

ANI

ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.

Opened March 1st, 1872.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1890.

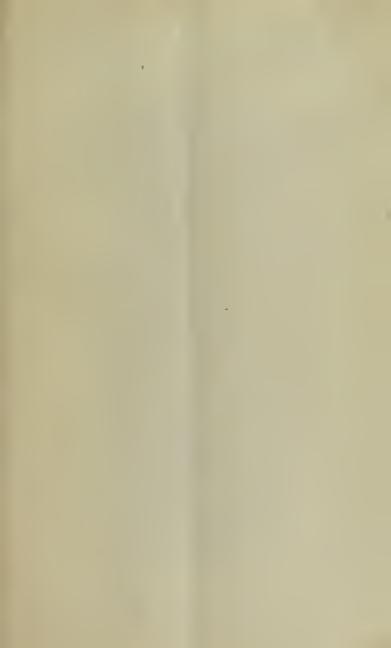
Patron:

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Office:

AT THE COLLEGE, WESTOW STREET, UPPER NORWOOD, S.E. 1891.







ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE

AND

ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.

Opened March 1st, 1872.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1890.

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HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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Academy of Music for the Blind.

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Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurers and Hon. Secretaries of the above Committees, to assist eligible cases from their respective localities, to obtain an education at the College.

Report by the Executive Committee

THE Executive Committee cannot commence their report without alluding to the great loss which the college has suffered by the death of their Chairman, Dr. Armitage. With a single devotion to the well-being of the blind all over the world, he gave much of his time, his talents, and his fortune to furthering the development of our college. It would be impossible in a few words to give adequate expression to our gratitude for his co-operation and wise guidance in the conduct of the affairs of the college, and it is less necessary to do so as the report of the Principal gives much interesting detail of the relations of the late Dr. Armitage to the College.

Under the new Constitution and Council of the College, it will be very desirable that the Executive Committee should secure a chairman who has sufficient leisure to devote adequate attention to its management. Until they are able to select a permanent Chairman, the Right Hon. Sir Lyon

Playfair has consented to act in that capacity.

The financial condition of the College is a subject both of congratulation and regret. For the first time in its history the annual income exceeded the expenditure and £200 were applied to the reduction of the floating debt, which now stands at £2,426 10s. 4d. Although this shows an improvement in our finances, it is unsatisfactory that there should be any floating debt at all. Considering the admirable work which the College performs, the example it sets to other technical colleges for the blind, we might confidently expect a larger number of subscribers to enable us to maintain an annual balance between income and expenditure. Indeed, considering the liberality of the public in aiding classes of people

who cannot aid themselves, until they are taught and trained to overcome their physical disabilities, it is not too much to hope that an effort might be made among the friends of the College, not only to clear off our floating debt, but also the permanent mortgage of £12,000 on the estate, which debt, though necessarily incurred for the development of the institution, weighs heavily in the shape of rent on our annual expenditure. The Committee confidently appeal to all the supporters of the College to enlarge the circle of its annual subscribers in order to maintain its efficiency, and to enable the Council to undertake with confidence the new expenditure necessary to fit it still further as a place of high technical training. We refer to the auditor's report for a statement of the annual accounts.

The Committee are convinced that special colleges of this kind, if properly conducted, are the best means of giving the technical training which alone can fit the blind to pursue a carcer of independent usefulness by their own working ability. Experience has shown that the blind, when they have acquired a sound general and technical education, can best be made self-supporting through industries connected with music, at least on a higher plane, than by such simple handicraft as are usually taught to the blind. The musical profession have appreciated our efforts and given us much assistance both by advice and by actual co-operation. It is a pleasing fact that the past pupils of the college, in consequence of the technical training which they have received, are now making as annual earnings a sum of about £15,000.

During the last year we have increased our technical schools, and added to the more efficient methods of technical training. The number at present in the College is 139; while 14 of those who have passed through the course of instruction obtained certificates as having completed their training. Two left without certificates, one from inefficiency and one from ill-health.

The Committee have the pleasure to report that they have been able to enlarge, and to render still more efficient their means for giving full physical exercise to the students. The liberality of Dr. Armitage enabled us to add to the gymnasium the newest and most improved apparatus for the physical development of the young. We continue to believe that the importance, which we attach to this part of the training, can scarcely be exaggerated, and we have been gratified to observe that our example is being now followed by other institutions throughout the kingdom. Physical training and gymnastic exercises soon remove the natural timidity of the blind, render them self-reliant, and raising their condition of health, give them increased confidence and ability to acquire knowledge. It is to this physical as well as to the technical training that we attribute the determination of our students to become bread-winners. in the world; to decline charitable aid, and to rely on the exercise of that technical knowledge which they have obtained in the College. Every college has a few failures, but we have to rejoice that ours have been remarkably few. We have records of 163 past students who are well established in business as school teachers of the blind, as music teachers, as organists, as tuners of pianos, and a few in other branches of industry, requiring technical education such as they have received.

The last year has been a busy one with conferences, concerts, and exhibitions of our system of physical training. A general conference on the education of the blind was held at the College for four days in July. It was attended by the leading promoters of education not only from all parts of the United Kingdom, but also from the Continent. The presidents on the different days were men of public position, and our President, the Duke of Westminster, with his usual consideration and liberality, received the Conference at Grosvenor House on one of the days of meeting. The annual Prize Festival of the College was held at the Crystal

Palace on the 23rd of July, and the prizes were distributed by Her Grace the Duchess of Westminster. The concert of the pupils was, as usual, heartily appreciated by the public, Mr. Manns having again rendered his aid by conducting.

The Committee would refer to Principal Campbell's report for full details of the proceedings of the College during the last year. To his earnestness, zeal, and guidance of the College the Committee now, as on many previous occasious, largely attribute its success. All the professors have laboured to make their departments examples of effective general education or of technical training.

The Committee would remind the subscribers of the College that it is now at a critical period of its history. The Royal Commission on the Blind has made its report, and a Bill carrying out its recommendations is now before the House of Commons. We have high faith, and have received much encouragement in creating a model college for special technical education of blind children, and have sent them into the world as self-reliant bread-winners, proud of their independence of charity. If the public will come to our support, and clear the College of those money difficulties which retard our full development, they will have the gratification of giving a permanent establishment to a Collego for the Blind which has already been honoured by the approbation of experts from all parts of Europe and America.

MEETINGS AND CONCERTS.

By the kindness of the Duke and Duchess of Westmiuster, the Annual Meeting was again held at Grosvenor House on April 19th. His Grace, the President of the College, presided, and was supported by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of London, the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, Bart., K.C.B., M.P., the Right Hou. A. J. Mundella, M.P., the Rev. Canon Barker, M.A., the late T. R. Armitage, Esq., M.D., J. A. Campbell, Esq., LL.D., M.P., Col. H. A.

