

1853.

---

VICTORIA.

---

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

---

THE

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

FOR THE COLONY OF VICTORIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1852.

---

*LAI*D upon THE COUNCIL TABLE, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, and ordered by THE COUNCIL to be printed, 31st August, 1853.

---

By Authority:

JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

A.—No. 2. a.



# REPORT.

To *His Excellency* CHARLES JOSEPH LA TROBE, Esquire, &c., &c., &c.,  
*Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Commissioners of National Education, beg leave to submit to your Excellency this our First Report.

## APPOINTMENT AND COMMENCEMENT OF OUR DUTIES.

2. We were incorporated by an Act of the Legislative Council, 15th Victoria, No. 7, which was assented to by your Excellency on the 31st December, 1851. We received from your Excellency, on the 26th January, a copy of all correspondence that had taken place between the Board of National Education at Sydney and certain residents of Port Phillip, relative to the establishment of National Schools; and on the 9th February we received from the Denominational School Board, Melbourne, a copy of their correspondence and proceedings in the supervision of the National Schools of the Colony, from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1851, together with the amount of six hundred and twenty-nine pounds, thirteen shillings, being the unexpended balance of the sum of seven hundred and thirty-three pounds, eight shillings, and eight pence, which had been handed over to your Excellency to meet current expenses, and to redeem pledges made in respect to these schools.

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

3. We had, at the commencement of the year, only six schools in actual operation, with three hundred and forty-two children in attendance, being an average number of fifty-seven to each school. We have, at the present time, twenty-one schools in operation, inclusive of those at the Gold Fields, with about twelve hundred children in attendance, being an average number of about fifty-seven to each school.

4. The number of schools in operation is, in appearance, small; but we are persuaded that, on examination, it will be found that they were as numerous as could have been anticipated under the peculiar circumstances of the Colony during the past year. The opening of additional schools, some of which are now nearly ready, will considerably increase this number. Number of Schools.

## ADOPTION OF A CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

5. We adopted, provisionally, at the commencement of the year, the Rules of the Board of National Education for New South Wales; and we have since, on two occasions, modified those Rules, principally with a view to assimilate our proceedings to those which have been found to give such universal satisfaction to parents in Ireland. The Rules which we have finally adopted are appended to our Report.

## REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

6. We have not failed to take into our serious consideration the Report on Education which the Legislative Council in their last session adopted; and we believe that our present regulations will be found substantially to carry out its recommendations.

Assimilation of our Rules to the recommendations made by the Select Committee of the Council on Education.

7. As regards the name "Public" in lieu of "National" Schools, we see no reason to urge anything by way of objection or otherwise; but we cannot ourselves adopt the change, as it would not be in accordance with the words of our Act of Incorporation. Should the change be finally resolved upon by the Legislature, the substitution of the word "Public" for the word "National" throughout our Rules, and an amendment in our Act of Incorporation, will effect all that is requisite.

8. The constitution of the Board of Education, as proposed by the Committee, is nearly similar to that of our Board; the proposed functions being merely of a wider scope. We believe that the appointment of a paid Chairman or Member is a matter of urgent necessity, to ensure uninterrupted despatch of current business.

9. As inspection and appointment of Inspectors would be matter of detail falling within the powers of the Board, nothing need be added on this point.

10. The stipulations of the Committee, "That aid shall be given to all individual schools complying with the conditions of the Board, amongst which the following should be indispensable;"—

"That schools assisted by the Board shall be at all times open to the visits of the Inspectors."

"That no child in the schools shall be compelled to attend religious instruction if the parents object."

"That certain consecutive hours, not less than four in each day, be used in imparting secular instruction, and that subject to these Rules, religious teaching may be regulated by the promoters of schools,"

are all of such a nature as can be efficiently carried out under our existing regulations.

11. The proposals of the Committee with respect to the basis of claims for support from the Board, to Inspection, to non-interference of the Inspectors with the religious teaching, and to the Certificating of Masters, would also be carried out under our regulations.

Recommendation of the Committee as to the Non-formation of Small and Numerous Schools.

12. The recommendation of the Committee, that "small and numerous schools shall be discountenanced," is one with which the general operation of our system is specially calculated to harmonize; at the same time, as it is frequently found, that except by initiation of a small school, the inhabitants of a locality are unable to procure any instruction for their children, and the speedy settlement of the Colony is thus seriously retarded, we should regret to be precluded from establishing a small school where its necessity might be made apparent.

13. Nevertheless, we fully recognize the justice of the principle, that "the number of schools in a given locality ought to depend on the number of children which that locality contains; and that to admit any other principle is to depart from those maxims of wholesome economy upon which public money should always be administered."

Peculiar Circumstances arising out of Private Contributions pledged on the faith of our Act of Incorporation.

14. A sum, amounting to several thousand pounds, has, up to the present time, been advanced or guaranteed throughout the Colony, in aid of the establishment of National Schools, and we think it incumbent upon us to point out the peculiar circumstances arising out of these contributions. We feel this to be the more necessary, because the Select Committee of the Council appears to have inadvertently ignored the peculiarity under consideration.

It is possible that it may be contended that a Legislature might dissolve a Corporation by an exercise of the power which originally brought that Corporation into existence; and that it might thereupon take possession of the lauds and buildings, of which the Corporation might have become seized for

specific purposes: but when, on the faith of an Act of Incorporation, not indicating a speedy, nor, indeed, alluding to any dissolution of the body incorporated, large sums are pledged by numerous subscribers, the Act of Incorporation becomes, as regards these subscribers, an actual contract; and not only a contract, but a solemn trust, from which neither the body corporate nor the Legislature can ever hope to be released, since it would be impossible to summon together the whole of the subscribers.

In proof of this we may adduce the remarkable fact, that it was held by the Supreme Court in America, that the charter of a college in New Hampshire could not be dissolved by the Legislature; and this, although between the issue of the charter by the Crown and the contemplated dissolution, the American Revolution had taken place, and was supposed by some persons to have affected the interests of the Corporation.

The Supreme Court held, however, that the Royal Charter was not prejudiced by the Revolution, and that, as on faith of that charter many donations had been advanced to the Corporation, it was not equitably in the power of the State to interfere with the charter, and thus affect the validity of the solemn contracts entered into on either side.

Such contracts exist in this Colony; and we believe that on a review of the case in its true bearing, there need be no apprehension that a scheme of repudiation, which was shrunk from in America, will ever be sanctioned by the Legislature of a British Colony.

15. With respect to what the Committee have reported upon the tenure of Denominational Schools, we are unwilling to make any suggestions; and we leave the subject untouched with the more confidence, because we are persuaded that the Legislature will not lightly abandon, in this or in any other case, the existing interests of those who have conscientiously pressed forward the cause of education in the early days of the Colony.

Tenure of Denominational Schools.

16. The remainder of the provisions alluded to by the Committee, that combined schools assisted in building shall be vested in the Board, and that full Reports shall be annually laid before the Legislature, fall conveniently within the operation of the Rules attached to our Report.

17. From these observations it will appear, that without evading any of the terms of our charter, the alterations we have made, virtually embrace all the advantages contemplated by the Report of the Committee; and that if we propose any change at all, it is with a view to extend to towns and villages in their infancy, the essential advantages of a school, however small the early attendance may be.

