

## NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND.)

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 18 March 1864;—for,

COPY “of any CORRESPONDENCE between the CHIEF SECRETARY for  
*Ireland*, and the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of NATIONAL EDUCATION in  
*Ireland*, relative to the recent ALTERATIONS in the RULES of the  
BOARD.”

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Office of National Education, }  
Dublin, 23 March 1864. }

JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.  
WILLIAM M'CREEDEY, }

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I.—LETTER from the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Peel*, Chief Secretary, to  
Right Honourable *A. Macdonnell*.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 30 January 1864.

THE attention of the Irish Government has been drawn to certain contemplated changes in the fundamental rules of the system of National Education in Ireland, the effects of which will be seriously to imperil the principle upon which the system is based ; and I am to remind you, as Resident Commissioner, that the Board of Commissioners, as incorporated by Royal Charter, has no power to change any fundamental rule without the express permission of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Right Honourable Alexander Macdonnell,  
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Robert Peel*.

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II.—LETTER from Commissioners of National Education to the Right  
Honourable Sir *Robert Peel*, Chief Secretary.

(1074—64. B. O. 5/2/64.)

Sir,

Office of National Education,  
Dublin, 9 February 1864.

WE have the honour to inform you that your letter of the 30th ultimo, addressed to the Resident Commissioner, in which you refer to certain changes of rules contemplated by the Commissioners of National Education, has been laid before the Board.

We are directed by the Commissioners to state, in reply, that though it seems to them there is nothing in the Charter of Incorporation forbidding the change of any rule of the Board, they are aware that, by one of the rules which were approved of by the Government in 1855, it is provided that the Commissioners are not to change any fundamental rule without the express permission of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

We are directed to state further that, in approving of the recent rules, supposed to be referred to by you, the Commissioners are of opinion that, in so doing, they made no change in any fundamental rule; and they are disposed to think that the Lord Lieutenant—to whom, in answer to his Excellency's letter of the 23d ultimo, they have now forwarded a communication on the subject of these rules—will concur with them in this opinion.

The Commissioners consider that their "fundamental rules," in none of which has any change been made, may be classed as follows:—

1st. Those rules which protect the children from interference with their religious opinions. On the faith of these rules parents send children to the National Schools.

2d. Those rules which entitle the pastors to give religious instruction to children in vested schools.

3d. Those rules which regulate and confirm the rights of the patron, and the succession in case of a vacancy. The grant of land is often given on the faith of these rules.

4th. The rules which give to managers the right to use the schools, or to the public the right to visit them, in order to see that they are properly carried on.

On the other hand, nothing in the nature of an increase of salary, or an expenditure of money, can be considered as involving the change of a fundamental rule. Matters of this nature must be subject to frequent changes; they affect only the taxpayers, who are protected by the necessity, on the part of the Board, of obtaining the consent of the Treasury and of the House of Commons for any alteration in the expenditure.

To illustrate the case of the complaint respecting the creation of the proposed new class of monitors,—

Suppose a private person should bequeath 2,000 *l.* a year, to be paid to first-class monitors, aged from 17 to 19, in convent or other first-class schools: should the Commissioners prohibit the schools from accepting the grant? Surely not; although all the apprehended evils would follow (except the expenditure of public money) which would result from a grant by the Board. But if the existence of those monitors were inconsistent with the fundamental rules, such a class of monitors ought not to be allowed, no matter from what quarter the funds for their maintenance might be provided.

We enclose for your information a copy of the Revised Rules (which have not as yet been issued to the public), and beg to call your attention to Rule 10, Section V., at foot of page 17,\* which is as follows:—

"In the case of a few very large and highly efficient schools the Commissioners are prepared to appoint young persons of great merit to act as first-class monitors, with a rate of salary somewhat higher than that of paid monitors of the above grades."

The Commissioners trust that when you now read that passage in their Revised Rules (in which, and which alone, it is alleged that any fundamental change in the national system has been contemplated), you will at once clearly perceive that no change of any fundamental principle of the system will be affected by this new rule, should it be carried into operation, or can have been contemplated by the Commissioners when they framed the proposed regulation.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*James Kelly,*  
*William M<sup>c</sup>Creedy,*

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P.,  
Chief Secretary.

Secretaries.

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RULES and REGULATIONS of the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in *Ireland*.

(Not yet issued to Managers of National Schools, or to the Public.)

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# RULES and REGULATIONS of the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in Ireland.

## PART I.

### GENERAL NATURE OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

#### I.—*Its Object and Fundamental Principle.*

1. THE object of the system of National Education is to afford *combined* literary and moral, and *separate* religious instruction, to children of all persuasions, as far as possible, in the same school, upon the fundamental principle that no attempt shall be made to interfere with the peculiar religious tenets of any description of Christian pupils.

2. It is the earnest wish of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Commissioners, that the clergy and laity of the different religious denominations should co-operate in conducting national schools.

3. The Commissioners, by themselves or their officers, are to be allowed to visit and examine the schools whenever they think fit. Those who visit on the part of the Commissioners are furnished with credentials under their seal.

4. The Commissioners will not change any fundamental rule without the express permission of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

5. The Commissioners will not withdraw, or essentially alter, any book that has been, or shall be hereafter, unanimously published or sanctioned by them, without a previous communication with the Lord Lieutenant.

#### II.—*Description of Schools to which the Commissioners grant Aid.*

1. The schools to which the Commissioners grant aid are divided into two classes, viz.: first, vested schools, of which there are two sorts—namely, first, those vested in the Commissioners, and, second, those vested in trustees, for the purpose of being maintained as national schools; secondly, non-vested schools, the property of private individuals. Both these classes of schools are under the control of local patrons or managers.

2. There are also model schools, of which the Commissioners are themselves the patrons, but which are conducted on the same fundamental principles as the ordinary national schools.

3. The Commissioners encourage industrial instruction in national schools in all suitable cases.

4. The Commissioners require that instruction shall be given in plain needlework in all female schools.

#### III.—*Use of School-houses.*

1. In non-vested schools the Commissioners do not, in ordinary cases, exercise control over the use of the school-houses on Sundays, or before or after the school hours on the other days of the week; such use being left altogether to the local patrons or managers of all religious persuasions, subject to the interference of the Board in cases leading to contention or abuse.

2. No national school-house shall be employed at any time, even temporarily, as the *stated* place of DIVINE WORSHIP of any religious community, or for the celebration or administration of the sacraments or rites of any Church.

3. No aid will be granted to a school *held in a place of worship*; nor will the Commissioners sanction the *transfer* of an existing school to a place of worship, even for a temporary period.

4. When a school-room is in any way connected with a place of worship, there must not be any *direct internal* communication between the school-room and such place of worship.

5. Vested school-houses must be used *exclusively for the education* of the pupils attending them, except on Sundays, when they may be employed for Sunday-schools with the sanction of the patrons or managers, subject, in cases leading to contention or abuse, to the interference of the Commissioners.

6. No political meetings shall be held in national school-houses, whether vested or non-vested, nor shall any political business *whatsoever* be transacted therein.

7. When



7. When any school is received by the Commissioners into connexion with them, the inscription "NATIONAL SCHOOL" shall be put up in plain and legible characters on the school-house, or on such other place as may render it conspicuous to the public. When a school-house is built partly by aid from the State, a stone is to be introduced into the wall, having that inscription cut upon it. The Commissioners will not, when granting aid *in future*, sanction any inscription containing a title of a *denominational character*, or which may appear to them to indicate that the school is one belonging to any particular religious body. The Commissioners do not object to the terms male, female, or infant, or the proper local designation taken from the city, town, parish, street, village, or townland in which the school may be situated, or the name of the founder being included in the inscription.

8. No emblems or symbols of a *denominational* nature shall be exhibited in the school-room, during the hours of united instruction; nor will the Commissioners, in future, grant aid to any school which exhibits on the exterior of the buildings any such emblems.

9. No emblems or symbols of a *political* nature shall at *any time* be exhibited in the school-room, or affixed to the *exterior* of the buildings; nor shall any placards whatsoever, except such as refer to the legitimate business of school management, be affixed thereto.

#### IV.—*Religious and Secular Instruction.*

1. Opportunities are to be afforded (as hereinafter provided for) to the children of all national schools for receiving such religious instruction as their parents or guardians approve of.

2. Religious instruction must be so arranged that each school shall 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 of which his parents or guardians disapprove; 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.

3. A public notification of the times for religious instruction must be inserted, in large letters, in the "Time Table" supplied by the Commissioners, who recommend that, as far as may be practicable, the general nature of such religious instruction be also stated therein.

4. The "Time Table" must be kept constantly hung up in a conspicuous place in the school-room.

5. When the religious instruction comes after the secular, the teacher must, immediately before the commencement of the former, announce distinctly to the pupils that the hour for religious instruction has arrived; and must at the same time put up and keep up, during the period allotted to such religious instruction, and within the view of all the pupils, a notification thereof, containing the words "Religious Instruction," printed in large characters, on a form to be supplied by the Commissioners. Similarly, when the school commences with religious instruction, the teacher is to put up and keep up the same notification.

6. When the secular instruction precedes the religious instruction in any national school, there shall be a sufficient interval between the announcement and the commencement of the religious instruction; and whether the religious or the secular instruction shall have priority in any national school, the books used for the instruction first in order shall be laid aside at its termination, in the press or other place appropriated for keeping the school-books.

7. No secular instruction, whether literary or industrial, shall be carried on in the same apartment during school hours,\* simultaneously with religious instruction.

8. In schools towards the building of which the State has contributed, and which are VESTED in trustees for the purposes of National Education, or which are vested in the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, such pastors or other persons as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children, respectively, shall have access to them *in the school-room*, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction there, at times convenient for that purpose—that is, at times so appointed as not to interfere unduly with the other arrangements of the school.

9. In schools NOT VESTED, and which receive no other aid than salary and books, it is for the patrons or managers to determine whether any and (if any) what religious instruction shall be given *in the school-room*; but if they do not permit it to be given in the school-room, the children whose parents or guardians so desire, must be allowed to absent themselves from the school, at reasonable times, for the purpose of receiving such instruction ELSEWHERE.

10. The

\* The term "school hours" is always to be understood to mean the entire time, in each day, from the opening of the school to the closing of the same for the dismissal of the pupils.

10. The reading of the Scriptures, either in the Protestant Authorised or Douay Version, the teaching of catechisms, public prayer, and all other religious exercises come within the rules as to religious instruction.

11. The patrons and managers of *all* national schools have the right to permit the Holy Scriptures (either in the Authorised or Douay Version) to be read at the time or times set apart for religious instruction; and in *all vested schools* the parents or guardians of the children have the right to require the patrons and managers to afford opportunities for the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the school-room, under proper persons approved of by the parents or guardians for that purpose.

12. Religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises may take place at any time before and after the ordinary school business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend), but must not take place *at more than one intermediate* time between the commencement and the close of the ordinary school business. The Commissioners, however, will not sanction any arrangement for religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises *at an intermediate time*, in cases where it shall appear to them that such arrangement will interfere with the usefulness of the school, by preventing children of any religious denomination from availing themselves of its advantages, or by subjecting those in attendance to any practical inconvenience.

13. With the above exception, the secular school business must not be interrupted or suspended by any spiritual exercise whatsoever.

*Note.*—The Commissioners earnestly recommend that religious instruction shall take place either immediately before the commencement or immediately after the close of the ordinary school business; and they further recommend that, whenever the patron or manager thinks fit to have religious instruction at an intermediate time, a separate apartment shall (when practicable) be provided for the reception of those children whose parents or guardians may disapprove of their being present thereat.

14. Patrons, managers, and teachers are not required to *exclude* any children from any religious instruction given in the school; but all children are to have full power to absent themselves or to withdraw from it. If any parents or guardians object to the religious instruction given in a national school, it devolves upon them to adopt measures to prevent their children from being present thereat.

15. Patrons, managers, and teachers are not to use any means, directly or indirectly, to induce children to attend any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of their parents or guardians. The Commissioners will regard such interference as opposed to the whole spirit of the system of National Education.

16. If any child of a religious persuasion different from that of the teacher of any national school attend during the time or times set apart for religious instruction given by such teacher, it shall be the duty of the teacher, on the *first attendance* of every such child during the time for such religious instruction given by such teacher in such school, *forthwith* to notify the same to the parent or guardian of such child, on and by a form to be furnished by the Commissioners.

17. The teachers are required to keep a record of the names of the children to whose parents they have sent the printed form of notification.

18. The registry kept in each school, according to the form furnished by the Commissioners, must show the religious denomination of each child on the school-roll.

19. A sufficient number of hours, to be approved of in each case by the Commissioners, is to be appropriated to the ordinary school business, during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend.

20. In all national schools (except those in which industrial instruction is the *chief* object) there must be literary instruction, for at least *four* hours, upon five days in the week.

21. In industrial schools—that is, in schools where industrial instruction is the *chief* object—the Commissioners require that not less than *two* hours daily shall be devoted to literary instruction.

