

Students for the Universities, for Holy Orders, for the Bar, and other professions, and for competition for appointments in the Civil Service of her Majesty's Government at home, in India, and in the Colonies. III. *Applied Sciences*: The object of this Section is to provide a system of general instruction, essentially practical in its nature, for the large and important class of young men hereafter to be engaged in Civil and Military Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, and the higher branches of Manufacturing Art. IV. *Evening Classes*: Classes for Evening Instruction are held during the months from October to March, inclusive, and during the months of April, May, and June.

## II. GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

*Heads of Information.*—1. Founder. 2. Patrons or Trustees. 3. Object. 4. Endowment. 5. Free Scholars. 6. Scholarships and Fellowships. 7. Cost of Education of non-foundations.

1. **ETON COLLEGE.**—1. \* This College is the most celebrated of all the Public Schools, was founded by Henry VI., A.D. 1440, by the name of "The Blessed Marie College of Eton, beside Wyndesore." 2. Visitor for final appeal, the Archbishop of Canterbury. 3, &c., The scholars are of two kinds (a) King's Scholars, so called in consequence of the wish of George III., who are eligible from 8 to 15 years of age, the statutable qualification being that they be "poor and indigent," and (b) the independent scholar, or *oppidant*, whose education averages from £150 to £200 per annum, for each boy.

2. **WINCHESTER COLLEGE.**—1. William of Wykeham, A.D. 1393. 2. Visitor, the Bishop of Winchester, Warden and 10 Fellows. 3. To instruct diligently in grammatical learning poor scholars. 5. Free Scholars, 75 are provided with board and lodging, but are subject to an annual payment of £19 13s. 6d. (Ecclesiastica.) Dr. Moberly, the esteemed Head Master since 1835, resigned at Christmas, 1866.

3. **HARROW SCHOOL.**—1. John Lyon, a yeoman of the parish in 1571. 3. The Founders conveyed property "to six trustees" for the endowment of a Schoolmaster and an Usher, the gratuitous instruction of the children of the parish, and for the endowment of four poor Exhibitions for the two Universities. Permission was given to receive foreigners at the stipend the Master could get. 4. £50. 6. Lyon's Exhibition of £30 for 4 years to either Universities; Sayer's two Exhibitions of £52 10s. for 4 years to Caius College, Cambridge; Nield's two Exhibitions of £30 for 3 years to any College of Oxford; Gregory's Exhibition of £100 for 4 years to either Universities; Earl Spencer's Exhibition of £30 to either Universities.

4. **WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.**—1. Queen Elizabeth, in 1560. 2. Dean and Chapter of Westminster. 5. The boys on the foundation, and the "town" boys are on the same footing as four bishop's boys. 6. Studentships at Oxford and Cambridge.

5. **THE CHARTER HOUSE SCHOOL.**—1. Thomas Sutton, Esq., May 9th, 1611. 2. Seventeen governors. 4. "The endowments of this noble foundation produce a rental of more than £22,000." 5. "Those on the foundation are of two classes—pensioner and scholar—both nominated in rotation by the governors." 6. Exhibitions from £80 to £100 per annum, each for 5 years at either Universities, and donations of £100.

6. **RUGBY SCHOOL.**—1. Lawrence Sheriffe, a grocer in London, in 1567. 2. Visitor, the Lord High Chancellor. 4. "Originally designed only for the benefit of the town of Rugby and its neighbourhood. Parents who have resided in Rugby for 2 years, or at any place in the County of Warwick within 10 miles of it, or even in the adjacent Counties of Leicester and Northampton to the distance of 5 miles from it, are privileged to send their sons to be educated at the school without paying anything whatever for their instruction." (Ecclesiastica, 1842.) 6. Exhibitions of £60 a year at any College of either University.

7. **ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.**—1. Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, A.D. 1512. 2. The Mercer's Company. 3. Not only natives of the city, but those born in any other part of the kingdom, and even those who are foreigners "of all nations and countries" are capable of being partakers of its privileges. 4. £5,000. 5. "Colet limited the number of boys to 153, in allusion to that of the fishes caught by St. Peter." 6. Nine Exhibitions of £50 each at any College, and nine of £100 at Trinity College, Cambridge.