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Camphell, Esq., LL.D.

The Annual Prize Festival was held at the Crystal Palace, July 25th. The prizes were presented by Her Grace the Duchess of Westminster. The musical part * of the Festival was conducted by Mr. August Manns. Our warmest thanks are due to that gentleman for his kind help, and also the Crystal Palace Company for their admirable arrangements.

Garden Parties were given on Saturday afternoons from April to July, each afternoon heing under special patronage: April 26th, The London School Board; May 3rd, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Western; May 10th, the Rev. Joseph and Mrs. Halsey; May 17th, Messrs. J. Broadwood and Sons; May 31st, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, Brixton Young Men's Christian Association; June 7th, The Sonth Eastern Section of the National Society of Professional Musicians; June 14th, The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; June 28th, The Gardner Trustees; July 12th, The Committee of the Central Young Men's Christian Association (Exeter Hall); July 19th, The Executive Committee of the College.

Once more the Committee record their obligations to our indefatigable corps of Professors, Teachers, and Officers for their continued zeal and fidelity—their interest does not cease with the performance of their regular duties, they promote the work of the College and the welfare of the old pupils on all possible occasions; to Dr. Henry Hetley, for his constant and unremitting care of every case of illness in the College; to Henry C. Banister, Esq., the Rev. John Presland, Edward Manson, Esq., and J. R. Brooke, Esq., for valuable courses of lectures; also to all the ladies and gentlemen who have given miscellaneons lectures, recitations, and recitals to the pupils; to Mrs. Wm. Anchincloss Arrol, for an annual teaching prize; to the late Dr. T. R. Armitage, for prizes; to the Professors and Teachers, for prizes in their various departments; to A. J. Hipkins,

^{*} A programme with full particulars will be found on Page 73.

Esq., for tuning prizes; to Miss I. C. Western, for additions to the library of embossed books; to the British and Foreign Blind Association, for liberal grants of embossed books: to the British and Foreign Bible Society, for a grant of books; to the Institution Nationale des Jeunes Avungles, Paris, for a bust of Hauy and apparatus; to A. J. Hipkins, Esq., for his valuable services in conducting the examination of the Technical Department; to N. Vert, Esq., and D. Mayer Esq., for many tickets to concerts in St. James's and Prince's Halls; to Messrs. Broadwood and Co., for continued liberality and practical assistance of great value to our work; to Miss Matilda M. de Zoete, for a grand piano; to George Dibley, Esq., for the gift of a harmonium; to Messrs. Rylands & Co., for the assistance they have liberally continued to render. To Joseph E. Carne, Esq., for a valuable collection of minerals from the New South Wales Exhibit at the Crystal Palace in 1890. The best thanks of the Committee are also offered to the Guion Steamship Company; to Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and to the following Companies and other Railways with which they are connected-the London, Chatham, and Dover, the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the North Western, the Midland, the Great Northern, the Great Western, and the Scottish Railways, not only for substantial favours conferred, but for the kindness and attention of their officials to our pupils; to the Cottage Hospital, Upper Norwood, for very great kindness to our pupils when ill. We are again much indebted to Mr. George Spencer for a gift of valuable gymnastic apparatus.

→ PRINCIPAL'S REPORT. →

ORGANISATION.

THE Royal Normal College is open to the youthful blind of both sexes. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Grammar and High School, a Technical School, and an Academy of Music. The Academy of Music forms a common bond of union; all, to a greater or less extent, enjoy its opportunities and privileges, while the instruction afforded the professional pupils is equal to the instruction given in the best conservatories for the seeing.

Course of instruction:

- Physical Education, including Gymnastics (Swedish, German, and American), Dancing, Deportment, Military Drill, Swimming, Skating, Rowing, Cycling, and other Sports.
- 2. General Education, including a thorough Primary course, Literature, History, Science, Mathematics, Latin, French, and a Normal Class for training School Teachers.
- 3. The Science and Practice of Music, including the Training of Music Teachers, Pianists, Organists, Choirmasters, and Vocalists.
- 4. Technical Education, including Mechanical Training and Pianoforte Tuning.

In each department, the instruction is directed to the practical end of prepariny the blind for self-maintenance.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

The course embraces Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, English History, Object Lessons, Kindergarten and elementary instruction on the Pianoforte, in Singing and Harmony. The Kindergarten work includes not only the ordinary instruction given to sighted children as the "gifts," embroidering, weaving, paperfolding, figure laying, peas-work and modelling, but a special course of Technical Training. In this department



we have a Technical Shop supplied with work benches, sets of tools, and suitable material. As soon as the children can hammer, saw, and plane, they enter upon a graded course of training, including the Swedish system of Slöjd, which they pursue, step by step, as methodically as classes in Reading or Arithmetic. In addition to the Slöjd Models, they make Boxes, Trellisses, Picture Frames, Flower Pot Stands, Fern Baskets, Brackets and other articles. To give a practical illustration—a child is making a simple trellis with five strips;

he or she first saws out the strips, planes to the proper thickness and width, points the ends, prepares the cross pieces and nails the five strips in parallel lines. This is not easy for a blind child. The outside strips are put on first, then the middle strip, after which the second and fourth become middle strips between the first and third, and third and fifth. It would be easy to give details sufficient to fill a volume, but who would read them? Experience proves that the most helpless children in the hauds of a patient and skilful teacher, with proper methods and appliances, soon become iuterested, aud anxious to excel. The utility of such a plan will become evident to anyone who will observe two pupils entering our pianoforte tuning department, the one from our Preparatory School, the other from some Board School or Institution where he has not had early technical training. The former, with deft fingers, forms the pianoforte eyes with neatness, wiuds the pins with regularity, uses the pliers and tuning-hammer with strength and dexterity, he seems scarcely to need his eyes, while the latter, awkward and clumsy, requires weeks, sometimes months, to learn the simplest things. The one is ready to grapple at ouce with the mechanical difficulties in pianoforte tuning and repairing, while the other requires a course in elementary mechanical training. Manual dexterity must be developed. It is worse than useless to put an awkward, helpless, blind lad to work on a complicated pianoforte. When he has learned to use the hammer, saw, and plane, he is ready to take up the moro delicate work required in pianoforte tuning.

