School.

[Moorhouse]
20th May 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to invite the attention of His Excellency to the position of a Native named Merainmilla or King John, who is at present confined in Gaol & have great pleasure in being able to recommend his case to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

King John was committed for trial on the 28th December 1842 and convicted on the 7th of March 1843 for stealing three sheep & sentenced to 10 years transportation. He had been for 12 months in the habit of taking flour and clothing from the stations in the neighbourhood of Lake Alexandrina and was an object of fear to the inhabitants, but I am satisfied that he has seen so much of the Europeans, the manner in which crime is punished, and white men as well as black are made to suffer for it, that he will not be guilty of such aberrations again.

During his confinement he has been obedient and active, & has done as much if not more than any other individual in washing and cleaning the premises, I would therefore apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on behalf of King John that clemency may be shewn to him, and if consistent with the ends of justice, have a free pardon granted, on the approaching Birthday of Her majesty the Queen.

[Moorhouse]

20th May 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to forward the inclosed application for a Ration allowance from Mr Smith, Master of the Walkerville School, & would recommend it to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Governor.

[Moorhouse]

28th May 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I reply to some questions put to me yesterday, relative to the number of Blankets sent annually to Moorunde for the Natives, I have the honor to state that the following are the returns for the last three years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Blankets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The extra 25 were granted specially for distribution to the Rufus Natives amongst whom Mr Eyre had twice been & promised blankets for good behaviour.

[Moorhouse]
202
29th May 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
At the request of His Excellency the Governor I have the honor to forward an Estimate of the probable expense of fitting up the proposed Native School at the Barracks now occupied by the Sappers & Miners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mattresses for 80 children at 6/- each</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guard beds for 80 &quot;</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra forms required</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Blankets at 4/- each</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Rugs at 3/- each</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking Utensils</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knives, Forks &amp; Plates</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ 175</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[134]
The Mattresses could be made by the Native girls; my calculation only includes the material. At present, there would not be more than 80 children in the School, but I am confident that the above sum of £ 175 would meet the present demand.

[Moorhouse]

203
9th June 1845
Captain O'Halloran
Private Secretary: His Excellency the Governor
Sir,
I have the honor to return the inclosed minute from His Excellency the Governor & beg respectfully to state to His Excellency that Mr Hawker may have promised the Blankets to the Natives of his district, as he has been in the habit of receiving flour and blankets for two years. The Natives from the North did not come to the distribution of food on the 24th ulto & they may probably have remained in their own district on the strength of having been supplied on the two previous years.

Under Existing circumstances, I would venture to recommend to His Excellency that the 10 Blankets and two bags of flour be forwarded to the Bungaree Station.

It was a disappointment to us however that the Northern Natives did not come to Adelaide as we hoped to get their children into School & His Excellency may probably see the desirableness of not continuing to send food and blankets to the North as by so doing we are prevented coming in contact with the children.

[Moorhouse]

204
14th June 1845
Private Secretary
Sir,
In reply to the communication of Mr M. Collison to the Hon. Col. Sec., I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that my Reports [135] dated Nov 24th 1842 and Feb 16th 1843 will give the information that Mr Collison desires. I am not aware whether the Colonial Secretary will be able to lend a copy of the first Report dated Nov 24th as I only forwarded it in original; if not, I shall be happy to do so.

[Moorhouse]
205
14th June 1845
Private Secretary
Sir,
In returning the inclosed to His Excellency the Governor, I would respectfully state that it is very desirable to have the Walkerville children removed at the end of the current Month, to that part of the Sappers’ Barracks occupied by Captain Frome. There is sufficient room for the Children, and Mr Smith, and the only addition required will be two guard beds, in two of the western rooms occupied as bed rooms by Captain Frome.

[Moorhouse]

206
17th June 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that three Natives from Moorunde arrived in Adelaide on Sunday last and give the following account about Captain Sturt’s party.
About 4 months ago, whilst Captain Sturt and party were encamped on a plain a long way North West of the Rufus, some Natives came up, and asked for food, but captain Sturt saw that they were without teeth & refused to give them any. The Natives then required Blankets, but the Europeans would not give them blankets.
The Natives were displeased at being refused and caused pillars of vapour to rise from the earth (query: is this a volcanic district); when these pillars had risen to a certain height, they descended, tore up the ground and buried the party alive, including men, horses & bullocks.
On repeating the enquiry this morning the same story was given to me. I inquired more minutely about the character of the Natives there, but elicited nothing more, except that the Natives are without front teeth & supplied with double ones at the back of the mouth. The country is good in some places, having plains like that on the Port Road, skirted with scrub in some places, and others with hills; there are no stringy bark hills in that part. The Natives do not know whether the party was returning or not, at the time the occurrence took place.

[Moorhouse]

207
30th June 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that I have seen Captain Frome about the Native Location being occupied by the Sappers, and we have agreed to the Location being given up on Friday next. It will be necessary to have a horse and cart to remove the Native Stores, guard beds, forms & tables and I would respectfully apply to His Excellency for permission to hire a horse and cart for one day for the purpose.

[Moorhouse]

208
2nd July 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to forward the inclosed application from Mr Smith, applying for a team of six Bullocks to draw fire wood from North Adelaide to the Walkerville School. The team will be required two days to draw a three-months supply of fire wood & I would respectfully ask His Excellency permission to have a team allowed for two days for the above purpose.

[Moorhouse]
Aboriginal School Establishment [henceforth]
8th July 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report to His Excellency the Governor that the forms, tables and beds are this day being removed from Walkerville to the Sappers Barracks. It is desirable to have two or three joiners under the direction of the Overseer of Works to put up the beds & effect the necessary repairs. I would venture to suggest that the beds be made to stand apart from the wall, and put together, so as we can take them down from time to time. It is also desirable to have all the building whitewashed & I would ask permission of His Excellency to have a man allowed to whitewash & repair the plastering in all the rooms which may require repairing.

As the two schools are now united, & removed a greater distance from firewood, it will be necessary to have a dray occasionally hired to carry the wood, which the children may cut on the Park Land, to the School house. There is an abundant supply of dead wood on the Park Land, where the Police houses now run & the school boys could cut it up, if His Excellency would allow them. No wood would be cut except under the direct superintendence of Mr Smith and myself.

It will probably be necessary that I should open a petty cash account to pay for the hire of the dray which is removing the goods from the Walkerville School this day & which may be required for carrying fire wood, if His Excellency would sanction my doing so, would you have the kindness to furnish me with a copy of the regulations under which petty cash Accounts are opened.

[Moorhouse]

11th July 185
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The enclosed Accounts – one from Mr Shepherd for £ 2 – 11 – 0 and the other from Mr Martin for £1– 5 – 0 I have the honor to forward for the approval of His Excellency the Governor. In your letter to me of 20th March last, you started in reply to mine of the 17th March that His Excellency approved of the arrangements suggested by me; I omitted applying for express permission to have the Beef roasted and hence the necessity of having now to forward Mr Martin’s account.

Mr Shepherd’s account was contracted on the eve of His Excellency’s departure for Port Lincoln. I was requested to supply 12 Blankets in the evening, and as I had none in store, was compelled to purchase them without written authority.

[Moorhouse]

18th July 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your circular of yesterday’s date in which you state that the “four cooking pots were accidentally omitted in the public call for tenders”, I beg to inform you, that there are in the Colonial Storekeeper’s charge a number of boilers which would answer our purpose, if you would have the goodness to request Mr Gilbert to supply them to the Aborigines Department.

[Moorhouse]
212  [139]
26th July 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that the Colonial Storekeeper has a number
of forms, from four to five bushels of split peas and from thirty to forty pounds of bacon in store
which are not likely to be wanted by the Government & he wishes to pass them on to the Aborigines
Department, provided His Excellency would request his doing so.
The forms are not actually wanted by the Native Children at present, but if more should be brought
into the School, the forms would be required. The peas & bacon would be used at once & would
constitute an agreeable change of diet.

[Moorhouse]

213
26th July 1845
The Sherriff
Sir,
On visiting the Prison yesterday I mentioned to Mr Ashton the desirableness of having the walls of
the Natives’ day cell whitewashed. The walls and ceiling are much blackened by smoke, and
whitewashing would do little good unless some change be made in the fire place.
It if were practicable and considered safe, to have a fire place in the room it would be preferable to
its being on the floor, as at present.

[Moorhouse]

214
29th July 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to forward the enclosed from Thomas Russell, husband of Mrs Russell the Matron
at the Native School Establishment. It is an account of Materials Expended in improving the building
lately occupied as a Matron’s Residence and girls’ sleeping apartment at the old Native
Location. The building when first used for the above purposes was small and inconvenient, the
kitchen had only a mud floor, there was no oven for cooking & the back premises were not fenced.
Thomas Russell enlarged the bedroom and kitchen, built a new oven and fenced in the back
premises & this account is for the Materials expended. He gave ten days of labour; for this he does
not wish to be paid, but would feel grateful, if His Excellency the Governor would allow the outlay in
the Material to be repaid as the improvements are permanent & felt by those who occupy the
house.
Copy of Russell’s Acct forwarded: s  d
Brick to floor, chimney, & oven, 800 16  0
15 Bushels of Lime  7  6
Glass & Putty  7  10
Iron bar to oven  2  6
Narrow paling  19  6
£ 2 13  4

[Moorhouse]
215
1st August 1845
Private Secretary
Sir,
In answer to the inclosed minute from His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to state that no
terms or conditions were entered into on the part of the Government upon which Thomas Russell
made the improvements.
The bed room was small, only 8 ft x 6 ft, & there was no oven. Mrs Russell considered it essential to
her health to have a larger bedroom, and the oven was necessary for cooking purposes for the
children, as well as herself. [141]
Thomas Russell made the improvements on his own responsibility and forwarded the application to
His Excellency rather upon the merits of his position, than the strict conformity to terms &
conditions.

[Moorhouse]

216
4th August 1845
Private Secretary
Sir,
The enclosed account is forwarded for the approval of His Excellency the Governor. As the premises
were kept until the 8th of July, His Excellency requested me to add an explanatory memorandum,
why rent was allowed until the middle of August, which I have done, but before it can pass the
Auditor General, it will be necessary for His Excellency to approve it. If the memorandum should not
be sufficiently clear, I shall have pleasure in altering it.

[Moorhouse]

217
6th August 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Governor for permission to have 12 panes of glass
supplied to the Native School Establishment.
I have endeavoured, in obedience to the request of His Excellency to procure a 20-gallon boiler in
Town, but I have not succeeded; Mr Pybus will undertake to make a copper one if he be requested
to do so.
I would also venture to ask permission for supply of 50 Blankets; as the School children are
increasing in Number, & each child requires supplying with a Blanket when first admitted into the
Establishment.
The enclosed requisition is for the Quarterly supply of Medicines for the Native Department.

[Moorhouse]
19th August 1845
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

Reply to your letter of 13th May in which you request me to furnish an estimate of the probable cost of establishing a School for Native Children at Port Lincoln & the probable annual cost of maintaining it, I have the honor to state that I wrote to Mr Schurmann requesting his assistance and yesterday received his answer.

Mr Schurmann thinks that an average of 30 children might be calculated upon, & each child would cost 3/- per week in rations; An Establishment on the plan of the one in Adelaide would cost in fitting up £ 65 and maintaining it per annum would be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House rent</td>
<td>£ 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matron’s Salary</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rations</td>
<td>234</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blankets, 60 at 5/-</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books, Slates &amp;c</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total annual expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 304</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Moorhouse]
219
5th Sept 1845
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to report my arrival in town from visiting Captain Hughes’ Station on The Hummock Ranges, where, a hut keeper had reported that he had beaten a Native adult & that, in several days after the beating, the Native had died.

On the morning of the 31st of August I reached the spot & on making inquiry of the shepherd in what district the Native boy, who was present at the Contest between the Native and the hut keeper, was living, I was informed that he too was dead & had been found two days before by a shepherd at the next station. I accompanied by P.C. McCullock, went immediately to the next Station and saw the shepherd & requested him to conduct us to the spot at day break on the following morning; he did so & we found the body of a boy about 12 years of age, one mile from the hut. I examined the body carefully & finding no marks of violence upon it, had it buried upon the spot. The boy had been dead 12 to 14 days, or I should have had strong suspicions that he had been poisoned, but he must have died within one or two days of his father, and at a time when the hut keeper thought he was in a safe position.

The boy, I believe, died from starvation, but if anything should occur in the investigation of the case, before the Commissioner of Police tomorrow, that should lead to suspicion, the stomach of the boy can be brought to Town, and its contents analysed. I should have brought the stomach with me but I had no suitable vessel for the purpose.

At 8 o’clock, I had the body of the Adult Native exhumed & made an examination of the head. I found five wounds on the head – four on the parietal bones & one on the left temporal; the largest wound was 3 x 1 inch on left parietal bone & there was considerable swelling about the left ear & left side of the neck. There was no fracture of the skull, & on opening the head, I found that the brain had sustained no injury.

A healthy person subjected to good treatment & careful nursing would recover from such wounds, but this man was in a barren country, had been suffering severely for some months and to these circumstances, untoward enough in themselves, was added, being tied up to a tree, during whole night & these simultaneously acting, appear to have produced death.

[Moorhouse]

220
11th September 1845
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I beg to inform His Excellency the Governor that the joiner who has been fitting up the guard beds at the Native School Establishment has completed all that is required with the Exception of one bed. Our material is exhausted and as there is only 80 ft of ¾ inch deal board wanted to finish the last bed, I have the honor to apply to His to request that the Col Engineer may supply the boards in order that the work may be completed.

[Moorhouse]
13th Sept 1845
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that a Native named Charley from Rivoli Bay was discharged from Gaol on Thursday the 11th Current. He was given over to my care & is now at the Native School Establishment.

If it should be the wish of His Excellency the Governor that this Native should be sent back to Rivoli Bay, Captain Underwood intends sailing for that place about Wednesday next.

I would state that this Native was committed in May last on a charge of sheep stealing but has not been tried as no interpreter could be found for his dialect; if he were to remain in Adelaide until Captain Underwood returns, it would be keeping him in contact with the Town & giving him an insight into the Numbers & Strength of the Europeans. His remaining here a few months longer may possibly have a good effect on his tribe; they will be aware that he is still in the hands of the white people & this fact may make them cautious in their future movements towards the shepherds & flocks of that district.

[Moorhouse]

13th Sept 1845
The Honorable Captain Frome

Sir,

I beg to inform you that at the old Native Location there are the remains of a Spring Cart and an old dray which are of no service to the Native Department, I would therefore pass them over to your care to some purpose in the Engineer Department. I should feel obliged by your giving me a receipt for them.

[Moorhouse]

16th Sept 1845
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Governor for permission to have 50 cloth dresses made to order for the boys, now in the Native School. If each boy can be supplied with a woollen suit at once, I think the girls will be able to keep them supplied with Summer Clothing after this time. I therefore would respectfully ask His Excellency’s permission to have calls for tenders made in the next Gazette for 50 Dresses.

[Moorhouse]
17th Sept 1845  
Captain O’Halloran  
Private Secretary  

Sir,  

I have the honor to return Mr Meyers’ communication of the 4th of August. At the request of His Excellency the Governor I wrote to ask Mr Meyer how he would like the £ 20 to be spent & his reply dated 13th August enclosed, furnished a list of the articles.  

I may state for the information of His Excellency that all the articles excepting the flour & sugar, could be supplied from the Store of the School Establishment when the quarterly supplies are received, but it would be the most economical plan, either to purchase the flour and sugar of Mr Helmne, at the prices given by Mr Meyer, or call for tenders & have them delivered at the Native school, Encounter Bay.  

List of Articles contained in Mr Meyer’s letter:  
- 10 bags of flour  
- 3 bags of sugar  
- 2 large Pots  
- 18 Plates  
- 18 poons  
- 18 Knives & forks  
- 18 Tin Cups  
- A black board  
- Paper, Ink, Steel Pens & pencils  
- 6 Cobs  
- Stuff for boys’ dresses  
- 6 Spades  
- 2 Axes.  

225  
19th Sept 1845  
Colonial Secretary  

Sir,  

In reply to your letter of yesterday, requesting to know the Nature of the authority I received for handing over the remains of a dray and Spring Cart to the Engineer Department, I have thought it desirable to give the details of the circumstances for the information of His Excellency the Governor.  

On Saturday the 13th Current, the overseer of the works asked me if the iron work of the spring cart left at the old Location were of any use to the Native Department & I replied not at present. Porter said I have a spring cart to repair and the wheel boxes would suit my purpose & save the expense of my buying new ones; I answered, that I would write to the Colonial Secretary & recommend that the remains of the spring cart & the dray should be given back to the Engineer Department – the spring cart, as the iron work alone was of use, and the dray as we had no carting of fire wood here, as at the old Location.  

Porter was on his way to see Captain Frome about business & mentioned the conversation that had passed; on Porter’s return to the work Shops, he said that Captain Frome thought that as the Spring Cart and Dray had been supplied from the Engineer Department, it would be quite sufficient to return them & have a receipt from him.  

As Captain Frome took that view of the matter, I felt no hesitation in proposing to hand over the things to his charge, feeling satisfied that if Captain Frome thought it necessary he would not fail to obtain His Excellency’s permission by forwarding a minute to that effect.  

226  
29th Sept 1845  
Colonial Secretary  

Sir,  

I have the honor to state that the time allowed for tenders being sent in, for fifty boys’ dresses expired at 12 o’clock this day; no tender having been forwarded, and as the dresses are much required for the Native boys, I would respectfully renew my application to His Excellency for permission to procure them in some other way.  

If we had the material purchased and a journeyman tailor engaged by the week, several of the boys might be placed under him or instruction.  

[Moorhouse]
227
30th September 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that the overseer of works had two well-sinkers this morning to examine the Well near the Police Barracks & they find that nearly 30 ft of rock will have to be passed through. They propose to sink the well for £20 & brick up the sides if the Government will find the bricks (2000). Should there be any salt-water springs near the top, the sides will require to be puddled, & for this they ask £5 extra. Although the above sum appears paying dearly for the Convenience of a Well, I would strongly recommend it to the favourable consideration if His Excellency the Governor. Cooking, washing and cleaning for the Native School Establishment require from one to two hundred gallons of water per diem & it is with difficulty that we can procure this quantity. If to our present demands we should have baths allowed by His Excellency, we shall find a Well absolutely necessary to carry out the views of His efficiently.

[Moorhouse]

228
14th October 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor that the “Victoria” is to sail in a day or two for Rivoli Bay and it would be a desirable opportunity to send the Rivoli Bay Native Charley down by her, as His Excellency has expressed a wish to send him back to his own district. Captain Underwood would take charge of him & see that his [needs] were supplied during the passage. The expense will be about 30/-, not more.

[Moorhouse]

230
15th October 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I beg to inform His Excellency the Governor that a Native boy named Wombarno persuaded six of the Native girls to leave the School Establishment on Monday evening. I heard of them last evening, being on their road through the tiers to the Mount Barker district, in company with the boy Wombarno. I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Governor for permission to have a Constable sent after them & especially to bring in the boy Wombarno; he is well known to the police force. The girls were the oldest scholars and the most advanced of any of the Murray children & as this is the first decided stand that the adults have made in taking away the girls, it is very desirable to resist it. The girls can be described to any Constable who may be instructed to go for them.

[Moorhouse]
231
17th October 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the requirements of the Native School Establishment.
During the week, 34 boys have been supplied with white duck trousers & striped shirts, all of which will require to be washed on Saturday. At present we have only the Matron (Mrs Russell) to superintend the manual labor - as cleaning the rooms, cooking, and washing the Mess plates, knives, forks and pannicans. Hitherto the girls’ frocks have been washed under the superintendence of Mr Smith, but he is not able to undertake more, but on the contrary, it is desirable that he should give up the washing as he can be more advantageously employed with to her things. I would therefore call His Excellency’s notice to the appointment of a house maid for the Establishment, to take charge of the washing & be occupied in other useful callings until the Hospital be ready for Mrs Russell. There are also two water closets required, one for the boys & another for the girls; also baths to prevent the children bathing in the Torrens. [150] The expense of these will not be great & especially if the work be done by some one who can be assisted by the Native boys.

[Moorhouse]

232
17th October 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Governor for a supply of petty cash for the Current Quarter for the Aborigines Department. The chief articles required to be purchased with it, are various kinds of buttons, thread and cloth for mending children’s clothing which may require from three to five pounds.

[Moorhouse]

233
20th October 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to return the communications of the Government Resident of Port Lincoln which were sent to me on Saturday for perusal and I beg to call your attention to an extract from Mr Driver’s note book, of which the Native William Bluff was the bearer.
It appears desirable to inquire more fully into the conduct of the Master of the “Vulcan”; the Native is with me, and if legal proceedings should be instituted against the Master, I will accompany him to the Commissioner of Police or Advocate-General. The Native seems desirous of having his mother and three brothers brought over from Flinders Island, which I would recommend to be done if practicable; the children I find are brothers to the half-caste girl living in my house.

[Moorhouse]
19th November 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that the 200 yards of Russia duck allowed by His Excellency Captain Grey, in April last, for boys’ trousers has been made up and another supply of 200 yards would be very desirable, in order that the girls may have employment. The last supply made 70 pairs of trousers averaging rather more than two pairs for each boy; we should like to have another set ready by the time those now in use, are worn out. I would therefore respectfully apply to His Excellency to have another supply of 200 yds for the above purpose.

[Moorhouse]

20th November 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
On making inquiry at your office yesterday I was informed that the grammar of the Murray dialect has been put into the hands of the printer. Some months ago I forwarded a vocabulary of that dialect to His Excellency Captain Grey which was sent to Captain Sturt. It was the intention of the late Governor to have the Grammar and Vocabulary printed together and in case His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor should take the same view of the matter, I have forwarded a copy of the Vocabulary [compiled by E.J. Eyre]. This contains all the words, but I would make a fair Alphabetical copy if His Excellency should decide upon having it printed.
I would also venture to suggest that the printer be instructed to refer to me for the correction of the proofs, as the correction would be difficult to any person unacquainted with the language.

[Moorhouse]

27th November 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the pocket money for the Native Children, left in my possession by the late Governor Captain Grey, became exhausted on Saturday last.
As the distribution of pocket money to the School Children was a new arrangement, His Excellency Captain Grey allowed it from his private pocket, to try whether or not it would work favourably, and if favourably, it was His Excellency’s intention to authorize its being drawn from the Colonial Treasury. I am glad to be able to report that it is a great means of keeping the Children at School, and I can confidently recommend it to the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
The sum distributed every week varies according to the number of children; the following scale of allowance:
2d per week to all who are able to read the New Testament.
1 ½ d per week to each child in the class below the New Testament.
1d per week to all the remainder.
The sum has hitherto averaged from 7/- to 10/- per week.

[Moorhouse]
10th December 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
As there were no tenders forwarded this day for the 200 yds of Russia Duck for the Aborigines, I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Governor for permission to purchase it by private contract.

[Moorhouse]

10th December 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
Your letter to me of the 2nd Current authorises me to supply the Native Children with pocket money out of the petty cash allowed for the Aborigines Department. There were only £5 allowed for the Current Quarter, and it is now expended; I would therefore respectfully apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for a further allowance of £5 to serve the remaining part of the Quarter.

[Moorhouse]

19th December 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
As the new buildings at the Native School Establishment will be fit for occupancy about the 1st of January next, I have the honor to invite the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the fittings required for the same. I venture to suggest that the following be supplied:

2 deal dinner tables 10 ft long 3 ft wide
4 forms for ditto
2 cupboards for books, slates &c
30 boxes for Clothes 3 ft long, 8 in deep, 18 in broad.
30 Iron stretcher frames with two deal polls?
1 raised plat form & desk for School master.

We have thirty boys in the School regularly & it is proposed to supply each boy with a box to put his clothes and other property in; if each be allowed a separate bed, it would add much to the arrangement to have a box also.

The raised plat form is not for the School Master alone; the late Governor Captain Grey requested the Colonial Chaplain to perform divine service, once a week in the School Room and the plat form is required more for that service than for the School Master.

If His should sanction this application, the overseer of works will be able to give the dimensions of the cupboards and desks.

[Moorhouse]
19th December 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The inclosed communication is from Mrs Russell, the Matron of the Native School Establishment. As the statements regarding herself and husband are not sufficiently clear, I have the honor to explain more in detail, the nature of the application for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
Mrs Russell is at present receiving £ 20 a year and a Ration for her services; her duties since being removed o the present building have been much increased. Her husband is a bricklayer by trade, and is occasionally unoccupied; when not engaged at his trade, he has assisted in cutting fire wood and repairing the premises, as resetting the fire places, whitewashing the rooms, and repairing various implements belonging to the place.
If His Excellency should think it desirable to entertain this application, it would be necessary of course to have a fixed time to be given in return for the rations.

[240]

27th December 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the supply of Soap for the Aborigines Department is exhausted & as the tenders for the next quarter will not be accepted until the 31st of January next, I would respectfully apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to allow an additional supply of 1 cwt to meet our immediate requirements.

[241]

29th December 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your letter of 24th Current concerning a ration being allowed to Thomas Russell, husband of the Matron at the native school, in which you observe “that as a man’s rations at the present contract are valued at £ 6 – 5 – 4 per annum, it should be distinctly shewn what amount of service is required, and will be rendered in return for such an allowance.” I have the honor to state that I have seen Thomas Russell upon the subject and he agrees to give not less than 32 days during the year and as much more time as he may be unoccupied at his trade.
At present the Colonial Engineer has a standing order, to employ a European one day in each month to whitewash the building, but when that order was given, there were only six rooms in the building and now there are 18. One day per month is not sufficient to keep the walls of 18 rooms outside and inside in good order, it requires at least two days per month, and Russell would be required to perform this work.; the remaining 8 days, he could be advantageously engage in repairs which may be required about the premises, such as resetting the fire places and repairing implements.

[242]
243
29th December 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for permission to have 20 loads of Clay, delivered at the Native School. On Sunday the 14th Current, the rain washed in the sides of the Well, which was sunk a few weeks before & since then the salt water has drained in. The only way to remedy this evil, will be to puddle the sides, as far as two or three feet below to point where the salt water enters, and it is for this purpose that the Clay is required. There is a supply in Rundle Street, thrown from the foundation of a house which the overseer of works has permission to remove and the expense of removing it would not be great.

[Moorhouse]

244
30th December 1845
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have to report that during the Quarter there have been 12 panes of glass broken at the Native Location; they have been broken from time to time by the Native Children, and as they have no money to give towards repairing them, I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to have them repaired by the Colonial Engineer.

[Moorhouse]

245
10th January 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply to you for permission to have a tent allowed to the Native School children for 19 days. They have no holidays in Christmas week, as we were afraid of them running into mischief and in the place of Christmas week they were promised a visit to Holdfast Bay. It is propose to take them next week if the tent can be conveniently spared.

[Moorhouse]
13th January 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to invite the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to several instances of insubordination on the part of Mr William Smith, Schoolmaster to the Natives. The enclosed instructions were given to Mr Smith when he entered upon his duties (copy forwarded).
When the Adelaide and Walkerville Schools were united and removed to their present locality, it was agreed for Mrs Russell to take all the cooking and the cleaning of the girls’ portion of the building, and Mrs Smith was to attend to the Sewing Department and keeping the children’s clothes in order. His Excellency Captain Grey requested me to give an outline of the duties of all persons connected with the School in order that they might be considered and fully prepared by the time the new School building would be ready. I obeyed the request, and recommended that Mrs Smith should attend to the instruction of the girls in sewing and be responsible for all dresses to be kept in good repair belonging to all the Children in the Establishment; to attend in School 4 days in the week from 2 to 4 o’clock P M to instruct the girls in needlework. His Excellency sanctioned this recommendation verbally, and Mrs Smith obeyed it until December last.
In December Mrs Smith was confined and could not be expected to attend to her duties, for a few weeks, but she is now recovered, and going about as usual. I have applied several times to Mr Smith to know why Mrs Smith does not return to her duties, and he told me three successive times, that she shall attend no more, he does not think any duty belongs to her, and she shall not do any; he will rather lose his situation. During the last three weeks Mr Smith has attempted to take her place, and superintend the sewing, but the attempt cannot be longer allowed; ten or twelve new dresses have been made, but they will have to be taken to pieces again and the material cut to waste in order to make them decent garments, and the old dresses are nearly all out of repair and unfit for use. These will be lost and the loss would be great extravagance, as Mr Smith will not allow his wife to act. Mrs Smith, I may add, is drawing a ration although she performs no duty.
I have had much difficulty in dealing with Mr Smith over time since his appointment. In April last I gave him written instructions to superintend the arrangements of providing dinner for the Natives on the 24th May, provided I should not be in Town. I was then about to go to Port Lincoln and Rivoli Bay. Mr Smith refused to execute the instructions as he was not authorised by the Colonial secretary; at that time he commenced forwarding his communications to His Excellency the Governor Captain Grey, but they were returned to him to be forwarded through the Head of his Department. The result of this affair was, that I was requested to inquire for another individual to fill Mr Smith’s place; I did not meet with a person at that time, and the late Governor knew of no one, except Mr Litchfield, Inspector of the Metropolitan Police, and it was thought a pity to take Mr Litchfield away, as he was a valuable servant, and had a probability of promotion in the police force; so it was thought desirable to give Mr Smith another trial.
I am sorry to report however that Mr Smith had another outbreak of his insubordinate movements yesterday and in conversation, I had occasion to state that if he repeated an expression, which he knew to be incorrect, I should be under the necessity of giving him the lie & he replied that he was in a good mind to knock me down. I remonstrated with him this morning about the language used, but he increased the insult by telling me, “that I had the reputation of not being a man of truth, and he could not believe me.”
A few weeks ago Mr Smith applied to me for petty cash, to pay for covering a ball; I wished him to teach the Children how to cover their own balls, and offered him a needle and string; he would not even take them from me, and he declined shewing the children anything about it; he said he applied to me for petty cash and not for instructions to teach the children how to cover balls.
Since Mr Smith commenced his duties as Schoolmaster, I have heard many complaints against him. He had on one occasion to wait upon the late Private Secretary, Captain O’Halloran, at his private
residence, and Mr Smith’s manner was such that Captain O’Halloran was obliged to order him out of his house.

There is a committee of Ladies who attend the Native School four days in the week, to instruct the girls in needlework. After the School was removed to its present building, the ladies were brought into contact with Mr Smith and at their second visit, found by Mr Smith’s expressions & manner, that their services were not required; the ladies ceased to attend & finding out the reason, I waited upon several of the ladies and explained to them, that Mr Smith had greatly exceeded his powers and would for the future would give them a room apart from his, & I would attend to their wants. They then recommenced their attendance. This Committee of Ladies was formed by the express invitation of His Excellency Captain Grey.

There is an Excellent young man named Kekwick who has attended the Sunday School punctually, since its commencement & has regularly taken one or two children home with him to dinner on a Sunday. The late Governor was pleased at Mr Kekwick’s attention, and when His left for New Zealand, presented Mr Kekwick with a copy of his “Travels in North Western Australia” & had the present accompanied with a kind & complimentary note. Mr Smith’s jealousy was aroused at this and forbid any more children going with Mr Kekwick to dine on a Sunday. Mr Smith did this without my knowledge. I was greatly pained at the circumstance, as all who are acquainted with Mr Kekwick, well know that he is anxious to improve the Natives and encourage them in habits of order and cleanliness.

I am sorry that I have been compelled to bring Mr Smith’s perversity before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; I would not have done so, but I thought entreaty or even a large share of submission to his irritable temper would have enabled me to go on peaceably with him, but I can entertain no hope; he tells me that I am not able to get him removed, and this assumed idea, makes him insufferably awkward.

Under these circumstances, I would respectfully apply for Mr Smith’s removal. If His should wish me to enter more into detail, I shall have pleasure in doing so, or if His should think it desirable to have others to speak of Mr Smith’s general behaviour, I have no doubt Captain O’Halloran would do it & he has seen most of him when visiting the School from time to time with the late Governor Captain Grey.

[Moorhouse]
18th February 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

At your request I have the honor to report upon the inclosed communication from the Commissioner of Police, respecting the Adult Natives locating on the Park Lands, and the School children bathing in the Torrens.

The adults have for nearly six years been allowed to locate on a plot of Park Land between the South Side of the Port Road and the Torrens and extending to the Eastward and Westward of the old Location fence 400 yards. The trees on this portion of ground are very much cut, and do not yield branches sufficient for a Native encampment; the consequence is, that the Natives do not locate there except a few weeks in the Summer Season. They prefer moving from place to place along the banks of the Torrens & it is almost impossible to prevent them doing so.

At the time that there were Park Rangers, the Natives could not be altogether kept from cutting the trees, but the present rate of injury might be greatly checked, by fixing two certain localities for the adults when in Town, and never allowing them to erect huts on any other spot. I would recommend two localities, as one becomes filthy and dirty after six weeks occupancy. There are no Reserves, which the Commissioner of Police alludes to, that would be sufficiently near water to render them desirable sites.

The Park Land on the North Adelaide Hill appears to me to be the most suitable.

Regarding the School Children being in the habit of bathing in the Torrens, I am sorry to say that we cannot keep them from doing it, unless we punish them severely. This treatment we do not like to adopt, as it would tend and especially in the summer season, to drive them from School.

A few months ago, I recommended the erection of baths at the Native School Establishment, purposely to keep the Children from the River, but His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thought “that the baths might be deferred for future consideration.” Baths would answer better than any other means that could be used; in their absence, we have kept a large washing tub supplied with water; we will for the future have two tubs, and state that no bathing in the River will be allowed under any pretext whatever.

If these attempts do not lessen the evil, I will report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

[Moorhouse]

[248]
[new copier] 2nd March 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

The enclosed report upon the Port Lincoln Natives has been forwarded to me by the Revd. Mr Schurmann.

It has been prepared at the request of the late Governor Captain Grey who would be glad to have a copy forwarded to New Zealand if His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor would allow one to be sent.

[Moorhouse]
4th March 1846
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose my observations upon Mr Smith’s answer to the charges preferred against him in my letter of the 13th Ulto.

My reply need not be lengthy, as the character of the man is well set forth in attempting to explain away Mrs Smith’s duties and making her attendance a voluntary one (No. 1 of Mr Smith’s remarks). His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will now clearly see the difficulty I have in dealing with an individual who has written instructions stating that Mrs Smith, as matron will be allowed the same rations as are given to the Matron at the other Native School!! and declare that she had attended voluntarily as she had done for 12 months before at Walkerville. Mrs Smith has performed in Matron’s duty since July and it was her duty to attend to the sewing instead. His will perceive that the last paragraph of Mr Smith’s instructions (previously forwarded) gives me power to require Mrs Smith’s attendance in the School, if I deemed it necessary.

No. 2 of Mr Smith’s remarks are not true, I have applied to him for Mr Smith to recommence attendance I said I was willing to make any fair arrangement with him. Mrs Smith’s sister is living with them and I said if she attended when Mrs Smith was not able, I should be satisfied, but Mr Smith replied, “no she shall have nothing at all to do with it.” and disregarded all my proposals. I distinctly deny having said that “the needlework of the Establishment was more than two females could superintend.”

No. 3. Mr Smith has attended to the cutting out of the girls’ frocks because it was very trying to the fingers of a female – he did it to relieve Mrs Smith, but I cannot allow Mr Smith to settle down in the belief that His Excellency Governor Grey ever intended him to be girl dressmaker in the Establishment; the idea of a male being dress maker to a girls school appears to me to be an absurd one. The statement that Mr Smith has “not deemed it degrading to be Tailor” as well as dress maker, leads me to give an account of the manner in which he became the tailor and His Excellency will see that he was not quite so disinterested in the movement, as he wishes His to believe him to have been.

In October the late Governor authorized me to employ two journeymen tailors to make up a number of dresses for the Native Boys – journeymen could not be procured, so Mr Smith said he could procure two journeywomen if that could be allowed – it was allowed and he recommended his wife’s sister and one of her friends and said, as they cannot cut out, I will undertake to do that for them – Mr Smith was not cutting out at my request, he was doing it for his sister in law [ ] he proposed doing it. I did not request him to cut the patterns but requested an experienced Tailor from Town to cut them & enclose a certificate.

No. 1 to prove my Statement.

No. 4 The cunning quibble here is very disgraceful to Mr Smith – he says “Mrs Smith has not drawn her Rations since she left off going into the School.” No but Mr Smith has drawn them for her which is morally the same thing. A ration for a male allows 130 lbs of flour per Quarter and Mr Smith has already drawn 200 lbs of flour.

Enclosure No. 2. Mr Smith has taken from me an order for 221 lbs of Meat being the allowance for himself and wife for the quarter, I have written to the butcher to allow Mr Smith to that amount during the quarter on account of the Aborigines Department.

Allowing that Mr Smith had only drawn rations for himself during the quarter, where are his instructions to cease drawing for his wife and to withdraw her services from the Establishment? I could not have allowed it unless I had received instructions from the head of the Government to that effect and I entertain too strong a confidence in His Excellency’s regard for discipline to continue an individual in office who has the assurance to assume such power. This attempt displays another feature in Mr Smith’s character and will I think convinced His of its same general tendency namely to assume power.
I would suggest, very respectfully that Mr Smith be requested to produce copy of his authority for Mrs Smith to “leave off going into the School room” and to cease drawing rations.

I must pass over the remarks No. 5 and 6 of Mr Smith, [164] as no third party can be called in as witness – As I have proved Mr Smith’s statements to be false respecting the rations and cutting the patterns for boys dresses, I hope I may claim belief in my first complaints. Mr Smith’s own admissions, I venture to hope, will satisfy His Excellency, that he is ignorant of his official rank and unfitted to occupy any rank connected with the Aborigines Department. I should have great difficulty in co-operating with an individual, who will tell me, twice at one interview that he doubted my statement; the next step would be to doubt my orders & please himself whether he obeyed them or not.

No. 7. Is answered by Captain O’Halloran. Inclosure No. 3.

No. 8. I called upon Mrs Quick the Lady who Mr Smith says sent him word “that nothing in the world but her own delicate state of health caused her to stay away.” And she pronounced this statement to be false. She suggested to me that a Committee of the Ladies and His Private Secretary be invited to attend and give a full expose of the treatment they received from those connected with the school – If His Excellency should think this desirable, I will call a meeting of the Ladies and have the whole matter thoroughly examined.

In reply to Mr Smith’s concluding paragraph, I beg to observe that I do not wish to take away “his good name” but I wish him distinctly to understand that I am not willing to allow him to a good character on the ruins of mine, without a full and patient enquiry. If His Excellency should have the least difficulty in deciding between our statements, I would humbly solicit an enquiry into any that are not clear and satisfactory.

In conclusion, I will sincerely say that I have no desire to injure Mr Smith. I experienced insolence and insubordination in my official dealings with him and was necessarily driven to apply for his removal.

[Moorhouse]

250
9th March 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

Have the honor to enclose a requisition for 2 Cwt of Soap for the Native Children. Since the House Maid commenced her duties, the children’s clothes have been washed twice a week and the soap, in consequence has become exhausted before the termination of the Quarter.

[Moorhouse]

251
14th March 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

The enclosed application has been sent to be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by Mr Mitchell, Tailor of Morphett Street, who on enquiry I find is a steady, respectable and honest man.

From the experience we have had in trying the girls as domestic servants, I am afraid that we should not be able to recommend a girl that would remain any time in a situation. The only plan now open, appears to be marrying the older boys and girls and putting them out in couples. If His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor could entertain this plan there are several couples that might at once be put out, the males to have some trade and the females domestic duties.

[Moorhouse]
252
19th March 1846
Colonial Secretary

Sir,
I have the honor to enclose the Quarterly Requisitions for the Aborigines Department.

The number of Blankets required may appear great, but I wish to state that these are for the Annual Supply which are intended for distribution on the 24th May, Her Majesty’s Birth day. Last year there were 190 allowed which were distribute as follows, [166]

Moorunde       100
Adelaide         30
Port Lincoln        30
Encounter Bay        20
Wellington on the Murray         10

190

Those parents who had children in School had the first claim to a blanket and as we expected most of the parents of the school children being at Moorunde, there were no blankets sent there. It so happened however that the parents were in Adelaide on the day of distribution and could not be supplied. I fully expect them in Adelaide this year on the 24th May, I would therefore recommend 20 to be taken from the Moorunde supply and added to that of Adelaide in order to meet the expectation of the parents of the school children.

I would also invite the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the usual distribution of flour on Her Majesty’s Birth day. The plan adopted last year answered very well. At Encounter Bay and Wellington on the Murray, the Corporals of Police had a supply forwarded to them with instructions to issue on the 24th of May, 4 lbs to each adult male and female and half that quantity to all children under 7 years old. The flour was supplied by the Col Storekeeper and instructions to the corporals of the stations by the Commissioner of Police. Returns were made of the attendance of the Natives and the quantity of flour distributed to the Commissioner of Police. We find this the best mode of ascertaining the population of the native inhabitants that we have adopted.

There is a station in the North, Bungaree, which was not supplied last year, as it was intended that the Natives of that district should come to Town and bring their children to school; they did not come however and in June a supply of flour (400 lbs) & Blankets (10) was forwarded on the application of George Hawker Esqr. His Excellency Captain Grey did not intend forwarding any more blankets, but I would respectfully recommend a supply of flour (600 lbs) or three bags, for the Station. The shoes and blacksmith’s aprons are intended for the boys engaged in the Colonial Engineer’s Department.

[Moorhouse]
19th March 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that Mr Keckwick has declined the appointment of Schoolmaster to the Native School as he was under engagement to enter Mr Jno Baker’s service.
Acting in accordance with your recommendation, I have called several times upon the Colonial Chaplain and we have met with two persons, both of whom are fitted to fill the situation – Mr Ross and a Mr White who came out in the “Kingston” with very good testimonials.
Mr Ross is an old Colonist and well known. Mr Farrell says his services will be invaluable and from what I know of the man, I can say that there is not a more suitable person in the colony. He is favourably mentioned in the enclosed printed report of a public school which he and Mrs Ross had under their care in London. Mrs Ross undertakes to instruct the girls in sewing and making all garments for the children, as Mrs Smith did formerly.
At Mr Farrell’s suggestion, I have enclosed Mr White’s testimonials as they may be useful to him, provided any similar situation should offer itself connected with the Col Govt. We however recommend His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to appoint Mr & Mrs Ross to the situation connected with the native children.

[Moorhouse]

19th March 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply for instructions regarding the pay list for the Donation to the Lutheran Missionary Society of Dresden.
The following instructions were forwarded to me on the 27th of August 1842: (Copy here inserted)
On the 23rd of October 1844, I received the following instructions regarding the £ 100 granted (here copy them)
Mr Klose has left the School and his portion of the grant been discontinued; Mr Schurmann has left Port Lincoln and I could only return him on the pay list as long as he remained in that district. Under these circumstances I would apply to His for instructions whether Mr Schuurman is to continue his allowance now that he has left Port Lincoln and as the conditions of the Grant, when first made have been broken whether Mr Meyer of Encounter Bay is to continue drawing his allowance.