#### SALARIES TO TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

18. We have at different times made alterations in the amount of Salaries to the Teachers of our schools. In Appendix IV. will be found a scale by which National Teachers are now paid, until the arrangement with regard to their classification can be carried out.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS AT THE GOLD FIELDS.

19. With the view of ascertaining what measures it might be advisable to take for the purpose of imparting to the children and adults, resident on the Gold Fields, instruction upon National principles, we directed our Acting Inspector and Secretary to proceed thither and to report to us upon the subject. We ultimately resolved to establish schools upon the most important Fields; and in order to meet the difficulties arising from the migratory nature of the population, we determined that the schools should be held in large tents properly fitted up for the purpose; smaller tents being provided for the teachers. We also determined that we would not make the establishment of these schools dependent upon one-third of the cost being defrayed by private contribution, the peculiar circumstances of the case being such, as to justify us in thus departing from our usual rule.

Operations of the  
Schools at the Gold  
Fields.

20. When we instituted the novel experiment of establishing schools at the Gold Fields, we were aware that we might run the risk of expending a large amount of money in proportion to the results which we might be able to achieve. But as no other means of providing education seemed to be available for the population, and as the absence of education amongst so large a portion of the Colonists could not but be contemplated with apprehension, we felt it our duty to make the trial, in order that the sums voted by the Legislative Council for Educational Institutions might, in some degree, be made conducive to the encouragement of the higher social feelings of that numerous body of our countrymen who occupy the Gold Fields of the Colony. We do not doubt that our efforts will be sympathised with, both by your Excellency and the Legislative Council; and we believe that the results attained will more than justify any risk which we may be supposed to have incurred in making the experiment. Eight schools are now in operation at the Gold Fields, exhibiting an average daily attendance in each of about forty children, and three other schools are in process of establishment. We are happy to state that the clergy and the laity at the Gold Fields have met our proceedings in the most cordial manner, and that overtures have been made to us to take under our supervision, as Non-vested Schools, some which had been previously established by different denominations at the Gold Fields.

#### PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF MODEL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

21. One of the first objects to which our attention was directed was the formation of a Model, and ultimately of a Normal, School in Melbourne. It was apparent to us that the establishment of a school which should serve not only as a Model School for the whole Colony, but as a Training Institution for intending Teachers, was a necessary condition to the efficiency of our system, and one without which it could not be fairly put into operation. We therefore applied to your Excellency for the grant of a suitable portion of ground in East Melbourne, having obtained which, we proceeded to invite plans for a building. After full deliberation, we have accepted one which, although complete in itself, is capable of extension. That portion of the building which is now in course of erection, will, when completed, accommodate fully 200 boys, 200 girls, and 150 infants, with convenient class-rooms, and a residence for the Head Master and Mistress, together with an office for the Board. When extended, the institution will accommodate about 1200 children, and will contain apartments for fifty normal pupils, with every requisite appliance.

Appointment of  
Teachers for the  
Model and Normal  
Schools.

22. The provision of suitable Teachers for this Institution has engaged our serious attention, and the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland having offered to supply us with Teachers to superintend Model and Training Schools, should such Schools be established in the Colony, we have written a letter, which will be found in Appendix IX., requesting them to send out a Head Master and Head Mistress, who we trust will arrive by the time that the schools may be ready for occupation. We considered this the best course to adopt, as the Normal establishment in Dublin is one of such acknowledged excellence, that we are confident of obtaining highly qualified persons, possessing a thorough knowledge of the art of teaching.

#### PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

23. We shall direct our attention to the establishment of Boarding and Industrial Schools, as we conceive that their formation in certain parts of the Colony, and in the vicinity of the Gold Fields especially, may be made conducive to the best interests of Education. The funds now at our disposal are, however, insufficient for this purpose.

#### INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

24. We are fully alive to the necessity of having vigilant and frequent inspection of our schools, regarding it as we do, as one of the best means that can be employed to render our schools efficient. For some time past our Secretary has been engaged, in addition to his ordinary duties, in inspecting

and establishing schools in various parts of the Colony. We have only deferred the appointment of a permanent Inspector until now, because of the great expenses which attend travelling through the country in its present state; but we feel that the appointment can scarcely be longer delayed. Not only is the frequent inspection of established schools an indispensable condition to their welfare, but the presence of an Inspector in particular localities frequently induces efforts on the part of the residents with respect to education, which might not otherwise be called forth.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN COURSE OF FORMATION, AND AMOUNT OF GRANTS  
WHICH HAVE BEEN PROMISED.

25. There are, at the present time, as will be seen by Appendix VIII., twenty-two places in which National Schools are in course of formation, some of them being in a forward state. The amount which we have pledged for buildings, &c., is nineteen thousand five hundred and ninety-four pounds, twelve shillings, but of this sum fourteen thousand pounds will be required for that portion of the Normal School which is now in course of erection.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

26. We have made arrangements to secure full and continuous supplies of the excellent works published and sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, which we shall continue to diffuse throughout our schools as widely as possible; and we would remark, that the applications which have been made to us for these works by the Denominational School Board, are a gratifying proof of their intrinsic value, and of the fact that no exception against their contents is entertained by the various religious denominations.

27. In recording the results which have been arrived at in administering the funds which have been placed at our disposal for the great purpose of National Education, we feel bound to give prominence to our conviction that the public feeling of the Colony has been warmly evinced in our favor, and has actively co-operated with us. We have already adverted to the fact, that considerable sums have been advanced or guaranteed in support of our schools by private subscription; and the several modifications which we now submit, tending as they do to carry out the expressed wishes of the Legislature, lead us to anticipate very general and earnest sympathy in the further progress of our labors.

28. We submit this as our Report for the year Eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to your Excellency, and in testimony thereof have caused our corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, this twenty-third day of August, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

(L.S.)

J. F. PALMER, Chairman.  
C. H. EBDEN.  
HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.  
THOS. H. POWER.  
G. W. RUSDEN.

## KEY TO APPENDICES.

---

- I.—Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education, and directions for making application for aid towards the building of School-houses, or for the support of Schools. Rule as to the Salaries of Teachers of National Schools.
- II.—Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Board of National Education from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1852.
- III.—Table shewing the number of National Schools in the Colony of Victoria, with the actual attendance of children thereon, during the quarter ending the 30th September, 1852.
- IV.—Table shewing the number of National Schools in the Colony of Victoria, with the actual attendance of children thereon, during the quarter ending the 31st December, 1852.
- V.—Rules for the Government of National Schools at the Gold Fields.
- VI.—No. 1: Circular No. 2 issued by the Board respecting School Books, and the prices at which they are sold to National Schools. No. 2: List of Works published and sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, with the prices at which they are sold by the Board of National Education for Victoria to Schools not in connexion with the Board, and to the public.
- VII.—Schedule shewing the sums pledged by the Board of National Education towards the erection of School-houses, for repairs and additions to school buildings, and for the rent of temporary School-houses.
- VIII.—List of places where Schools have been applied for, to be established in connexion with the Board of National Education.
- IX.—Copy of Letter, addressed to the Secretaries to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, applying for a Head Master and Head Mistress for the Model and Normal Schools.
- X.—Twelve practical Rules for the Teachers of National Schools.



## No. I.

### *Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education for the Colony of Victoria, and directions for making application for Aid towards the building of School-houses, or for the support of Schools.*

#### I.

1. It is the earnest wish of the Government, and of the Commissioners, that the Clergy and Laity of the different religious denominations in the Colony should co-operate with one another in conducting National Schools.

