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GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.* HARROW.

Harrow School is a Grammar School, founded in 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman living in the hamlet of Preston, within the parish of Harrow, "for the perpetual education, teaching, and instruction of children and youth of the same parish." The Governors are a Corporation by Charter.

The Founder possessed several small estates situated at Harrow, and at Preston and Alperton, both hamlets in that parish, at Barnet, at Malden in Bedfordshire, and at Paddington and Kilburn in the parish of Marylebone. He conveyed these lands to the Governors by separate conveyances, and directed that the whole profits of the lands at Kilburn should be employed in repairing the highways from Edgware to London and from Harrow to London, and that the whole profits of the Marylebone estate should be likewise devoted to the Harrow and London highway. The profits of his other estates were dedicated to the School, and to the maintenance of two Scholars at Oxford and two at Cambridge. The manner in which the rents were to be applied to these several purposes was left to the discretion of the Governors; but it does not appear that they were invested with any power to vary the purposes themselves, or to apply to one of them money which the Founder had appropriated to the other. The repair of highways was an object constantly associated in the sixteenth century with religious and educational trusts, and the

value of the lands devoted to this purpose by the Founder appears to have been less than one-third of that of the lands given to the School. These proportions are now reversed. The present yearly value of the School estates is a little more than 1,000*l.*; that of the road estates is about 3,500*l.* The proceeds of the road estates are, under several Acts of Parliament passed within the present century, paid over by the Governors to the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads north of the Thames, and are applied partly to the paving of Oxford Street, and partly to the repairing, watching, and lighting of other Metropolitan roads. There can be little doubt that the appropriation made by the Founder of the rents of his different estates has led to a result which he never contemplated, and which is probably very remote from his intentions.

Beside the rents of the School estates, there are the dividends on a sum of 1,494*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Consols, which is held by the Governors in trust for the School. The total income, therefore, which the School derives from its endowments is less than 1,100*l.* a year, and this is charged with some small payments to local charities. The Governors hold also 9,724*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* Consols on special trusts for Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other like purposes connected with the School.

GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHOOL.

Under the Charter there are six "Keepers and Governors," who are empowered to fill up vacancies in their own body by the election of "fit and discreet persons" (or, according to the Founder's Statutes, "honest and substantial inhabitants") within the parish of Harrow. The Bishop of London is authorized to nominate to any vacancy which is not filled up within six weeks. By the Founder's Statutes the Governors are directed to meet once a year. They have the management of the property and expenditure of the foundation: they appoint the Head Master, and the Second Master or Usher; and have power to remove either of them for unfitness or misconduct. They are empowered also to admit boys on the foundation with the consent of the Head Master, to elect to John Lyon's Scholarships at the two Universities, "to see that the Schoolmaster and Usher do their duties, and that the scholars be well taught and used," and to determine all doubts and controversies relating to the School. Whenever they are equally divided, the question is to be referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

* Abridged from the Report of the Public Schools Commissioners.