Educational (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 924

Dated 9th Dec. 1895.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

Considering that the -- have no claim for a grant from Public Funds.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Cirl.		132/80					

3686

[G/9]
2,000—2-4-95.

3716

R. In. 9589/95

Current No. 817 Edl Department.

From

The Rev. R. H. Durham
Senior Chaplain
St Mathias's. by
Vepery, Madras

No.

Dated 11. 7. 95

Received 15/7

Enclosures 2.

SUBJECT.

Forwdg the memorial of the sisters of the Church at Madras praying for grants-in-aid to their newly opened School.

Endl No. 1657

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By order)
Lionel Davidson 17/7
Ag Under Secretary

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
22 JUL 95
MADRAS

Ootacamund
18th July 1895

No. 7964 24th July '95.

Referred to the Inspectress of Girls Schools, C. Central Circle for remarks

D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction

Rd 12/7/95

MJ
18/7

CHIEF SECRETARY
13 JUL 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Woodcot. 12 July, 1895.

The Sisters of the Church from whom this Memorial proceeds have come out to this country and laboured for upwards of three years, at no small expense to themselves or their Society, to benefit the daughters of the European and Eurasian communities. They have aimed with much self-denial at elevating the tone of those classes both intellectually and morally. So far as results can be tested by examination, their efforts have been eminently successful. I venture to recommend to Government the prayer of the Memorialists, if it can be granted without transgressing rules of the Educational Department.

F. Madras.

were attending the Roman Catholic Convent School in Vepery before the arrival of the Sisters. And that some of the Masters of the Doveton School were sending their daughters, much against their will, to this Roman Catholic School. One object of this school being to proselytise. These girls are now being educated by the Sisters of the English Church.

VII. (*a*) Although Your Memorialists were induced to come to this country and engage in education by the then Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Grigg, and (*b*) have met with the most signal success, both as regards numbers and results, (*c*) they have been three years and four months in the country and have not yet received any grants for the work they have done. They have complied with all the regulations of the Educational Department. This the Sisters have done at a very great expenditure of money which they desired to spend upon the amelioration of the condition of the necessitous Eurasians, so that, so far from their school for the better class Eurasians enabling them to obtain means to carry on their works of charity amongst the poorest class of that community, this school has swallowed up all their available resources.

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The Sisters of the Church from whom this Memorial proceeds have come out to this country and laboured for upwards of three years, at no small expense to themselves or their Society, to benefit the daughters of the European and Eurasian communities. They have aimed with much self-denial at elevating the tone of those claſses both intellectually and morally. So far as results can be tested by examination, their efforts have been eminently succeſsful. I venture to recommend to Government the prayer of the Memorialists, if it can be granted without transgreſsing rules of the Educational Department.

F. Madras.

Encl 3 to ad. C No. 817/95

To

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble

The GOVERNOR in COUNCIL.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH

SHEWETH,

That Your Memorialists were induced to come to this country through the representations made by the Rev. Dr. Durham, at that time Acting Chaplain of St. Mathias's, Vepery, Madras. He assured them that Mr. Grigg, Director of Public Instruction, wished to have voluntary workers in the Educational Department.

II. That as soon as the Sisters of the Church arrived in Madras they called on Mr. Grigg who, personally, renewed all his promises to them. Mrs. Grigg is cognisant of this fact.

III. Dr. Durham states that Mr. Grigg was so anxious to get out Sisters to work in the Educational Department, that he offered to pay the passages of two ladies from England amounting to £150.

This money was not applied for as "the Sisters" came to Madras, in the first instance, to see if there was a pressing necessity for their assistance. This they found to be the case. They determined to work among the Eurasian poor and well-to-do, beginning, however, as is their custom at Home, amongst the better class; and thus obtaining means of prosecuting their work amongst the poorest and most destitute of that community.

IV. In pursuance of this mode of operation they opened a High School for the better class of Eurasian Girls. This school has proved a great success as the results of last examination will show; there were 100 per cent. passed in the Matriculation Standard; and in the other Standards the results were most satisfactory.

2nd 1/2

V. That the parents of the children attending the Sisters' School experienced the need of such a school, and appreciated the instruction imparted by the Sisters is sufficiently apparent from the numbers attending their School. There are now 250 girls on the roll which will, it is expected, be greatly increased after the holidays owing to the splendid success obtained at the last Examination.

VI. The need of a Church of England Day School is proved by the fact that fifty girls of that community were withdrawn from the Doveton Girls' School and were attending the Roman Catholic Convent School in Vepery before the arrival of the Sisters. And that some of the Masters of the Doveton School were sending their daughters, much against their will, to this Roman Catholic School. One object of this school being to proselytise. These girls are now being educated by the Sisters of the English Church.

VII. (*a*) Although Your Memorialists were induced to come to this country and engage in education by the then Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Grigg, and (*b*) have met with the most signal success, both as regards numbers and results, (*c*) they have been three years and four months in the country and have not yet received any grants for the work they have done. They have complied with all the regulations of the Educational Department. This the Sisters have done at a very great expenditure of money which they desired to spend upon the amelioration of the condition of the necessitous Eurasians, so that, so far from their school for the better class Eurasians enabling them to obtain means to carry on their works of charity amongst the poorest class of that community, this school has swallowed up all their available resources.

They have been working at loss of over Rs. 500 per mensem. This does not include the salaries to which the Sisters were entitled, and which they would have received at Home as having passed the required tests in England.

VIII. In a letter addressed to Dr. Durham by the present Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Duncan, a copy of which is forwarded herewith, he mentions "that it is not ~~mainly~~ merely the want of funds that stands in the way of grants being given to the Collegiate School, Vepery." This, from many circumstances which have come to their knowledge, Your Memorialists believe to be the case. But they also believe that, if the Educational Department were a private concern instead of a Department of Government, "the want of funds" existing in that Department, would be the principal reason why those who are working without remuneration should be favoured and encouraged, especially when they were producing better results than those who were largely subsidised from Government funds.