2. The Commissioners will grant aid towards the building and support of schools of two classes,—Elementary Schools, and Schools of Industry; but they can grant aid only to a limited number of the latter, and these must be at certain distances from each other. It is an indispensable condition for aid towards a School of Industry, that a work-room shall be annexed to it, if it be situated in a town; and if it be a country or a rural School, that a certain quantity of land shall be provided for garden culture. The Commissioners will consider Schools for Females as of the class of Elementary Schools; but they will require that instruction be there given in sewing, knitting, and other works suited to females.

#### II.—AS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS WITH RESPECT TO ATTENDANCE AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1. The ordinary school business for secular instruction, during which children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend, is to embrace a period of not less than four consecutive hours each day.

2. The patrons of every school have the right of appointing such religious instruction as they may think proper to be given therein, provided that each school be open to children of all communions;—that due regard be had to parental right and authority;—that, accordingly, no child be *compelled* to receive, or to be present at, any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving it be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords. If, therefore, religious instruction be given in the school-room, arrangements must be made for imparting it, before or after the hours set apart for secular instruction.

3. In schools towards the building of which the Commissioners have contributed, and which are, therefore, vested in the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, or in Trustees for the purposes of National Education, opportunities and facilities are to be afforded to the children for receiving such religious instruction as their parents or guardians approve of, in class-rooms, to be provided for the purpose, to which such pastors, or other persons as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children respectively, shall have access at convenient times, to be appointed for this purpose; whether those pastors or persons shall have signed the original application, or not.

4. The reading of the Scriptures, either in the Protestant—authorized or Douay version, comes within the above rule as to religious instruction.

5. The rule as to religious instruction applies to public prayer, and to all other religious exercises.

6. The Commissioners do not insist on the “Scripture Lessons,” “Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,” or the book of “Sacred Poetry,” being read in any of the National Schools, nor do they allow them to be read during the time of secular or literary instruction, in any school attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being so read. In such case the Commissioners prohibit the use of them, except at the times of religious instruction, when the persons giving it may use these lessons or not, as they think proper.

7. Whatever arrangement is made in any school for giving religious instruction, must be *publicly notified* in the school-room, in order that those children, and those only, may be present whose parents or guardians allow them. This public notification is to be inserted in large letters in the “Time Table,” and, as far as may be practicable, the general nature of such religious instruction should be also stated in the “Time Table,” which is to be kept hung up in a conspicuous place in the school-room in large characters.

8. If any other books than the Holy Scriptures, or the standard books of the church to which the children using them belong, are employed in communicating religious instruction, each work is to be made known to the Local Patrons by the pastor or religious instructor, and the Local Patrons are required to report the title and character of such work to the Commissioners.

9. The use of the books published by the Irish Commissioners is not compulsory;

but the titles of all other books, which the conductors of schools intend for the ordinary school business are to be reported to the Commissioners, and none are to be used to which they object; their intention being to prohibit such only as may appear to them to contain matter objectionable in itself, or objectionable for common instruction, as peculiarly belonging to some particular religious denomination.

10. A registry is to be kept in each school recording the daily attendance of the scholars, and the average attendance in each week and each quarter, according to a form to be furnished by the Commissioners.

### III.—AS TO TEACHERS.

1. The appointment of teachers rests with the Local Patrons of schools, but the Commissioners are to be satisfied of the fitness of each, both as to character and general qualification; and the Local Patrons have the power of removing the teachers of their own authority. A teacher should be a person of Christian sentiment, of calm temper and discretion; he should be imbued with a spirit of peace, of obedience to the law, and of loyalty to his sovereign. He should not only possess the art of communicating knowledge, but be capable of moulding the mind of youth, and of giving to the power which education confers, a useful direction. These are the qualities for which patrons of schools, when making choice of teachers, should anxiously look. They are those which the Commissioners are anxious to find, to encourage and to reward.

2. The Commissioners will provide a Normal Establishment in Melbourne for training teachers, and educating persons who are intended to undertake the charge of schools; and they will not sanction the *permanent* appointment of a teacher to any school, unless he or she shall have been previously trained at the Normal Establishment, or shall have been pronounced duly qualified by the Inspector, or other authorized persons.

3. Teachers, selected by the Commissioners for admission to the Normal Establishment, must produce a certificate of good character from an officiating clergyman of the communion to which they belong, and must pass through an examination in the books published by the Irish Commissioners. A vigilant superintendence will be at all times exercised over their moral conduct.

4. The Commissioners will grant a salary to each teacher proportioned to the nature and extent of the instruction which may be afforded by the school; and for the present according to the terms of their notice, dated the 1st August, 1853, as published in the *Government Gazette*. [See Appendix A.]

5. The Commissioners propose, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to divide Teachers into the following classes, to each of which a fixed salary will be attached, and class certificates will be issued:—

First Class,  
Second Class,  
Third Class,  
Probationary Teachers,  
Assistant Teachers,  
Mistresses to teach Needlework.

6. All newly appointed teachers, who have not previously conducted National Schools, will be considered as *probationers*, and must remain as such for at least *one year*, at the expiration of which time they will be eligible for classification.

7. Examinations will be held at specified times by the Inspectors, with the view of promoting meritorious teachers, while those who may have conducted themselves improperly, or in whose schools the attendance has considerably decreased, will be liable to be depressed.

8. The Commissioners will not grant a salary to an assistant teacher or to a teacher of needlework, unless they are satisfied that the appointment is necessary; and such teachers, even though they may be classed, will not be paid any higher rate of salary than the amount awarded to them as assistant teachers, or teachers of needlework, until appointed to the rank of principal teacher, with the sanction of the Commissioners.

9. The Commissioners will determine upon a course of study for each class, in which the teachers will be examined as a test of their fitness for promotion; but their general conduct, the condition of their respective schools, their method of conducting them, and the daily average attendance of pupils, will also be taken into consideration.

10. The Commissioners will require that a further income be secured to the teacher, either by local subscription or school fees, to such amount in each case as they may direct, and that the payments made by the children shall not be diminished in consequence of any increase of salary which may be awarded to the teacher.

11. In schools consisting of male and female children, occupying the same room, under the care of one male teacher, the Commissioners will grant a salary to a teacher of needlework, provided the average daily attendance of children be sufficiently large to warrant the Commissioners in so doing.

12. In schools attended by female children only, under the care of a female teacher, such teacher must be competent to conduct the needlework as well as the literary department.

13. The Commissioners will also grant salaries to assistant literary teachers, in all schools where, in their opinion, the daily average attendance is so large as to render additional teachers necessary.

14. Salaries will be granted by the Commissioners to teachers *individually*. No new teacher, therefore, is to receive a salary from them unless they have first approved of him; and the amount will be regulated by the class in which he may be placed.

15. The Commissioners will award premiums to Masters and Mistresses who are most distinguished for order, neatness, and cleanliness, observable in themselves, their pupils, and in the school-houses.

16. The Commissioners also propose to establish a system of pupil-teachers, who will be apprenticed to competent masters, to be instructed and trained, so as to be prepared to complete their education as teachers in the Normal School. Salaries will be granted to the pupil-teachers, and gratuities to the training masters.