#### V.—Use of Books and Tablets.

1. The use of the books published by the Commissioners is not compulsory; but the titles of all other books which the patrons or managers of schools intend for the ordinary school business are to be notified to the Commissioners, and none are to be used to which they object. The approval of any such books is to extend only to the particular edition which has been submitted to the Commissioners.

2. If any books other than the Holy Scriptures, or the *standard* books of the Church to which the children using them belong, be employed in communicating religious instruction, the title of each is to be made known to the Commissioners whenever they deem it necessary.

3. The Commissioners do not insist on the “Scripture Lessons” or “Book of Sacred Poetry” being read in any of the national schools, nor do they allow them to be read as part of the ordinary school business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they

they may be, are required to attend) in any school attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by their children. In such cases the Commissioners prohibit the use of these books, except at times set apart for the purpose, either before or after such ordinary school business, and under the following conditions:—

First.—That no child whose parent or guardian objects shall be required, directly or indirectly, to be present at such reading.

Second.—That in order that any children whose parents or guardians object may be at liberty to absent themselves, or to withdraw, at the time set apart for the reading of the books above specified, public notification of the time set apart for such reading shall be inserted, in large letters, in the Time-table of the school; that there shall be a sufficient interval between the conclusion of such ordinary school business and the commencement of such reading; and that the teacher shall, immediately before its commencement, announce distinctly to the pupils that any child whose parent or guardian so desires may then retire.

Third.—That in every such case there shall be, exclusive of the time set apart for such reading, sufficient time devoted each day to the ordinary school business, in order that those children who do not join in the reading of these books may enjoy ample means of literary instruction in the school-room.

4. When using the Scripture Lessons the teachers are prohibited, except at the time set apart for religious instruction, from putting to the children any other questions than those appended to the end of each lesson.

5. The Commissioners require that the principles of the following lesson, or of a lesson of a similar import (to be approved of by the Commissioners), shall be strictly inculcated, during the hours of united instruction, in all schools received into connexion 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. 18), 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 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 in the wrong. It is more likely to convince them that we have not a Christian spirit. We ought, by behaving gently and kindly to every one, to show ourselves followers of Christ, who when he was reviled reviled not again (1 Pet. ch. ii. v. 23).

6. The use of the tablet, furnished by the Commissioners, containing the Ten Commandments is not compulsory.

7. The rules as to religious instruction do not apply, except in the way hereinbefore stated, to the Scripture Lessons and the Book of Sacred Poetry, or to the matter contained in the common school-books, or in any other book the use of which the Commissioners may at any time sanction for the purpose of united instruction.

#### VI.—*Management of National Schools.*

1. The local government of the national schools is vested in the local patrons thereof.

2. The Commissioners recognise as the local patron the person who applies in the first instance to place the school in connexion with the Board, unless it be otherwise specified in the application.

3. If a school be under the local management of a school committee, such committee has all the rights of an individual patron.

4. The patron has the right of nominating any fit person to act as his representative in the local management of the school; such representative to be designated the "local manager." The patron may, at any time, resume the direct management of the school, or appoint another local manager. This rule applies equally whether the patronship be vested in one or more individuals.

5. When a school is vested in trustees, they have the right to nominate the local manager.

6. When a school is vested in the Commissioners, the name of the patron or patrons is inserted in the lease.

7. In the case of a vacancy in the patronship by death, the representative of a lay patron, or the successor of a clerical patron, is recognised by the Board (where no valid objection exists) as the person to succeed to the patronship of the school.



8. If a patron wishes to resign the office, he has the power of nominating his successor, subject to the approval of the Board.

9. In all cases the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of determining whether the patron, or the person nominated by him either as his successor or as local manager, can be recognised by them as a fit person to exercise the trust.

10. In all cases, whether the school be vested or non-vested, the patron, when nominating a local manager, ought to notify to the Commissioners whether or not the person so nominated is to exercise all the rights of patron during the period he acts as manager.

11. When a school is under the control of a committee, or of joint patrons, a "local manager" should be appointed, to correspond with the office, sign documents, &c. &c.

12. The local patrons (or managers) of schools have the right of appointing the teachers, subject to the approval of the Board as to character and general qualifications; the local patrons (or managers) have also the power of removing the teachers of their own authority.

13. Patrons and managers are permitted to close their respective schools for a reasonable time during the year, subject to the interference of the Commissioners in cases of abuse; such periods of closing should be limited to six weeks in the year, including the recognised vacations.

14. Managers of national schools are requested to notify all changes of teachers to the office, and to the inspectors of the respective districts.

#### VII.—*Inspection by the Commissioners or their Officers.*

1. As the Commissioners do not take the control or regulation of any school, except their own model schools, directly into their own hands, but leave all schools aided by them under the authority of the local patrons or managers, the *inspectors* are not to give *direct orders*, as on the part of the Board, respecting any necessary regulations, but to point out such regulations to the local patrons or managers of the schools, that *they* may give the requisite orders.

2. The Commissioners require that every national school be inspected by the *inspector of the district* at least three times in each year.

3. The *district inspector*, after each inspection, is to communicate with the local patron or manager, for the purpose of affording information concerning the general state of the school, and pointing out such violations of rule, or defects, if any, as he may have observed; and he is to make such suggestions as he may deem necessary.

4. Upon ordinary occasions the inspector is not to give any intimation of his intended visit; but when the inspection is to be public, he is to make such previous arrangements with the local patrons or managers as will facilitate the attendance of the parents of the children and other persons interested in the welfare of the schools.

5. The inspector is to report to the Commissioners the result of each visit, and to use every means to obtain accurate information as to the proficiency of the pupils, and the discipline, management, and methods of instruction pursued in the school.

6. When applications for aid are referred to the district inspector, he is to have an interview with the applicant, and also to communicate personally, or by writing, with the clergymen of the different denominations, and with other parties in the neighbourhood, with the view of ascertaining their opinions on the application, and whether they have any, and what objections thereto.

7. The inspector is also to supply the Commissioners with such local information as they may from time to time require from him, and to act as their agent in all matters in which they may employ him; but he is not invested with authority to decide upon any question affecting a national school, or the general business of the Commissioners, without their direction.

#### VIII.—*Admission of Visitors.*

1. The public, generally, must have free access to every national school (whether vested or non-vested) during the hours devoted to secular instruction, not to take part in the ordinary business, or to interrupt it, but, as visitors, to observe how it is conducted.

2. Visitors of all denominations are to be received courteously by all teachers of national schools, and are to have free access to the school-rooms, and full liberty to examine the registers, daily report books, and class-rolls; to observe what books are in the hands of the children or upon the desks, what tablets are hung up on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but they are not authorized to interrupt the business of the school, by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers or documents of any kind, except those specified, or in any other way diverting the attention of either teachers or scholars from their usual business.

3. Should

3. Should any visitors wish for information which they cannot obtain by such an inspection, it is the duty of the teachers to refer them to the patron or manager of the school for such information.

4. As the religious instruction of the children given in the school-room 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 visitor, whether clergyman or other person, to interfere therewith, or to be present thereat.

5. The *Commissioners* require that a copy of PART I, with selections from other parts, of these, their rules, on a form furnished by them, shall be suspended in every national school-room.

## PART II.

### EXTENT OF AID, AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH GRANTED.

#### I.—*Kinds of Aid.*

1. The *Commissioners* of National Education award aid under two general heads, viz. :—

First.—Towards building school-houses and providing suitable fittings and furniture. In such cases the *Commissioners* also grant aid towards the payment of teachers, supply of books, &c., as hereafter explained.

Secondly.—Towards the support and maintenance of schools established without any assistance from the public funds for the erection of the buildings, or providing furniture.

2. The *Commissioners* desire it to be distinctly understood that they reserve to themselves in all cases, in vested as well as in non-vested schools, the right to withdraw any grant of salary or books, whenever they see fit.

#### II.—*Towards Building School-houses (Vested).*

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 procured; that a satisfactory lease of the site will be executed either to trustees, for the purposes of national education, or to the *Commissioners* in their corporate capacity; and that the applicants are prepared to raise, by local contribution, at least one-third of the whole sum which the *Commissioners* deem necessary for the erection of the house, providing furniture, &c.

2. If the proposed site for a school be in a rural district, and be within three statute miles of a school-house erected with aid from the State, no grant will be made, except under special circumstances.

3. In a rural district, the site should contain one rood. In a town district, the site for a single school should be 100 feet in front, and 80 feet from front to rear; and for a double school, 100 feet square. It should be in a healthy situation, on a public road or street, and have a dry level surface, with a good foundation at a moderate depth, and be convenient to pure water.

4. Although the *Commissioners* do not refuse aid towards the erection of school-houses on ground connected with places of worship, yet they much prefer having them erected on ground which is not so connected, where it can be obtained; they therefore require that before church, chapel, or meeting-house ground be selected as the site of a school-house, *strict* inquiry be made whether another convenient site can be obtained, and that the result shall be stated to them.

5. The school premises must be vested in the *Commissioners*, or in trustees, at a nominal rent, and for such term as, under the circumstances, the *Commissioners* may deem necessary.

6. The lease must be prepared in the office; the expense to be borne by the *Commissioners* of National Education.

7. The *Commissioners* will cause to be kept in repair the school-house and furniture, where the premises are vested in them in their corporate capacity.

8. When the school premises have been vested in trustees, for the purposes of national education, it devolves on the trustees to keep the house, furniture, &c., in repair.

9. When grants are voted towards the building, &c., of a school-house, the conveyance must be duly executed *before the works are commenced*.



10. No grant can be approved until the district inspector shall have reported upon all the circumstances of the case; until the Board of Works shall have reported on the eligibility of the proposed site; and the law adviser of the Commissioners shall have given his opinion, from the information laid before him, that a satisfactory lease can be executed.

11. The Commissioners determine, from the information afforded them, what amount of school accommodation should be provided in the proposed building.

The following is the scale of grants for the erection of school-houses, whether vested in Trustees or in the Commissioners.

Class of School.	Number of Children to be Accommodated.	Total Estimated Cost, including School Furniture and Out-offices.	Board's Grant.	Description of School.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	60	207 - -	138 - -	Single school-room.
2	75	225 - -	150 - -	Ditto.
3	100	255 - -	170 - -	Ditto.
4	120	306 - -	204 - -	Ditto.
5	150	416 5 -	277 10 -	Two rooms on ground.
5 A	150	360 - -	240 - -	Two rooms, one over the other.
6	200	487 10 -	325 - -	Two rooms on ground.
6 A	200	435 - -	290 - -	Two rooms, one over the other,

*Note.*—In many poor localities, where buildings of a less expensive nature than those erected according to the above scale of grants may answer the necessary purposes, the Commissioners will be prepared to grant two-thirds of the expense of erection, provided—

(a.) That the general conditions already specified with regard to building grants be complied with.

(b.) That the erection of such *exceptional* class of building shall not cost more than 100*l*.

(c.) That as regards the character and size of the building, the instructions issued by the Board of Works, from time to time, shall be complied with.

12. The cost of the house, &c., is determined by the number of children which it is intended to accommodate.

13. The Board of Works will furnish instructions as to the plan and specification, to which the parties receiving aid are bound strictly to adhere.

14. The Commissioners do not sanction grants for the ornamenting of school-houses, but merely for 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.

15. The Commissioners do not sanction grants towards the expense of erecting residences for the teachers.

16. The Commissioners do not sanction grants to purchase, alter, or furnish houses, for the purpose of being converted into school-houses.

### III.—Towards support of Schools previously established (Non-Vested.)

1. The aid granted to schools previously established is limited to salary and books, and the benefits of inspection and training.

2. The Commissioners do not contribute towards repairs, fittings, or furniture; or to the rent of the school-house.

3. Before aid can be granted, the Commissioners must be satisfied that the case is deserving of assistance; that there is reason to expect that the school will be efficiently and permanently supported; that some local provision will be made in aid of the teacher's salary, in addition to the school fees; that the school-house is in good repair and provided with a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture; that a competent teacher has been appointed; and that the school is in operation.

4. Before the Commissioners consider any application for aid, they require, from the inspector of the district, a report upon all the circumstances of the case.

5. To entitle a school to a continuance of aid, the house and furniture must be kept in sufficient repair by means of local contributions; the school conducted in all respects in a satisfactory

satisfactory manner, and in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners; and it must appear, from the records of the school, that there is a sufficient average daily attendance of pupils.

6. In mixed schools, *i.e.*, schools in which male and female children are taught in the same room, the teacher may be either male or female, as the circumstances of the school may require; but when a mixed school has been received into connexion, by the Commissioners, under a male or a female teacher, the Commissioners will not sanction the appointment of a teacher of a different sex, unless previous application be made to them to sanction such change.

7. When a school has been taken into connexion, as a school for males or for females solely, the Commissioners will not sanction the change from a male to a female school, or *vice versâ*, without their permission having been previously obtained.

### PART III.

#### DIFFERENT CLASSES OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

##### I.—*District and Minor Model Schools.*

1. District and minor model schools are built and supported entirely out of the funds placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Commissioners, and are therefore under their exclusive control.

2. The chief objects of model schools are to promote united education; to exhibit the most improved methods of literary and scientific instruction to the surrounding schools, and to train young persons for the office of teacher.