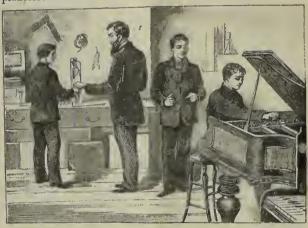
When we opened our Preparatory School, we had excellent instruction in Kindergarten and Modelling, but we did not have an elementary technical shop. When the first pupils from the Preparatory School were promoted to the Upper School, we were disappointed to find, although they were bright and intelligent, that they were wanting in mechanical dexterity. This experience led to the establishment of our

В

Elementary Technical Shop.

PIANOFORTE TUNING DEPARTMENT.

We have now trained, and well established in business, 87 pianoforte tuners, twelve others are already doing fairly well, and we are confident of the satisfactory success of seven ont of the twelve. Our tuners are employed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies and the United States; some are engaged in manufactories and shops, some are private tuners, some are pianoforte tuners and organists, and twelve who began as pianoforte tuners are now established as pianoforte dealers.



By keeping in touch with these young men, we have an accumulation of experience which becomes a valuable guide in our plans for the future, and establishes the following facts:—

 A blind man who would be a successful pianoforte tuner, must be intelligent, polite, business-like, neat in his dress and personal appearance, easy and independent in his movements, and free from disagreeable habits.*

Slovenly habits and the use of tobacco has more than once led to the loss of work.

- 2. Technical training should begin as early as possible.
- 3. Mechanical skill is indispensable. The ability to do light repairs satisfactorily, often settles the question of omployment. The tuner should be able to use his left and right hand equally well, and be skilful with a lever hammer.
- Rapidity of execution is no less important than good work.
- All good pianoforte tuners, who are skilful mechanics, should also be able to tune and regulate harmoniums and reed organs.
- 6. It is absolutely essential that they should be thoroughly acquainted with every variety of instrument, both of home and foreign manufacture.

It is easy to teach a blind lad to turn a tuning hammer, or recognise the pitch of a note, but to bring him up to the standard in these essentials, which are requisite to success, requires constant and unwearied supervision. He must be as diligent, energetic and persevering, as the seeing apprentice, and willing to give eveu more time for the necessary preparation. The perfunctory work of blind pupils who merely linger two or three hours daily over a piano, accomplishes very little towards fitting them for business.

The work should be marked out for each individual, and at the end of the time, an entry made of the amount accomplished. This register of work should be regularly inspected.

Guided by previous experience, we are opening a new Pianoforte Tuning Shop, which has twenty-four small rooms over and around it, and six larger rooms in front, all within hearing of the Manager. By having glass in the doors the work of all the tuners is brought under inspection.

Although we were comparatively well supplied with models, actions, and pianofortes, we find it necessary to add new apparatus—pianos of modern construction, of home and foreign manufacture, and also a variety of harmoniums and reed organs. For the important improvements in this

department we are indebted to the liberal aid of the Committee of the Gardner Trust, Mr. W. J. Armitage, Mr. Dudley Smith, and Mr. Mocatta.

We must again express our indebtedness to Mr. A. J. Hipkins, and Mr. Irvine, of Messrs. J. Broadwood and Sons,

for conducting the examinations in this department.

In each year we have two preliminary examinations, in which Mr. Irvine not only inspects pianes threed by the pupils, but sees each pupil at work, noting the manner of holding and managing the tuning hammer and damper, testing them with all varieties of trichord pianes, including overstrung instruments. Each pupil is also required to show, by actual performance, his mechanical skill in making eyes, stringing, and ordinary light repairs, such as removing broken wrest-pins, repairing hammer-shanks, &c. The third and final examination is conducted by Mr. Hipkins. The work of each pupil is carefully marked, with detailed criticism in regard to defects, and if the work falls below the required standard the Certificates are not given.

Messrs. Broadwood were among onr first patrons; they, with Lady Thompson, provided the first pianos for the College. Later, Messrs. Collard and Collard, Messrs. Erard, Messrs. Chappell, and Messrs. Kirkman also gave pianos. Messrs. Broadwood continue their interest in our work. They keep one of our tuners at their factory, and allow us to change every six months. Recently, they have employed one of our young men on their regular staff. They constructed and presented special models for the nse of our pupils; they furnish the College with pianos at cost price; they keep a new Concert Grand in our Music Hall; they send pianofortes free of expense to all concerts where our pupils perform, and from year to year, they give ns wise counsel in regard to the best methods of enlarging and developing this department.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT. (See Examiners' Report, page 42.)

The practical success of the musicians educated in our Musical Department, and the cordial recognition which they have received from the musical profession, establishes beyond all question, that music in its various branches, when properly taught, is the best profession for the blind.

We have forty-nine organists and teachers of music well established, and five others have made a good start. It is also indisputable that the success of our pianoforte tuners is largely due to the cultivation of ear and musical taste which they receive in common with the students of the Musical

Department.

In the Musical, as well as the Literary Department, we have normal classes for teachers. Our students are trained under the best masters in the art of teaching the piano, voice development, singing, harmony, counterpoint, composition, organ and drilling of choirs, including the training of boys'

voices and chanting.

The majority of our pupils are drawn from the poorest classes, and therefore the College is obliged to depend on voluntary subscriptions; but the hearty endorsement and cordial support of the leading musical societies and such musicians as Madame Schumann, Madame Sophie Menter, Madame Albani, Dr. Hans von Bülow, Mr. Otto Gericke, Monsieur Guilmant, Mr. Hamerik, Mr. George Henschel, Dr. Joachim, Mr. Theodorc Thomas, Prof. Karl Kliudworth, Mr. B. J. Lang, Herr Lesshmann, Mr. Henry Leslie, Mr. August Manns, Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, Dr. Hubert Parry, Herr Anton Rubiustein, Monsieur Saint-Saens, Sir Arthur Sullivan, and Sir John Stainer, has lifted the musical education of the Blind to a higher plane.

PHYSICAL TRAINING. (See Examiner's Report, page 47.)