#### IV.—INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

##### 1. *Admission of Visitors.*

1. The public generally must have free access to every National School during the hours devoted to secular instruction,—not to take part in the ordinary business, nor to interrupt it,—but, as visitors, to observe how it is conducted.

2. Every teacher of a National School is to receive courteously visitors of all denominations; to afford them free access to the school-room, and full liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children or upon the desks, what tablets are hung upon the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but they are by no means required to permit any person to interrupt the business of the school, by asking questions of children, examining classes, calling for papers of any kind, or, in any other way, diverting the attention of either teachers or scholars from their usual business.

3. Should any visitors wish for information which they cannot obtain from such an inspection, it will be the duty of the teacher to refer them to the Local Patrons of the school for it.

4. Every Teacher is required to have his Visitors' or Daily Report Book lying upon his desk, that visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. Such remarks as may be made the teachers are by no means to alter or erase.

5. As the religious instruction of the children is under the control of the clergyman or lay person communicating it with the approbation of their parents, the Commissioners can give no liberty to any other visitor, whether clergyman or layman, to interfere therewith.

##### 2. *Inspection by the Commissioners or their Officers.*

1. The Commissioners, by themselves or their officers, have a right to examine the schools, whenever they shall think fit. Those who visit on the part of the Commissioners will be furnished with credentials under their seal, which such visitors will shew to the teachers.

2. The Commissioners will divide the Colony of Victoria into School Districts, with a view to their effective inspection, and will appoint such inspectors and agents to each as may be necessary.

3. The Commissioners will take an early opportunity of issuing detailed instructions to the inspectors of their schools.

#### V.—APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL PATRONS OF SCHOOLS.

1. The appointment of Patrons of Schools which are vested in the Commissioners in their Corporate capacity, rests with the Commissioners, who will, however, whenever it may be practicable, appoint the original promoters of the school; and they will also, when occasions arise, add to the number of Local Patrons of a School, and name such additional Patrons.

2. The appointment of Patrons of Schools which are vested in Trustees for the purposes of National Education, will rest with the Trustees, subject to the approval of the Commissioners.

3. The Commissioners will consider themselves entitled to remove any Local Patron, whose continuance in office, as Patron of a school vested in the Commissioners in their corporate capacity or in Trustees for the purposes of National Education, may appear to them incompatible with the general principles of the National system.

4. The Commissioners will not interfere with the appointment of Patrons of Non-vested Schools; but they will require that the constitution of the Board of Patrons be submitted to them before taking the school under their supervision.

## VI.—BUILDING.

1. Before any grant is made towards building a school-house, the Commissioners are to be satisfied that a necessity exists for such a school, that an eligible site has been granted by the Crown, or (if otherwise procured) that a satisfactory conveyance will be executed to the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, or to Trustees for the purposes of National Education, and that the applicant parties are prepared to raise, by private contribution, a portion of the whole sum which the Commissioners deem necessary for the erection of the house, providing furniture, &c.

2. The Commissioners, however, wish it to be understood, that on account of the present circumstances of the Colony, and the great increase of building expenses, they do not restrict their grants to the amounts hitherto advanced for the erection of school-houses; but that where the population is large, and the contribution by private subscription proportionate, they will be prepared to take these circumstances into consideration, and to make a more liberal advance.

3. The Commissioners will determine from the information afforded them the dimensions of the proposed building.

4. The Commissioners will not contribute to the ornamenting of school-houses, but merely to such expenditure as may be necessary for having the children accommodated in plain substantial buildings. If buildings of another description be preferred, the whole of the extra expense must be provided by the applicants.

5. Previous to the payment of any building instalments, certificates, according to a form furnished, must be forwarded to the Commissioners, stating that a due proportion of the works have been satisfactorily executed.

## VII.—BOOKS.

1. The Commissioners furnish gratuitously to each school a first stock of school-books. They are to be kept as a school stock, for which the master or mistress will be held responsible. The Commissioners also supply books from time to time, for the general use of the children, and school requisites such as paper, slates, &c., at cost price, and maps or blackboards at reduced rates.

2. When books, &c., purchased from the Commissioners are sold to children attending a National School, it is directed that in no case shall any advance be made on their prices, and the Inspectors will receive instructions to enquire into, and report upon, any infraction of this Rule.

## VIII.—NON-VESTED SCHOOLS.

1. In schools not vested in the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, or in Trustees for the purposes of National Education, and to the building of which they have not contributed, the Commissioners will grant aid only by way of salary and books.

2. In these Schools it will be for the Patrons to arrange for the giving of religious instruction, provided that the hours set apart for secular instruction be not interfered with, and that the children, whose parents or guardians so desire, be allowed to absent themselves from the school at reasonable times, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction elsewhere.

3. To entitle a school to a continuance of aid, the house and furniture must be kept in sufficient repair by means of private contributions; the school conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner, and in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners; and it must appear from the Register of the school that there is a sufficient daily average attendance of pupils.

## IX.—BOARDING SCHOOLS.

1. The Commissioners would wish to establish in the more thinly peopled districts of the Colony a system of boarding children in the vicinity of National Schools, and in the mean time they request from such employers of labour as are favorable to general education, and inclined to become Patrons of schools in connexion with the Board, all local information on the subject which they may consider themselves able to afford.

## X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. When any school is received into connexion with the Commissioners, the words "National School," and no others, must be placed conspicuously on the school-house.

2. The Commissioners require that no use shall be made of the school-houses for any purpose tending to contention, such as the holding of political meetings in them, or bringing into them political petitions, or documents of any kind for signature or otherwise.

3. The Commissioners require that the National School-rooms shall not be converted into places of public worship.

4. Subject to the preceding rule, the Commissioners will not, in ordinary cases, exercise any control over the use of school buildings on Sundays; such control being left in the hands of the Local Patrons.

5. The Commissioners will require that the principles of the following lesson, or of a lesson of similar import, be strictly inculcated in all schools admitted into connection with the Board, and that a copy of the lesson itself be hung up in each school.

“Christians should endeavour, as the Apostle Paul commands them, to ‘live peaceably with all men’ (Rom. ch. xii. v. 17), even with those of a different religious persuasion.

“Our Saviour Christ commanded his disciples to ‘love one another.’ He taught them to love even their enemies, to bless those that cursed them, and to pray for those who persecuted them. He himself prayed for his murderers.

“Many men hold erroneous doctrines, but we ought not to hate or persecute them. We ought to seek for the truth, and to hold fast what we are convinced is the truth; but not to treat harshly those who are in error. Jesus Christ did not intend his religion to be forced on men by violent means. He would not allow his disciples to fight for him.

“If any persons treat us unkindly, we must not do the same to them; for Christ and his Apostles have taught us not to return evil for evil. If we would obey Christ, we must do to others, not as they do to us, but as we would wish them to do to us.

“Quarrelling with our neighbours and abusing them, is not the way to convince them that we are in the right and they are in the wrong. It is more likely to convince them that we have not a Christian spirit.

“We ought to show ourselves followers of Christ, who, ‘when he was reviled, reviled not again’ (1 Pet. ch. ii. v. 23), by behaving gently and kindly to every one.”

6. The Commissioners will regard the attendance of any of their teachers at meetings held for political purposes, or their taking part in elections for Members of the Legislature, except by voting, as incompatible with the performance of their duties, and as a violation of rule which will render them liable to dismissal.