[Moorhouse]
255
[168]
27th March 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that at the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor I have called upon the Colonial Store Keeper and find that there are saws, wedges, maul rings, scales weights in store, which could be issued to the adult Natives for the purpose of cutting fire wood for sale. The following would be required to carry the project into operation, namely:
2 cross-cut Saws
12 Wedges
4 Maul Rings
1 beam, scales & triangle
2 56-lb weights
1 '28-lb' weight
1 '14-lb' weight
1 '7-lb' weight
The maul rings will require to be mounted before they can be used, which His Excellency will perhaps be kind enough to allow the Colonial Engineer to have done on application being made by me.

[Moorhouse]

256
April 6th 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In my memorandum of the 4th, responding to Mr Meyer’s letter about the Encounter Bay natives, I stated that one half had left Adelaide on Thursday morning, another part on Friday morning and I expected the remainder would leave on Saturday evening. I have to report yesterday morning they all returned and had a skirmish with the Murray Natives, unknown to me or the Police. I visited them this morning at day break and advised them to return to their own district, one hundred and twenty took my advice and after seeing them over the Creek, near Dr Everard’s on the South Road, I returned to town. The few that now remain are those who have been appointed to take care of the wounded.

[Moorhouse]

257
[169]
30th April 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that the Colonial Chaplain has examined a number of school children, relating to the subject of marriage and after considering the matter Mr Farrell wrote me the enclosed note:
‘There are now three couples in the school old enough according to Native customs, to be married, and I would recommend to His Excellency that they be married by the Deputy Registrar as soon as practicable.
‘I perceive from a report upon the Natives of Swan River that they are adopting the very course which I have the honor now to recommend; I am decidedly of opinion that this plan is the only one at present, practicable to prevent the girls running into the bush.
‘If His Excellency should allow the children to be married by the Deputy Registrar, it will be necessary to authorize the payment of the customary fees.’

[Moorhouse]
258  
5th May 1846  
Colonial Secretary  
Sir,  
I have the honor to report that the maul, axe & saw & wedges used by the Natives who are cutting  
wood at the Grounds about Government House require to be repaired but the overseer of works  
cannot repair them without an order to that effect.  
It would be desirable to have a standing order for the tools of the wood cutters to be repaired when  
broken, if His Excellency would be pleased to allow such an order to be given to the Colonial  
Engineer.  

[Moorhouse]

259  
1st June 1846  
Mr James Cutchell  
I have been informed that for some time there has been a sick native lying near your Station and not  
having been able to procure the Police cart to bring the man to Adelaide, I would request you to take  
a passage for him in the Burra Burra Cart and I will pay the expense of the cart and his provisions  
[170] on the road. Provided he is not able to find room in the cart, I wish you to let me know and I  
will bring out a spring cart expressly for him.  

[Moorhouse]

260  
10th June 1846  
Colonial Secretary  
Sir,  
In reply to your minute dated 8th Current requesting me to report upon the memorial signed by the  
inhabitants of Encounter Bay, soliciting aid from the Local Government for the Natives of that  
district, I have the honor to state that the sum of £ 20 was granted last year to assist Mr Meyer and  
this in addition to a further sum of £ 22.12.0 furnished by the inhabitants enabled Mr Meyer to  
maintain 12 children.  
I have seen Mr Meyer upon the subject of the petition and he thinks that 20 children might be  
persuaded to attend the school, but he is afraid that the inhabitants will not raise so much as they  
did last year towards their support; we calculate that £ 50 will be required to carry on the school  
until 1st of January 1847 and if the petitioners would affix their intended donations to their names, I  
could from what I saw of the school on my last visit to that Station, confidently recommend the  
deficiency to be made up by His Ex Lieut.  
The last paragraph of the petition would be a more expensive undertaking than the school, as  
materials for building would be required. Mr Meyer appears confident that the natives would live in  
the huts provided they could be built, but experience with the Adelaide natives is against the  
opinion, they formerly had huts built but they only lived in them for a few months during the winter.  

[Moorhouse]
261
12th June 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that I have seen Mr Meyer of Encounter Bay and have obtained from him the probable amount of donations which would be forthcoming from private parties. The following have been promised:

- Jno Hudson 3/-
- Mr Hawk 3 Bushels of wheat
- Mr Morris do
- Mr Lindsay do
- Mr Brown do
- Mr ?Helmore 1 bag of flour,

Amounting in all to about £5.
The rest of the names are chiefly whalers with the exception of Dr Wark and Mr Newland. Dr Wark gave about 3/- last year on Medicine and although his name appears first on the list Mr Meyer says he will give nothing. Mr Newland produced very little wheat last year as he was absent from the Colony, but he gave liberally the year before.

As there cannot be more than £5 expected from the inhabitants His Excellency will perceive that £45 in addition will be required from some other source. He school is deserving of support, and I have pleasure in recommending it to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

[Moorhouse]

262
22nd June 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that in obedience to your instructions of the 18th of May I have applied to Messrs Flett & Linklater for 400 yards of Stuff for girls’ dresses, but there appears to have been some misunderstanding about the material – they expected to supply cotton material and woollen stuff is required which is more expensive than cotton. The enclosed pattern No. 1 is the stuff required and is 2/4 per yard. We could make 200 yards suffice for the winter if His Excellency would be pleased to allow us that quantity.

I would also recommend the purchase of 100 yards of the blue serge pattern No. 1 for boys shirts, to be worn instead of jackets. The dress would be much neater and more economical than that now used and on those grounds I have ventured to recommend its adoption by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

[Moorhouse]

263
30th June 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In obedience to the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I have the honor to apply for 200 yards of unbleached calico to make into undergarments for the Native school girls. In my requisition for the Quarter, I applied for 10 yards, and if that tender should have been already called I would respectfully apply for permission to receive 200 yards instead of 10 yards from the contractor.

[Moorhouse]
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

At the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor I have the honor to report upon the Ordinance now before the Legislative Council, allowing the Natives to give evidence without the sanction of an Oath.

I have thought it desirable to report upon the degree of importance that may be attached to Native evidence.

1st when given for or against other Natives
2nd when given for or against Europeans

If a Native had simply to narrate what takes place amongst his own friends his evidence might in almost every instance be dependent upon, but if he had to give evidence in matters affecting unfriendly tribes, he would not hesitate to disregard the truth in order that he might injure them; it appears to be a recognised principle for neighbouring tribes to speak disrespectfully of and injure each other. It could always be ascertained whether a Native possesses a friendly or unfriendly feeling towards any native against whom any charge might be preferred in artfully of ?? and injure each other. It could always be ascertained whether a native possesses a friendly or unfriendly Natives feeling towards any native against whom any charge might be preferred in a court of justice. Their evidence for or against Europeans might generally be believed as they have no tribal jealousies to influence them, but this could only be believed when given as a simple narrative.

Gross examinations puzzle the Natives and there is considerable difficulty in explaining their true nature when interpreting. I have sometimes been asked by a Native what does the European (the Counsel) wish me to say and if the examination be severe a native will assent or dissent just as he thinks the Counsel wishes him.

[Moorhouse]

Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to report that on the 13th Inst. I arrived in town from Encounter Bay, Currency Creek and Lake Alexandrina. My object in visiting those districts was to explain to the Natives the reason why the boy Mantyuelde who was tried at the last sittings of the Supreme Court for attempting to spear a Police Constable, was acquitted. It was thought that the acquittal of this boy might convey an impression to the Natives that the Police Constables might be speared without fear of punishment. The Revd Mr Meyer kindly offered to accompany me on a tour amongst the Natives to act as interpreter;

At Encounter Bay we saw 261 Natives, at the Swamp near the Finniss 4, at the Finniss 41 and at the junction of Langhorne’s Creek with the Lake 8, to all of whom we explained the nature of the charge against the boy and why he was acquitted. We also advised the Natives never again to offer resistance to the Police Constables & if taken into custody at any time we recommended them to come to Adelaide, where the charges against them would be examined and such as are innocent would be sure to be liberated without punishment.

[Moorhouse]
266
17th July 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the house maid at the Native School Establishment has given notice to leave her situation on the last day of the current month. There are at present two adults in the hospital and she is afraid of becoming affected with their diseases, so she is desirous of removing from all contact with them.
I would respectfully apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the appointment of another female to fill her situation from the 1st of August next. [Moorhouse]

267
17th July 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to invite the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to several repairs which are much required at the Native School Establishment and at the same time to ask if the Colonial Engineer might examine and report upon them, namely
- Rails upon which to hang the lesson boards in the school room
- A new door jamb to pantry
- A brick floor to cooking room
- A brick floor to Boys and Girls washing rooms
- A door and window to Girls washing room
- A window to boys washing room
- A door repairing? To ditto
- A copper fixing
- And drain to take off the refuse water in the wash house
- Brick or flag flooring six or eight feet around the top of the well
- And thirty loads of gravel for the yard premises about the well, washhouse & school.

[Moorhouse]

268
[174]
22nd July 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The enclosed communication is from Mr Meyer of Encounter Bay, & I have the honor to forward it from the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
The grant of the Colonial Government last year to the Encounter Bay School was £ 20, a call for tenders was made in the Gazette, and the articles were to be delivered at the Bay. Should this be the plan adopted in the present instance it would be desirable to give a fortnight at least for the forwarding of tenders in order that the inhabitants of the district might have an opportunity of tendering.
[Copy of Mr Meyers’s requisition:
1 Ton Flour 2 bags Sugar 30 lbs of Meat / day
1 doz dresses for boys 2 Galls oil 4 windows for school room]

[Moorhouse]
269
22nd July 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the Burra Burra Mail cart brought in a sick Native from the River Gilbert a few weeks back and charged 15/- for his conveyance; I would respectfully apply to His Excellency for permission to pay this sum from the petty cash of the Department.

[Moorhouse]

270
15th August 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have to report that an adult native died this morning in the Hospital and as his friends are not in Town we shall be under the necessity of burying him. I have the honor to apply for instructions to be issued to the undertaker to supply a coffin for the deceased.

[Moorhouse]

271
18th August 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to return the enclosed application from Messrs Jones & Handcock, for police protection, or in the event of this being impracticable, blankets and flour for distribution amongst the natives.

Regarding police protection, I observed that Mr Nation recommended the formation of a police station in the neighbourhood of Lake Bonney, in his last half-yearly report. He had just visited that district and the unprotected state of property drew his attention – the formation of a Station therefore seems very desirable.

Regarding the distribution of food by private settlers, I have to report that the plan has always been opposed by the Government, for if one settler should be supplied there would be no end to the applications from other settlers. Should His Excellency find that the formation of another police station on the Murray is not, at present practicable, I would respectfully but strongly recommend that Mr Nation have permission to commence a monthly distribution of flour, in order to prevent hostilities between the settlers and natives.

[Moorhouse]
19th August 1846
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In obedience to the request of His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to forward a return of
the height of the boys, at present in the Native School Establishment – there are

- 20 boys from 4 ft to 4 ft 6 in
- 8 boys from 4 ft 6 in to 5 ft
- 12 boys from 5 ft to 5 ft 6 ins

If it is His intention to write to England for a supply of clothes for these children, I would respectfully
recommend that they should be made of stout Pilot Cloth so as to form the winter clothing. The
summer clothing are made by the school girls and as materials may be procured from England at the
same time, I may state that strong military duck is best suited for strength and durability. It will
require 400 yards per annum to supply the children and 400 yards of striped cotton [176] shirting
to supply shirts. The girls will require 400 yards of windy stuff for winter dresses, 400 yards of
striped shirting for summer dresses and 200 yards of unbleached cotton for chemises, each year.

As the boys are now out of clothing, I have the honor to apply for 200 yards of baize to make into
garments for the spring – the girls can make it into shirts and the schoolmaster and myself think a
loose smock would be more suitable than the jackets at present used.

[Moorhouse]
August 25th 1846  
The Auditor-General  

Sir,  

In reply to your question relating to the Classes of rations, the scale of each ration and the authority by which the scale was fixed; also how many lamps are authorised to be lighted, the allowance of oil and cotton for winter and summer and the authority[.] I beg to state that the following is the dietary at present adopted at the Native School Establishment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Breakfast</th>
<th>Dinner</th>
<th>Supper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Bread and sugar water</td>
<td>Rice or Pye</td>
<td>Bread and Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Meat &amp; bread</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Flour Soup</td>
<td>Meat &amp; Potatoes</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Bread and Sugar Water</td>
<td>Meat &amp; Dumplings</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Suet Pudding</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Bread &amp; Sugar water</td>
<td>Meat &amp; Pye</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Flour Soup</td>
<td>Meat &amp; Potatoes</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table was sanctioned by His Excellency Captain Grey verbally only. We give each child as much as he can eat and if there be any thing spared at one meal, it is used at the following one. For instance if there be any Rice left from the Sunday’s [?] dinner I is boiled up with the meat on the Monday and eaten with the soup. A scale of rations is altogether impracticable as we never know at breakfast how many children we shall have at dinner. They are frequently leaving the school and being brought back again by their parents and from breakfast to dinner I have sometimes know an increase of 16 children; under these circumstances we are obliged to supply all with a portion and if [1[77] they are not satisfied we either make up the deficiency with bread or let them wait until the next meal and then give them as much as they can eat.

I have no direct authority for using lamps. Their adoption was at the request of His Excellency the late Governor. I included oil, lamps and cotton in my quarterly requisitions and they were approved.

The allowance for oil and cotton might be fixed as we exactly know the time that lamps are required. The girls have one lamp from twilight to 8 o’clock every evening – Three evenings in the week the boys are in school one hour and have four lamps burning and every evening in the week four lamps are required for half an hour for putting the children to bed.  

[Moorhouse]
274
29th August 1846
The Auditor-General
Sir,
I have examined with care the enclosed return of rations issued at the Liverpool Male Orphan School, with a view of reporting upon the practicability of adopting it, in the Native School Establishment.

I have considered the scale of rations and find that several alterations would be desirable, as neither potatoes nor rice are included in the list. I would therefore recommend the following; the Schoolmaster and Mistress, Matron and her husband and House maid remain at present namely

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male rations to be</th>
<th>Female rations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 ounces of flour</td>
<td>22 oz of flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 do of Meat</td>
<td>16 oz of Meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ¼ oz of Sugar</td>
<td>2 ¼ oz of Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ oz of Tea</td>
<td>½ oz of Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ oz of Salt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ oz of Soap</td>
<td>½ oz of Soap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The children’s rations to be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday &amp; Thursday</th>
<th>Tuesday &amp; Friday</th>
<th>Wednesday &amp; Saturday</th>
<th>Sunday &amp; Holidays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 oz Bread</td>
<td>12 oz Bread</td>
<td>8 oz Bread</td>
<td>24 oz Bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 oz Meat</td>
<td>6 oz Rice</td>
<td>8 oz flour</td>
<td>8 oz flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ oz Salt</td>
<td>12 oz Meat</td>
<td>8 oz Potatoes</td>
<td>½ oz Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ oz Tea</td>
<td>½ oz Salt</td>
<td>12 oz Meat</td>
<td>¼ oz Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ½ oz Sugar</td>
<td>½ oz Tea</td>
<td>½ oz Salt</td>
<td>1 ½ oz Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ oz Soap</td>
<td>¼ oz Soap</td>
<td>1 ½ oz Sugar</td>
<td>1 ½ oz Suet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[178] To the above there will be required the following extra allowances per quarter:

- 4 Gallons of Lamp oil
- 3 cwt of Soap
- 600 lbs of flour
- 200 lbs of Sugar

1 lb of Cotton
The soap is required for washing the children’s garments and the flour and sugar for the adult Natives who are sick and bring their children to the School.

[Moorhouse]
3rd September 1846

Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that the eldest children in the Native School are at present in a very unsettled state. The return of spring has given them a strong desire to join their friends and accompany them into the country. The girls are the most anxious to go, some of them to join their husbands and others simply to visit their old districts.

The Sunday School teachers thought it desirable that I should apply to His or permission to purchase each girl a doll, as an inducement to remain in school; they have furnished a quantity of print for dressing the dolls and would superintend the making of the dresses out of the regular school hours. On considering this matter, I am disposed to recommend the purchasing of the dolls, to the favourable consideration of His Excellency, as the making of the dresses would be profitable occupying the children’s play hours & perhaps tend to divert their inclinations. Dolls may be purchased at 15/- a dozen and there would be required 2 ½ dozen to supply every child.

I would also venture to ask for an allowance of 6d a week for each of the boys who are put out to trades; they are required to attend an evening school three days in the week and unless they meet with some reward, it may appear that their time is unfavourable occupied, by being required to be in school whilst the others are at play.

[Moorhouse]

9th Sept 1846

Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to invite the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the merits of the Native boys who have commenced the learning of trades. Their hours of attendance at their various occupations are more than those of School and they naturally expect to receive more reward, than those children who are required to attend School only. I would therefore respectfully ask His Excellency’s permission to give each boy who is learning a trade, an allowance of 6’ a week, to be paid out of the petty cash, allowed for the Aborigines Department.

[Moorhouse]

23rd September 1846

Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday’s date requesting info about the Cakes of Blacking inserted in my requisition for supplies for the next quarter, I have the honor to state, that here are now six boys in the School who are wearing boots – 4 at the Government Workshops and two with Mr Peacock and they have hitherto been proud of having clean boots on a Sunday morning. During the Current Quarter they have used six cakes of Blacking and as the boys have shewn a desire to appear neat and clean, I ventured to include blacking and brushes in my last requisition.

[Moorhouse]

23rd Sept 1846

Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the Native Pilgulta from Port Lincoln was acquitted on a charge of assault, on Saturday last and is now under my charge, I could respectfully apply for instructions to send him back to his own district by the “Albatross” which is expected to sail for Port Lincoln in a few days.

[Moorhouse]
279 [180]
23rd September 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the sheds intended for the Natives at the old Location appear to be ready for occupation, the Natives have not yet taken possession of them as I have no authority to tell them to do so; would you have the kindness to convey to me His Excellency's instructions about the sheds, whether they are ready or not and if the Natives are to be at once requested to occupy them.

[Moorhouse]

280
25th September 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
At the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor I have the honor to report upon the inclosed application from Mr Klose, for a piece of ground to be given into his charge, upon which to employ the adult Aborigines. I have pleasure in recommending that the ground for which Mr Klose has applied should be given into his care for his purpose named in his memorial as his design is intended to benefit the Natives.
As the Missionaries do not feel themselves at liberty to be controlled by the Government, it appears desirable that Mr Klose should have a distinct understanding whether he or the Government should keep the fence in repair and supply the implements required for carrying on his operations.
The portion of land applied for is at present used as a garden by the Royal Sappers and Miners and His might not consider it fair to take it from them – if so another portion might be allotted to Mr Klose in order that he might have an opportunity of trying his plan.

[Moorhouse]

281
9th October 1846
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In this day's Gazette I observe a notice that all permissions for removing timber off the Park Land heretofore granted are now cancelled. The notice I am aware is intended for the public generally but as all permissions are cancelled I thought it desirable to renew my application to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the Native School children, as heretofore, to be allowed to cut dead timber for the use of the school establishment.

[Moorhouse]

282
4th November 1846 [copied as '1849']
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I beg to report the death of a Native which took place at 3 o’clock this day in the Native Hospital. I have the honor to apply for the necessary instructions to be issued to the Contractor, in order that he may be interred as soon as possible.

[Moorhouse]

283
23rd November 1846 ['1849']
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have to report the death of a Native School girl which took place yesterday in the Hospital connected with the native School and respectfully apply for authority to have her buried by the Government Contractor.

[Moorhouse]
284
1st December 1846 ['1849']
Colonial Secretary

Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 27th ulto requesting me to communicate with the Advocate General about the murder of a Native at Rivoli Bay and requesting me to make arrangements for proceeding to the scene of the murder for the purpose of exhuming the body and of subjecting it to a thorough medical search, I have the honor to report that I was not able to see the Advocate General until this day and he informs me that as my visit is a medical one I must have such means and adopt such plans as will enable me to give correct information in the case.
I purpose leaving Adelaide tomorrow to visit Rivoli Bay if I should receive no instructions to the contrary.

[Moorhouse]

285
24th Dec 1846 ['1849']
Colonial Secretary

Sir,
In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter to me of the 27th ulto, I have the honor to report that I this day arrived in [182] Adelaide from visiting Rivoli Bay, where I went to exhume the body of the Native shot by Donnelly in September last. In the course of ten minutes, I found a ball, which I gave into the charge of P.C. Brooks who accompanied me from Town. P.C. Brooks will be in Adelaide on Saturday evening or on Monday we shall appear before the Police Magistrate to give our evidence regarding the case.

[Moorhouse]

286
Jan 4th 1847
Colonial Secretary

Sir,
A few days ago I had an interview with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor upon the subject of receiving the supplies for the Native Children’s Clothing from England and I was requested to forward a requisition for such materials as are likely to be wanted in 1848. The following is the quantity as nearly s we are able to calculate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 yds of unbleached cotton for chemises</td>
<td>200 yds of red woollen shirting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 yds of striped shirting for dresses</td>
<td>400 yds of strong naval duck for summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 yds Woollen Stuff for Winter Dresses</td>
<td>jackets and trousers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boys

20 Cloth Jackets and trousers, ready made for boys from 5 ft to 5 ft 6 in
20 " " " 4 ft 6 in to 5 ft
20 " " " 4 ft to 4 ft 6 in

For the department generally
500 Blankets

[Moorhouse]
287
Jan 5th 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your circular of the 26th ulto., requesting me to forward you a scale of the oil and lamp wick used nightly in the Native Department. I have the honor to state that half a pint of oil and ¼ oz of cotton Wick will supply our lamps on an average the year round.

[Moorhouse]

288 [183]
Jan 16th 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In obedience to the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I have the honor to state that I and Mr Ross have examined the list of school books recently sent out from England and we would respectfully apply for the following works for the Native School children:

| 20 Bibles             | ½ doz copies of Goldsmith’s Geography |
| 20 Testaments        | ½ doz copies of Dowel’s question on ?Geography? |
| 1 Set of Tablet Arithmetic (Lessons) | 1 Set copy slips |
| 15 Set of Spelling and Reading do |
| 1 Doz. Carpenter’s Spelling Books |
| ½ doz of each of the Reading Books |

[Moorhouse]

289
21st January 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your letter of yesterday’s date, requesting me to proceed at my earliest convenience to the Mount Remarkable district, to communicate with the Natives there and elicit their account of the late affray between them and Mr Fergusson’s party, I have the honor to state that, I intend to carry out my instructions as early as possible regarding the enquiry, and the explanation to be given to the Natives regarding European aggression upon them and vice versa.
I have also [to] make the enquiries suggested by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor about periodical distribution of flour, the most practicable manner of efficiently conducting the distribution with a view to obtaining at the same time if practicable, a Registry of the Native tribes in each district and on my return to Town will report upon the subject for the information of the Lieutenant Governor.
During the last fortnight, I have been chiefly engaged in collecting the school children and have had little time to devote to office duties and in consequence my yearly returns and report are not ready. There are still two groups of children about the Port and Holdfast Bay which I hope to gather tomorrow, I will then prepare my returns and start for Mount remarkable. I am afraid I shall not be able to leave Town until next Thursday or Friday.

[Moorhouse]
290  [184]
21st Jan 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have to report that there is now in Gaol a native boy who was sent up from Guichen Bay as a witness in the case of a Native named Taly charged with murdering a European. The boy is in a yard separate from the other Natives and must feel very much the want of associates of the same color; I have the honor to apply for permission to have the boy placed in the Native School with the other children as it is impossible for him to escape. Should there be any difficulty in placing this boy in the School without bail, I am willing to become bail, rather than he should remain in Gaol.

[Moorhouse]

291
25th Jan 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 21st Current regarding Section No. 2039, an Aboriginal Reserve in district A, now in the occupation of Mr Philip Langmede, I have the honor to report that I have visited the Section and seen Mr Langmede and he informs me that he has determined to give up possession on the 31st Current.
As the Section is surrounded by a fence, and has upon it, a hut, stockyard, several outbuildings and a well, it seems desirable to keep some person on the property if it were only to prevent the destruction of the house and fencing; it is near town and would let to advantage at the present time, if put up to auction.

[Moorhouse]

292
27 Jan 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that there is a native boy now in School, who has for some time, expressed a desire to engage with Thos Russell, the Matron’s husband, to learn the bricklaying trade. As I know Thos Russell to be a steady and upright man, I have pleasure in recommending that the boy Kudmo Murro be put under his care.
Thos Russell will of course supply the boy with food so long as he has the advantage of the boy’s labour, but as it would be of no cost to the Government to allow him to sleep with the other children I would respectfully apply for His Excellency’s permission for him to enjoy all other privileges of the institution except the rations.

[Moorhouse]
293
27th Jan 1847
Advocate General
Sir,
As I was informed by you that it was not necessary to have Donelly brought up to hear any part of evidence in his case, I have to report that in December last I visited Mr Davenport’s station and exhumed the body of a Native alleged to have been shot by Donelly in September last.
On the 12th of December I was taken by P.C. Brooks to a spot where he had buried a native about 3 months before. We exhumed the body which Brooks identified as being the same he had previously examined and buried there. I found that the chest and abdomen had been opened – the heart and left lung displaced and the intestines removed altogether. My object was to ascertain if any ball could be found so as to determine, if possible, the cause of death – After a search of about ten minutes, I found a ball in a portion of putrid matter which dropped from the right hip. The Ball was given into the charge of P.C. Brooks who will produce it when required.
From the putrid state of the body it was impossible for me to ascertain what parts had been injured, but a ball passing from the left to the right side of the abdomen is quite sufficient to produce death.

[Moorhouse]

294
2nd March 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on behalf of a Native named Langko Melantya alias King William, charged “assault with intent to do bodily harm” and convicted and sentenced to 15 years transportation at the sittings of the Supreme Court in July 1844. He was committed in May 1844 and has been nearly three years in gaol. It has been the plan hitherto adopted to pardon the Natives who have had sentence of transportation passed upon them after a confinement [186] of about three years in prison, I have pleasure therefore in applying for the pardon of the above-named Native.
It was not my intention to make this application until Her Majesty’s Birth day in May next but this Native understands the Mount Remarkable dialect and is qualified to act as interpreter to four natives who are to be tried at the approaching Sittings of the Supreme Court. I have seen the Advocate General upon the subject and he says that King William would be received as an interpreter, if pardoned, although he has been convicted of a serious crime.

[Moorhouse]

295
3rd March 1847
J.P. Addison Esq.
Sir,
In reply to your communication of the 26th Ulto., reporting a Native child had presented for sale to Mr Lowe’s Shopman a Hymn Book taken from Trinity Church and belonging to you, I beg to present my thanks for the trouble you have taken in bringing the case under our notice – We have ascertained who the culprit is and have administered such punishment as we hope will prevent a repetition of the crime.

[Moorhouse]
5th March 1847
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 20th January last, I have the honor to report that I procured a copy of the Depositions taken in the case of certain natives being shot near Mt Remarkable and on the 9th Ulto left town to proceed to that locality, where I had an interview with some of the Natives who were present at the time when the European fired upon the Aborigines and rescued the sheep.

I elicited the following from a female who was present – She said some time ago the Natives had a quantity of sheep in their possession and the Europeans came to take them away – she struck a white man several times with a stick [187] because he had hold of her husband and she wanted to get her husband away – the white men fired a gun, killed a native woman upon the spot – two men were so much wounded that they died in a few days and one man was shot in the hand but he recovered. The most important point I could not satisfactorily ascertain – whether the Europeans really attempted to recover the sheep quietly or whether they at once seized the Natives and meeting with some resistance, fired upon them. The Natives acknowledge their guilt in having the sheep in their possession.

In my road to Mt Remarkable, I fell in with Corporal Rowe on the 13th and he reported to me another case of a shepherd shooting at the Natives on the 4th Feb. I requested Corporal Rowe to accompany me to the Station where the shooting affair had taken place; we reached the spot on the 15th and obtained the following statements from the shepherd – On the 4th of February whilst his sheep were lying about a water hole, some native approached slyly and took two lambs and a sheep from the flock – On leaving the water hole he observed some natives and on approaching them found some sheep in their possession with their legs tied – whilst stooping down to examine the sheep, he received a blow on the back of the head from a Native who was standing by – it was his impression that the Blacks wanted to kill him in order to get the sheep – he levelled his gun which was loaded with shot and fired it at the man who struck him.

On the date that I visited the station the same shepherd had fired again at some natives near the water hole. The brother of the man who was wounded on the 4th was sitting with a group of his friends and when the shepherd approached the group he arose and offered to beat the European with a yam stick. The European kept retreating and told the Native repeatedly to throw down his stick or he would be compelled to fire. The nearer the Native approached him, the more anger he manifested, so the shepherd fired upon him.

On the 16th I went in company with Corporal Rowe to look for the wounded natives, we found the first that was wounded, at Dr Browne’s Station near Mt Locke. He admitted having sheep in his possession, but said he did not steal them, other natives had stolen them and he was about to kill and eat [one]. I did not return to take the shepherd’s statement upon oath, as that would have forced upon me the Native’s committal, I preferred therefore leaving the matter for the Commissioner of Police [188] I left the wounded man at Dr Brown’s Station where he was promised food and medical advice so long as he chose to remain; had he been committed, he would not have been in a fit state to be removed to Town.

The other native fired upon on the 15th was in the neighbourhood but he would not be seen as I had a P.C. with me. The natives declined shewing me where he was living.

[Moorhouse]
297
5th March 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to report that in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter No. 135/47, I have visited the native tribes in the Mt Remarkable district and explained to them as well as my acquaintance with their dialect would allow me, the nature of British Law as affecting property – that this Law is administered alike to White and Black men and I believe that they understand the main outline of that, I endeavoured to communicate.

I also inquired into the number of tribes in order to recommend some plan for making periodical distributions of flour to the Aborigines. I find that all the Natives are known about the various stations by the names of the proprietors of runs and to a European this is more easy than adopting a native name and especially so as they divide themselves into Groups according to the dialect they speak. All the Natives living on Mr Hawker’s runs are called Hawker’s Blacks and those on Mr Hughes’ runs, Hughes’ Blacks &c - they are well known by these names.

As it is His Excellency’s intention to commenced a general system of distributing flour and at the same time to procure a registration of the Natives, and having requested me to communicate any plan which may have suggested itself to my mind as best adopted for carrying out the proposed system, I would respectfully recommend that the distribution of flour should take place once a month (at the full moon) that at the outstations 4lbs should be issued to each adult and 2 lbs to each child under 12 years and a registry kept of all who attend. Mr White has kindly promised to undertake the duty in the Mt Remarkable district.

The police at their various stations might be instructed to issue the flour and keep a registry of attendance – it would bring them into more frequent contact with the natives and both would become better acquainted with each other. It would be advisable also to keep a return of the births and deaths – these might be gathered by the police during their patrols.

The following form to be sent in quarterly would furnish the information required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flour distributed to the natives at</th>
<th>Police Station in the Month of 1847</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks – such as deaths and births during the month.

The Stations at which such distributions are to take place will of course be named by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor – The following have been thought of:

- Bungaree or Mr Hawker’s
- Mt Remarkable or Mr White’s
- Moorunde - already allowed
- Lake Bonney up the Murray
- Wellington
- Port Lincoln - already allowed
- Encounter Bay
- Guichen Bay
- Mount Gambier

There were some good instructions issued by His Excellency Captain Grey in 1841 or 1842, to Mr Driver of Port Lincoln, regarding the distribution of flour to the Aborigines – I allude to that part of the instructions which requested Mr Driver to suspend the issue provided any thefts had been committed during the month, until the thief shall be given up by his own tribe – the plan worked
very beneficially both at Port Lincoln and Moorunde and would be worth adopting at the other stations.
In conclusion I would respectfully ask how the flour is to be procured at the different stations, Moorundee and [190] Port Lincoln are supplied from the Contractor in Town and I see no other way of supplying Mt Remarkable, Bungaree and Lake Bonney, but there are parties who would contract for supplying Wellington, Guichen and Rivoli Bays – it would require carting from Rivoli Bay to Mount Gambier which I dare say the manager of the South Australian Company would undertake to do, considering the object in view.

[Moorhouse]

298
19th March 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose a certificate from the Master of the Supreme Court, regarding a claim made by a Native for attendance at the Supreme Court, also a letter from the Sherriff, stating that he has some hesitation in paying the claim without the sanction of the Government.
I have to report to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that I suggested to the Native that he should claim for his attendance, as he has come twice from the Crystal Brook to Adelaide; there was another native from Mount Remarkable, on account of whom no claim has been made, as I thought the £ 4.12.6 would satisfy both - The expense of these Natives coming to Town has exceeded four pounds.
Corporal Kenny has advanced the money and I felt anxious that he should be repaid and on these grounds I suggested the application to the Sherriff.

[Moorhouse]

299
20th March 1847
E.B. Scott Esq.,
Sub-Protector Mooroondie
Sir,
I have been requested by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that after the 1st of April next, the natives will not be allowed to wander and beg in the streets of Adelaide; and provided there be not sufficient employment for them amongst the inhabitants, the government will require them to work upon the streets and pay them at the rate of 1d per hour. If they persist in begging, the adults will be treated as vagrants, by being sent to [191] gaol and the children will be sent to the school and have some mild chastisement which experience may suggest.
You are requested to communicate this to the Natives of your District, in order that they may have an opportunity of remaining in their own territory if they prefer doing so, rather than be subject to the above regulations.

[Moorhouse]
In obedience to your circular of the 5th Current, I have the honor to enclose an estimate, in detail, of the expenses of the Aborigines Department for the year 1848.

I have placed on the list of salaries an officer for the Rivoli Bay district whose duty would be to attend to the interests of the Natives, especially in acquiring the language of the district and endeavouring to establish a School. I might also recommend that a similar appointment should be made for the neighbourhood of Mount Arden [north of Quorn], as the dialect spoken there is not known by any European. It would not be necessary to continue for more than two years the Mount Arden appointment. The dialect is a mixture of the Port Lincoln and Adelaide and as Mr Schurmann is acquainted with these, he could in the course of a couple of years make himself acquainted with it.

If His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor should determine upon having a School formed in the Rivoli Bay district – it would be necessary to include its expenses in the estimates. There would not, I am persuaded, be more than 20 children for the first year and 1/- per diem would be sufficient to cover all expenses, except those of building.

[300]

25th March 1847
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, at the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I have seen the Commissioner of Police, on the subject of the Natives wandering about the Town and find, that as the police force, on the 1st Current was increased, the Commissioner will be able to prevent acts of vagrancy on the part of the Natives in a few weeks from this date.

As it is intended in the future to keep the Natives more strictly to their own location in the Park Lands, the Commissioner of Police requested me to have their boundaries marked off, either by posts or a ploughed furrow and so soon as instructions reach him that the boundaries are to be observed by the Natives, he will carry out such instructions. It will be necessary in this case to have the boundaries marked off as soon as practicable, and have them pointed out to the Natives.

It is the Lieutenant Governor’s wish also to provide means of employment for the Natives when the Vagrant Act is put in force and I have the honor to apply for instructions upon the subject. In conversation with His Excellency a few weeks ago I understood that the Natives are to be employed by the Town Surveyor and paid a fixed sum per hour, in order that they may have a field for labor constantly open and no excuse for practising vagrancy. This appears to be a very desirable plan to adopt and may be easily carried out; The Town Surveyor might be instructed to receive all the Native applicants and pay them at such a rate as His Excellency may be pleased to allow.

It was once thought desirable that the Town Surveyor should give an order upon me for payment, but on considering the matter, I find that this plan could not easily be adopted; I am sometimes absent from Town for two or three weeks at a time – as when I visited Rivoli Bay in December and Mount Remarkable in February and I am afraid the Natives would not have patience to wait for their pay until I returned.

[301]

12th April 1847
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, at the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I have seen the Commissioner of Police, on the subject of the Natives wandering about the Town and find, that as the police force, on the 1st Current was increased, the Commissioner will be able to prevent acts of vagrancy on the part of the Natives in a few weeks from this date.

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12th April 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The approach of Her Majesty’s Birth day, 24th May, leads me to invite the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the annual distribution of flour and blankets to the Aborigines.
The plan adopted for the last two years answered very well – the Corporals of Police in charge of the out Stations made the distribution and it would be well to commit the charge again into their care – I would respectfully recommend that as the distribution is intended to be more general this year than in any previous year, that an attempt be made to procure a Census of the native population – If instructions were forwarded to all the stations at which flour and blankets are to be distributed, the thing would be easily accomplished. The following form would easily be filled up and it would furnish as much information as would be required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Children under 12 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following supplies are recommended for the approval of His Excellency:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Blankets</th>
<th>Flour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bungaree</td>
<td>1 Ton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorundee</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1 Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Lincoln</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1 Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Bonney</td>
<td></td>
<td>½ Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Remarkable</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2 Tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encounter Bay</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1 Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guichen Bay</td>
<td>Supplied</td>
<td>Supplied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Gambier</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In case there should be any supplies remaining, they would be ready for the monthly distributions which His Excellency thought of commencing –
If this recommendation should be approved, I would respectfully ask for authority to forward the supplies forthwith. Those for Wellington and Encounter Bay had better be done by gender as parties in the respective districts have flour to dispose of.

[Moorhouse]
303  [194]
24th April 1847
E.B. Scott Esq.
Sub-Protector
Moorundee
Sir,
I have the honor to forward for your information and guidance, extracts from a letter addressed by
the Colonial Secretary to the Commissioner of Police, regarding distribution of flour and blankets to
the Natives of this province:
??
Instead of making your reports to the Colonial Secretary as mentioned in the above instructions you
are requested to forward them to me.

[Moorhouse]

304  [195]
29th April 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, stating that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor
approves of the conveyance of stores to Lake Bonney, Bungaree and Mt Remarkable by private
contract, but requesting me to submit the arrangement to His Excellency for approval. I have the
honor to state that the flour for Lake Bonney may be forwarded to Moorundee at the contract price
and thence to Lake Bonney by a Dray or by water as Mr Scott may find most convenient.
Mr Geo. Hawker contracts for his flour to be carted to Bungaree at £ 3 per ton and he would forward
2 tons of flour for the Natives at that rate and one ton could be sent thence to Mt Remarkable; perhap
Mr White would send his own dray for it from Mr Hawker’s if requested to do so. I am not
able to procure a Dray to go from Town direct to Mount Remarkable as the rains have set in.
The freight by water to Port Lincoln is 30/- per ton.

[Moorhouse]

305
12th June 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In consequence of the increase of children in the Native School I have the honor to apply to His
Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for an additional supply of £ 3 in the petty cash account for the
current quarter. The number now in attendance (92) is greater than at any former period since the
present building has been occupied and this causes an increased issue of pocket money from the
petty cash.

[Moorhouse]
12 June 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The enclosed Account from Wm Bartley Esq., for defending a native prisoner is forwarded for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
Mr Bartley was engaged to defend the Native “Laing” in November last; he was charged with the murder of a fellow Aboriginal Native and Mr Bartley appeared and argued that the court had no jurisdiction over cases affecting only questions amongst the Natives themselves. The Prisoner was remanded for three months; Mr Bartley forwarded his account, which was certified and paid. Mr Bartley appeared at the March Sitting of the Court to apply for the discharge of the prisoner; he appeared three days in succession, but only on the third day had he an opportunity of making the necessary applications; Mr Bartley’s attendance was from an hour to an hour and a half each day. It has hitherto been usual for Counsel engaged for the natives to complete a case for the customary fee and as this is the first deviation, I could not certify the account without express authority.
As there are now so many difficulties presenting themselves, relative to the interpretation of the dialects of the Rivoli Bay and Mt Remarkable districts and as there is more or less uncertainty about any natives from these districts being tried upon their first arrangement [arraignment?] this Account seems to suggest the desirableness of some alteration in engaging Counsel. Mr Fisher’s plan has hitherto been to complete a case for the usual fee and if consistent with the practices of the profession, I would respectfully suggest that some such arrangements should be made with those who may in future be appointed to defend the Natives.

[Moorhouse]

17th June 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that a European named Thos Adams gave notice at the Deputy Registrar’s Office this day that he intends to marry a native girl named Kudnorto from Crystal Brook. I have several times seen the girl and questioned her about the obligation of the Contract and whether she is attached to the man. She replied that she has lived a long time with him (18 months) that he is her husband and she likes him much better than the black ones.
There is one difficulty in the case, namely that the girl is a minor and under such circumstances I have felt it my duty to report the case to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The Deputy Registrar says that the Act authorizes him to marry, even minors, provided 21 days’ notice is given and the notice be lodged in his office.
Regarding the character of the man, Thos Adams, I have nothing to say for or against; during the time the girl has lived with him he has kept her clean and supplied her liberally with everything she required; he appears much attached to the girl and as far as I can judge, would make her a good husband.

[Moorhouse]
23rd June 1847
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 9th Current requesting me to enquire into and report upon the cause of inferior flour being sent to Guichen Bay for distribution amongst the Aborigines, I have the honor to report that I and the Colonial Storekeeper have enquired into the case and have come to the conclusion that the flour must have been exchanged, whether intentionally or not we cannot say, during the passage from Adelaide to Guichen Bay.

The Colonial Storekeeper ordered the flour from L. Bryant & Co and the enclosed communication from Mr Bryant to Mr Gilbert is forwarded to shew that some exchange has been made, as the supply for Mount Gambier was taken from the same heap as the supply for Guichen Bay.

[Moorhouse]

25th June 1847
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have to report that the Building at the Native School has received several injuries from the late storm and we are in consequence much inconvenienced by the leaky state of the roof; I would therefore respectfully apply for instructions to be given to the overseer of works to repair the building as soon as convenient.

[Moorhouse]

29th June 1847
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date requesting me to report on two points in detail, regarding Mr Bartley's claim for defencing the Native prisoner, Laing, I have the honor to state that Mr Bartley was asked to attend and to apply for the discharge of the native at the March sittings of the Court. It was not absolutely necessary that Mr Bartley should have applied as he had been engaged for the case, I asked him as a matter of courtesy to make the application. The reason of my asking Mr Bartley was, because I knew Mr Fisher preferred applying himself for the discharge of any Native for whom he had been retained and I naturally thought that this was the practice of the Bar. Mr Fisher applied on the same day for the liberation of prisoners for whom he had been retained six months before, but he made no second charge for the application.

The nature of Mr Bartley’s claim at the November Sessions was a general one to defend the case; there was no understanding that his services were or were not retained for the November Sessions only.

[Moorhouse]

19th July 1847
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

A few weeks ago I was requested by the Lieutenant Governor to communicate with Corporal Mason of Wellington, respecting reserves of land for the Natives of Wellington; I have now the honor to report that I have called at the Land Office with Corporal Mason and after examining the plan, venture to recommend the following Sections for reservation, namely:

1011 - 1012 - 1077 - 1078 - 1079 - 1091 & 1092 –

These Sections would secure the best fishing grounds of any yet unselected.

[Moorhouse]
19th July 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to state that Corporal Mason has reported to me that the supply of flour for the monthly distribution to the Aborigines at Wellington is nearly finished and another supply of one ton is required; I would therefore respectfully apply for authority to forward the above quantity. I have seen the Contractor and he will deliver it at the same price, namely £ 14 per ton.

[312]

23rd July 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your letter of yesterday, requesting me to wait upon the Lieutenant Governor, as His Excellency wished to confer with me, regarding a supply of flour and Blankets which Messrs Jones & Handcock wished to be forwarded to their Station on the Rufus for distribution amongst the Natives there, I have the honor to state that I saw His Excellency and that it was arranged verbally that Mr Scott the sub-protector accompanied by a Police Constable should take a supply of flour up to the Rufus and distribute it amongst the Natives.
I have seen the Commissioner of Police and he is able to spare a constable for that purpose but it might be desirable that both he and I should have instructions to request Mr Scott and a Police Constable to proceed to the Rufus for the above purpose.

