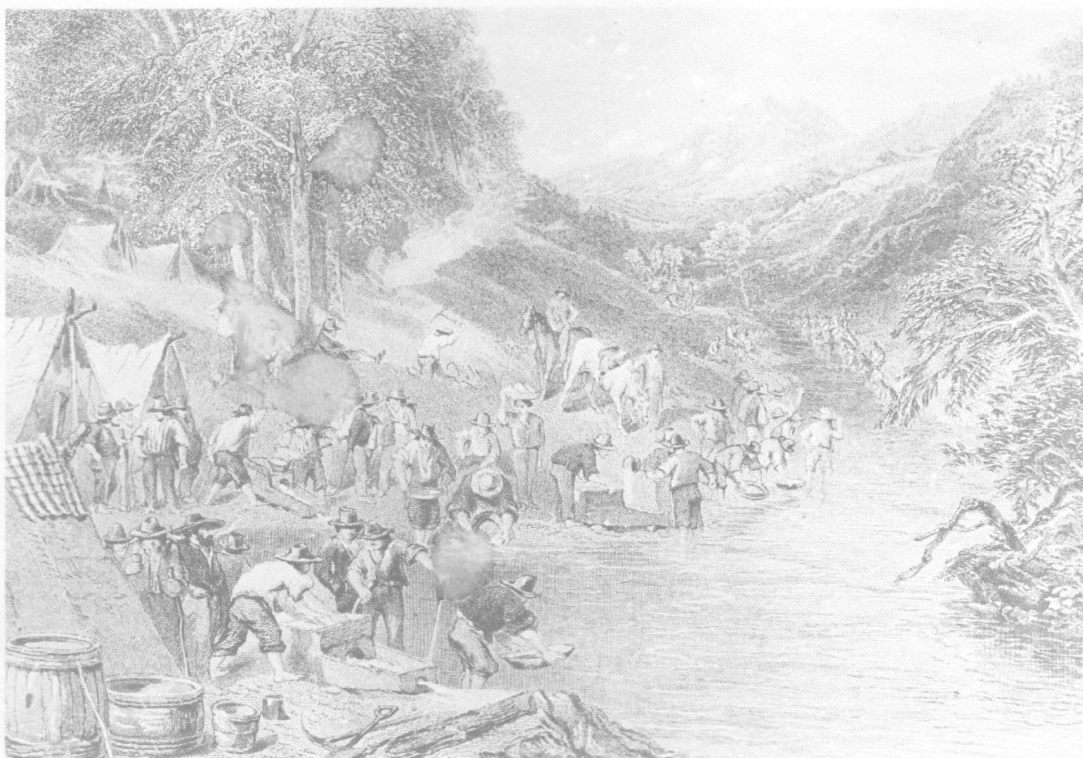


*Brown Hill Our  
Golden District  
Eureka Goldfields Town That Grew  
to a  
Suburb of Ballarat.*

**SCHOOLS &  
KINDERGARTENS**



## SCHOOLS & KINDERGARTENS

It is to be hoped that the research and notes following will be of assistance to others. Thanks to the assistance of the Ballarat Public Records Office and their staff, and others for their assistance. Special thanks to Dot Wickham and Ed Bawden. Thanks for the encouragement of numerous other people who helped and assisted in this effort.

Margaret J. McKenna  
March 2005



# SCHOOLS & KINDERGARTENS

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## SCHOOLS in the AREA and KINDERGARTENS

There were three main stages of Education in Victoria which started off in the Colony of Port Phillip in 1848 and continuing under the State of Victoria from 1851 onwards to 1862 there was the system of National and Denominational Schools. In 1858 the board had increased the minimum fee paid by parents to nine pence per week due to the fact that there was no free education.

"1857 an analysis of enrolments disclosed the spread of faiths in the national system:

Religious Denominations of Children:

Church of England	2,439	or	40%
Presbyterian	1,481	or	24%
Roman Catholic	781		13%
Wesleyan	705		12%
Independent	392		6%
Other denominations	315		5%

**Ballarat in 1858 had 96,485 Miners. By 1862 there were only 18,094 miners."**

In December 1851 there were 6 schools operating. By 1853, there were 27 schools with 552 children attending, and by December 1856 there were 81 schools with 4804 children on the rolls with an average attendance of 3553.

The average attendance at the schools in Ballarat during 1853 was as follows –

"Bakery Hill School – 45, Red Hill – 64, Brown Hill – 48, and the Township School since it was opened 48. There is also a school at Sebastopol, hitherto private, but now about to be adopted by the Board, with an average attendance of about 40."

In the Special Returns for National Schools we find that in 1858 the BROWN HILL NATIONAL SCHOOL has a Joseph Nicholson as head teacher and the fact that he had originally been appointed to this school in 1856. The Work mistress was his wife, Mrs Mary Nicholson who started teaching in 1858, and the Monitor Elizabeth Livingston. The income for each was head teacher 150 Pounds (\$300) plus house allowance of 45 pounds, thus a total of 195 pounds per annum and 61 pounds 9 shillings and six pence was derived from local sources. The work mistress salary was 45 pounds and the monitor (handing out the chalk, slates, etc.) received only 20 pounds for the year. School fees collected for the year was 82 pounds 9 shillings and sixpence.

Mr. Nicholson went one step further with his Special Return and noted in the side column was the following statement:

"School Fees are of 3 classes - Money, Labor and Kind - the two latter have been estimated at what they were worth to me, the primary object being to retain the Scholars in School and cultivate a spirit of independence in the parents". He continues with a list of various items (instead of school fees in money). "Firewood 3 pounds, window pane 1 pound 10 shillings, school lining 1 pound 10 shillings, porch 1 pound 10 shillings, maps 1 pound, carrying of bricks 1 pound 10 shillings, pens, pencils, ink, brooms, chalk 1 pound 10 shillings, school treat and rewards 5 pounds, swing and ropes 2 pounds, cricket club and ball 10 shillings."

It is not known if he continued this practice of labour and kind as no mention is made of this in the yearly returns for 1860 & 1861.

Also shown in this return is the Board of Patrons, their name. Occupation and religion.

Daniel O'Connor	Storekeeper	Church of England
William Bailey	Storekeeper	Church of England
Thomas Ryan	Innkeeper & Storekeeper	Roman Catholic
James Kernick	Miner	Wesleyan
John Livingston	Storekeeper	Presbyterian

Not only did they have to fill in their name, age and religion but also where they were born (i.e. Town born and name of country). In the 1860 return we still have Joseph and Mary Nicholson but the Monitor is now Susan Patterson. The Local Board of Patrons has Duke Paine, Storekeeper. By 1861

we have Joseph Nicholson and Mary Nicholson plus Susan Paterson at the age of 17 as Monitress, plus Mary Patrick at the age of 15 as Monitor. The fees collected for the year being 97 Pounds and five shillings.

Amount of Books and School Requisites sold by Wesleyan Greeny Master of the Eureka Brown Hill National School, Ballarat up to Sep 24 <sup>th</sup> 1853	
Adult Pupils - night Scholars, slates, copy bk, & 2 <sup>nd</sup> copy bk	
A supply of Books to Mr Williamson	14 15 0
John Conscience, copy bk, Anth. pen	1 6
George Wright ditto	1 6
John Harrington	1 6
Ellen O'Brien	1 6
Mrs Hollypak & sister	2
Martin Byrne, copy bk, slate 2 <sup>nd</sup> copy	2 9
Pat Gannon	2 1 1/2
Mary Cath. Bourke	2 3
Bridget Keys	1 1 1/2
Sam O'Rourke	2 1 1/2
Louisa Poole	1 1 1/2
Sarah Cochrane	2 1 1/2
Mary Anne Cochrane	1 1 1/2
James Donnelly	1 1 1/2
Ellen O'Rourke	2
Thomas Dalton	1 1 1/2
Sam Hardy & brother	2
Henry Hardy	1 3
Lucy Hardy	1 9
	<u>£ 54 18 3</u>

#### WESLEYAN DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL - BROWN HILL

In 1857, the Methodist Church built a weatherboard construction for their Church with a room running across the back to be used for their school at the corner of Humffray Street and Thompson Street.

This school closed down only after a few years, when the Common Schools commenced, with the pupils transferring to the Brown Hill State School No.35 in Thompson Street. Later on the overflow of the Brown Hill School used the Methodist Sunday school Hall for extra rooms for their school.

John Lowther was Head Teacher in September 1857, followed by the appointment of Mary Lowther on the 1st January 1858, Enoch Derrick, and Ann Dredge on the 1st April 1858. In October 1857, the Local Patron was renewing his application for salaries to the Master and Mistress of the Wesleyan School at Brown Hill, Ballarat, from 1st May 1857 and enclosing a list of 67 children engaged to attend.



It is presumed that this is the date of the school commencing. Mr. Lowther wrote stating that he had not received payment of salary for the last quarter in December 1859, so apparently he was still head teacher at that time.

The Wesleyans to their credit were very enthusiastic about providing the standards necessary for their children, with education being a top priority. It was also reported from one of their meetings the important branch of "social and moral advancement" for their schools and "with renewed vigour and untiring perseverance", the standards would be raised. In this report, they also raised the question of having the services of a singing teacher, which due to their perseverance the District later obtained. Music had been added to the curriculum. The District Inspector later reported on the efficiency of Mr. Turner as Singing Master for the District.