#### XI.

1. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood, that they will not hold themselves bound to grant assistance in any case, unless application shall have been made to them in the first instance; unless such application shall have been approved of; and unless they shall have funds at their disposal, when they come to decide upon the case, to enable them to grant the required aid. Applicants are, therefore, recommended not to incur any expense towards the payment of which they expect the Commissioners to contribute, until the decision of the Board shall have been communicated to them.

2. Applicants for assistance are not to understand that the Commissioners are bound to grant any specific amount of aid in any particular case, nor can they grant any, unless they have sufficient funds for the purpose, which will depend upon the amount placed at their disposal by the Legislature.

3. Persons desirous of obtaining assistance from the Commissioners of National Education, under any of the foregoing heads, will, upon intimating to the Secretary the nature of the aid required, be furnished with the forms upon which their application must be laid before the Commissioners.

4. All letters should be directed as under, and in all cases prepaid.

*The Secretary,*  
*Board of*  
*National Education,*  
*Melbourne.*

5. The Commissioners are empowered, under the Act of Incorporation, 15 Victoria, No. 7, from time to time, with the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to revoke or alter any of the foregoing regulations, as it shall seem to them either expedient or necessary.

(L.S.)

J. F. PALMER, *Chairman.*  
C. H. EBDEN,  
HUGH C. E. CHILDERS,  
THOS. H. POWER,  
G. W. RUSDEN.

## II.

National Education Office,  
Melbourne, 1st August, 1853.

## SALARIES TO TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The Commissioners of National Education hereby give notice, that until their contemplated arrangements with reference to the classification of Teachers can be carried out, the following will be the scale of salaries to be paid to the Teachers of their Schools, to take effect from the 1st October, 1853:—

## 1. TOWN AND COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Male Teachers.....	£100	per annum
Female Teachers.....	70	”
Male Assistant Teachers.....	90	”
Female Assistant Teachers.....	60	”
Mistresses to teach Needlework.....	40	”

For a married couple acting as Master and Mistress of a School, a salary of £150 per annum will be granted.

These salaries are to be considered, in each case, as exclusive of the School-fees, which will be handed over to the Head Teachers, after payment of the incidental expenses of the School.

## 2. SCHOOLS AT THE GOLD FIELDS.

Male Teachers.....	£120	per annum
Female Teachers.....	80	”
Male Assistant Teachers.....	100	”
Female Assistant Teachers.....	70	”
Mistresses to teach Needlework.....	45	”

For a married couple acting as Master and Mistress of a School, a salary of £180 per annum will be given.

The fees to be received from Children attending the School and from the adult classes, at the rates fixed in the Rules for the Government of National Schools at the Gold Fields, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 24th November, 1852, will be handed over to the Head Teachers, after payment of the incidental expenses of the school.

3. Where the number of scholars considerably exceeds fifty, and the nature and extent of the instruction afforded by the School is shewn to be superior, the Commissioners will take the same into special consideration, and in cases where the Teachers have conducted themselves improperly, or where the attendance has considerable decreased, their salaries may be depressed.

By order of the Commissioners,

BENJAMIN KANE,

Secretary.

**No. II.**

**ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION, during the period from the 1st JANUARY to the 31st DECEMBER, 1852.**

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received from the Board of National Education, Sydney, (per Denominational School Board, Melbourne)	-	629	13	0	Bacchus Marsh, Master and Mistress, from 1st Nov. 1851 to 30th Sept. 1852	66	13	4	
Amount received from the Treasury on account of Votes	-	3000	0	0	Benalla, Master, from 1st Oct. 1851 to 8th February 1852, and from the 14th September to the 30th September 1852	25	6	4	
the hands of that Board, available for National School purposes in Port Phillip, on the 30th June, 1851	-				Colac, Master, from 1st April to 30th June	17	10	0	
Amount received from the Local Patrons, Bulla Bulla, towards the erection of a School-house	-	529	0	4	Grange, Master, from 21st June to 30th Sept.	23	8	4	
from the Local Patrons, Pontridge, towards the erection of a School-house	-	250	0	0	Pascoevale, Master and Mistress, from 1st January to 31st December	117	10	0	
for Books sold to National Schools	-	200	0	0	Wangaratta, Master, from 28th June to 30th September	20	13	4	
from Local Patrons, Wannon, for repairs	-	22	3	0	Wannon, Master and Mistress, from 1st January to 31st December	75	4	0	
	-	10	0	0	Warrambool, Master and Mistress, from 3rd Nov. 1851 to 30th Sept. 1852	86	7	2	
	-				Yuroke, Master, from 1st Oct. 1851 to 30th June 1852	45	0	0	477 12 6
<i>School Buildings, Repairs and Works.</i>									
	-				Towards the Erection of School Buildings at the Grange	98	1	11	
	-				Proportion of Rent of temporary School-house at Bacchus Marsh, from 15th May to 31st December, 1851	15	2	2	
	-				Fees to Architect	22	7	0	
	-				Engraving Plan of Model National School	8	8	0	
	-				Repairing and enlarging the Wannon School-house	80	0	0	
	-				Furniture for Schools at the Gold Fields	75	0	0	298 19 1
<i>School Books.</i>									
	-				Transmitted to Ireland for £500 worth of School Books	457	10	0	
	-				for £100 worth of School requisites	94	0	0	
	-				Freight and expenses of £300 worth of Books from Sydney	11	7	9	562 17 9
<i>Salaries of Inspector and Agent, and Secretary, and Office Expenses of the Board.</i>									
	-				Inspector's Salary from 26th July to 30th November	174	14	7	
	-				Secretary's " " 19th March to 31st December	215	6	5	
	-				Travelling Expenses	5	0	0	
	-				Rent of Offices	50	0	0	
	-				Furniture and Fittings to Offices	127	8	0	
	-				Printing and Advertising	48	15	3	
	-				Postages	6	9	2	
	-				Wages to Messenger and Office-keeper, from 26th July to 31st December	7	19	0	
	-				Fees paid on seven Deeds of Grant of School Lands	7	0	0	
	-				Engraving Seals	6	0	0	
	-				Maps and Miscellaneous	6	6	6	654 18 11
	-				Balance at the Bank of Australasia				1994 8 3
	-								2646 8 1
	-								£ 4640 16 4

National Education Office,  
Melbourne, 23rd August, 1853.

BENJAMIN KANE,  
Secretary.  
Examined and found to be correct. } HUGH C. E. CHILDERS,  
Audit Office, Melbourne, 23rd August, 1853. } Auditor General.

## No. III.

TABLE shewing the NUMBER OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, with the ACTUAL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN thereon, during the Quarter ending the 30th September, 1852.

No. of School.	Name of School.	On the Books.			Average Attendance.			Average attendance in each School.	Average number of days attendance of each child.	Amount of School Fees paid during the Quarter.		Average amount of School Fees paid by each child.		Average age of each child.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Years.		
1	Bacchus Marsh ...	28	13	41	9	5	14	...	25	5 17 8	8 2	8 2	6		
2	Benalla ...	7	8	15	6	6	12	...	8	1 5 0	1 8	1 8	7	This School was re-opened only on the 14th September.	
3	Colac ...	14	8	22	12	6	18	...	30	6 2 2	6 6	6 6	6		
4	Grange ...	8	7	15	4	3	7	...	27	2 13 3	5 0	5 0	8	This School was opened in July.	
5	Pascoevale ...	74	65	139	43	40	83	...	43	26 2 9	3 9	3 9	9		
6	Wangaratta ...	24	18	42	17	11	28	...	52	8 7 6	4 0	4 0	8		
7	Wannon ...	11	18	29	8	12	20	...	50	13 19 0	9 8	9 8	7 6m.		
8	Warrnabeool ...	47	60	107	25	42	67	...	40	33 9 8	6 2	6 2	8		
9	Yuroke ...	34	11	45	28	6	34	...	38	21 10 0	11 11	11 11	9		
	Totals ...	247	208	455	152	131	283	31	35	119 7 0	6 4	6 4	7 6m.		