[313]

26th July 1847
E.B. Scott Esq, Sub-Protector
Moorundee
Sir,
An application having been made to His Excellency by Messrs Jones and Handcocks of the Rufus for a supply of flour and blankets for distribution amongst the Aborigines of that district, I have to inform you that I have this day received His Excellency’s directions to request that you will proceed at as early a date as possible with a supply of flour, fishing tackle and a few blankets and distribute them among the Aborigines of that district.
You will be kind enough to take the supply from the Store at Moorundee and I will replace them from our Store in Adelaide.
The Commissioner of Police will be requested to give orders for one of the Police Constables to accompany you and act under your instructions on this occasion.

[314]

3rd September 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has kindly promised to allow another supply of books for the use of the Native School, I have therefore the honor of applying for the following which I hope will meet with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor:
1 Copy of each of Maunder’s four Treasuries 1 Copy Marcel’s conversations on land and water
1 do. Maunder’s Class book 1 do. Lee’s Natural History
12 2nd Class books 12 sequel to 2nd Class book
12 Third Class book 6 copies 1st book of Arithmetic
1 Key to Ditto 1 Nesbit’s Mensuration
3 Epitomes of Geography 3 Compendiums of Epitomes Ditto

[315]
316
7th September 1847
One copy to Mr Bartley, one to Mr Fisher
Sir,
I have received instructions from Hon. Colonial Secretary to engage for the future, Counsel for the Aborigines, on the following terms, namely:
That five guineas be the fee for each separate case including one or more prisoners.
That the duty of a Native Prisoners’ Counsel includes making himself acquainted, by means of copies of Depositions or otherwise, with the facts of the case, and acting as Counsel at the trial and on any collateral occasion arising out of the charge.
Would you be kind enough to inform me whether you will continue to act as Counsel for the Natives on the above conditions.

[Moorhouse]

317
13th Sept 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
Your letter to me No. 988/47 July 2nd, contained the conditions under which Counsel for Native prisoners should for the future be engaged. I forwarded copies of those conditions to Messrs Fisher and Bartley, requesting them to inform me whether they would continue to act as Counsel on the terms specified and have received the enclosed replies which I have the honor to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor.
Regarding the question of Counsel attending preliminary investigations in the Police Court, I have to report that Counsel has never yet been allowed, but if in any case it should be necessary, I could make special application.
The second question of being supplied with copies of depositions, perhaps might easily be met; in many cases they are not very lengthy and the Advocate General’s Clerk might possibly be able to furnish them.

[Moorhouse]

318
14th Sept 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to forward my requisition for the Quarter ending 31st December.
There is one item for 66 red shirts which requires an explanation, why I should have inserted it. There is a Storekeeper in Adelaide (Mr Nathan) who has 5½ dozen red shirts in his Store and as the Natives are wearing such garments, Mr Nathan finds them quite unsaleable; The material of the shirts made in the School costs 3/4 for each shirt and to this cost there is the making; Mr Nathan offers his lot at 2/6 and provided they are required, he will tender them at this price and under these circumstances, I have ventured to insert the shirts in this requisition.

[Moorhouse]
6th Oct 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report my arrival in Town from visiting Guichen Bay and Lake Hawdon. I left Port Adelaide with a Native boy to act as Interpreter on the 17th September and reached Guichen Bay on the 21st; on the 22nd, we, accompanied by P.C. Hall, reached Mr Bates’ Station on Lake Hawdon where Michael Flannigan had been living as overseer to Mr Bates.
On the 23rd, I left the Station with P.C. Hall, one boy accompanied me from Adelaide and the other I found at the Station; I went in search of the body of the Native who had met with his death at the hands of Michael Flannigan, a European, and two Natives of the Mount Gambier district. After a search of five hours’ duration we met with a group of ten Natives on Lake Hawdon, one of whom took us to the grave of the deceased; I exhumed the body and found it in the following condition:
Two wounds on the abdomen (sword thrusts) one over the navel through which the intestines protruded and the other under the right side of the termination of the breast bone, this would penetrated the Chest; a sword cut on the left side of the head about 5 inches long – the under-jaw bone broken and many wounds on the right arm, communicating with each other and produced either by a spear or ball.
I replaced the body in the grave and took the ten natives with me to Mr Bates’ hut. On the 24th, P.C. Hall was sent to Break Poll Marsh distant 150 miles with a warrant from Captain Butler for the apprehension of Flannigan and I returned to Guichen Bay accompanied by 12 Natives to whom Capt. Butler gave flour, two shirts and a blanket shortly after we arrived.
On the 25th I had arranged to start for Adelaide but as I heard that about 100 Natives were about miles from Guichen Bay, Captain Butler and myself were anxious to get into contact with them; I sent two boys out in a Western and three men in an Eastern direction to bring into the settlement the whole of the tribes inhabiting that district, the two boys did not succeeded in bringing away, but the men brought thirty others back with them on the 7th. Captain Butler had flour distributed immediately after their arrival and the assembly was addresses through the Interpreter Jacky and cautioned against spearing either cattle or sheep. They promised to steal no more and said that they would advise others to do the same. They were also told that if the Europeans annoyed them, Captain Butler would attend to any complaints and not allow them to be injured under any circumstances.
The two Native boys who were with Flannigan were not to be found, one belonging to Lake Hawdon had left the spot and gone about 70 miles more into the Interior; the other was supposed to be on the Glenelg as he is a Native of the Port Phillip side of that river. The three women mentioned in Flannigan’s statement could not then be found, but the Police will use every means to take both the boys and the women in order to obtain their statements before the Gov. Resident. I left the interpreter Jacky to assist Captain Butler in getting at the facts of the case.
There is no provision made for a Native Constable at Guichen Bay, and as I found it would have been impossible to have found the body of the Native killed by Flannigan and others on Lake Hawdon and to have brought in the group of Natives for the reception of flour without my boy Jacky, I would respectfully recommend to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to grant an allowance as is granted to several other Police Stations in the Colony.
The flour sent to Guichen Bay for the Aborigines and reported by Captain Butler to be of very inferior quality, I have pleasure in reporting is not so bad as was expected; there was one bag very inferior and smutty and Captain Butler happened to open it the first on the lot; the two bags distributed whilst I was there, were of excellent quality.

[Moorhouse]
320
11th Oct 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that Corporal Mason has applied for another ton of flour for the
Aborigines at the Wellington Station; I would therefore respectfully apply for permission to forward
the above quantity. The Contractor will deliver it at the same price as before, namely £ 14 per ton.
[Moorhouse]

321
11th October 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the Revd Mr Meyer has applied for another Ton of flour for the
Aborigines of Encounter Bay, I would therefore respectfully apply for permission to request Mr
Helmore the contractor to supply the above quantity at the Contract price, namely £ 13 per ton.
[Moorhouse]

322
14th Oct 1847
E.B. Scott Esq
Sub-Protector
Moorundee
Sir,
In the Gazette of this day I notice a call for tenders for the rations under your charge in the
Moorundee Store, but you will observe that the meat has not been mentioned; the Lieutenant
Governor having ordered it to be issued to the Natives in your District.
[Moorhouse]

323
23rd Oct 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I beg to report that one of the unmarried female Immigrants ex “Lady McNaughton” is very unwell
and from the symptoms shewing themselves this morning, it is probable that the case will be one of
fever. I would therefore respectfully apply to His Excellency for permission to have the girl removed
to the Hospital. As I have no cart at command and no petty cash account for the female Immigrants,
perhaps it would not be asking too much to allow the Police Cart to be used for the purpose.
[Moorhouse]

324 [204]
28th October 1847
E.. Scott Esq.
Sub-Protector
Moorundee
Sir,
On the 23rd November next, the Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court will commence, and there is
a Native girl from the Murray committed for trial; I have the honor therefore to request that you will
be in attendance to interpret between the prisoner and the Court.
[Moorhouse]
325
10th Nov 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to yours of yesterday’s date, requesting me to call together the Natives and explain that they must conform to the usage of the Europeans and abstain from making noise on Sundays, I have the honor to report that I informed the assembled Natives this morning of the instructions issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and they promised to obey.
If the Natives only had been interested in this matter, the practice would not have amounted to an inconvenience to the inhabitants of the Town. I have told them repeatedly not to corroberry on the Sabbath but crowds of Europeans visit them on this day and offer them money and the natives find it more profitable to listen to them than to me. Last Sunday, I believe they made nearly two pounds by their performances; but I have never told them that no more will be allowed.

[Moorhouse]

326
18th Nov 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that Corporal Mason has applied for another Ton of flour for the Aborigines at Wellington and respectfully apply for His authority to forward it. The Contractor will deliver it at £ 14 per ton as before.

[Moorhouse]

327
24th Nov 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I received yesterday an application from Dr McDougall for an additional supply of medicines for the Natives on the Murray and I have the honor to enclose a requisition for the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

[Moorhouse]

328 [205]
2nd Dec 1847
Wm Lang Esq
Resident Magistrate
Burra Mine
Sir,
I have been advised by J.B.Hughes Esq of Bungalee [Bundalee?] of an assault having been committed by a European named John Miller upon a Native named Tammy and his Lubra living in the neighbourhood of Bungalee. Mr Hughes’ communication was forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor and His requested me to report the case to you as the Magistrate of that district. The European is to have a charge of assault preferred against him and Mr Hughes’ evidence taken to support Native evidence. Mr Hughes, I am informed, will be at the Burra Mine about the 6th Current, from whom you will be able to procure sufficient information to commence proceedings in the above case.

[Moorhouse]
4th Dec 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
As it is probable that account for Rations, wood and conveyance up from the Port will be contracted monthly for the single female Immigrants, I have the honor to apply for the requisite authority for those accounts which will be required by the Auditor General. [Moorhouse]

17th Dec 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose my quarterly requisition for the Aborigines Department. I have inserted 4 dozen of striped shirts as I find that they are to be procured in town, made up for less money than the material can be purchased at and as it will be a decided saving, I have ventured to recommend them. [Moorhouse]

17th Dec 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In my last quarterly requisition I inserted 4 pieces of Calico and the quantity has been supplied by two parties named P. Cumming & Son, and Messrs Flett & Linklater – the tenders of both having been accepted. Mr Cumming’s A/c has been passed and as we shall want calico during the net quarter, I would respectfully apply for permission to take the quantity supplied by Flett & Linklater as an extra supply for the current quarter. [Moorhouse]

17th Dec 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the shirts supplied by Geo Phillips & Co for the Current quarter is altogether unfitted for the use of the Native Children – the lowest price was accepted by the Colonial Storekeeper [but] the material unfortunately proves to be too thin for our purpose. Mr Phillips forwarded no sample or his tender could not have been accepted. Under these circumstances I would recommend that Mr Phillips take back the material or supply a better quality. [Moorhouse]

17th Dec 1847
Wm Lang Esq.
Burra Mine
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 8th Current requesting a copy of Mr Hughes’ letter go me reporting an assault committed upon a Native at Bundalee and of mine enclosing Mr Hughes’ to the Lieutenant Governor, I have the honor to enclose a copy of Mr Hughes’ and to state that I only made the following minute upon its fly sheet
“Forwarded to the Col. Secretary’s Office for insertions upon the Case (signed) M. Moorhouse, 26th November 1846”
and my instructions from the Lieutenant Governor were to state what I forwarded to you under date of the 2nd of December. [Moorhouse]
24th December 1847
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

At a private interview with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a few days ago, I was requested to visit Yorke Peninsula and endeavour to assemble the Natives of that part about the various stations with a view to prevent collision between them and the settlers. The Commissioner of Police informs me that arrangements are made for some Police Constables to meet me on the coast east from Mr Anstey’s Station on the 29th Current and as His Excellency intended me to leave the Port on the evening of the 28th in the “Lapwing” with a supply of flour, I have the honor to apply for authority to procure 600 lbs of flour from the Contractor and for intimation to be given to the Harbour Master about the Government Cutter.

[Moorhouse]
15th Jan 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to report my return to Adelaide from visiting Yorke’s Peninsula. I left Town on the 28th December/47 and reached Munta Wurta Point on the following day where I met the police waiting the arrival of the cutter – The object of my visit was to assemble the Natives of that part, explain to them our law relating to theft and prevent if possible collision between them and the settlers.

On the 30th December I assembled 34 Natives at Kooly Wurta Kaure and distributed flour to them and advised the not to interfere with the flocks of the settlers – this tribe has not done so and they promised me that they never would. On the 31st, I gave two young men a blanket each and engaged them to take us to the various tribes on the Peninsula.

We left the Camp at 5 o’clock in the morning, travelled about 18 miles, but saw no natives – On the 1st of January we met with 5 – one man, three women and one child, in travelling from Witto (a native well) to Mr Anstey’s Station we invited them to accompany us and wished them to bring as many of their friends as could be found in the neighbourhood – the man joined our party and the women were left to look for their friends, with an understanding that they would meet us at Mr Anstey’s Station in the evening.

The women did not come; they had heard of Mr Coutts’ party having lost one thousand sheep and did not care for the flour I had for distribution – My guides left me at Mr Anstey’s Station; they preferred returning to their friends to feast upon Mutton rather than accompany me for flour and blankets. I required them to travel a short stage every day, but this was too much for them in the hot weather, and especially as they had an abundance of mutton without even the exertion of killing the sheep.

I visited in company with two of the Police all the occupied Stations on the Peninsula after the guides left me, but saw no Natives. They seldom approach the Stations and as yet, have not been very troublesome. In one instance only have they taken sheep and the whole 30 were recovered; ten had been slain but their carcasses were found before they had been eaten.

The Natives on the Peninsula are not numerous, they will not exceed 150 in number but they might muster in groups sufficiently strong, to attack the Europeans and their flocks. This has invariably been the case in newly settled districts and it would be well to prevent collision in this part, by forming as soon as practicable, a police station in the centre of the runs. If His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor could entertain such a project, I would recommend that a Native Constable should be engaged, (a boy belonging to that part) and that for a few months the police might have flour for distribution.

I am of opinion that as far as the Natives are concerned, the Police would not be required for more than 18 months – all the Natives would by that time be known, and our laws fully impressed upon their minds – As I was unsuccessful in collecting the Aborigines on the Southern part of the Peninsula, I would with pleasure attempt it again in a few months, with the police if they should be stationed there. From what I saw of the country, I would recommend Mr Sharples’ run as being the most suited for a police station – it is in the centre of the good country within 4 miles of Sturt Bay and in consequence, provisions easily procured and a place which will supply abundant pasturage for horses.

[Moorhouse]
26th Jan 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply for the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to be given to the Colonial Storekeeper for the issue of the following goods, to the Aborigines Department, recently received from England via “Derwent” namely,
- 216 yards of Cotton
- 411 ½ yards Naval Duck
- 408 yards of Shirting
- 60 pr Trowsers
- 112 yards of Stuff
- 500 Blankets
- 96 yards of Red Shirting

28th January 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 29th November No. 1839, stating that His Excellency had sanctioned an expenditure of £ 65 from the land fund upon the brick huts at the Location, for the purpose of effecting certain alterations suggested by the Natives themselves and requesting whether I would ascertain from them whether any other alterations are required, I have the honor to state that the Natives who occasionally live in the huts were away from Adelaide but returned a few days ago. They say they only want another length of paling adding to the roof to carry the water over their fires and feet; His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor however proposed spouting in addition to the paling which I think would be a decided improvement.

28th January 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that Mr Scott has applied for a ton and a half of flour for distribution to the Aborigines of his district. This quantity is not immediately wanted, but as the means of transit are few and irregular in the winter season, Mr Scott recommends the above quantity to serve over the winter.

9th February 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that Corporal Mason has applied for a ton of flour for distribution amongst the Aborigines of the Coorong and Lake Alexandrina – Corporal Mason informs me that he has just returned from the Salt Creek and has promised to supply all the Coorong Natives with flour at the full of the present moon, provided they would meet him at the South End of Lake Albert and they promised to do so.
The Contractor Donald Gollan will deliver it at the Contract price as before.
The enclosed application, from Thos Adams who recently married a Native Girl from the North permission to occupy an Aboriginal reserve Section on Skillygolie Creek, I have forwarded for the Consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. These reserved Sections were intended
1st to settle the Natives upon them, provided any Natives could be induced to settle and
2nd Provide they would not, for some time to come, it was thought that a revenue might be produced by letting them and the proceeds were to be applied to the use of the Natives.
I had many conversations with Governor Grey regarding these Sections, more especially upon the almost certainty of the half-caste children being prepared to settle upon them and His Excellency expressed himself ready to allow any who would really occupy and cultivate the lands. I had some time ago an interview with Lieutenant Governor Robe upon the same subject and His Excellency seemed to take the same favourable view.

With the present applicant Thos Adams I have nothing to do, but wish only to represent his wife who is an Aboriginal Native of the Province. I would therefore respectfully ask on her behalf, that she may be able to settle on the Section in the Skilygolee Creek and have His Excellency’s promise that she be allowed to remain there so long as she lives on the Section. There might be legal difficulties in the way of granting her a lease, but even if there were none, I think it would not be desirable as Adams might possibly sub-let the property and spend the proceeds – It appears to me to be sufficient, that you give Mary Adams a letter granting His Excellency’s permission to occupy the Section on the above conditions, a copy of which might be lodged in my office and I feel satisfied that no future Governor of the Province would wish to disturb her so long as she lives with her husband and they continue steady and industrious.

[341]

Corporal Mason
Wellington
Sir,
In reply to your application, dated 4th Current, for flour, to distribute amongst the Aborigines, I have the honor by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to inform you that the distributions will for the future be made during the winter months only from May until the end of September. The flour which you have now on hand is to be given to such Natives as may render the Government assistance in raising the punt and as some Government drays are about to leave Adelaide for the Murray, if is intended if practicable, to forward six bags of flour to be applied for the above purpose, that is, to such as really make themselves useful. In case any Natives shew more than ordinary diligence, you can, by forwarding an application to me have a supply of fish hooks to reward their diligence.

[211] [Moorhouse]
March 14th 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
As it is intended that I shall visit the Southern districts, Mount Gambier, Rivoli Bay and Guichen Bay, after the sittings of the Supreme Court, I have the honor to apply for arrangements to be made for supplying Wellington and Encounter Bay with flour for distribution amongst the Natives on the Queen's Birthday as I might not return in time to do so. At present flour is very cheap and it appears to me desirable to call for fresh tenders and have the winter's supply delivered at the same time. Wellington would require four tons and Encounter Bay two tons. This would effect a saving of sixteen pounds for the Wellington Station and six for the Encounter Bay.

[Moorhouse]

March 21st 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The enclosed letter from the Advocate General with the accompanying memoranda from Mr James Smith, I have the honor to return and according to request report upon the subject matter. The boy Duncan Stewart Smith is an intelligent person and has made very creditable progress in the Native language for the time his attention has been given to it. From Mr Smith's Statement (mem. No. 1) it appears that he has already incurred an expense of £ 25 in acquiring the dialect; the undertaking is a difficult one and deserves all the encouragement that can be given by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. If His Excellency should consider a bonus, for the progress already made, desirable, Mr Smith would feel grateful for it, and would feel very satisfied with £ 20; this sum would include the present journey to Adelaide which by the local ordinance he could claim if he had been a witness £ 7 -11-0 – the difference £ 12-9-0 might then be considered either a bonus or a grant on account of expenses incurred by Mr Smith.

Regarding future remuneration, I would venture to recommend a fixed allowance with an understanding that D.S. Smith should attend the Court at Adelaide, Guichen Bay or Mount Gambier without additional charge to the Government whenever he may be required as interpreter. Mr Smith will engage to do so for £33 .6 .8 per annum – I mentioned this sum as I have been informed [212] by the Revd Mr Meyer that he intends leaving Encounter Bay at the end of this month, to become pastor of a German congregation in the North and it would be simply transferring Mr Meyer's allowance to Mr Smith – no additional charge would fall upon the Department. Mr Smith's appointment would then take effect on the 1st of April.

[Moorhouse]

27th April 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that at the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I waited upon Captain Lipson [Harbour Master] yesterday with some Native boys, who are intended for the Harbour Master's service. Captain Lipson thought that two would be as many as he could undertake to manage at present and if they turn out well, he could take two more. We are of opinion that it will require two pounds per month for each boy to provide food and clothing for them. Captain Lipson suggests that material for three suits be supplied at the commencement and afterwards their pay will be sufficient to keep them properly clothed – we have the materials in store. I have recommended Waitzze and Manara for trial.

[Moorhouse]
6th May 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that there is an half-caste orphan boy in the Native School named Thos Brown, about 9 years old and it appears a pity to keep him in contact with the Native children lest he should contract their habits of idleness, I venture to apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for permission to have the boy put out to some respectable individual as an apprentice.
I find on enquiry that the boy’s father was an Englishman, his mother a Native of Van Diemen’s Land so that the Ordinance No. 12 – 1844 which appoints the Protector of Aborigines to act as guardian to half-caste children is not applicable in this case; I would therefore respectfully apply for instructions how to act in the present instance.
In case the boy is to be apprenticed, Mr R.E. Tapley, a teacher in the Native Sunday School, has expressed his willingness to take him.

[Moorehouse]

20th May 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply for instructions to procure the usual supplies for distribution to the Natives on Her Majesty’s Birth day – His was kind enough to allow the best bread last year and I would respectfully ask the same indulgence this year – There will be required 600 lbs of Roast Beef and 1200 lbs of Bread.

[Moorehouse]

20th May 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
As I am desirous of having the Native School building in good order on Her Majesty’s Birth day, I have ventured to enclose a Requisition for repairing the whole of the windows in the Establishment.

[Moorehouse]

20th May 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on behalf of Wekweki, a native at present confined in Gaol. Wekweki was convicted for murder on the 10th June 1845 and sentenced to be executed on the 24th. On the 23rd of June, the late Governor Captain Grey was pleased to grant a reprieve, as this man had a good character and several modifying circumstances in his favor.
It has hitherto been usual to liberate Natives who have served about three years in Gaol, this man has been in custody since the 5th April 1845 and has been obedient, industrious and civil and he is as worthy a character as any towards whom leniency has been shewn. I have pleasure therefore in being able to recommend Wekweki to the merciful attention of the Lieutenant Governor and to ask for his pardon.

[Moorehouse]
26th May 1848
Colonial Secretary

Sir,
A few days ago I had an interview with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at which I was requested to forward a requisition or transmission to England for such materials as would be required for the Native Department during the year 1849. Our supply of clothing will serve until December 1849 and for the supplies of 1850, I will forward the requisition in December next.

[Moorhouse]

30th May 1848
Thos Adams
Penwortham Village

Sir,
I have to inform you that the Lieutenant Governor has granted permission to your wife Mary Adams to occupy the Section numbered 346 on Skylogolee Creek for and during the term of her natural life with full power to clear, enclose and cultivate the said Section. It is distinctly stated however that your wife will have to settle and continually to actually reside upon the Section and will not be allowed to assign or under-let it.
The Lieutenant Governor’s authority to me will be kept in my office and may be seen by you whenever you wish.
I have seen Mr Oakden and he informs me that his station is not upon the Native reserved Section.

[Moorhouse]

30th May 1848
Colonial Secretary

Sir,
I have to report that the flour allowed to the Natives at Mr White’s Station, Mount Remarkable, has been all distributed and Mr White has applied for a further supply, I have therefore the honor of applying for the Lieutenant Governor’s permission to forward another ton by the earliest conveyance.

[Moorhouse]

1st June 1848
Corporal Mason
Wellington

Sir,
The bearer of this communication is Wekweki, a Native belonging to the Wellington district. He has received a free pardon from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and has this day been liberated from prison.
I have been requested by the Lieutenant Governor to ask you to procure employment if you can for this Native as he is a good and steady character and report to me the result.

[Moorhouse]
353
10th June 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

In obedience to your instructions of the 30th May requesting me to visit certain Aboriginal Reserve Sections and report whether any and what improvements have been made and by whom occupied, I have the honor to state that I have visited the Sections and found the following improvements.

Section 5004: on the Onkaparinga, leased to Mr Whitington is now occupied by George Allston and has a five-roomed house upon it, the best portion of which is wood – 20 acres are fenced in – fence a little out of repair – 2 ½ acres of garden containing vines and fruit trees – fenced with narrow paling – a stockyard and stable – he improvements are well worth £ 100.

Section 3338: in the green hills leased to McBeath, has no one living upon it – 16 acres are fenced with a very poor fence and there is an old uninhabited hut covered with broad paling – improvements are worth about £ 10.

Section 2069: district A leased to Roberts, is now occupied by James Bevan – it is enclosed with an indifferent ditch and rail fence worth about £ 20.

[Moorhouse]

354
27th June 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to report that I have seen Mr Younghusband about the two Native boys Wirra and Kadno Kaira being apprenticed to him as sailors. When in conversation with Mr Younghusband about food, clothing &c for the boys we thought it desirable to adopt the form of indenture used in England and insert such Clauses of the Local Ordinance as may be requisite – The boys are both orphans and the Ordinance No. 12 – 1844 is applicable to their cases.
I have enclosed a copy of an English indenture for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and in case these boys are to be bound I would respectfully apply for an indenture to be prepared and I would at once arrange for its execution.

[Moorhouse]

355 [216]
27th June 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to report that there are two dead trees standing near the Native huts at the Location and the Natives when in want of wood are apt to cut portions of the stem away. In a few days, I am afraid one will be falling and would break down the roof and walls of the huts, I would recommend that the overseer of works should have both trees cut down under his superintendence.

[Moorhouse]
4th July 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the yards at the Native School are becoming very soft and muddy in consequence of the constant trampling of the children during the wet weather; a few loads of gravel would add very much to the comfort and appearance of the premises if His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor would be pleased to grant us a supply. I think six loads would suffice.
[Moorhouse]

14th July 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the flour for the Aborigines at the Mount Gambier Station is exhausted and Corporal McCullock is desirous of having another supply – there is considerable difficulty in forwarding flour to Mount Gambier – and has to be landed a Rivoli Bay and thence carted 60 miles – one mile of which is over a difficult swamp. The flour costs 2d per lb when delivered there and the time of delivery is always uncertain. Under these circumstances I venture to recommend beef to be distributed instead of flour provided beef can be obtained, and I think it can be in the neighbourhood of the police station at or below 2d per lb – one pound of beef to be given instead of one pound of flour.
[Moorhouse]

13th September 1848
Thos Adams
Sir
In reply to your communication requesting to be supplied with a team of bullocks by the Colonial Government to enable you to fence in the Section upon which Mary Adams has permission to settle, I have to state that your application was duly forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor and His Excellency declined granting your request.
[Moorhouse]
Oct 6th 1848
Colonial Secretary

Sir,
In reply to the enclosed minute from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I have the honor to forward the information required.
The out-stations alluded to in Mr Driver’s application are two about to be formed in the Port Lincoln district, if flour and blankets should be allowed, they could only be under the control of the Police as the other stations are.
The place, time and quantities are given in the enclosed returns, and copy of a letter to the Commissioner of Police, and I have the honor to add the cost of the supplies since May 1847 up to the present date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Flour £ s d</th>
<th>Blankets £ s d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bungaree</td>
<td>11 s 6 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Remarkable</td>
<td>28 s 13 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Lincoln</td>
<td>20 s 9 d</td>
<td>26 s 6 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorundee</td>
<td>40 s 3 d</td>
<td>26 s 6 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Bonney</td>
<td>5 s 13 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td>124 s 0 d</td>
<td>10 s 6 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encounter Bay</td>
<td>43 s 0 d</td>
<td>8 s 2 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Gambier</td>
<td>13 s 6 d</td>
<td>4 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guichen Bay</td>
<td>21 s 13 d</td>
<td>6 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special instructions were issued for Mt Gambier and Guichen Bay.

[Moorhouse]
360
10th Oct 1848 [copied as ‘1849’]
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that on Saturday last we had the misfortune to experience a loss of more than one half of the Native children from the School – The parents came and reported that four Natives had come from the Burra Mine to inform all living in Adelaide that the Native Sorcerors were about to visit the town and impart mortiferous powers to the water, so that all the inhabitants, white as well as black, would certainly die.
The adult natives believe in such powers and effects and they gave the narrative in such a manner as to make the children believe also. Their remedy against such calamities, is change of locality, and in this instance, all collected their goods and started immediately for the Murray - a distance of from one to two hundred miles. Thirty two children [218] left us to accompany their parents in spite of our attempts to convince them of the absurdity of the report and that the whites had no fear about themselves.
The following is a return of the time the absent children had been in the school and the progress made:

- 2 boys had been 4 years and were in the most advanced class, given in my quarterly reports;
- 2 had been 3 years and could read, write and cypher
- 6 had been 2 years, and could read and write
- 22 had been upwards of one year and could read words of two and three letters and write a little.

It appears very desirable to overcome these superstitions and as persuasive efforts prove ineffective, I would respectfully venture to state that there would be no injustice done to the children if compelled to return under charge of a Police constable – They were all clean when they took their departure, but on their return which may be in four months’ time, they will all be suffering from the Itch.

[Moorhouse]

361
23rd Oct 1848
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that a Native boy found a ten pound note on Saturday last in Hindley Street and as it is desirable that the rightful owner should have it returned, I would respectfully suggest that publicity be given to the affair. Unfortunately the boy showed it to some Europeans before he reported it to me and I find on enquiry that one individual took the No. of the Note and if advertised might claim it – Several other particulars might be required besides the number before the note be given up – I have thought of the following advertisement, which if it meets the approbation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I would recommend its insertion in the Government Gazette:

“Found by a native boy, a ten pound note – any party giving satisfactory testimony [219] of being the rightful owners of the above, may have it on application to ..... “

[Moorhouse]
8th November 1848
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the returns called for in your letter to me of 6th Current; namely a list of places at which issues are authorised to be made to the Aborigines and the names of persons who make the issues and a memorandum of the gross amount paid during the quarter on account of the Aborigines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Places of Issue</th>
<th>By whom issued</th>
<th>Witnesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bungaree</td>
<td>PC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Remarkable</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Mr White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Lincoln</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Govt Resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorundee</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Sub protector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Bonney</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encounter Bay</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Gambier</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Mr Beverley Sturt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guichen Bay</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Govt Resident</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The flour is distributed one a month – 4 lb to every adult and 2 lb to each child under 12 years of age. The accounts for the following issues have passed through my office during the quarter ended 30th Sept 1848:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>£112 5 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>£104 17 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>£95 18 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>£11 9 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£324 12 1

21st Nov 1848
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an application from Mr Bull to be supplied with medicines for the purpose of relieving the sick Aborigines at Kooringa – Applications of this nature have been in two instances entertained and medicines supplied – One medical man, Mr Dougall, of Lake Alexandrina, has at present a stock of medicines on hand for administering to the Natives. The plan usually adopted is to request the applicant to forward a list of such medicines as he may require and if the list be moderate to procure them from the Colonial Surgeon and forward them – No other allowance has ever been made.

30th Nov 1848
Dr Bull
[Kooringa]

Sir,

In reply to yours of the 15th Current, I beg to state that I forwarded your application to the Colonial Secretary and have been requested to apply to you for a list of such medicines as you may require for distribution amongst the Aborigines. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will sanction a supply to a limited extent being forwarded to the township of Kooringa.
16th December 1848
Corporal Mason
Wellington
Sir,
Since my return from the Murray I have had more conversations with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor about the subject of a Native School being established at Wellington. The Lieutenant Governor is desirous of having every means used which are calculated to improve the condition of the Natives and as educational efforts have not yet been made amongst the tribes of Wellington and the Lakes, the Government is prepared to view favourably the establishment of a school provided the success promises to be even a small proportion of the expenditure. [221]
In conversation with you at Wellington, you stated that an average of 40 children could be induced to attend school, would you be kind enough to give your opinion in writing and I will forward it for the Lieutenant Governor’s information. The expenses of rationing and clothing the children I can give from the returns of the school in Town and will do so when forwarding your report.
After I left the Murray it occurred to me that I had not asked your opinion upon the practicability of bringing the children from your district to the school in Town. This was tried by the late Governor and myself but we failed; you also tried and failed, but what is your opinion, in case you should be appointed Sub Protector and accompany the children yourself to Town – This plan succeeds with the children higher up the Murray. When Mr. Sub-Protector Scott meets with a group of Children he always forwards them to Town – he can do it and do you think you could not?

[Moorhouse]
367
12th Jan 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose Corporal Mason’s report upon the number of Native Children likely to attend in the event of a school being opened at Wellington. I wrote to Corporal Mason on the 16th December wishing him to report upon the practicability of sending the children to the Adelaide school; I stated to him that this is the method we have practised for five years with the Murray children; when Mr. Sub-protector Scott meets with a group of children he forwards them to Town under an escort of two adult Natives and hence all the Murray children as far as the New South Wales boundary have been more or less in school – Mr Mason however thinks this at present impracticable – although he were to accompany them.
The following is an estimate of expenses of a school, filled up and conducted like the school in Town.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fittings including forms, desks, beds and cooking</td>
<td>£ 65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utensils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets 80 @ 5/-</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rations of 40 children at 3/- per week</td>
<td>308.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing children</td>
<td>23.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slates, books, paper</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolmaster's salary</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 496.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Moorhouse]

368
12th Jan 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
Regarding the Gazette notice of the 26th October stating that a Native boy had found a ten-pound note, and the owner might have it on application to me, I have the honor to report that only one application has been made but it does not satisfy me that the applicant is the owner.
A man of color named Edward Stepney is a Greenwich pensioner and had a day or two before the note was found, lost a Bank of Australasia note; he got tipsy on the day he received it and on recovering his senses found that he had lost the ten-pound note.
This is all the account I can give.
The Commissariat Clerk Mr Beddome informs me that he paid this said man Edwd Stepney a ten-pound Bank of Australasia Bank note one or two days before the Native boy found one, but can give no account of the date or number of the note – This is all the information I have gathered and as time sufficient has elapsed (three months) for claimants to come forward I would respectfully enquire what I must do with the money.

[Moorhouse]
369
16th Jan 1849
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In reply to your communication of yesterday requesting me to forward my quarterly report, without further delay, I have the honor to state that I had determined to forward it on the 2nd Current and should have carried into effect my determination had not the business of the Orphan Immigrants prevented me.

Since the 15th of December, I have not had an average one hour a day that I could devote to the Aborigines Department. I hoped to have completed the Orphan business by the 31st December as there was a Gazette Notice requesting parties who had orphans in their employ to execute the indentures by the 31st December but up to this date only 62 parties have attended to the request and there are 142 indentures prepared that have not been executed.

There is much more labour connected with this Orphan Immigration than could have been anticipated. The Colonists do not readily come forward to bind their apprentices because the girls themselves generally object and there appears to be an advantage in the indenture. If an Orphan be bound by indenture and she refuse to do her duty it costs the Master one pound to put the girl in jail; out of 32 that have left their situations only one has taken the case into Court. The girls are becoming aware of this and will break the conditions of an indenture with as much coolness as if it were but waste paper. Instead of the parties going into Court all come to me as Secretary and my time is occupied with hearing complaints and adjusting differences. For the sake of illustration, I may give to occupation of this day.

From ½ past 8 the time I attend the Depot till ½ past 11, I had five cases or Orphans leaving their situations – Three were sent away at once to other situations – at 12 I attended the Resident Magistrate’s Court – a girl was brought up for deserting her service – this case was not over till ½ past 2 – on returning to the Depot at 3 o’clock I found 2 other girls who had left their situations and seven unmarried females had arrived from the “Samuel Boddington”. These cases all require immediate attention – they had to be rationed – fire wood and cooking utensils immediately on arrival. The part of the business however which consumes most time is that of parties calling, wishing to see the girls and arrange about wages &c.

I find it impossible to do the work of the Orphans and the Aborigines single-handed. I thought the Orphan part would by this time have been over but it increases every day – girls leave their places – their wages are unpaid, and their boxes left behind and the number of letters I have to write for wages and boxes is very considerable – If His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor would allow me the assistance of a Clerk for one month, I should be able to have the business in good working order; the funds for Immigrants would afford it, as there are upwards of £400 unexpended.

In case another cargo of orphans should arrive, I am afraid I could not undertake to prepare the indentures, I really could not get through them unless I had assistance and His would probably not object to have them either prepared for execution or allow a Clerk to do them in my office.

I hope I shall be able to forward my report upon the Aborigines Department during next week.

[Moorhouse]
24th January 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose the correspondence relating to the account for amputating the arm of the Moorundee Native. The enclosure from Mr Scott gives the early history of the accident, but he does not represent that the mortification was advancing so rapidly as to endanger the life of the boy. It appears to have been the impression of all who saw the case, that it would have been unkind and cruel to have sent the boy on to Town and Mr John Williams asked Dr. Pabst to take charge of the case. Dr Pabst’s account and letter are enclosed No. 2 & 3as well as Mr Frederick Osswald’s the publican, for board and lodging, No. 4.
In consequence of the Lieutenant Governor’s Minute upon Mr Scott’s first letter (enclose No. 1) Mr Scott wrote to Mr Williams and enclose No. 5 is the reply. Mr Williams declines paying the account and the Native has no resources out of which he can satisfy the claim.
Under these circumstances it appears desirable that I should apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on behalf of the Native and ask for this claim to be met out of the funds of the Department. I must admit that there was irregularity in private parties incurring the liability without proper authority, but the case is much modified when the necessity for immediate aid is duly considered. The boy’s life was in immediate danger and medical aid timely afforded saved it.

[Moorehouse]

25th Jan 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the contents of your letter to me of the 15th Current relating to the £10 note, were communicated to Mr Edwd Stepney on the 16th. This day I have received a written application from Mr Waler, Stepney’s Attorney, which I enclose for the Lieutenant Governor’s information.
Mr Walker proposes that the note should be given up to Stepney and a guarantee would be given by himself to return the amount in case an undoubted owner should be found.
It appears very probable that Stepney is the owner and in case a guarantee were given by Mr Walker, there would be no injustice done to any undoubted owner that might afterwards be found.

[Moorehouse]
31st January 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 29th Current, I have the honor to forward a return of all public buildings connected with the Aborigines Department throughout the Province.

1st: Native School building on the Park Land, North Terrace, consisting of the following rooms:

- 5 Sleeping
- 2 Play
- 2 Store
- 1 Laundry
- 1 Scullery
- 1 Cooking
- 1 Washing
- 4 School (1 Large, 3 Small)
- 1 Mess
- 1 Wood house
- 2 Water Closets
- 1 Work shop
- 3 for the Schoolmaster
- 2 for the Matron

[27 rooms in total]

2nd: Native Hospital consisting of 5 rooms, namely:

- 1 Male ward
- 1 Female Ward
- 1 Itch ward
- 2 for the Hospital Nurse but one of these is used as a Mess room for any Inmates except those suffering from Itch.

[5]

[32 rooms in total]

The House in course of completion and intended for the Sub-Protector at Wellington can scarcely be said to belong to the Department as it has not been given over by the Contractor.

[Moorhouse]
March 1849

Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 30th of January requesting me to visit the South Eastern district and to enquire into a suspected murder of some Natives, I have the honor to report that I left Adelaide on the 7th of February and arrived at Guichen Bay on the 19th. On the 21st I left the Bay accompanied by the Interpreter [226] of the district, an adult Native guide and Corporal Burgon [Burgoyne?] of the Mounted Police.

On the 23rd, 40 miles from Guichen Bay, we procured a native who had seen a settler named Brown some months before with a gun and on the same spot several Natives lying dead with wounds fresh and bleeding. This Native took us to the spot where we found five holes in which had been deposited human bodies. On searching the neighbourhood of the graves, we found fragments of human bones scattered in every direction, faint tracks of Natives, one European and one horse – we continued our examination of the ground for some time and discovered, about 80 paces from the graves, the remains of a fire amongst which were portions of calcined human bones, native bags and mats.

It was evident that the bodies had been exhumed and burnt but there were remains sufficient to prove that they were natives. The burning of the bodies has rendered it impossible to speak medically as to the cause of death, but on the other hand it strengthens the convictions that guilt prompted such a proceeding.

The bones and other fragments were conveyed to Guichen Bay and left in charge of the police; they were produced at the first hearing of the case before Captain Butler on the 1st Current.

Mr James Brown was charged with the offence on the 1st Current; he was remanded and is at present in custody. It will take about a month to bring all the witnesses in the case to Guichen Bay; I arrived in Adelaide on the ? Current.

10th March Mem. Forwarded to Colonial Secretary upon Captain Butler’s requisition for Blankets and Shirts.

Whilst at Guichen Bay Captain Butler spoke to me about these supplies and proposed 30 Shirts and 20 Blankets – making a total of 50 articles – The Natives of the Murray from Moorundee and upwards as far as the Rufus have only 50 Blankets allowed yearly and there are more than four times the number in that district than in the Guichen Bay district; Blankets are decidedly more useful to the Natives than Shirts and 20 would be a fair proportion to the supplied allowed for the other Stations.

12th March Mem. Forwarded to CS upon Captain Butler’s application for a Native School at Guichen Bay dated 12th Feb.

I entered fully into this subject with Captain Butler during my recent visit to Guichen Bay and on carefully calculating the probable attendance we could not say that more than an average of 20 Children could be procured. My own impression is that this average could not be kept up after the novelty of the School had passed away. The prospects do not appear sufficiently encouraging to justify me in recommending the Government to commence a School.

Mem. Upon Captain Butler’s letter enclosing a letter from Mr Smith applying for appointment as schoolmaster at Guichen Bay.

The cost or erecting a suitable school building would be considerable – The walls and roof would cost at least £ 200.

Beds and bedding £ 40 and each child 3/- per week for food.

To the above expense, there would have to be added the Schoolmaster’s salary.

I feel some little hesitation in offering even a word which would tend to retard any project intended for the good of the Natives but the probable attendance of children at Guichen Bay would I fear bear a low proportion to the expense incurred.

[Moorhouse]
21st March 1849

Colonial Secretary

Sir,

1. I have to report that a Port Lincoln Native was subpoenaed as a witness in a case which came before the Supreme Court last week. The Natives are not allowed mileage as other witnesses, I have therefore the honor to apply for permission to pass the account for his passage from Port Lincoln to Adelaide and back again.

2. The Native Kamballa charged with murdering a Native woman was discharged, I would also apply for authority to send him back to his own district.

[Moorhouse]

21st March 1849

His Honor the Acting Judge

Sir,

An instance of irregularity having occurred in your Court on Monday the 19th Current, it appears to be my duty to report the party.

When Mr Schuurmann applied for his allowance for attending as Interpreter to the Port Lincoln Natives, the Crier of the Court, Brooks, asked for a fee and aid he was entitled to one and it was usual for parties to give him one – Mr Schurmann inquired how much and Brooks replied what he thought proper – Mr Schurmann gave him half a crown. This is the first time I ever heard of a fee being demanded on the Criminal side of the Supreme Court by any officer on his own account.

[Moorhouse]

22nd March 1859

Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to apply for the usual authority to procure the Blankets for the customary distribution to the Aborigines at the various outstations on Her Majesty's Birth day, the 24th May next.