IX. Dr. Duncan states that the Sisters should not have opened their School in Madras. But Your Memorialists would enquire where, if not in Madras? If there is any work for them to do in educating the Eurasians their work must necessarily be begun in the Presidency Town. Then their work was to be mainly amongst the poor Eurasians. These people are only found in large numbers in Madras and the worst part of Madras. The Eurasians do for the most part congregate in Vepery and New Town, the place where Your Memorialists' work is carried on. Then again, Your Memorialists were invited to undertake work amongst the Eurasians of Madras by the late Director of Public Instruction. Before they came and after their arrival Mr. Grigg knew that their work was to commence in Vepery. He made no objection to this locality.

X. The name of Mr. A. Munro, who acted for some time as Director of Public Instruction, Madras, is quoted as disapproving of the Sisters of the Church working in Madras. Mr. Munro expressed himself in as enthusiastic terms as Mr. Grigg himself, that the Sisters had come to work in Madras. This he did on several occasions to Dr. Durham. Fortunately he is still alive and can answer for himself.

XI. Religious Communities connected with the Church of England are working in every part of India. Clewer and Wantage Sisterhoods are working in Calcutta, All Saints and Wantage Sisterhoods in Bombay, S. Denis's in the North-West Provinces, East Grinstead in Colombo. The assistance given by these Communities is eagerly sought after, not alone by the Educational, but by the Medical Department; and a Branch of our own Community is now settled in Rangoon, and although they have not been half as long there as we have been in Madras they are recognized by Government—

(I) Their grants are allowed;

(II) A half grant has been given for all the Kindergarten apparatus which are most expensive; and

(III) A promise has been given by the Educational Department that any money spent by our Community on building will be augmented by a similar grant from Government.

XII. In conclusion, Your Memorialists would only request that the pledges made to their Community by the late Mr. Grigg should be carried out, which is shown to be a wise and proper policy by the fact that every other Government, whether Indian or Colonial, has supported his view by carrying out his proposals, viz., Calcutta, Bombay, North-West Provinces, Burma and Colombo.

Relying upon the promises made, and the inducements held out to them to come to this country and work in the Educational Department; and the success which has attended their efforts, Your Memorialists would humbly request the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and will ever pray.

Julia Strange
Manager

July 11th 1895
Ootacamund

D. O. No. $\frac{\text{Tour}}{1}$

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Coonoor, 21st June 1895.

DEAR DR. DURHAM,

I am causing enquiries to be made to see whether there are any papers in my office bearing on the connexion of Mr. Grigg with the bringing out of the Sisters of the Church, and also to see whether he put on record his opinion that the Sisters should open a School in the town of Madras.

I may tell you candidly that in my opinion the Sisters have opened their School in a locality which was probably better provided with girls' schools than many. This is the opinion of the Inspectress and it was the opinion of Mr. Monro. Article 1 of Chapter I of the Grant-in-Aid Code says that Grants are to be given "with due consideration of the requirements of each locality." Supposing that funds were available, which they are not, I should have to consider whether State aid could in accordance with the above condition be given to a school situated in a locality already so much better provided with the means of instruction than most others. The Managers of the long-established and efficient schools in the neighbourhood would have good reason to appeal to Government against my action were I to give grants to a school the proximity of which was weakening their own schools—schools which supplied well the wants of the locality.

I mention the above to show that it is not merely want of funds that stands in the way of grants being given to the Collegiate School, Vepery, but the want of money is real and there will be absolutely none left this year after the salary grants already sanctioned have been paid. I have no authority to withdraw grants from long-established efficient schools and to transfer such grants to newly or recently opened schools.

If you still feel that the school is not fairly treated I would advise you, or whoever is now responsible for the school, to address Government. This will give me an opportunity of laying the whole matter before Government and of vindicating the action of the Department.

Truly yours,
D. DUNCAN.

Ed/

encl 2 to GO. no. 817/95

Current No

Westbury House. Ootacamund
11th July 1895

To the Hon'ble
the Chief Secretary
to the Government of Madras

Sir

At the request of the Sisters of the Church I have the honor to forward herewith their Mem to His Excellency the Governor in Council, & t ask you to have the goodness to lay it before

II I do this the more readily as, excepting the Mr Grigg, I alone was concerned in inducing these ladies to come & work in Madras. He first s gested the idea of introducing a Religious C munity, to work amongst the Eurasians of Madras. He gave me the example of the work in which Cousins were engaged amongst the poores of the people at Chalk Farm London. They were connected with some Sisterhoo

I was then going Home on furlough, & in pursuance of Mr Grigg's wishes, I visited the Kilburn, the All Saints', Clewer, and S. Denys Sisterhoods, & asked each in turn to send out two of their members to work in Madras. No Communities complied with my request.

III When I returned to Madras, & was in charge of S. Matthias' Vepery I again applied to the Superior of the Kilburn Sisterhood to send us Sisters, I informed her that the Director of Public Instr had desired me to invite ladies to work in which Department. This argument prevailed wi an her, & two ladies were sent out to us.