National Education Office,  
Melbourne, 23rd August, 1853.BENJAMIN KANE,  
Secretary.



**No. IV.**

TABLE shewing the NUMBER OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS in the COLONY OF VICTORIA, with the ACTUAL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN thereon, during the Quarter ending the 31st December, 1852.

No. of School.	Name of School.	On the Books.			Average Attendance.			Average Attendance in each School.	Average number of days attendance of each Child.	Amount of School Fees paid during the Quarter. £ s. d.	Average amount of School Fees paid by each Child during the Quarter. s. d.	Average Age of each Child. Years.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						
1	Bacchus Marsh .....	23	10	33	13	7	20	...	33	5 16 10	3 6	6	
2	Benalla .....	11	11	22	8	7	15	...	28	4 18 6	4 5	7	
3	Colac .....	25	11	36	22	8	30	...	20	6 1 6	3 4	7	
4	Grange .....	18	16	34	9	7	16	...	34	6 8 3	3 9	8	
5	Paseoovale .....	98	79	177	59	46	105	...	40	26 18 1	3 0	8	
6	Wangaratta .....	32	19	51	20	11	31	...	39	8 5 10	3 3	8	
7	Wannon .....	13	21	34	10	18	28	...	44	14 17 0	8 8	7	
8	Warrnambool .....	46	74	120	40	48	88	...	51	30 19 8	5 2	12	
9	Yuroke .....	32	13	45	19	9	28	...	25	9 9 0	4 2	8	
	Totals .....	298	254	552	200	161	361	40	35	113 14 8	4 4	8	This School was partially closed during the last quarter, and was not re-opened until 22nd Nov.

National Education Office,  
Melbourne, 23rd August, 1853.

BENJAMIN KANE,  
Secretary.

**No. V.**

National Education Office,  
Melbourne, 27th October, 1852.

**RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS AT THE  
GOLD FIELDS.**

1. The usual hours of attendance for Children of all Denominations, are as follows:—

In the Morning, from 9 till 12,  
In the Afternoon, from 2 till 5, and  
In the Evening, from 7 to 8, for Adult Tuition.

2. The following payments are to be made, weekly in advance, by all Children attending these Schools, viz.:—

Children under eight years of age.....	1s. 0d. per week.
Children above eight years of age.....	1s. 6d. „
Children above twelve years of age.....	2s. 0d. „
And for Adults, at the rate of Sixpence per day.	

3. The School Books published by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and School requisites, such as paper, slates, &c., will be supplied by the Teachers from time to time, for the general use of the Children, at fixed rates.

4. The Rules and Regulations of the Board of National Education, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 4th August, 1852, will, in so far as it may be practicable, apply equally to the these Schools.

By order of the Commissioners,

BENJAMIN KANE,

Secretary.

**No. VI.**

I.

[Circular, No. 2.]

National Education Office,  
Melbourne, 1st March, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,

The subject of the Charge for National School Books having been duly considered by the Board of National Education, I am directed to lay the following Regulations before you, with a request that they may, in all cases, be strictly adhered to:—

1. The Master or Mistress of every National School will be held responsible for the Books which are sold by the Commissioners at stated prices; and the Board have deemed it expedient, that whatever Books may be required, from time to time, for the use of the Scholars shall be applied for by the Teachers, through the Local Patrons, and be *paid for in advance*.

2. Full directions are to be given, in each case, as to the manner in which the Books are required to be sent, and the expense of transmission must be also paid for in advance.

3. The Corresponding Member of Patrons should not sign any Application for Books and Requisites without first ascertaining that they are actually required for the School on behalf of which application is made.

4. Where there are separate Roll-Numbers for Male and Female National Schools, the Application should state for which of them the Books, &c., are required; and, if for both, two forms should be used.

5. By Rule 2, Chapter 6, of the published Regulations, it will be seen, that in no case is any advance to be made on the prices of Books which are purchased from the Commissioners; and the Inspectors will receive instructions to inquire into, and report upon, any infraction of this Rule.

6. The Books will be furnished at the prices undermentioned:—

	s. d.		s. d.
First Book of Lessons . . . . .	0 1	Set Tablet Lessons, Copy Lines . . . . .	1 2
Second Book of Lessons . . . . .	0 5	Map of the World . . . . .	7 0
Sequel to the Second Book . . . . .	0 6	Maps of the Ancient World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, England, Scotland, Ireland Palestine . . . . . each	5 0
Third Book of Lessons . . . . .	0 10	Professor M'GAULEY'S Lectures on Natural Philosophy . . . . .	7 6
Fourth Book of Lessons . . . . .	0 11	Professor SULLIVAN'S English Dictionary . . . . .	2 2
Supplement to the Fourth Book . . . . .	1 1	Spelling Book Superseded . . . . .	0 8
Fifth Book (Boys') . . . . .	1 1	English Grammar . . . . .	0 7
Reading Book for Girls' School . . . . .	1 0	Introduction to Geogra- phy and History . . . . .	0 7
Biographical Sketches of eminent British Poets	1 1	Geography Generalised . . . . .	1 4
Selections from the British Poets, Vol. I. . . . .	1 1	DOWER'S Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured, half-bound	2 9
Vol. II. . . . .	1 1	KIRKWOOD'S Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured, stitched in wrapper . . . . .	1 2
Introduction to the Art of Reading . . . . .	0 10	DAWES' Suggestive Hints towards improved Se- cular Instruction . . . . .	1 9
English Grammar . . . . .	0 5	Dr. HODGES' Agricultural Chemistry . . . . .	1 7
Key to English Grammar . . . . .	0 1	Easy Lessons on Christian Evidences . . . . .	0 5
First Book of Arithmetic . . . . .	0 5	Reasoning . . . . .	0 10
Key to First Book of Arithmetic . . . . .	0 5	Money Matters . . . . .	0 7
Arithmetic in Theory and Practice . . . . .	1 1	PATTERSON'S First Steps to Zoology, Part I. (Invertebrate Animals) . . . . .	. . . . .
Book-keeping . . . . .	0 6	Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Key to Book-keeping . . . . .	0 6	First Steps to Zoology, Part II. (Vertebrate Animals) . . . . .	. . . . .
Epitome of Geographical Knowledge . . . . .	1 6	Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 2 . . . . .	. . . . .
Compendium of Geographical Knowledge . . . . .	0 6	Zoology for Schools, Part I. (In- vertebrate Animals) . . . . .	. . . . .
Elements of Geometry . . . . .	0 5	Zoology for Schools, Part II. (Vertebrate Animals) . . . . .	. . . . .
Mensuration . . . . .	0 10	Dr. THOMSON'S Treatise on Arithmetic . . . . .	1 9
Appendix to Mensuration . . . . .	0 6	Elements of Euclid, Part I. . . . .	1 4
Scripture Lessons (Old Testament), No. 1 . . . . .	0 6	Part II. . . . .	1 4
No. 2 . . . . .	0 6	Introduction to Algebra . . . . .	. . . . .
(New Testament), No. 1 . . . . .	0 6	Arithmetical Table Books . . . . . per 100	6 0
No. 2 . . . . .	0 6	HULLAN'S Manual, Vocal Music . . . . .	. . . . .
Sacred Poetry . . . . .	0 3		
Lessons on the Truth of Christianity . . . . .	0 5		
Agricultural Class Book . . . . .	0 11		
Directions for Needlework, with Specimens . . . . .	. . . . .		
Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 Sheets . . . . .	1 4		
Mounted on . . . . .	. . . . .		
Pasteboards . . . . .	11 6		
Spelling and Reading, 33 . . . . .	. . . . .		
Sheets . . . . .	0 10		
Mounted . . . . .	. . . . .		
on Pasteboard . . . . .	7 6		