The second stage was under the Board of Education starting in 1862 until 1872, being the period of the Common Schools. The third stage being in 1872, when the Education Department of Victoria was formed. From 1873-1972, the system of State Schools was the current policy of education, meaning education provided by the State Government of Victoria.

Prior to 1862 there were 700 schools listed, numbers being given to schools by each district according to how many schools had been opened prior to this school, and sometimes alphabetically. From 1862 the schools were numbered in chronological order of their opening, so from 1862 schools numbered 701 to 1200 (500 schools in 10 years) should be the number of the earliest school opened to the latest.

An extract from Vision and Realisation:

"From the beginning of 1873 Victoria led the English-speaking countries in instituting a comprehensive system of State Schools and in giving free, secular and compulsory education to every child between the ages of six and fourteen years. Great Britain, by contrast, did not make education compulsory until 1876, and did not institute free education until 1893, in which year it belatedly raised the leaving-age from ten to eleven years."

Prior to 1873 the practice was to send children from six or seven years of age to school, until 10 or eleven years of age, which was the accepted form of education in England. Schools in Victoria also supplied night classes for adults.

Some of the schools in and around our area are as follows. The out lying schools are mentioned because of different borders to Ballarat East, Brown Hill, etc., over the years, and because people that now live in the Brown Hill area would previously come under the Bungaree Shire, Warrenheip or other districts. *who*

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND - JOHN FINLAY - 1855 GRACEFIELD PARK SCHOOL

In 1855 Mr. John Finlay opened a Church of England School in Plank Road. Although the Main Road is commonly referred to as Plank Road, it has been said, that Gracefield Road was also known as Plank Road. By 1857, Mr. Finlay stated that he was intending to place his new school under the Local Board. The Church of England school in Plank Road was thirty feet by fifteen feet by eight and half feet. It is recorded that they received special grant from the Board in 1856. However, in 1861 Mr. Finlay apparently operated a school from Gracefield Park, Gracefield Road. One of the children, 9 year old Joseph (known as Joe) McKenna died at this school in 1861. The Inquest was held in November 1861 and held at the Brown Hill Hotel & Store the closest to were the witness and others could assemble. Patrick McKenna also attended the school and was one of the witnesses. Michael Gavin, another pupil, stated they had been previously been playing marbles at school before Joseph collapsed. Mrs. Finlay also gave evidence to how she came and carried him inside. In October 1860 John Finlay applied to have the School become a National School,

"in reply to your communication of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant relative to placing your school under the National Board of Education. I herewith forward you Circular of the 26<sup>th</sup> May and 6<sup>th</sup> June and I instructed to state that the Commissioners could not at present grant aid otherwise there no terms mentioned." (Letter to John Finlay from Melbourne).

and in July 1862 for the school to become a Common School.

"I am unable to say what is the latest date at which a School Committee can be formed. It is hard to say how teachers should act when the school and grounds are their own property, but a Local Board of Patrons should be appointed". (Letter to John Finlay.)

In February 1864, he was receiving One Hundred Pounds per annum, with his wife Catherine receiving Forty Pounds annually, and paid an additional Fifteen Pounds in rent.

John Finlay's first son was born in Ballarat in 1854, George in 1856, Francis in 1859 who died the same year, and then Grace in 1864, with the story often told that his property was called "Gracefield" after this long awaited daughter. Then in 1867 it was reported that Mr. Finlay was to open an Agricultural and Grammar School at the start of the next year at Gracefield Farm between Ballarat and Fellmonger's reservoir.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1868 the Courier reported as follows:

"Mr. John Finlay, late of the Plank Road Church of England School, is about to open a new educational establishment on a 70 acre farm, on the rising ground near Fellmongers, where as Mr. Finlay observes there may be obtained "one of the best panoramic views of Ballarat, and the pupils will enjoy pure air remote from the disturbing influences of the streets". It is Mr. Finlay's intention to induct his pupils into other sorts of knowledge beside book learning. Experimental farming and horticulture, as well as the cultivation of the bee and silkworm are to form parts of the projected curriculum."

This property was at the end of what was then called Victoria Street (but is now known as Old Melbourne Road, when you turn into Boundary Road.) In the 1857 Ballarat Directory John Finlay's address is Melbourne Road (outside the town boundaries) and past Ryan Street and then on to Boundary Road. The frontage of the block was in Boundary Road with one side running along Gracefield road (nearly to Elm Street), in the Parish of Warrenheip Allotment 30, seventy-two acres, one rood, thirty-one perches.

#### PLANK ROAD SCHOOL No.497

The Church of England, in what was commonly called Plank Road, established this school in September 1856. This street is what we now call Main Road in Ballarat East. The first Head Teacher was a Charles Bingham. By 1858 this school had an average attendance of 83. The school was closed in 1874.

#### ST MARK'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL

This school was apparently situated at their Church Reserve in Humffray Street North as the normal custom being to start proceedings of buildings with the verbal assurance of the site being confirmed in the gazette at a later stage. Not much is known about this school, but like all other schools, funds for building and requisites for school were always a problem. In December 1859 Inspector Seary ( Geary) recommended the sum of Twenty Pounds to be forwarded to St. Mark's School at Brown Hill.

#### NATIONAL SCHOOLS

In the First Report of National Education for the Colony of Victoria in 1852 the Salaries of Teachers in the Goldfields were set at:

Male Teachers - One Hundred and Twenty Pounds  
 Female Teachers - Eighty Pounds  
 Male Assistant - One Hundred Pounds  
 Female Assistant - Seventy Pounds  
 Mistress - Forty-Five Pounds.

With the Hours of School set at:

In the morning 9a.m. till 12 Noon  
 In the afternoon from 2p.m. till 5p.m.  
 In the evening from 7p.m till 8p.m for adults  
 Children under 8 yrs. One shilling per week  
 Children above 8 years one and sixpence per week  
 Children above 12 Years two shillings per week  
 Adults rate of six-pence per day.

In 1856 there was a National School at Canadian, Wendouree, Gravel Pits and Brown Hill. This **Brown Hill National School** was opened as the **Eureka National School in September 1853.**

The Brown Hill School was originally situated near to the Roman Catholic Chapel (St. Alipius Church), which was in Humffray Street North. The Memorandum of Agreement made on the 25<sup>th</sup> June 1853 was as follows:

"Memorandum of Agreement made this **twenty-fifth day of June 1853** between James Gannon of Eureka. Golddigger of the first part, and Benjamin Kane now of Ballarat, Inspector of National Schools of the second part.

The said party of the first part agrees to sale to the said party of the second part a **Building situate at Eureka near the Roman Catholic chapel**, the dimensions whereof are length 27 feet 9 inches, breadth 12 feet 2 inches height to wateplate 4 feet 6 inches the materials of which it is composed being split wood and bark. And the said party of the first part further agrees to make two shutters each about two feet square in either side of the Building to make a door at the end of the Building facing the road 6 feet high by 3 feet wide to turn on hinges and with a bolt inside, to build the chimney to the same height as the ridge pole, to cover all cracks in the Building, and to make it water tight to fix a board in front of the building about 12 feet long by 1 foot wide and with the words "National School" upon it, to make a desk or desk fifteen feet long by three feet wide, with a level piece in the centre about 10 inches wide pierced with four holes for Inkstands the sides to have a slight decline and a ledge about a quarter of an inch wide on each side, the desk to be two feet eight inches and firmly fixed in the ground, to fix two forms each of fifteen feet long, nine inches wide, and sixteen inches high, one on either side of the desk. To fix two additional forms, the one fifteen feet long nine inches wide and fourteen inches high, the other fifteen feet long, nine inches wide, and twelve inches high.

In consideration of the building above named being completed with the additions and alterations above specified within the space of three weeks, the said party of the second part on behalf of the Board of National Education, hereby agrees to pay the said party of the first part, the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds Sterling. In testimony whereof the said parties have hereunto affixed their names. (Signed) James Gannon & Benj. Kane."

So Brown Hill's first School started in 1853 in Humffray Street North and was built for the grand sum of \$240, by a digger called James Gannon of Eureka (Eureka Goldfields). On the October 5, 1853 the National Board was advising, "that a Bell fixed for suspension will be forwarded without delay, and that the Patrons have been authorised to purchase a tent for your use". The tent was then purchased from Joshua Green for the sum of twenty pounds. The purchase of the bell did not materialise till later at the cost of Seven Pounds Fifteen shillings. The first teacher being Mr W. Spence Creeny, but the living conditions in the school must have been ~~sole~~ destroying, (most schools had a primitive residence attached to the school but he slept in the school). He resigned in October 1853 and left the school in November 1853, and Michael Carey was appointed to the school in December 15, 1853. On **March 2, 1854 they advised that they would grant permission for a permanent site for the school.**

Mr. Spence Creeny described some of his ordeals in a letter dated July 30, 1853 –

"I left Melbourne of the 25<sup>th</sup> June on coming from Geelong hither, I had a most severe and dangerous transit, having two bush nights, and being capsized in Scott's Marsh. I opened school on the 4<sup>th</sup> July, as you will see by the Report. (Canadian Gully School). The attendance might be more numerous if the Creeks were passable for children, but they are full of water. If the Bell were here, it would be not only the means of increasing our number but also of assembling the children at the regular hours. I am sorry to say that acute rheumatism



has seized my right shoulder owing to the great dampness and cold nights of the tent and the position. If the rheumatism continues, I shall be obliged to resign, at the end of the quarter. Perhaps you can move me to a higher ground. I hear you have the idea of erecting slab-houses instead of cloth-tents. I hope this will be the case. If the stoves were up from Melbourne, no doubt the School-tent would be more comfortable. You will please to accept my resignation and provide a successor, unless the Board be so kind as to remove me to a less damp position."