(a) That letter is still in existence & can be o from Kilburn, London.

therefore if the work were done at all it must
e done by the voluntary effort of Religious
ocieties—

In conclusion I would only add, voluntary
orkers have been labouring amongst the
racians for upwards of three years & have
itherto received little recognition of their good
orks. This is not encouraging to the workers or
to those who sent them here. We do not seem
ucceeding to induce others to go & do likewise—
I believe that this matter has only to be
rought to the notice of Government to produce
uch a pronouncement in their favor as
ill be most encouraging to those who are
ow labouring with us & will induce others
o follow their noble & self-sacrificing example

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obdt servant
W H Durham DD.
Senior Chaplain—

As a further proof of Mr Griggs Connection with
his matter I wd state that before the Vulbrow Sisters
ame to Madras I informed Mrs Grigg that they
re on their way out from England -
If it is asked why Mr. Griggs action in this matter did not
ppear earlier, I reply that, I left Madras for England
week after the Sisters' School was opened, & when
eached England I was not only confined to bed
r nearly a year, but had my hands as well as my
et Legs in wet lint - I was therefore unable to
ite, & they did not know to whom to apply as they
re new to the Country
Mr Grose saw me in London in the State I describe.
hen I returned to India I was still too unwell to
dertake more than my ordinary duty -
But as soon as Dr Duncan came to Ootacamund
called on him with the intention of explaining
him Mr Griggs Connection with bringing
Sisters to Madras. Had I found him in all
it have been satisfactorily settled, as I feel con-
ced that no Head of a Depart: wd be indifferent
the pledges given by his predecessor, especially one
wise & good as Mr Grigg is admitted by all to have
- Unfortunately Dr Duncan was "not at Home" -
But to me the whole question seems to resolve itself
nto this: Is it more to the advantage of Government
have thirteen competent English ladies working
ratuitously in the Educational, Medical, or any
er Department or that Government should be
ged to pay them salaries amounting to
'000 or Rs 7000 p. m? Of course the female
loyees whether nurses or Inspectresses will
gard the matter from a different point of
w from Government. To the latter it means
ving of the Exchequer, to the former doing
t fewer highly paid officials -
Grigg expressed his opinion that Government
never bring out a sufficient number of
English Ladies to influence Female Education
India to any appreciable extent, & that

Department of Education.

Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools,
Madras, 30th November 1893.

No 6558 of 1893.

From
THE INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS,
Central CIRCLE.

To
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS.

SIR,

I have the honour to return endorsement No. $\frac{13175}{27\text{-}11\text{-}93}$ and its enclosures with the following remarks:-

2. In consequence of Proceedings Nos. $\frac{8869}{5\text{-}8\text{-}93}$ and $\frac{12336}{10\text{-}11\text{-}93}$ ordering me to submit no more applications for Salary and rent grants this official year, as the funds for those purposes were exhausted, I have, since those orders, returned to Managers applications for such grants, even when the latter appeared to be urgently required. I submit that it would be unfair to Managers who have been thus refused (all Managers of old established schools) if I were now to recommend grants to a new School. I explained this to the Head Maistress of the Madras Collegiate School at my inspection last month.

3. But apart from these temporary orders it would be impossible to recommend the Madras Collegiate School for grants, because it does not seem to be educationally required. I explained this carefully to the Sisters of the Church when they called upon me a year ago. As regards Vepery, in which the School is situated, the education of European and Eurasian girls is amply provided for and was, long before the Collegiate

School was opened. There are the Upper Secondary Doveton Girls' School, the Upper and Lower Secondary Girls' Schools of the Presentation Convent and a private School called the Phoenix Institution. Also the ~~parish~~ parish School of St. Matthias' Church is in New Town, not very far from Vepery, and the Practising School of the Presidency Training School at Egmore draws pupils from Vepery. As regards Madras in general, each neighbourhood in which European and Eurasian girls ~~like~~ live has its own Girls' School or Schools, and, as I told the Sisters last January, from an educational point of view, it was desirable to amalgamate some of the weaker Schools, rather than establish a new one. This has been done in the case of Bishop Corrie's Girls' School, which was aided, not because it was thought necessary to aid a Church of England School as such, but because it practically absorbed into itself three weak Schools, the Emmanuel Church School, the Wesleyan Mission School, and the Davidson Street School and so gave us one strong School instead of three weak ones.

4. With regard to the Presidency in general, I was very sorry to find, on looking through the admission register of the Collegiate School, that numbers of pupils came from Ootacamund and Bangalore. It is surely a serious responsibility to draw girls and children from the good, bracing climates of those stations to the comparatively enervating climate of the plains. This also I represented to the Sisters a year ago.

5. Looking to the education given in the School, the name Collegiate seems somewhat misleading. It is an Upper Secondary School like the Doveton and the Convent Schools but its

Upper Secondary classes contain altogether only 5 pupils,- less than a fifth of the number in the corresponding classes of the Doveton School. That I might compare the efficiency of these Vepery Schools, I last month inspected and examined them within a few days of each other. The Collegiate School did not appear to be more efficient, than the others; in some points it was less so. Also the old established schools would be more efficient than they are, if Government ~~would~~ could ~~could~~ afford to aid them more liberally.

6. Religious instruction is given in all European Schools in the town and it is distinctively in accordance with the Church of England, I believe, in Bishop Corrie's Girls' School, St. Matthias's Girls' School, The English Girls' School, Pursawakam and others. Rule 4 of Chapter 2 of the Code protects every European pupil from receiving religious instruction not approved of by guardians.

7. Hence, if funds are available, or if they become available next official year, I would strongly urge that they be used to strengthen existing schools and to aid new schools only in neighbourhoods where they are educationally required. Quite recently salary grants have been refused to the Doveton and furniture grants to the Convent Schools, at Vepery, for lack of funds. I understand that Bishop Corrie's Girls' School is receiving Rs 50 a month less grant than was promised by Mr. Grigg to it. Scarcely a day passes that I do not refuse applications for really necessary grants for necessary schools. Many requests from Managers also come in asking whether more grants will be available next year, and stating that, if not they must close and reduce schools. Many of these schools are in

places where no others exist, nor are likely to exist, if the present ones are closed. Under these circumstances I regret that it is impossible to recommend Government grant for a School that does not appear to be really required.

8. The entry of "Untrained Certificates" against Miss A. Gow, Miss I Gow, and Miss H. Smith seems to be a mistake. At inspection it appeared that they held no teachers' certificates of any kind.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) I. Brander,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools,
Central Circle.