The following has been the allowance for several years past and it appears to meet the present requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Blankets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide district</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorundee</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Lincoln</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encounter Bay</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Remarkable</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guichen Bay Authority</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Gambier Authority</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[TOTAL]</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Moorhouse]
377 [228]
28\textsuperscript{th} March 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

In the estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Colonial Government for the year ending 31\textsuperscript{st} March 1851, I observe £150 allowed for an assistant Protector at Wellington and I have the honor to invite the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the subject in order that I may be furnished with instructions.

His will have heard that the Corporal of Police, Mr Samuel [George?] Mason, has been highly recommended for the appointment and I am happy to be able to support the recommendation from having known Mr Mason for upwards of nine years.

In case Mr Mason should receive the appointment, he may wish to be informed of his duties, with whom to communicate and to whom to report &c; instructions were given to Mr Scott upon this subject in a letter dated 9\textsuperscript{th} January 1847 – I would respectfully recommend the additions to these instructions, of a yearly report to be made as well as special ones upon every matter connected to the Aborigines.

Instructions for Sub- Protector Mason stationed at forwarded 13\textsuperscript{th} April 1849
1\textsuperscript{st} Your district will extend as far as the Wellington dialect is understood and within this district you are required to become acquainted with the Natives – to visit them and act a friendly part towards them – to ascertain as nearly as possible their numbers and keep a Registry of the births and deaths and make yourself acquainted with their language.

2\textsuperscript{nd} You will have personally to inquire into all disputes arising between the Natives and Europeans and report especially upon all cases of importance coming under your notice – and use every exertion to promote and maintain good understanding between them and the settlers.

3\textsuperscript{rd} You are to forward to this office during the last week in December of each year an annual report of the Natives in your district giving as much statistical information as you are able – including number of Natives living with Europeans – Services rendered to the Europeans.

4\textsuperscript{th} Keep a detailed journal of all your proceedings. [229]

?? memorandum upon the Lieutenant Governor’s minute regarding the expense of an inquest held upon a Native shot by a settler at Port Lincoln.

The circumstances under which this expense was incurred are given in the depositions of Mr Symes affixed to Mr Driver’s quarterly report (enclosed). I find that Mr Driver is the Coroner of the Port Lincoln district with instructions to the effect that he is entitled to the usual coroner’s fees.

My reply has been delayed in consequence of my endeavouring to devise less expensive and equally satisfactory means of arriving at the same information in future”

[Moorhouse]
378
May 1st 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The Government Resident at Port Lincoln has reported to me that the supply of flour for the Natives of that district is exhausted and another supply is required for the distribution on the next full moon; I have therefore the honor to apply for authority to procure from the contractor one ton of flour and forward the same in the "Yatala" about to proceed to Port Lincoln.

[Moorhouse]

379
May 1st 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I am informed that the "Yatala" is under orders to proceed to Port Lincoln and as I am desirous of visiting Yorke’s Peninsula with a native Interpreter, I have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for permission for the "Yatala" to leave me and the Native at Oyster Bay on the Western side of the Gulf, on her voyage to Port Lincoln.

[Moorhouse]

380
16th May 1849
Minute upon an account sent by Mr Driver for holding an inquest upon a Native shot by a European at Port Lincoln.
This case was a Native who was shot by a European in self-defense – I find on enquiry at the Colonial Secretary’s Office that the Government Resident has instructions to the effect that he will be paid mileage for inquest. In cases like the present, it does not necessarily follow that an inquest should be held over the body; the party who shot the Native at once communicated the fact and should similar cases happen it would be less expensive and I think considered equally satisfactory for the nearest magistrate to take the statements upon oath – Several instances have occurred since I have been connected with the Natives in which depositions taken before a magistrate were deemed sufficient – This procedure however has only been sanctioned in cases free from ambiguity.

[Moorhouse]

381  [230]
Undated, unaddressed: memorandum to Colonial Secretary?
I have deferred reply to this minute until I had seen parties from the Murray and Wellington to ascertain the rate at which land is letting. I find that Mr Haywood is giving only at the rate of £ 1 per 00 acres, which is lower than his offer for the Native Sections. Mr Giles, the Manager of the South Australian co., informs me that he lets land at Wellington at the rate of £ 1 for 100 acres. This is also lower than the price offered by Messrs Cooke and Wark.
I am of opinion that the tenders of Messrs Holthouse, Newland, Field & Lorimer are as high as can be procured for the respective sections for a seven years’ lease as they are only required to claim rights of pasturage in the different hundreds.

[Moorhouse]
18th May 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
1. The approach of the 24th May, Her Majesty’s Birth day, leads me to apply for the usual authority for the food to be distributed to the Aborigines. From the number of Natives in the neighbourhood of Adelaide I think 1000 lbs of best bread and 500 lbs of roast beef will be required.
2. I saw yesterday Mr Donald Gollan, the individual who has supplied the Wellington station for three years with flour and he will engage to deliver at Wellington 2 tons of flour before the Queen’s Birth day at the Contract Price in town namely £10 per ton. Mr Sub-protector Mason recommends that the monthly distribution should be discontinued and what remains of the two tons should be given to the sick about his Station in quantities of 2 lb per diem for each invalid.
3. I cannot at present recommend any flour for the Encounter Bay Natives. A fortnight ago they came to Adelaide and in spite of all remonstrance and advice, attacked the Murray natives with spears, intending to drive them from Adelaide – Had it not been for the interference of the Mounted Police there would have been eight to ten lives lost. I would respectfully recommend that the Corporal in charge of the Encounter Bay station should be informed that the flour has been withheld in consequence of that tribe having come up to Town and commenced an attack upon the Murray Tribe in the immediate neighbourhood of Adelaide.

[Moorhouse]

19th May 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have to report that Mr. Sub-protector Scott has reported that the supply of flour at Moorundee will not last over the winter months and he suggests that a ton should be forwarded before the roads become impassable; I have therefore the honor to apply for permission to procure from the Contractor the above quantity and forward it at once to Moorundee.

[Moorhouse]
10th May 1849
Chief Protector [Robinson?]
Port Philip
Sir,

Your communication of the 23rd March requesting to be favoured with details relative to the management or working of the Adelaide Native School, reached me on the 7th Current – Your letter being an official one, required the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor which was immediately given on application.

Your application is expressed in very general terms which leads me to the conclusion that you wish to be furnished with a full account of our Establishment. I give this under the following heads – 1, The Building - 2. The Officers connected with it – 3rd Moe of procuring the attendance of Children – 4th Instructions imparted and 5th cost per annum for each child and 6th the results.

1st, the building can accommodate 150 boarders and consists of
There is a Hospital about 400 yards from the School buildings consisting of 5 rooms, namely –
1 male ward – 1 female ward – 1 Itch ward – 2 for the Nurse, but one of these is used as a Mess room for all inmates except those suffering from the itch.

2nd, The Officer engaged in conducting the Establishment are a Schoolmaster and Mistress, a Matron and House Maid or Hospital Nurse.
The Schoolmaster lives upon the premises and has the entire charge of the Children – The Schoolmistress instructs the Girls in Sewing and with their assistance makes shirts and trowsers for the boys and the frocks and chemises for the girls.
The Matron has charge of the Stores, superintends the cooking and has to keep the building in order.
House Maid lives in the Hospital and has charge of the Sick – she has to superintend the washing of the clothes and to keep them on proper repair –

3rd, The Children’s attendance is procured in various ways – some will come into the School because they prefer a regular supply of food to an irregular one and especially in the winter season – others are sent by the parents on condition that they receive a blanket for three months attendance and others again are sent by the police if found begging about town – No healthy adult is entitled to receive a blanket on the Queen’s Birth day unless they have a child in the School. [233]

4th, Plan of instruction adopted in the School is that of the British and Foreign School Society – with the younger children, the Infant School system as far as we are able - The mornings are occupied with reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and other mental exercises, and the afternoons with manual labour – the boys in digging the garden, or cutting fire wood and the girls in making garments under the Schoolmistress’ charge.

5th, The cost per annum for each child is about £ 10.5.0 – this includes food, clothing, instructions and all furniture, stationery &c

6th, Results – These have not been very satisfactory – we have had the School in operation nine years.
Thirty two boys and 42 girls – a total of 74, have been educated, that is, have been taught to read the Bible, to write, and to go through the common rules of Arithmetic as well as to sew and dig but every child, on arriving at puberty, went into the bush – the boys to be initiated into the Secrets of Manhood and the girls to live with their husbands – on the boys attaining the age of about 14 they were put out to trades and the following were tried:

2, Tanners
4, Blacksmiths
6, Joiners
4, Messengers to the public offices
4, Gardeners
2, to man the Harbourmaster’s boat
2, as Sailors
The tanners worked steadily 18 months
1 Blacksmith for about 2 years
2, Joiners – 14 months
4, messengers upwards of 2 years
2, Gardeners – 18 months
2, at Harbourmaster’s boat 6 months
2, Sailors, one voyage to Van Diemen’s Land and the other ran away.  \[234\]

We attempted to marry the boys and girls as they arrived at puberty and intended to assign to each couple a separate room in the Establishment – this we think would have inclined them to settle – The boys would have procured a livelihood in Town and the girls would have been under strict superintendence to keep the room in order – we failed however in the marriage affair – the Colonial Chaplain could not do it as they were not baptised and the Deputy Registrar could not do it without the consent of the parents as they were all minors – We hope still to make a trial of the affair – the Bishop of Adelaide \[Augustus Short \] has considered the subject and is disposed to overcome the difficulty.

I may mention in conclusion that only one child who has been in the School has been charged with theft during the nine years.

\[Moorhouse\]

385
26th May 1849
Mr Sub-protector Mason
Wellington
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose for your information an extract No. 2 of a letter from the Colonial Secretary to me dated 21\textsuperscript{st} May /49.

\[Moorhouse\]
26th May 1849
The Commissioner of Police
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose an extract No. 3 of a letter from the Colonial Secretary to me dated 21st May which you will be kind enough to forward to the Corporal in charge of the Encounter Bay Station.

[Moorehouse]

9th June 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The enclosed letter from George Murray I have the honor to forward for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The man named Murray was married to an Aboriginal Native girl on the 14th of last May and he is desirous of having a Section of Land upon which the Government will allow him to settle and I would recommend that he be allowed 80 acres for the purpose at the three springs as proposed in his letter.
The conditions upon which Thos Adams who married a Native girl, were allowed, a Section are the following [235]
1st, The Section is placed in trust for the benefit of the girl;
2nd, the husband is not allowed to sell or sublet any part of it and if there be any children, the land to be given to them if the Govt think proper to do so on the decease of the Mother.

[Moorehouse]

19th June 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that my attendance at the Supreme Court was this morning dispensed with – and have nothing to prevent my going over to Port Lincoln. From what I hear of the duties there, it will be almost impracticable to perform them without a horse and the small trading cutters are not sufficiently spacious to take over a horse. The Government Resident informed me when in Town that the horses in Port Lincoln were all knocked up in consequence of so many volunteer parties having been out in pursuit of Natives and no horse in condition could be procured; under these circumstances I would respectfully apply to go in the “Yatala” in her next trip to Port Lincoln.

[Moorehouse]

21st June 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that several applications have been made to me, by parties wishing to rent Section 2038 in District A, Hundred of Adelaide. Tenders were invited for the above Section a few days ago and [I] observe that the property is suffering from not having a tenant – the fence is being removed, brought to Town and sold for fire wood. Under these circumstances I would recommend that tenders be invited for the rental of the above Section.

[Moorehouse]
Undated: end June 1849?

Memorandum in the poisoning case at Port Lincoln

I have this day seen the Advocate General upon the subject of Natives supposed to have been poisoned and both are of opinion that it will be difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of death.

Inspector Tolmer [236] reports that he found bodies of two Native boys lying upon a Stony range without any appearance of Camp or fire and near one of the bodies a piece of rag which appeared to have been used for mixing a damper upon – it would be desirable to procure that rag and ascertain whether arsenic were present.

I understand from Mr Schurmann that there are some Natives surviving who were ill from eating some kind of food at Mr Mortlock’s Station; when the excitement at Port Lincoln has subsided a little, these Natives may be seen and their Statements heard - I will make every effort to see them during my visit.

[Moorhouse]
Port Lincoln, 16th July 1849
Colonial Secretary?
Sir,
I have the honor to report that I arrived in Port Lincoln here in the “Yatala” on the 9th Current. I found the following Natives in Custody of the Police committed upon various charges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex/Relationship</th>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulluringer</td>
<td>(a boy)</td>
<td>Charged with murdering Mr Beevor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nintalta</td>
<td>(a boy)</td>
<td>these were captured by a Shepherd named Young</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngalta</td>
<td>(an old man)</td>
<td>charged with the murder of Mrs Eastern – these</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korlo</td>
<td>(woman)</td>
<td>were captured by Mr Tolmer’s party</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putarpinye</td>
<td>(woman)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarngalta</td>
<td>(male adult)</td>
<td>These are charged with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yabmanna</td>
<td>(woman)</td>
<td>robbery and violence; they were</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirao</td>
<td>(woman)</td>
<td>captured by Mr Horne’s party</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yalluma</td>
<td>(boy)</td>
<td>at the time they attacked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnulu</td>
<td>(boy)</td>
<td>the Station.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The two following are to be brought before the government Resident this morning at 10 o’clock and will be most probably committed for the murder of a shepherd named Hamp in June 1848.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Taken by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malgatta</td>
<td>Taken by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maingalta</td>
<td>the police</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The detachment of police under Mr Tolmer’s direction has been particularly active and I may say [237] has been the means for restoring the district to a state of peace and confidence – The settlers all feel satisfied that an effectual check has been put upon the aggressions of the Natives and the innocent Natives themselves express their satisfaction at the proceedings of the Europeans. There are still about five of the guilty at large and will probably be taken in a few weeks.

The damper cloth mentioned in Mr Tolmer’s report upon the poisoning case, was found on Wednesday last and is at present in the Station. On inquiry upon the spot, I find that the Statement in my quarterly report that the poisoning took place previous to the murder of Mr Beevor and Mrs Eastern (?) I took the surgeon’s deposition as my guide – he was examined on the 4th of June and (I speak from memory now) I thought, stated that the bodies had been dead 21 days and not more – meant that the bodies had been dead 21 days when he found them, namely on the 18th of May.

On Thursday next, I proceed with Mr Tolmer and the Interpreter, Mr Schurmann, to the outstations on the Western Coast, about 120 miles from the Township.

[Moorhouse]
392
Native School Establishment
4th July 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that in obedience to your instructions of the 30th of June, I have handed
over to the Commissioner of Crown Lands the charge of all Aboriginal Reserves in this Province and
furnished him with a list of all the reserves, names of lessees, amount of rent tendered and the
numbers and localities of the reserves still unlet.

[Moorhouse]

393
4th July 1849
Commissioner of Crown Lands
Sir,
I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to hand over to you the charge of all
the Aboriginal Reserves in this province, with a list of the same, - names of the lessees – amount of
rent tendered for each and the numbers and localities of the Reserves still unlet – The terms of the
leases are given in the Government Gazette of the 22nd of March.

[Moorhouse]

[238]

394
17th August 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that I have this morning seen Inspector Berkley and Sergeant Major
McCullock and they inform me that they will not have their arrangements made until tomorrow
afternoon, to start for Yorke’s Peninsula. I am satisfied that the police will not be able to come to
much in contact with the natives of that district unless they have food to distribute amongst them.
After the death of the two recently reported, the natives will naturally be afraid of approaching the
Europeans; and the Europeans after having two of their number killed will repel rather than
encourage further intercourse with the Natives. The police under these circumstances are the best
fitted for inviting communications with the Natives and I would respectfully enclose a requisition for
flour for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor’s approval. If the flour be allowed it could be taken
over with us in the “Yatala”.

[Moorhouse]

395
17th August 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I beg to report that no tenders have been received in reply to the call for the Aborigines
Department, dated 2nd July last, and respectfully apply for authority to purchase the articles by
private contract.

[Moorhouse]
17th August 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I beg to report that there are at present in Gaol four Native boys from the Port Lincoln district – two, **Pulluringer** and **Nintalta**, are charged with being concerned in the murder of Mr Beevor, but the evidence against them is very slight – the other two, **Yalluma** and **Winnulu**, are implicated in the robbery at Mr Horne’s station but as boys they cannot be considered so guilty as their seniors, under whose direction they were evidently acting. The boys would be better employed in school and being brought into contact with the other school children than in Gaol and I would respectfully apply for them to be placed in school until the Sessions, and I would undertake to produce them before the Supreme Court at the proper time.

[Moorhouse]

17th August 1849
Commissioner of Crown Lands
Sir,
In the Gazette notice for tenders for the Aboriginal Reserves, I observe Section 1078, at Wellington, is offered – The Sub-protector’s house is upon this Section and I think it would be desirable to withdraw the Section altogether. If you are of the same opinion, would you have the kindness to omit it in the next notice.

[Moorhouse]

17th August 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have to report that during my visit at Kangaroo Island, I witnessed the painful sight of a father and six children being in a state verging on starvation. The man is a German named Gottlieb Christian who has lived on the Island 11 years – he is a tailor by trade but has been unwell for the last two years – three months ago his wife died of starvation and left six children, the youngest of which was 8 months old – since the death of the mother the youngest child has become diseased and rickety – and will soon die unless put under more liberal diet – I wished very much to bring them to Town but as I had already incurred the responsibility of taking on board the suffering relations of Mr Oliver, I did not like to put this man and family on board. I had on £ 1 of money upon me which I gave to the poor man and gave instructions for a neighbour to supply the family until they could be sent to Town and I would discharge the account. P.C. Keech gave the man 10/-.
To bring this family to Town, would cost about £ 4 but as he cannot raise this sum I promised to apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to allow the “Yatala” to call for them when returning from Rivoli Bay.
I infer that the “Yatala” will shortly be taking a survey party to the Mount Gambier district, as I have seen a notice in the Gazette from the Surveyor General that a party will be in that district on or before the 1st of Sept.

[Moorhouse]
399
17th August 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
1. I have the honor to report that I returned last evening in the “Yatala” from Kangaroo Island, having called there to inquire into the cause of the death of the late Chas. Oliver.
2. I took the statements upon oath of the shepherd and two respectable neighbours from which it appears that Mr Oliver shot himself and most probably intentionally so. I inquired of all the neighbours and their impression is that he was greatly distressed about the shot he had accidentally received five days before – he was afraid he would lose his leg and that preyed very much upon his spirits.
3. On the Sunday morning, a brother and brother-in-law of the deceased Mr Oliver were at the Port [Adelaide], anxious to accompany me and be present at the inquiry. Captn Lipson was at Church and I could not obtain his permission and as no other vessel was likely soon to call at the Island, I thought I should not be incurring too great a responsibility in taking the brothers of the deceased down with me in the “Yatala”. They went down with me, were present at the investigation and were satisfied that no second party was implicated in this distressing affair. [Moorhouse]

400
30th August 1849
Commissioner of Crown Lands
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 25th Current, inquiring if there are other Aboriginal Reserves Sections than those contained in my list enclosed on the 7th Current, I have the honor to start that I know of none. Regarding the Section 2039 formerly leased to Landmead, I imagine there had been a mistake in copying the number – I think the number 2038 was intended for Landmead’s – The Section however is open, not being legally occupied by any one; Langmead’s lease expired with the rest. [Moorhouse]

401
6th September 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose a communication from Mrs Russell, the Matron to the Native School, resigning her situation on account of ill health. This causes a vacancy not only in the situation of Matron but that of the Matron’s husband – The husband has been in the receipt of a ration for about three years for whitewashing the building and effecting such repairs as required immediate attention. He undertook to give not less than eight days per quarter and as much more as circumstances might require.
If His Excellency the Governor should not have a person whom he would wish to appoint, I would respectfully recommend that the Destitute Board should be permitted to appoint some widow who might be considered fitted for the situation, and the husband of Mrs Hill (the Hospital nurse) have the ration for whitewashing and repairing the premises. [Moorhouse]
18th September 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose two applications for flour for the Aborigines – One from Mr Sub-protector Scott and the other from the Sub-protector at Wellington. The supplies for Moorundee have hitherto been procured from the Contractor in Town, but those for Wellington, have generally been supplied by Donald Gollan and delivered at Wellington at the Contract price in Town. I would respectfully apply to His Excellency for permission to supply one ton to each place.

[Moorhouse]

18th September 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that at the commencement of last month I returned from Port Lincoln in the “Petrel’ and incurred an expense of £ 2 in passage money. I have hitherto paid my own expenses by sea, out of my horse allowance when I visited a locality by vessels rather than on horseback, but in returning from the above place, I had no alternative and would apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to allow the payment of the expenses of passage.

[Moorhouse]

[242]

20th September 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose a communication from Mr Plumstead, a gentleman who is desirous of commencing a Singing Class and who would undertake to teach the Native children in the Schoolroom on condition that he might at the same time be permitted to have Europeans. I know of no objection to this proposition being granted, but on the contrary the Schoolmaster and myself feel that it would be a decided advantage to the Native Children.
Mr Plumstead, I am informed, would advertise for European pupils provided His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor would not object to his doing so and commence the Classes forthwith.

[Moorhouse]

28th September 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
As the “Yatala” did not visit Rivoli Bay, and consequently could not bring the Destitute family, referred to in my letter of the 17th Ulto., from Kangaroo Island, I have the honor to apply for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to sanction the engagement of some coasting craft to call on a return trip from Guichen Bay or Port Lincoln.
The harbour master is in daily contact with the coasting vessels and would be able to engage one to call in at Kingscote for the above purpose.

[Moorhouse]
The results of the trials at the late Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court, suggests to me the desirability of addressing His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor upon the sentence of death, passed on Nintalta, Kulgatta, Maingalta and Mangalta.

**Nintalta** and **Kulgatta** were charged with the murder of Mr James Beevor and found guilty – Regarding these two I would wish to remark, that **Kulgatta** throughout the trial admitted his guilt, but declared to the Interpreter, Mr Schurmann, that **Nintalta** took no part whatever in the affair and did not countenance or sanction the attack either directly or indirectly – English law renders a person guilty if present, as aiding and abetting, but the native usages do not, unless actually assisting with blows [of] a [243] weapon to produce death – This **Nintalta** had for some months been fed and clothed by Mr Beevor and was living at his Station and there is nothing to cause one to think that he would co-operate in proceedings which would certainly take away his supplies. From knowing something of Native habits, I can attach great importance to the statement of **Kulgatta** – he was told by Mr Schurmann that he would most probably have to suffer and had **Nintalta** shared in the crime, **Kulgatta**, I am satisfied would not have declared him to be innocent. The inference is that he would have rejoiced rather than otherwise to have an associate in his sufferings.

I was in court during the trial of these four unfortunate Natives and must conscientiously declare my conviction, that had they been Europeans, the juries would not from the evidence produced have brought them in guilty.

In the 1st place – the chief evidence against them was given by Natives, a kind of evidence which a few days before had been rejected as dangerous and unsatisfactory when given against Europeans. 2nd, The next evidence in importance was by the Corporal of police as being admissions of the prisoners whilst in charge of the Police – I would hope that His Excellency will reject their evidence altogether for to do otherwise would be taking advantage of the ignorance of the Natives, regarding our laws. Corporal Geharty spoke professedly in the Native tongue and a very unsatisfactory speaking it was to anyone acquainted with language – a substantive was used for a verb and a possessive for a personal pronoun – These Natives had seen very little of Europeans, some of them only a few times, and I would with seriousness say that they could not understand such broken phraseology and yet the Corporal gave in evidence what he considered to be the answers to his broken unintelligible questions – Mr Schurmann the Interpreter said in court that the Natives could not understand the phrase. Had they been Europeans, the admission would not have been made, consequently in fairness should not be used against the Natives supposing them to be true.

A most disadvantageous position in which Natives are placed appears in the prejudicial feeling existing in the minds of juries – This prejudice was forcibly displayed in the minds of jurors during the late trials. On one occasion after His Honor the Judge had directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty – one juror had the injudiciousness to maintain [244] a feeling contrary to the direction and before he would yield had to be told by the Judge that to return a verdict contrary to the evidence, would be deemed murder and His Honour felt bound, in discharging his duties, to advise them of the danger of their position.

The poor Natives meet with little sympathy or compassion before tribunals composed entirely of white men – I am informed that only two of the Grand Jury possessed favourable feelings towards them and before His Excellency and the Executive Council decide upon the fate of the condemned prisoners, I would respectfully entreat that these facts my suggest a lenient and merciful procedure. If mercy and forbearance be not entertained by this, the final tribunal and such evidence, I must say that I shall have some difficulty in believing the declaration that the Natives enjoy the protection of the British Law.

[Moorhouse]
20th Oct 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
During my recent visit to Port Lincoln I had several conversations with the three Magistrates of the district upon the subject of executing the Natives now under sentence of death and I have the honor to enclose their opinions for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
They all agree that in case any Native should have the sentence of the Law carried into effect, that it would tend to check future outrages, if the execution took place upon the spot where the murder was committed.

[Moorhouse]
27th October 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

In obedience to the Minute of His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to report upon the observations presented by the Grand Jury to the Court at the last Criminal sittings.

Regarding the Statement of the Grand Jury “expressing their belief that previous to these melancholy events of murder of, and by the Aborigines, the district in which they occurred were not sufficiently under police control, or the oversight of an officer, whose humane duty it is to protect the savage and to guard the settlers from the incursions of the Natives.”

The districts here referred to at Port Lincoln and Yorke’s Peninsula.

In reference to the Port Lincoln district, I may observe that there are about 400 Europeans and these in that locality at their various stations are brought into contact with about 200 Aborigines – 4 Police Constables have been stationed there for the last 3 years, but during the last two years, the sheep stations have been extended along two narrow coast lines, that to the Westward for 130 miles, and that to the Eastward about 50 miles.

In November 1844, it was thought desirable to increase the Police force and form two additional Stations, one in the West and the other on the East Coast. But the late Commissioner of Police was prevented doing so by funds not being at his disposal. As soon however as the financial year commenced (April 1st) which I believe provided funds for additional police, the Port Lincoln district received immediate attention and before the murder of Mr Beevor and Mrs Eastern an additional force of 4 men had been granted – This increased force is there now and is quite sufficient to afford protection to both the black and white population.

On Yorke’s Peninsula there are from 70 to 80 Europeans and 150 Natives – one half of the latter live in the scrub and the other half on portions occupied by the settlers. It was never contemplated to fix a permanent police force here as it has not been practicable to afford a detachment for every 80 Europeans and 75 Natives. In January 1848, I was on the Peninsula and on my return recommended His Excellency Col. Robe to send a detachment for 18 months as all the Natives would by that time be known and our laws fully impressed upon their minds. There were however at that time other localities in which Europeans and Natives were much more numerous and whose demands for protection were much more urgent.

It does not altogether depend upon the amount of Police protection afforded to a district whether the Natives are quiet or not. If the Settlers are injudicious in exposing their property and the shepherds determined to hold intercourse with the women the latter of which happened at Yorke’s Peninsula as reported in the case of Armstrong and which I believe would have happened if Police had been on the Peninsula, it is impossible to prevent collision. I am of opinion that the force stationed there at the present is capable of giving efficient protection to Europeans and Natives.

I may in conclusion observe that for several years past there have been districts, destitute of police forces in which natives are more numerous than at Port Lincoln or Yorke’s Peninsula and no serious collisions have taken place. I allude to the Coorong – the Tatiara Country and the Upper Murray. The Coorong supports upwards of 300 Natives and as it is the main road between Port Philip and Adelaide is much frequented by travellers, and there are innumerable instances of solitary individuals sleeping amongst groups of Natives and for the last five years nothing has happened to one or the other. I have heard of nothing of a serious nature between the Europeans and Natives from that part of the Tatiara Country at which a Police Station has just been formed – the station was required to keep the white population at peace with each other – The Upper Murray supports about 500 Natives and there never was a station in this district – in seven years there has only occurred one case of assault of a native upon a European and none of the Europeans upon the Natives that have been reported to me – The Commissioner of Police states that a station is now in course of formation at Ralral on the Upper Murray.

[Moorhouse]
2nd November 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have this day received a Memorandum from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor requesting me to forward a return of the flour distributions to the Aborigines at the outstations, during the last quarter. I am not able to forward this return at present as all have not yet been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

Under the present regulations I shall never be able to embody these returns in my report, but in order that I can do so, I would respectfully suggest that the Commissioner of Police be requested to have the returns made up a month earlier than usual, namely at the end of the months of November, February, May and August.

[409]

3rd Nov 1849
Mr C.W. Schurmann
Port Lincoln,
Sir,
On my return from Port Lincoln, His Excellency the Governor went with me in detail into the subject of commencing a school for the Native children there.

Your previous connection with the Natives as Missionary amongst them, and your present position as Interpreter for the district, appear to point you out as the individual who ought to undertake it.

You are at present receiving from Government £ 50 per annum as Interpreter and if you would undertake the school, I am authorised by His Excellency to state that an additional Sum of £ 50 would be added, making your salary altogether £ 100. This sum however would only be given on the distinct understanding that you ceased farming operations on your own account and gave your time exclusively to the duties of Interpreter and to the instruction of the children. You expressed to me in conversation that you would like to keep a couple of cows for domestic purposes. I can see no objection to this as attending cows would be as useful a branch of education as any other.

[410]

1st Nov. 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that during my last visit to Port Lincoln, I had several applications from the settlers to be supplied with married Native couples as servants from the Adelaide district, I have this day been informed that the "Yatala" is under orders to proceed to Port Lincoln on Saturday next and I would respectfully apply for permission to forward six natives who have volunteered to go to that district and to enter the service of the settlers.

[411]

Nov. 1st 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
A few days ago I had an interview with the Lieutenant Governor and His Excellency expressed a wish for me, for the future to embody in my general Quarterly reports, extracts from reports from the various remote districts – as Guichen Bay, Port Lincoln, Wellington and the Upper Murray – To carry this out with regularity it will be necessary to have reports from these districts prepared and forwarded once month before the end of the usual quarter in order to reach me in time for the general report. I can procure those from the Upper Murray and Wellington but it will be necessary for instructions to Captain Butler and Mr Driver to proceed from your office.
5th November 1849
Thos Adams

Your communication of the 20th of October, addressed to the Lieutenant Governor and a copy of which you forwarded to me, has been laid before His Excellency and I am commanded in reply to state

1st, That there is no reserve made of the water made for the public in your section and you are at liberty to fence in the swamp and charge for any use that the public may make of it – the rate of charge is left to yourself.

2nd, There is a public road running across your section and if the bullocks on the main road are liable to trespass and injure your crops, you must either put up a substantial fence or impound the cattle.

[413]

6th Nov. 1859
E.B. Scott Esq & Mr Geo Mason

Sir,

I have to inform you that I have received instructions from the Lieutenant Governor to embody in my quarterly reports for the future, extracts from reports from the various outstations in the Colony, Guichen Bay, Port Lincoln, the Murray and Wellington, upon the State of the Aborigines, and have to request you henceforth to report quarterly upon the Natives of your district – In order that such reports may reach me in time, you will have the goodness to make your quarters terminate on the 30th of November, 28th of February, 31st of May and August and transmit the reports without delay to my office.

[414]

6th Nov. 1849
Hermann Kook Esq.
Surveyor
Post Office
Tanunda

Sir,

In reply to yours of the 24th Ulto., requesting to be informed if Sections 24 – 31 and 32 in the Hundred of Moorooroo belong to the Aborigines, I have the honor to state that they have not been reserved for the Natives, but are still I believe Government property and open for sale.

[415]

6th Nov. 1849
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to state that Mr White of Mt Remarkable has reported that the flour for distribution amongst the Natives is exhausted and application made for another supply of one ton.

[416]
417
15th Nov. 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

In reply to yours of the 8th current requesting me to furnish dates of the issues of flour at Mt Remarkable and of persons to whom it was issued, I have the honor to forward a copy of the last return:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Children under 12</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 5th</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 4th</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 3rd</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Moorhouse]

[250]

418
6th Dec. 1849
Mr Fredk Augustus Struve
Schoolmaster
Myponga

Sir,

In reply to your application dated 30th November, requesting me to give permission to you to marry a Native girl, I beg to state that I have no authority to marry any girl contrary to her wish. Two Europeans have married Native girls, but in both instances the girls expressed an attachment to their respective husbands. It is usual for the Government to grant a Section of land to the girl when married but the land is never intended to become the absolute property of the husband.

If you really wish to carry out your views, it will be necessary for you to gain the affections of a girl and when this is done bring her up to Town and the affair will be settled.

[Moorhouse]
Sir,

We have the honor to enclose the statement made before us on the 10th Current relating to the fire which occurred on the Native School premises on the 9th.

We have carefully examined all parties who first saw the fire but have not satisfactorily ascertained who was the real cause of it. We are quite satisfied however that it was purely an accidental occurrence.

The difficulty in this case lies in the testimony given by Johanna Dounavan, an Irish orphan and John Hill, a joiner living upon the establishment. The girl states that she saw Hill enter the workshop with a lighted pipe and Hill pointedly denies having smoked that morning before the fire broke out – The girl states that she saw a native boy who told her the time by the clock, but she does not point out the boy – it could not be a school boy as all the boys were in bed and locked up in their room. Inquiry has been made amongst the boys who are living in the neighbourhood of the school, but none admit having seen the girl.

Had the boy been produced he would have said whether or not he saw Hill with a pipe before the fire broke out and that would have cleared the point of difficulty. She however gives us no clue in describing the boy and her statements are so general that we have some difficulty in believing them. We may observe also that the girl’s statements do not always agree with Mrs Murphy’s.

In conclusion we may observe that no statements made before us, lead us in any way to attach blame or suspicion to any of the destitute Irish who were on the premises – our impression is that Hill went to the workshop for some chips to light his fire and a spark might have dropt from the pipe which ignited the shavings.

[Signed] Chas Bonney, C. of C.L.
A. Tolmer, Comm. of Police
M. Moorhouse, Prot of As
11th December 1849
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the painful duty of reporting for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that on Sunday the 9th Current, the following portions of the Native School Establishment were destroyed by fire:

Matron’s sitting room
Matron’s bed room
Scullery
2 - store rooms
2 - Bed rooms
5 - rooms occupied by destitute Immigrants
1 – work shop
1 – small Store closet

Partially destroyed but easily repaired:
2 – rooms occd by Schoolmaster
1 – office occd by Immign Agent
1 – office occd by protector of Abor.
1 – office occd by the destitute


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pannicans</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doz. knives &amp; forks</td>
<td>3 dozen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carving knives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 doz. Plates</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoons</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 water casks</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooking dishes</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 hand saws</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 narrow palings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Store and Laundry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 days Rations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blankets</td>
<td>20 girls’ stuff capes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 chemises</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 boiler</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 whitewash brush</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 knife board</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 dresses (various)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Red shirts</td>
<td>24 cloth shawls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 yards of calico</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 yds bleached</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 yards towelling</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 pieces of striped shirting</td>
<td>1 piece of canvas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 pieces of unbleached calico</td>
<td>10 yards of red serge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| I am sorry to state that I have not been able to ascertain the cause of the fire, but the Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor to ascertain and report upon the origin of the fire has sat twice and will forward the evidence taken with their report tomorrow.  

[Moorhouse]
13th Dec. 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The destruction by fire of a number of rooms, at the Native School, as reported by me yesterday, has caused me to address His Excellency the Lieutenant governor upon the subject of reparation. I may observe that the building for the last six months has been occupied by newly arrived immigrants as well as natives — the former had four and sometimes five of the rooms and the Natives 7. In applying therefore for the reparation, of the Building, I only ask for such accommodation as will be required for the Native Children. The following are what I would respectfully suggest:

2, rooms for the Matron
1, provision Store room
1, Sleeping room for native girls to accommodate 30
1, Scullery
2, rooms for the Schoolmaster which are partially destroyed
1, Office for the Immigration Agent
1, Office for the Protector of Aborigines
1, store room for clothes

The estimate for the above, will not I believe, be very heavy as there are bricks, doors and windows sufficient to complete the whole and it will not be necessary to plaster any of the inside work.

I would strongly recommend a broad verandah on the North side of the building to shelter the children in the rainy season.

[Moorhouse]

14th December 1849
Sub-protector Mason
Wellington
Sir,
Your report dated 5th Dec. reached me on the 8th and I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to thank you for it as being a very interesting and satisfactory one. I am desired also to state that the twine applied for, to be distributed amongst the Coorong Natives will be forwarded after the lapse of sufficient time for having the requisition approved and the tenders for its supply sanctioned.

You are requested to make known to the native who brought back the strayed sheep, that His was very glad to hear of his good conduct and has ordered a suitable present to be made to him in the name of the Lieutenant Governor as a reward for such conduct. You will probably have blankets in your possession belonging to the Department, if so, present him with a single or double one at your option.

[Moorhouse]
423
17th December 1849
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

[I] have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter sent to Mr Schurmann of Port Lincoln regarding the establishment of a School for the Aboriginal children of that district and Mr Schurmann’s reply to the same, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr Schurmann thinks that for the first year he might average about 20 children and each child would cost in rations 3/- per week. The following is an estimate of the cost of the School for the 12 months:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 Children at 3/- per week</td>
<td>£ 156 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking utensils, as boilers, iron pots, knives &amp; forks and spoons</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets may be supplied out of our School (second hand) and These would do for clothing during the 1st year</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and Black board</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, forms might be sent from our School and one desk – Freight for the above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ 166 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To these expenses would have to be added Mr Schurmann’s increased Salary.

[Moorhouse]

424
31st January 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

In reply to yours of the 29th Current, No. 183/50, requesting me to inquire into the cause of the irregular attendance of the Native boys at the Government Printing Establishment, I have the honor to state that I have done so and find that the following reasons conjointly have produced the irregularity explained of –

1st, After the races, the adult Natives left Town and took all the boys from the School with the exception of 12 – the boys taken away were those chiefly attending the Printing Office;

2nd, The boys have always shown a particular reluctance to the Printing Office duty – they like to be engaged in pairs and as a solitary one at a time has only been required there for duty Mr Ross could not persuade one to attend regularly since the numbers have been so reduced – I am afraid we shall not be able to supply boys before Mr Scott sends a number in from the Murray.

[Moorhouse]

425
2nd Feb. 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to report that an account is present lying in my office from Mr Fisher for defending native prisoners. On referring to the estimate for 1850 I find that the item has been accidentally omitted. In the estimate forwarded by me to your office in April last I applied for an allowance of £75 for this service and would now respectfully repeat the application for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

[Moorhouse]
2nd Feb. 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for approval an account from Dr Wehl of Mount Gambier for attending some Natives at the request of E. P. Sturt Esq., J.P. This account was received by me two months ago but I returned it with a request that his authority should accompany it and the certificate of Mr Sturt has been affixed. Dr Wehl reported verbally to me that the Natives were in charge of the Police.

[Moorhouse]

7th Feb 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

In reply to yours of yesterday, stating that the Lieutenant Governor had heard that Natives had been employed by some settlers under a promise of remuneration which promises had not been fulfilled and requesting me to state whether the Natives had complained to me, I have the honor to report that I have seen a notice in a local paper stating that the settlers had not fulfilled their engagements with the Natives but I have received no complaints from the Natives themselves of having received such treatment, neither do I think the treatment to be general with the settlers.

The newspaper paragraph alluded to the Mt Barker district and I have written to Sub-protector Mason requesting him to visit the Mt Barker, Macclesfield and Strathalbyn neighbourhoods to enquire personally from the natives if there be any foundation in the reports – if so he is to endeavour to see the just claims of the Natives satisfied and report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

[Moorhouse]

15th Feb. 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

Yesterday I had occasion to see the Advocate General on the subject of preparing a warrant for the discharge from Gaol of two Natives named Mangalta and Maingalta. Mr Quick called upon me a little while ago to state that it will be necessary to have instructions from your Office before the warrant can be prepared, I have therefore the honor to apply for the issue of the instructions as it has been agreed that the natives are to be discharged from Custody.

[Moorhouse]
429
2nd March 1850
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In addition to the report upon the Orphans, I have the honor to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the evidence of Mrs Murphy, Matron to the Native School and others (enclosure No. 29 page 18). I have had to contend with this secret harbouring of orphans since Mrs Murphy entered her situation 5 months ago and now that the investigation is closed and she knew that the Depot was closed to my great surprise she took in a girl on Tuesday night named Nora McDonald and supplied her with food and a night’s lodging.

On speaking to Mrs Murphy yesterday upon the impropriety of doing so, she replied that she could not have it on her conscience of having refused any girl a night’s lodgings. I have lately discovered that the Irish girls have been in the habit of helping themselves from the Natives’ Stores and although I have repeatedly forbidden them visiting Mrs Murphy’s premises I find that Mrs Murphy persists in encouraging them and will continue to do so, in defiance of all instructions.

All the Editorial remarks made by Mr Stephens about the Depot, I have good reasons for believing were given to him by Mrs Murphy. On the 15th February the Board assembled to consider the question of closing the Depot and to my surprise, Mr Jno Stephens entered the room in a few minutes after the Board had assembled. Mrs Murphy had despatched a messenger to inform Mr Stephens that she expected the Board was continuing the inquiry regarding the behaviour of the girls and I suppose recommended him to be present. It was not for Mrs Murphy to determine when Mr Stephens should be present; had it been necessary the Board would have sent for him but they did not, therefore I consider it great indiscretion for her to have done so.

There have been so many difficulties in dealing with the Irish Orphans and that when once upon the premises I have found it almost impossible [258] to get them away. I would therefore respectfully recommend that a change be made in the Office of matron. At present this situation has allowed £20 per annum, a ration, two rooms and fire wood. I would recommend that Mrs Ross be requested to undertake the matron’s duties and have the £20 allowed; this would be a saving to the Goverment of a ration, as Mrs Ross has a ration already for her duties as Schoolmistress; it would also save one room and wood for one fire. It would be a slight loss to Mrs Ross, as she would be compelled to keep an efficient servant at £14 or 16 per annum and the balance between the wages and government salary would be the amount she would have for the servant’s rations.

[Moorhouse]
14th March 1850
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

[Mr Moore’s certificate enclosed]

I have the honor to report that I this morning attended an inquest held at the Gaol upon the body of Yarngalta a Port Lincoln native who died yesterday. This Native had been confined since July last and enjoyed good health up to the commencement of February, he then began to lose his appetite and on the 4th [February?] was put under the Colonial Surgeon’s care.

Yarngalta died of general debility, induced by confinement and as there are two others in Gaol suffering in a similar manner, it appears to be my duty to bring them under the notice of His Excellency the Governor. The first is Tilpardnambi a Murray Native sentenced 12 months ago, to 8 months’ imprisonment for an assault; this man is upwards of 60 years of age and confinement to the end of the term would in Mr Moore’s language accelerate his death. I may venture to use a more pointed expression, and state that in my opinion this Native cannot live six months longer in Gaol.

The other case is that of Bakilti, from Port Lincoln, sentenced in September last to 2 years imprisonment. This case is similar in its nature to Yarngalta’s; he is under medical treatment and if an improvement should not take place, I will address you, when advised to do so by the Colonial Surgeon. The man is young and was healthy and strong when committed.

I am supported in my application for Tilpardmanbi’s pardon by the Sheriff, whose opinion agrees with mine, namely that the man’s life will be jeopardised by being confined to the end of his sentence.