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

BENJAMIN KANE,

Secretary.

The Board of Local Patrons

of the

National School.

## II.

List of Works published and sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, with the prices at which they are sold by the Board of National Education for Victoria, to schools not in connexion with the Board, and to the public:—

	Schools not National.	The Public.		Schools not National.	The Public.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
First Book of Lessons - - -	0 1½	0 1½	Professor M'GAULEY'S Lectures on Natural Philosophy - - -	8 6	9 3
Second Book of Lessons - - -	0 6	0 7	Professor SULLIVAN'S English Dictionary	2 4	2 6
Sequel to the Second Book - - -	0 7	0 8	----- Spelling Book Su-	0 9	0 10
Third Book of Lessons - - -	0 11	1 1	----- perated - - -	0 8	0 9
Fourth Book of Lessons - - -	1 0	1 2	----- English Grammar -	0 8	0 9
Supplement to the Fourth Book - - -	1 2	1 4	----- Introduction to Geo-	0 8	0 9
Fifth Book (Boys') - - -	1 2	1 4	----- graphy and History - - -	1 6	1 8
Reading Book for Girls' School - - -	1 1	1 2	----- ized - - -	3 0	3 3
Biographical Sketches of eminent British Poets - - -	1 2	1 4	DOWER'S Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured, half-bound - - -	1 3	1 5
Selections from the British Poets, Vol. I.	1 2	1 4	KIRKWOOD'S Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured, stitched in wrapper - - -	2 0	2 3
----- Vcl. II.	1 2	1 4	DAWES' Suggestive Hints towards improved Secular Instruction - - -	1 8	1 10
Introduction to the Art of Reading - - -	0 11	1 1	Dr. HODGES' Agricultural Chemistry - - -	0 6	0 7
English Grammar - - -	0 6	0 7	Easy Lessons on Christian Evidences - - -	0 11	1 1
Key to English Grammar - - -	0 1½	0 1½	----- Reasoning - - -	0 8	0 9
First Book of Arithmetic - - -	0 6	0 7	----- Money Matters - - -	0 8	0 9
Arithmetic in Theory and Practice - - -	1 2	1 4	PATERSON'S First Steps to Zoology, Part I. (Invertebrate Animals) - - -	0 7	0 8
Book-keeping - - -	0 7	0 8	----- Sheet of Illustrations to do, No. 1 - - -	0 7	0 8
Key to Book-keeping - - -	0 7	0 8	----- First Steps to Zoology, Part II. (Vertebrate Animals) - - -	0 7	0 8
Epitome of Geographical Knowledge - - -	1 8	1 10	----- Sheet of Illustrations to do, No. 2 - - -	0 7	0 8
Compendium of Geographical Knowledge - - -	0 7	0 8	----- Zoology for Schools, Part I. (Invertebrate Animals) - - -	2 0	2 3
Elements of Geometry - - -	0 6	0 7	----- Zoology for Schools, Part II. (Vertebrate Animals) - - -	1 6	1 8
Mensuration - - -	0 11	1 1	Dr. THOMSON'S Treatise on Arithmetic - - -	1 6	1 8
Appendix to Mensuration - - -	0 7	0 8	----- Elements of Euclid, Part I.	1 6	1 8
Scripture Lessons (Old Testament), No. 1	0 7	0 8	----- Part II.	.. ..	.. ..
----- No. 2	0 7	0 8	----- Introduction to Algebra - - -	7 0	8 0
----- (New Testament), No. 1	0 7	0 8	Arithmetical Table Books - - - per 100	.. ..	.. ..
----- No. 2	0 7	0 8	HULLIAN'S Manual, Vocal Music - - -	.. ..	.. ..
Sacred Poetry - - -	0 4	0 5			
Lessons on the Truth of Christianity - - -	0 6	0 7			
Agricultural Class Book - - -	1 0	1 2			
Directions for Needlework, with specimens	.. ..	.. ..			
Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets	1 6	1 9			
-----, Mounted					
----- on pasteboards - - -	12 0	13 0			
-----, Spelling and Reading,					
33 sheets - - -	0 11	1 1			
-----, Mounted					
----- on pasteboard - - -	8 6	9 3			
Set Tablet Lessons, Copy Lines - - -	1 3	1 5			
Map of the World - - -	15 0	16 6			
Maps of the Ancient World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, England, Scotland, Ireland, Palestine - - - each	11 3	12 6			

BENJAMIN KANE,

Secretary.

## No. VII.

SCHEDULE shewing the SUMS PLEDGED by the BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION towards the ERECTION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, for REPAIRS AND ADDITIONS to SCHOOL BUILDINGS, and for RENT OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

No.	Name of Place.	For Buildings.			For Repairs and Additions.			For Rent.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	East Melbourne Model and Normal Schools	14000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14000	0	0
2	Barwon ...	300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
3	Bacchus Marsh ...	400	0	0	...	...	...	15	12	0	415	12	0
4	Bulla Bulla ...	500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
5	Burn Bank ...	500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
6	Collingwood ...	700	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	0	0
7	Geelong ...	1000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	0	0
8	Gisborne ...	500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
9	Hawthorne ...	500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
10	Heidelberg ...	500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
11	Pentridge ...	114	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	0	0
12	Plenty River ...	300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
13	Pascoevale ...	...	...	...	245	0	0	...	...	...	245	0	0
14	Forest Creek ...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0
TOTALS ...		£	19314	0	0	0	0	15	12	0	£19594	12	0

National Education Office,  
Melbourne, 23rd August, 1853.

BENJAMIN KANE,  
Secretary.

**No. VIII.**

LIST OF PLACES WHERE SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN APPLIED FOR, to be established in connection with the BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION.