(True Copy)

I Brander
Inspectress of Girls' Schools,
Central Circle.

Department of Education.

Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools,
Madras, 7th August 1895.

No 3628 of 1895.

From
The INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS,
Central CIRCLE.

To
The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honour to resubmit endorsement No. 7964 24-7-95. and its enclosures with the following remarks:-

2. As far as I can remember, Mr. Grigg never mentioned the Sisters of the Church to me, either in writing or in conversation. As he was accustomed to discuss with me important matters affecting the education of girls in this Presidency, I cannot but think that, had he assumed the responsibilities towards the Sisters and their work which Dr. Durham describes, Mr. Grigg would have spoken or written to me about them. Miss Keely mentioned to me that she herself broached the subject to Mr. Grigg and had more than one conversation with him about the Sisters' School at Vepery. In reply to my request that she would give me the purport of these conversations she writes as follows:-

"When the "Sisters of the Church" opened a School on the same lines as the Convent & ours (The Doveton) I was very much surprised, as from what those ladies had represented to me, & to others, a School or Schools & a home for the poor waifs & strays in the streets & lanes seemed to be their object, & the purpose for which they came. I asked Mr. Grigg, "Is it necessary that a third School should be started in Vepery when there were already two Schools for Girls that were able to meet the requirements of the Roman Catholic & Protestant Community?" – he answered me very distinctly & decidedly, "Certainly not; there is no need for the same kind of School, as long as the Convent & the Doveton continue to do the work as they have done." There is plenty of good work for these ladies," he continued, "work, that perhaps no one else could do; work among the poor & the fallen" – he was very warm on that subject, & I think it is possible he may have asked them to come out for that work: I had more than one conversation with Mr. Grigg about the School, as I was naturally anxious on the matter; & I have never heard him say anything that implied approval of the paying School, rather the contrary. – I am not quite sure whether I asked him if he would sanction a grant; the fact that he said, "the School is not needed" seems to be equivalent to, "there shall no grant be given": at least I understood it so. This is the substance of any conversation I have had on the matter with Mr. Grigg".

No doubt Mr. Grigg, and every one else, would have welcomed the Sisters as workers among such of the poor and neglected as were not already adequately aided by other workers, but no one who knew the provision for the education of well-to-do Eurasian girls in Vepery could welcome them as the founders of another School in Vepery for that class. The Sisters of the Church called upon me in December 1892 (if I recollect aright), shortly before opening their School in Vepery and told me of their intention. I told them that I was very

sorry to hear of it, because there was already at least one more Eurasian Girls' School than was necessary in and near Vepery. I alluded to the Phoenix Institution, an unaided School, since closed. I said that the amalgation of two of the existing Schools in Vepery would be sounder policy than the opening of another. I also told them that the last religious community to open an educationally unnecessary School in Vepery was the Baptist Mission and that that School had collapsed. The Sisters told me that they would draw pupils from Bangalore and Ootacamund. I assured them that, as their knowledge of the plains of India increased, they could not but feel what a serious responsibility they would incur, if they did induce the parents of Eurasian and European girls to send the latter from comparatively invigorating climates to this enervating one. The Sisters say that they came to Madras "to see if there was a pressing necessity for their assistance". To save them from future disappointment as well as in justice to the Schools then doing good work at Vepery, I endeavoured, in that interview, to make it clear to the Sisters that there was no necessity for their assistance among the well-to-do Eurasians of Vepery. They however, opened their School there. They claim for it, in this petition, that it proved "a great success as the result of the last examination will shew: there were 100 per cent passed at the Matriculation Standard and in other standards the results were most satisfactory." They allude to this as "splendid success". When it is known that they sent only two candidates to the Matriculation and that both these girls had been up twice before to the same examination and failed, the expression "Splendid Success" seems inappropriate. Again the Sisters' assertion in para VIII that they "were producing better results than those largely subsidised from Government funds" is not borne out by facts. The results at public examinations for the last two years are as follows:-

	Doveton Girls' School, Vepery.		Presentation Convent Schools, Vepery		Collegiate Girls' School Vepery	
	Passed		Passed		Passed	
	1893.	1894	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894
Matriculation	2 .	1	2 .	3	Nil	2
Lower Secondary	4 .	1	5 .	4	Nil	4
Primary	2 .	0.	3 .	6.	Nil	0
Total	8 +	2 = 10	10 +	13 = 23		6 = 6

At my inspections the Collegiate School did not produce better results than the other schools in its neighbourhood and the Doveton School had, at last inspection, qualified for admission to the permanent section, while the Collegiate School was still in the temporary Section of the General School List. At the present time those in Form VI (the highest in these Schools) number:-

In the Doveton School 18

In the Convent School 7

In the Collegiate School 2

3. "With regard to the expression "largely subsidised from Government funds" the figures for the year ending March 31st 1894 were as follows:-

Doveton School

	Rs - as - ps
Expenditure	9276 - 1 - 2
Government Grants	2511 - 10 - 8

Presentation Convent Schools

	Rs - as - ps
Expenditure	20,763 - 11 - 10
Government Grants	2354 - 2 - 0

Surely such grants cannot be called large?

For lack of funds, additional grants were refused to the Doveton School in August 1893 and April 1895 and to the Presentation Convent Schools, at Vepery, in August 1893, March 1894 and April 1895.

The statement that there were 250 girls on the rolls on July the 11th 1895 does not correspond with the attendance registers of the Collegiate School. According to these registers the number was 236. The Statement that an increase was expected "after the holidays" is not understood, as July the 11th was a few days after the Midsummer holidays. I cannot but think that the presence of a large number of pupils in the Collegiate School is largely due to the leniency of the Sisters in the matter of fees. The following figures are taken from the last report of each School.