Mr.Creeny was then appointed to Eureka National School (Brown Hill) and Mr.Sparke took over his duties at Canadian Gully, due to the fact that the tent school at Canadian Gully "must be immediately removed owing to the "diggers" having surrounded it with holes and Mr.Sparke will be able to render more assistance in the removal than Mr.Creeny from his affliction could have done".

The Tent School at Canadian Gully was to removed at the close of school on Friday and be ready for duties on Monday morning. X

On 3<sup>rd</sup> September, we have Mr.H.Williamson Honorary Secretary of the Board of Local Patrons writing to The Secretary Board of National Education Melbourne as follows:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 22<sup>nd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> ulto and in compliance with your request respecting the appointment of a Master in the place of Mr.Hall. I got the two applicants to meet the Local Patrons here on Wednesday last. Dr.Heise and Joshua Green Esq. Were present when after a careful examination of the two applicants they selected Mr.Andrew K.Sparke as the most eligible.

Mr.Sparke was accordingly provisionally appointed subject to the approbation of "the Board" and I instructed he commence his duties on Monday next the 5<sup>th</sup> inst., but as Mr.Creeny had requested to be removed to the Eureka the Local patrons complied with his request and directed Mr.Sparke to succeed Mr.Creeny at Canadian Gully, this arrangement appears from the circumstance that the Tent must be immediately removed owing to the "diggers" having surrounded it with holes and Mr.Sparke will be able to render more assistance in the removal than Mr.Creeny from his affliction could have done.

On receiving instructions for the removal of the tents at the "Canadian" I immediately directed that every thing should be ready for removal at the close of the School yesterday/Friday/ afternoon, and to have the tent removed and so far secured, that the duties of the School may be resumed on Monday morning with interruption, this I hope will be fully accomplished.

I am now favoured with your reply respecting the "lost sheet". I have enclosed the returns for July and August, which I hope will prove satisfactory and will pay strict attention to the "returns" required under the "New Regulations".

From the great irregularity in the arrival of the Mails, I fear that all your letters have not reached me and will thank you to place the amount due to me, to the 30<sup>th</sup> June to the credit of my account for Books, etc., and to save trouble, if you will give me an order to pay Mrs Harrington the amount due to here to the same date, that amount of one pound six shillings and threepence can also be placed to the credit of my account.

Will you permit me to remind you that is desirable to have the Tent for the Master's residence and a Bell for the School at the Eureka forwarded at your earliest convenience one that can be suspended will be decidedly preferable to a hand bell."

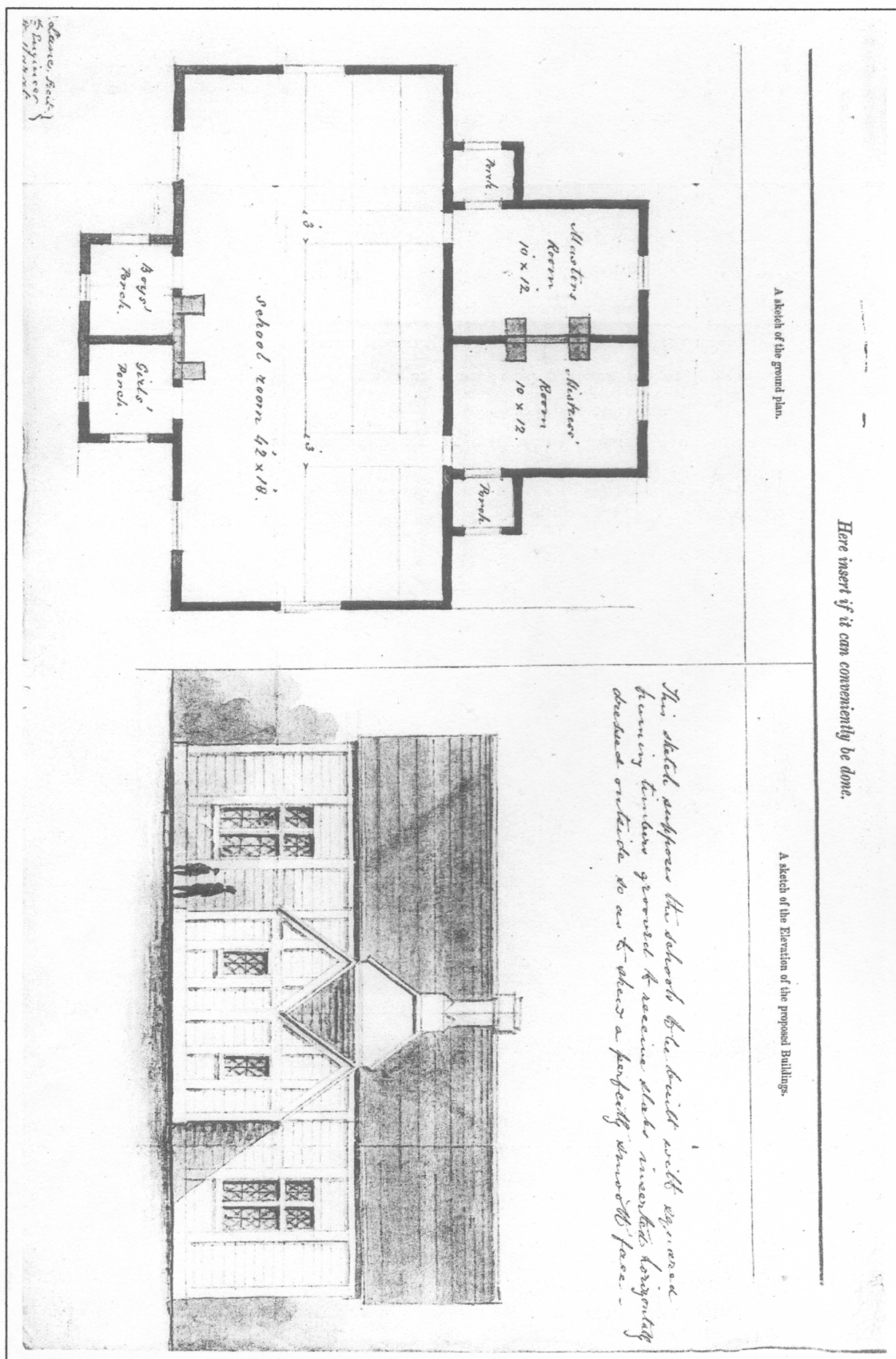
On the 20<sup>th</sup> September 1853 Mr.Creeny wrote that he had opened the School and that there were more than 40 pupils in attendance, and he was therefore hoping to have a female assistant teacher to be appointed. "The Rev.Downing, the Roman Catholic Priest here waited on me, and he mentioned a Mrs.Ryan as a fit person for the situation." "Her appointment will, no doubt, increase the numbers of pupils, as well from her being able to teach sewing."

A postscript was added to this letter "Sleeping in the School-room, and it is not at all comfortable, my bed and culinary matters being in the way - May I add my entreaty to that of the Local Board, that I may get a tent - and also a bell suspended".

On May 30, 1854 the appointment of Charles Bingham was made as Master of Eureka National School at Brown Hill. The building was constructed of split wood with a bark roof. (Very hot in summer and very cold in the winter and hardly weatherproof).