3. In district and minor model schools, the Commissioners appoint and dismiss, of their own authority, the teachers and other officers; regulate the course of instruction, and exercise all the rights of patrons. The Commissioners afford the necessary opportunities for giving religious instruction to the pupils, by such pastors or other persons as are approved of by their parents or guardians, and in separate apartments allotted to the purpose.

4. Some of the model schools have farms attached to them, for the purpose of affording instruction in agriculture.

##### II. *Ordinary Literary Schools.*

1. Such schools may be established either with aid from the state, or by local provision solely.

2. In vested schools, the local expenditure need only be one-third of the expense, and the teachers' salaries are supplemented by the Commissioners.

3. In non-vested schools, the State assistance is limited to salary and books, and the benefits of inspection and training.

##### III.—*Agricultural Schools.*

1. To schools of this description farms are attached, for the purpose of illustrating and introducing the most approved systems of tillage and cropping, and general husbandry.

2. Agricultural schools of every class must have a literary department annexed to them, conducted on the principles of ordinary national schools.

3. Agricultural schools consist of two classes, those connected with school farms of the first class, and those connected with ordinary school farms.

4. School farms are further subdivided into two classes, *viz.*, those under the exclusive control of the Commissioners, and those under local patrons.

5. In all schools connected with school farms of the first class, the Commissioners will grant salary to a teacher for the literary department *exclusively*, when the extent of the farm and other circumstances render such an appointment necessary.

*A.—School Farms of the First Class under the exclusive control of the Commissioners.\**

1. The Commissioners defray the greater portion of the cost of erecting the necessary buildings; but they require the local parties to contribute in such proportion as may be deemed necessary, according to the circumstances of each case.
2. The Commissioners undertake the *entire* cost of the furniture, fittings, rent, taxes, maintenance, implements, stock, &c. &c.
3. A farm of sufficient extent must be conveyed to the Commissioners, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.
4. The Commissioners exercise all the rights of patrons, as in the case of district and minor model schools.
5. The Commissioners admit into these schools a limited number of free, and also of paying resident agricultural pupils.
6. The Commissioners contribute a small weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.<sup>1</sup>

*B.—School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.*

## 1. Where the Premises are Vested.

1. The Commissioners contribute a certain amount of assistance towards the erection of the buildings, in proportion to the amount of local contribution, and the extent of the farm. The remaining portion of the cost of the buildings and furniture, and the whole cost of implements, stock, seed, &c., must be contributed by local parties.
2. The site of the buildings must be legally vested in the Commissioners, or in trustees, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.
3. The only aid granted by the Commissioners towards the *maintenance* of such schools, consists of salary to the master (who must be competent to conduct both the literary and agricultural departments), a sum towards the support of a limited number of resident agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

## 2. Where the Premises are Non-vested.

1. The entire cost of the necessary buildings, furniture, implements, stock, seed, &c., must be defrayed by local parties, and a farm of sufficient extent must be provided.
2. The Commissioners, besides salary to the master, contribute also towards the support of a limited number of resident agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

*C.—Ordinary Agricultural Schools.*

1. This class of schools consists of ordinary national schools (either vested or non-vested), to which a small farm (from one to three acres), is annexed. The teacher must be competent to give instruction both in the theory and practice of agriculture, and must cultivate the land, with the assistance of his pupils.
2. The only aid granted by the Commissioners, is an addition to the class salary of the teacher, and in some special cases, a small weekly payment to an industrial class of pupils.
3. To entitle a school to such aid, the Commissioners require to be satisfied, from the reports of the agricultural inspectors, that the agricultural department is efficiently conducted.

*D.—School Gardens.*

The Commissioners award gratuities, on the recommendation of the agricultural inspectors, to the teachers of national schools, who exhibit the best specimens of garden culture, on ground attached to their respective schools, the ground to be cultivated by the pupils.

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\* The Commissioners have, for the present, ceased to take into connection school farms of the first class.

IV.—*Industrial Schools.*

1. In these schools, embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught. The Commissioners grant salaries to the teachers, on the following conditions:—

*First.* That *all* the pupils of the industrial department shall receive literary instruction, for at least *two hours* daily.

*Second.* That no religious instruction or religious exercise shall take place during the time the pupils are engaged in industrial occupation.

*Third.* That a separate room be provided for industrial instruction.

*Fourth.* That, in addition to the literary teacher, there shall be a suitable person appointed to conduct the industrial department.

2. None but lay teachers are entitled to a salary from the Commissioners, for conducting an industrial department in connexion with a *convent school*.

3. The amount of salary will depend upon the circumstances of each case.

V.—*Convent Schools.*

1. Convent schools receive aid under the conditions applicable to non-vested schools; and they are subject to the same rules and regulations.

2. The members of the community may discharge the office of literary teachers, either by themselves, or with the aid of such other persons as they may see fit to employ; the salaries of such assistants to be defrayed by the community, except in the case of monitors.

3. The amount of salary awarded to convent schools is regulated by the average number of children in daily attendance, according to a scale laid down by the Commissioners.

4. The Commissioners will grant aid to *one school only* in connexion with the same convent.

VI.—*Workhouse Schools.*

1. Such schools are received into connexion, and grants of books made to them, on condition that they shall be subject to inspection by the Commissioners or their officers, and that all the rules of the Board applicable to non-vested schools be faithfully observed.

2. The Commissioners award gratuities to a certain number of the teachers of workhouse schools in each district, on the recommendation of the inspector.

VII.—*Schools attached to Prisons, Asylums, &c.*

Such schools are received into connexion upon the same general principles as the workhouse schools, and grants of books are made to them. In special cases gratuities are awarded to the teachers.

VIII.—*Evening Schools.*

The Commissioners grant aid towards the support of evening schools, where the wants of the locality render such institutions desirable. The aid is limited to salary, books, and inspection.

## PART IV.

## TEACHERS.

I.—*Their Qualifications and Duties.*

1. National teachers should be persons of Christian sentiment, of calm temper, and discretion; they should be imbued with a spirit of peace, of obedience to the law, and of loyalty to their sovereign; they 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. No clergyman of any denomination, or member of any religious order, can be recognised as the teacher of a national school. This does not apply to the teachers of convent schools,



schools, nor to those of any monastery schools which have been at any time previously in connexion with the Board.

3. Teachers of national schools are not permitted to carry on or engage in any business or occupation that will impede or interfere with their usefulness as teachers. They are especially forbidden to keep public-houses, or houses for the sale of spirituous liquors.

4. Every teacher is required to have his 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; and the inspector of the district is required to transmit to the Commissioners copies of such remarks as he may deem of sufficient importance to be made known to them.

5. Should the Commissioners consider any teacher in a vested school unfit for his office, or otherwise objectionable, they will require that he be dismissed, and another provided: in non-vested schools the grant of salary will be withheld until a suitable teacher be procured. Teachers are also liable to be fined, depressed, or suspended at all times, when the Commissioners shall deem it necessary, on sufficient cause being shown.

6. Teachers whose schools may have declined in usefulness and efficiency, or who may have conducted themselves improperly, or who from any other cause may seem to merit punishment, may be fined, depressed, or deprived of salary.

7. All teachers *newly appointed* to national schools who, after examination by the inspectors, may be found wholly unqualified must be removed, such teachers not being *entitled* to any salary from the Commissioners until examined and pronounced competent.

8. If a teacher who has been dismissed from a national school for any cause be appointed to another national school, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine whether the appointment can be sanctioned, or any salary paid to such teacher.

9. No teacher dismissed for incompetency is eligible for re-entry into the Board's service till after the expiration of at least six months from the date of such dismissal.

10. If a teacher who has been a considerable period out of the service of the Board shall again enter it, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine, in each case, whether such teacher shall retain the class he was in previous to quitting the service of the Board.

11. The Commissioners regard the attendance of any of the teachers at meetings held for *political purposes*, or their taking part in elections for members of Parliament, or for poor-law guardians, &c., except by voting, as incompatible with the performance of their duties, and as a violation of rule which will render them liable to dismissal.

12. Teachers, to be eligible for entering the service of the Board, must, if males, have completed their 17th year, and if females their 16th.

13. No assistant teachers will be recognised whose qualifications are not at least equal to those required of probationers.

14. The same rule as to age applies to assistant as to principal teachers.

15. The Commissioners will not grant a salary to an assistant teacher in a boys' school in which there is not an average daily attendance of at least 60 pupils; but in the case of girls' schools or mixed schools (that is, schools attended by both sexes), salary may be obtained for an assistant when the attendance shall have maintained itself at an average of at least 50.

16. In mixed schools, presided over by a master, it is desirable, where the attendance warrants it, that a female assistant should be selected.

17. The Commissioners will not grant salary to workmistresses in mixed schools, unless there be an average daily attendance of at least 45 pupils; and the Commissioners require that at least two hours each day be devoted to instruction in this branch.

18. If any workmistress whose appointment has been sanctioned by the Commissioners be employed during the remainder of the ordinary school-hours in giving literary instruction to the junior classes, it is competent for the district inspector, if he considers her qualified, to recommend that she be paid at the rate of salary awarded to "probationers."

19. In schools attended by female children only, under the care of a female teacher, such teacher must be competent not only to conduct the literary department, but also to give instruction in needlework; but if the average daily attendance amount to 45, application may be made for a grant of salary to a workmistress to take charge of the industrial department, which, however, must be superintended by the principal teacher, who will be held responsible for its efficient management.

20. The following practical rules are to be strictly observed by the teachers of national schools:—

I. To keep at least one copy of the *general lesson* suspended conspicuously in the school-room, and to inculcate the principles contained in it on the minds of their pupils. This should be done at the time of combined ordinary instruction.

II. To



II. To exclude from the school, except at the hours set apart for religious instruction, all Catechisms and books inculcating peculiar religious opinions.

III. To avoid fairs, markets, and meetings, but above all, *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.

IV. To keep the register, report book, and class-rolls accurately, neatly, and according to the precise forms prescribed by the Board; and to enter or mark in the two latter, before *noon* each day, the number of children in actual attendance.

V. To classify the children according to the national school books; to study these books themselves; to teach according to the improved method, as pointed out in their several prefaces; and to labour diligently to train up their pupils in each branch of knowledge to that degree of attainment, or amount of proficiency, pointed out for each class respectively in the *programme of instruction for national schools*.

VI. 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 EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE.

VII. 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 persons, 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.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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.

X. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among their pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

XI. To record in the report book of the school the weekly receipts of school fees, and the amount of all grants made by the Board, as well as the purposes for which they were made: whether in the way of premiums, salaries to teachers, or payments to monitors or workmistresses; also school requisites, whether free-stock, or purchased at the reduced prices.

XII. To take strict care of the *free stock* of books granted by the Board, and to endeavour to keep the school constantly supplied with the national school books and requisites, for sale to the children, at the reduced prices charged by the Commissioners; also to preserve, for the information of the inspectors, the invoices of free-stock or purchased requisites, which will be enclosed with the grant.

XIII. Should it be intended to close a school for a time not included in the recognised vacations, notice should be given some days previously to the inspector; and when a teacher is summoned for training, and means to obey the summons, or intends resigning or removing to another school, he should intimate his intention to the inspector a month, at least, before his removal or resignation, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of visiting his school, and reporting upon the state of the premises, free-stock, school accounts, &c. &c.

XIV. To attend to the ventilation of the school:—I. Immediately after entering the room in the morning; II. At the time of roll-call; III. About an hour before the school breaks up. The ventilation can best be effected by lowering, where practicable, the upper part of the windows, so as to admit a thorough air through the room.

21. In cases of illness, and upon medical certificates being submitted, the Commissioners allow to principal teachers, or assistants, *one month's* leave of absence from school-duty in the year, for which time their salaries will be paid without deduction. If any more lengthened leave of absence be required, there must be competent substitutes appointed, such substitutes to be paid by the recognised teachers, at the rate of, at least, the salary allowed to probationers. In no case can leave be granted for more than six months.

## II.—Training of Teachers.

1. The Commissioners have provided a normal establishment in Dublin, for training teachers, and educating persons who are intended to undertake the charge of schools.

2. Teachers selected by the Commissioners for admission to the normal establishment must produce a certificate of good character; also a certificate, from a member of the medical profession, that they are in good health, and free from any cutaneous disease; and must be prepared to pass through an examination in the books published by the Commissioners. They are boarded and lodged at the establishments provided by the Commissioners; and arrangements are made for their receiving religious instruction from their respective pastors, who may attend at the normal establishment at convenient times appointed for the purpose. On Sundays they are required to attend their respective places of worship; and a vigilant superintendence is at all times exercised over their moral conduct. The teachers undergo examination at the close of the course, and they then receive a certificate according to their deserts. The teachers are, for a considerable time previous to their being summoned, required to prepare themselves for the course.

3. During the absence of the recognised teacher, a temporary teacher must be provided to take charge of the school, who is to be paid a portion of the salary falling due to the recognised teacher, during such teacher's attendance at the normal establishment.

4. Should any teachers present themselves in a delicate state of health, or affected with any cutaneous disease, they will not be received or allowed any travelling expenses. No teacher can be admitted who has not had the smallpox, or been vaccinated.