8. **MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL.**—1. and 2. Merchant Tailors' College, in 1561. 4. Unendowed. 6. Six Exhibitions of £50 each.

9. **SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.**—1. Edward VI., in 1551. 2. Masters and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. 4. £2,000. 5. "The School is open without limitation to the sons of burgesses

of the town of Shrewsbury, free of expense." 6. Twenty-eight Exhibitions of about £40 each.

10. **CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.**—1. Edward VI., in 1552. 2. Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London. 3. Education of "poor children." 400 orphans were first admitted: they were clothed in russet, which was soon afterwards changed for the dress still worn. In 1672, Charles II. founded a Mathematical School for the instruction of 40 boys in navigation. 4. Above £40,000. 5. "The children are taught, lodged, and clothed, without a shilling's expense to the parents, and provided with all the books for which they have occasion, and with such as are bound to trade, an apprentice fee is paid." 6. Grecianships at Oxford and Cambridge.

11. **MANCHESTER SCHOOL.**—1. Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, 1510. 2. Visitor, the Dean of Manchester. 4. £4,408. 6. Exhibitions to Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's, Cambridge.

12. **BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL.**—1. Edward VI., 1552. 2. Visitors, the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of Worcester. 4. Above £10,000. 5. Sons of inhabitants free qualifications, 8 years of age, and ability to read and write English; about 100 nominations are open to public competition; children of non-inhabitants pay from £15 to £20 per annum. 6. Ten Exhibitions, each of £50, at either Oxford or Cambridge, tenable for 4 years; two scholarships, of £50, for 4 years, at Brasenose College.

Other noted Endowed Grammar Schools are those of Broms-grove, Bedford, Bury St. Edmunds, Highgate, Guernsey, Ipswich, Leeds, Marlborough, Repton, Sherborne, Southwark, &c.

## MIDDLE CLASS EDUCATION.

In addition to the Endowed Schools, Middle Class Education is also provided for in numerous Proprietary Schools and Denominational Colleges.

The COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS was incorporated in 1849, by Royal Charter, "for the purpose of promoting sound learning, and of advancing the interests of Education, more especially among the middle classes." The principal means employed to secure these objects, are: 1st. The periodical examination of teachers and of pupils. 2nd. The union of teachers of every class in a corporate body, so that they may have a recognized position equal to that enjoyed by the other learned professions. 3rd. The making provision for the families of deceased, aged, and poor members. 4th. The providing of a medium of communication between Principals of Schools and Assistants of good character and attainments. 5th. The periodical bringing together of teachers for the discussion of subjects in which the scholastic profession is interested.

The annual subscription is one guinea. There is no entrance fee. A single payment of ten guineas confers the privileges of Life Membership.

All persons engaged in education are admissible as Members of the Corporation; and persons desirous of joining it, or of promoting its objects, may, on application to the Secretary, obtain all necessary information, together with copies of the bye-laws, and of the regulations respecting the Examinations of Candidates for the College Diplomas, and of Pupils in Schools.

UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—The Universities of Oxford (in June), Cambridge (December), and Durham (October), hold examinations annually for persons not members of either University. Oxford grants the diploma of Associate of Arts (A.A.), the others certificates; Cambridge also examines female candidates.

## THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The Education Committee is composed of Ministers of State, and its duty is to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the promotion of Education in Great Britain. The details of the administration of the English system of Elementary Education devolve upon the Education Department. Officers are appointed, called "Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools," who are gentlemen of high qualifications. The following statement will show the principle on which grants are made:—

Every school aided from the grant must be either a school in connection with some recognized religious denomination, or a school in which, besides secular instruction, the Scriptures are read daily from the authorized version. In elementary schools, the school-house must be well ventilated, properly lighted, and contain in the principal school-room at least eighty cubical feet of internal space for each child in average attendance; the principal teacher must be duly certificated, and the girls must be taught plain needle-work.

THE REVISED CODE.—*Standards of Examination by her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, under the Revised Code. Standard 1st.*—(Lowest) Reading: Narrative in Monosyllables. Writing: Form on blackboard or slate, from dictation, letters, capital and small, manuscript. Arithmetic: Form on blackboard or slate, from dictation, figures up to 20; name at sight figures up to 20; add and subtract figures up to 10, orally, from examples on blackboard.

\*The numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., refer to the heads of information above noted.