After considering the successes, the failures, and the general condition of the blind in various centres, and from

different Institutions, I came to the conclusion in 1858, that any system of education for the blind, evon of very young children, which did not include a thorough and comprehensive course of physical training, would become a failure, if its object was to make the blind independent and self-sustaining. As a rule, the vitality of the Blind is below the averago vitality of seeing persons, and any system of education that does not recognize and overcome this defect will be a failure. The lack of physical power leads to indolence, timidity, and discouragement. The Blind must be roused from their willingness to depend upon others, and mado to believe in the possibility of independence and success. "The great difference between men, the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy and invincible determination, a purpose once fixed and then, death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two-legged creature a man without it."* It is this lack of energy and invincible determination, not the want of sight that has caused so many failures among the Blind. What will supply the motive power? In my long experience with the Blind, both of Great Britain and America, I have found nothing that will rouse the indolent, and encourage the timid, but physical training; it is the lever which gives force to all other education. We have distinguished lecturers, able professors, skilful masters, and enthusiastic teachors; but without a thorough system of physical training, based upon a careful observance of the laws of hygiene, our percentage of practical success would be much less. Some of the most successful pupils that ever left Norwood came to us idle and indolent boys and girls without any fixed purpose. struggle was long and sharp, but they are to-day living examples of the principles we are advocating. Would that I could impress upon all who are enterested in the Blind, not

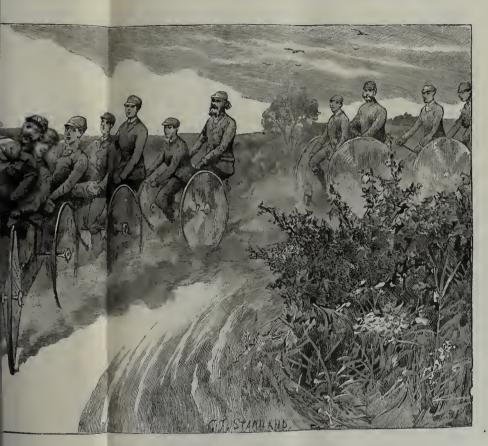
^{*} Sir T. Fowell Buxton.



A PARTY STARTING FOR A CYCLE RUN.



ON THE ROA



ON THE ROAD.



only in this country, but in Europe and America, the fact that a blind man who has received mechanical training, general education, or even musical instruction, without physical training, is like an engine provided with everything necessary, except motive power. Even a well-ordered gymnasium and euthusiastic teachers are not sufficient; ample playgrounds, skilfully arranged and adapted to the requirements of the Blind are essential. If possible, swimming,

rowing, skating and cycling should be included.

Sargents' developing apparatus,* which was provided by the liberality of Dr. Armitage, has enabled us to introduce a more methodical system of physical training. The height, weight, chest, upper-arm, fore-arm, and other anthropometric measurements of our pupils are registered. These measurements are compared with the normal standard, and when a pupil falls below this standard, a set of daily exercises on the developing apparatus is prescribed. These measurements are repeated periodically, and in this way an accurate gauge of development is kept. This systematic plan has awakened the intelligent interest of every pupil in the College.

Of all the sports of the present day, cycling is the one best adapted to the blind. It became so popular among both the girls and boys, we found it inexpedient to occupy the cycles and cycle-track with beginners. Cycling can be taught far better, and quicker in the gymnasium, than on the track. A single "home-trainer" is sufficient for methodical instruction, but competition makes work a pleasure. Our double "home-trainer," fitted with different toned bells, to mark each quarter of a mile, enables each of the blind cyclists to gauge his speed with that of his competitor.

The Gymnasiums, Skating-rinks, Swimming-bath, Cycletrack, Row-boats, Rob Roys, Swings, Tilts, and beautifully arranged Playgrounds, provide our pupils with unequalled

^{*} For list of Apparatus, see Appendix B.

facilities for physical training. During the year the pupils were invited to take part in the Gymnastic Displays of the National Physical Recreation Society at the Agricultural Hall, Islington; the Military Exhibition, Chelsea; and the Church School Fêto, Olympia. We also gave Gymnastic performances in the Crystal Palace, St. James' Hall, People's Palace, and St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow.

From the numerous press notices, written by critics unknown to the College, we give a few extracts, as they show that the Blind when thoroughly trained by special teachers, in gymnasiums properly arranged for their use, can success-

fully take part with other gymnasts.

ANNUAL DISPLAY OF THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL RECREATION SOCIETY AT AGRICULTURAL HALL.

"One of the most remarkable features of the display was the drill performed by pupils from the Royal Normal College for Blind. The training of the pupils may be described as almost perfect. They marched, countermarched, wheeled into line, deployed, broke into fours right or left, or into single file, and performed a number of other evolutions in correct time and formation; indeed, so well were the distances kept, and so skilfully was the touch maintained, that the manœvuring was fully equal, if not superior, to that of the other competitors."—The Standard, May 26, 1890.

"The heartiest welcome of the evening was accorded to the students (boys and girls) of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood. The girls looked very neat in their blue dresses and red sashes, and the lads in their blue jackets and white trousers. When they entered the arena the electric light was turned on, showing the blind athletes to greater advantage. The performance consisted of gymnastics, rope-skipping, double drill, eight-in-hand cycling and glee-singing. How neatly the girls did their skipping and cycling, and with what marvellous accuracy did the lads perform their difficult feats on the parallel hars, and climb on each others shoulders, building themselves up into towers and pyramids. Their feats were really wonderful, evoking loud and repeated hursts of cheering."—Daily News, May 27, 1890.

"Students from the Royal Normal College for the Blind gave a wonder-

"Students from the Royal Normal College for the Blind gave a wonderful performance in gymnastics, cycling, rope-skipping, and other sports, the case and rhythm of movement could not have been excelled."—Daily

Telegraph, May 26, 1890

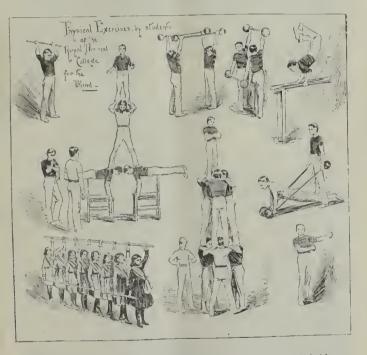
"Even more remarkable are the feats performed by Dr. Campbell's pupils. It was difficult to realize that the complex exercises in musical mass drill, the feats on the bars and vaulting horse, or the pretty serpentine evolutions of seven young lady cyclists were performed by blind students, so fearlessly and deftly were they accomplished."—Echo, May 27, 1890.

"The performances by the students from the Royal Normal College for the Blind were truly marvellous. The cycling team who had travelled from Norwood to the Hall on their eight-in-hand exhibited their skill.

The gymnastics and musical drilling were performed with a celerity and precision which would have done credit to a team of trained athletes: indeed, from the beginning to the finish of the exercises, there was not a

slip or false move."—Daily Chronicle, May 27, 1890.