5. The teachers trained in the normal institution are divided into three classes, namely:—

*First.* The general or ordinary class, composed of teachers (males or females) of national schools, who have been recommended by the district or head inspectors as eligible candidates for training.

*Second.* The special or extra training class, composed chiefly of teachers (males or females) who have been selected from the ordinary or general class for additional training.

*Third.* The candidate or *extern* class, composed of a limited number of respectable and well-informed young persons, who wish to qualify themselves to act as teachers. The candidates admitted to this class are permitted to attend, without any charge, the model schools and the lectures of the professors; and at the end of the course they are examined and classed as teachers, according to their merits and qualifications. Permission is also given to teachers of schools not connected with the Board to attend the model schools as *auditors* or *visitors*, for any period that may suit their own convenience.

6. No teachers can be admitted to the general or ordinary class but those who have succeeded in obtaining classification after examination by a Board of Inspectors, or who may be *specially* recommended by the inspectors or professors.

### III.—*Classification of Teachers, &c.*

1. All national teachers are either “classed teachers” or “probationers.” The former are divided into three classes.

The class in which teachers are ranked, depends (I.) upon their qualifications, as determined after examination by the professors or by the inspectors; and (II.) on their proved capacity and efficiency as conductors of schools.

All teachers on first entering the service of the Board, or who have not been classed, are termed probationers.

2. Besides the principal and assistant teachers, included under the foregoing heads, there are junior, literary, and industrial assistant teachers, teachers of needlework, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors.

3. The Commissioners have determined upon a course of study for each class, in which the teachers are to be examined, as one of the tests of their fitness for promotion.

4. Every national teacher will be furnished, on application to the district inspector, with a copy of the programme of the course of study above referred to, in which is stated the minimum of proficiency required for each class.

5. Teachers already classed are to be admitted to examination, with a view to promotion, only on the recommendation of the district inspector; and no one on whose school a decidedly unfavourable report has been made within the previous year is to be admitted.

6. (a). Teachers will not be eligible for promotion unless, in addition to satisfactory answering in the course prescribed for the class to which they aspire, it appears from the reports of the respective district inspectors that the schools are properly organized and well conducted; that adequate exertions have been made to keep up a sufficient average attendance; that their classes are taught according to the *Programme of Instruction for Schools*; that while the junior pupils are carefully taught, a fair proportion of the pupils of the higher classes, besides being proficient in the ordinary branches of reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, are possessed of a respectable amount of knowledge in grammar and geography, and able to write from dictation ordinary sentences with readiness and correctness. In female schools it will be further requisite that instruction in plain needlework (including sewing, knitting, and cutting-out), be given to all girls capable of receiving it, and that they exhibit a due proficiency in this department.

(b). It must also appear, from the reports of the inspectors, that the school accounts have been regularly and correctly kept; that the school premises have been preserved with neatness and order; that cleanliness in person and habits has been enforced on the children attending them; and that an adequate supply of *Sale Stock* of lesson-books and other necessary school requisites has been regularly kept up.

(c). It must also clearly appear that, JUDGED BY THE TOTAL RESULTS PRACTICALLY REALIZED IN THEIR SCHOOLS in the instruction and discipline of their pupils, they are worthy of the higher class to which they aspire.

7. All teachers who have not been classed will be paid as probationers, until they be classed at the first examination to which they shall have been summoned. Those who then obtain classification will be paid from the commencement of their service under the Board, according to the rate of salary attached to their class. This rule will not extend to those teachers who, when summoned, shall fail, from any cause whatever, to present themselves for examination.

8. All

8. All teachers who have been unsuccessful at their first examination, and who may be retained on trial, will receive the salary of the class to which they may be promoted at any subsequent examination, from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for such subsequent examination.

9. Teachers who, after their first examination, have been retained on trial as probationers, if not recommended for promotion by the head or district inspectors at the next ensuing examination, cannot be continued in the service of the Board.

10. Classed teachers who may offer for re-classification will, if promoted, be paid according to their new grade from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for examination.

11. The pupil teachers of district model schools, on taking charge of national schools after the completion of their course of training, shall, if not already classed, rank as third-class teachers (provided they be deemed qualified for that class by the head inspector) until they shall have been classed at the first examination held after their appointment, in the district in which their schools are situated—when they will be paid according to their classification, from the date of their appointment.

12. All teachers must remain *at least* one year in a lower *division* of any class, before they are eligible for promotion to a higher division; and they must remain *at least* two years in a lower *class* before they can be promoted to a higher class. These conditions, however, being fulfilled, teachers of superior attainments, and of eminent usefulness, may be advanced from any division of one class to any division of another, after their first classification, without being required to pass through the intermediate divisions.

13. This regulation does not apply to teachers who may be promoted on the recommendation of the professors at the termination of their course of training.

14. No teachers can be raised to any division of the first class unless they shall have been trained at the normal school of the Commissioners.

15. Teachers who may have absented themselves from the examinations of previous years, without satisfactory reason assigned, will be liable to be dismissed should they not present themselves when again summoned.

16. All teachers also who may be *special* summoned, and who shall be absent without a sufficient reason, will be liable to be fined or depressed.

#### IV.—Salaries (*Ordinary National Schools*).

1. The Commissioners grant salaries to teachers of national schools at the following rates, subject to the foregoing and annexed regulations:—

PRINCIPAL TEACHERS.				MALES.	FEMALES.
				£.	£.
First Class	- - -	{1st Division	- -	52	42
		{2nd „	- -	44	36
		{3rd „	- -	38	30
Second Class	- - -	{1st Division	- -	32	26
		{2nd „	- -	28	24
Third Class	- - -	{1st Division	- -	24	20
		{2nd „	- -	18	16
Probationers	- - -	- - -	- -	15	14

(a). As a general rule, a school to be entitled to be taken into connexion, or to remain in connexion, must exhibit an average daily attendance of at least 30 pupils.

(b). Teachers cannot be admitted to the enjoyment of first-class salary, nor allowed to continue in its enjoyment, unless their schools command an average daily attendance of 35 pupils.

(c). Should schools of the ordinary class be retained in connexion after the attendance shall have fallen below *thirty pupils*, as in certain circumstances they may be retained, their teachers will be paid according to the provisions of the modified scale given below.

(d). But as regards the schools placed in connexion with the Board *before* the close of October 1860, in every case where the attendance shall appear to be diminished by the admission of new schools, the Commissioners will not make any reduction of salary on the *first* occasion of such diminution taking place, but will defer making such reduction until a period of six months shall have elapsed from the termination of the quarter in which the attendance shall, on such *first* occasion, fall below the required *minimum*.



## PAPERS RELATING TO

(e). And in the case of schools taken into connexion *since* October 1860, reduction of salary, proportioned to the decrease in attendance, will be made in the *next* quarter subsequent to that in which it first occurs, should the decrease re-appear.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
	£.	£.
Unclassed - - - - -	15	14
If classed 3 <sup>2</sup> - - - - -	18	16
If classed 3 <sup>1</sup> , or higher - - - - -	24	20
Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants - - - - -	-	14
Workmistresses - - - - -	-	8

2. To entitle a school to the services of an assistant, the school, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 60; but if for girls only, or if a mixed school, an average of 50 will suffice. While, however, the average daily attendance in such schools respectively, remains under 65 and 55, no higher salary than that of III<sup>2</sup> can be awarded.

3. In mixed schools presided over by a master, the assistant should be a female.

4. To entitle an assistant to the salary of III<sup>1</sup>, the school, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 65, or if mixed, or for girls only, an average daily attendance of 55.

5. In schools where the average attendance amounts to 110, salary of classification, up to 2<sup>1</sup>, will be allowed to the first or senior assistant.

6. To entitle a girls' school, or a mixed school, presided over by a master, to the services of a workmistress, an average daily attendance of 45 pupils is required, of whom, in the case of mixed schools, 20 at least must be girls. The same rule applies to junior literary and industrial assistants in such schools.

7. The Commissioners in certain cases are prepared to act on the following modification of the above scale of salaries provided for Principal teachers.

I. *Attendance under 15 Pupils.*—Schools with an average daily attendance under 15 pupils, conducted on the principles and the system of the Board, will not be admitted to the enjoyment of salary, but may be allowed inspection, books, and apparatus, under existing regulations. The teachers will be eligible for training, and their service, from their connexion with the Board, will count to their credit in respect to the supplemental salaries, retiring allowances, &c., should their schools afterwards become entitled to regular grants of salary, or should they be removed to others so entitled.

II. *Attendance 15 but under 20 Pupils.*—When the average daily attendance is 15, but under 20, in addition, to inspection, books, &c., and training, the Commissioners will make an award of salary to the teacher, to the amount of two-thirds of a Probationer's salary.

III. *Attendance 20 but under 25.*—When the average daily attendance is 20, but under 25, the full salary of a Probationer, but no more, will be awarded to the teacher.

IV. *Attendance 25 but under 30.*—When the average daily attendance is 25, but under 30, salary as high as that of first division of third class, but no higher, will be awarded to the teacher, should his qualifications in other respects entitle him to such classification.

NOTE.—These modified grants the Commissioners are prepared to make where the means of religious instruction are not attainable by children of a particular denomination within a reasonable distance of their homes, in any existing national school; but they reserve to themselves the power, in all cases, of preventing the unnecessary multiplication of schools in any district, and will require as a condition of this modified aid that the managers of such schools shall be either clergymen or other persons of good position in society.

8. The Commissioners are anxious that a further income be secured to the teacher, either by local subscription or school-fees, and they require 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.

#### V.—Paid Monitors—Their Salaries, &c.

Junior Monitors.	Senior Monitors.
For the first year - - 2 l.	For the first year - - 5 l.
For the second year - - 3 l.	For the second year - - 6 l.
For the third year - - 4 l.	For the third year - - 8 l.
	For the fourth year - - 10 l.

1. No school whose teacher does not rank at least in 3<sup>1</sup> class can get the benefit of the services of a junior monitor; nor can any school whose teacher ranks not at least in 2<sup>2</sup> class, be allowed the services of a senior monitor.

2. The paid monitors are selected from among the best pupils in the national schools of each district, and are appointed by the Commissioners upon the recommendation of the district inspectors.

3. No manager of a national school is obliged to employ a paid monitor, nor will such be appointed without his approval.

4. The

4. The appointment of a junior paid monitor cannot be held for a longer period than **THREE YEARS**, nor that of a senior paid monitor for more than **FOUR YEARS**, at the expiration of which periods respectively the salary will be discontinued.

5. The salary may, however, be withdrawn at any time, should want of diligence, of efficiency, or of good conduct on the part of the monitor, or any other circumstance, render such a course desirable.

6. The Commissioners select (on the recommendation of the inspectors) the schools in which the services of paid monitors may be employed.

7. When a vacancy in a monitorship occurs, whether before or after the expiration of a monitor's term of service, it does not necessarily follow that a successor shall be appointed in the same school.

8. The programme of the course of study for paid monitors can be obtained on application to the district inspector.

9. Paid monitors who have completed their course in a satisfactory manner, are eligible, on examination by the inspectors, to offer as candidates for assistant teacherships, or for pupil-teacherships in district model schools.

10. In the case of a few very large and highly efficient schools, the Commissioners are prepared to appoint young persons of great merit to act as first-class monitors, with a rate of salary somewhat higher than that of paid monitors of the above grades.

## VI.—Salaries, &c., to other than Ordinary National Schools.

### A.—Evening Schools.

The Commissioners grant salaries, generally amounting to **5 l.** a-year, to teachers of evening schools, for every 25 pupils in average attendance.

### B.—Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class, under the exclusive control of the Board.

Teachers of this class of schools receive such amount of salary as the Commissioners deem sufficient, according to the circumstances of each case.

### C.—Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.

Masters of this class of schools, competent to conduct both the literary and agricultural departments, receive **10 l.** per annum, in addition to the salary of the class in which they may be placed; but if their income from the Board, with this addition, should fall short of **30 l.** per annum, the difference will be granted to them, so that, in all cases, such teachers shall have secured to them for their combined services a salary of **30 l.** a-year at least.

### D.—Schools connected with Ordinary School Farms.

Masters of such schools receive **5 l.** per annum in addition to the salary of their class, provided they are competent to conduct both the literary and agricultural departments, and that the Commissioners shall have previously approved of agriculture being taught in the school.

### E.—Industrial Schools.

In national schools, where embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught, the amount of salary granted for giving such instruction is regulated by the nature of the work, and the number of pupils engaged in it.

### F.—Schools connected with Convents and Monasteries.

1. In schools of this description, salary is paid according to a per-centage on the average daily attendance:—

Average Attendance.				Salary.			Average Attendance.				Salary.		
				£.	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
30 to	50	-	-	10	-	-	301 to	325	-	-	64	5	-
51	75	-	-	15	-	-	326	350	-	-	68	10	-
76	100	-	-	20	-	-	351	375	-	-	72	15	-
101	125	-	-	25	-	-	376	400	-	-	77	-	-
126	150	-	-	30	-	-	401	425	-	-	81	5	-
151	175	-	-	35	-	-	426	450	-	-	85	10	-
176	200	-	-	40	-	-	451	475	-	-	89	15	-
201	225	-	-	45	-	-	476	500	-	-	94	-	-
226	250	-	-	50	-	-	501	525	-	-	98	5	-
251	275	-	-	55	-	-	526	550	-	-	102	10	-
276	300	-	-	60	-	-	551	575	-	-	106	15	-
							576	600	-	-	111	-	-

601 upwards, increase at 15 l. per cent.