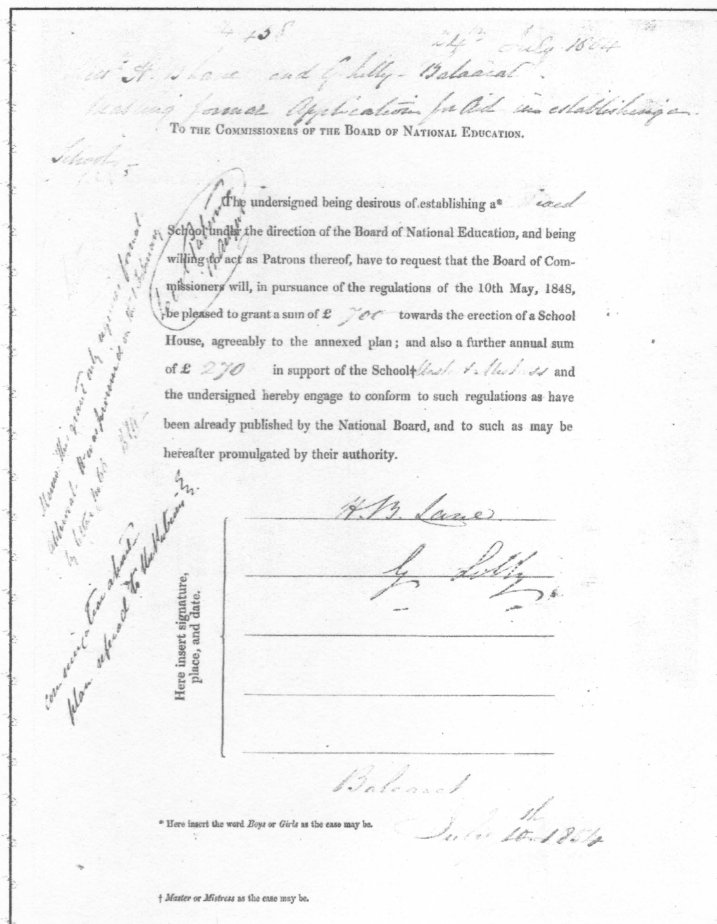
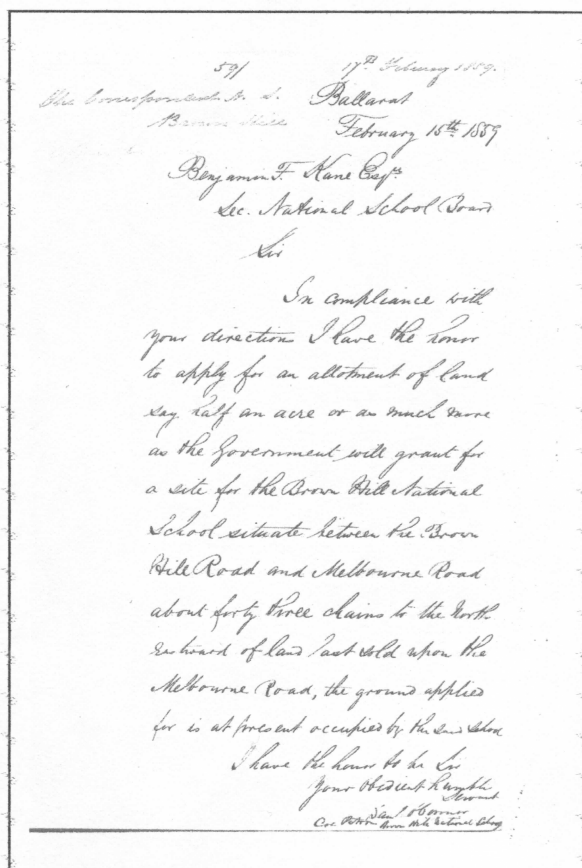


In a letter from the National Board dated June 27, 1854 " you state that Mr. Henry B Lane, one of the Local Patrons would furnish a plan for the schoolhouse ... A sketch of the Building, which the patrons propose to erect, should therefore accompany the formal application".



Then by July 27, 1854

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt on the 24<sup>th</sup> instant of a formal application from Ballarat Aid in the establishment of a National School. In reply I am to state that the Board will in pursuance of my letter of 1<sup>st</sup> February last No.66 grant Seven Hundred Pounds upon Three Hundred Pounds being subscribed. With reference to the plan for the Schoolhouse annexed to the application. The Board would remark that it is very advisable that living rooms for the teacher should be included in the building; and I am to enquire whether Mr. Lane who has kindly furnished the plan could not modify it to make it contain say one Schoolroom - One Classroom, and two living rooms for the teachers. It is suggested that a saving might be made effected by dispensing with the porches, adjoining the two small rooms. (Sgd. Benj. Kane."



In 1857 the Local Board of Patrons included John Livingstone, Edward Bailie and Daniel O'Connor. And by February 1858 it was J. Livingstone, D. O'Connor, W. Bailey, T. Ryan and I. Kenwick.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> January 1859 - Mr. Benjamin Kane was writing to the Brown Hill National School as follows:

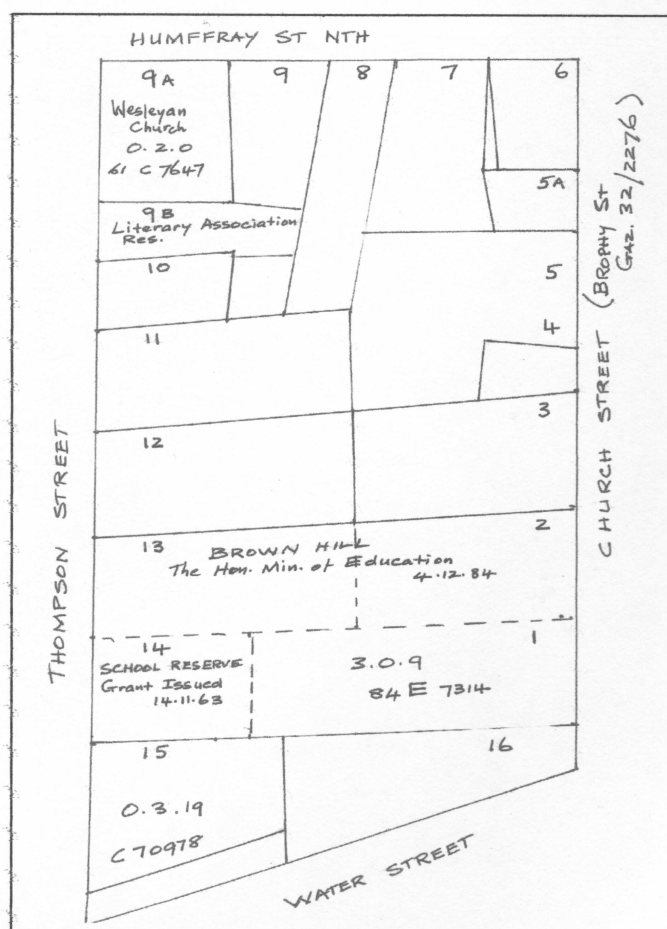
"Calling attention to my letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> August, No. 2709, in which you were requested to indicate a site for a permanent National School at Brown Hill, Ballarat"

By February 1859 Daniel O'Connor advised the National School Board -

"In compliance with your direction I have the honour to apply for an allotment of land say half an acre or as much more as the Government will grant for a site for the Brown Hill National School situate between the Brown Hill Road and Melbourne Road, about forty three chains to the North eastward of land last sold upon the Melbourne Road, the ground applied for is at present occupied by the said school."

By the 6<sup>th</sup> August 1859 Jos. Nicholson the Headmaster was putting pen to paper and writing to the Crowns Land Department – “The above named school has been in operation about six years. A Denomination School in the neighbourhood has been open about two years. Applications for grant of land for both these Schools have been made by the School Authorities. The application from the latter has been granted, but not to the former. I have been Master of this School three and a half years, and it is flourishing, and have extended a considerable amount in making my house and home comfortable, I should like to have the same security for the permanence of this School, as the Government have granted to the Denomination, by granting a site.” Signed by Daniel O'Connor, Patron, Brown Hill National School.

On February 22, 1860 the National Board advised that the land had been set apart by the Government for the Brown Hill School, and to advise whether this site was suitable.

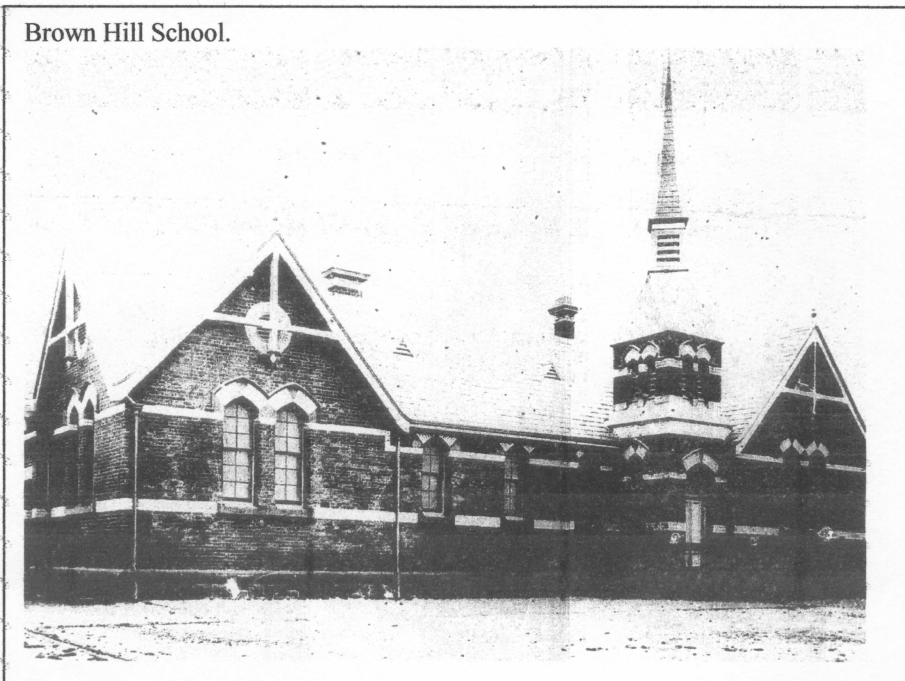


#### BROWN HILL STATE SCHOOL - No.35

In 1862 the schools became under the umbrella of "Common Schools" which gave education under the government control. In 1864 they advertised in The Star, the local newspaper for "A Certified Female Assistant, for the Brown Hill Common School, Ballarat. Number in attendance ninety (90)." Then in 1872 the Education Department took over the role of running schools. Refer to map of Thompson Street showing the Literary Association Hall Reserve, plus the site of the original National school reserve (Grant Issued 14.11.1863), then the expansion of the school grounds by the Education Department in December 1884.