Even more wonderful was the display by the pupils from the Royal Normal College for the Blind. Exercises upon the vaulting horse were performed as fearlessly as though the lads were in the fullest possession of sight, and mass exercises and musical drill were carried out with perfect precision of time and movement, while applause rose to londest as

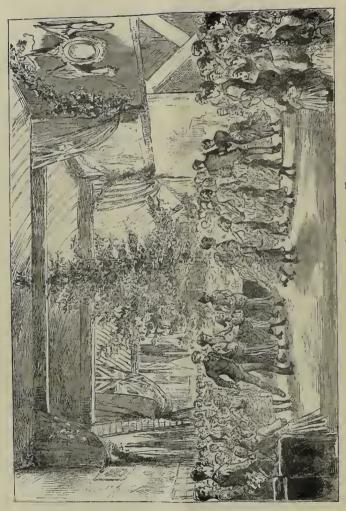


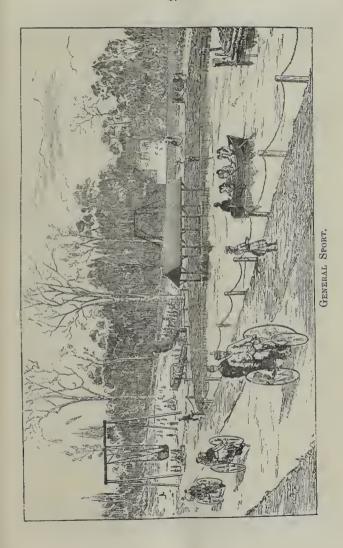
seven young lady cyclists, dressed in well-made blue cloth habits, followed the lead of a "seeing" gentlemen through a number of graceful

curves and turns."- Daily Graphic, May 26, 1890.

"One of the most remarkable features of the display was the drill performed by a number of the pupils from the College of the Blind; their training may be described as almost perfect. The manceuvring of these sightless people was fully equal, if not superior, to that of the other competitors."- Yorkshire Post, May 27, 1890.

"The most interesting feature on the programme, however, was the





appearance of the pupils of the Normal College for the Blind at Upper Norwood. They executed a great variety of gymnastic performances and physical exercises with as much precision and dexterity as if they had possession of all their senses."—Leeds Mercury, May 27, 1890.

ST. JAMES' HALL.

"An exceedingly interesting gymnastic display was given last night at St. James' Hall by the students of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind. The youths and young girls showed great proficiency in drilling, roller-skating, rope skipping, and Swedish exercises, and there was some smart work done on the parallel bars, vaulting-horse, and in the construction of human pyramids. An "eight-in-hand cycle" was capitally manceuvred by seven young ladies and Mr. Guy Campbell, the gymnastic director."—Daity Telegraph, May 16, 1890.

DEPORTMENT AND DANCING.

(See Examiner's Report, page 48.)

During the past year we have secured the services of Mr. B. Soutten, Professor of Deportment and Dramatio Action at the Royal Academy of Music, and the Royal College of Music, and our classes in Deportment and Dancing have now assumed the importance which they deserve. To many of our supporters, it may seem superfluous to give the blind this iustruction, but what may be a mere accomplishment for the seeing, becomes an indispensable factor in securing employment for the blind. Many years ago, after our first Orchestral Concert at St. James' Hall, one of the most eminent musical authorities said to me, with great earnestness, the musical attainments of your pupils are remarkable, but the stiffness and want of grace in the movements of your performers must be overcome or your work will be a failure. It often occurs, even with manly character, indomitable courage, and superior intelligence, that the Blind lose appointments through the unpleasant impressions occasioned by their awkwardness.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

(See Examiner's Report, page 45.)

In this department the great majority of our pupils are unable to take a complete course of study. The want of money limits the time they can remain in the College, and

compels us to give prominence to the practical question of fnture maintenance, consequently they must leave the school classes to devote their time and energy to the special pursuit by which they hope to make a living. Our aim is not only to teach, but to inspire a love of learning; to form correct methods of study, and cultivate a taste for good reading. which shall lead them to make use of our valuable library. Besides books in Dr. Moon's, Dr. Howe's, and other types. we have, in the Braille type, a school library of text-books containing 1,445 volumes, a musical library of standard works for the voice, pianoforte and organ, containing 762 volumes, 1,671 single pieces, exclusive of music written by the pupils, and 252 volumes on harmony, counterpoint, composition, &c. Also 520 volumes of the Cathedral Psalter. We have a large unmber of copies of the Psalter, as we chant the Psalms daily, and our pupils read the words with as much facility and comfort as an ordinary choir. Finally, we have two libraries of general literature, one for the girls, and one for the boys, each containing 1,075 different volumes. Formerly, the number of embossed books was very limited, and the Blind were taught to read, not so much for their own profit as to excite the wonder and admiration of patrons and subscribers. But the masterpieces of Milton, Shakespeare, Addison, Carlyle, Emerson, Macanlay, Prescott, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Longfellow, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Geo. Eliot, and many others, have as much attraction for intelligent blind boys and girls as for their sighted companions. Any one who donhts this statement should be present at the time appointed for taking hooks ont of the library. Eager boys and girls, waiting their turn to receive books, will answer the question whether the Blind can read with sufficient facility to make it pleasant and profitable.

Recently, as I entered the school building, I was attracted by an ontburst of merriment. I went to the room, and an animated circle of girls were listening to one of their companions who was reading from an embossed copy of Shakespeare. Passing on to the Primary School, I found the matron, who was busy, listening to an interesting story read by one of her little boys. Dr. Armitage, and the British and Foreign Blind Association, through the Braille type, have completely revolutionized the reading and writing of the Blind in this country, and all that depends upon these

fundamental subjects.

The Normal Class for School Teachers is trained by our best and most experienced instructors. The aim in training teachers is to give the pupil a definite idea of the true object, of the principles and methods of education, a thorough knowledge of the subjects to be taught, with facility in imparting information. We are giving these pupils special training in the art of teaching, and by liberal culture preparing them to exert a refining influence wherever they may find employment. This is in accordance with the principles laid down in the Report on the Education of the Blind presented to Parliament by Dr. J. Fitch, Her Majesty's Inspector of Training Colleges:—

"I am inclined to think, therefore, that in laying down the conditions of any public aid which it may be proposed to give, either (1) to the instruction of Blind pupils, or (2) to the training of teachers for the Blind, it will be well to avoid all rigid and inelastic rules; to abstain from formulating definite courses of instruction and of examination; and for the present, and until experience shall have suggested a better course, to encourage liberally any approved method of teaching and training, and to judge of their efficacy mainly

by their results."

The important habits of punctuality, regularity, and precision, are cultivated by our arrangements and requirements. The pupils are trained to business-habits, a thing of the utmost importance to their future success. The chief object is to cultivate good manners, form correct habits, and develop the religious life of the pupils.

The College aims to carry out the principle laid down by

one of England's eminent teachers. "Our education ought to enable our pupils to frame an ideal; it ought to give them imagination sympathy, intelligence, and resource; and religion ought to give them the strong motive, the endurance, the width of view, the nobleness of purpose to make their lives a light and a blessing wherever they are." *

CONCLUSION.