2. As the amount of salary to schools of this class will in all cases depend upon the average daily attendance of pupils, managers are to be prepared for augmentation or diminution accordingly, at the expiration of each quarter.

3. Schools of this class are entitled to the services of paid monitors.

#### G.—Model Schools.

##### (a). Scale of Salaries to Head Masters and Mistresses of Model Schools.

1. The head master to receive 60 *l.* per annum, and after the completion of three years' service to rise by 5 *l.* per annum, until the salary amount to 100 *l.*, should he be reported faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.\*

2. The head mistress to receive 55 *l.* † per annum, and after three years' service to rise by 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum, on the same condition as in the case of males, until the salary amount to 75 *l.* a-year.

3. Principals, both males and females, enjoy also one-half the school-fees received in their respective departments.

##### (b). Scale of Salaries and Allowances to Assistant Masters and Mistresses in Model Schools.

1. An assistant master to receive his class salary, a supplemental salary of 16 *l.* per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

2. An assistant mistress to receive her class salary, a supplemental salary of 12 *l.* per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

3. The grant of such supplemental salaries to be contingent upon the report of the head and district inspectors.

##### (c). Allowances to Teachers of Model Schools who, possessing Certificates of Competency, shall give Instruction in Singing, Drawing, or Physical Science.

1. The head master or mistress to be allowed 10 *l.* annually, but to be paid for teaching only *one* of these subjects.

2. The assistant master or mistress to be allowed for—

										£.
Singing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Drawing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
When both are taught										12
And an assistant master, for teaching physical science	-	-								8

3. When the assistant teacher is engaged in teaching both physical science and *either* drawing or singing (for not more than *two* of these extra branches are to be taken by the same assistant), a sum of 12 *l.* annually to be granted to him.

4. If in the case of singing or drawing, the instructions of the teacher, principal or assistant, are confined to one department of the school, as the boys' or girls', but half the assigned rate of payment is allowed.

5. These allowances to be contingent upon the report of the head and district inspectors.

##### (d). Paid Monitors and Pupil Teachers in Model Schools.

1. Monitors are allowed for the—

										£.
First year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Second year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Third year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Fourth year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

2. In the case of pupil teachers resident in the house, an allowance at the rate of 20 *l.* a-year is granted to the master for the board, &c., of each.

3. Extern pupil teachers are allowed at the rate of 20 *l.* a-year each, in lieu of board, &c.

\* In case of head masters of model schools residence is provided, or in lieu thereof, in some cases, allowance for house rent.

† This includes 20 *l.* a-year for lodging allowance.

(e). *Gratuities to Pupil Teachers and paid Monitors in Model Schools.*

1. An annual gratuity not exceeding 30s. may be awarded to pupil teachers (of *first year*) and paid monitors for good conduct, distinguished merit in their studies, and success in the instruction of the classes intrusted to their charge.

2. Pupil teachers who may be retained for training beyond their first year will be allowed a gratuity of 30s. a quarter, as reward for good conduct, &c.

3. These gratuities are granted on the recommendation of the head and district inspectors.

H.—*Gratuities to Literary Teachers of Workhouse Schools.*

1. The Commissioners of National Education (with the concurrence of the Poor Law Commissioners) award gratuities to a certain number (40 males and 40 females) of the teachers of the workhouse schools, in connexion with the National Board, who shall be recommended by the district inspectors.

The gratuities are divided into two classes :

For male teachers	-	First class	-	20	at the rate of 6l. a-year each.
„	-	Second class	-	20	„ 4l. „
For female teachers	-	First class	-	20	„ 5l. „
„	-	Second class	-	20	„ 3l. „

2. The awards are made half-yearly, for the periods ending 31st March and 30th September.

3. It is to be understood that such gratuities are given in *addition* to the salaries paid to the teachers of workhouse schools under the provisions of the Poor Law Act.

4. No teacher is precluded from receiving the gratuity two or more half-years in succession, if recommended by the district inspector as deserving of it; but a teacher having received a gratuity for one half-year, is not thereby *entitled* to the payment of another for the succeeding half-year.

5. If the local guardians know any just cause for withholding the gratuity from the teacher, they are to return the receipt unsigned, and communicate to the Commissioners of National Education the grounds for so doing.

6. The teachers of workhouse national schools are also eligible to receive the gratuity for instructing pupils in vocal music.

VII.—*Gratuities, &c., to Teachers of ordinary National Schools.*A.—*Premiums for Order, Neatness, and Cleanliness.*

1. The sum of 22l. 10s. will be allocated to each of the school districts, and divided into 13 premiums.

	£.	s.	d.
One of 4l.	-	-	-
Two of 3l.	-	-	-
Five of 1l. 10s.	-	-	-
Five of 1l.	-	-	-
	4	-	-
	6	-	-
	7	10	-
	5	-	-

2. These premiums are awarded *ANNUALLY*, on the recommendation of the district inspector, at the expiration of the year.

3. No teacher is eligible for this premium for more than two years in succession, or who shall be in receipt of good-service salary.

4. These premiums will be awarded to teachers of all classes, provided the average attendance in each case shall not fall below that required for salary of Teacher's Class, but none will be deemed eligible to receive such premiums against whom there is any well-founded charge of neglect in the performance of their duties, of impropriety in their conduct, or whose schools are not conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner.

5. If the patron or manager of a national school knows any just cause for withholding the premium from the teacher, he is to return the receipt unsigned, and state his reasons for so doing.

B.—*Supplemental or Good Service Salaries.*

1. Supplemental or good-service salaries are awarded to a certain number of teachers of national schools on the recommendation of the head and district inspectors, subject to the following conditions :—

(a). That the teacher ranks not lower than first division of third class.

(b). That the average attendance at his school amounts to 35 at least.

(c). That

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(c). That the teacher has given not less than eight years' service under the Board, period of service to be reckoned from the date from which salary as a classed teacher was first paid.

2. No teacher to be eligible for such supplemental salary who shall have been depressed or fined for misconduct or neglect of duty, or on whose school a decidedly unfavourable report shall have been made within the preceding three years, or who shall not have shown himself, throughout his whole career, to have been attentive and painstaking, and mindful of all the details of schoolkeeping.

3. Any teacher to whom such good-service salary shall have been awarded, but who shall subsequently cease to exhibit those qualities which first obtained for him this distinction, or whose school shall fall below an average daily attendance of 35 pupils, shall thereby forfeit such supplemental salary.

4. Teachers in receipt of good-service salary who may become entitled to an increase, on the ground of a more lengthened term of service, or on account of promotion to a higher class, must be specially recommended by inspector for such increase.

5. In case of promotion from a lower to a higher class, teacher will not be entitled to the consequent increase of good-service salary until he shall have been a year in his new class.

6. Payments to be made annually; and in no case without the united recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

M A L E S.				F E M A L E S.			
Of Class	After Good Service of			Of Class	After Good Service of		
	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.		8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
III <sup>1</sup>	3 - -	4 - -	6 - -	III <sup>1</sup>	2 - -	3 - -	5 - -
II <sup>2</sup>	4 - -	5 - -	7 - -	II <sup>2</sup>	3 - -	4 - -	6 - -
II <sup>1</sup>	5 - -	6 - -	8 - -	II <sup>1</sup>	4 - -	5 - -	6 10 -
I <sup>2</sup>	6 - -	7 10 -	9 10 -	I <sup>2</sup>	4 10 -	5 10 -	7 10 -
I <sup>2</sup>	7 - -	8 10 -	11 - -	I <sup>2</sup>	6 - -	7 - -	9 - -
I <sup>1</sup>	8 - -	11 - -	13 - -	I <sup>1</sup>	7 - -	9 - -	11 - -

*C.—Allowances for teaching Vocal Music, Drawing, and Navigation.*

1. To every teacher, possessing a certificate of competency, who shall give instruction in vocal music in his school, a gratuity ranging from 2*l.* to 5*l.* a year, according to the number under instruction, and the success of the teacher's efforts.

2. To every teacher possessing a certificate of competency from the drawing-master in the Central Model School, or from the master of a school of Art, who shall give instruction in drawing to a class with sufficient average attendance, an annual gratuity, varying from 3*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

3. Gratuities for teaching singing and drawing are awarded to the conductors of convent schools on the same conditions as in the case of ordinary schools, provided satisfactory proof is afforded of the competency of the teachers, and that the instruction is given during the hours of secular education.

4. To every teacher of a national school, possessing a certificate of competency from the masters of the Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, or Waterford Model Maritime Schools, who shall give evidence of having an average attendance of at least six pupils under instruction in navigation, an annual gratuity of 5*l.* for an attendance of six pupils, and 10*l.* for an attendance of 12 or more.

*D.—Gratuities for Instructing Paid Monitors.\**

		£.	s.	d.
Senior Monitors,	For each monitor of first year, a gratuity of	1	-	-
	ditto of second year ditto	1	10	-
	ditto of third or fourth year, do.	3	-	-
Junior Monitors,	For each junior monitor a gratuity of	-	1	-

\* Teachers of model schools are excluded from obtaining this class of gratuities.

E.—*Gratuities for Extra Instruction to Unpaid Monitors.\**

1. A gratuity not exceeding *four pounds* may be awarded to teachers of organized schools, who shall give *extra* instruction to a staff of *unpaid monitors* appointed by the inspector or organizer.

*a.* Teachers must, to entitle them to such gratuities, keep a record of the time devoted by them to the monitors' instruction.

*b.* No gratuity can be awarded under this, or the preceding head, unless the answering of the monitors be satisfactory, and that such answering can be fairly referred, in great part at least, to the care bestowed by the teacher during the time of such special instruction.

F.—*Gratuities for preparing Young Persons for the Office of Teacher.\**

1. For every pupil who, after having been appointed to a school, shall pass respectably the *first* annual examination, held subsequently to such appointment, the master or mistress by whom such pupil shall have been trained will be entitled to a sum of not less than 2*l.*, and not more than 3*l.*; but in no year is the amount to exceed 15*l.* to any one school or teacher as the reward of such services.

2. The conditions to be observed in regard to these gratuities are—

(*a.*) That such pupil shall have attended in the school not less than two consecutive years, immediately preceding his or her appointment as a teacher.

(*b.*) That the district inspector shall certify that the school in which such pupil shall have been trained is efficiently conducted in all other respects.

(*c.*) That the head inspector before whom such pupil shall have been examined shall certify that the teacher is entitled to the gratuity.

(*d.*) That not more than 12 months shall have elapsed between such pupil's first examination and the date of his leaving the school of his former instructor.

G.—*Gratuities for Preparing Young Persons for the office of Pupil-Teacher in Model Schools.\**

1. A gratuity, not exceeding 2*l.*, may be awarded to teachers from whose schools shall proceed eligible candidates for the office of pupil-teacher in the model schools.

2. The conditions to be observed in regard to these gratuities are—

(*a.*) That such pupil shall have attended in the school not less than two consecutive years immediately preceding his appointment as pupil-teacher.

(*b.*) That the district inspector shall certify that the school in which such pupil shall have been trained is efficiently conducted in all respects.

(*c.*) That the head inspector before whom such pupil shall have been examined shall certify that the teacher is entitled to the gratuity.

H.—*Retiring Gratuities.*

In particular cases the Commissioners have the privilege of granting gratuities of reasonable amount to deserving teachers of long standing in their service, when, from old age and infirmity, they are obliged to retire.

## PART V.

## SUPPLIES OF BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, AND APPARATUS.

I.—*Nature and Extent of Grants, and Conditions on which made.*

1. The Commissioners furnish gratuitously to each school a first stock of school requisites, in proportion to the attendance of children. These requisites are to be kept as a school stock, for which the master or mistress is held responsible, and are on no account to be sold or taken out of the school.

2. The funds of the Commissioners do not enable them to give a free stock sufficiently large for the entire wants of the school. Any additional maps, stationery, slates, clocks, and other requisites, must, as required from time to time, be purchased at reduced rates.

\* Teachers of model schools are excluded from obtaining this class of gratuities.

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## A.—Free Stock.

The value of the grant of free stock is regulated by the average daily attendance of pupils, as ascertained from the reports of the inspectors. The managers of schools have the privilege of selecting their grants of free stock from the following list, being at liberty to choose such of them as they most approve of, and to omit any to which they object:—

Slates, Large.

Ditto, Small, ruled.

Slate Pencil Holders.

Inkstands.

Paterson's Sheet of Illustrations to Zoology, No. 1.

Ditto - - - ditto - - - No. 2.

One Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets, mounted on 30 Pasteboards.

Ditto - ditto - Spelling and Reading, pt. 1, 34 sheets mounted on 17 Pasteboards.

One Set of Copy Lines, mounted.

Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.

Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.

Fleming's Atlas (Outline Maps).

Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.

Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.

Dawes' Hints on Secular Education.

Young's Infant School Manual.

## Large Maps:

Map of the World.	Map of Australia.
" Ancient World.	" British Isles.
" Europe.	" England.
" Asia.	" Scotland.
" Africa.	" Ireland.
" America.	" Palestine.
" United States.	

Johnston's School and Family Maps—size 23 by 27 inches, on rollers, varnished:—

Eastern Hemisphere.	America.
Western - ditto.	Canaan and Palestine.
England.	Chart of the World.
Scotland.	Geographical Terms.
Ireland.	United States and Canada.
Europe.	Chronological Chart of Ancient History.
Asia.	
Africa.	

\*. These Maps are of the same character as the large Maps, but being smaller, may be more convenient to many Schools.

Physical Map of the World.

Physical Map of Europe, with book.

Betts' Educational Maps; size, 23 by 26 inches, on rollers, varnished—

England.	America.
Scotland.	Australia.
Ireland.	Palestine.
Europe.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Asia.	Western ditto.
Africa.	

Interrogatory Maps, with Book of Exercises to each Map, to correspond with the Educational Series, on roller, varnished:—

Europe.	England.
Asia.	Scotland.
Africa.	Ireland.
America.	

3-inch Semi-Globe, hinged.

View of Nature in all climates, mounted on roller.

View of Nature in ascending regions, mounted on roller.

The Human Species, 4 sheets, mounted on roller.

Machinery and Manufacture, mounted, viz.:—

1. Condensing Steam Engine.
2. High Pressure Engine.
3. Locomotive Engine.
4. Marine Engine—side Lever.
5. Marine Engine—Oscillating.
6. Marine Engine—Screw.
7. Paper-making Machine.
8. Printing Machine.
9. Manufacture of Gas.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
12. Malting and Brewing.
13. Distilling.
14. Principle of the Watch.
15. Hydraulic Press.
16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
17. Flour Mill.
18. Suction and Force Pumps.
19. The Barometer and its uses.
20. Threshing Machine.
21. Gas Meter.
22. Mechanism of a Clock.
23. The Cotton Plant and its cultivation.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., mounted on roller:

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mechanical Powers.     | 5. Motion and Force. |
| 2. Machinery.             | 6. The Steam Engine. |
| 3. Watch and Clock-work.  | 7. Hydrostatics.     |
| 4. Elements of Machinery. | 8. Hydraulics.       |
|                           | 9. Pneumatics.       |

Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life, and after death, 21 prints, mounted.

Natural History, 150 prints, mounted.

Natural Phenomena, 30 prints, mounted.

Animals, illustrated in their comparative sizes, on roller.

Tool Box, containing an assortment of most useful Tools.

Centrifugal Machine.

Archimedeian Screw; Working Model.

Black Boards:—42 by 30.

Ditto - - 36 by 30.

Ditto - - 30 by 24.

Ditto - - 42 by 30, on Stand.

Ditto - - 36 by 30, Ruled for Music.

Framed Black Boards:—42 by 30.

Ditto - - 36 by 30.

Ditto - - 24 by 16.

Easels:—Shut up Easel, 7 feet.

Ditto - - ditto - 6 feet.

Framed Easel, 6 feet, double leg.

Lesson Post, suitable for Tablet Lessons.

Pointers, common, long.

Ditto - ditto short.

Arithmetic Frames:—

Frame and Stand.

Hand Frames, 17 by 19 inches.

" 15 by 13 "

The following requisites are included in the grant:—

District Inspector's Observation Book.

School Register.

Daily Report Book.

Roll Book.

General Lesson.

Commandments.

Time Table.

Commissioners' Rules.

Rules for Teachers.

Religious Instruction Tablet.

Notices to Parents.

Programme of Instruction.

## B.—Requisites supplied at Reduced Prices.

1. When books, &c., purchased from the Commissioners at the reduced prices, are sold to the children attending a national school, it is directed that in no case shall any advance be made on these prices; and the district inspectors have instructions to inquire into and report upon any infraction of this rule.

2. The



2. The following is the List of Books, School Requisites, and apparatus supplied to schools at reduced prices :—

First Book of Lessons.  
 Second - ditto.  
 Sequel to Second Book, No. 1.  
 Sequel to Second Book, No. 2.  
 Third Book of Lessons.  
 Fourth - ditto.  
 Supplement to the Fourth Book.  
 Fifth Book (Boys').  
 Reading Book for Girls' School.  
 Biographical Sketches of British Poets.  
 Selections from the British Poets, Vol. 1.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - - Vol. 2.  
 Introduction to the Art of Reading.  
 English Grammar.  
 Key to ditto.  
 First Book of Arithmetic.  
 Key to ditto.  
 Arithmetic in Theory and Practice.  
 Key to ditto.  
 Book-keeping.  
 Key to ditto.  
 Epitome of Geographical Knowledge.  
 Compendium of ditto.  
 Elements of Geometry.  
 Mensuration.  
 Appendix to ditto.  
 Natural Philosophy, &c. :—  
 Vol. 1. Mechanics, Hydrostatics.  
 Vol. 2. Electricity, Galvanism, &c.  
 Vol. 3. Chemistry and Chemical Analysis.  
 Scripture Lessons (Old Testament), No. 1.  
 Ditto - - - - ditto - No. 2.  
 Ditto - - (New Testament), No. 1.  
 Ditto - - - - ditto - No. 2.  
 Sacred Poetry.  
 Agricultural Class Book.  
 Farm Account Book.  
 Directions for Needlework.  
 Ditto - - ditto - with Specimens.  
 Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets.  
 Ditto - - Mounted on 30 Pasteboards.  
 Ditto - - Spelling and Reading Tablets, Part 1.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - Part 2.  
 Ditto - - Mounted on 17 Boards, Part 1.  
 Ditto - - - - ditto - - - Part 2.  
 Copy Lines.  
 Ditto, mounted.  
 Large Map of the World.      Map of Australia.  
 Map of Ancient World.      " British Isles.  
 " Europe.      " England.  
 " Asia.      " Scotland.  
 " Africa.      " Ireland.  
 " America.      " Palestine.  
 " United States.  
 Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.  
 Eight-day Spring Clock, not striking the hours.  
 Copy Books, Large.  
 Ditto - Small.  
 Quills.  
 Steel Pens (Nibs).  
 Ditto broad, medium, or fine points, No. 075 F, 075 M,  
 075 B.  
 Ditto broad, medium, or fine points, No. 0142 F,  
 0143 M, 0144 B.  
 Barrel Pen, N.  
 Holders for ditto.  
 Slates, Large.  
 Ditto, Small, ruled.  
 Slate Pencils.  
 Slate Pencil Holders.  
 Inkstands.  
 Ink Powders.  
*Books not Published, but Sanctioned by the Commissioners  
 of Education.*  
 Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.  
 Ditto - - Spelling Book Superseded.  
 Ditto - - English Grammar.  
 Ditto - - Introduction to Geography and His-  
 tory.  
 Ditto - - Geography Generalized.  
 Ditto - - Literary Class Book.  
 Fleming's Atlas of Outline Maps, coloured.  
 Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.  
 Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.  
 Dawes' Hints on Secular Instruction.  
 Easy Lessons on Reasoning.  
 Easy Lessons on Money Matters.  
 Young's Infant School Manual.

Household Work for Female Servants.  
 Patterson's First Steps to Zoology, Part 1.  
 Ditto Sheet of Illustrations to ditto, No. 1.  
 Ditto First Steps to Zoology, Part 2.  
 Ditto Sheet of Illustrations to ditto, No. 2.  
 Ditto Zoology for Schools, Part 1.  
 Ditto - - ditto - - Part 2.  
 Dr. Thomson's Treatise on Arithmetic.  
 Ditto - Key to ditto.  
 Ditto - Elements of Euclid, Part 1.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - Part 2.  
 Ditto - Introduction to Algebra.  
 Arithmetical Table Books.  
*Works for the use of Agricultural Pupils.*  
 Dr. Hodges' First Steps in Agricultural Chemistry.  
 Ditto First Lessons in ditto.  
 Johnston's Catechism of ditto.  
 Murphy's Agricultural Instructor.  
 Campbell's Farmer's and Cottager's Guide.  
 Pringle on Green Cropping.  
 Stephen's Catechism of Practical Agriculture.  
*Wilhelm's Vocal Music, supplied only to Schools where  
 the Teachers hold Certificates of competency to instruct  
 in Singing.*  
 Hullah's Manual.  
 Ditto, Songs for Schools, No. 1.  
 Ditto - - ditto - No. 2.  
 Ditto, Set of 8 Large Sheets.  
 Ditto, Exercises, Book 1.  
 Ditto - ditto, Book 2.  
 Slate, ruled for Music.  
 Tuning Fork.  
 Globes :—  
 12-inch, in mahogany, low stand, brass meridian.  
 12-inch, in stained wood, low stand, iron meridian.  
 6-inch Semi-Globe, on mahogany board.  
 3-inch - ditto - - - ditto.  
 3-inch - ditto - hinged.  
 Maps :—  
 Johnston's School and Family Maps—size, 23 by 27  
 inches, on rollers, varnished :—  

Eastern Hemisphere.	America.
Western ditto.	Canaan and Palestine.
England.	Chart of the World.
Scotland.	Geographical Terms.
Ireland.	United States and Canada.
Europe.	Chronological Chart of An- cient History.
Asia.	
Africa.	

\*.\* These Maps are of the same character as the large  
 Maps usually supplied by the Commissioners, but being  
 smaller, may be more convenient to many Schools.  
 Johnston's Physical Map of the World.  
 Ditto Physical Map of Europe, with book.  
 Bett's Educational Maps—size, 23 by 26 inches, on roller,  
 varnished :—  

England.	America.
Scotland.	Australia.
Ireland.	Palestine.
Europe.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Asia.	Western ditto.
Africa.	

 Interrogatory Maps, with Book of Exercises to each Map,  
 to correspond with the Educational Series, on roller,  
 varnished :—  

Europe.	England.
Asia.	Scotland.
Africa.	Ireland.
America.	

 Geographical Slates—Each Slate has Two Outline Maps  
 permanently engraved on it, and accompanied with Key  
 Maps :—  

England and the World.	United States and England.
Europe and Asia.	United States and the World.
Africa and America.	
Ireland and Scotland.	

 Outline Maps—size, 17 by 13½ inches, printed on good  
 paper, for Geographical Exercises :—  

England.	Africa.
Scotland.	North America.
Ireland.	South America.
France.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Europe.	Western ditto.
Asia.	Palestine.

**Key Maps**—same size and sorts as preceding, coloured.

**Physical Geography (Reynold's)** mounted:—

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Physical Features of the Land. | 5. Distribution of Rain.      |
| 2. Volcanic System.               | 6. Distribution of the Winds. |
| 3. Climates.                      |                               |
| 4. Movements of the Waters.       |                               |

**Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland**, on roller.

**School Atlas of Physical Geography**, with Introduction, and 39 Maps, coloured, bound.

**Atlas illustrative of the Physical, Political, and Historical Geography of the British Empire**, 10 maps, coloured, bound.

**Diagrams**:—Illustrations of Natural Philosophy (Johnston's), on roller, varnished, each accompanied by a book:—

- No. 1. Properties of Bodies.
- No. 2. Mechanical Powers.
- No. 3. Hydrostatics.
- No. 4. Hydraulics.
- No. 5. Physiology, No. 1.
- No. 6. Physiology, No. 2.
- No. 7. Steam Engines.

**Astronomy**, 6 sheets (Reynolds's) mounted.

**View of Nature in all Climates**, in wrapper.

Ditto - - ditto - - mounted on roller.

Ditto - in ascending regions, mounted on roller.

**The Human Species**, 4 sheets, mounted on roller.

**Machinery and Manufactures**, viz.:—

- 1. Condensing Steam Engine.
- 2. High-Pressure Engine.
- 3. Locomotive Engine.
- 4. Marine Engine.—Side Lever.
- 5. Marine Engine.—Oscillating.
- 6. Marine Engine.—Screw.
- 7. Paper-making Machine.
- 8. Printing Machine.
- 9. Manufacture of Gas.
- 10. Electric Telegraph.
- 11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
- 12. Malting and Brewing.
- 13. Distilling.
- 14. Principle of the Watch.
- 15. Hydraulic Press.
- 16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
- 17. Flour Mill.
- 18. Suction and Force Pumps.
- 19. The Barometer and its Uses.
- 20. Threshing Machine.
- 21. Gas Meter.
- 22. Mechanism of a Clock.
- 23. The Cotton Plant and its Cultivation.

**Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c.**, mounted on roller:—

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mechanical Powers.     | 5. Motion and Force. |
| 2. Machinery.             | 6. The Steam Engine. |
| 3. Watch and Clock-work.  | 7. Hydrostatics.     |
| 4. Elements of Machinery. | 8. Hydraulics.       |
|                           | 9. Pneumatics.       |

**Section of Screw Line-of-battle Ship**, mounted.

**Table of British Strata**, mounted.

**Natural Phenomena**, 30 prints.

Ditto - - - - - mounted.