School	No. on Rolls	Last Term's Fee Collection	Average Fee per pupil
		Rs	Rs
Doveton School	116	1670	14
Convent Special School.	128	1772	13
Collegiate School.	197	1595	8

As the Amalgamated School in the Convent is for poor children, I have not included its figures.

There were 129 children and they paid Rs 228 in the term.

5. The Statement in para VI of the petition that 50 girls of the Church of England, who were attending the Roman Catholic Convent School, in Vepery, are now being educated by the Sisters

of the Church, is not borne out by their admission registers. According to them only 21 girls have joined the Collegiate School from the Convent Schools. On the other hand 4 girls are entered in the Convent admission registers as coming from the Collegiate School. Hence the total gained from the Convent is not 50 but 17.

6. The expressions "Volunteers" and "working gratuitously," as used by the Sisters and by Dr. Durham, are difficult to understand in conjunction with such phrases as "the Salaries to which the Sisters were entitled" and "have not received any grants for the work they have done". If volunteers can receive Salaries and Government grants Miss Keely and her Assistants and the Nuns at the Convent and their Assistants are as truly Volunteers as the Sisters of the Church. Would it be just to reduce the already inadequate aid to the older volunteers in order to provide funds for a new set of volunteers, whose Services are not required from an educational point of view?

7. "Mainly" for "merely", in para VIII of the petition is probably an oversight, but it alters the meaning of the quotation.

8. As regards para IX and the location of the School, there might be no objection to the work of the Sisters being carried on in Madras or even in Vepery, if they broke new ground and educated or otherwise cared for those who are not now being educated or succoured. But if, even in work among the poor, they draw pupils from existing efficient Schools, or otherwise unduly interfere with and injure others' work, they would surely not be entitled to Government support or aid? From the Sisters' own admission register

it is clear that the pupils of the Collegiate School have been drawn from other Schools in the following numbers:-

The Doveton Girls' School	36
The Presidency Training School	30
The Convent Schools	17
The Phoenix Institution	24
Other Schools in Madras and its neighbourhood	40
	147

As many as 28 are entered as from Bangalore, Ootacamund and Poona. The remaining 61 could, of course, be easily accommodated in the above mentioned Schools, as well as the 147 who have been drawn away from them. That Mr. Grigg did not approve of the Sisters' School for well-to-do Eurasians in Vepery is clear from his answers to Miss Keely. I have not given Statistics for the Presidency Training School for Mistresses at Egmore (except in as far as they can be gathered from the admission register of the Collegiate School) because the Presidency Training School is not under my inspection and I know little about it.

9. As regards Mr. Monro's opinion and action, the facts, as far as they are known to me are these. Mr. Monro told me that Mr. Black asked him to allow an application for grants to the Collegiate Girls' School to be sent direct to him, instead of through my office, because I did not recommend that grants should be given to the School. Mr. Black sent the application direct to Mr. Monro. Mr. Monro immediately

referred it to me for my opinion. I returned it to him with this office letter No. $\frac{6558}{30\text{-}11\text{-}93}$ (a copy of which is enclosed). Mr. Monro, in Proceedings No. $\frac{14047}{18\text{-}12\text{-}93}$, declined to sanction the grants.

10. Financial pressure has increased since my letter No. 6558 was written in 1893. As will be seen from my last annual reports, the lack of funds is causing serious retrogression among girls' schools in my circles. If additional funds can be spared I would again strongly urge that they should be employed to strengthen efficient old established schools and to save schools from collapse in places where no other schools exist. Were the Collegiate School, an old established and efficient one, aided by Government, and were it, with other similar schools, providing sufficiently for the educational wants of Vepery and were the Doveton Committee, or the Roman Catholic Community, to come newly to the neighbourhood, establish a new school with pupils chiefly drawn from the other schools, shew much greater leniency in collecting fees than the other schools and apply for Government Grant, it would seem to me as unjust to aid the new comer, as it now seems to aid the Collegiate School.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

I Brander

Inspectress of Girls' Schools,

Central Circle.

ffice on the 22nd. I asked

decide the

RR. 10526/95

Educational (1895) Department.

From

THE INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS,
Central CIRCLE.

12,336
10-11-95

No. 3628

Dated 7th } August 1895.
Received }

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
9 AUG 95
MADRAS

No.

SUBJECT.

Resubmitting endorsement No. $\frac{7964}{24\text{-}7\text{-}95}$ and its enclosures with some remarks

2/ Recd. to D.P.I.'s letter No. 12021/95

Submitted for orders

1895
Edul. Dept.
Enclos. No. 1
C. No. 1314

Central Circle.

CURRENT No. 1314

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 8th November 1895.

No. 12021

From
THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To
THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

In returning Endorsement No. 1657, Edul., dated 18th July 1895, I have the honour to make the following remarks on the memorial of the Sisters of the Church.

2. I do not think it is a material point what Mr. Grigg said and promised to Rev. Dr. Durham before the sisters arrived in Madras or what he said on their arrival, because grants-in-aid can be claimed only in accordance with the provisions of the Code at the time the application is made. But both the Sisters and Rev. Dr. Durham make a point of the hand Mr. Grigg had in bringing the Sisters out, in the choice of their work and of the locality in which the school should be situated, and I am most anxious to get at the facts.

Respect

Ed. Cor. 15 (b) 1,500—17-11-94.

Respect for my predecessor and a wish to preserve continuity in the policy of the Department have led me to carry out, wherever practicable, his intentions and especially to sanction grants which he had encouraged managers to believe they would receive. These considerations must be my excuse, therefore, if I attempt at some length to give the results of my endeavours to ascertain what Mr Grigg's opinions and ~~views~~ wishes and promises were regarding the work of the Sisters of the Church in Madras.