[Moorhouse]

16th March 1850
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In reply to yours No. 288/50, 11th February, requesting a future report (upon the subject of Natives being insufficiently remunerated for assistance rendered to the settlers in agricultural and other operations) when in my power to render one, I have the honor to state that Subprotector Mason has visited the districts and the enclosed is his report.

[Moorhouse]

16th March 1850
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to apply for permission to draw from the Colonial Storekeeper 400 blankets for supplying the outstations for distribution to the Natives on Her Majesty’s Birth day. The following allowances are recommended:

- Adelaide district: 50
- Moorundee: 50
- Wellington: 50
- Guichen Bay: 50
- Port Lincoln: 50
- Encounter Bay: 20
- Mt Remarkable: 20
- Mt Gambier: 20
- School children for the Winter: 90

[Moorhouse]
22nd March 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The enclosed letter from Mrs Murphy I have the honor to forward for the consideration if His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Before Mrs Murphy sent the enclosed to me, she spoke to me upon the subject privately and I declined giving any reply.

[Moorhouse]

22nd March 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to yours No. 457/50 of 7th March, authorising the dismissal of Mrs Murphy, Matron to the Native School and the appointment of Mrs Ross in her place, and requesting to be informed of the date on which the change would be carried into effect in order that the Auditor General and the Colonial Treasurer might be apprized, I have the honor to report that the 31st of the current month I would recommend the change to be made, until this date I have delayed replying to your letter in consequence of the illness of Mrs Murphy’s child, which illness terminated fatally a few days ago.

[Moorhouse]

22nd March 1850
Subprotector Mason
Wellington
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your quarterly report dated 4th March and am desired by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to thank you for it as being interesting and satisfactory. I am desired also to state that you will have the goodness to reward such instances of good conduct, as that reported to have occurred, at McGrath’s Flat where a European’s life was saved through the kindness and attention of the Natives. You are to reward them with flour and blankets as you think proper.

[Moorhouse]

2nd April 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
My annual requisition included 1000 slate pencils, but in forwarding my account I was informed that no call for such a supply had been made and my account could not be passed. It appears to have been an accidental omission; I have therefore the honor to apply for permission to purchase by private contract 300 at 1/6 per 100. The 90 lbs of Twine for Natives’ nets was not tendered for and I would apply for authority to purchase it by private contract; it can be procured at 2/2 per lb.

[Moorhouse]
437
4th April 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
Mr Sub protector Mason reports that two tons of flour will be required for distribution on Her Majesty’s Birth day and for supplying the sick and infirm during the winter, I have therefore the honor of applying for permission to procure the above quantity and to forward [261] it to the Wellington Station.
I would recommend that Mr Donald Gollan supply this flour as he undertakes to deliver it at Wellington at the Contract price in Town, namely £ 10 per ton – this effects a saving of several pounds for carriage.

[Moorhouse]

438
6th April 1850
Commissioner of Police
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of yesterday’s date, enclosing copies of Correspondence regarding the organisation of the Native Police Corps for this Colony.

I have occasionally seen notices of the performances of the Native Police in the Port Philip district but they have appeared to me to be engaged solely at the remotest stations for capturing their fellow natives.

This I am inclined to think is the chief amount of service rendered to that department by the Natives. The report required from me about our South Australian Natives leads me to state what I think the Natives are not able to undertake and what they are.

They are not able to undertake the capturing of any European prisoner - Nor of serving summonses which might require the delivery and date to be proved upon Oath – nor of taking charge of prisoners when in custody - nor of prosecuting any inquiry to detect crime.

They are extremely useful at the outstations in tracking and assisting in the recovery of lost sheep or cattle and in detecting Native offenders and they might probably in some instances take the place of a European as at Yorke’s Peninsula where there are three men, possibly two and a Native might be sufficient and at a Station like Willunga where there is only one man, a Native would be serviceable in taking charge of the property when the P.C. is out on duty – They might also be made to act as orderlies about town or stable assistants but I was informed by Captain Berkeley when speaking to him on the subject that there is not such a person as stable keeper, engaged at the Barracks.

If you think you could employ some at your outstations, I could supply 8 or 10 intelligent boys who have left the school and are able to read and write. There will as you are aware be some difficulty in securing their regular attendance but I would recommend them to be sworn in according to ordinances for 12 months and punished for non-fulfilment of duty. [262]

I should like to know how far the Natives of Port Philip have really been serviceable to the Police Force and would recommend a report to be required from that Colony. I feel satisfied that our School boys could soon be brought as forward as those in Port Philip because the latter have not been reared in School as no school to my knowledge has been in operation to any extent there.

[Moorhouse]
13th May 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 9th Current, calling my attention to the five Native prisoners at present in gaol and desiring me if consistent with safety to take charge of them, I have the honor to state that the Natives are all convicted and not admissible to bail, but if they were I could not guarantee to keep them at the Location. The Native Koonkoo from Yorke’s Peninsula could not be kept 10 days. Here is on case which I would respectfully recommend for His pardon; it is a similar case to those pardoned two months ago. The man’s name is Ngurkulta from Port Lincoln, sentenced in March 1849 to two years imprisonment for an assault; it will be seen that he has suffered 14 months confinement since his sentence and still has ten months to serve. He will not live 10 months longer in Gaol, he is suffering from scurvy; he has been now six weeks under medical treatment with lime juice &c and is decidedly getting worse and under these circumstances I feel it a duty to recommend Ngarkalta to the mercy of the Lieutenant Governor.

[Moorhouse]

13th May 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
At the time of the fire at the Native School, there were seven water carts employed which delivered altogether thirty one loads of water at 1/- per load. I have had several applications from the ?? parties, Hart and Jenkins, Thos Stephens, John Henderson and John Green but could give them no decisive answer; I have therefore the honor to apply for permission to forward this account.

[Moorhouse]

14th May 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that Mr Schurmann of Port Lincoln informs me that he opened on the 1st Current the School for the Aboriginal children – I sent down in April one ton of flour and a bag of sugar from the contractors in Town, but there will be required a supply of fresh meat. Mr Schurmann has enquired the rate per lb from the two parties, the only two who can supply meat, Mr McKechnie tenders at 2 ½ d and Mr Bishop at 2 d; I would recommend the latter to be accepted.

[Moorhouse]

14th May 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The approach of Her Majesty’s Birth day leads me to apply for permission to order and distribute the usual allowance of food to the Aborigines. The allowance in former years has been a 2 lb loaf and 1 lb of roast beef to each native in town on that day and I would respectfully apply for authority to order 500 loaves and 500 lbs of roast beef for the occasion.

[Moorhouse]
14th May 1850
Subprotector Scott
Moorundee
Sir,
Your report for the quarter ended 28th of Feb was duly forwarded for the information of the Lieutenant Governor and I am requested in reply to inform you that in the estimate for the current year only 50 blankets were calculated for the Moorundee Station and consequently no more could be allowed.
Regarding your proposal of having the dogs destroyed, and offering to compensate the owners with flour, I beg to inform you that the Lieutenant Governor sanctions 6 lbs of flour being given to the owner of every female dog who consents to have the animal destroyed.
The native customs referred to in you report cannot be legally put down, but you are requested to sue your influence by advice and persuasion to check them as much as possible. If there be an open and direct breach of the peace, you can act as a Magistrate when desirable to do so.
I am desired further to enquire if you can organize a native police force on moderate pay of allowance similar to that in Sydney and Melbourne districts – you will as well as myself and Subprotector Mason have been addressed expressly upon this subject by the Commissioner of Police; I have given my views upon the matter and would give you an outline but am desirous of seeing your own opinion uninfluenced by any other.

25th June 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
After our conversation yesterday regarding the temporary accommodation required for the Police Court I have the honor to report that the Commissioner of Police and myself went over the building and agreed that one large room at present used by the Natives as a Mess and sleeping room, should be given up and a small room used also as a girls’ sleeping room, be converted into an office for the Commissioner.
In order to carry out this arrangement it will be necessary to provide another Mess and sleeping room for the Native children. I would recommend that the present wood house have a brick floor put down and it would answer the purpose of a temporary mess room – the bricks are already on the premises and a bricklayer for a few days would complete the work. I would also recommend that the present wash house should be converted into a girls’ bed room; the windows and doors would require reairing which would not be very costly.
The repairs and alterations, including the fittings for Police Court, would cost about £20.

[Moorhouse]
445
26th June 1850
Colonial Secretary?

Report upon the Suggestion of Archdeacon Hale to establish a Training Institution for the Native Children (at Port Lincoln) who have been some time in School.

After carefully reading these proposals for the Establishment of a Training Institution for the native Children, I can recommend their adoption to the Lieutenant Governor. The design is to make this Training Institution a receptacle for such children as have been educated in the Adelaide School. The Adelaide School has been in operation upwards of ten years and we have found that after a few years spent in school the children invariably return to the bush – the girls at the age of from 12 to 14 and the boys from 14 to 16. The girls are taken to live with their husbands and the boys to be initiated into the rites of manhood, generally speaking they are taken by their parents or friends, against their inclination.

Apprenticing has been tried with 11 boys but failed, by friends enticing them away and it is my decided opinion that any attempt will fail unless the Children are removed from the influence of parents and friends. This Training Institution would accomplish a separation, would marry them at suitable ages – would induce them to raise their food and would remove them from the influence of evil advisers. None would be taken against their wishes but I am of opinion when the Institution is formed the difficulty of procuring Volunteers will be overcome when they find that marriage will be allowed.

It is very disheartening and somewhat humiliating to see all our attempts at improving the Natives assume the aspect of failure. All legitimate means have been used but this one of separation and it is very desirable that it should be tried; the expense may appear great but it may be fairly expected that in a few years food would be raised on the spot and the expenses lessened.

[Moorhouse]

446
18th July 1850
George Murray
Labourer
Watervale

Sir,

In reply to yours of 14th current applying on behalf of your wife for a Section of Land on the premises lately occupied by the late Mr Fry, I beg to inform you that I have applied to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and am informed by him that the locality you have selected is not surveyed and that it is held under an occupation licence. In case therefore you should settle there it can only be on the following conditions:

1st, That you cannot occupy more than 80 acres;
2nd, That no cattle can be fed on the run outside your section without permission from the party who holds the occupation licence.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands informs me that Skylligolee Creek would be more suitable than unsurveyed land, as rights of Commonage are allowed for the cattle of small farmers.

[Moorhouse]
31st July 1850
Mr T Grant
Clerk, Local Court
Kooringa
Sir,
I have this morning received through you an application from Thomas Wright to be allowed expenses in nursing and interring a Native named Jacky Hoolan. I agree entirely with the sentiment expressed in your letter that it is desirable to refund expenses incurred by settlers in the treatment of sick natives and shall recommend the payment of Mr Wright’s account by the Government. I meet with one difficulty in the account namely £ 4 for funeral expenses; would you have the kindness to procure the particular items as the Audit Office would not pass the charge as it now stands; I may state that the contract price for all government funerals is 30/- and I shall have difficulty in getting more allowed.

Moorhouse

21st August 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I beg to report that the belts for the boys, the contract for which was accepted in the annual tenders, are not suited for their intended purpose, namely waist belts for the Native boys, they are simply narrow saddle straps and are wanted at least twice the breadth. I have therefore the honor to apply for permission to purchase them (3 doz.) by private contract.

Moorhouse

26th August 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
At the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor I have the honor to report upon the means of taking a Census of the Aborigines simultaneously with that of the Colonists on the 1st of January 1851.

On referring to Schedule A. Schedule A affixed to Ordinance No. 8 – 1850 for ascertaining the number of inhabitants &c, I may state that no person will be able to give correctly the names, relationship, or Age of the Natives, therefore to return them in the same Schedules as the white population, would be causing so many blanks and imperfections, that no collector would like to see in his returns.

I would respectfully recommend that separate Schedules should be kept and the collectors requested to give the name by which the Natives are known to the Europeans, relationship as well as could be ascertained and estimated age. I would suggest that collectors should be instructed simply to take an account of all natives they meet with but not waste time in travelling into the bush after them. This will give a near approach to accuracy. I have twice taken a Census of the Natives when visiting the Stations and shall be able to form some idea of the correctness of those from the districts through which I have travelled.

I will with pleasure engage to return all those within five miles of Adelaide.

Moorhouse
450

Sept 10th 1850
Sent this day for the school children at Port Lincoln
One ton flour       -  18 second class books       -  13 second spelling books
8 first class ditto -  12 plates, 12 spoons     -  1 sheet large print lessons

[Moorhouse]

451

16th September 1850
Revd Mr Chatham
Kooringa
Dear Sir,
Your kind note reporting the suffering of a sick Native at Kooringa, and the steps you had taken to relieve that suffering, reached me on Friday and in reply to your enquiry whether any provision can be made to meet such cases by supplying medicines for their use, or the payment of some medical man for such medicines and attendance, I beg to inform you that on the 31st of October 1849, I received a letter from the Colonial Secretary stating that the Lieutenant Governor had been pleased to accept the offer of Mr Henry Chambers, Surgeon, of Kooringa, to attend the Aborigines in that locality gratuitously – As Mr Chambers has promised, I think he will fulfil his promise, if cases requiring his assistance were reported to him.

[Moorhouse]

452

Memo. Upon taking a Census of the Native population, proposed by the Commissioner of Police.

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Police in the annexed memo has two prominent difficulties to encounter, namely:
1st, Regarding expense, I would notice that there are 15 Police Stations and they would on an average require one ton of flour each which would cost £ 150 0 0
    Freight and cartage of the same 60 0 0
There are 3730 Natives and to induced a native to walk 20 miles in January, I am sure it would require a blanket for every 3 Natives, say 1500 Blankets @ 4/- 300 0 0
    Total cost  £ 510 0 0
2nd, the above plan, in any opinion, would not bring us into contact with as many Natives as that proposed in my letter. The following are my reasons:
Moorundee is the nearest Police Station to the Rufus, a distance of 150 miles, and no one who has observed with care the habits of the Natives could say that the Rufus tribes would come that distance for flour and a blanket. Wellington is 140 miles from Guichen Bay and the tribes of the Coorong will not visit either place. Gawler Town and Clare Village are 50 miles apart and the Natives about the Kapunda mines would not leave there for either station and in fact the Census would be very imperfect. I still adhere to my first proposal and enclose a copy of the Schedule which I would recommend.

[Moorhouse]
Memo upon Mr Dwyer’s Complaint against the Police Commissioner.

I agree with all that Mr Fisher has stated respecting this case. The insinuation contained in Mr Dwyer’s last paragraph is utterly without foundation. The prisoner was charged with assaulting a police constable and while the constable was giving his evidence Mr Dwyer rose in the Court and tendered counter-evidence. He was told to sit down and he would be heard in due time. I did not know that he would volunteer evidence and consequently could not and did not speak what I knew about Mr Dwyer until the case was over – when the case was over, Inspector Stuart reported to the Commissioner of Police that Mr Dwyer had threatened to charge P.C. Gors with neglect of duty for not taking a man into charge whom he supposed to be drunk in his Auction Room and it was evident that Mr Dwyer was actuated more by bad than good feelings in tendering his evidence – many other Europeans saw the affray but none charged the P.C. with treating the prisoner unkindly.

[Moorhouse]

2nd October 1850
Edwd B. Gleeson Esq., J.P.
Clare Village
Sir,

In reply to your ?? of the 11th Ulto., reporting the murder of a Native named Budlaroo, alias Jenny, by another named Kultroo alias Tom Ross, I have the honor to state that I have seen the Advocate General upon the matter and it appears that I could be of no service at present were I to visit your district. It will be necessary to capture the alleged murderer and go through the whole of the evidence in his hearing before he can be committed. If you think I can be of service to you when Budlaroo [Kultroo?] is taken, I shall with pleasure come up.

[Moorhouse]

October 24th 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I was informed by the Venerable Archdeacon Hale that he had received an undertaking from you to supply the native children in the Training Institution at Port Lincoln with food & clothing & as I have no written authority to supply the above I have the honor now to apply for authority in order that I may pass the Account for the current month.

[Moorhouse]

November 7th 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a certificate from the medical Officer of Port Lincoln regarding animal food [kangaroo, etc?] being supplied to the School children under Mr Schurmann’s charge. I have pleasure in supporting the application as I know from experience that the children cannot be kept together for any length of time without animal food. Mr Bishop of Port Lincoln will supply mutton at 2d per lb if His Excellency be pleased to grant the application.

[Moorhouse]
Nov 16\textsuperscript{th} 1850
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
About two years ago I reported that the Native Hospital (now used as an Orphan Depot) was sinking on two sides and the walls giving way, so as to throw them two or three inches from the perpendicular. Since the last rains I perceive that the walls have again moved, & it appears desirable to have them examined. I have therefore the honor to apply for instructions to be given to the Clerk of Works to inspect the building.

[Moorhouse]

January 13\textsuperscript{th} 1851
Mr George Solomon
Shepherd
Rapid Bay
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 1\textsuperscript{st} Current, reporting your intention to marry one of the Aboriginal natives, & requesting to be informed if you would be allowed to select the section of land, I beg to state that the practice hitherto has been to allow the husband to select either surveyed or unsurveyed land & as a matter of course you will have the same privilege.

[Moorhouse]

Jan 13\textsuperscript{th} 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the call for tenders for the supply of fresh meat to the Native school children at Port Lincoln was not answered by any parties on the day specified viz., 26\textsuperscript{th} of December 1850. On the 13\textsuperscript{th} Inst, I received the inclosed from Jas McKechnie at 2 ½ d per lb & as it is the only one which has been sent, I would respectfully recommend its acceptance.

[Moorhouse]

January 20\textsuperscript{th} 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose a requisition from Mr Schurmann for forms & tables for the School children under his care. When in Port Lincoln in December I visited the school and noticed the want of this kind of furniture – the children were in fact sitting upon the ground when in school – It would be the most economical plan to have the furniture made upon the spot as the freight from Adelaide to Port Lincoln would be about half the cost of the articles – Mr Schurmann has procure an estimate (enclosure No. 20) for a joiner in the neighbourhood but it does not state the material intended to be used, whether deal gum &c which I think should be fully specified – Enclosure No. 3 is forwarded as well as No. 4 for approval.

[Moorhouse]
Undated
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

1. I have the honor to forward my report upon the Aborigines Department for the quarter ended December 31st with a summary for the year.
2. The natives generally have been at peace with the Europeans, if the unfortunate case of the murder of Mr. Baird be excepted & but one death has been caused amongst them by the Europeans which occurred at the recovery of upwards of seven hundred sheep stolen from the late Mr Baird. [272]
3. Yorke’s Peninsula – This district has been in a state of quietude. The Natives have commenced visiting the Stations in a more friendly manner and confidence appears to be taking the place of the former suspicion and mistrust. In my last report I referred to a charge of felonious assault upon a girl of this district, made against a shepherd who has since been captured. The case went before the Grand Jury at the last Sittings of the Supreme Court & a true bill was found, but on the morning that the trial was to have taken place, the girl & her father who was an important witness absconded & could not be found during the sittings of the Court. They have returned to the Peninsula & the Police are in search of them & if not forwarded by the next vessel, I purpose going over, so as to secure their attendance at the next sittings of the Court.

[272]

Jan 30th 1851
Thos Adams, Skilligolee Creek

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 17th Current, requiring permission to let your section & select a spot on unsurveyed ground upon which to settle with your wife, I have to state that your application has been laid before His Excellency the Governor & His Excellency cannot grant your request.

[273]

February 6th 1851
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to report that a European named Solomon was married this day by the Deputy Registrar, to an Aboriginal Native girl from Rapid Bay, named Rathoola. Solomon has applied to me for permission to have a section of land on the same conditions as Thos Adams, namely to have it put in trust for the benefit of his wife & children. The Section applied for is No. 1512 near Rapid Bay & I respectfully recommend that it may be marked off as an Aboriginal Reserve. It was put up to Auction on the 10th of October last, therefore is liable to be taken if not at once marked off.

[274]

March 3rd 1851
Mr George Murray, Laborer
Watervale

Sir,

Your letter of the 22nd ultimo was duly received & I saw the Deputy Surveyor General, upon the subject. I also shewed him your letter to me dated June 4th, 1849 & he says that the section has been surveyed & is at present open for selection. Would you inform me if it be surveyed & if it has been, I will have it at once marked off for your wife. On the other hand, provided it is unsurveyed, be kind enough to inform me, when it is being so, & I will look after it.
March 12th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to yours of yesterday’s date, I have the honor to forward detailed estimate of the cost of the Port Lincoln school under Mr Schurmann’s care:-
The School was opened on the first of May [1850] and from that date up to the 31st Dec (8 months) the following expenses were incurred:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cartage</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary for Schoolmaster</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total for 8 months</strong></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
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I estimate the current year’s expenses at:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary for master</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothings</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I applied for £ 166 but the amount was reduced after passing my office –
The sums applied for in 1852 in detail are as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary to Master</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothings</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£ 145 0 0

[Moorhouse]
March 17th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have to report that there are three natives from Yorke’s Peninsula, now in Gaol under remand, charged with the murder of Naltalta, an adult on his road overland from Adelaide to Port Lincoln. The evidence produced in Court threw considerable doubt over the identity of the murdered man & it appears necessary that I should visit the grave & examine the body as Naltalta was a Native whom I well knew; I have therefore the honor to apply for instructions to go by the first opportunity & examine the body referred to.

[Moorhouse]

April 5th 1851
Pastor Kavil
Langmeil
Angas Park
Sir,
Allow me to thank you for your kind note, reporting that three Native girls are in your neighbourhood who have been taken clandestinely from our School. I am sorry to say that they were forced away by their parents & if I were to bring them back in opposition to the wish of the parents, they would not remain more than a couple of days – The adult natives have decided that no girls, for the future, shall be allowed to remain in school, seven volunteered to go over to the Training Institution at Port Lincoln with young men of suitable age for their husbands & many others would go if the Archdeacon Hale had funds for supporting them. The adults are aware of this & are remarkably vigilant in keeping the girls out of our reach.

Moorhouse]

April 7th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that in the annual requisition for the Aborigines Department there are three pieces of Blue Serge allowed for boys’ shirts to be purchased by private contract but I have only been able to meet with one piece in the colony. There are however three dozen red shirts at Mr Delany’s of a good quality & may be purchased at 66/- per doz.; these would suit our purpose & are reasonable in price. I beg therefore to apply for permission to purchase the 3 dozen shirts in lieu of the serge.

[Moorhouse]

May 7th 1851
Dr Mayle
Tungkillo
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that Major Campbell has reported to me that a considerable mortality has of late been going on amongst the Natives at Tungkillo from Lucs? Venerea. In the same letter Major Campbell states that the Australian Mining Company has a surgeon at the mine who will cheerfully undertake to assist the natives by distributing the proper remedies if supplied by the Government. On referring this application to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I was requested to address you upon the subject & inquire what medicines you would wish to have in order that I might forward them – Would you favour me with a list at your earliest convenience.

[Moorhouse]
470
May 9th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have to report that the allowance for the Port Lincoln Native School as appearing on the Estimates for the Current year, is altogether insufficient to meet the requirements of that Establishment. I applied for £ 166 to be placed on the Estimates but it appears that by mistake only £ 25 were inserted. I have therefore the honor to apply for the sum of £ 100 to be placed on the supplementary Estimates for the current year for the above service.

[Moorhouse]

471
May 9th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In my annual requisition for 1851 there are 600 Blankets allowed for the Aborigines. I found that eighty more will be required to supply all the outstations as well as the School in Adelaide. I have therefore the honor to apply for permission to purchase 80 in addition to the 600 already allowed. The amounts on the estimates are more than sufficient, to cover the expense.

[Moorhouse]

472
May 9th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply for permission to forward an account for travelling expenses for the Aborigines Department. I visited Port Lincoln in December last with the Commissioner of Police & was 32 days absent from Town. I have not been able to forward an account for expenses as there is no fixed allowance per diem for this department; might I request you to furnish me with a fixed scale for my guidance in the above, as well as any future cases that may occur.
During the Port Lincoln trip we had the misfortune to lose three horses – Two belonging to the Police Department & one belonging to me – As the Police horses were Government property, the Government suffered the loss, but my horse was private property engaged absolutely in Government service. I therefore venture to hope that the Lieutenant Governor will not wish me to bear the loss. I gave £ 20 for the animal when I left Town & agreed to let a party in Port Lincoln have it for £ 15 when I had performed the journey & it is for the latter amount that I would respectfully apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

[Moorhouse]

473
June 6th 1851
Memorandum upon the letter of Commissioner of Crown Lands regarding Leases of Lands of the Crown.
The reservations in favour of the Aborigines as proposed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands appear to me to embrace all that can be desired for the Natives. I have nothing on their part to add to that which has been already recommended.

[Moorhouse]
474
Undated; June 1851
Second minute upon Mr Tapley’s application for the £ 25.
When Mr Tapley left my office, he was naturally anxious to have the £ 25 continued & I wrote my
former minute to give him all the aid I could. I could not recommend the Orphan Immigrants
allowance to be given him. I am not able to do without some assistance as I am sometimes out of
Town for several weeks together, & my office would be entirely closed in case I had no assistant.
[Moorhouse]

475
June 23rd 1851
Colonial Secretary?
Sir,
I have to request that you will furnish me with three copies of the Electoral List for the District of
Yatala for use at the three polling places on the third of July next.
[Moorhouse, as Returning Officer for the District of Yatala]

476
June 25th 1851
Mr Edward Jennings
Kapunda
Sir,
Yours of the 23rd Current has just reached me & in reply beg to state that all the Aboriginal Reserves
are under the management of the Crown Lands Commissioner. If you wish to rent a section I would
recommend an application to be made to Mr Bonny which will receive due attention. The
application had better be made soon as they must be let by tender & an announcement made by the
Government Gazette.
[Moorhouse]

477
June 27th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In this day’s Gazette, I observe that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has appointed Salisbury
as a polling place for the district of Yatala. I find it stated in the 24th Clause of the Ordinance that the
Returning Officer has to appoint his deputies at least 7 days before the day of election & as the
election for Yatala is to take place on the third of July, I cannot legally appoint a deputy to act for
Salisbury. I feel it my duty therefore respectfully to decline appointing a Deputy in order that His
may take immediate steps to do so.
It was my intention to appoint Mr George Rolfe Commission Agent of North Adelaide & if His should
have no one immediately in view, Mr Rolfe would undertake the duties.
[Moorhouse]

478
July 2nd 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
As Mr Tapley’s duties ceased yesterday as Assistant Clerk in my office, I beg respectfully to apply for
the appointment of a successor from the 1st Current. The remuneration is £ 25 per annum but as I
require a person whose time must occasionally be entirely at my disposal, I intend adding £ 27 per
annum from my own pocket & claim one half of his time for my private use. Mr Tapley has had an
assistant for the last two months & he is somewhat acquainted with the duties & if His Excellency
should not have any one whom he is desirous of appointing, I should recommend Mr Francis Bickers
for the appointment.
[Moorhouse]
June 27th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to yours No. 1328/51 of the 15th Current, regarding the distribution of food to the Natives & requesting me to communicate with the Commissioner of Police on the measures by him & which have already received His approval — “Whilst flour is so scarce His Excellency considers that meat and rice might with advantage be distributed for it, as rations for the Natives”.
I beg to state that I have had some communications with the Commissioner of Police & we fully agree with the proposal of substituting rice for flour whenever it is practicable to do so. This can only be done in partially settled localities, Port Lincoln & Robe Town. Rice requires boiling & in the interior of Port Lincoln no utensils could be procured. Under these circumstances, the Commissioner of Police & myself agree that until after next harvest it would be advisable to give 1 lb of meat per diem to each native & procure it from the settlers on the spot. This would tend to allay the hostile feeling which the settlers possess.

[Moorhouse]

July 10th 1851
Mem upon the Governor’s minute in which His Excellency considers there is no necessity for continuing the Assistant Clerk to the Orphan Department. The Orphan Board has not met since the 25th of last October & they then considered their duties had been terminated. They did not expect to be called together again unless orphan immigration should be resumed.
I see no objection to this appointment being done away with, as the Labor Office is now under the control of the Colonial Government, & all parties who hitherto have applied at my office can be referred to the Labor Office. My chief anxiety has hitherto been to have some one to carry on the duties during my absence from Town & as these duties are to be transferred to the Labor Office, it will be taking away my responsibility & a saving of considerable time & expense to me. I can attend to the rationing as before.

[Moorhouse]

July 10th 1851
Mem upon G.M. Stephen’s application to be appointed Counsel for the Natives. As Mr Stephen wishes His Excellency the Governor to ascertain whether or not his appointment as Counsel for the Aborigines would be agreeable to me, I have the honor to state that I have no objection to Mr Stephen’s appointment. Hitherto Messrs Fisher & Barclay have defended the Natives alternately & on conversation upon the subject with Mr Fisher, he informed me that he had promised to attend for Mr Bartley during his absence.

[Moorhouse]
July 12th 1851
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor
Sir,
I forward according to promise the date namely 21st December 1844, on which Tenberry’s boy sailed for England. Since I saw Your Excellency I have frequently thought upon your proposal to write for him to be sent back. The boy was about ten years old when he left South Australia & will be 17 or nearly so. Now it appears to be almost a pity to send him back at this age, as I am confident that if he were, he would return to his native habits, & be tenfold more a black man than if he had not visited England at all –
As some considerable expense has been already incurred in his education one wold greatly regret to see it turn out to be useless. To prevent this I would decidedly recommend that he should remain in England & until he is 20 or 21 & if practicable, let him marry an English wife. On his return he might see his parents, be immediately forwarded to Archdeacon’s care at the [Poonindie] Training Institution. He would there be available as Schoolmaster & probably his wife as Matron.
I attach considerable importance to his marrying in England & an English woman. I have seen several young men who have been taken from the colony for 5 or 6 years (1 had been 14 years) & in a few months after returning have been invariably enticed into bush life, from being promised unlimited intercourse with the young women – the inducement is too powerful for them & I have not yet seen one young man who could resist it.

[Moorhouse]

[282]
Report upon the Venerable Archdeacon Hale’s suggestions for treatment of the Aborigines in the Port Lincoln District.

These suggestions are made by one who is evidently a well wisher to the Natives & although I may not agree with all that is proposed, my differences arise more from a conviction of their impracticability, rather than the principles contained. I proceed to notice them in the order given -

Paragraph I – page 2 – I agree full in this Principle & consider that the School formed at Port Lincoln under Mr Schurmann’s charge, meets in a degree the requirements.

II – “Physical force” – It would require a vast amount to protect every separate station, indeed it would be difficult to calculate the number of demands as the force required would depend on the amount of caution exercised by each proprietor of a run. Common prudence would accomplish more than at first sight it would appear to do, if it had been exercised at Port Lincoln.

It is more than probable the late distressing occurrences would not have taken place – Charles Crocker and George Jenks who were murdered & Mr Light who was speared were all cripples & badly calculated to defend any property – Crocker was an old man of about 60 years & required a bandage on the knees to enable him to walk – Jenks was a young man but so afflicted with rheumatism that he could scarcely walk about the hut – Light is 55 years old but has for several years been a cripple.

III – The principle I admit but the question arises, has not the force been sufficiently strong to accomplish these purposes if common care had been exercised – No ordinary force could in fairness be expected to prevent similar occurrences if decrepit and infirm hutkeepers be left in charge of provisions and huts.

IV – I have no observations to ?? upon this.

V – If murders are occurring in a community, it is our bounden duty to enquire into the causes & if the causes be ascertained it is our further duty to remove them. It appears from the statements of the Natives given in the Port Lincoln cases, that hunger prompted these atrocities, that the interior Natives had suffered greatly from want, both of food and water, that they were making their way to the mine, where abundance of both were said to be had & when near their journey’s end were informed that the mine was abandoned & all the supplies stopped – A remedy is suggested in the subsequent remarks.

VI – So far as the Europeans are concerned they understand perfectly that by law the Natives are British subjects & have as much right to travel over the country as any Europeans – if they are trespassing or occupying any portions which they might not, remedies are plain.

Observations.

I – The principle abstractly considered is good, but the real difficulty lies in the Government knowing when they have afforded proper protection of life and property – Government policy is to adopt general measures only & if they consent, to adopt special ones. – They would require to know what amount of exposure & risk would be run by those who are liable to be attacked.

II – An impartial judge would I think agree with me in saying that in many instances there have been lives and property “lightly exposed to great danger [“] – Huts containing provisions are known to have been left for weeks unprotected by white men with a simple padlock upon the door& that they should be entered & sometimes plundered by partially civilized Natives is not matter for much surprise –

I can suggest no more effectual restraints than those which the law imposes. I believe any modification of the law to meet native cases only is strictly prohibited.

Measures aiming directly at the civilization of the Aborigines –

I agree fully with the Archdeacon’s remarks upon educating the children & as I shall have hereafter to recommend food for distribution, it is worthy [of] the attention of the government, to provide if possible a schoolmaster – I have found it impracticable to procure the children during the period of childhood – the parents will not give them up.

[Moorhouse]
The expense of establishing schools in the interior would be very considerable but I would nevertheless support the Archdeacon’s proposal of having two formed or an attempt might be made to induce the parents [284] to send their children to Mr Schurmann’s establishment near Port Lincoln. This I believe might be done in a year or two – It is done by the Murray natives living 260 miles from Adelaide.

2 – Increase of the Police Force - This portion belongs to the Commissioner of Police rather than to me.

3 – Issue of provisions – In a former paragraph allusion is made to the issuing of food but no mention is made of the scale, or the times or the localities for issue. Before these are definitely arranged, it must be settled whether the clauses allowing the Aborigines “to follow their usual customs in searching for food” & “to dwell upon lands held under lease” are or are not to be inserted in the leases granted to the settlers.

If the present plan for distributing flour monthly be only allowed, then I would respectfully say that it would be injustice to omit the above clauses, but if the government would undertake to ration them & omit the clauses, I consider that there would be no injustice to the natives.

Assuming that these clauses were omitted in the Port Lincoln district some approach to the following plan would have to be adopted, viz.:

- issuing a daily ration of not less than ½ lb of flour & ½ lb of meat to every native, issue to take place once or twice a week according to the weather, say in cold weather once and in hot weather twice a week.

- Depots would have to be established & fixed localities for distribution decided upon – The localities I consider ought to be beyond the settlers huts, so as to attract the wild Natives who may be driven by want from the interior - the depots should be in the charge of the Police, in fact Police Stations & a native boy attached to the force who could act as Interpreter – should be sent out to inform them of the provision made for their support & the strangers should be there supplied until the season of scarcity and want were over – They should also be informed that they could not be allowed to visit the stations without endangering their lives & should be kept from doing so – I would not recommend more than one native Constable at each station.

Number of Depots – Three would be the extreme – one at Port Lincoln – one beyond the settlers on the N.W. Coast and one [285] on the N.E. Coast.

Expenses. The Estimated number of Natives in that District is 600 & certainly not more than two thirds or 400 would ever be recipients at one time. The following would be about the expense of supplying 400 Natives with ½ lb of flour and ½ lb of meat per diem:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73,000 lb of Meat @ /3d</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73,000 lb of flour @ /3d</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£ 1825 0 0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This sum however might without great injustice to the Natives be reduced to about one half. I may observe that about nine tenths of the murders committed by the Natives, have been committed in the Autumnal season or say from the last days of January to that of June – it appears that want in the Port Lincoln territory has been the cause of the recent outrages, that the late drought compelled the tribes to leave the interior for the coast & it is probable that had provision depots been in operation the evils might have been avoided. – If the expense of these depots as above given be considered too great, & more than His would be disposed to sanction, I am of opinion that the evils would be remedied if the provisions were distributed only from January to the end of June – from
July to December native food is abundant & I would have the Interpreter to inform them that during these months, they must depend upon themselves. I am strengthened in the above view of the fact that Natives have an insuperable objection to reside constantly in one spot; nothing will induce the adults to do so & I think if they were fed in the autumnal season, they would not be anxious about more. The Police might have tents as Depots so as to move them each season beyond the most distant settlers.

Burning the bush – No efforts on the part of the Europeans could entirely prevent this evil. About four fifths of the Port Lincoln country is barren unprofitable scrub; the natives have always been reared in the habit of burning the scrub for the purpose of killing game – most of the attempts at [286] stopping it would fail – Efforts however might be made as suspending the rations for a week occasionally or what has proved successful about Lake [Alexandrina] namely a liberal supply of tobacco and meat in case the Country escape being burnt for a whole season. Watering places – Wherever Depots are established there will be water, & if food be allowed, it would not be advisable to reserve any watering places on leased runs.

[Moorhouse]
August 1\textsuperscript{st} 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I have just been informed by the Immigration Agent that the vessel “Marion” is on shore & that immigrants are to be at once landed & placed in the new police barrack, & rationed by me.
– I am obliged to leave Town tomorrow for the North to carry out instructions received from Mr Mann, relating to the Kapunda murder – I have two native witnesses to bring in & possibly they may be in the neighbourhood of the Burra Mine & I shall not be in town until tomorrow week the 9\textsuperscript{th} Current – I am sorry therefore to state that I shall not be able to do anything for the Immigrants, the Clerk who formerly acted in my absence is now removed neither wood nor rations could be issued from my office during my absence.

[Moorhouse]

11\textsuperscript{th} August 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

As Returning Officer for the District of Yatala, I feel compelled to report the behaviour of one of the candidates, Mr George Alexander Anstey, at the chief polling place, during the time I was making up the returns. After I had compared the papers and books of the Dry Creek, Salisbury, Houghton & Adelaide Polling Places, I had to wait nearly two hours for the return from Gummeracka. Before I opened the papers & book from the place, Mr Anstey entered my room and said, you are a partial returning officer, you acted unfairly at the former Election, you allowed persons to vote twice & I can prove it. – Referring to the Election of Saturday – he said “I have seen your unfairness you have acted partially throughout this business I shall take the first opportunity of seeing the Governor and report your unfitness for the office – I will do all I can to injure you in his estimation & I’ll take care if I get in to dock you of your salary.” On ascending the hustings to declare the elected candidate – Mr Anstey said you are a sneak you have acted the sneak here for the last two days.

[Moorhouse]

August 12\textsuperscript{th} 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I reports yesterday the attacks Mr Anstey made upon me in the discharge of my public duty as Returning Officer – The accusations & threats were made before I had completed the returns & really expose Mr Anstey to the charge of interfering with justice – there were several persons present who heard Mr Anstey and unless he makes an ample apology as publicly as he made the imputations, I have the honor to apply for leave to file a criminal information against Mr Anstey [who received three votes in the election – Pike, p. 410].

[Moorhouse]
August 12th 1851

Minute upon the Advocate General requesting further inquiry to be made into the murder at Kapunda.

I saw Mr Mann upon the contents of this letter & agreed to visit the locality about ten days before the Criminal sittings – I left Adelaide on the 3rd Current & reached Kapunda on the 4th. I failed in procuring any additional evidence from the Europeans, but I secured two Native boys who are able to add to former evidence & they are now in Town.

[Moorhouse]

August 30th 1851

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor

I have the honor to forward in obedience to request [288] a list of all natives now in Gaol, date of committal and sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Committal</th>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kumbilti</td>
<td>6th May</td>
<td>Murder &amp; found for manslaughter</td>
<td>2 years imprisonment with hard labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngawalta</td>
<td>6th May</td>
<td>Larceny</td>
<td>12 months ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawalta</td>
<td>12th May</td>
<td>Spearing a</td>
<td>12 months do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tierrwinze</td>
<td>19th May</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>12 months do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kambalta</td>
<td>23rd May</td>
<td>Larceny</td>
<td>12 months do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrie [Kondiuwe?]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep Stealing</td>
<td>6 months hard labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngalta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuntultana</td>
<td>30th June</td>
<td>Larceny</td>
<td>6 months from time of committal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantamornappa</td>
<td>30th June</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngurkilli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paisko</td>
<td>7th July</td>
<td>Larceny</td>
<td>12 months hard labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manguttu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All those sentenced to 12 months imprisonment are from Port Lincoln & as some of them have killed Europeans it would not be safe to exercise at present any clemency – The Europeans have appealed to the law for protection & if the Natives were not to undergo their sentences, I fear the white people would be exasperated & in future be disposed to administer their own law in self-defence. If the health of any should suffer from confinement, I will not fail to represent it.

I am of opinion that it was not want solely which caused the Natives to transgress the law – It was clearly proved not to be the case in the charge against [289] Kumbilti – He killed the European in a quarrel & the evidence was so nearly balanced, that I thought it probable that the Jury would have returned it [as] justifiable homicide.

Here is no doubt about the autumnal season having been one of considerable scarcity but I believe the Natives suffered more from want of water than want of food – in obedience to the expressed wish of Your Excellency, provision will be made for the next dry season against any further suffering.

[Moorhouse]
September 3rd 1851
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor

I have the honor to report upon the preliminary investigation in the case of two Europeans, names Jacques & Nicholls, charged with shooting the Native Wortpa Parti at North Kapunda in May last. I attended as Coroner in this case & had a jury of 16 very respectable men – The inquiry was an exceedingly difficult one & lasted two days – The Jury sat 16 hours on the first day & 13 hours on the second & there were 24 witnesses examined – The Native was shot about three o’clock in the morning & the difficulty lay in producing evidence as to the individual who fired the shot. It was all circumstantial. None of the Natives could say who was the European as they were all asleep in their huts & it happened to be at a time when the Europeans also were almost all in bed – Several Europeans heard the report of firearms in the night but they disagreed as to time & I believe two of them, namely Whitford & his wife, wilfully and intentionally so – In fact none gave their evidence cheerfully.

The Jury and myself were aware of the discrepancies & did all in their power to draw out the real facts – We failed however & in consequence, I was requested by the Crown Solicitor to make a second visit – I did so but found it impossible to elicit any fresh facts – I was in Court during the trial & even there no further important evidence was brought out.

A native boy was produced as a witness but he injured the case very materially - he denied his first statements before the inquest jury & gave stronger evidence against Jacques – the result of this was that none of his statements were regarded as evidence.

October 2nd 1851
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a requisition for flour for the Aborigines at the outstations. I forwarded these quantities by the first opportunity after I was informed that the stations were nearly out of supplies & I did so on the authority of your instructions to the Commissioner of Police which were to the effect that half flour and half meat should for the future be issued to the Natives.

Severe drought 1850-1851, followed by a very wet winter in 1851

As there is no difficulty in issuing meat altogether in lieu of flour until after next harvest, I have the honor to apply for authority to purchase meat at all the outstations from this date – Private contract is the only way in which it can be procured as tenders are never sent in proper form & time from the distant settlements.

October 3rd 1851
Geo. Alex. Anstey Esq.
T. Hanson Esq.
W. Giles Esq.

Sir,

I herewith forward an Account of the expenses incurred during the district of Yatala [??] They would have been sent at an earlier period had it not been for the amount claimed for the accommodation at the Freemason’s Tavern. I declined paying it until I had the precedent of others paying the same amount.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr Anstey’s share</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Hanson’s share</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Giles’ share</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 34</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
October 4th 1851
R.T. Newland Esq.
Port Adelaide
Sir,
In reply to yours of yesterday reporting the committal of a Native to Gaol for several days for drunkeness, I have the honor to state that I should feel obliged if you would issue a summons for Henry Williams to appear before you on Wednesday next – on that day Moneela will be liberated and I will accompany him to the Port. The tendency to drunkeness I am sorry to observe is considerably on the increase amongst the Aborigines and I am anxious that no case should be passed over, if there be the least chance of a conviction.