Brown Hill School.



In the 1870's the standard of buildings for housing had improved and the Brown Hill residents were clamouring for better accommodation for their children at school. In 1872 the attendance of the school had risen to 227. The Wesleyan School was rented at 75c a week and extra rooms were built on the current site of the school, with the Common School (the Wesleyan School) becoming the lower school. The proposal to build a wooden school was heavily petitioned against in 1874 with finally a new school being built in 1877 and opened in November of that year. Changes to the school building occurred in 1908, and again in 1913. In the 1913 alterations the spire over the bell tower was taken down due to concern over it being in a dangerous condition. In 1947 the Education Department abolished the Merit Certificate for grade eight (when most children had reached the age of 14 and left school.) The school had previously tried to close its seventh and eight grade in 1931, but with pressure from parents they resumed grade 7 and 8 in 1932 and continued with this policy until 1947. These years were the Depression years in the 1930's and then followed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War in 1939 to 1945. Most children then went on to the Central Technical School for boys in Lydiard Street with the School of Mines, or the Girl's School in Barkly Street next to the Ballarat East Town Hall. During the depression years the Brown Hill Mother's Club was started and in April 1936 they celebrated their fifth birthday with community singing at the school followed by cards and dancing until midnight. Mrs.F.Wilson the former secretary made and donated the special birthday cake. Twelve other school committees and friends joined in the celebrations. In the same year the children celebrated Empire Day in May with a special school assembly and a rousing edition of "Australia" and "Red, White & Blue" being sung, with the teacher then dismissing them for holidays, which of course was the first term holidays.

The Brown Hill Primary School held its Centenary in 1977, (which marks the opening of the newly built brick school in November 1877 at the cost of \$3773) and then in 1995 the school was renamed. With the amalgamation of the pupils from Queen Street Primary School and the Brown Hill Primary School there was formed a new school called the Caledonian Primary School. The School has since been refurbished with new class- rooms; library and other facilities have been added.





**BROWN HILL PROGRESS ASSOCIATION INC.**

19 October 1994

Dear Resident,

As you are no doubt aware, the interim School Council of the Ballarat East/Brown Hill Primary School has selected the name "Caledonian Primary School" to replace the name that has existed since 1877, namely Brown Hill Primary School.

This decision was taken in early 1994 under Directorate of School Education guidelines for changing school names. The reason for the change came about as a result of the Quality Provision Process in 1993, when it was decided by both Brown Hill and Ballarat East (Queen Street) Primary School Councils that the schools should unite.

The Directorate of School Education guidelines also indicate that the interim school council must seek the approval of the relevant municipal body (Ballarat City Council) and this approval was given in late April 1994. However the final decision on the renaming of public institutions rests with a body called the Place Names Committee which is part of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

All residents have the right to object to the proposed renaming following advertisement of the proposed change in the Victorian Government Gazette. This particular name change proposal appeared in the Gazette of 29 September 1994 and allows objections to be made in writing within two months of the advertisement (i.e. 28 November 1994).

It is the strong view of the Brown Hill Progress Association that the proposed name change is not required and the school should remain known as Brown Hill.

If you feel the same, you may like to send the attached letter to the Place Names Committee. Alternatively, you may wish to use that letter as the base for your own more personalised letter. All letters should reach the Place Names Committee by the 28 November 1994. If you wish to discuss this issue further, you may contact me at <address> or the Secretary, John Ruyg at 286 Humffray St. Nth.

The Association would be pleased to receive your support in retaining the name of "our" school.

Ed Bawden  
President, Brown Hill Progress Association

Brown Hill Progress Association meets on the third Wednesday of every month in the Brown Hill Hall  
Please direct correspondence to the Secretary at 286 Humffray St. Nth. Brown Hill. 3350

**BALLARAT GAELIC SCHOOL**

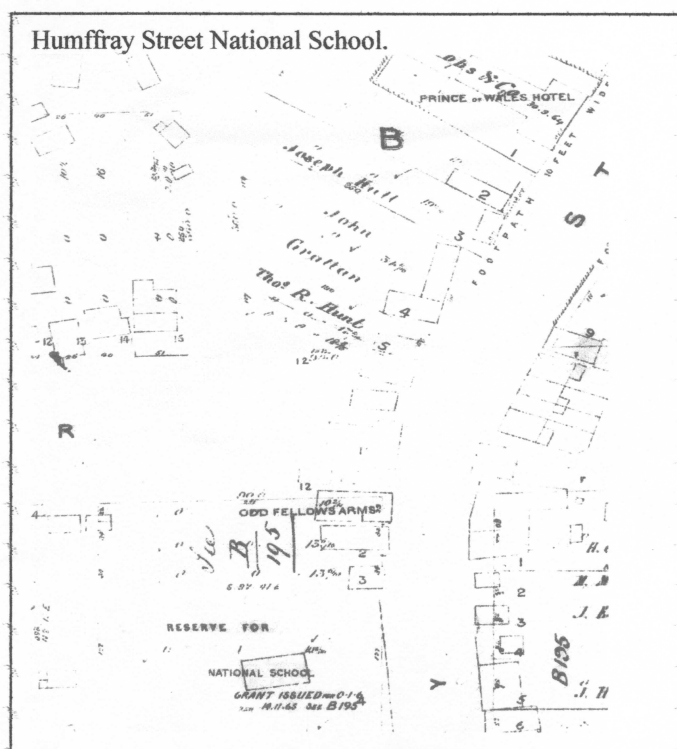
In August 1857 the Ballarat Gaelic School was built, plus seats, desk and fence. Bell & fittings, plus water closet at the cost of three hundred and nine pounds and eleven shillings. Robert Gatehouse signed the certificate. The Claimants were Rev. W.Muller, Wm M.Bell, J. McIvor and W.McLean. Local contributions were one hundred and fifty-four pounds and five shillings and the Board granted on February 12, 1858 an additional sum of one hundred and fifty-four pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence. This school was the first school in Queen Street and was in Queen Street with the boundary being Gent Street, nearly opposite the site of the National Queen Street State School. The site of the school is shown in the 1861 map.

### BALLARAT QUEEN STREET STATE SCHOOL - No.1998

In 1863 the Ballarat Gaelic School was opened. In 1863 the Presbyterian Church gazetted land for a free church school in Queen Street. In 1873 application was made for a State School. For the 14 years prior to this a school had been run as a Church School. The land 103ft from Dyte's Parade and frontage on Queen Street was purchased in 1875. In 1878 the School was ready for the Head Teacher. Day class for children with night classes held for adults. In 1909 the school became the first to have its own piano, and then in 1926 the school became the first school in Ballarat with its own Swimming Pool. The school was closed and amalgamated with Brown Hill Primary School in Thompson Street to form the new school of Caledonian Primary School. This building is still in existence and is used by a Government Department.



### HUMFFRAY STREET STATE SCHOOL No.34



Mr. Benjamin Kane, Acting Inspector of Schools recommended two National Schools, the first opened in Bakery Hill in May 1853 in a tent. In 1859 formal application for a grant for the school site to be extended and erection of a teacher's residence was made. Then in 1878 properties in Wills Street were purchased to extend the school site. (Wills street is now known as Mair Street). In 1874 further land acquisition was made, with another acquisition of land made in 1968. The brick building was begun in 1875, the school previously being a tent and timber construction for classrooms. A caretaker's residence was established in the early 1900's and eventually demolished in 1965.

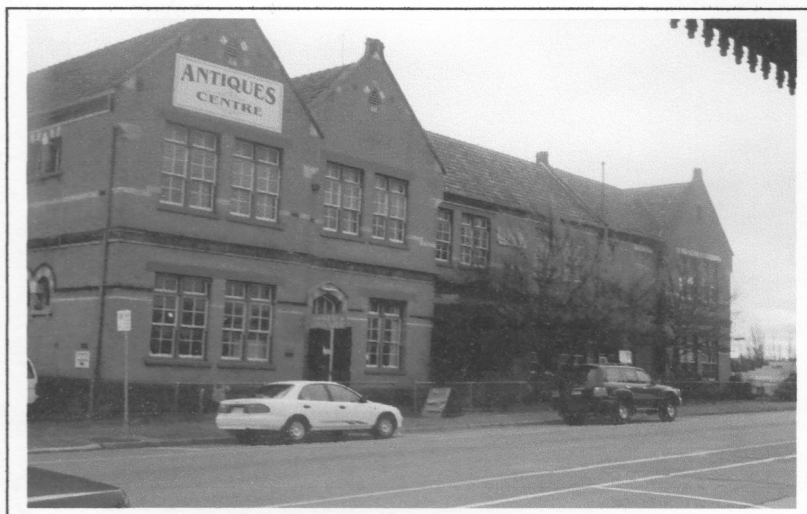
In 1881 the "Certificate of a Child being Sufficiently Educated" was held by the Inspector of Schools, which meant that if you passed this test your schooling had finished.