**Useful plants**, a set of 12 plates, coloured, in wrapper, with book.

Ditto - - - ditto - - - mounted.

**Natural History**, 150 prints.

Ditto - - ditto, mounted.

**Animals illustrated in their comparative sizes**, on roller.

**Graphic Illustrations of Animals**, showing their uses in life and after death, 21 prints, mounted.

**The Animal Kingdom**, 4 sheets, coloured, mounted.

**Patterson's Zoological Diagrams (10)**, mounted on rollers, varnished.

**Set of Chemical Apparatus for performing experiments to illustrate Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.**

**Tool Box**, containing an assortment of most useful Tools.

**Compound Portable Microscope.**

**Magnetic Ship's Compass**, 10-inch.

**Magnetic Compass**, in brass case, 1½ inch.

Ditto - - in mahogany case.

**Thermometers**:—Boxwood Thermometers.

**Models, &c.**:—Working Models of Mechanical Powers (Edwards).

**Centrifugal Machine**,

**Archimedean Screw**:—Working Model.

**Cards of Model Tools**:—Carpenter, Cabinet-maker, Bricklayer, Plumber, Painter and Glazier, Printer, Bookbinder, Goldbeater, Cooper, Farrier, Miner, Road-maker and Pavior, Gardener; 12 sorts.

**Geometrical Solids**, set of, in box.

**Conic Sections** - - ditto.

**Dissected Cone**, in boxwood.

**Dissected Cube, Octahedron.**

Ditto - Tetrahedron.

Ditto - Dodecahedron.

Ditto - Pentagonal Dodecahedron.

**Steel Goniograph**, for illustrating Geometrical figures.

**Tangible Arithmetic**, consisting of 12 dozen cubes in box.

**Illustrations of the useful Arts**:—

The Manufacture of a Needle described, with specimens of wire in its various stages up to the finished needle.

The manufacture of a Pin described, with specimens, showing the progress from the rough metal to the finished article.

The Manufacture of Paper described, accompanied by 16 illustrative specimens.

**Educational Cabinets**:—

Edward's Educational Cabinet, consisting of Natural Objects to illustrate Lessons on Common Things.

M'Nab's Object-Lesson Cards, illustrative of the Vegetable Kingdom, with specimens.

The Silkworm, exhibiting its various changes from the egg; in glazed case.

**Mathematical Drawing Instruments**:—

Leather pull-off Case of Patent Instruments, No. 0211, containing five-inch steel-joint compass, pen-point, pencil-point, hand-pen, and six-inch boxwood scale.

Mahogany Case of ditto, No. 0212, containing six-inch steel-joint compass, pen and pencil points, divider, bow-pen, hand-pen, pencil, box-scale, ebony parallel, and brass protractor.

**Land surveying Chains**, English measure.

Ditto - - - Irish measure.

**Flat Rulers**, pear-tree wood, No. 2; 12-inch.

Ditto - - ditto - No. 3; 15-inch.

Ditto - - ditto - No. 4; 18-inch.

**Round Ebony Rulers**, 12-inch.

Ditto - ditto - 18-inch.

**Gunter's Scales**, boxwood, 12-inch.

Ditto - ditto - 24-inch.

**Chain Scale**, boxwood, 12-inch.

**Plotting Scale**, 12-inch.

**Offset Scales.**

**Ebony Parallel Rulers**, 15 inches.

**T Squares**, No. 1; 16-inch.

Ditto - No. 3; 26-inch.

Ditto - No. 4; 30-inch.

**Black Boards**:—42 by 30-inch.

Ditto - - 36 by 30-inch.

Ditto - - 30 by 24-inch.

Ditto - - 42 by 30-inch, on stand.

Ditto - - 36 by 30-inch, ruled for music.

**Framed Black Boards**:—42 by 30-inch.

Ditto - - 36 by 30-inch.

Ditto - - 24 by 16-inch.

**Easels**:—Shut-up Easel, 7 feet.

Ditto - - 6 feet.

**Framed Easel**, 6 feet, double leg.

**Lesson Post**, suitable for tablet lessons.

**Black canvas**, stretched on frames, 22 by 17 inches.

**Drawing Boards**, clamped:—13 by 9½.

Ditto - - ditto - 18 by 13½.

Ditto - - ditto - 20 by 15½.

**Arithmetic Frames**:—

Frame and stand.

Hand frames, 15 by 13 inches.

**Pointers**, common, long.

Ditto - - - short.

**Sewing Needles**; assorted sizes.

**Packets of Needles.**

**Darning Needles**; assorted sizes.

**Crochet Needles**; steel.

**Knitting Pins.**

**Sewing Cotton**; Clarke's.

Ditto - - Brook's.

**Thimbles**:—

Brass, common.

Ditto, steel top.

**Scissors :—**

- Cutting-out scissors.
- Class scissors, No. 99.
- Ditto - - No. 264.

**Penknives, No. 4,000.****Working Materials :—**

- Knitting cotton, blay.
- Ditto - - white.
- Knitting worsted, white.
- Ditto - - grey.
- Ditto - - black drab.
- Ditto - - black.
- Yellow sampler canvas.
- White - - ditto.
- Yellow stripe ditto.
- White muslin.

**Black Lead Pencils, Chalk, &c. :—**

- Black lead drawing pencils, HB. B. BB. F.
- Common Drawing Pencils.
- India Rubber.
- White Chalk (French).
- Charcoal.
- Black Conté Crayons, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
- Drawing Pins.
- Porte Crayons, brass.

**Drawing Paper :—**

- Cartridge Paper.
- Ditto - - tinted.
- Medium drawing paper.
- Ditto - ditto - hand made.
- Royal - - ditto.
- Imperial - ditto.

**Drawing Materials :—**

- Water colours in boxes.
- School of Art colour box.
- Water colours in boxes, best quarter cakes, slide lid.
- Ditto - - - half cakes, slide lid.
- Indian ink.
- Camel hair pencils, crow-quill.
- Ditto - - - duck-quill.
- Ditto - - - goose-quill.
- Cabinet nests, six saucers.

**Drawing Copies, &c. :—**

- Lineal drawing copies, mounted, in portfolio.
- Easy drawing copies - - - ditto.

**Hermes' Drawing instructor, 64 numbers :—**

- Part 1 to 24—Landscapes.
- 25 to 36—Flowers and Fruit.
- 37 to 48—Heads.
- 49 to 60—Arabesques.
- 61 to 64—Horses.

- School of Art drawing book.
- Familiar freehand drawing copies.
- Green's First Studies in Landscape, six numbers.
- Elementary Studies, by Julien and others.
- Heads from the Antique, drawn by Smeeth, plain.
- Ditto - - - ditto - - - tinted.

**Harmoniums, with each Instrument an Instruction Book is supplied :**

- Harmonium (of 5 Octaves), with expression stop.
- Ditto - - ditto - - without stop.
- Ditto - (of 4 Octaves).

**C.—Additional Requisites and Apparatus.**

In addition to the Requisites and Apparatus in the foregoing List supplied to National Schools, the following is a List of Apparatus supplied at reduced prices to schools under special circumstances :

**Globes—Celestial and Terrestrial :**

- 18-inch, in mahogany, high stand, with compass.
- 18-inch in - - ditto - - with iron meridian.
- 18-inch, in mahogany, low stand, with brass meridian.
- 18-inch, in stained wood, low stand, with brass meridian.
- 18-inch, in stained wood, low stand, iron meridian.
- 12-inch, in mahogany, high stand, brass meridian.
- 12-inch, in stained wood, low stand, brass meridian.
- 9-inch, in mahogany, low stand, brass meridian.
- 9 inch, in stained wood, low stand, brass meridian.
- 9-inch, in stained wood, low stand, iron meridian.
- 6-inch, on mahogany pedestal.
- 3-inch - - ditto.
- 3-inch, in mahogany boxes.
- Patent portable globe, with stand.

**Slate Outline Globes :—**

- 18-inch.
- 12 inch.

**Globe Covers :—**

- Brown Holland, for 18-inch high.
- Ditto - - - 18-inch low.
- Ditto - - - 12-inch high.
- Ditto - - - 12-inch low.

**Planispheres, to exhibit the state of the Heavens at any time :—**

- 18-inch.
- 9-inch.

**Maps :—**

- Johnston's Chart of the World, with enlarged Map of Europe, &c.—72 by 56 inches, mounted.
- Arrowsmith's Map of the Ancient World.
- Outline Maps, corresponding in size with Betts' Educational and Interrogatory Maps, the Physical Features very distinctly marked, and the situations of the principal Towns shown by signs; on roller, varnished—
- Eastern Hemisphere. | America.
- Western Hemisphere. | Ireland.
- Europe. | England.
- Asia. | Scotland.
- Africa.

*Note.*—The "Outline" Maps are without names or numbers, and are intended for exercising the pupils' memory.

Projectional Maps—size, 17 by 13½ inches, printed on good paper—have only the lines of Longitude and Latitude delineated, and furnish an excellent Geographical exercise.

Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland, on roller.

**Maps—continued.**

- Reynolds's Atlas of Physical Geography, 12 Maps printed on cards, in portfolio.
- Atlas of Astronomy, in portfolio.
- Atlas of Natural Philosophy, in portfolio.
- Atlas of Geology - - - ditto.
- Atlas of Arts, Science, and Manufactures, in portfolio.
- Pictorial Illustrations of Geometrical terms, 2 sheets on rollers.

**Scientific School Tablets, on 3 sheets :—**

- No. 1. Specific Gravities.
- No. 2. Temperatures.
- No. 3. Thermometer, on roller, varnished.

Only issued in sets.

- Astronomy, 4 sheets (Darton's), mounted.
- Ethnographical Map of the World, mounted on roller.
- Geognostic Profiles, 4 sheets, in wrapper.
- Ditto - - - ditto, mounted on roller.
- Geological Chart, mounted on roller.
- Section of the Earth's Crust, with letterpress descriptions, mounted.
- Geological Diagrams, including Section of the Earth's Crust, with descriptions, in wrapper.
- Ditto - ditto - mounted on roller.
- Botanical Chart - - - ditto.
- Botanical Diagrams, 6 sheets, with descriptions, wrapper.
- Ditto - ditto - mounted on roller.
- Range of Vegetation, in wrapper.
- Twelve prints, illustrative of the sources of Manufacture, Animal and Vegetable, mounted.
- The Mechanical Powers illustrated, 8 sheets, mounted on mill-boards.

**Diagrams, printed on cloth, coloured :—**

- Astronomy, 12 diagrams.
- Nebulæ, 6 diagrams.
- Comet of 1853, 1 diagram.
- One Million Points, 1 large diagram.
- Physiology in relation to Health, 10 diagrams.
- Eastern Habitations, 10 diagrams.
- Domestic Arrangements of the Orientals, 10 diagrams.
- The Telescope, 6 diagrams.
- The Microscope, 6 diagrams.
- Australia and Australian Life, 10 diagrams.
- Progress in Locomotion, 12 diagrams.
- Mechanical Powers, 3 diagrams.
- Nineveh and Assyria, 20 diagrams.
- Ancient Egypt, 14 diagrams.
- Geology, 15 diagrams.
- Volcanoes, 7 diagrams.
- Natural History, 15 diagrams.

## Diagrams—continued.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c.; numbers 1 to 9, in sheets.

Botany, 2 plates, mounted.

The Zones of the Earth, 10 plates, mounted, in portfolio, with a book of description to each plate.

Diagram of Gas Works, mounted on cloth.

Ditto - Glass Works - ditto.

Ditto - Blast Furnace - ditto.

Table of Ingredients of Food, ditto.

Ditto Examples of Dietaries, ditto.

Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life and after death, 21 prints, in sheets.

The Animal Kingdom, 4 sheets, coloured.

Natural History, 150 prints.

Natural Phenomena, 30 prints.

Wild Flowers, 96 prints.

Ditto - - mounted.

Trees, 12 prints, mounted.

## Philosophical Apparatus, &amp;c. :—

Case of Pneumatic Apparatus, suitable for performing experiments.

Case of Electrical Apparatus - - ditto.

Case of Electro-Magnetic Apparatus suitable for performing experiments.

The Magnet familiarly described.

Ditto - accompanied by a box of magnetic toys.

Collodion Gas Balloon, with apparatus for inflation.

Simple Microscope, with rack movement, mirror, and condenser, tweezers, glass slides; in mahogany case.

The Student's Microscope; compound body, rack adjustment, on tripod stand, plane and concave mirrors, condensing lens, two Huyghenian eye-pieces, and two achromatic eye-pieces, in upright mahogany case, lock and key.

Case of Microscopic objects, A.

Ditto - - ditto - - B.

Ditto - - ditto - - C.

## Thermometers :—Boxwood Thermometers.

## Barometers :—Marine Barometer.

Upright Barometer.

## Models, &amp;c. :—

Working Models of Mechanical Powers (Protheroe).

Ditto - - - ditto - - - (Griffin).

Atwood's Machine for Illustrating the Laws of Gravitation, &c.

Working Model of Lift Pump (brass, with glass cylinders).

Sectional Model of Lift Pump.

Working Model of Force Pump (brass, with glass cylinders).