[Moorhouse]

October 7th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have been informed by the Sheriff that an improved ration list for the prisoners in Gaol has just been recommended to His Excellency the Governor – In this list the Sheriff states that tobacco is included, but I understand the native prisoners are not to be recipients.
I do not see upon what principle the Natives are excluded, for I am satisfied that the arguments used for issuing it to the Europeans might with equal force be applied to the Natives. I might say more for there is nothing they like so much & nothing makes them so industrious & civil as the hope of procuring tobacco – I have therefore to apply respectfully to His Excellency the Governor for those in gaol to be placed on the same ration allowance as the European prisoners.

[Moorhouse]

October 9th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the Inspector of Police Mr Tolmer has applied to me for the partitions which were put up in the Natives’ mess room, so as to divide the Commissioner’s and Clerk’s offices from the general court – We find these partitions useful in dividing the girls’ sleeping apartments from the general mess room & if they were taken away the room would suffer injury and be rendered very inconvenient – I may [say] that the boards forming the partition were partly belonging to the Native Department & partly new & there were £ 20 allowed for the necessary alterations – On referring to your letter to me No. 1066/50 of the 27th June I find that the £ 20 were charged to the Item “Miscellaneous” so that the partition cannot really be claimed by the Police Department. We find them extremely useful and if the Police require partitions I would respectfully submit that they should be allowed new ones rather than remove those already fixed and in use.

[Moorhouse]
October 10th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 7th Current, authorising me to purchase meat for issue to the Aborigines provided the price paid does not exceed the price paid by the Military, I have the honor to report that the price paid is only 1½d per lb and the contract was taken when meat was much below its present value. There is no person to be found who will supply meat under 2½d or 3d per lb, so I am unable to use the authority. Under these circumstances I am under the necessity of renewing my application of the 2nd Current & in case his Excellency the Governor should refuse, I would ask for permission to continue the issuing of flour as before.

[Moorhouse]

October 15th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the station at Mount Remarkable is requiring another supply of flour (or meat if sanctioned) for distribution to the Natives & there are drays in town which are to leave on Friday the 17th Current – I would therefore apply for instructions, either to forward a ton of flour or authority to procure & distribute meat – The meat if sanctioned would not be procured for less than 2 ½d or 3d per lb.

[Moorhouse]

October 16th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose a requisition for an extra supply of clothing for the Native School children – I am compelled to make this application in consequence of having had to give an outfit to the children who have been transferred to the Port Lincoln Training Institution & the attendance of girls in the Adelaide School not having been sufficiently numerous to supply the deficiency. I also take the liberty of enclosing a copy of a requisition which I forwarded with an explanation letter on the 2nd Current for the approval of His Excellency the Governor.

[Moorhouse]

October 22nd 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have this day forwarded my quarter’s report upon the Aborigines Department, but I was not able to furnish any account of the Port Lincoln Training Institution under the Venerable the Archdeacon Hale – I am not aware that the Archdeacon has had any instructions about furnishing quarterly reports, if he should not I would respectfully suggest that he should be furnished with instructions to report quarterly to your office, on the same dates as the various Residents at the outstations, namely 30th November, 28th Feb., 31st May and 31st August in each year in order that the reports may be transmitted to my office for insertion in my general one.

[Moorhouse]
500
October 22rd 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the amount (£ 50) for transport allowed on the estimates is expended within £ 12 10? And I have an Account for £ 16. 10. 0 for the last number of children taken down to Port Lincoln by the Archdeacon –
My estimate was made before I was aware of the establishment of the Training Institution and as the deficiency has been caused solely by the sum required for that undertaking I have respectfully to apply for an additional sum of £ 10 for transport to be allowed to meet the above balance & any other small account that may be contracted in November.

[Moorhouse]

501
October 29th 1851

Report upon the Governor’s Minute regarding the application of the £ 10 additional for transport. The necessity of this expense is caused by the Training Institution being established across the water and the children could not reach the place in any other manner. The charge is not thought unreasonable by the settlers in Port Lincoln as they all pay it willingly for their servants who are sent from Adelaide.
I was not aware that the “Yatala” could be had for sending Native children alone. This instance is the only one that has occurred of so large an amount & the probability is that another will not occur – I cannot always calculate how many children will volunteer to go from the School to the Training Institution. Hitherto I never have known an hour before the time of departure, how many would be sent.

[Moorhouse]

502
November 1st 1851

Memorandum upon Captain Brewer’s application for flour instead of meat – As arrangements have been made to distribute meat instead of flour until after next harvest, it would be desirable for Captain Brewer to endeavour to carry out these arrangements. There is a butcher at Robe Town, & it appears quite practicable to assemble the Natives, take their number & have as much meat killed as would supply all those in attendance – This would keep the Natives waiting an hour or so & this appears to me the only inconvenience.
Captain Brewer is correct in his remarks that the issue of meat will effect no saving; I understand His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to suggest meat not so much for the purpose of saving the Government expense as preventing the consumption of a scarce article in the community at large, namely flour.

[Moorhouse]
503
Nov 12th 1851
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor
Memorandum of the Governor’s proposal to remit the term of imprisonment of those Natives committed for subordinate offences [at] last sittings of the Supreme Court.
In reply to Your Excellency’s minute I beg to report [295] that Ngawalta and Mangulta, although convicted of larceny, are as morally guilty as either Kumbilti or Tierrwinze. They were charged with the murder of George Jenks but the legal evidence failed & they were convicted of Larceny as they had property upon their persons which belonged to the deceased.
The boy Mantamarnappa was convicted of two thefts & his case really deserves punishment – He had been living with Mr Coutts as I could testify by personal observation; he left his master and became the leader of two gangs of pilferers who attacked his mater’s huts.
When the warrants of remission are made out I will present them to the Sheriff & start those from the Peninsula and the Coorong at once for their respective countries & the only one, Kawalta, from Port Lincoln, I will leave in Mr Ashton’s Custody until an opportunity by water presents itself.

[Moorhouse]

504
December 9th 1851
Jno Calder Esq
Sir,
In reply to your communication of the 27th Ult., regarding the passage money for Natives sent to Guichen Bay per “Resource” in May last, I beg to inform you that I agreed with Mr Venn as to price & the vessel in which the natives should go – I forwarded the Account to the Audit Office in Mr Venn’s name & certified it to be correct as Captain Brewer’s report of June last, announced their safe arrival at Guichen Bay – I have applied at the Treasury & find that Mr Venn has signed the receipt for the amount of £ 7-10-0 & if he were only agent for the Vessel he ought in fairness to pay the amount over to the rightful owner.
I had no means of knowing that Mr Venn had sold the “Resource”, therefore could only certify the account in his name – Hoping that you will be able soon to adjust this matter to your satisfaction.

[Moorhouse]

505
December 11th 1851
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose for approval an account from Mr Hays of travelling expenses to Port Lincoln during his visit there while erecting his patent retort for the production of charcoal & Tar – The travelling expenses are allowed to Mr Hays in your letter to him of the 15th of Sept No. 998/51 but the amount per diem is not specified.
The parties who have supplied the apparatus are anxious to receive this money; if therefore it could be allowed I would at once forward the account to the Auditor general in order that the payments [296] might be made before the expiration of the year.

[Moorhouse]
December 22nd 1851
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the new building at the Native School was handed over to the Native Department on the 29th of November & the Schoolmaster, Native children & myself are now in occupation of the same: - The old building has been occupied nearly six years and requires some repairs as the walls whitewashing – doors & windows painting, & the locks renewing & permit me to request that the Colonial Engineer may be instructed to effect that which he may think necessary. In my estimate for the Department for 1852, I applied for £ 30 for repairs & I believe it has been approved by His Excellency the Governor.

[Moorhouse]

December 22nd 1851
Lieutenant Governor

Memo upon the Governor’s memo regarding report upon the released native prisoners.
In reply to Your Excellency’s memorandum, regarding the released Aboriginal natives, I beg to report that ten had their sentences remitted & were liberated accordingly – The authority reached me on the 12th of November – 8 were liberated on the first opportunity - & two from Port Lincoln had to wait 10 days for the sailing of a vessel – As this has to appear in my Quarterly report it did occur to me to report specially on the matter.

[Moorhouse]

December 23rd 1851
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In my estimate for the Fixed Establishment of the Orphan Immigrants Department I inserted in obedience to the wish of the Ladies Committee, an item of £ 30 for a female superintendent of the Depot – The item I believe has passed the Legislative council – Grace Hill has been the acting Matron for the last three years but her salary £ 8 has been paid out of the Aborigines Department; As she will [297] in future, be paid from the Charitable Allowance, I beg to apply for instructions to return her on the pay list for Orphan Immigrants at £ 30 per annum.

[Moorhouse]
January 13th 1852
The Hon. Colonial secretary
Sir,

In reply to your circular of the 10th current, & received by me yesterday, I beg to state that the following is at present the Establishment of the Native Department:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Salary</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protector of Aborigines</td>
<td>£300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Protector Moorundee</td>
<td>£150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Protector Wellington</td>
<td>£150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolmaster Adelaide</td>
<td>£100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpreter Port Lincoln</td>
<td>£50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolmaster ditto</td>
<td>£50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpreter Rivoli Bay</td>
<td>£33.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matron Adelaide</td>
<td>£20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£853.6.8

There is no clerk in the Department & if any reduction should take place it appears to me the most equitable to reduce all in our respective proportions -

The School in Adelaide will be carried on at very little expense as the Archdeacon proposes to take down nearly the whole of the children now in the Establishment & the only other item in which expenditure can be checked is the distribution of flour at the various outstations – I could not recommend any reduction in this item as I think the Government might effect no saving by it; two months hence, outrages would commence & the cost of capturing, trying and punishing the offenders would be more than the price of the flour

– Eight months ago His Excellency sanctioned an extended scale of allowance to the two outstations at Port Lincoln & I was preparing to commence the project on the 1st of March next, permission was given to issue a daily ration of ½ lb of flour & ½ lb of meat to every native who applied & I should feel favoured by receiving definite instructions upon the point, whether I should go on with the arrangement or abandon it altogether.

[Moorhouse]

[298]
January 23rd 1812
G.A.. Anstey Esq
Sir,
On the 3rd of October last I addressed the following letter to you & at Mr Geo. Hamilton’s suggestion left it with him to forward to the Chairman of your Committee.
I herewith forward an Account of the expenses incurred during the Election – Mr Hamilton told me a few days ago that you had not received the account so I beg now to forward it.
My former enclosed communication contained all the receipts from the various parties, but I possess duplicates which you or any friend may see by calling at my office –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To attending as Returning Officer at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Yatala Election in July</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polling Clerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Returning Officer at Houghton</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polling Clerk</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Returning Officer at Salisbury</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polling Clerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy R.O. at Adelaide</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polling Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>At the August Election:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attending Nomination &amp; Polling</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk at Polling</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputies at Houghton, Gummeracka, Salisbury and Adelaide</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks at above Places</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polling Booths at Adelaide</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One half due to me from Mr Anstey</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
511
Jan 28th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that in consequence of the Archdeacon’s taking down with him 19 native children last week to the Training Institution, the school in Adelaide is left with [299] only 7 inmates & these are rough and unbroken ones from Yorke’s Peninsula.
- There is no probability of having any additions until May next when the adults will come in from the Murray for the distribution on Her Majesty’s Birth day – I would therefore respectfully suggest that the Schoolmaster Mr Ross might have leave of absence without any pay for four months or six months from the 21st of February & if then required he would resume his duties – Mrs Ross in the meantime would teach the few who might enter the Establishment.

[Moorhouse]

512
Feb 4th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
Your letter of yesterday requesting me to read an article in the S.A. Register of the 2nd current & report thereon, has just reached me & in reply I have the honor to state that I have read the article & collected all the information I received upon the subject.
1st, I am of opinion that it must have been carelessness on the part of Mr Cray’s shepherd to allow a flock of sheep to get into the possession of the Natives – I am supported in this opinion by 3 important sheep farmers in the North, namely Mr James Masters, Mr J.B. Hughes & Dr Brown – when the police journals reach town, the real facts will be more in favour of the Natives than the newspaper paragraph –
2nd, As far as regards Mr Swan himself, the report gives a wrong impression – Mr J.B. Hughes has seen Mr Swan since his rencontre with the Natives & he is very little injured – I have heard nothing from the Police, but it appears there was considerable difficulty in capturing the offenders.

[Moorhouse]

513
Feb 5th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
As His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has decided upon distributing a daily ration to the Aborigines at the two outstations at Port Lincoln may I request you to procure authority for [300] the following arrangements:

**Daily Ration**

½ lb of flour to be given to each Native Above 12 years of age & one half the quantity to all under 12.
½ lb of beef or mutton, to all above 12 years old & half the quantity to all under 12.
Two Native interpreters to be allowed for each station with a daily ration for each of 1 lb of flour & 1 lb of meat.
The meat to be procured from a neighbouring settler at the lowest possible price but not to exceed 2d a lb.
Issue to commence on the 1st of March and cease on the 3rd of June.

[Moorhouse]
Feb 7th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

As it is the wish of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to reduce Establishments as much as possible, I have to report that Grace Hill Matron to Orphan Immigrants would be glad to have 6 months leave without salary from this date –

As we have only 7 native children in the school, I would respectfully recommend the Orphan Immigrants to be placed in the New part of the Native building & the Natives kept entirely in the old building & Mrs Ross with the aid of a servant would perform Grace Hill’s duties. Mrs Ross only asks for Mrs Hill’s ration to be allowed for her servant & the arrangement would be a saving of Grace Hill’s salary of £ 18 per annum to the Government.

The present orphan depot would be better occupied than being empty, I would therefore beg to suggest that Inspector Stewart or some respectable party might occupy it until such a period as the Native school shall be again in full operation.

[Moorhouse]

Feb 10th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of note received from Mr Geo. Alex. Anstey this day in reply to applications made by me for discharge of expenses incurred by me as Returning Officer for Yatala. On the 3rd of October I forwarded my account to the three candidate for Yatala & Mr Hanson & Mr Giles paid them – I received no reply from either Mr Anstey or his Committee so on the 23rd of January I forwarded a second copy of accounts to Mr Anstey & the enclosed is his reply – The amount is £ 17 – 3 – 3 of which £ 16 – 5 – 3 was paid by me to Deputies, Clerks and for expenses. Under these circumstances, I would respectfully apply for instructions how to proceed for its recovery [by] a private suit might be to me expensive, & most probably would not be the correct way as I was a public servant & acting under the direct appointment of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

[Moorhouse]
March 23rd 1852
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to report my return to Town on the evening of the 21st from visiting the Northern districts.

The object of my visit, mainly was to inquire into the reported murder of a Native by a European. I left Adelaide on the 26th of February accompanied by Sergeant Rose and P.C. Smith & arrived at Mr Raglas’s Station to the north-east of Mount Arden on the 9th of March. I met a group of Natives and they informed me that the report was correct. They shewed me the widow & two children of the deceased & a relative took me to the grave.

I had an opportunity of examining the body, examination however proved of little use as I could not ascertain the cause of death. The maggots had consumed or mutilated the soft parts and left no traces of whatever of the original wound – I could simply swear that he was a Native. The shepherd left the station on the day after the affray, he was afraid to remain and we traced him down the country to Clare about 130 miles where we lost all clue to his movements, [302] he applied to the doctor there, - said he had been beaten and bruised by a Native & had killed him in self-defence. He told the same story at every station where he called. He made no attempt whatever to conceal the fact. The P.C. at Clare has a description of his person & will endeavour to find him.

I brought the widow to Town in case the Shepherd should be captured, but am of opinion that the case will be dismissed before a magistrate even from the widow’s own statement – She says that her Husband and two other Natives were taking away sheep & the shepherd was endeavouring to prevent them – the husband and the shepherd came into collision & the shepherd cut her husband’s abdomen open with a knife. She will not state how they came into collision, who was the first to commence blows because (it appears to me) it might implicate her husband – On the 18th Sergeant Rose and P.C. Smith left me to return to the North & inquire into the report of Mr Oakden’s party having fired upon some Natives – Mr Hulks met us on our road to the North & reported to Sergeant Rose that the Natives were troublesome but he did not state that they had fired upon them. I saw his report to Inspector Stewart but must say that I question its accuracy.

-I have not yet met with an authentic case of Natives having attacked drays in the night – They dare not attack an European encampment in the night, they are too superstitious and timid - I am inclined to think it was intentionally a false alarm on the part of Mr Oakden’s to frighten others of his party.

[Moorhouse]
517

**Estimate of Aboriginal population for 1851**

The Murray from Wellington to the Rufus taking 3 miles on each side 900
From Wellington to the Maria Creek on the South Coast 600

[303]
From Maria Creek to Guichen Bay & Rivoli Bay including the Mount Gambier District 450
Tatiara Country 200
Port Lincoln 460
Yorke’s Peninsula 150
Bungaree, Hutt & Hill Rivers 70
Mounts Remarkable, Brown & Arden, including the peninsular portion Jutting into Lake Torrens 400
Adelaide 220
Encounter Bay, Yankalilla & Currency Creek 330

Sent March 30th 1852 3780

[Moorhouse]

518

April 5th 1852

Cost of provisions issued to Port Lincoln Natives in 1851.

Flour including cartage to Port Adelaide £ 77. 0. 0
Freight to Port Lincoln 9. 0. 0
Cartage from port Lincoln to Police station 7. 10. 0

£ 93. 10. 6

Estimated cost for 1852 including the daily issue to all Natives of flour & meat from the 1st of March to the 3rd of June: From £ 300 to 400.

[Moorhouse]
April 30th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report my arrival in town last evening from visiting the Port Lincoln district in obedience to instructions from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The object of my visit was 1st, to ascertain from inquiry on the spot, the real state of feeling existing between the white & black population & 2nd, to put in operation such measures as would prevent any repetition of former outrages by the blacks upon the whites at this season of the year.

Regarding the first object, I may observe that the feelings of alarm & apprehension expressed by the Deputation of sheep farmers to His Excellency in February last have subsided; the measures sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor in supplying food to the Natives during the autumnal season have satisfied the settlers & the feelings towards the Natives are better & more kindly than I ever known them to be in this district.

The second object was in a great measure accomplished by establishing the depots for distributing the food – I saw the sheep owners on the Western Coast & it was agreed that the Depot should be formed near Venus Harbour 145 miles from Port Lincoln, that two white & one black constables should be there & one white & one black constable quartered at Mr Vauxhead’s station midway between Venus Harbour and Port Lincoln & their duty to be simply to patrol amongst the stations & whenever they met with Natives, to persuade them to go to the Depot for food instead of wandering about the sheep runs –

There was some difficulty about the Eastern Coast – The Government Resident, the Corporal of Police & myself thought the Salt Creek police station the most fitted for a Depot, but Mr Tennant naturally enough objected to this as it was in the midst of his runs & it would be encouraging the Natives to congregate in the midst of his stations – We agreed to go beyond his stations provided he could point out to us a place supplied with water and grass for the horses, we accompanied Mr Tennant 40 miles from Port Lincoln & as he was unable to show us a suitable place, he consented to try the Salt Creek for this season & if proved to be dangerous or inconvenient a change made be made next season. Franklin Harbour was altogether too far away, it is 100 miles beyond the sheep stations & the natives living upon the present runs would not go through so difficult a country for two months provisions.

The district is now so quiet that it was agreed to keep only 7 police men instead of 9 as allowed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The sheep farmers expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with 7 & the arrangements they said would give confidence to their servants.

In conclusion I may illustrate the change of feeling towards the Natives by stating that the two men named Kambalta & Kawalta who were liberated from Gaol & reported to the Lt Governor as being dangerous characters & who intreated for them to be sent back, are now quiet – Mr Tennant has Kawalta in his employ, taking care of lambs & says “he is one of the best blacks in the county & he should be sorry to part with him”. I am of opinion that there will be no more disturbances in this part unless fresh country be opened out and settled.

[Moorhouse]
May 12th 1852
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 3rd Current requesting me to inquire into a report contained in the South Australian Register, stating that an attempt had been made by the Natives to ravish a European woman on the Bremer, I have the honor to say that I have seen the woman & the following is her statement to me—

My name is Lakemann, my husband left me 4 months ago for the diggings. I was left in a hut alone & without provisions or money – I do not know where the hut is, I think I could find it – I was 6 hours walk from any other house, I think Strathalbyn is the nearest place—

‘A month ago, a number of blacks came to the hut & said to me “white Lubra very good” & pointed to the bed of the hut – there were about 20, all of them were men and quite naked – I said “me German and me cannot understand black fellow – me got no flour for black fellow, go away” – one man touched me upon the shoulder & I had a knife in my hand & said I would cut his hand off – I had also a pistol & fired it off over the black fellow’s head & they still kept in the hut & one of them had some string [306] with which he appeared to be preparing to tie my hands when at the moment a white man came up on horseback who had lost his way. It was dark about eight o’clock in the evening – When the Natives heard the horse they all ran away – the white man came into my hut & remained about two hours & then rode off.- I remained all night in the hut. I do not know any of the blacks, I should not know them if I saw them again – I did not know the white man – I did not inquire his name. I could not identify him if I saw him again.- If you or a policeman were to go with me in search of the Natives I could not point out any who came to my hut. I should not like any inquiry to be made into the affair as it might vex my husband.’

Mrs Lakemann is an educated person & if her statement is to be believed, the Natives certainly had sexual purposes before them – there is something very peculiar in her statement – She can identify no one – neither blacks nor white – The white man lost himself at 8 o’clock in the evening, remained some time at her hut & then went away in the dark. This is very improbable - lost people reaching huts after dark generally remain for the night. As there can be no identification in this case & as Mrs Lakemann reluctantly speaks about it, I am not able to carry the inquiry further.

[oorhouse]
May 11th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to invite His Excellency’s attention to the subject of travelling expenses of the Aborigines’ department. Hitherto there has been no fixed rate as in other Departments in the Public Service & as there is much trouble and inconvenience in procuring the necessary vouchers for the Audit Office, I would respectfully apply to have a fixed rate per diem allowed. I would venture to hope that His Excellency would not consider the allowance of 5d per diem of the Inspector of Police too much for the Native Department & it would about meet the extra expense I incur when travelling on duty.

Edward B. Scott Esq
Sub-Protector, Moorundee
Sir,
A few days ago I had an opportunity of speaking to the Governor about the unfortunate reports which have for some time been in circulation – I mean of course the report of your having the Native girls live with you. I was surprised to hear His Excellency state that the report had reached him a day or two before & he requested me to write at once to you & state plainly that one of two things must be done – 1st, either you demand an investigation be made into the charge by two or three impartial parties – Or 2nd, that you quickly resign your appointment and retire from the Department.- In case you demand an investigation, you will be kind enough to name the parties in order that the Governor’s approval may be procured, or if you prefer resigning your appointment, you can forward your resignation, but not abandon your post until a successor reach the station to take charge of the property.

Mr Coleman, Miller, Strathalbyn
Sir,
I received yours of the 12th Current reporting that you had wounded a native found in your mill at night & have to state in reply that an inquiry will be made into the case forthwith – Sub Protector Mason had better be present & I should feel obliged if you would forward the enclosed letter to him. An order to Mr Mason to proceed to the spot was enclosed in this letter.

J.W. McDonald Esq, Special Magistrate, Koorinja
Sir,
Yours of the 9th Current reached me this afternoon & I at once saw the Colonial Secretary upon its contents – In case you as a Magistrate cannot longer detain the Native prisoners, they will of course be liberated & altho it appears very desirable to have them returned to their own country under protection, yet as police constables cannot be procured, I see no means of giving them that protection.- I shall be visiting the country in June & if you could detain them until that time, I would call at Redruth and take them with me. P.C. Hamilton reported that they are wanting blankets & I sent two this day by Mail for them.
May 21st 1852
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have this moment received yours of this date calling my attention to an account given in this day’s Register & to a previous account in the same paper of an outrage committed at Strathalbyn. - By the first account it appears that a native was unnecessarily wounded by a gunshot by a miller; by the second, that the wounded Native was dealt with as a culprit – The charge being only suspicion of theft while no notice appears to have been taken of the man who ought to be put on his trial for murder.

I heard of Sergeant rose’s return yesterday & at once called at the Police Barracks for sub-protector Mason’s report but I did not meet with Rose - he came to me this morning & gave me an outline of his proceedings – His report and the depositions now before the Advocate-General give much more information than the South Australian Register & I think that His Excellency will perceive that before the miller Mr Coleman could be put upon his trial it wold be requisite for the Advocate General to state it as his opinion that the charge of murder should be preferred against him.

The last paragraph in your letter states that “if I do not prove myself in reality as an active agent in obtaining impartial treatment for the Natives, the main object of my office is unattained.” In this I fully concur & for His Excellency’s information I give the steps I took in the Strathalbyn case –

On Thursday evening last, I received a note from Mr Coleman the Miller, stating that he had wounded a native with a pistol, whom he had found in his mill at night & I took the note over to the Police Barracks & was informed that Corporal Brooks had gone to inquire into the case – On Friday morning I again went to the Barracks & was informed that Brooks had been to Strathalbyn but could not find the wounded Native so I brought the note to you – you made a minute upon it, to the effect that an Inspector of Police should go & prosecute the inquiry, procure medical evidence & have the depositions of the wounded man taken. I said I would write to Sub Protector Mason & did so at once, requesting him to proceed immediately to Strathalbyn to investigate the case & report his proceedings – I forwarded the letter to Strathalbyn with a request that it might be sent on to Mr Mason & expected him to be there on Saturday last. Sergeant Rose tells me that none of the Natives would take it so it was forwarded by Post to Currency Creek on Wednesday last.

It may appear to be inactivity on my part for not going myself but my reasons for not doing so were the following:

1st, This affray happened amongst the Natives who are better known to Sub Protector Mason than to myself –

2nd, He speaks their language and could enter much more minutely into the Native’s Statement, than I who could only speak to them in English.

3rd, I was particularly engaged in Town at the time in preparing the blankets for the outstations – I was marking three hundred – 75 of which had to be sent to Moorundee & if I had been away the whole of the Murray natives would have been without for the winter – One dray and the only one for the winter left town this week and took the blankets.

4th, In case of difficulties arising in the way of Sub Protector Mason, I could go after the Queen’s Birth day as Mr Coleman is a respectable individual and not likely to abscond.

[Moorhouse]
May 22nd 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the amount of £ 400 payable to Archdeacon Hale on account of the Native Training Institution at Port Lincoln, is now lying in the Colonial treasury.

The Archdeacon has hitherto empowered me to sign the accounts for him & in this instance did so, but the authority not being sufficiently precise, took it back to Port Lincoln and did not bear in mind to apply for a more correct one in its place – I have always drawn the amounts from the Treasury for the Archdeacon & paid them into the Bank of Australasia on Account of the Native Training Institution at Port Lincoln. The Archdeacon expects that I have done so with the £ 400 for he has sent orders to the amount of £ 300 since I was at Port Lincoln. I do not like to see these orders refused payment, therefore would respectfully apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to instruct the Colonial treasurer to pay into the Bank of Australasia the £ 400 on account of the Native Training Institution at Port Lincoln & take Mr Tonkinson’s receipt until the Archdeacon’s proper authority can be procured.

I make this application because a delay of two months might happen before a reply could be procured from Port Lincoln & I feel desirous of at once meeting the drafts already made against the above sum.

[Moorhouse]

May 29th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that I have this day seen P.C. Hamilton from Redruth who has two Native prisoners from Mr Hayward’s Station in charge & he is of opinion with myself that the two prisoners might be liberated & sent to their own country in safety – We propose sending two quiet Natives from the Burra to escort them the first 30 miles – this would take the prisoners amongst some who would speak the same dialect & claim relationship with them – They would then be perfectly safe. I will forward 4 blankets for the guides by P.C. Hamilton who will undertake the matter & see them a few miles on their journey.

[Moorhouse]

May 29th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 15th Current, instructing me to proceed at my earliest convenience to Mr Hayward’s Station near Lake Torrens to take with me a couple of horses and a detachment of Native Police &c for the purpose of establishing a feeding station for the Natives & in reply have to state that since her Majesty’s birth day I have endeavoured to make arrangements for the journey but have not succeeded. My only difficulty lies in not being able to procure a dray.

The distance to this station is 325 miles and no dray would like to undertake the journey with more than half a ton weight at this season – It would take from 10 to 12 weeks to perform the journey & the expense would be about L 40 for dray hire alone, if a dray could be met with at all. As there would be a sub Protector and two Native Constables it would be necessary to take flour for them. The settlers, I am confident, could not spare any from their stocks most likely procured during the last Shearing season. The supplies for the stations so far out are procured by drays when going for the wool & it would be the most economical as well as the only practicable plan to postpone the Establishment of this feeding place until next shearing in October, provided His Excellency see no objection to such a procedure.

[Moorhouse]
May 29th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to forward the enclosed requisition just received by me from Port Lincoln & at the same time to report that the amount (£ 75) allowed for 1852 is already expended within £ 1. 6. 4 – This Vote for 1852 has been so soon expended by parties unto whom amounts for 1851 were due not calling at the Treasury for them until the commencement of 1852. This has caused nearly £ 30 to be paid out of the current year’s allowance which should have been paid in 1851 & in consequence I am compelled to apply for an extra grant of £ 30 for the Port Lincoln School.

[Moorhouse]

June 3rd 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The enclosed letter from Sub Protector Mason is a reply to one I sent him on the 26th May requesting him to distribute wheat instead of flour to the Natives as drays cannot be procured contract price for flour in town is only £ 7. 5. 0 per Ton but I cannot meet with drays that would take any to Currency Creek to deliver flour at his station. From this reply it appears that wheat would not satisfy the natives. I would therefore recommend as no better plan suggested itself that Mr Mason be authorized to procure the 2 tons from Mr Gollan at £ 17 per ton.

[Moorhouse]

June 23rd 1852
Sub Protector Mason
Sir,
Mr Johnstone of North Adelaide has reported to me that several Natives have engaged to serve as pulling hands at the Encounter Bay Fishery this season & he believes would fill their engagements if it were not for Europeans persuading them not to do so. Would you have the kindness to go to Encounter Bay at your earliest convenience, enquire into the matter and if you consider the engagements fair & equitable inform the Natives that they must positively fulfil their undertaking.

[Moorhouse]
532
June 23rd 1852
W. Crane Esq.
Secretary to Educational Board
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 17th Current, requesting to be informed if I know of any objection to the Board of Education granting a Licence to teach to Mr James Sullivan of Bowden, I beg to state that I believe Mr Sullivan to be guilty of making false returns under the late ordinance. Mr Sullivan was some time in our Depot & I knew his two children, one three or four years old & the other about 2. He came to declare his first school return before me & I observed the names of his two children on the list – one as being 12 and the other eight years old – I mentioned the circumstance to him but he pleaded necessity – I requested him to leave my presence & declined witnessing his declaration.
On receiving your letter, I applied at the Colonial Secretary’s office to see the return & I find it there declared before Mr Gilbert & duly signed – It is the same return he produced before me. It might be well to inquire of Mr Sullivan whose children the 2 Sullivans were, that he returned on his list.

533
August 3rd 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have to report that in obedience to your instructions of the 5th July, I left Town for Port Wakefield to bring down the Native Constable Jim Crow who had been reported to be lying there sick and returned last evening – When within four miles of Port Wakefield I was informed that he had left there & gone to the Stations at Yorke’s Peninsula – I traced him down the Peninsula & found him about 16 miles from Sturt Bay.
On inquiring from Jim Crow I ascertained that he was thrown from a horse in March last, & his knee bruised? He lay some weeks at Port Wakefield & as he recovered gradually wended his way to the Police station. I left him there as he was quite recovered. He is now fit for duty & will enter upon it as soon as he is furnished with a horse.

534
August 20th 1852
Mr Geo Solomon, Rapid Bay
Sir,
I received your note requesting me to register your child – I cannot complete the registration until you come to Town -
I forwarded your application to the Colonial Secretary about your wife [Lucy?] being placed under my protection & have received a reply stating I may take charge of her on condition that you provide for her & that she is no charge to the Government.

535
August 23rd 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the term of leave for Mr Ross, schoolmaster to the Natives & for Mrs Hill, who was termed housemaid, has expired & as there are so few Native children about Town, I cannot at present recommend His Excellency the Governor to re-open the School. I have therefore the honor to apply for Mr Ross’s leave to be extended for three or six months longer, & for Mrs Hill’s services to be dispensed with altogether.
September 2nd 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I visited the three Natives yesterday who are under sentence to be executed on the 16th Current – They are exceedingly anxious to know His Excellency’s decision & whether they are to be executed or not. They appear to have intense mental suffering – If I could relieve them I should be glad to do so. Might I therefore apply for His Excellency’s decision in order that I might communicate it to them.

Moorhouse

September 8th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
At the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor I have the honor to report upon the enclosed communication.

The report of the Commissioner of Police refers exclusively to the Port Lincoln district & the disease to which allusion is made is evidently the Venereal. I may state that I visited Port Lincoln in April last & the diseased state of the Natives was a subject of conversation between me and the Government Resident; I was informed that Dr Sampson prescribed for all who applied & would cure them if they would persevere in his treatment.

The average of Venereal cases was not greater there than in other parts of the colony, & the opinion that there are not twenty male and female adults free from it is, I am inclined to think, a very erroneous one. About 8 months ago the Itch was raging amongst the Natives of Port Lincoln & the whole of Mr Schurmann’s school children were affected by it – I sent him medicine down & in six weeks he wrote saying “that it had done good service for all were cured”. It was afflicting the adults & they were not cured when I was there but all had been cured who had applied. In order to ascertain the present state of the Natives there I wold respectfully suggest that the Police be requested to make a return of all the Venereal cases in their districts, & I should then be able to forward additional supplies of medicines proportionate to the demand.

In the other districts of the Colony cases of sickness amongst the Natives receive as much attention as circumstances permit; they are never overlooked as the following quotations will prove. Sub Protector Scott is supplied with medicine - & in his quarterly report for March 1851, he says “Sickness has been very prevalent amongst the Aborigines of this portion of the province, & I regret to ay that a great number still continue to suffer from a variety of diseases; 44 sick have received an extra distribution of flour.” In the December quarter he says “I regret to say that the deaths exceed the births in this district & at present there is much sickness amongst the Aborigines; I take every opportunity of relieving them with presents of flour”. In the March quarter of 52 he says “236 natives have received flour at the general distributions & the wants of the sick have also been attended to” & in the June quarter says “the wants of 41 sick people have been alleviated by presents of flour during the last quarter”.

Sub Protector Mason reports under the following dates:
March 1851 – During the quarter I have distributed 956 lbs of flour to the sick & aged & those requiring it have received supplies of medicine;
June 30th 1851 – 400 lbs of flour have been supplied to the sick & indigent.

Sept 30th – Many Natives have suffered from Rheumatic affections during the winter & some so severely as to lose the use of their legs.”

I may add that the above cases of Rheumatism were attended by Mr Mason & all recovered the use of their limbs. I have attended all those natives who will submit to medical treatment during the 13 years I have been in contact with them. In Adelaide alone I have cured 2000 cases of itch & as I have a supply of medicines allowed I attend to all cases.- When I am absent, the Colonial Surgeon always attends if required. In my March report for 1851, I stated that “I visited Yorke’s Peninsula in March & found the representation of the Natives’ women being in a fearful state of disease to be quite true. The disease has evidently been communicated by the Europeans & has spread from one to another until three fourths of both males and females have become affected by it.

“On my return to Town I forwarded a supply of medicines to the Police Constable in charge with instructions how to apply them. I also desired him to supply those with a daily allowance of flour, as were so much afflicted as not to be able to leave their huts.”

In my last report for the June quarter, I mentioned that there has been considerable mortality amongst the adults of this district, 13 men & 1 woman have died & chiefly of secondary symptoms of Venereal. To those who would reside about the Police Station & who were most afflicted P.C. Morgan gave 2 lb of flour per day & on the report reaching me, I forwarded 20 blankets & by the return Conveyance to be given to such as are suffering. 154 lb of flour were given to the sick.

Regarding that part of His Excellency’s minute referring to suggestions for the prevention or amelioration of this unfortunate state of things, I may be permitted to observe that there are only two districts really without attention – Mt Gambier & Mt Arden. The former had a surgeon residing there, but I am informed he has gone to the goldfields & Mt Arden is in prospect of being supplied shortly with a Sub Protector who will distribute medicines.

It might also be of service to have a circular addressed to the residents at Port Lincoln & Guichen Bay intimating that medicines would be supplied to them for the Native tribes which may be suffering from disease contracted by intercourse with Europeans.

[Moorhouse]
Sept 15th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,

Having been informed that the Electoral Clerks have recently had their expenses paid by the Colonial Treasurer, I have the honor to enclose for the approval of His Excellency my accounts as Returning Officer for such items as are referred to in Clause ? 1 VI of ordinance No 1 – 1851. The two first items are not strictly provided for in that clause nor in any other, but I have no source to which I can apply except His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for repayment of the amount I advanced on the occasion. Mr Anstey took exception [318] to the whole of my Accounts so I issued a summons from the Adelaide Local Court & he paid into Court the amount less the Returning Officer’s & Clerks’ fees for attending at Salisbury. His plea was that it was not a legal polling place, therefore he was not liable. I was afraid of incurring legal expenses so I did not try the question. I preferred the present course & if I was in error, being subjected to the loss.

Copy of my Account:

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Her Majesty’s Colonial Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Moorhouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returning Officer for Yatala 1851</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 10th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees to deputy RO at Salisbury 3rd July</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee to Clerk as above</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Dehane for polling books</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F.W. Lamb for posting notices at various polling places for both Elections</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[318] Moorhouse

September 23rd 1852
Chas Driver Esq
Government Resident
Port Lincoln
Sir,

The last quarterly report of the Commissioner of Police contains this sentence: “Disease of the worst description is making sad havoc amongst the tribes of the whole district (Port Lincoln) & Corporal Geharty is of opinion that out of the whole Native population there are not 20 male and female adults free from it.” & as I am desirous of ascertaining the real state of the Natives, could you by any possibility procure me a return of all venereal cases in your district. When you forward the return, I would suggest that a requisition for medicines should accompany it, prepared by Mr Sampson, the Government surgeon. And [319] I will endeavour to transmit the supply by return opportunity.

[Moorhouse]
Sept 23rd 1852
Chas P. Brewer Esq
Government Resident
Guichen Bay

Sir,
There appears to be an impression abroad that the Natives are suffering very much from diseases induced by intercourse with the Europeans and as I am desirous of ascertaining the extent of this evil, I have the honor to apply to you for information regarding your district. My wish is to counteract as much as possible the spread of such diseases and you would oblige me by procuring a return of all the cases in your locality in order that a supply of medicines may be forwarded for distribution.

A requisition for medicines prepared by yourself or the Surgeon of the district (if there be one) would be approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor & transmitted by me to you in due course.

[Moorhouse]

Sept 27th 1852
John Scott Esq
Tatiarra

Sir,
In reply to yours of the 6th Current handed to me by Inspector Rose, regarding the Native boy Jimmy, who came to Adelaide as a witness in the murder case at Mr McLeod’s Station, I beg to state that the boy had never been seen or heard of since Mr McLeod left the Town. I have made inquiry and traced his movements as far as Wellington but where he went after leaving Wellington I cannot learn – He might possibly be sojourning for a while with his cousins at Mr Cooke’s Station & it might probably be advisable to let his father go in search of him in that direction.

[Moorhouse]
November 1st 1852
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions contained in your letter 2557/52 of Sept 30th, I proceeded to the station of Mr Brown near Mt Remarkable to inquire into the facts connected with the murder of Mr James Brown by the Aborigines.

I left Adelaide on the 2nd Ulto., & arrived at Mr Brown’s Station on the 12th. On the 10th I met Police Constable Phillips who gave me a general outline of the murder & about 300 sheep being stolen & the steps taken to capture the murderers & recover the sheep. He informed me that he had been out accompanied by 25 Europeans & two Natives - had found the missing sheep in the possession of four Natives - that an attempt to make prisoners of the Natives had been made – that they resisted – a rencontre had taken place & the four were shot – I ascertained that the place where the contest happened was seventy miles away from Mr Brown’s Station – that it was over a difficult country & no water to be procured. As all the Natives seen there were shot, I saw no object to be gained by visiting the spot so I directed my enquiries to the settlers who had been concerned in the affray.

There were 15 Europeans and one Native concerned. I took the depositions of 8 Europeans & one Native & enclose them for His information. The deceased’s brother had left the district and is now at Willunga. His evidence would not I think give any additional facts connected with the case.

As these depositions may be referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion whether the settlers were justified or not in the steps they took, I may be allowed to remark that the murder of Mr James Brown was a most cruel and brutal affair on the part of the Natives. He was an interesting youth of 17, his mother’s favourite child; he had for three years wished to assist his two brothers at the sheep station but his mother only consented to his going three months ago, as labor was reported to be scarce in the North. He had no fear whatever of the natives, never armed himself with defensive weapons & on the 19th of September they took advantage of his defenceless condition & murdered him in a most barbarous manner.

His brother, in the absence of sufficient Police force, naturally summoned his neighbours to assist him in capturing the murderers & recovering the stolen sheep. The neighbours, to their great inconvenience, leave their shearing operations, accompany him, get upon the tracks of sheep in possession of the Natives, follow them up for three days, find the sheep & a few hundred yards distant see four Natives running away from them & in endeavouring to make prisoners of the murderers, are attacked, a collision ensues & the Natives are slain.

I use the term murderers as there is no doubt in my mind about the guilt of the parties – I examined patiently and very carefully the Native boy Mulaia alias Jacky, & he spoke confidently to the tracks being those of two of the slain natives & I have no doubt in my own mind of the correctness of his statements.

In Mr Bery Ragless’ statement, is given the reasons of the settlers going out on this occasion. There was an inadequate police force & I was left to give attention to this, in order to prevent future occurrences of the above nature. Before I left Town I was informed that His Excellency had sanctioned the appointment of local police constables & as it was very desirable to have some arrangements made for police protection before I left the district, I made known the intentions of Government & procured the assent of two respectable parties, namely of Messrs John & Sidney
Yates of Mt Remarkable. I could not define their precise duties, neither the outfit supplied by the Police department but if they had the above information, they would in all probability act & in my opinion prove efficient. Their station is 8 miles from the present police station & this would enable the Commissioner of Police to remove the present constable 80 miles further North.

This appears to be the time for establishing the feeding station for the north. The settlers are all short of men to attend their flocks & the Natives are quite aware of the fact & are much disposed to take advantage of it. The feeding station would be a means of keeping them quiet & would recommend the same scale of allowance as adopted at Port Lincoln.

I have met with no person more fitted for the appointment of Sub Protector who will accept it [322] than Mr Minchin of Port Lincoln & would respectfully recommend him. If it be too expensive at present to provide him & the Police with a house, I would respectfully suggest tents until they could provide themselves with a house.

[Moorhouse]

543
Nov 12th 1852
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

Your instructions of the 2nd Current, No 2747/52 requesting me to visit Yorke’s Peninsula & inquire into an affray which took place between Mr Coutts’ shepherds and some Natives who had taken a flock of sheep belonging to Mr Coutts, duly reached me & on the 4th I embarked in the OG cutter & arrived on the Peninsula on the evening of the 6th. On Monday the 8th, I took the depositions of all concerned in the affray & enclose them for the information of His Excellency the Governor. They contain a complete statement of the matter as far as the Europeans are concerned.