In 1955 the formation of the Ballarat North Technical School was instigated with pupils from the year 7 and 8 classes. Various schools used the school, Humffray Street State School. The Girl's Technical School, Mount Clear Primary School, Ballarat Teacher's College, District Inspector's headquarters, all using this school until their accommodation was built or extended. Since 1970 the school has been used solely for the primary school students. This school is often quoted as having Robert Gordon Menzies as a pupil in 1906, and who became the Prime Minister of Australia.

In 1925 the School applied to the City Council for the use of the Eastern Oval, as they would be having their annual game of football against a combined team from Geelong Schools. The Golden Point and the Imperial Football Clubs were as usual asked for permission for the school to use their rooms and appliances, which was happily agreed to.

The school Principal in 1973 was Mr. Stuchberry. The school was closed and left vacant for several years, but due to its well maintained building, plus a new slate roof, and before too much damage occurred with the building being left vacant, it was sold, and is now an Antique Shop. Some of the land (school yard and sports area) having been sold to other businesses, with the Menzies Motor Inn having been built on part of what was previously the school yard in Humffray Street North, opposite the Bakery Hill Post Office. The good thing is that you can still go inside the old Humffray Street State School by going into the Antique Shop.

When this school was closed the assumption was that the children would go to the nearest school, which at that time was Queen Street State School. The trend at that time was to "close" the inner city schools and build closer to where the younger families lived.





### CALEDONIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL NO.5384

This school is the combination of Brown Hill State School and the Queen Street State School. The School was officially opened as Caledonian Primary School on the 17<sup>th</sup> November 1995. The building has now had a spire built on top of the belltower area, which is directly above the front door of the school.

Caledonian Primary School.



Brown Hill School closed 1995, Golden Point School closed 1993, Humffray Street School closed 1992, and Queen Street School closed 1993. However one of the original goldfield schools still operates, which is Dana Street School.

### LITTLE BENDIGO - SCHOOL NO.2093:

A Roman Catholic school was started in August, 1857 in a rented house and administered by Juliana Kirk, school mistress, to an average of 29 children. This school moved on to Soldiers Hill in January 1858 although Rev.Madden was requesting at this time that the Mistresses salary for Little Bendigo be paid in full for time employed.

The Anglican community started their own school in December 1857 and in 1858 the first school building had been erected at the cost of one hundred and seventeen pounds twelve shillings and six pence and included a chimney. By 1859 Rev.Searle was asking for a grant of forty pounds for the Church of England School to prevent it being sold. In 1863 the building was moved within 200 yards of the original site to a more level area. A very high standard of building school for that period, it was built by the Anglican School Committee of timber, and was 30feet long by 14feet. Not only did they build a wooden school (when most were only tent and bark thatched schools) but they also provided a two-roomed cottage for the School Master and his wife who was the schoolmistress. This school with its simply lined calico walls served until 1865 when it was destroyed by a storm.

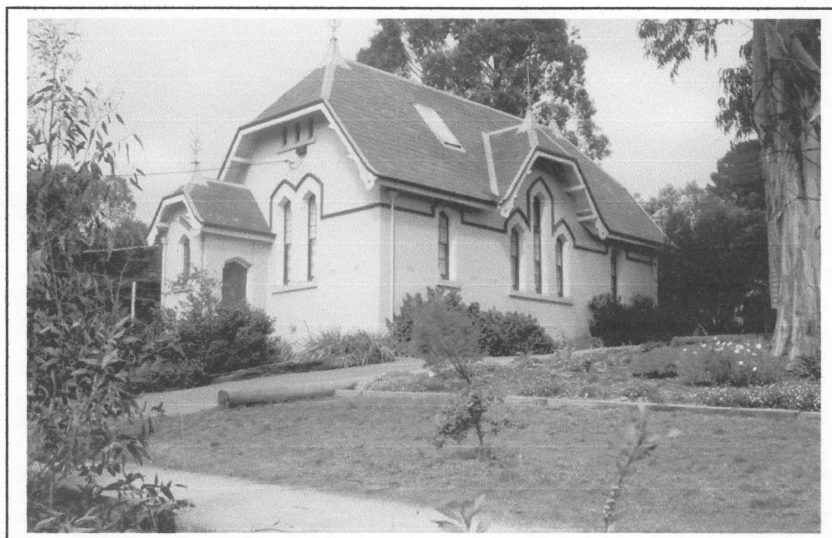
**St.James' School No.374** was the next school. Starting off as a wooden Sunday School hall on the Church of England reserve which was St.James', Church of England, Sunday School Hall. This Denominational Church of England School continued until 1873 after serving the community for 16 years. The new Minister of Public Instruction leased the hall, furniture and outbuildings from the Church, and in January 1874 the Little Bendigo State School commenced with 40 pupils.

The Education Department purchased the site fronting Monte Street in 1875 with a 5-roomed cottage, which later became the teacher's residence. Later the adjoining allotment was purchased in 1877.



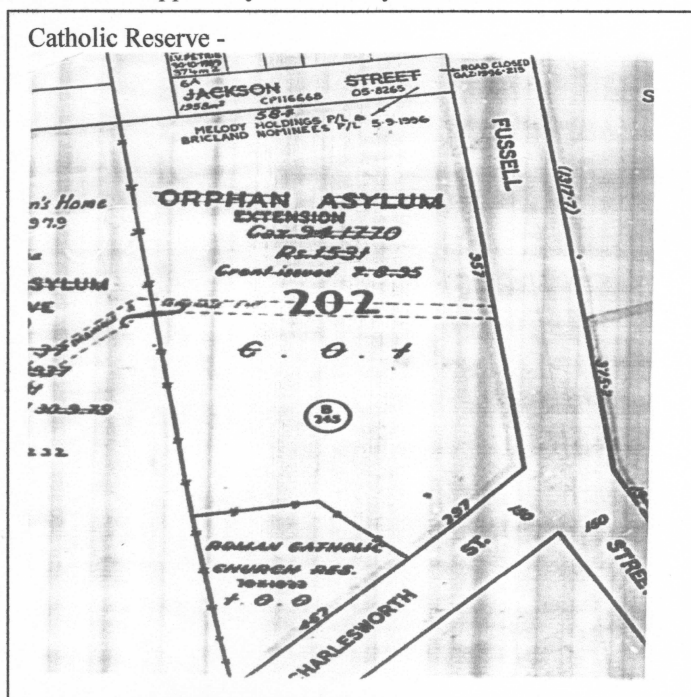
A brick school building, with bluestone foundation and a Welsh slate roof were tendered out for the sum of \$1,110 with the usual gallery and tiered floor. The school attendance jumped from 138 to 153 and the two church halls had to be leased to accommodate all the children.

The present school building was officially opened in September 1878. With the "gold boom" over by the 1890's the school enrolment started to gradually decline as families moved further away for employment. In 1968 the School was placed on the National register with extensive work done on upgrading the schoolyard into three levels with an additional block being added to the area in 1971. For a while the Western Highway bypass was splitting the suburb going through Brown Hill and part of Nerrina, but the community has fought back from this upheaval.



#### PALMER'S GULLY - SCHOOL NO.509

This school was established in February 1857 and by 1858 the attendance had grown to 80. It then became a capitation school in 1858 and continued until 1877. Head Master John O'Brien. (Palmer's Gully can be seen on the "Gold Fields, Ballarat" Map August 1868, just under the wording "Ballarat Railway".) The site of this school was apparently just off Fussell Street in Charlesworth Street. There is a reference to Palmer's Gully in 1853 that tells us that Scobie camped at Palmer's Gully and also that a Gannon was also a neighbour who sold milk for 4s. a quart of milk. It is listed, as on the 8<sup>th</sup> March 1857 the schoolhouse was built for one hundred pounds seven shillings and six-pence. Claimant was Rev. R.F.Fennelly. Grant by the Board on the 10<sup>th</sup> December 1857 was one hundred pounds. The school was apparently on unsurveyed crown land.



### PRIMITIVE METHODIST SCHOOL

Reported in the Miner & Weekly Star the following report in December 1861 –

“On Monday evening a tea meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist Jubilee Chapel Humffray Street, which was well attended. After tea, &c., the usual devotional exercises followed.

Mr. Cathie, M.L.A., who presided, then said it was quite possible some of them might ask how it was he was here. He would tell them, then, that their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Buckle, whom he had known for years, had asked him to take the chair, and he consented, especially as the object of the meeting was to **support the school held in that building.** With regard to Sabbath schools, he could say that he was much indebted to a pious mother, who had sent him to the Sabbath school. New clothes or old clothes, it was all the same with them (for there were five of them) – to school they should go, and to school he and they went. They had several tickets given to them at school, which were for good attendance, long attendance, good conduct, &c.. Six of these tickets were exchanged for a larger one with a picture on it, and when he received this for his six small tickets, he went home with joy. Those times, after all, were happy ones, and a sort of sympathetic electricity passed, as it were, between the teacher, the children, and their parents, by acts of kindness being shown to the children themselves. After leaving the Sunday school, he became a Sunday teacher himself. He attended church, the Mechanics’ Institute, temperance meetings, and worked his eight hours at the bench. The speaker next alluded to the ragged schools of Melbourne, and the number of “Wandering Arabs”, over whom the Sunday school teacher had no control whatever. He believed a great deal of good had been accomplished by ragged schools, which were a sort of “feeders” to the Sunday schools. When the ragged schools clothed the children, the latter had a taste for higher things and attended the Sabbath schools. He related a circumstance narrated by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, at a meeting in London, about a poor child who refused to steal, though beaten by his father, and his reason for not doing so was that he had learned at a ragged school, at Saffron Hill, that it was wrong to steal. That child died with a hymn on his lips that he had learned at that ragged school.