Sectional Model of Steam Engine.

" Link motion of Steam Engine.

" Parallel motions of Steam Engine (five kinds).

" Gas Meter.

" Threshing Machine.

" Winnowing Machine.

" Corn Mill.

The three last-mentioned Models show the progress of preparation of grain from the field to its manufacture into flour.

Sectional Model of Mortising Machine.

Water Wheels (undershot and overshot), Working Model.

Hero's Fountain, Model of.

Mechanical Apparatus, Models, &c.

Drawing Models.

Models of Crystals, in box.

Butter's Trinomial Cube.

## Educational Cabinets :—

Edwards' Cabinet of Objects.

Griffin's Specimens of Rocks, 100 specimens.

## Mathematical Drawing Instruments :—

Brass Dividers, common 5-inch.

Patent Brass Dividers, 5-inch.

Ditto - - - 6-inch.

Ditto - - - with pen and pencil point.

Drawing Pens, fine hard steel, bone handle.

Ditto - small fine.

Ditto - for red ink, electro gilt.

Patent Brass Bow Pen, fine needle point.

Ditto - - Pencil - ditto.

Patent Steel-spring Dividers, ditto.

Ditto - - Bow Pen, ditto.

Ditto - - Bow Pencil, ditto.

## Rulers :—

Flat Rulers, Pear Tree Wood, No. 1, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

Ditto - - - No. 5, 21 inch.

Round Ebony Rulers, 15-inch.

Architect's Scale, 12-inch.

Boxwood Protractor, 6-inch, narrow.

Ditto - - - 6-inch, broad.

Brass Protractor, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.

Ditto - - - superior.

## T Squares, No. 2, 18-inch.

Ditto, No. 5, 37 "

Ditto, No. 6, 42 "

## Set Squares :—

45°, 6-inch.

45°, 9 "

60°, 8 "

60°, 10 "

75°, 8 "

75°, 12 "

## Black Boards :—48 by 36 inches.

Ditto - 36 by 24 "

## Framed Black Boards :—48 by 36 inches.

Ditto - - 36 by 24 "

Ditto - - 30 by 24 "

## Easels :—Shut up Easel, 5 feet 6 inches.

Framed Easel, 6 feet, single leg.

## Sponge.

## Drawing Boards—Clamped :—

19 by 13 inches.

22 by 17 "

28 by 19 "

## Arithmetic Frames :—Oak, with Black Board.

Ditto - - Superior, oak; sliding.

Ditto - - Black board and frame.

Hand Frames, 17 by 19 inches.

## Pointers, lancewood, long.

Ditto - - short.

## Steel Pens and Holders :—

School pens, No. 016.

Ditto - Broad, medium, or fine points.

Ditto - No. 09 F, 010 M, 011 B.

Ditto - Superior G.

Barrel Pen, O.

Ditto - K.

## Crochet Needles :—Bone.

## Pins :—In Sheets.

Mixed.

## Thimbles :—

Steel.

## Scissors :—

Class Scissors, fine, No. 357.

Buttonhole ditto, No. 115.

## Penknives, No. 8943.

Ditto No. 5650.

## Working Materials :—

Knitting Angola, grey.

Yellow Stripe Canvas,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard wide.

Brussels Net.

Bobbinet.

## Black Lead Pencils, Chalk, &amp;c. :—

Black Lead Drawing Pencils :—EHB, DEHB, FF, BBB.

Black Lead Drawing Pencils :—BBBBBB.

White Chalk—French.

Ditto (American calcined).

White Conté Crayons.

Red - ditto.

Brown - ditto.

French Crayons (coloured), in boxes.

Paper Stumps.

Leather ditto.

Drawing Pins.

Porte Crayons, brass (French).

## Drawing Paper :—

Cartridge Paper.

Medium Drawing Paper.

Ditto - ditto - hand made.

Royal - ditto.

Imperial - ditto.

Ditto - ditto - rough.

Ditto - ditto - hot pressed.

Oil Sketching Paper, Royal.

Ditto - - Imperial.

White Mounting Boards, Half Imperial.

Ditto - - ditto - Royal.

Ditto - - ditto - Imperial.



## NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND.)

### Drawing Materials :

Water Colours in boxes, best quarter cakes, lock.  
 Ditto, half-cakes, lock.  
 Ditto, selected colours, &c., lock.  
 Best colours in cakes.  
 Indian Ink.  
 Chinese White, in bottles.  
 Camel Hair Brushes, flat, in tin,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - - -  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - - - 1-inch.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - - - 2-inch.  
 Camel Hair Brushes, round, No. 1.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - No. 2.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - No. 3.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - No. 4.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - No. 5.  
 Ditto - - - ditto - No. 6.  
 Red Sables, round, No. 1.  
 Ditto - ditto - No. 2.  
 Ditto - ditto - No. 3.  
 Ditto - ditto - No. 4.  
 Ditto - ditto - No. 5.  
 Ditto - ditto - No. 6.  
 Pencil Sticks, 6-inch.  
 Ditto - 12-inch.  
 Ditto - 15-inch.  
 Earthenware Palettes, 3-inch.  
 Ditto - ditto - 4-inch.  
 Ditto - ditto - 5-inch.  
 Ditto - ditto - 6-inch.  
 Ditto - ditto - 7-inch.  
 Ditto - ditto - 8-inch.  
 Ditto - ditto - 9 inch.

### Drawing Materials—continued.

Division Slants, 3 divisions  
 Ditto 4 ditto.  
 Ditto 5 ditto.  
 Ditto 6 ditto.  
 Ditto 8 ditto.  
 Ditto 10 ditto.  
 Ditto 12 ditto.  
 Indian Ink Stones, small.  
 Ditto - - - middle.  
 Ditto - - - large.  
 New Colour Slab.  
 5 Well and 5 Slant Slab.

### Drawing Copies, &c. :

Odds and Ends of Progressive Drawing Studies, 6 Nos.  
 Hermes' Progressive Drawing School.  
 Green's Second Drawing Book of Landscape, 6 parts.  
 Harpur's Easy Course of Landscape Drawings, 6 Nos.  
 Hulme's Graduated Series of Landscapes, 4 parts.  
 Walton's Advanced Landscape Drawing Books, 6 parts.  
 Bright's Advanced Drawing Book, 6 parts.  
 Syer's Advanced Drawing Book, 6 parts.  
 Syer's Marine and River Views, 6 parts.  
 Barnard's Elementary Studies of Trees, 9 parts.  
 Willis's Cattle and Rustic Figures, 6 parts.  
 Architectural Ornaments, by Raentz.  
 Green's Illustrations of the Five Orders of Architecture, 6 plates.

## II.—Regulations, &c., to be observed by Managers in regard to Grants of Books, &c.

1. All applications for books, school requisites, and apparatus, at reduced prices, must be addressed to the secretaries, and be accompanied by a money order for the amount, in favour of JAMES KELLY or WILLIAM M'CREEDEY, Esq., and PAYABLE IN DUBLIN ON DEMAND.
2. Half-notes, cash, postage stamps, orders or cheques drawn on country banks, cannot be received in payment. If remitted, they will be returned at the risk of the sender.
3. When a post-office order or letter of credit is transmitted, and the amount is under TEN SHILLINGS, the cost of the remittance must be paid by the person applying for the same; but if the sum exceeds TEN SHILLINGS, the cost of the remittance will be allowed, and requisites given for the *full amount* PAID.
4. When a national school has had a grant, either as free-stock or at reduced prices, of a clock, or of any of the large maps, another will not be supplied until *three* years shall have elapsed, unless in special cases, the circumstances of which are to be stated, when the grant will be sanctioned, if the reasons assigned be deemed satisfactory.
5. Teachers are not permitted to include, in the applications for requisites, *clocks* or *maps* for their own private use. Managers should, therefore, caution teachers that such irregularity, if reported, will subject them to a fine, or other serious mark of the Board's displeasure. *Books* for their own use may be purchased by the teachers at the reduced prices, but then they should be careful to indicate the fact to the manager, by writing the words "for teacher" after the name of the book in the list.
6. The patron or manager should not sign any application for books, requisites, or apparatus without first ascertaining that they are actually wanted for the school on behalf of which the application is made. The inspectors are required to report to the Commissioners whenever it appears that an undue quantity of requisites, &c., has been ordered for a national school.
7. When 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.
8. Parcels of books, &c., when so desired, will be forwarded, carriage free, to the depôt of the district in which the school for which they are required is situated, and the inspectors will inform the managers on what day they will be ready for delivery, or to the depôt of any other district if more convenient; but in the latter case, the inspector, who may not know the managers of any schools not in his district, cannot be expected to give notice.
9. Or the parcel will be forwarded to the railway station nearest to the manager's residence. In this case the manager must himself incur the risk of its safe delivery, and the expense of carriage.
- 10 Parcels are sent free to any place within the civic boundaries of Dublin.

11. When parcels are forwarded to the *dépôt* of a district, it is *not* the duty of the inspector to transmit the parcel to the manager's residence, or to the school.

12. On the day appointed by the inspector for the delivery of parcels, the manager is required to send a messenger to the *dépôt* with the order on the inspector (with which the manager will be furnished), and which order the inspector is required to transmit to the office as a proof of the delivery of the parcel.

13. If a parcel is to be sent by a carrier, he must call at the office in Dublin not sooner than two days after the manager's directions shall have been received, and must produce the manager's order to the storekeeper here, for its delivery, on the form supplied for the purpose.

14. The school apparatus must, on no account, be taken out of the school for which it has been procured, and must be used solely for school purposes. If it, or any portion of it, should be removed from the school, or any improper use be made of it, the Commissioners will adopt such measures as the nature of the case may demand.

15. The Commissioners do not supply books, requisites, or apparatus to the public, or to schools not connected with the Board of National Education.

16. The amount of each grant must be inserted in the daily report book of the school, and the invoice of the articles preserved for the examination of the inspector, who will be required to report whether the articles in the school correspond with the invoice, and are in a good state of preservation.

## PART VI.

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO MANAGERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Persons desirous of obtaining assistance from the Commissioners of National Education will, upon intimating to the secretaries the nature of the aid required, be furnished with the forms, upon which their application must be laid before the Commissioners; and all grants of salary will date from the *first of the month nearest to the return of such application forms to the office.*

2. Applicants for assistance are to understand that the Commissioners are not bound to grant the full amount of aid, as set forth in the foregoing regulations, in every case; nor can they grant any, unless they have sufficient funds for the purpose, which depends upon the amount placed at their disposal by Parliament.

3. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves bound to grant aid, unless application shall have been made to them, in the first instance, on the proper form, and unless the application shall have been favourably and finally decided upon by the Board. Applicants, therefore, should not 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.

4. The managers of national schools are particularly requested to attend to the following regulations respecting the payment of salaries or gratuities to teachers, as the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts will not, in future, sanction any payments which are not in compliance with these rules:--

Every receipt should be signed by the manager, and by the teacher entitled to receive the amount of salary or gratuity therein specified.

Whenever a manager or other person advances money to a teacher on account of the salary payable by the Commissioners of National Education, he should *take a receipt* for the same (stamped, if the amount be 2 *l.* or upwards), in order to have a proper voucher to produce to the office for repayment.

If a teacher die to whom any salary or gratuity is due by the Commissioners at the time of his or her death, which, with any other property he or she may have been possessed of, would amount to 20 *l.* or above, it will be paid only to the representatives or next of kin, on the exhibition, at the office, of letters of administration.

If the amount be over 5 *l.*, and under 20 *l.*, payment will be made, without the production of letters of administration, to the alleged next of kin, on satisfactory proof that the just debts of the deceased have been paid, and on the party claiming payment giving a bond, on the form issued from the office, to free the Commissioners from any claim on the part of other next of kin or of creditors: if the amount be 5 *l.* or under, neither letters of administration nor bond will be required, provided the debts are certified to have been paid.

If a teacher leave a national school, and authorize the manager or some other person to receive the salary due from the Board, such authority must be given in writing, or the amount will not be paid.

5. All communications in reference to national schools should be signed and made by the

the patron or manager. The Commissioners do not correspond with teachers of national schools.

6. No attention can be paid to "anonymous" communications.

7. Correspondents are requested to attend to the following directions, viz. :—

To write at the head of any letter addressed to the office, the name and roll-number of the school referred to, and the county in which it is situated.

To make communications on different subjects in separate letters.

To state in every case the writer's post-town; and, in the case of persons whose names are not recorded as patrons or managers of schools, to give the name and style of address in full.

In replying to an official letter, to quote its number and date.

It is particularly requested that all letters may be written clearly, and on paper of foolscap size or, at least, large-sized letter-paper.

Letters or other communications addressed to the secretaries on the business of the Board need not be prepaid.

8. All letters or other communications, in any manner relating to the business of the Board, or to the national schools, are to be addressed to the secretaries, and not to any other officer or person connected with the Board; such communications to be directed thus:—

*The Secretaries,*

*Education Office,*

*Marlborough Street,*

*Dublin.*

By order of the Commissioners of National Education,

Education Office, 21 November 1863.

*James Kelly,*  
*William M<sup>c</sup>Creedy,* } Secretaries.