I endeavoured to ascertain form the natives living upon Mr Coutt’s run whether any had been mortally wounded, but they did not know; they said, those who attacked the shepherd and took away the sheep were strangers; they were Natives from the scrub and lived about Point Pearce, 70 miles to the North of Mr Coutts; they could give me no idea where I could find them. It appeared to be a hopeless case so I returned to Town.

I would observe Mr Coutts’ evidence regarding P.C. Moran that I fear it is too correct a statement. When I visited the Peninsula in July last the settlers complained of Moran’s inattention to police duty. I mentioned the complaints to him adding that if the Natives became troublesome again to the settlers, he would in great measure be to blame; he said that he would go more amongst them but I find that he did not fulfil his promise.

[Moorhouse]
Nov 15th 1852
Captain Lipson
Harbour Master
Sir,
It is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to establish a feeding station for the Aborigines at Port Augusta & I have been requested to prepare an estimate of the cost of conveying an Iron store with a six months’ supply of provisions from Port Adelaide & a Sub Protector from Port Lincoln in the “Yatala” – Would you favour me with the following information –

Cost of the “Yatala” per diem when in service

Probable number of days she would be engaged in shipping & unshipping the iron store and 15 tons of provisions & in making the passage to and from Port Augusta, with having to call in at Port Lincoln on the outward passage.

In case she had to go round to Venus Bay & land 15 tons of provisions – 14 passengers & one horse – how many additional days would be taken up.

I shall forward your reply with my estimate to the Colonial Secretary.

[Moorhouse]

December 6th 1852
Willm? Sabben? Esq
Town Clerk
[Corporation of Adelaide]
Sir,
Yours of the 29th Ultimo enclosing copy of a report from the Inspector of Nuisances dated Nov 18th reached me on the 2nd Current – I am aware of all the facts contained in that letter & feel anxious to see the evils removed. Whenever I can assist the Corporation in removing them, I shall at all times most readily do so.
The first complaint of Natives locating in private property & lighting fires can only be remedied I conceive by the owners of the property.
The second – drunkenness is becoming a sad evil. I have when in town done all in my power to stop it – I have laid informations & so have the police & the Inspector of Nuisances, but the evil is not very much checked.
The third source of complaint, locating on the Park Lands may be entirely checked as far as regards the Corporation & if they insist upon it & give me preventory orders to see the natives removed I can persuade them to locate in the Government Paddock.

[Moorhouse]
December 11th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
At the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor I have the honor to forward an estimate of the probable expenses of establishing & maintaining for 12 months feeding stations at Venus Bay & Port Augusta for the Aborigines.

Venus Bay

Expenses of “Yatala” as per enclosed estimate from the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harbor Master</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Tons of flour at £ 14 – 10 – 0</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ton of Sugar</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat, say</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 lb of Tobacco for 12 Native Police @ 4/-</td>
<td>30</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chests of Tea for ditto</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking utensils for 12 Native P.C. including knives, forks, plates and pannicans</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 native P.C.s @ 1/- per diem each</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and Blankets per head @ £ 2 – 10 – 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outfit one cross-cut Saw, 1 hand saw, 2 felling axes, 2 Tomahawks, 16 Saw files, 6 gimblets, 50 lb of assorted nails</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>702</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Port Augusta

Expenses of “Yatala”

- Of removing Iron store & fixing at Port Augusta
- 10 Tons of flour @ £ 14 – 10 – 0
- Meat, say
- Outfit – 1 cross-cut saw, 1 hand saw, 2 felling axes, 2 Tomahawks, 2 Tomahawks, 1 doz saw files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harbor Master</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Tons of flour @ £ 14 – 10 – 0</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat, say</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outfit – 1 cross-cut saw, 1 hand saw, 2 felling axes, 2 Tomahawks, 1 doz saw files</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>495</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
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</tr>
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</table>

I would recommend the scale of issue to be the same as adopted last summer, namely

- Daily to each native above 12 years of age, ½ lb of flour & ½ lb of meat (beef or mutton)
- To each native under 12 years of age, half the above quantities.
- As the “Yatala” will call in at Port Lincoln, I would respectfully suggest that 5 tons of flour be sent down for the Eastern Coast feeding station. This quantity would be supplied at Contract price, namely £ 7 – 5 – 0 per ton. I enclose a requisition for the quantity.
- No. 4; The station has already received the Lieutenant Governor’s sanction to be in operation from the 1st Feb to the 30th June.
- If His should approve these calculations, it will be necessary 1st to issue instructions to the Colonial Architect to take immediate steps for the removal of the Iron store to the Port & engage the men to erect it to Port Augusta.
- 2nd, To the Harbour Master to have the Yatala ready for the trip on the 1st of January (or perhaps the 2nd as the 1st may be a holiday at the Port.)
- 3rd, To authorise me to purchase the 20 tons of flour at £ 14 – 10 – 0 per ton, price tendered enclosure No. 3, & meat for the three stations – Venus Bay – Eastern Coast of Port Lincoln &
Port Augusta by private contract, the price to be as low as possible & in no case to exceed 2d per lb.
- 4th, Also to purchase the cooking utensils for both stations –
- 5th, To appoint Mr Paul Minchin as Sub Protector for the Mount Arden district with such instructions as the Lieutenant Governor may be pleased to issue.
- An outline of instructions enclosed being similar to those given to Sub Protector Mason on his appointment.

[Moorhouse]

547
Dec 18th 1852
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have received yours of this date & in reply have the honor to inform you that I am not aware of anything to prevent the Natives, police & myself being ready for embarkation in the “Yatala” on the 27th current, as requested in yours of the 16th. I wrote at once to the contractor to request him to have the flour down at the Port on or before the 27th & I think he will fulfil his engagement. I will inform the Lord Bishop of Adelaide that all our arrangements are made for the 27th. I would respectfully suggest, that Mr Minchin be allowed a Tent to shelter himself & police while erecting their dwellings.
In case of rain they could be able to protect their stores from the weather.
I did not mention Mr Minchin’s salary in my last but I understood [from?] His Excellency that it was to be like the other Sub Protectors, £ 150 per annum. On what date does His Excellency expect his duties to commence?

[Moorhouse]

548
Dec 20th 1852
Captain Lipson
Harbor Master
Sir,
I have received His Excellency’s instructions to proceed to Venus Bay, Port Lincoln & Port Augusta in the “Yatala” & to be ready to embark on Monday next, the 27th Current. There will be about 30 tons of flour & Sugar & probably 2 police horses as cargo as well as 12 native Constables & 2 white men. Would you have the kindness to inform me if the vessel will be ready by the 27th.

[Moorhouse]
Dec 23rd 1852
Commissioner of Police
Sir,
I have received His Excellency’s instructions to embark in the “Yatala” on the 27th Current for Venus Bay, Port Lincoln and Port Augusta – I am taking with me as the opportunity is so favourable a one a supply of provisions for the Sub protector who will be stationed there & I would suggest the desirableness of the PCs who will be with the Sub Protector, being advised to do the same.
I am instructed to leave 10 tons of flour for the Natives at Port Augusta & as Mr Minchin the Sub Protector is the only party that will be landed from the “Yatala” – would it not be desirable to dispatch the police at once so as to be in readiness to assist Mr Minchin & afford protection to the property. His Excellency allowed a tent as a temporary shelter & expects Mr Minchin and the Police to build themselves a permanent residence, & when they are doing it to make it a substantial building capable of storing goods that may occasionally be left there on account of neighbouring settlers.
It would be well for the Police to be there some days before the “Yatala” to examine the ground and procure water if possible in the neighbourhood; they may easily do so as Mr Patterson’s Station is about eight miles from Port Augusta & they could procure rations there whilst they were waiting for the “Yatala”.

Dec 23rd 1852
The Harbor Master
Sir,
Yours of yesterday had the honor to receive & should have replied by return of Post, had its contents not required a reference to the Commissioner of Police. Mr Tolmer says that he should like one horse to be conveyed if not two, but two if you can possibly arrange to put them on board. Would you have the kindness to inform me whether you can provide for one or two as our arrangements must be completed early on Monday morning.

Dec 24th 1852
Mr Henry P. Minchin
Port Lincoln
Sir,
In obedience to the request of the Hon the Colonial Secretary I have the honor to enclose instructions for your information & guidance, as Sub Protector of Aborigines for the Mount Arden district.
1st , Your district shall embrace all of the settled country to the North of Mount Remarkable & you are requested to become personally acquainted with the Natives inhabiting it, to visit them & to act a friendly part toward them. To ascertain as nearly as possible their number & keep a Registry of the births & deaths, & make yourself acquainted with their language.
2nd , You will have personally to inquire into all disputes ensuing between the natives & Europeans & report specially upon all cases of importance coming under your notice & use every exertion to promote & maintain a good understanding between them & the settlers.
3rd , You are to report quarterly to this office (on the last days of Feb, May, August & November) upon the Natives of your district, giving as much statistical information as you are able; including number of Natives living with Europeans, services rendered to the settlers &c &c.
4th , Keep a detailed journal of all your proceedings.

[Moorhouse]
Sir,

In obedience to instructions contained in yours of the 16th of December last No. 3511/52, I have the honor to report that I have visited Venus Bay, Port Lincoln & Port Augusta.

The “Yatala” was ordered to leave on the 27th of December but the Police did not procure their outfit until the 29th & in the afternoon of that day, we weighed anchor, having on board 23 tons of flour for the Natives, rations for 12 months for 12 Native PCs, 1 Native woman, 2 European constables, 2 horses, 2 tents, & a general outfit of cooking utensils &c for the two outstations – Venus Bay and Port Augusta.

On the 1st of Jan we reached Port Lincoln, landed 5 tons of flour – 3 PCs & 2 horses – On the 3rd we left at daybreak in the morning for Venus Bay, having on board Mr driver & Sergeant Geharty to assist in fixing upon the spot for the feeding stations – We arrived on the 5th & determined upon the spot on the 6th after examining the country & water in the neighbourhood – The station is 7 miles from the Bay – On the 7th we landed the provisions and the Native Constables. The Natives were in good spirits & entered into their duties cheerfully.

We remained in Venus Bay, wind-bound until the 12th, then weighed anchor & reached Port Lincoln on the 16th after a boisterous passage. After repairing injuries sustained by the schooner & whale boat, taking in water, Mr Minchin & his horse, we set sail on the morning of the 20th for Port Augusta & arrived there on the 23rd.

In making for Port Augusta we got aground at Curlew Point & were detained about 2 hours. After getting afloat we anchored for the night when only three miles from the Port – We anchored at Port Augusta at 11 o’clock on the 23rd & waited until evening expecting to see the two police constables who had been sent overland to reconnoitre the locality & ascertain the nearest point at which water could be procured. As we saw nothing of the Police Mr Minchin & myself started on the morning of the 24th in search of Mr Patterson’s Station & the Police.

We found water at 2 p.m., halted about ten minutes & then went on 8 miles further to Mr Patterson’s Station at the foot of Mount Brown – We found the 2 PCs there, quietly seated in the hut & their horses feeding outside – They saw the “Yatala” passing up the Gulf on the 22nd & on the 23rd rode a few miles to communicate with us but when they left the station we happened to be 3 miles from Port Augusta & on weighing anchor to complete the 3 miles, they abandoned their attempt & left us to search for water.

We learnt at Mr Patterson’s Station that there was no water within 15 miles of Port Augusta, that the surrounding country for several miles is so swampy in the winter season that it cannot be approached with a vehicle of any kind – I was advised to land the flour at Port Ferguson as water was known to be procurable 4 miles from the beach. Mr Minchin & myself returned to the vessel the same evening to stop the landing of the cargo & it was agreed that Mr Germaine should go by land to examine Port Ferguson & report upon it; he returned in three days and altho’ his opinion about Port Ferguson was unfavourable we were compelled to go there to establish the station.
We found our difficulties to be quite as formidable as Mr Germaine represented – We were aground twice on entering the harbor & once upon coming out & the landing place there is extremely inconvenient & at low water quite impracticable –

We did not leave Port Augusta without trying for water – We dug wells but found salt water only. It was arranged that in winter Mr Minchin should visit the spot with the Natives & try for water & at the same time ascertain whether be a dray road or not.

There are many difficulties in the approach to Port Augusta & Port Ferguson which it would be well to make public – Mr Nation took notes of them and would be able to report upon them if requested to do so.

I am sorry to state that the negligence of the Police caused a delay of eight days; they were expressly sent before the vessel to procure information, & report, but they failed in doing so.

Mr Schurmann and family came up to Adelaide with us. There was no opportunity by private vessel so I ventured to state that I thought His Excellency would not object to his having a passage in the “Yatala”.

[553]
Feb 11th 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 21st of December last No. 2559/52, I have the honor to report that I left Mr Henry Paul Minchin in charge as Sub Protector of the Aborigines for the Mr Arden district at Port Ferguson on the 1st Current.
Will it be necessary to Gazette Mr Minchin’s appointment ?

[554]
February 18th 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In October last, Corporal Geharty reported that the Natives at Port Lincoln were without flour & as I was starting to inquire into the murder of Mr Brown in the North, I ordered the flour from the contractor and sent it by return of vessel. – The enclosed requisition I have the honor to forward for the flour then sent, for His Excellency’s approval.

[555]
Feb 18th 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
During my recent visit to Port Lincoln, Mr Schurmann handed over his Native School children to Archdeacon Hale – The enclosed list of articles were also transferred from Mr Schurmann’s to Mr Hale’s charge for which authority is required. Requisition enclosed.
Estimate of Aboriginal Population for 1852

The Murray River from Wellington to the Rufus
Taking thirty miles of country each side 900
From Wellington to the Maria Creek on the South Coast 600
Mt Gambier district 450
Tatiara Country 150
Port Lincoln 460
Yorke’s Peninsula 120
Bungaree, Hutt & Hill Rivers 70
Mounts Remarkable, Brown & Arden & the bend of Country bordering on Lake Torrens 400
Adelaide 220
Encounter Bay, Yankalilla & Currency Creek 300
Total in occupied districts 3670

March 3rd 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have to report that the leave of absence given to Mr Ross, Schoolmaster to the Natives, has expired & as there is no prospect of re-organising the school until the commencement of the winter season; I have the honor to apply for Mr Ross’ leave to be prolonged until the 1st of June next.

March 3rd 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
During my visit to the Training Institution at Port Lincoln in January last, the Archdeacon wished me to forward the account for balance due to him under his first engagement with the Colonial Government, & ascertain the date upon which the Government would require him to refund the £200 sent to the Institution on building account. [332]
The Archdeacon’s proposal was that £ 300 be paid annually in full of all expenses for a Schoolmaster, Matron & Gardener & rationing the inmates; the proposal was made in June 1850 & he commenced operations on the 1st of September following; He had due on the 31st of December a balance of £281. 17. 7 which on reference to the Audit Office, will I think be found to be correct.
The Account stands as follows –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drawn from the Colonial Treasury on current account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due to the Archdeacon from 1st September 1851 £ 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850 - 218 – 5 – 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851 - 199 – 17 – 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>418 – 2 – 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance due: 281 - 17 - 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£ 700 £ 700 – 0 – 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I enclose therefore an Account for the balance for His Excellency’s approval.

Regarding the second particular, namely the date upon which the £ 200 are to be refunded – The proposal to refund is contained in the Archdeacon’s letter to you dated 21st of June 1850. I take that proposal to mean that £ 200 is to be refunded in 18 months after the whole loan has been advanced, but the Audit Office may take a different view & say it must be paid in 18 months after the 1st Instalment was paid – The first Instalment of £ 200 was paid Jan 26th 1852 & the second instalment of £ 400 on the 2nd of June & I wold respectfully request your instructions in order to settle the matter.

[Moorhouse]
559
March 10th 1853
John Hance Esq
Curator of Intestate Estates
Sir,
In reply to yours of yesterday respecting the amount standing to my debit in the books of the late Chas Fraser, I have to state that the following sums are now ready and have been for some months for payment at the Colonial Treasury.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passage for myself to and from Port Lincoln</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 natives to Port Lincoln</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Native who came up on the 15th of April was on account of Archdeacon Hale & if you make an account out in his name, I will pay it.

You will observe that the last item is £ 6 instead of £ 7. 10. 0 as in your account now rendered — I agreed with Fraser myself for £ 2 a head & that was the sum allowed by Government.

[Moorhouse]

560
March 12th 1853 [copied as ‘1852’]
Mr J. Harris Baynon
Surgeon
Yorke’s Peninsula
Sir,
Your two letters, the first dated 7th Feb & the second the 4th of March on the subject of diseases incident to the Aborigines, duly reached me. I have watched the disease termed venereal in the Natives for more than ten years & have been compelled to conclude that it is essentially Lues Venerea but modified considerably by transmission from one race to another — I have found that it is communicated by contact — that it is specific in character that secondary symptoms invariably follow, when no treatment has been adopted & that the same treatment is followed by the same results, as with the Europeans.

As I have not been fortunate enough to meet you on the Peninsula, I cannot speak of you from personal knowledge to the Governor but if you can forward a memorial from the settlers recommending you & stating that they Have confidence in your ability &c I am satisfied it would weigh with the Governor if he conclude to appoint a surgeon for that district. You have my best wishes in the matter.

[Moorhouse]
March 14th /53
Sergeant Geharty
Port Lincoln

Sergeant Geharty,
I have just received your communication of the 8th Current respecting meat being supplied to the Natives of the Salt Creek station & the conveyance of flour to the same place. Meat is to be supplied as usual. You can purchase from any settler you please but not to exceed 2d per lb. I have not yet received Mr Tennant’s account for last year – Would you procure it & give a receipt for the quantity. You can adopt any plan you think best for conveying the flour from Port Lincoln & give a receipt for its delivery when landed at the Police Station. Water carriage will do as well as land. The three tons of flour sent down by Fraser in November have not been acknowledged – if you gave him a receipt, he appears to have lost it – would you send me another in order that Fraser’s accounts against the Government may be all paid – his is the only one he has against the Native Department.

[Moorehouse]

24th March 1853
Sub Protector Minchin
Mt Brown

Sir,
Yours of the 23rd of Feb. reached me on the 3rd Current & I forwarded it to the Colonial Secretary for the Lieutenant Governor’s perusal. It was returned this day and His Excellency instructs me to inform you that as the Governor provided a commodious tent for the Mount Arden station no other expense in the shape of rent will be incurred and that the police if active, should with Mr Minchin’s aid and that of the blacks construct huts for themselves. I am further requested to observe that the tent supplied must be kept in good order or returned to the Colonial storekeeper to be charged against the pay of those whose neglect or ignorance leads to its injury.

I have reported the improper language of the police to the Acting Commissioner and was advised to recommend you to lay your complaints before Mr Tolmer who will visit your Station on a tour of inspection in ten days.

You will not fail I hope to give attention to the exploration of Port Augusta during the winter months & satisfy your mind about its availability as a port.

[Moorehouse]

11th April 1853
Thomas Adams
Shepherd
Skylligolee Creek

Sir,
I received yours of the 30th of March informing me that you had notice from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to leave the Native Reserve on which you are now living. I have seen Mr Bonny upon the subject and I have had my mind satisfied that you have no right there without his permission. You can claim your own section and Mr Bonny cannot interfere, but I find he has the power of removing you from Murray’s Section, and I would advise you to leave it quietly and without trouble.

[Moorehouse]
April 12th 1853
E.P. Nesbit Esq
Angaston
Sir,
Yours of the 23rd of March has been a few days unanswered as I had to go out of town – I proceed to answer your questions in the order you put them – Leeches are not caught in any quantity in the Murray itself but in the lagoons which communicate with the River – There are many modes of capturing them – sometimes the Natives go into the water and stand until their legs are completely covered, they then come out and pick off the leeches – In the Winter when too cold to enter the water, a smooth piece of board is placed perpendicularly in the mud and the mud a little disturbed – the leeches will fix themselves on the board, sometimes in very considerable numbers.- The Natives up the Murray would for a little flour put any person in the way of getting them – They are caught most abundantly in the warm season from November ’till April – it is difficult to take them in cold weather tho’ it may be done – they are conveyed to town in casks partially filled with water. Their marketplace is uncertain – 2/- per dozen sometimes – I have known them 6/- = the average is about 2/-.  

[Moorhouse]

565
April 12th 1853
J. Hame Esq
Official Assignee
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 24th March respecting Major Campbell’s share of dividend arising from a dissolution of the Widows’ Fund Society, I have to inform you that I have in my possession at this time cheques for the amount of £ 35. 14. 4 and I am instructed by the members of the society to hand them over to you on your signing the deed of dissolution.

[Moorhouse]

566
April 14th 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply for instructions regarding Sub Protector Minchin’s gratuity – I have not yet returned him for his gratuity as the Auditor General has doubts about passing it. Mr Minchin’s Salary appears on the Estimates and the Circular authorising the gratuities expressly states them to be in addition to the voted Salaries.

[Moorhouse]

567
15th April 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
At a meeting of the Destitute Board a few days ago, Mr Tapley the Secretary read a letter, informing him that the poor would be removed from the Asylum to the Native school in about three months. This arrangement will cause the removal of the Orphans from the present rooms to the former Orphan Depot and it will be necessary to give Inspector Stuart notice to quit on or before the 1st of June.  

His Excellency’s permission to occupy the Depot was sent from your Office and it may be necessary for notice to quit to be issued from the same source.

[Moorhouse]
30th April 1853
A Lindsay Esq
Hindmarsh Valley, Encounter Bay

Sir,
I have this moment received yours of the 20th current, reporting the murder of a half-caste child belonging to a Native woman near Port Elliott, and in reply beg to state that if it were near Adelaide, the case would be treated as the murder of a European child and I see no reason why it should not be at Port Elliott. The Coroner’s Act gives instructions about inquiries &c before an Inquest be held.

30th April 1853
Mr John H. Earle
Avenue Ranges, Wellington

Sir,
Your communication of the 13th current reporting your attachment to the Native girl Mary and your wish to marry her and especially so as she has two children by you, was given to me by the Surveyor General; and in reply beg to state that I never interfere in such matters. If you have the affections of a native girl and it is her wish to marry you, I know of no just cause or impediment why you sold not take her to be your lawful wife.

16th May 1853
Colonial Secretary

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 9th Current 896/53 enclosing copy of an account from the Commissioner of Police relating to the indiscriminate issue of flour to the aborigines & requesting me to have the supply to the nativesregulated by judicious rules. The Commissioner states that “the present practice of issuing flour to all the blacks who present themselves, is I submit erroneous – many I am informed who are well known to have been concerned in various robberies but who for want of sufficient evidence have not been interfered with, receive the same allowance as the well-conducted – In my opinion when such fellows are well known to the police or to the Sub Protector, the issue of flour &c ought to be withheld and the suspected offender expelled in the presence of the assembled tribe.”

I am somewhat surprised at the above statement as I have every reason to believe it to be contrary to fact. Three weeks ago Sub Protector Minchin was in Town and in giving me an account of his proceedings said “that he had not given to all Natives for there were several who were guilty of stealing sheep from Mr Cudmore and he selected them out from the rest, did not give them any thing & sent them away” – I agreed with Mr Minchin to some extent in what he had done but advised him not to carry the plan of expulsion too far. If a native fall into bad repute with the settlers and be looked upon by every body as a thief, he is naturally driven away from every station and even every run & where is the poor fellow to go & how procure a living? He will naturally go to Mr Minchin and after undergoing rebuke must be fed for a while and kept away from temptation –

I recommend Mr Minchin rather to stop the supplies of the whole tribe for a day or two occasionally when thefts are committed than adopt the plan of expelling a few suspected delinquents who may come because they are persecuted and driven from other localities. One of Sub Protector Minchin’s first & prominent duties is to tame and civilize the most wayward and savage, and if the plan suggested by Mr Tolmer of withholding supplies be acted upon too strictly, the feeding station, I fear, would fail in accomplishing one of its main designs. [Moorhouse]
June 7\textsuperscript{th} 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose the Quarterly Report from Sub-Inspector Minchin for the Mount Arden district for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
I have read this report with much interest and think Mr Minchin will prove an efficient assistant in the Native Department. I have seen many settlers from that part and they all speak in the same tone regarding the allowance to the Natives being too small, they have $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ of meat and if one half the quantity more, would keep the Natives about the feeding station it would be worth the trial and I would respectfully support Mr Minchin’s application.
The other suggestion about the Pack horse might be accomplished at a little outlay; there is a mounted Native P.C. at Mt Remarkable and he might easily be removed, he is not so much wanted there as at the feeding station. [Moorhouse]

20\textsuperscript{th} June 1853
Sub-Protector Minchin
Mt Brown
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your quarterly report and your letter of the 20\textsuperscript{th} May. In reply to the former I have to state that the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the purchasing of a Pack horse and you may at once procure one from some settler in the district – report to me the price and I will get the account passed. The Report was incomplete as it did not contain your daily ration returns.
I have applied to the Commissioner of Police about no one being sent to supply Coward’s place and I am informed that P.C. Phillips was ordered to go from Mr Remarkable to Mt Brown in May if he should not be there now, report to me the fact. [Moorhouse]

June 23\textsuperscript{rd} 1853
R.T. Newland Esq
Stipendiary Magistrate
Port Adelaide
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours or 21\textsuperscript{st} Current reporting a case of drunkenness of an Aboriginal female named Maria and in reply beg to state that it was my intention to lay an information against Mrs Brown this morning but I cannot conveniently leave the Orphan Depot as I have to meet some members of the Ladies Committee.
I shall visit the Port tomorrow and if the business could be expedited by a Police Constable laying the information this day I should be glad to have the case on tomorrow. [Moorhouse]
27th June 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor for the information of His Excellency Governor that a number of the Destitute Poor are now occupying a portion of the Native Premises and after the females from the “Hercules” have arrived and been hired the whole of the Destitute will be transferred to the Native buildings. That portion of the premises in which the unprotected females will be placed might be rendered much more convenient and suitable if the two wooden buildings at present in the Emigration Square could be added. At present those two buildings are of no use to the Govt. they are too far away to be available for the Poor and are a burthen rather than otherwise as a person has to be placed there, merely to look after them.

As Emigration will be gradually increasing we shall find a difficulty in providing room for all that may be sent to our Depot with our present accommodation. Our chief difficulty lies in providing a mess room & for the baggage – there is a tendency for the luggage to accumulate – many girls who hire in the country have no means of taking their boxes during the winter and there is no plan open but to leave them in charge of the Matron. The Wooden buildings to which I have alluded would supply the accommodation required. The expence of removing would be trifling.

If .. the above a stone wall could be allowed it would add much to the completeness of the premises as well as to the safe custody of the females when delivered into the charge of the Matron.

[Moorhouse]

16th Juy 1853
Sub Protector Minchin
Mt Brown
Sir,
Lance Corporal Walton’s Journal forwarded last week contains an account of a Native being flogged by you & himself. The Journal was forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Governor who desires me to procure a report from you upon the case and at the same time to admonish you that you have no power to inflict punishment except by order of a Competent Court.
I wrote in reply to the Governor’s communication that you had acted without my knowledge or concurrence.

[Moorhouse]

July 25th 1853
Sub-Protector Minchin
Mt Brown
Sir,
I have to report for your information that your letter of the 27th June has been forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor and I am desired to state that the Police Station was vacated without authority and the “Police Commissioner will remedy the inconvenience as soon as possible.”
If Mr Gillis hut keeper decline prosecuting I can see no reason why he should be compelled to do so. I would recommend you if the guilty party visit your Station to charge him with the assault in the presence of all the other Natives and threaten to withhold food altogether if such assault be repeated.
I am opinion also that you should feed and keep them some time at your station and endeavour to impress with the fact that such practices are dangerous as the Europeans might shoot them in self-defence.

[Moorhouse]
577
29th July 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to the enclosed minute from His Excellency the Governor I have the honor to state that I endeavoured to persuade the Natives on the receipt of Mr Scott’s report to return to the Murray. They said they had come to Adelaide for the Winter and would return to the Murray at the commencement of Summer. In winter they cannot procure fish from the river and the natural productions are chiefly vegetable, this makes them prefer Adelaide to their own district.
I am sorry that about 80 strangers have made their appearance this Winter, they come from Lake Victoria and the Darling. Mr Scott has been twice in town since his report was written [345] and he could not persuade them to leave and I am of opinion that nothing but Police force will make them change their present locality.

[Moorhouse]

578
Orphan Depot
16th August 1853
The Immigration Agent
Sir,
I have the honor to report that the buildings recently occupied as part of the Orphan depot are now in possession of the Destitute Poor and the orphans sent back to the Depot they occupied a year and a half ago.
The accommodation in the present Depot is not sufficient for more than 25 adults and my object in now addressing you is to acquaint you with the fact and make one or two suggestions for our mutual adoption and guidance.
I would recommend the single females to be sent up in groups of from 20 to 25 and allow an interval of two days between each group – this would afford time for each group to hire and go to situations. It is essential that the beds & bedding (& when practicable the knives, forks & pannicans) to be sent up with the young women & their boxes to arrive on the evening of the same day.
Great inconvenience has latterly been experienced by the delay of the boxes. I may instance one girl from the last vessel that hired 4 miles out of town, she came into town three times and at last had to go to the Port for her box. Others have gone from 50 to 70 miles into the country and had to go without their boxes as they did not arrive from the Port in time.
I would recommend no girl be sent up unless her box can be sent the same day.

[Moorhouse]

[346]

579
20th Sept
Sub-Protector Minchin
Sir,
I have the honor to call your attention to a report received by me from Mr Jno Haines who has a cattle station near Mt Remarkable, that the Natives are plundering his property from time to time. Mr Haines’ servant has seen you upon the subject but he thinks you do not give sufficient consideration to his complaints.
It would be well for you to visit the station [and] ascertain if possible the depredations and report them to the other Natives as likely to involve the other tribes in a quarrel with the whites if they do not cease their stealing propensities.

[Moorhouse]
580
30th Sept 1853
John Haines Esq
Kapunda
Sir,
I am in receipt of yours of the 14th Current complaining of outrages committed at your station in the North by the Natives.
I am afraid your Servant & Mr Minchin did not understand each other as I have never known the latter to be backward in performing his duty. I have written to Mr Minchin by post calling his attention to the case and I am confident that he will use every means in his power to prevent in future the Natives from injuring your property. It is his duty to do so.
I am fully aware that the rations issued are not sufficient to support them, it was not intended that they should but as the settlers generally are favourable to an increased scale, I hope to procure the Lieutenant Governor’s sanction to an increase in 1854.

[Moorhouse]

581
12th October 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to invite your attention to a subject which in conversation I brought under your notice some weeks ago. I refer to the desirableness of appointing our late [347] Schoolmaster Mr Ross to the Secretaryship of the Colonial Labor Office.
Mrs Ross is the acting Matron of the Orphan Immigrants and by appointing her husband Mr Ross to the Labor Office they could be of service to each other – the following would be the advantage 1st, Matron is not able to take efficient charge of the Depot during the night. The young females are wont to form intimacies with the Sailors during the voyage and when Sailors abscond they usually do so in the night finding their way to the Depot; it requires more than female influence to drive them away.
2nd, It would be a great convenience to the public when Mr Ross leaves the Depot in the morning, he will [know] how many girls remained unhired & can inform parties without their having to come all the way down to the Depot.
3rd, Mr Ross could take charge of a number at the Labor Office from day to day so long as any might remain on hand.
4th, if he were appointed it would do away with providing clerical assistance in the office of the Children Apprenticeship Board. The sum is to provide assistance in case I am called away from Town – Mr Ross would be on the premises and of course be held responsible for rationing the young women during my absence. The sum £ 75 on the estimates for 1854 might at once be struck off.
I may state that I have seen the Immigration Agent upon the subject and he has no objection to the change whenever the present Labor Clerk can be removed to a situation equal to his present.
I have been seven years in contact with Mr Ross and may say that I consider him well adapted for the Labor Office. He is civil, obliging and kind and I must add I have always found him conscientious in the discharge of his duty.

[Moorhouse]
2nd Nov 1853
A.J. Murray Esq [new Government Resident]
Port Lincoln
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that 10 tons of flour are order to be put on board the “Bandicoot” to be delivered at Venus Bay for the Native feeding station at ?Cherrerow. Would you have the kindness to make the best arrangements you have at command for its safe custody on the beach and delivered at the feeding station.
I have authority to pass accounts for meat at 2d per lb for both feeding stations in our district.

[Moorhouse]

2nd Nov 1853
Mr Henry Williams
Labourer
Port Lincoln
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 30th August last inquiring if a deed had been prepared for you for Section 204 in consideration of having married an Aboriginal Native woman, I have the honor to state that the Section has been reserved for your wife by direction of His Excellency the Governor and that you can occupy it whenever you feel inclined to do so.
You will not receive a Land Grant but the Section is to be holden by the Protector of Aborigines in trust for your wife & children. If you wish I will send you a copy of the Deed.

[Moorhouse]

23rd Nov 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your letter No. 1282/53 of the 25th of June requesting me to attend a sale of the life boat lately belonging to the “Jane Lovett” & limiting me to a low price of £ 12 as estimated by Mr Mason, I have the honor to report that I attended the sale but did not purchase the boat as it was sold for £21 – 10 – 0.

[Moorhouse]

24th Nov 1853
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In the reports of the Legislative Council I observe that Mr Fisher mentioned the thistles growing in the Police Paddock. I did not think there could be many growing there as I have twice cut down this year by the Natives once in September and once in October.
I went round the paddock this morning and find that the thistles now growing are surrounded by high weeds and could not be seen at the time I had the Natives at work. They are two far advanced now to be destroyed by the Natives as the prickles are strong and would enter their feet but if His Excellency would allow £ 1 for cutting them down and burning them I would secure the work being done for that amount.

[Moorhouse]
2nd January 1854
A.J. Murray Esq
Resident
Port Lincoln

Sir,

I reply to yours of the 15th Dec reporting that the Port Lincoln & Salt Creek feeding stations are wanting flour, I have the honor to state that it is usual for the Resident to forward a requisition for such supplies as may be wanted from time to time. I have no means of knowing the amount required so if you would for the future forward a requisition to the Colonial Secretary in the following form it will meet with attention.

‘Required Instructions to be Issued to the Protector of Aborigines to forward ...... tons of flour for the Feeding Station at ......’

P.S. I did not send by the “Bandicoot” last week as she did not engage to call at Port Lincoln en route to Flinders Island, the captain however will bring down next trip 6 tons of flour 1 Ton for Port Lincoln and 5 Tons for the Salt Creek Station to be delivered at Tunby Bay with Mr Tennant’s Stores.

Sub Protector Minchin

2nd Jan 1854

Sir,

I am in receipt of yours dated 8th Dec., reporting the beating of a Native by a Stockman in Mr Angas’ employ also containing a request to be supplied with copies of such laws as respect the Natives especially.

You will of course have enquired into the case of a Native being beaten before this time and will embody the result of your enquiry in your next quarterly report.

I forward you by this Post the two Acts which have reference especially to Aborigines – in every other respect they are under the same law as Europeans.

Mr H. Rowe
Navingul Creek
Wardy Yallock, Gelong

Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 28th November inquiring if Ann Finlayson has arrived in the Colony as her parents are living in your service. I have to inform you that Ann Finlayson has arrived and is living with Mr Fisher – spirit merchant – Beaumont near Adelaide.

Sub Prot Minchin

30th Jan 1854

Sir,

Yours of the 2nd Current was duly received by me and forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. I am commanded in reply to request that you will remove at once to Port Augusta where water is procurable, His Excellency has been informed by Dr Browne, within a few feet of the surface.

In case you incur any reasonable and unavoidable expense in securing a permanent supply of water, His Excellency will order it to be repaid to you.
Sir,

In reply to yours No. 404/54 directing my attention to a letter and statement published in the ‘Register’ by Mr John Hallett on the 8th Current, I have the honor to report that the statement is a correct one. I was present when four girls refused £ 20 each and ordered three of them to be turned out – the fourth was young and had friends 16 miles in the Country and it was considered better to write unto her friends to take her away at once.

I did not hear the Surgeon Assistant make any remarks, he commenced the moment I left the room & the Matron Mrs Ross says he was very rude to Mrs Hallett and Mrs Mitchell – When the ladies went away he called at my office for a copy of the regulations which I gave him (copy enclosed) & I also made him clearly understand that he had no authority on shore.

I can believe that the private reports that have reached your office respecting the female immigrants one great evil and it is an evil which the colonists have to suffer is, the unfaithfulness of the girls towards those who hire them. A Gentleman perhaps 20 miles from the Country calls at the Depot and hires a girl, he goes home and on the following day sends a vehicle into town for the girl and her box and the probability is that she is hired and off. These disappointments occur frequently and with our present arrangements they cannot be remedied.

On removing to the present Depot I was very desirous of overcoming existing difficulties. I recommended the appointment of Mr Ross to the Labor Office and he could then have taken charge of the unhired Girls in the morning – see my letter of the 12th October – I would add now a suggestion to the above letter that a supply of unhired girls should be taken every morning by the Clerk to the Labor Office and the hired ones be sent back [352] to the Depot & not allowed to communicate with any parties except those who have hired them.

The existing rules would be sufficient for the Depot with the addition of one contained in your letter, viz., No visitors to be admitted except bona fide hirers of Labour.

We shall experience considerable difficulty in carrying out the new rule with our present appliances. There is no fence surrounding the building and until one be made it is impossible to keep out intruders. On a Sunday we have to apply for a Police Constable to keep order. Last Sunday there was a P.C. on duty.

When the wall is built I propose having two appartments, one for the hired and another for the unhired and the two shall not be allowed to communicate with each other.

[Moorhouse]
591
15th Feb 1854
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
At present she has £ 20 with £ 10 Gratuity and two rations – her appointment to be from 1st Jan last.
I have the honor to report that Mrs Ross who holds the appointment of Matron to the Native School
has been doing the duties of Matron to the Female Immigrants for two years. In consideration of
her additional [duties] she had an additional ration allowed her.
As the Native School is not in operation, I would respectfully suggest that Mrs Ross be transferred to
the Orphan Immigrant department & have but one ration allowed and that be the same scale as the
Orphans. Mrs Ross' Salary would then be £ 30 with £ 15 Gratuity.

[Moorhouse]

592
15th Feb 1854
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to invite His Excellency’s attention to the Scale of Ration No. 4 to the Orphan
Immigrants. It consists of:

16 ozs Bread  -  16 ozs Meat - 16 ozs Potatoes - 4 ozs Sugar - 2 ozs Rice - ½ oz Tea. Soap and Salt as required.

We find that newly arrived Immigrants will not touch rice in any form & in the hot weather don’t
care for animal food – We find bread and tea to be most in favour. They are always at hand and take
little trouble to prepare them. The following scale would be much more suited for the Immigrants &
more economical than the old form, & I would recommend its adoption from 1st Jan last:
24 ozs Bread  -  8 ozs Meat - 8 ozs Potatoes  -  4 ozs Sugar - ½ oz Tea
- Soap and Salt as required.

593
Estimate of the Aboriginal Population for 1853

The Murray River from Wellington to the Rufus [pencilled in] [written in ink]
Taking 30 miles of Country on each side 800 840
From Wellington to the Maria Creek on the South East 560 600
Mt Gambier District 450 450
Tatiara Country 150 150
Port Lincoln 460 460
Yorke’s Peninsula 120 120
Bungaree, Hutt & Hill Rivers 60 70
Mount Remarkable, Brown & Arden and the bend
of Country bordering on Lake Torrens 600 450
Adelaide 150 150
Encounter Bay, Yankalilla & Currency Creek 300 300

Total in occupied districts 3,590
594
9th March 1854
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 594/54 refusing the gratuity to Mrs Ross as matron to the Female Immigrants Department. I am led to reply from a conviction that Mrs Ross has had an unintentional injustice done to her & I feel desirous of removing it.
I believe I am right in stating that all parties in the service of Government whose pay amounted to less than £ 100 Ann. Had their pay increased 50 per cent their gratuity of last year was allowed for the current year as permanent salary. This plan was adopted in the case of the Nurses at the Hospital & Lunatic Asylum and the Matron of the Destitute Poor.
I was not aware of the plan adopted namely of changing the gratuity into a permanent salary or I should have applied to His on behalf of Mrs Ross but I would hope that even now my application was not too late.
The present Matron Mrs Ross is too upright and conscientious a person to lose – she has many opportunities of making the situation a profitable one but I am glad to say she does not – Servants were very scarce in November last & ladies when applying enclosed Mrs Ross 10/- sometimes and sometimes 20/- to select the best for them – Mrs Ross used her best judgment in selecting for them but invariably returned the money.
The Situation would not be overpaid with £ 50 a year – a Hospital Nurse has £ 72 & I hope His will consider the application and allow this sum from 2st January last.

[Moorhouse]

595
9th March 1854
B.F. Lawrie Esq
Port Lincoln
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 4th current reporting that Maria, an Aboriginal female, had attempted self-destruction. Maria was at the same time as the letter given into my charge& I shall keep her for a few days to watch her movements.
She is a person of exciteable temperament, very passionate & self-willed and in a paroxysm, would not hesitate to take poison. I do not know what cause of irritation she had, but am decidedly of opinion that if the cause be not repeated, she will not repeat the attempt at suicide.
I shall not keep her more than a week and as her inclination at present is decidedly to return to Mr Nation I think she may be left to take her own course.

[Moorhouse]

596
9th March 1854
Mr H. Lewis
Macclesfield
Sir,
I am in receipt of yours of the 6th Current, inquiring if Sec. 2839 & 2840 are Reserves & if so you are desirious of becoming a lessee – Sec. 2939 is a Native Reserve but 2840 is not.
The Commissioner of Crown Lands is now the Charge of all the Native Reserves. I have applied to him & he informs me that in a few weeks tenders will be invited for 2839 in the ...... together & you will then learn all particulars.

[Moorhouse]
597
[Henceforth no correspondence in relation to the Orphan Immigrants’ department to be transcribed]
20th March 1854
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to apply for instructions to be given to the Surveyor General to mark off the Section No 240 for [ ] Williams, wife of Henry Williams. The matter has been long in abeyance as Williams went to the diggings & I was not certain that he would return. He has however returned & is living with his wife at the present time – I enclose a form that was adopted in the case of Mary Adams.

[Moorhouse]

598
April 13th 1854
Colonial Secretary?
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose two communications from Sub-Protector Minchin –
No. 1 reporting that he has found fresh water at Saltyre Creek – which will be a distance I believe of 5 or 6 miles from Port Augusta. Mr Minchin intends however to sink again nearer the Port and report the result.
Enclosure No. 2 recommends the appointment of three Native Constables which recommendation I have the pleasure of supporting.

[Moorhouse]

599
24th April 1854
Sub Protector Mason
Sir,
I am in receipt of yours of the 13th current reporting “that the Natives are gradually pining away from the effects of Rheumatic pains” & wishing to have advice whether I think it can be cured in the Natives with their exposed manner of living. & in reply have to state that I find it is difficult to persuade the natives to keep in contact with any medical man, sufficient time to have any chronic disease removed but it is our duty to do all that we can for them. You can administer to their comforts by supplying them each with a Blanket & write for such medicines as you may require.