3. Diligent search has been made in this office in order to ascertain whether Mr. Grigg left any record of his conversations with the Rev. Dr Durham before the arrival of the Sisters, of his views regarding the desirability or otherwise of their opening a school in Vepery or anywhere else in the town of Madras, and of the promises of aid which he is said to have made to Dr Durham and renewed to the Sisters. Absolutely no indication of his views can be found. That Mr Grigg stated that he "wished to have voluntary workers in the Educational Department" I can readily believe, it being also my own earnest wish. But that he advised the Sisters to open a secondary school for girls in Vepery and promised grants-in-aid, I cannot believe. Both the Rev. Dr Durham and the Sisters must have found in Mr. Grigg's enthusiastic words much more than Mr. Grigg meant. To take an instance in point. In para III, the memorialists ~~state~~ say that "Dr Durham states that Mr. Grigg was so anxious to get out sisters to work in the Educational Department, that he offered to pay the passages of two ladies from England amounting to £150". Now I hope that Dr. Durham's memory serves him better regarding the other points touched on in this memorial and in his letter than it has done in this one. It is impossible that Mr. Grigg could have promised to pay £150 towards the passage money of the two sisters. Article 42 of Chapter II of the Grant-in-Aid Code in force at the time the promise is said to have been made runs as follows:—

"A grant of one-half the actual passage money paid by sea from England to Madras not exceeding Rs [illegible] will be allowed for teachers and lady superintendents of groups of schools on first appointment, provided they possess special qualifications [illegible]ew with[illegible]

at his office on the 24th. I asked

[illegible] decide the points

these offices." The maximum amount which Mr. Grigg could have promised in aid of the passage money of ~~the~~ two ~~two~~ sisters was, therefore, Rs 500.

4. The sisters have informed me that they arrived in Madras on the 6th March 1892 and called on Mr. Grigg at the office on the 10th of the same month. I had been acting as Director for six months up to 5th January 1892 when Mr. Grigg resumed charge. Mr. Grigg remained in office till 13th April when he went home on six months leave and practically severed his connexion with the department. At the time of this visit I was in the habit of seeing Mr. Grigg nearly every day. I was absent from Madras on privilege leave for three weeks from 19th March. Between the date of my return and the 13th when I took charge I again had daily intercourse with Mr. Grigg, when we discussed, as was his wont, the important matters he was then dealing with, ~~and~~ the matters which he would have to leave to me for disposal, and questions which would come up for consideration after

I took charge. I cannot understand how Mr. Grigg could have entirely omitted to mention to me the educational work which the Sisters proposed doing in Vepery if he had been instrumental in bringing them out and if his mind had been so full of their work as it is said to have been. It was Mr. Grigg's wont everytime that I took charge from him to have a lengthy talk with me on all matters pending settlement or in which he was interested — the list of subjects being written on a piece of paper. If any of the subjects dealt with matters on which there might be difference of opinion he would say 'I don't want to bind you, but I shall be glad if you see your way to doing so and so'. But the work which the sisters of the Church proposed to undertake was not mentioned to me — an omission which is to my mind unintelligible if the Sisters rightly interpreted Mr. Grigg's conversation with them. Mrs. Brander, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, was in Madras from 17th March till the date of Mr. Grigg's leaving for Europe. She had some conversation with him on 21st March and an interview with him at his office on the 24th. I asked inform me whether Mr. Grigg consulted her with regard to the expediency of the sisters opening a school in Vepery. It will be seen from para 2 of her letter ⊗ No. 3628 dated 7th August 1895 that she has no recollection of Mr. Grigg having ever mentioned the Sisters of the Church. Miss Keely, the head of the Doveton Girls' School, who was naturally much interested in the proposed school inasmuch as it might be expected to draw away pupils from her own, did speak to Mr Grigg about the opening of the proposed school and her recollection of Mr. Grigg's expressed opinion is quite the opposite of that of the Sisters and of Dr. Durham. (See para 2 of Mrs Brander's letter). In her first interview with the Sisters and before their school was opened, Mrs. Brander tried to dissuade them from opening a school in Vepery, a locality already amply provided for. It will be gathered from the above that both in my office and in my own recollection there is an entire absence ~~absence~~ of evidence to shew that Mr Grigg had a hand in bringing the Sisters to Madras, or that he approved of their sphere of work and the

in which it was ~~proposed~~ proposed to be

⊗ Submitted in original for reference & kind return when done with.

carried out, or that he

of grants-in-aid if they should open a school in Vepery. This being so, it is most ~~important~~ unfortunate that circumstances prevented both Rev. Dr. Durham and the Sisters from bringing this view of the case to my notice during the long interval from 14th April 1892 to May 1895 and until after Mr. Grigg's lamented death. After giving the whole matter the most careful consideration I am forced to the conclusion that both Dr Durham and the Sisters of the Church are under a complete misapprehension with regard to Mr. Grigg's opinions as to the opening of a school in Vepery like the Collegiate school, and with regard to promises of a grant-in-aid for any such school. Within a month of the arrival of the Sisters and before their school was opened, I took charge of the Director's office and as far as I am aware no word or act of mine can have led the Sisters to believe that I approved of the opening of their school in Vepery or to hope that a grant would be given to them. There has, therefore, been no breach of faith on the part of the Department, and one of the

Main

it has been recog

and again. But this is quite beside the poin arguments of Dr Durham and the Sisters of the Church falls to the ground.