The Superintendent of the School next read the annual report of the attendance, &c., which set forth that here were 47 children on the books, and the outlay for the year exceeded the income by two pounds and ten shillings. Several of the children then proceeded to display their proficiency in sacred poetry; after which, addresses were delivered by several lay and clerical gentlemen, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.”

### WARRENHEIP

School No.674 at Warrenheip was opened by the Wesleyan authorities in June 1860, and closed in May 1875. Replaced by the Warrenheip State School No.1591.

School No.678 was established by the Catholic Church in May 1862 and continued until 1877.

School No.944 - Warrenheip Junction - Church of England School opened in July 1868

This school continued until August 1877 when it was replaced with the Bungaree State School No.1960 on September 1, 1877.

WARRENHEIP GULLY School –On the 3rd December 1855 the teacher advised that he was not well after a pulmonary attack and asking for exemption from the Examination for Classifications for all Teachers. (“The Teacher – Barranup, Ballarat National School, Warrenheip Gully, Ballaarat. Dec.3, 1855”)

On the 30<sup>th</sup> September 1856 the Local Patrons advised the National Board of Education that “a recent gale blew down the school (a tent) in Warrenheip Gully” and “under the circumstances the Local Patrons decided that the only course to pursue was to get a Building up at once” and after obtaining permission they “erected it fronting the main road at a distance about 200 yards from the site of the former school. The building is to be 18 feet by 30 feet, all of colonial timber, with two windows in front and two the back and roofed with shingles to cost eighty pounds, and to be up in five days from this date”. They also suggested that a District Inspector for Ballarat might find full employment and render great service to the course of education. The Local patron James Oddie duly signed the letter.

GLEN PARK- School No.1135 - The Bungaree Springs School was opened October 23, 1871 and later became known as the Glen Park School in 1893.

BROWN HILL KINDERGARTEN:

Brown Hill Kindergarten.



Kindergarten's are under the control of Health and Community Services.

(There is currently a debate about whether Kindergartens should come under the umbrella of education thereby dramatically increasing the wages of kindergarten staff. Also due to the fact that to go to kindergarten the parents of the children have to pay, whereas education is free.) The first Kindergartens in Australia were opened in 1895 in New South Wales. By 1901 Victoria operated 30 kindergartens. By 1939 they were under the umbrella of the Australian Association for pre-School Child Development. Kindergartens usually enrol children for a half-day program, which was from three to six years of age originally, but now most commonly only the year before they start school.

The site for the Brown Hill Kindergarten and Brown Hill Health Centre was officially gazetted in the Victoria Gazette in August 1975. Although the Baby Health Centre did not materialise, we did eventually obtain a new Kindergarten for Brown Hill. The Health Centre for our area is the Health Centre next to the old Ballarat East Town Hall in Barkly Street, just off main road. (The Barkly Street School is now built on the site of the East Town Hall).



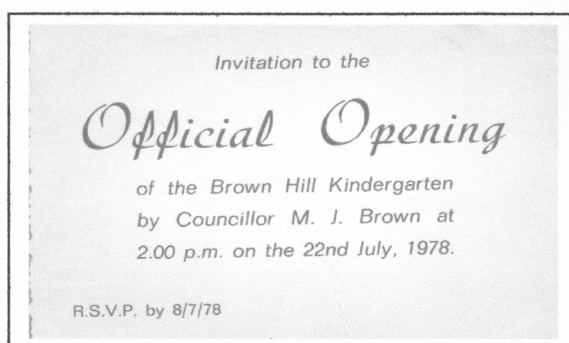
Site of Brown Hill Kindergarten being inspected by Mr. Tom Evans MLA and members of the Brown Hill Progress Association.



The Brown Hill Kindergarten was a project started by the Brown Hill Progress Association. It was a very strongly fought for ideal, which after much hard work, fund raising and deputations to the Government and Council, eventually a site was obtained and the Kindergarten built.

The Brown Hill Kindergarten started in 1977, using the Brown Hill Hall for each daily session of Kindergarten until the proposed building in Reid Court was completed. Mrs. Charmaine Holden was appointed the Director.

The Kindergarten continued to operate from the Brown Hill Community Hall for 18 months. In July 1978 the newly constructed building was officially opened by the Cr. Maurie Brown, The Mayor of Ballarat.



#### VILLA MARIA :

The Gentleman's Residence at Mount Xavier had two prior owners before the Sister's of Mercy purchased the property on the 8<sup>th</sup> August 1902. Firstly Mr. Fortune who apparently lost his fortune, hence the name "Fortune's Folly", and then followed a Mr. Gregory, who added the tower to the building.

The building was then named "Villa Maria" and was originally farmed with cows, pigs, fowls, vegetables, and fruit trees, providing food for the Convent in Victoria Street. The Villa offered country boys boarding in 1905 although they still travelled to Ballarat East for lessons, and registered as a school in 1907. Finally in 1910 the school was run independently from the Mother house in Victoria Street and was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier who was the patron Saint of the Superior at Ballarat East, as a boy's boarding school. The name of the hill Mount Xavier was there prior to this, but the school was not named after the mount.

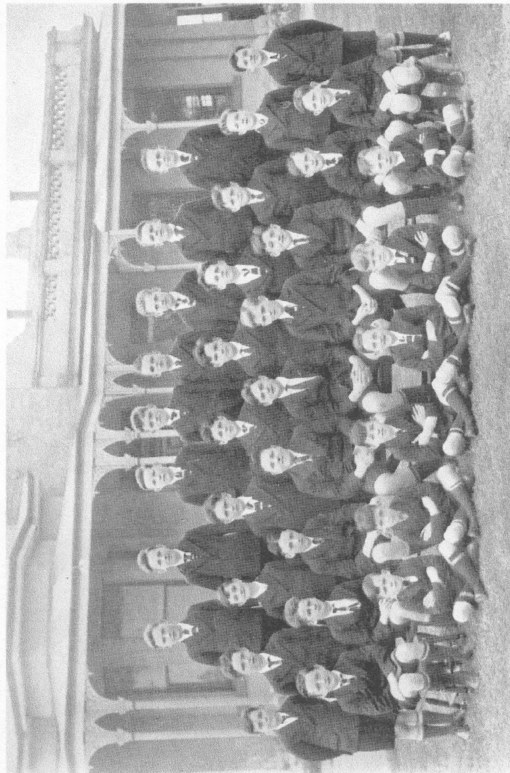
Villa Maria  
School



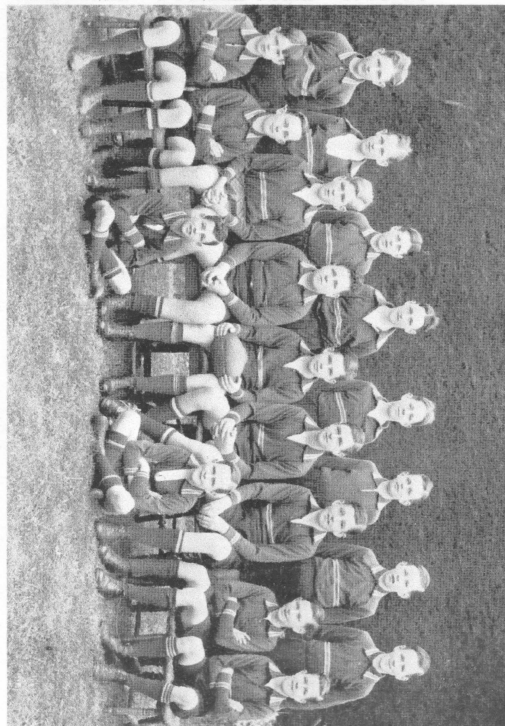
In 1944 a Military Hut was bought in to extend classroom and recreational purposes. The Sisters in 1947 started building a golf course, and in 1949 the "Mt. Xavier Golf Club" was formed. The Official party at the Club Opening was the Postmaster General, Senator Cameron, Mr. Justice Barry, The Minister of Immigration, Mr. A. A. Caldwell, Bishop O'Collins, Dr. W. T. Greening, and President of Mount Xavier Golf Club Mr. S. J. Weir. As the Sacred Heart Sisters had set the Club up with equal rights, there was the same number of men on the Committee as Women, and in 1955 the Constitution had to be changed so the Ladies could join the Victorian Ladies Golf Association. ✓

A new era started in 1960 with new schoolrooms being built and day pupils starting at the Villa. Then in 1974 the junior girl's school of Sacred Heart College moved to the Villa, thus forming a co-educational day school. Gradually the boys boarding at the school were phased out and the boarding of boys had ceased by 1977. (Photo's of 1935 students.)