No.	NAME OF PLACE.	REMARKS.
1	BALLARAT . . . . .	A School site has been applied for in this Township.
2	BARWON . . . . .	A School site has been granted by the Government, and £300 has been pledged to meet £150 if locally subscribed; £49 10s. of which has been paid in.
3	BATES' FORD . . . . .	Patrons were appointed for this School, and a grant of one acre of land promised by the Messrs. Hove in January, 1850. The Patrons have expressed their desire that the establishment of the School should not be abandoned.
4	BELFAST . . . . .	A preliminary application has been received.
5	BULLA BULLA . . . . .	A School site of one acre has been granted by a private individual, Mr. CAMERON; £250 has been locally subscribed and paid in. The Board have promised £500, and the School building is in course of erection.
6	BUNINYONG . . . . .	A School site has been applied for, Patrons appointed, and a considerable sum locally subscribed.
7	BURN BANK . . . . .	A School site of two acres has been granted by the Government; upwards of £200 has been locally subscribed, and £500 has been pledged by the Board for the erection of a School-house.
8	COLLINGWOOD . . . . .	Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a site for this School, in consequence of nearly all the land in this neighborhood having been sold. A grant of one acre has however been lately obtained from the Government. Patrons have been appointed, and £700 pledged by the Board to meet £350 locally subscribed.
9	GEELONG . . . . .	£1000 has been pledged to meet an equal amount, if locally subscribed.
10	GEORNE . . . . .	A School site of two acres has been granted by the Government. £500 has been pledged by the Board to meet £250, of which sum £213 9s. has been paid in.
11	HAWTHORNE . . . . .	This School has been temporarily opened. A School site of one acre has been granted by the Government, Patrons have been appointed, and £200 paid in to the credit of the Board.
12	HEIDELBERG . . . . .	A site of one acre has been granted by the Government, Patrons have been appointed, and £500 pledged by the Board to meet £250, the greater portion of which has been subscrib. d.
13	KILMORE . . . . .	A School site has been granted by the Government, and Patrons appointed.
14	KYNETON . . . . .	Patrons have been appointed, and £271 locally subscribed.
15	PENTRIDGE . . . . .	This School is in temporary operation. A School site of two acres has been granted by the Government, £400 has been pledged by the Board to meet £200, which has been paid in.—The School-house is nearly finished, and an advance of £400 has been made upon the available sum for building.
16	PLENTY RIVER . . . . .	This School has been temporarily opened. A School site of three acres has been promised by the Messrs. THOMAS WINTER and GUERSEX; £300 has been promised by the Board to meet £150, of which sum £100 has been locally subscribed.
17	TARAVILLE, GIPS' LAND.	A preliminary application has been received.
18	SALE, GIPS' LAND . . . . .	A School site of two acres has been granted by the Government. A Board of Local Patrons has been appointed. A sum of £104 has been locally subscribed towards the erection of a School-house, and £111 towards the annual support of the Teachers.
19	BROADMEADOWS . . . . .	A preliminary application has been received.
20	PENDIGO, SANDHURST <i>Gold Fields.</i>	Application has been made by the Local Patrons for an additional School.
21	DAISY HILL, ADHEMST	The Resident Commissioner has made application for a School on this Gold Field.
22	CASTLEMAINE . . . . .	A School site of two acres has been granted by the Government, Patrons appointed, and a considerable sum locally subscribed.

National Education Office,  
Melbourne, 23rd August, 1853.

BENJAMIN KANE,  
Secretary.

**No. IX.**

Copy of a Letter addressed to the Secretaries to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, applying for a Head Master and Head Mistress for the Model and Normal Schools.

National Education Office,  
Melbourne, 2nd August, 1853.

53 | 408

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to the offer made, in your letter of the 2nd March last, No. 324 | 53, by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, to supply this Board with Teachers to superintend Model and Training Schools, should such be established in the Colony; I am instructed by the Board to inform you that they are desirous to obtain the services of a Head Master and Head Mistress for their Model and Normal Schools, now in course of erection, in Melbourne.

2. The Board direct me to state, that the Model School which is now in course of erection, and will be completed, according to contract, in eight months from this date, will contain school rooms for two hundred boys, two hundred girls, and one hundred and fifty infants, and suitable class rooms, together with a parlour 20 feet x 16 feet, bedroom 16 feet x 13 feet, a kitchen, store, &c., for the Head Teachers. The Board propose ultimately to extend the building, in order to render the Normal character complete, when the School will accommodate about twelve hundred children, and the Normal Establishment will contain apartments for fifty pupils, with all the appliances necessary for such an Institution. There will then be increased accommodation for the Head Teachers.

3. The Board wish, therefore, to obtain Head Teachers who shall be competent, not only to perform the duties attached to the School, but who shall ultimately take charge of the Normal Institution, and maintain a strict personal supervision over the whole Establishment. They desire to obtain the services of a married couple, if possible, without children, and they are prepared to give the salaries of Five hundred pounds for the Master, and Three hundred pounds for the Mistress, to date from the day on which they report themselves to the Board; together with an allowance of One hundred and fifty pounds to defray the cost of their passage—this allowance being contingent upon their receiving no assistance from other sources towards defraying their passage expense. The Board are of opinion, that neither the Master or the Mistress should accept any engagement on the passage as paid Teachers or religious instructor.

4. A gentleman who has, until lately, been a Member of this Board, C. H. Ebdon, Esquire, being about to proceed to England, has been requested to confer with you in the selection of the Teachers, and to avail himself under your assistance of your courteous offer. Mr. Ebdon hopes to reach England in the early part of next year, when he expects to proceed to Dublin; and as the Model School will be ready for occupation in April, 1854, the value of your offer will be much enhanced if the Teachers can be selected soon enough to arrive here by that time.

5. The Board feel that the success of the National System, and the spread of combined popular Education in this Colony, is in no small degree dependent upon the character and attainments of the Teachers who may be selected to superintend their Model and Normal Schools; and they cannot permit themselves to doubt that they will obtain, through your instrumentality, such Teachers as will make the Model Schools all that could be desired by the Legislature and the Public of the Colony.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

BENJAMIN KANE,

Secretary.

The Secretaries,

Education Office,

Dublin,

Ireland.

**No. X.****TWELVE PRACTICAL RULES FOR THE TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.**

The Teachers of National Schools are required—

1. To keep at least one copy of the **GENERAL LESSON** suspended conspicuously in the school room, and to inculcate the principles contained in it in the minds of their pupils.
2. To exclude from the school, except at the hours set apart for religious instruction, all catechisms and books inculcating peculiar religious opinions.
3. To avoid Political Meetings of every kind; to abstain from controversy; and to do nothing, either in or out of school, which might have a tendency to confine it to any one denomination of children.
4. To keep the Register, Report Book, and Class Lists, accurately and neatly, and according to the precise form prescribed by the Board.
5. To classify the children according to the National School books; to study those books themselves; and to teach according to the improved methods pointed out in their several prefaces.
6. To observe themselves, and to impress upon the minds of their pupils, the great rule of regularity and order—**A TIME AND A PLACE FOR EVERY THING, AND EVERY THING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE.**
7. To promote, both by precept and example, **CLEANLINESS, NEATNESS, AND DECENCY.** To effect this, the Teachers should set an example of cleanliness and neatness in their own person, and in the state and general appearance of their schools. They should also satisfy themselves, by personal inspection, every morning, that the children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes cleaned, and, when necessary, mended. The school apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every *evening*, and whitewashed at least once a year.
8. To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of their pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of *truth* and *honesty*; the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.
9. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of their pupils, to treat them with kindness, combined with firmness, and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.
10. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among their pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.
11. To record in the School Report Book the amount of all grants made by the Board, and the purposes for which they were made.
12. To take strict care of the *free* stock of school books granted by the Board; and to endeavour to keep the school constantly supplied with National School books and requisites, for sale to the children at the prices charged by the Commissioners.

BENJAMIN KANE,  
Secretary.