In 1872, a business friend in the City, who was much interested in the cstablishment of the College, said, "If you can educate and successfully start in business a dozen young men, the claim of the Blind to the practical education and technical training which you are advocating will be recognized, and the necessary means will be found to make the College a national institution." In the outset, the prejudice against employing the Blind was almost impreguable, and although it is still strong, many leading members of the musical profession heartily endorse and cordially commend our students, and from year to year the public are more willing to test our organists, teachers, and pianoforte tuners.

Since October, 16 young men and women have been placed in good positions, making a total of 163 who have been well established in business; of these 82 are pianoforte tuners, 5 organists and pianoforte tuners, 50 organists and teachers of music, 23 school teachers and 4 engaged in general business. Of the 87 pianoforte tuners, 12 are established as dealers: 30 of the 163 are young women. Instead of deponding upon charitable assistance, or even their own relatives, a large number of them are liberally aiding widowed mothers, or younger brothers and sisters. We also have 19 others who are working up private connections, and the majority of the 19 have made a good start. During the year 1890 the past pupils of the College earned about £15,000.

The influence of the College is not limited to the young men and women who have been educated and established in

^{*} Rev. J. M. Wilson.

business. During recent years, representatives have been sent from other countries to examine our work, and leading Institutions both at home and abroad are adopting our methods, introducing well arranged Gymnasiums, Rinks, Swimming Baths, Cycles and Shops for Elementary Technical Training.

Many of the first friends of the College have passed away—the late Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. William Ashley, the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.; the Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P.; the Very Rev. Dean Stauley, Lady Augusta Stanley, Sir Elkanah Armitage, Sir Sterndale Bennett, Sir Peter Coats, Sir George Macfarren, Sir James Watson, Mr. Archibald Arrol, Mrs. Benzon, Mr. C. H. Chambers, Mrs. Craik, Mr. Henry Gardner, Mr. T. Phillips Jodrell, Mr. Edward Lawrence, Mr. Andrew Leighton, Mr. Wm. Jones Lloyd, Mr. George Moore, Mrs. Richardson-Gardner, Mr. Charles Sartoris, Mr. Henry Sewell, Mr. William Shaen, and Mr. Stephen Winkworth.

Recently, not only the Blind of England, but of the whole world, have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. Armitage, the Chairman of our Executive Committee. A brief retrospect of the establishment of the College and Dr. Armitage's work ou behalf of the Blind is appended.

Twenty years ago to-day, Jannary 20th, I arrived in England, on my return from Germany to the United States, intending to sail from Liverpool on the 23rd. On the evening of my first day in London I visited a Blind tea meeting, at which hundreds of blind persons were present. A number of blind speakers took part in the meeting, and at first I was much impressed by the apparent happiness and contentment of the poor blind people. Little by little, however, the truth dawned upon me, as I moved about among the men and women, asking and answering questions. Before I left the room, the burden of the blind poor of this great Metropolis rested heavily upon me. I was satisfied that the majority of all the Blind with whom I conversed might have been

independent meu aud womeu if they could have had suitable advantages early in life. They frankly stated, that with few exceptions, they were all charity peusioners, and I was told that out of 3,150 Blind persons then in Londou, nearly 2,300 depended upon charitable relief.

I arranged uext moruing to defer my sailing until a later steamer, and called upon the late Dr. Armitage, to whom I had a letter of jutroduction, from the Rev. W. Davidson, of Berlin. After a short conversation, Dr. Armitage invited me to dine with him the following Thursday. During the evening he gave me a full account of his work in connection with the Indigent Blind Visiting Society and the British and Foreign Blind Association. In 1868, Dr. Armitage, being aware of the great improvements which had been made in the education of the blind in other countries, founded the British and Foreign Blind Association. "This Association was formed for the purpose of promoting the education and employment of the Blind, by ascertaining what had been done in these respects in this and other countries, by endeavouring to supply deficiencies where these were found to exist, and by attemping to bring about greater harmony of action between the different existing schools and institutions." At that time, five distinct systems of embossed printing were in use iu England, and the alphabets used were totally different from those employed on the Continent of Europe and in America. Most of the promoters of the different systems were themselves possessed of sight, therefore, in many cases, a type was adopted which looked well to the eye but was unsuited to the touch." Dr. Armitage resolved that no person should be qualified to become a member of the Council unless he could read at least three of the existing systems by touch. All the types in use in Europe and America were thoroughly tested, and after an euormous amount of patient labour the Braille was selected. Much time was given to a careful comparison of the Braille system, and the New York point. All were agreed that dots had

great advantages over lines, and as it was very important to settle which of the two systems of point writing was preferable, the members of the Executive Council of the Association learned to read and write the two systems with equal facility. A sufficient amount of printing was done in the New York point to enable the Council to make an exhaustive test of the system. If the advocates of the New York point had shown the same willingness to examine and test the two systems, and to be governed by the majority of those interested, the English speaking Blind would to-day have but one point system. The Braille writing-frames and other apparatus used by the Blind were simplified and manufactured at a far less cost than corresponding apparatus in any other country. At that time, the Blind of England were practically without suitable school books and school apparatus, but now they are placed within the reach of the smallest School for the Blind. Dr. Armitage invented and perfected a simple method of stereotyping on brass plates which enabled the blind to do the work. Thousands of volumes have been written out by hand, and tens of thousands printed and put in circulation for the use of the Blind. At the present time, sixty-five blind persons in London are employed in writing out embossed books for the Association. As he spoke the principal European languages fluently, he carried on an extensive correspondence with all the leading educators of the blind. He spared neither time nor expense in obtaining information. Again and again he visited the leading European Institutions, and also made an extensive tour in the United States and Canada. delighted to receive new ideas, and if they were good he immediately adopted them, whether they were from friends or opponents. His own house was devoted to the use of the Association, and as the work increased, one room after another was appropriated, not only the attics, but the diuing-room, library, and finally the drawing-room. He then took another house for his family in order to provide

more room for the work. In the minds of the blind, 33, Cambridge Square will long continue to be associated with all that is best and most progressive in the various movements to benefit the class.

Dr. Armitage also showed me a paper which he had read before the Society of Arts on the importance of pianoforte tuning as an employment for the blind, and on the desirability of introducing into all Schools for the Blind in the United Kingdom the invaluable Braille musical notation which had been used for many years in Paris, with marked success. He urged that "piano tuning, and other branches of the profession of music, promised better results to the blind than could be expected from any other occupation. In order, however, to train them in music, so as to enable a proper proportion to succeed, it was necessary to give a better education than that hitherto obtainable in our institutions. It was not easy to find a person fitted to undertake the work. The difficulty of finding such a person, and their unwillingness to start a new institution, if any of the old ones could be brought to take up this work, inclined the Council of the Association to the idea of engrafting it on one of the old Institutions, rather than to that of founding a new one."