5. I have shewn that a grant to the school cannot be claimed on the ground that otherwise promises made will be broken. I have now to look at the question as I would look at any other application for grant. In my D. O. No. $\frac{\text{Tour}}{1}$ dated 21st June 1895 addressed to Dr. Durham I stated that funds were not available for additional grants. The want of funds is the same now as it was then. The salary grants now sanctioned will by the end of the official year exhaust the whole of the year's allotment. For the past two or three years I have been under the necessity of declining to sanction new salary grants even to long-established schools. Since the beginning of the current official year I have kept a register of the applications which I have been unable to comply with and the total salary grants applied for but not sanctioned amount already to Rs 408 per mensem. There are, therefore, only two ways in which the request of the memorialists could be complied with. Either grants now given to certain aided schools might be withdrawn from these schools and transferred to the Collegiate school, Vepery; or Government might give me an extra allotment of funds for the specific purpose of a grant to the Collegiate school. As regards the former alternative there are only two sets of circumstances in either of which I would feel myself justified in withdrawing salary grants from a school, namely, (1) if the school ceased to comply with the conditions of recognition and aid as regards staff, accommodation or appliances, or (2) if the school ceased to be needed for the supply of the educational wants of the locality or community. Neither of these circumstances exists at present and, as implied in my letter to Dr. Durham, this means of providing grants for the Collegiate school is shut out. As for the latter alternative,—an extra assignment of funds from Government for the special purpose of providing salary grants to the Collegiate school,—it is surrounded with difficulties. For exampl[illegible], should the Collegiate school be

and again. But this is quite beside the point

[illegible] arguments of Dr Duncan [illegible]
[illegible] ment as the recipient of special favour? What claims has it to consideration superior to the claims of the many long-established girls' schools in different parts of the Presidency, a few of which receive no grant at all and many of which do not receive the full ~~assessment~~ grant to which they are entitled according to the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code? Why should the provincial expenditure on female education be increased in Vepery to support a school planted in a neighbourhood already amply provided for in the matter of secondary education? If Government is in a position to give an extra assignment for grants-in-aid, there can surely be no hesitation in deciding that the money should be spent where it is most needed, not where it is least needed. For example, I am informed that in the whole of the Kistna district there is not a single school for European and Eurasian girls, and that one such school is urgently needed at Masulipatam and one at Bezwada. At

Guntakal

Guntakal there is a growing Eurasian population without any provision for female education. In other districts, especially in the North, there is the same cry for help and the same inability on my part to afford it. In such circumstances it would be altogether unjustifiable to devote any extra funds that Government can afford to assign to the upkeep of a school recently opened in a locality previously well-provided for. It is doubtless in the power of Government to give a special assignment to the College school apart altogether from the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code; but far from recommending it, I would, for the reasons just adverted to, strongly deprecate such a course.

6. I have dwelt at sufficient length on the main points and have now only to touch on one or two minor matters which I shall deal with in the order in which they come in the Memorial.

Para IV.— With regard to the efficiency of the school, the fact that it has been recog am satisfied with it. But I would invite the attention of Government to the remarks of the Inspectress in para 2 of her letter referred to above.

Paras V, VI and IX. — From the point of view of the department some of the facts stated in these three paragraphs constitute one of the great objections to aiding the Collegiate school. As a ground on which to base a claim for grant, it would have been more to the purpose if, instead of shewing how many girls they had drawn away from long-established and efficient schools, the Sisters had shewn how many children hitherto unprovided with any means of education they had induced to join their School. Here again I beg to invite the attention of Government to para 8 of Mrs. Brander's letter.

Para VIII. — The memorialists misquote a remark of mine in my letter to Dr. Durham and then proceed to draw a conclusion based solely on the misquotation. In my letter to Dr. Durham I used the [illegible]" [illegible] "mainly" as the memorial

has it.

The figures given in para 2 of Mrs. Brander's letter shew how far the sisters are correct in stating that they produced better results than schools largely subsidized by Government.

Para X. — Whatever Mr. Monro may have thought of the school he was unable to sanction grants when they were applied for at the end of 1893 and the middle of 1894.

Para XI. — Grants would willingly be given to the Sisters if funds were available, if there were not many other schools more in need of aid, and if it could be done without transgressing the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code. ✕

7. As Dr. Durham's letter is among the papers referred to me I presume it is intended that I should remark on it also. With Mr. Griggs' opinions as to the important part which English Missionary ladies take in the advancement of female education in this country I thoroughly agree. I have expressed the same thing publicly again and again. But [illegible] quite beside the poi

A.

arguments of Dr Durham

As for the last paragraph of Dr. Durham's letter I can only say that he can know little of the history of education in this Presidency and of the frequency with which Government has declared its settled policy in favour of the grant-in-aid system, if he thinks it necessary that now and as if it were for the first time Government should make a pronouncement in favour of that system.

I am surprised that a gentleman in Dr. Durham's position should forget himself so far as to pen the following:— "Of course the female employés, whether Nurses or Inspectresses will regard the matter from a different point of view from Government. To the latter it means a saving of the exchequer, to the former doing with fewer highly paid officials". Dr. Durham may shelter himself behind the plea of generality, but that plea cannot be accepted. Mrs. Branders' work in the cause of female education for over twenty years has repeatedly received the approval of the Head of her Department and of Government.

Like

Like Mrs. Brander Dr. Durham is a servant of Government and he ought to know that it is not permissible for one Government servant to charge another, either directly, or implicitly, or by insinuation, with subordinating the public interests to unworthy ends. It is a very dangerous weapon which Dr. Durham employs, and if it were to come into general use among public servants even the rank and status of a Government chaplaincy would not protect an officer from it. It is incumbent on me to protect the officers of my Department in the performance of their duty, and I would therefore respectfully request Government to take such notice of Dr. Durham's breach of the etiquette of the public service as may be deemed necessary.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your most obedient Servant,
D Duncan
Director of Public Instructi

Edl. No. 1314
Educational Edul.

Grant in aid Code
old & new

1895.

Educational Department.

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

DESPATCHED
8 NOV 1895

No. 12021

Dated 8th }
Despatched do } Nov. 1895
~~Received~~ Registered 11th

Educational C no. 817 retd.
No.

ENCLOSURES. 2

Subject.