[Moorhouse]

600
27th April 1854
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to forward for His Excellency’s information three communications from Sub-Protector Minchin of Port Augusta.
No. 1: reports that Mr Minchin has no hut in which to reside & asks either for a team of bullocks or a grant of money to procure a house.
A team of bullocks I could not recommend unless the Government happened to have them in some Department & they could be lent for a period – In asking for money it would have been desirable to state the sum. I would respectfully suggest that £ 100 be allowed for the purpose & Mr Minchin make the best agreement he can upon the spot for his house.
No. 2: recommends that six sq. miles be reserved around the fresh water well to prevent Sheep being placed there in shearing times. The recommendation is a good one as far as regards sheep but it would not do to prevent working bullocks being turned out in the neighbourhood when carting wood to the Port. If the locality should be upon any licensed Run it might be desirable to give the lessee notice.

[Moorhouse]
601
6th May 1854
The Hon. the Surveyor General
Sir,
I have this moment received yours of yesterday referring to Port Augusta & in reply have to state that there are no Sections that could be made available for a Survey Party – I have been trying since February last to procure a conveyance for a winter’s supply of rations & blankets without success. The “Bandicoot” will be at the Port in a few days from Port Lincoln & if you could supply a few tons of freight I think she would be induced to go to Port Augusta but otherwise I do not see how you can procure rations for your party. Sub Protector Minchin is supplied by Government with a horse [357] & cart and I will forward instructions by Monday’s mail for him to lend them to the Survey Party to move articles of Camp Equipment when required.

[Moorhouse]

602
6th May 1854
Sub-Protector Minchin
Sir,
I have received information that a Survey Party has been ordered up to Port Augusta with instructions to lay out a township there & that it would facilitate the Public Service to have the occasional use of the government horse & cart now in your charge to move articles of Camp Equipment – You are therefore requested to let Mr Nott have the horse & cart for the above purpose when required.

[Moorhouse]

603
[undated]
Memo upon Mr Forster’s letter about employing the Natives at Port Augusta
The settlers in the neighbourhood of Port Augusta petitioned His Excellency the Governor at the Commencement of the Summer season to give the Natives daily a full ration instead of ½ as ration at the feeding station. The object was to keep the Natives upon one spot & prevent their wandering over the runs. They wished the feeding to be so regulated as not to attract such Natives from the Service of the Settlers as were disposed to make themselves useful. Many Minutes passed between His Excellency, Mr Minchin & myself upon the petition & it was finally determined to abandon the daily feeding altogether & adopt a system of rewards. Mr Minchin thought he could do more good with rewards such as Blankets, Clothing & Tobacco &c than with daily food but he has not been able to give the project a fair trial; The Blankets, Clothing &c are in store at the Native School.
There has been no vessel for Port Augusta since I had authority to purchase them. It would be only fair to give the present scheme a trial & if it should not answer expectations, Mr Forster’s plan might be adopted.

[Moorhouse]
604
1st June 1854
Sub Protector Minchin
Sir,
I have this day put on board the “Bandicoot” for your feeding station –
1 Wooden House  10 bags Flour
Three large boxes  5 bags Rice
4 bags sugar  1 box Soap
[All marked with an upright arrow.]
The Wooden House will be delivered to you by Capt. Hay of the “Bandicoot” with an invoice of the number of prices &c and a key with necessary screws for putting the House together. The House may be erected at once & I would advise you at leisure to put stone foundations.

[358] I applied this morning for the pack saddle but Mr Arnold the Quarter Master said you must have received it. The whole place was put in motion this morning about it but after all I was not put in possession. Had you as you should have done procured the saddle upon your order to do so it would now have been sent & I must as the business now stands leave you to adjust the point in dispute, whether or not it has been delivered.

[Moorhouse]

605
1st June
A.J. Murray
Port Lincoln
Sir,
I have this day put on board the “Bandicoot” the following for the use of sick Natives, Port Lincoln:
2 Bags Sugar, ½ Chest Tea, 2 Bags Rice, 1 Box Soap – marked ‘Natives – Port Lincoln’.
You will have the kindness to give the Captain a receipt in order that I may pass his Account for freight.

[Moorhouse]

606
16th June 1854
Wm Coleman
Strathalbyn
Sir,
I am in receipt of yours of the 14th Current & I have to inform you that the flour for the Natives at Wellington has been forwarded to Port Elliott & after arriving at the Goolwa will be taken across the lake in Mr Mason’s boat.

[Moorhouse]

607
20th June 1854
The Police Constable in charge of Yorke’s Peninsula
Sir,
I have forwarded 50 Blankets per “Breeze” for the Aborigines of Yorke’s Peninsula – You will distribute them to the sick & such other Natives as you may consider deserving for their good behaviour. I am sorry that no opportunity has presented itself for sending flour down since I was informed that your station has none left but if you could instruct any Master of a Craft to call upon me when he is bound for Sturt [Bay] I would forward a ton of flour.

[Moorhouse]
23rd June 1854
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose two communications from Sub Protector Minchin of Port Augusta.

No 1: refers chiefly to the Native Police under Mr Minchin’s charge – respecting them, I would respectfully suggest

1st, that a book of instructions from the Commissioner be forwarded for Mr Minchin’s guidance;

2nd, That he be paid for rationing them at the same rate as Mr Scott is paid for those on the Murray, viz., 1/- per diem –

3rd, that the Native police will be required to act in all cases in which Europeans would be required to act;

4th, I do not think the Natives would live in a hut with galvanised roof if it were to be built & I think Mr Minchin would be better employed in preparing the troughs & fencing the Paddock in the mean time leave the Natives to build their own hut; and

5th, It would be desirable to issue instructions to the Commissioner of Police for a supply of Clothing, arms & horses to be forwarded for the three native constables.

No 2: Suggests that a paddock be fenced in by the natives & troughs cut for supplying water to the Cattle on the road. This is desireable and to supply rations& tools to the Natives whilst doing these. I enclose a requisition. The “Yatala” will sail in a few days & the opportunity is favourable for sending the supplies.

[Moorhouse]

17 July 1854
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for the information of His Excellency the Governor, Sub-Protector Mason’s Quarterly Report. The following remark occurs in the Report to which I would specially invite His Excellency’s attention: “It is quite painful to visit their encampments & see them destitute of proper medical attendance.”

I have been in communication with Mr Mason during the Quarter upon this very subject & I gave it as my opinion that if a medical attendant were appointed that he would not be able to persuade the Natives to take much medicine but will not always keep at it until they are well, but if His Excellency should wish they could have an attendant as there is one residing at Wellington and I would notice it in my Quarterly Report.

The enclosed note from Dr Glendening who attended the Natives affected with Measles supports my view of my question but it would be the most merciful plan to have a [360] to appoint a resident to act when required to do so by Sub Protector Mason.

[Moorhouse]

15th August 1854
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

The various items connected with Port Augusta which have recently been allowed by His Excellency the Governor as the Wooden House, Bullocks, Dray &c., have caused the sum of £1000 placed on the estimates for 1854 to be insufficient – These extra items for Port Augusta amount to about £300 & I have the honor respectfully to apply for the sum of £300 to be allowed as a supplementary amount for the current year.

[Moorhouse]
611
15 Aug 1854
Mr Wm Wilkins
Hog Bay
Kangaroo Island
Sir,
In answer to your letter of the 14th March applying for a Section of Land at Hog Bay to be reserved for your wife May Monarto, I have to inform you that your application has been laid before His Excellency the Governor & that His Excellency allows the Section to be reserved for the benefit of your wife & children provided it is not claimable by the South Australian Company under the exercise of a Land Order.
When the Surveyors have laid out the Land I should like you to call or send to me & report, so that I can put in your claim.

[Moorhouse]

612
August 15th 1854
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose for the information of His Excellency the Governor a communication from Sub-Protector Minchin. It appears that no Native Police are proving useful – That part relating to the removal of the Police from Mr Peterson’s has already met with attention. The Commissioner of Police has instructed the two constables to remove to Port Augusta and take possession of the second house sent up by the “Yatala” for Mr Minchin and by next post I will inform Mr Minchin that the second house must be given up to them.

[Moorhouse]

613
August 21st 1854
Sub-Protector Minchin
Sir,
I have to acknowledge yours reporting the capture of the Natives who stole the two bags of flour from your tent & also the service rendered by your Native Police. You also represented the want of protection to Government property at your station & I have to state that the Police Commissioner has ordered the two Police Constables now staying at Mr Peterson’s Station, to remove to your locality & take possession of the Wooden House sent up in the “Yatala” – You will keep the one sent up in the “Bandicoot”. When the Police are settled there it is probable that they will take charge of the Native Police.

[Moorhouse]

614
25th Aug
Sub-Protector Mason
Sir,
I have the honor to convey to you His Excellency the Governor’s authority to employ a Medical Attendant upon such cases of sickness as you may consider would derive benefit from such attendance. You must accompany the Account with the following Certificate:

‘That the Service was necessary, has been duly performed & that in your opinion the charges are fair and reasonable.’

[Moorhouse]
5th Sept 1854
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a communication from Sub-Protector Minchin of Port Augusta received this day by me.

The first part refers to his travelling expenses for coming to Town. I requested Mr Minchin to come to Town at his earliest convenience; he has two horses for maintaining the Native Constables and I found that no Police constables could be spared to take the horses' accoutrements and clothing to Port Augusta.

The second part is an application to be placed on an equal footing with Sub-Protectors Scott and Mason as regards rank not salary as Mr Minchin’s responsibility is increased. I would respectfully ask His Excellency’s favourable consideration of the application.

[Moorhouse]

17 Oct 1854

Memorandum

I am not aware of any statement or declaration being made by the Archdeacon except the one alluded to by Mr Hitchen – I may state however that the Archdeacon in January 1853 when visiting the Training Institution gave to me on detail an account of the Sheep shewed me the sales of the Wood sent to England & of the number killed for supplying the Establishment with fresh meat.

The Archdeacon purchased about 5000 sheep from Mr Spicer who was occupying the run at the time the Natives were taken there – they were purchased with money supplied by the Archdeacon himself & in order that his family might not bear the loss in case of his death by his money being invested in Mission property he insured his life for the amount of the sum invested & pays the amount from the proceeds of the sheep, any amount beyond this goes into the general funds of the Institution. He derives no personal benefit whatever from any amounts realized after the insurance annuity is paid – About January 1853, a second purchase of 1600 Sheep was made making a total of 6,600 belonging to the Institution.

The Profits of the wool for 1852 amounted (I speak from memory) to about £ 500; the sheep were not becoming more in number as it took all the increase to supply fresh meat to the inmates.

In addition to the sheep there are about 200 head of Cattle & the Archdeacon holds them on the same condition of profits going to the purposes of the Institution.

[Moorhouse]

24th October 1854
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I have received a communication from Sub-Protector Mason of Wellington reporting that the hail storm destroyed 47 Panes of Glass in the windows of the Government cottage and did some injury to the thatched roof. Mr Mason says “as the Windows are diamond Panes secured in Lead none but a Glazier can repair them as the leads have been destroyed with the Glass.”

[Moorhouse]
618
4th Nov
G.B. Scott
Sub-Protector of Police [? Sub-Inspector?]
Penola
Sir,
In answer to your communication respecting Medicines & Medical Advice being supplied to the Natives of Mosquito Plains I may state that a little delay has occurred as there are always difficulties experienced in placing government supplies in charge of those not under Government control. The appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate will remove the difficulty and if you could ascertain what Medicines will be required and at what rate the Medical resident would expect to be remunerated I shall have pleasure in assisting all that I can and in supporting your application. Should Medicines, say a 12 months supply, be granted how should I forward them – I suppose via Guichen Bay?

[Moorhouse]

619
10th Nov 1854
Colonial Secretary?
Sir,
I have the honor to report that I possess authority to forward 16 Tons of Flour to Port Lincoln district for the Natives namely 10 Tons to Venus Bay, 5 Tons to Tunby Bay (for the Salt Creek Station) & 1 Ton for the Natives of Port Lincoln. I am informed by the Surveyor General that the “Yatala” will have to proceed to the head of Spencer’s Gulf about the last week in the month to bring back the road party from Port Augusta & if so would it not be desirable to forward the above flour by the “Yatala”? The freight of the same quantity of Flour last year cost £ 82 – 10 – 0.

[Moorhouse]

620
15th Nov 1854
Colonial Secretary?
Sir,
I have the honor to report that I yesterday visited the Native prisoners at the Stockade, Dry Creek. I found two of them ill, namely Ballycrack suffering from Inflammation of the Chest & Tinkanor alias Charly, suffering from General Debility. I can unhesitatingly state that these Natives will not recover from their present attack if not liberated from custody. Ballycrack has been in custody from the 4th July 1852, was convicted of murder (of a Native woman) on the 9th of August following – sentenced to be executed but the sentence commuted into Transportation for life. Tinkanor alias Charly was convicted of murder (a native man) at the November sittings of 1853, and sentenced to three years imprisonment. These two Natives had been a little indisposed for several weeks before they were removed to the Stockade. Under these circumstances I would venture to apply on their behalf to His Excellency the Governor for a full pardon to be given to these poor sufferers. I would at the same time respectfully [ask] for a pardon poor associates Pot Pouch and Crackingooner who were convicted at the same time & for the same offence. They have been in jail two years and three months, they have been orderly and industrious during their incarceration and are deserving of His Excellency’s clemency. My experience proves that Natives will not bear more than two summers in jail, these are now suffering their third, but if not liberated I very much question if they would live over this the third. Hoping that his Excellency will view favourably this application.

[Moorhouse]
18\textsuperscript{th} November 1854  
Colonial Secretary  
Sir,  
Your letter to me 2922/54 of the 16\textsuperscript{th} Current authorises me to send 16 Tons of Flour to Venus Bay & Port Lincoln by the \textit{“Yatala”} when she proceeds to Port Augusta. I enquired about the sailing of the \textit{“Yatala”} this morning and was informed by the Surveyor General that she is ordered to proceed to Troubridge Shoal first with the Colonial Architect and that she cannot spare time for going to Venus Bay on her trip to Port Augusta. 
Under these circumstances I would request permission to send the flour immediately on the return of the \textit{“Yatala”} from Port Augusta. 

[Moorhouse]

1\textsuperscript{st} January 1855  
Colonial Secretary  
Sir,  
In reply to yours of yesterday No 3/66, drawing my attention to a paragraph in the \textit{“Times”} newspaper relative to a Native Boy being roasted alive, I have the honor to state that before the report appeared in the Newspaper, I had been in communication with Inspector Tolmer upon the subject and concluded it was a false report. 
On the receipt of your letter I felt it my duty to reinvestigate the matter and I have this day had it contradicted \[369\] by the following settlers: Dr Brown, Mr Bowman & Mr Swinden and a Mr Keynes. They all with myself think that the Natives south of the Burra would not commit such an outrage unless under the influence of liquor.  

[Moorhouse]

8\textsuperscript{th} January 1855  
Colonial Secretary  
Sir,  
I have the honor to forward the enclosed communication from Sub-Protector Minchin. I have seen Mr Minchin since he wrote the letter & I am of opinion that if he were removed now to Port Augusta, his entire occupation would be to cart water for the settlers. They would consider his establishment as a Government one and not only expect but insist on him to keep a supply of water for all who have business there. 
The only practicable way of carrying on for the present will be for to deepen the well and have the point decided whether or not a spring is to be found there if a spring really exist it is the nearest place to the Port, 5 miles distant, it is the nearest place that Mr Minchin can settle at until some means are devised of conveying water to the Port itself. 
The well can be deepened by private subscription, it is already 42 feet deep and 20 ft more would probably set the question at rest \[370\] about a spring.  

[Moorhouse]
624
13th Jan 1855
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have received the enclosed from Port Lincoln and I would respectfully recommend that its instructions be carried out. Mr Tennant is kind in conveying Native stores from Tunby Bay for the Natives, a distance of 20 miles and as he proposes to do so again & charge nothing for it I think it desireable that the Government should accommodate him when the “Yatala” is going to the very spot.

[Moorhouse]

625
15th Feb 1855
The Government Resident [A.J. Murray]
Port Lincoln
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that I have sent per “Bandicoot” 16 ½ tons flour for the Natives of the Port Lincoln district – One and a half tons to be left with you, 5 tons at the Salt Creek and 10 Tons at Venus Bay.

[Moorhouse]

626
15th Feb 1855
Mr H. Williams
Labourer
Port Lincoln
Sir,
I am in receipt of yours of the 30th Dec last respecting your proposal of taking a partner to assist you in working the section in behalf of your wife and in reply have to state that the Government can recognise no tenants but yourself and wife but if a person assist you in working the land there can be no objection whatever in paying him in produce (for the time being as a partner) if you and your wife were to die the Government could not regard him as a tenant under any agreement with you.

[Moorhouse]
**Estimate of the Aboriginal Population for 1854**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>(in pencil)</th>
<th>(in ink)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Murray River from Wellington to the Rufus, Taking 30 miles of country on each side</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Wellington to the Maria Creek on the south-east coast</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Gambier District</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatiara country</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Lincoln</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorke’s Peninsula</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungaree, Hutt &amp; Hill Rivers</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mts Remarkable, Brown &amp; Arden as Far as the River Frome</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encounter Bay, Yankalilla &amp; Currency Creek</td>
<td>(300?)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total in Settled Districts</strong></td>
<td><strong>3450</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Moorehouse]

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**628**

2nd March 1855

Mr H.M. Norrell

Blacksmith

Skylligolee Creek

Auburn

Sir,

I am in receipt of yours of the 27th February for information about the Section which I hold in trust for the late wife of Thos Adams. I have no power whatever to sell and cannot let it without special authority from the Government. Mrs Adams has left two boys & the Government will probably arrange for the children to have the Section. I am in communication with them upon the subject & if anything be arranged that would open the section to competition I will inform you [372] by letter. [Moorhouse]

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**629**

2nd March 1855

Mr Thos Adams

Shepherd with Messrs H. & B. Hughes

Crystal Brook

Sir,

I am in receipt of yours of the 12th Feb reporting the death of your wife on the 11th and expressing your wish to have the two boys educated at the Native School. I have to inform you that we have no school at present for Native children in Adelaide but Archdeacon Hale of Port Lincoln would I am satisfied take charge of them, if you would commit them to his care.

I can at present give you no reply about your section. I shall communicate with the Government & inform you of their decision. [Moorhouse]
630
20th April 1855
Wm Gray Esq
Noarlunga
Sir,
I am in receipt of yours of the 18th current reporting that the Natives are in the habit of procuring Brandy from the Horse Shoe. The legal way of dealing with the question is to lay an information against the publican, but from experience I find it useless to lay any information unless European evidence can be produced in support. O you think I could procure such evidence, if so I will at once take steps to try the question. If I cannot procure it I might write to the landlord & threaten him with proceedings and possibly this might have some effect in checking the evil. Would you kindly advise me in the matter.

[Moorhouse]

631
April 24th 1855
Mr Jones [Superintendent: Railway]
Port Elliott
Sir,
I beg to inform you that you will receive 2 18-foot ash oars, 40 yards light duck for sails, 40 yards of small rope, and two bales of Blankets from John Newman for the natives of Wellington and you would much oblige me by forwarding the same by first opportunity to the Goolwa where Sub – Protector Mason will call for them with his boat.

[Moorhouse]

632
April 25th 1855
C.P. Brewer
Government Resident
Guichen Bay
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday forwarded 50 Blankets to Mr John Newman, Port Agent, with instructions for him to forward the same to you per first opportunity for the Natives of your district – they are marked ‘Natives – Guichen Bay’. I have also to state that those Blankets now sent are of a better quality than those of last year’s - the Adelaide Market is now supplied with a cheaper and better article than it was last year.

[Moorhouse]

633
April 25th 1855
A.J. Murray
Government Resident
Port Lincoln
Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday forwarded fifty Blankets for the Natives of Port Lincoln to Mr John Newman, Port Agent, who will forward the same per “Bandicoot” to you – also that those now sent are of a superior quality than the last – as the Adelaide market is now supplied with a cheaper and better article than as was last year.

[Moorhouse]
634
May 26th 1855
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have received the enclosed from Captain Brewer, the Resident at Robe Town. It is more of a private than an official letter, but as I have examined the Native Coquetta and find him severely wounded, his arm broken which possibly may require to be amputated or if not the use of the elbow joint will be lost I thought it desirable to forward the letter in order that an opinion from the Law Offices of the Crown might be procured.

[Moorhouse]

635
May 26th 1855
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
The enclosed communication from Thomas [375] Adams who some years ago married an Aboriginal Native woman has been received by me. His wife Mary Adams died three months ago and the two children have been placed under the care of the Venerable Archdeacon Hale. The Government placed a Section of Land in trust (document enclosed) for Mrs Adams and it was understood that in case of her death, it should be given to her children. From the enclosed letter it will be seen that Adams has let the Section which he had no right to do and he now wishes to be informed if he would be allowed to live upon it in case he should meet with a partner. I cannot see that he has any claim whatever, upon the Section; his children are taken off his hands and supported at the expense of Government and under the circumstances I should think that the rent of the Section should be paid into the Treasury with the understanding that the Land should be given over to the children when they arrive at full age.

[Moorhouse]

636
May 31st 1855
Capt Brewer [Robe Town]
Sir,
Yours reporting the circumstances under which the native Coquatta was wounded, was forwarded for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown and the enclosed is the reply. The Native had better complete his term of imprisonment, and I will forward him to you. The Advocate's views can then be carried out.

[376]

637
June 9th 1855
Mr Thos Adams
Captn Hughes
Watervale
Sir,
In reply to your letter making further enquiries about the Section, I have to report that I forwarded your statements to the Hon. Colonial Secretary and the enclosed is the reply.

[Moorhouse]
June 9th 1855
Wm Norrell & Son
Skillagilee Creek
Auburn

Gentlemen,

Yours of the 29th asking for information regarding Section 345 formerly in possession of Mary Adams, duly reached me and I have this day received a final reply from the Government upon the Subject.

The Government will take charge of both the Section and children, they will let the Section by tender and due notice will be given – When the children reach 21 years of age they will then have a licence to occupy it.

I may observe that if you wish to erect any buildings upon the property, you can tender as well as any other party.

[MOORHOUSE]

June 9th 1855
Sub-Protector Minchin

Sir,

I enclose you a communication from the Colonial Secretary regarding the missing Shepherd Robinson and you are requested to carry out the suggestion therein contained.

[MOORHOUSE]

July 4th 1855
Mr David Stoddart
Strathalbyn

Sir,

I am in receipt of yours of the 22nd ultimo asking for blankets for distribution amongst the Aborigines of the Angas and have in reply to state that the Government do not send blankets for distribution to private parties. Mr Mason of Wellington has had a supply forwarded to him. And he would give to any of the Angas Tribe who are really in want. Would you be kind enough to report such cases to him as you may consider deserving of a blanket.

[MOORHOUSE]

October 19th 1855
Colonial Secretary

Sir,

I was intending to return the enclosed letter to Port Lincoln with an Account for Mr Murray’s signature but as he has declined signing it I can only refer it to you for decision. The work was certainly performed and the Sick Natives attended to by Mr Lawson, the District Surgeon.

[MOORHOUSE]
Memorandum upon Captain Brewer’s letter complaining of my report.

My report containing the statement complained of by Captain Brewer was written and copied on the 21st of August although not forwarded until the 15th of September. It was delayed in consequence of the non-arrival of the reports of out-stations.

I may observe that the Government Residents have instructions to forward their reports to your office a month before the termination of the regular quarter but Captain Brewer is not very punctual in forwarding his, in fact his delay has almost in every instance been the cause of mine. It appears that he forwarded his for the June quarter but it certainly did not reach me in time. On referring to the minutes endorses, I perceive that the flour return was sent to the Auditor General (and a receipt attached) and the report itself to the Advocate General. I do not consider it a Quarterly report as it makes no reference to the Natives generally; it is in fact a special report upon a special case.

I had no intention whatever to express myself in such a manner as to convey the idea, that Residents have to report directly to me or that they are subordinate to this Department. If I were to do so I am satisfied the public would not believe me. When their reports arrive, they are generally forwarded to me with instructions to embody them in my general report.

In future I will with His Excellency’s sanction forward my Quarterly reports during the 14 days of their being due and such as have not been received from the out stations must simply be noticed as not having arrived.

[Moorhouse]

November 15th 1855
The Crown Solicitor
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 12th inst requesting to be furnished with the names of the natives awaiting their trials at the ensuing Criminal sessions, I have the honor to inform you that the names of the men charged with the murder of Peter Brown are Parnkatta - Wenpat – Wakni Nuilya Muedni – Wellanna & Pinelluru.

Women – Yettna Milkurti – Illanna Kanidianna – Kanillalyi (female) and those charged with the murder of the Native woman at Penola are – Blueskin Billy alias Perrepurpgarrimi & Mr Walker alias Warrin-purpurgrandim. Witness Puntillin and the name of the deceased female – Warrin-purpurgrandim.

[Moorhouse]

December 7th 1855
Memo upon the Governor’s Minute for the Requisition of Flour to be sent to Venus Bay.

The Tons of Flour have been sent to Venus Bay three years in succession – it is used in rationing the Native Constables stationed there and in feeding the Wild Natives from the Bush. It is a question whether the Quantity should not be reduced; the original intention was to feed the wild tribes of Natives in that district and by that means bring them into contact with the police – there has been a three years trial and the Wild Natives must by this time have become quiet.

The plea cannot be raised that the game is driven away as but little of their Country is occupied by settlers.

Whatever quantity be allowed need not be sent for Two months – the last supply was not sent until the end of February of this year. A vessel is allowed, the “Bandicoot”, will charge £ 40 or £ 50 for the trip. The Account for Cartage mentioned in Mr Murray’s letter is for the quantity sent down in Feb last.

[Moorhouse]
December 19th 1855
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to forward the enclosed communication from Sub-Protector Minchin. I saw Mr Minchin on the subject of this letter when he was in town in October last – he considers that his present locality is very unfitted for a Native Location, it is becoming a place of resort for all the Wool Teams and bullock drivers on the road from the interior to Port Augusta. European Police will soon have to be stationed there, and his duties being chiefly to keep the Natives quiet, could be better performed if the Natives were kept as far apart as possible from the bullock drivers on the road. As he proposes to remain [ ] his quarter without any expense to the Government, so far as the Natives are concerned, I can state that the Charge will be to their advantage.

[646]
December 31st 1855
SP Minchin
Mount Remarkable
Sir,
In reply to your application to remove from your present abode near Port Augusta (7 miles) and locate somewhere in the Neighbourhood, I have the honor to report that His Excellency the Governor authorises the removal to some other locality in the Neighbourhood.

[647]
Estimate of Aboriginal Population for 1855
The Murray River from Wellington to the Rufus taking 30 miles of Country on each side 760
From Wellington to Maria Creek on the South-East Coast 550
Mount Gambier District 400
Tatiara Country 150
Port Lincoln 450
Yorke’s Peninsula 120
Bungaree, Hutt & Hill rivers 60
Mts Remarkable, Brown & Arden as far as the River Frome 600
Adelaide 150
Encounter Bay, Yankalilla & Currency Creek 300

Total in Settled Districts 3540

[648]
March 5th 1856
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
Your letter No. 197/56 of the 7th of February authorising me to call for tenders for flour limits me to draw from the contractor for the Female Immigrants and Destitute Poor only – my intention was to have had the Aborigines included. Might I therefore request permission to have the flour for the Aborigines supplied by the same Contractor.
March 5th 1856
Sub-Protector Mason
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose twenty pounds on account of salary for February. The amount drawn is only £ 14. 12. 5 but as in all probability the Gratuity will be given next month the Surplus can be them arranged.

March 27th 1856
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to your communication of the 25th Current I would wish simply to remark upon the proposed withdrawal of the £ 1000 for the Port Lincoln Training Institution.
The Natives are allowed by an Act of Imperial parliament 10 per cent of the Crown moiety of the Land Fund, but nothing like the amount has been expended.
I offer no objection to my office and the Two Sub-Protectors on the Murray being abolished but I could not look favourably upon the withdrawal of aid from the training Institution. It is in my opinion the best and most successful institution that has been undertaken in the Australian Colonies. And I respectfully submit that the present Council have exceeded their powers in recommending the withdrawal of moneys which are exclusively in the power of Her Majesty the Queen.

April 2nd 1856
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
There are in the Destitute Asylum six natives from Port Lincoln whose term of imprisonment has expired – as the usual course is to send them back to their district. I have the honor to apply for authority to forward hem per first opportunity.

April 7th 1856
Sub-Protector Mason
Wellington
Sir,
Enclosed you will receive £ 10 – 0 – 0 on account of salary.

April 9th 1856
Captain French
Port Adelaide
Sir,
His Excellency the Governor in Chief being out of Town, I am not able to state whether there will be any flour to be shipped to Venus Bay or not. I will give you an answer immediately His Excellency comes home.
Memo upon the question of selling the Bullocks and dray at Port Augusta

I referred this question to Mr Minchin – I now enclose his reply. He has a pack horse allowed so that he could procure his supplies in small quantities from Port Augusta – if the dray and Bullocks were sold.

When I was before the Select Committee on the estimates, there appeared to be a feeling amongst them that Moorundee and Wellington should be broken up and a station formed about 400 miles North of Adelaide near Lake Torrens and if this idea should be carried out these bullocks would be required.

May 2nd 1856
Sub-Protector Mason
Wellington
Sir,
Enclosed you will receive £ 20 eight shillings and eight pence which according to my account will strike a balance between us – the amount for April is the same £ 14.12.6.

May 9th 1856
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to forward the enclosed communication from Mrs Euphemia Quire regarding a reserve of Land for an Aboriginal Native named Henry Cotray. I saw the Native a few months ago and it was understood that he should call my attention to the subject when the land was surveyed – it has been surveyed and in a few weeks may be offered for sale.

This Native is a steady, intelligent young man and as he has shewn a degree of competence in agricultural pursuits by fencing and cropping five acres, I feel justified in recommending to His Excellency that the Section in which the five acres may be situated be reserved for the Aborigines. I have written to Mr Quire to request that the number of the Section may be given, but in the mean time I would respectfully suggest that the Two Sections adjoining 1810 and 1811 be not offered for public competition.

May 9th 1856
Mr Ephriam Quire
Wool Shed Flats
Strathalbyn Post Office
Sir,
I duly received your favour of the 12th of February and applied to the Land Office to ascertain if the Sections adjoining yours Numbered 1810 & 1811 were soon to be offered for sale. I have applied to His Excellency the Governor to reserve the Section upon which the Native boy Henry Cotray has had his five acre crop. Would you inform me what the number of the Section is, and I will at once put in an application for it on behalf of Henry Cotray.
9th May 1856
A.J. Murray
Govt Resident
Port Lincoln
Sir,
Your requisition for instructions to be issued to the Protector of Aborigines to forward One Ton and a half of flour and 50 Blankets for the Aborigines at Port Lincoln has been forwarded to me with the following minute endorsed upon it by His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

“I propose that half this requisition be complied with and Mr Murray to be informed that unless he shew some very convincing reasons for the necessity of a further supply no more will be supplied this Year.” Signed R.G.M. [McDonnell], 7th May 1856.

I may state that the “Yatala” is expected to visit Port Lincoln in about a month and the flour for all the Port Lincoln stations is to be sent down in her.

May 12th 1856
Mr Love
Port Lincoln
Sir,
I am in receipt of yours of the 19th of April enquiring about the Account for Mutton supplied by Mr Tennant at the Salt Creek Station. I have not been able to pass the Account, as it is not yet made clear why the amount was not included in Corporal Geharty’s receipt for the Year – A final decision upon the point will probably be made this month, if so I will inform you.

May 15th 1856
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose a requisition for the supply of flour to the Aborigines in the Port Lincoln District which His Excellency the Governor in Chief has verbally ordered to be sent down in the “Yatala”.

I leave the Quantity blank for the Venus Bay station as the amount appearing on the Estimates for this service is only £ 500.

I may observe that ten Tons [388] per year have been allowed during the last three years and His Excellency might consider three or five tons sufficient for the Current Year.

Copy of Requisition:
Required permission to procure and forward to the Aborigines in the Port Lincoln District the following amounts of flour:

Venus Bay 6 tons Salt Creek 1 ton Port Lincoln 8 bags

May 30th 1856
E. Quire
Woolshed Flats, Bremer
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 24th instant I beg to enclose a copy of the Colonial Secretary’s letter 955/56 to me on the subject.

When you can give any further information I would advise you to communicate with the Surveyor General as I probably shall not continue much longer in office.
June 3rd 1856
Sub-Protector Mason
Wellington
Sir,
Enclosed you will receive £ 14.12.6 the amount of your Salary for the month of May.

[663]

June 6th 1856
Geo. Mason Esq
Sub-Protector
Wellington
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 31st of May inquiring first to whom you are to forward your Quarterly Report, secondly through whom you should apply for the usual winter supplies.
I beg to state that as my successor has not yet been appointed you had better address simply ‘the Protector of Aborigines’.
As regards your Salary I will make such arrangements before I leave the office as will secure its regular remittance.
Dr Britton’s accounts for Medical Attendance have been received but no steps have as yet been taken by the Government for their payment. Should His decide upon allowing them, I will communicate with you.

[664]

June 18th 1856
Sub-Protector Mason
Wellington
Sir,
Enclosed you will receive Eighteen Pounds fifteen shillings the Amount of the 25 per cent Gratuity on your Salary – from January 1st to May 31st.

[665]

June 19th 1856
Mr E Quire
River Bremer
Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., stating that the two sections reserved by His Excellency for the Native Cotray would be little or no use for cultivation. I beg to observe that your letter of application was placed in the Surveyor General’s hands and the Land I believe marked off according to your description.
As regards any further improvements which Cotray might be desirous of making, I cannot advise but I should think he would not do wrong.
Any future communication that might be necessary upon this subject, I think you should address to the Surveyor General as all the documents have been referred to his office.
Should the Surveyors be in the neighbourhood it would be well for you to point out the exact spot on which Cotray has made the improvements.
Sub Estimate Aborigines Department

Estimate of the Sums Required to defray the Salaries, Allowances, and Contingent expenditure of the Above-named Department, for the Year 1857.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heads of Service &amp; Items</th>
<th>Sums voted in 1856</th>
<th>Provision Proposed for 1857</th>
<th>Increase in 1857 over 1856</th>
<th>Decrease in 1857 Contrasted with 1856</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Sub-Protector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Class House and 5 months at £150</td>
<td>£ 62.10.0</td>
<td>£62.10.0</td>
<td>£62.10.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One ditto &amp;c</td>
<td>150.0.0</td>
<td>150.0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One ditto North of Mt Remarkable, House &amp;c</td>
<td>150.0.0</td>
<td>150.0.0</td>
<td>150.0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpreter, Guichen Bay</td>
<td>50.0.0</td>
<td>50.0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase under Clerks’ Salary Act</td>
<td>40.0.0</td>
<td>40.0.0</td>
<td>40.0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Aborigines | £ 412.10.0 | 390.0.0 | 10.0.0 | 62.10.0 |

Natives

Defending Prisoners and Expenses of Witnesses, Provisions, Blankets, Implements, And Sundries £ 100.0.0 100.0.0
And medical Attendance At Out Stations £ 500.0.0 500.0.0
In aid of Port Lincoln Training Institution £ 1000.0.0 1000.0.0

| Total Aborigines | £ 2062.10.0 | 1990.0.0 | 10.0.0 | 62.10.0 |

I put this sum on for 1857 as I find it on the printed Estimates for 1856.

[Moorhouse]
June 30th 1856
Sub-Protector Minchin
Mount Remarkable
Sir,
I am in receipt of yours of the 21st Current requesting that 150 Blankets may be sent to you for the Natives. I have to state that the Blankets were delivered at Port Augusta on the 18th, three days before your letter was written.
I will forward you a supply of medicines if you will state what you require. You say common medicines. I suppose by this you mean aperient pills – Epsom salts - &c. [Moorhouse]

July 2nd 1856
Geo Mason
Sub-Protector Wellington
Sir,
Enclosed you will receive eighteen pounds ten shillings on account of salary for the month of June. This will overpay you 2/6 which can be arranged next time. I will send stamps for the odd Silver in future if convenient to you. [Moorhouse]

July 4th 1856
E.B. Scott
Moorundee
Sir,
I have the honor to forward for your information Copy of Colonial Secretary’s letter F. 777/56 June 26/56, officially announcing the abolition of your office as Sub-Protector of Aborigines. [Moorhouse]

July 5th 1856
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 16th of May 1856 No. 755/56 requesting me to ascertain the number of the Section on which the Native Henry Cotray has made improvements I have the honor to state that the Native was with me yesterday at the Land Office and he wishes me to apply for 3405, 3406 and 3407 South of Chancey’s Line and east of the Bremer. The two first contain the Land he has improved and the third is one that would be very desirable for pasturage. The boy is certainly one of the best specimens of his race and deserves encouragement. [Moorhouse]

July 5th 1856
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose an application No. 1 from Sub-Protector Mason of Wellington for flour and Blankets.
On enquiry I found that under present arrangements, flour could be delivered at Wellington for about £20 per ton, so I wrote to inform Mr Coleman of the fact and wished him to state whether he would deliver it for £20. And Enclosure No. 2 reports that he will. I have the honor therefore to apply for permission to forward 1 Ton of Flour & 50 Blankets for the Natives of the Wellington District. [Moorhouse]
672
July 10th 1856
Geo Mason
Sub-Protector Wellington
Sir,
I have the honor to forward per Rail to the Port to be dispatched by the Murray River Navigation Company’s first Steamer 50 Blankets for the Natives in your District.
I have also written to Mr Coleman of Strathalbyn instructing him to deliver one Ton of Flour at your Station.

[673]
July 7th 1856
Messrs Elder & Co
Gentlemen,
In reply to yours of yesterday, I may state that at present I have no authority to pass any account in favour of Mr Hammon, but in all probability shall receive it during this month – if so it will be duly forwarded and intimation given to you.

674
July 21st 1856
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
As the Venerable Archdeacon Hale has left the Training Institution at Port Lincoln, I have no authority to forward an account for the duties performed at that Establishment – no payment has been made since the first of June, I have the honor to apply for instructions in this matter, in whose name the Account is to be made, and if I am to return the date from the 1st of June without ascertaining the precise date when the Archdeacon left.

675
August 5th 1856
Geo Mason
Sub-Protector
Wellington
Sir,
Enclosed you will receive Eighteen pounds fifteen shillings which with 2/6 over-paid last month now deducted makes up the Amount of your salary for July.

676
18th August 1856
Sub-Protector Minchin
Mount Remarkable
Sir,
I am in receipt of yours of the 28th of July, but your last paragraph embarrasses the whole affair: - You believe you can procure meat for 2d per lb. As you are living in the district it will be necessary to ascertain beyond belief what meat can be procured for, else I might get authority for 3d, and your being compelled to give 4d would cause a correspondence of six months duration.
677
Sepr 2 1856
Sub-Protector Mason
Wellington
Sir,
Enclosed you will receive £ 18.20.0 on a/c of Salary for August – this will over-pay you 2/6 which I
will deduct from next month’s pay.

[Moorhouse]

678
Sept 25 1856
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I find that the sum (£ 500) placed on the Estimates for the Aborigines is already expended, and it will
require a Supplementary vote of £ 300 to defray the current liabilities of this year.
I hold accounts to the amount of £ 200 sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Chief but
cannot forward them until authorized by a supplementary grant.

[Moorhouse]

679
Sept 24 1856
Colonial Secretary
Sir,
I have the honor to support the application of the Comptroller of Convicts and the Medical Officer
for the liberation [ ] named Warreboninan. I saw the native at the Stockade a fortnight ago and can
state that unless liberated [397] before the expiration of October he will be past hope of recovery.
His fellow prisoner died about a fortnight ago at the Stockade and that death has had a very
depressing influence upon his system.

[Moorhouse]

680
Octr 2 1856
Sub-Protector Mason
Sir,
I beg to enclose eighteen pounds five shillings which with 2/6 due to me last month (now deducted)
aranges your salary for September.

[Moorhouse]

681
Oct 17 1856
T. Britton Esq
Wellington
Sir,
I have the honor to enclose fourteen pounds ten shillings, and 4/- worth of stamps the amount of
your account for medical attendance on natives from August 24 1855 to Feb 21st 1856.

[398]

682
Nov 4 1856
Sub-Protector Mason
Wellington
Sir,
I beg to enclose Eighteen pounds five shillings on a/c of your Salary for October which will leave a
balance in your favour of 2/6 and which I will arrange next month by enclosing a half sovereign.

[Moorhouse]
Decr 20 1856
Hon. C. Bonney Esq
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration

Sir,

In May last His Excellency the Governor in Chief approved a requisition for 6 ½ tons of Flour for the Aborigines at Venus Bay. It was expected at that time that the Schooner “Yatala” would be despatched to that Port to convey His Excellency to the Training institution before the departure of the Venerable Archdeacon Hale and I received instructions to forward the Flour by her; she however did not proceed there, and the Flour in the mean time could not be sent as no vessel has visited the station.

As the Native Police have since that time been removed I would most respectfully beg to recommend that two tons only be now sent and that the remainder be forwarded to Sub-Protector Minchin, 2 tons for the use of his Station at Port Augusta and the remaining 2 ½ tons to be forwarded to the contemplated new establishment at Mount Searle.

I may state that a vessel for Wool will be despatched in all January to Venus Bay and the two tons could be forwarded by her.

[Note: There was an error in this letter, only six tons were approved, two of which were sent to each station.]

Moorhouse

January 6 1857
Sub-Protector Mason

Sir,

I beg to enclose the amount of your salary for December 56 and as the business of your Department will henceforth be conducted in Mr Bonney’s Office, I think you had better make arrangements with Mr Fletcher to receive and remit your salary in future.

I include in the amount enclosed eight shillings which I owe to Dr Britton on a/c of monies received for him from the Treasury and which you will much oblige by handing over to him.

[Moorhouse]

Your a/c for repairs of Government Boat has been passed for payment. TMB
Index of Names, Places, Subjects, etc.

Names of Aboriginal people in **bold**.

*Place names in Italics. For maps, see: [http://mapcarta.com/](http://mapcarta.com/)  
[http://www.geodata.us/australia_names_maps/aumaps](http://www.geodata.us/australia_names_maps/aumaps).*  
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<th>Letter No.:</th>
<th>517</th>
<th>556</th>
<th>593</th>
<th>627</th>
<th>647</th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>1852</th>
<th>1853</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Murray from Wellington to the Rufus taking 3 miles on each side</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>760</td>
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<tr>
<td>From Wellington to the Maria Creek on the South Coast</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>550</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>From Maria Creek to Guichen Bay &amp; Rivoli Bay including the Mount Gambier District</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Tatiara Country</td>
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<td>Port Lincoln</td>
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<td>Yorke’s Peninsula</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bungaree, Hutt &amp; Hill Rivers</td>
<td>70</td>
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<td>Mounts Remarkable, Brown &amp; Arden, including the peninsular portion jutting into Lake Torrens</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>600</td>
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<td>Adelaide</td>
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<td>Encounter Bay, Yankalilla &amp; Currency Creek</td>
<td>330</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3780</strong></td>
<td><strong>3660</strong></td>
<td><strong>3590</strong></td>
<td><strong>3450</strong></td>
<td><strong>3540</strong></td>
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