After Dr. Armitage had given me a full account of all the efforts he was making on behalf of the blind, he wished me to tell him of my work in connection with Dr. S. G. Howe at the Perkins Institute for the Blind, Boston. When I went to Boston in 1858, I urged that the higher musical education of the Blind should be made a principal feature in the Institution, and that in the future the Institution should take the initiative in obtaining employment for its pupils. I pointed out that the failure of the blind in the profession of music was due to the following reasons:—1. In the selection of pupils for the profession, the musical ear rather than the mental capacity was considered. 2. The physical and intellectual powers of the musical students were not de-

veloped; the musical instruction was insufficient both in quantity and quality. 3. The opportunity of hearing music in its highest forms was not afforded them. 4. To become successful in the profession it was necessary for the blind to have opportunities of instruction, practice, study, and hearing music equal to the seeing with whom they would have

to compete in the open market.

Dr. Howe agreed that I might make a practical experiment with a class of twenty pupils. Dr. Armitage laughed heartily at the consternation and disappointment occasioned by the method of selection. The candidates were first examined in literature, history, mathematics, &c., and if they did not show at least average mental capacity their musical qualifications were not tested. The twenty were solected, the training given, and nineteen out of the twenty became not only self-sustaining, but men and women of

great activity and usefulness.

Dr. Armitage read with much interest the scheme which I had drawn up for establishing a Musical Conservatory for the blind, in connection with one of the leading American Universities.

With him, I visited all the schools, workshops, classes and religious meetings for the blind—to-day in Pimlico, to-morrow in New Cut, the day after at the East End. We spent many hours in these classes; all wished to consult him. He patiently heard, then kindly advised and comforted; he ministered alike to body and soul, work, food, clothing, medicines, and heavenly truths were all in his never failing store. Sometimes he chided for idleness or neglect of duty, but his chiding never became scolding; it was earnest, thoughtful, and prayerful, it rarely ever failed in its purpose. After hours of what would have been weary work for anyone whose heart was not filled to overflowing with love for those whom he was serving, he would stand by the door and give all the poor people a kind parting word. He possessed the rare and wonderful gift of making the humblest and most

ignorant feel that it was his special pleasure to talk with them. His happy manner and pleasant words were like sunshine, and cheered even the most forlorn.

He much enjoyed a good joke, and I shall never forget his merry laugh as he told the story of one of his old blind women. Seven or eight hundred of them had au enjoyable outing in his brother's grounds at Southgate. In the afternoon, Mr. W. J. Armitage asked the woman if she had spent a pleasant day. Not recognising him, she replied, "Oh, yes; I have made a good thing of it, too, I have big pockets in my dress and they are well filled. I have enough for all the children, but don't for the world tell the Doctor or Mr. Armitage!" Mr. W. J. Armitage, who was as kind and sympathetic as the Doctor, replied: "Oh no, of course not."

The following incident shows a practical trait in the Doctor's character. As we were returning from the York Conference, Dr. Roth and several gentlemen stopped at the door of the railway carriage, exclaiming, "What, are you going third class?" "Yes," replied Dr. Armitage, Campbell and I have too many children, we cannot afford first class. In honest surprise one of the gentlemen said, "Have you a large family, Doctor?" "Yes, our English family amounts to about 32,000, and they have intimate relatives all over the world," was the reply. The gentlemen exchanged their tickets and joined us.

It was during those first weeks and months that I learned to appreciate and love his noble character, beautiful life, and self-sacrificing spirit. Like the Master, he went about

doing good.

We daily discussed the question how to effect the needed changes in the education and training of the blind. In the first instance, neither of us thought of establishing a new school; we tried to induce the existing Institutions to adopt different methods of training. I offered to remain a year to introduce and organize the new methods of instruction. Dr. Armitage was ready to pay the entire cost if any

Institution would try the experiment. After various meetings and consultations, some of the most active friends of the blind, the late Mr. Hornsby Wright, Mr. Edward Lawrence, Mr. B. F. Ward and others, considered it would be inexpedient to try such a plan in one of the old Institutions; they strongly advised that an independent experiment should be made.

In the month of May, while walking across Hyde Park, Dr. Armitage suddenly asked, "What will it cost to start a small school and try the experiment for two years?" I replied, "£3,000." "I will give £1,000 if the other £2,000 can be obtained," responded the Doctor.

Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh were visited. Dr. Armitage, Professor Fawcett, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Miner, and Mr. Tebb wrote letters to the *Times* and other papers. On August 16th, at the rooms of the Charity Organization Society, Mount Street, by the special exertion of Mr. C. A. Minor, a Provisional Committee was formed, and on November 14th, the £3,000 having been raised, the following Executive Committee was appointed:—Hon. Wm. Ashley, Chairman; Hon. E. P.Thesiger, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Armitage, Treasurer; Mr. C. H. Chambers, Secretary; Dr. Hawksley, Messrs. D. R. Smith, W. Tebb, C. A. Miner, W. Shaen, and Col. Strange. Soon after, Miss Gilbert, Mr. Avery, Sir Kutherford Alcock, Major C. C. Fitz-Roy, Colonel Sanford, and Dr. F. Hetley were added to the Committee.

The Royal Normal College and the practical results of its work, testify to the untiring zeal, carnest devotion, and liberal policy of this Committee and its successors.

A governing body was constituted.*

* PATRON.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

VICE PATRONS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCES OF WALES, K.G.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

PRESIDENT.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.

Scholarship Committees were formed in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Bristol. On March 1st, 1872, the School was opened near the Crystal Palace with two pupils.

On June 21st, 1873, our beautiful freehold site was purchased. Towards the purchase our President gave £1,200, Dr. Armitage £500, and the remainder was made up by friends who had already liberally contributed. For several years, besides paying for a number of pupils, Dr. Armitage gave £500 per annum, and when Mr. Phillips Jodrell promised £1,000 on the condition that £5,000 should be obtained to erect the first wing of our proposed building, Dr. Armitage again gave £500. Before the buildings were completed and the grounds properly laid out, his Grace the Duke of Westminster gave £4,139; Dr. Armitage, £4,900; Mr. Henry Gardner, £5,000; the Fawcett

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford, F.R.S. Sir Peter Coates.
Sir Peter Coates.
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. The Right Hon. Lord Elway.
The Right Hon. Lord Eliot.
The Right Hon. Lord Hatherley.
The Lord Gwydyr.