Returning with remarks Govt. Endorsement forwarding a memorial from the Sisters of the Church at Madras praying for sanction of grants in aid of the Collegiate School, Vepery, opened by them.

For orders.

I do not see [illegible] that [illegible] remarks [illegible]

Submitted that the D.P.I. clearly shows that the Sisters' school cannot be aided at present, & that Govt. may say so.

2. Art. 42. in the old G. in aid. Code has been omitted in the revised code. Please see passage marked in G.O. 852. Ed. 20.11.93

3. Dr. Durham's remark complained of by D.P.I. is not very intelligible but it does not seem clearly to convey any slight against Mr. Brandon & this may be said in the order.

15/11/95.

WCM 11.95

CS/ Order. Currents 817. & 1314. Ed.

For the reasons given by the D.P.I. in his letter read above the Govt. is not prepared to direct that grants should be paid to ~~the Sisters of the Church.~~ the school managed by

2. The meaning of the remark in Dr. Durham's letter referred to in para 7. of the Director's letter is not very obvious but the Govt. cannot find in it any ~~intention~~ reflections against ~~to slight~~ any of the members of the Edul. Dept."

(F.O.)

WF 10.11.95.

To D.P.I. Sisters of Church

+ The phrase, "well-to-do" in para III seems to be a mistake

I have assisted the Sisters out of my private funds and I dare say shall do so again – but I don't think they have any case whatever for a grant from the public funds.

27/11/95

I agree. I think the D.P.I. shows very clearly that any further grant of money wh. can be made should be devoted to schools in localities where there are none such now.
The fact is that the Sisters have planted themselves in a locality where they overlap the work of other schools – and if they showed an intention of working down from the well-to-do classes to the lower strata of the population, they surely would charge

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C No 1314

The question whether these "Sisters of the Church" shd get a Grant in Aid or not, is quite outside the general question of what institutions should get Educational Grants. The Sisters say that they are determined to work among the Eurasian poor + + beginning, however, as is their custom at Home among the better class, and thus obtaining [illegible] means of prosecuting their work amongst the poorest & most destitute of that community". From what I have heard & seen of them I thoroughly believe in the truth of this. If aid is given to them it shd ~~not~~ be given more with refce to the moral & social work they will do than to the Educational work they have done: the methods wh will be pursued by these ladies are the right methods – and the only methods by wh the position of Eurasian women can be altered & improved. The Sisters will show them that

English ladies can undertake domestic work, like that of Washing &c, wh. they consider *infra dig.*, & this is the only way in wh. Eurasian women can be brought to take such work up themselves. Mr. Grigg (as quoted by Dr. Durham) was quite right in expressing the "opinion that Govt. could never bring out a sufficient number of English ladies to influence Female Education to any appreciable extent, & that therefore if the work were done at all it must be done by the voluntary effort of religious societies." We have, according to Dr. Durham, 13 of these ladies now (in a private letter to me of the 14th Nov. he says, "12") they are working, as they say in the Memorial, at a loss of R 500 a month. If they are encouraged by a Grant-in-Aid, we shall get more. If they are not, we shall get no more, and the 12 or 13 will soon disappear. I think it wd be bad policy not to encourage

such a scale of fees as would put them in funds to carry out this institution. But on the contrary they charge such low fees that they attract ~~withdraw~~ girls from other schools - and at the same time increase their own expenditure. At present I think their work is mischievous - let them alter their tactics, and then we can meet them.

W
28 Nov

From what Dr. Duncan & Mr. Brander tell us it appears that this is not a case in which a grant-in-aid can be given on ordinary grounds. I do not think it can be given with refce to promises made by Mr. Grigg. What he did promise is uncertain. After reading Miss Keely's account of what he said, I conclude that he wanted to get these ladies "out to work amongst the poor & fallen", & did not recognize the fact that they would begin by opening a school for the paying classes. The school is not entitled to a grant-in-aid on account of its locality (Vepery is well provided with schools for the paying classes, though it is in great want of workers amongst the poorer classes), or its success, or because it gives Church of England instruction to girls who wd otherwise go to the Convent. It seems impossible to give it a grant for this year, as Dr. Dun can say the Salary Grants now sanctioned will by the end of the official year exhaust the whole of the year's allotment."

Nevertheless, in my opinion, Dr. Duncan should be told to give a grant next year in this as an exceptional case

I don't think Dr. Duncan is right in his belief that Dr. Durham's remarks to the effect that it is better for the Exchequer to have unpaid employées than paid employées was an insinuation against Mrs. Brander, who is not mentioned in the letter. The word, "Inspectresses", seems only to have been used because inspectresses are one of the few classes of women em-ployées.

Circ

J G
23/11/95

Grant-in-aid Collegiate School Dept

W

Hm Secy

C 2?/11 | C 25/11 | C 27/11
R 2?/11 | R 27/11 | R ?/12

[G./24]
248—14-11-94.

Ed. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Current No. 817 of 1895, dated 11th July from the Rev. R. H. Durham

Current No. 1314 of 1895, dated 5th Nov from the D.P.I.

ORDER. No. 924 d/9 Dec '95
Mins

Seen
J G 6/12/95

The Govt agrees with the D.P.I. and considers that the Sisters of the Church have no claim for a grant from the Public Funds.

2. The Govt does not consider that Dr. Durham's letter contains any insinuation against Mrs. Brander.

(from orders)

W 7.12.95
JG 5/12/95

TR
7/12

To

The Rev. Dr. Durham. Para 1 of the order only & the first six paras of the D.P.I.'s letter
" D.P.I. 940

Desptd
12/12

11/12

Petn from the Sisters of the Church

H.M.

(From orders)

C 6/12
D 7/12

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ven for copying ______
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} 189 .

AIN G.O., No. DATED 189 ,							
RENT O.							
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GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
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A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.