Villa Maria Roll Call – 1935-36



Villa Maria – Football Team – 1935-36



#### BALLARAT STEINER SCHOOL NO.1984

This school is situated at 112 Daylesford Road, Brown Hill. Access is via Gracefield Road and then into Daylesford road. This school originally started off in the Bungaree Public Hall and operated there for approximately two years. In April 2002 the school shifted to its present position in Brown Hill.

#### BALLARAT STEINER SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

The Steiner Kindergarten previously was operating in Buninyong. This lasted for approximately ten years when they moved to Brown Hill on an adjacent site to their school. As well as the Kindergarten, they run a playgroup.

Kindergarten – Daylesford Road



Kindergarten.





CALEDONIAN DIGGINGS SCHOOL NO.820

This school was situated on the Caledonian Diggings between Heathcote and Kilmore.

Another Caledonian Diggings School was situated near Warrandyte. Not to be confused with our Caledonian School in Brown Hill.

BROWN'S DIGGINGS School No.620

This school is situated at Scarsdale, and is not to be confused with the Brown Hill Diggings.

DENOMINATIONAL TEACHERS ROLL 1851-1859

N.B. This list is not complete - only the teacher's names with a school listed after them have been included in this list, for the purpose of showing teachers in the Ballarat District.

BUDDEN, Sophia	11/1/1858-30/6/1859	<b>Little Bendigo</b> C of E
BUDDEN, Thomas	11/1/58 - 30/6/58	<b>Little Bendigo</b>
CAREY, Michael	1854	Ballarat RC
COX, Amos	1/7/59	Ballarat Township C of E
CRAMPTON, Margaret	1/4/58	Ballarat Township C of E
CRAMPTON, Margaret	1/4/59 - 12/11/1859	Plank Road C of E
DATE, Edward P	1/7/58	Ballarat Township C of E
DERRICK, Enoch	1/4/58	<b>Brown Hills, Ballarat</b> Wes.
DREDGE, Ann	1/4/58	<b>Brown Hills</b> Wes
FINLAY, Catherine	1858-30/6/59	Plank Road C of E
<b>FINLAY, John</b>	<b>1852 to 1856</b>	
GRAY, Mary	1/8/59	Ballarat Wes
GREEN, Hannah	9/4/59 - 30/9/59	Bakery Hill C of E
HARVEY, Bache	1/10/59	Bakery Hill C of E
HASTIE, Thomas	1851	
ISAAC, Marid T.	1/4/58	Ballarat East Wes
KENT, Ellen	1/4/60	Ballarat East Wes
KENT, Richard	1/4/80	Ballarat East Wes
KIRK, Abigail	1/7/58	Soldier's Hill R.C.
KIRK, Juliana	1/1/58	Soldier's Hill R.C.
KNOX, George	1854 - 1/4/1869	Eureka F.C.
LOWTHER, Mary	1/1/58	<b>Brown Hill</b> Wes
MICHELL, Jane	1/4/58 - 31/3/59	Soldier's Hill, Ballarat F.C.
MITCHELL, Mary Jane	1/1/59 - 14/4/59	Bakery Hill C of E
MITCHELL, Robert	1855	
	1859 Honours Class	Bakery Hill Pres.
MITCHELL, William	1/1/58	Soldier's Hill, Ballarat F.C.
MOORE, Stephen	19/9/59	Mt.Pleasant
NICHOLLS, William R.	1/3/59-30/6/59	Ballarat Township C of E
	1/8/59	Ballarat Wes
O'BRIEN, Maria	1/1/58	<b>Palmer's Gully</b> R.C.
O'BRIEN, John	1857	<b>Palmer's Gully</b>
O'DEA, Frances	1/10/58	Ballarat R.C.
PATEMAN, Frances	1/1/59	Ballarat Wes
PATERSON, David	1/10/58	Eureka F.C.
POPE, Emily	1/10/58-14/4/59	Bakery Hill C of E
POPE, Georgina	1/7/58 - 29/11/59	Soldier's Hill F.C.
POPE, James	1/4/58	Soldier's Hill F.C.
POSTLE, Harry	1/10/59	St.James C of E
	5/2/1860	Symthes Creek C of E
ROBSON, John	15/4/59 - 31/7/59	Bakery Hill C of E

RYAN, Hannah	12/4/58	Ballarat R.C.
RYAN, Honora	1/4/58	Ballarat R.C.
RYAN, Julia	16/11/58 - 30/6/59	Ballarat R.C.
SANDERSON, Sarah	1/4/59 - 31/3/1860	Ballarat East Wes
SANGSTER, Agnes	1/1/58	Ballarat F.C.
SCOTT, Robert	1856 - 15/9/1860	Red Hill, Ballarat C of E
SMITH, Mary	1/1/58	White Flat, Ballarat C of E
SMITH, Miriam	1852	
SMITH, William	1/1/58 - 30/9/58	White Flat, Ballarat C of E
SPARKMAN, Caroline	1/1/58	Ballarat East Wes
SPARKMAN, Henry	1/1/58	Ballarat East Wes
STOCKS, Mary Anne	1/1/58	Canadian Gully Wes
STREETER, T.S.	1/7/58 - 31/3/59	Bakery Hill C of E
TAYLOR, S.M.	15/4/59	Bakery Hill C of E
THOMPSON, Kate	1/10/59	<b>Little Bendigo C of E</b>
THOMPSON, Sarah	1/4/59	<b>Little Bendigo C of E</b>
TIPPING, Hannan	8/5/59-30/9/59	Bakery Hill C of E
WARD, Hannah	8/5/59-30/9/59	Bakery Hill C of E
WARHAM, Mary	1/10/58-30/6/59	Ballarat Wes
WILLIAMS, Robert	1854	
	1/1/58	Ballarat Township C of E
	1/7/58	Yuille's Swamp C of E
	1/1/59-8/4/59	St.James C of E

Site of St.Mark's C of E School, Humffray St.Nth. The Church Reserve was on the left hand side from the brick building at 324 Humffray St to the second car in the photo.

Heritage Court was the entrance to the Church and is in the middle of this photo were the first car is parked.



#### LADIES SCHOOL

It was also reported that Mrs.Ferguson's Ladies School would be opening in a few days in one of Mrs.Ferguson's cottages on the Brown Hill Road by Mrs.Murray. Mr.Ferguson had a business next to the Robert Burns Hotel in 1865/66 and Mrs.Murray was listed as living in Otway Street. It is not known if this school was opened at Miss Murray's address in Otway Street, or if Mr.Ferguson's cottages were on the Brown Hill Road (Humffray Street).

Surveyor's General Map – 1861 – With the site of the National Brown Hill School.  
 Reproduced with kind permission of Ballarat Public Records Office.





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Kindergarten Site - Photo private collection.

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(Uncatalogued map. Draw A.2/1/17 as at Oct.2002. Ballarat East - No date.)

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Map - Surveyors General's Office - 1861 - VPRS/6420/P/000 - Unit 1.

Map - Ballarat East, County of Grant, Feb.1871 Ref. Public Records Office, Ballarat

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Pre-School Centres in Australia by J.H.L.Cumpston, M.D. Commonwealth Director General Health

Pub.1944

The Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria 1908-80 by Lyndsay Gardiner

Pub.1982 Australian Council for Education Research

VPRS/875/P - Unit 1 - Denominational Teachers Roll - 1851-1859

VPRS/857/P - Unit 5 - Page 116 Letter to John Finlay

VPRS/857/P - July 24, 1862 - J.Finlay - Common School

VPRS/881/P - Unit 1, Unit 2, Unit 3,

VPRS/880/P - Unit 4 - Canadian Gully

VPRS/880/P - Unit 5 - Brown Hill National School

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The Star, January 1, 1868 - Mr.John Finlay's new School on a 70-acre farm.

The Star, September 17, 1857 - Wesleyan Church Schools

The Star, September 14, 1857 - Number of Schools in Operation & Attendances, 1851-1856

Ballarat East schools closed, The Courier May 29, 2004

Gracefield Farm - The Courier September 24, 1867

Mrs.Ferguson's School for Ladies - The Courier October 7, 1867

Ballarat Directory 1865-66

Humffray Street National School site - Map VPRS/4775/P/000 - Unit 36 c.1858

Church of England School Reserve - VPRS/4775/P/000 - Unit 38 - 1866

Eastern Oval for School No.34 - VPRS/2500/P/000 - Unit.139

New addition to Brown Hill School - The News June 13, 1991

Brown Hill Progress Association - re retaining the name "Brown Hill School" October 19, 1994

Female Assistant, The Star October 5, 1864

VPRS/4775/P - unit 36 - Map - Site of Humffray Street School

(Grant Issued 14/11/1865)

Photo of Mr.Tom Evans, MLA., & Brown Hill Progress Association members.

Agricultural & Training School, Gracefield Farm - The Star September 24, 1867

Letter, 15<sup>th</sup> February 1859 VPRS/880/P - Unit 5

R.C.Denominational Church, Buninyong - The Star February 11, 1857

Schools Ballarat, The Star September 14, 1857

Steiner School & Kindergarten – Advertisement, Courier October 19, 2002  
 Mother's Club 5<sup>th</sup> Birthday – Courier – April 1936  
 VPRS/878/9 – Unit 2 – W.S.Creeney leaving school 1853  
     Payment for tent for school 1853  
     Dec 1853, Michael Carey appointed to school  
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     Teachers Roll Classification  
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