The Right Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Rishop of London. The Most Noble the Marquis of Lorne, M.P. Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, Bart, The Right Hon, the Lord Mayor. Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B.

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Auderson, Mrs. (Pianiste to Her Majesty)
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Thesiger, The Hon. Edward P.

Thompson, Lady

Vernon, Hon. Wm. Warren.

Walter, John, Esq. M. P.

Walter, John, Esq. M. P.

Watson, Lord Provost, Glasgow.

West, Lient. Col., The Hon. W. E.

Sackville.

Mcmorial Committee, £1,682 16s. 5d.; the Rothschild family £1,513 3s. Od.; Clothworkers' Company, £1,260.* Armitage also contributed liberally towards our Library. gave the large organ in the Music Hall, built and equipped the Boys' Gymnasium, erected our Swimming Bath, aud always took the lead when money was required. Last year he gave £1,000 towards making up the deficit in our annual income, and had promised another £1,000 this year. In our last conversation he authorized me to make the necessary arrangements for purchasing a property of five acres adjoining "This is very important for the the College grounds. College," he said, "and when the right time comes, the College shall have it." Finally, Dr. Armitage, being practically blind, thoroughly understood my difficulties, and consequently my special plans of working. It is mainly due to him that I have had the opportunity of organizing and perfecting my plans and methods for educating and training the Blind.

When new movements have taken root and become established, the toil, the auxiety, and bitter disappointment which attended their planting and early growth disappear, only the pioneers know of the keen jealousy, angry opposition, and many painful rebuffs. As late as September, 1871, the discouragements were so great the movement had been practically given up. On a certain Saturday afternoon, Dr. Armitage and I had, as we supposed, our last walk in the Park. returned to Richmond, and on Sunday spent several hours

^{*}The late Lord Dudley, £800; Mrs. Benzon, £650; John Noble, Esq., £466; Baring Eros., £500; James Lleyd, £400; R. C. L. & C. J. Bevan, £400; and the following ladies and gentlemen sums varying from £100 to £250:

His Grace the Duke of Bedfred (for late); Sir T. Fowell and Lady Victoria Buxton; His Grace the Duke of Pevenshire, K. G.; Lord Egerton of Tatton (the late); Sir C. J Freeke, Bart.; Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart. (the late); The Right Hen Lord Richard Grosvener, M.P.; Sir Edward Hulse, Rart.; Sir John Kelk, Bart.; Sir Charles H. Lowther, Bort.; His Grace the Duke of Northmuberland, K.G.; Sir J. G. T. Sinchair. Bart. Mrs J.R.Armitage; Mr. A. Grinney Barclay; Messrs. Bar ug Bros. & Co.; Mr. C. J. Bevan; Mr. Hamber, Mr. F. Grinney Barclay; Messrs. Bar ug Bros. & Co.; Mr. C. J. Charles E. Plower; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gibbs; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Lloyd; Mr. Hugh Matheson; Mr. T. D. Mocat'a; Mr. George Moore (the late); Mr. P. Ralli; the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.; Mr. John P. Thomas on; Mr. A. Vachor; the Worshipful Companies of Carpenters, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, and Orocers.

in a quiet nook in Kew Gardens. The long meditation did not show even a faint path, and early Monday morning packing was commenced. During breakfast, the morning letters were brought and the first opened was from William Mather, Esq., M.P. for Gorton. It was to this effect:— "Since your visit to Manchester I have thought much of what you said about the higher education and training of the blind. I wish to do my share and enclose a cheque for the purpose. If more help is needed write to me." Mr. Mather's letter gave a new inspiration. I immediately returned to London, and the result is well known. I cannot close this sketch without an expression of grateful approciation to the Committee of the Gardner Trust, by whose liberal aid the College was able to establish the Primary and Technical Schools.

Through the Gardner Scholarships, many of the very poorest blind boys and girls are receiving a practical education and training, which is lifting them out of the charity class and placing them in positions of independence and usefulness.

Rayal Narmal Callege for the Blind.

REPORTS OF EXAMINERS. MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

I am able to state that the great efficiency in the various branches of musical teaching, enumerated by me in a previous report, has not only been

npheld, but has, as it should, grown steadily.

The College has secured the services of the most eminent professors in each department, and has also trained an able corps of resident teachers. The instruction given to each pupil is specially adapted to the requirements of each individual, and is carefully supervised and watched by the Principal, who makes himself personally acquainted with all the work of the College, from the most elementary to the most advanced. In my recent examination, I had opportunities of witnessing the good work accomplished by Miss Campbell and Miss Hyde (teachers educated in the College) in training classos of small boys and girls. Other excellent features deserving special mention were the ensemble singing of the choirs, and also their ready skill in writing music from dictation and reading at sight. Before I came, the Girls' Choir had written out, in the Braille musical notation. "Cliveden Woods," one of Corder's river songs, but they had not rehearsed it. The work contains many difficult chromatic intervals, and the reading was certainly of surprising efficiency.

While I was hearing some of the other pupils, one of the music readers dictated a trio of Abt's to the girls, and this trio was sung with a careful observance of the marks of expression. Dr. Campbell then dictated a few phrases of a rythmically intricate trio by Hatton, this was sung with equal facility. The solo singing of various pupils gave evidence of excellent teaching and diligent study, special points for commendation being distinct enunciation and artistic phrasing. The pianoforte and organ playing was

worthy of the highest commendation.

The Collego was located in Norwood in order that its pupils might be able to profit by the great musical advantages presented in the varied programmes of high class music performed in the Crystal Palace. In the rehearsals and concerts, the students have opportunities for becoming familiar with the standard works of all the great masters, and of hearing performances by distinguished artists from all parts of the world. The results have proved the wisdom of the founders. From year to year I have had opportunities of observing the excellent training and educational work of the College, and having conducted numerous concerts given by the students, can speak of the performances of the vocalists, pianists, organists, and choir, as comparing favourably with the work accomplished by the students of our best musical schools.

AUGUST MANNS, Musical Director of the Crystal Palace.

ORGAN.

6, ARGYLE SQUARE, W.C.

Dear Dr. Campeell,—The impression made upon me by my examination of the musical work at the Royal Normal College, has quite changed my opinion regarding the possible extent of the use-fulness of those trained under your well thought-out methods as musical artists. Not only was the technical skill displayed remarkably true, but every performance was marked by reliability, certainty, and the exercise of artistic courage The expectation I entered the College with, hased upon former experience with regard to vocal and instrumental performances of those not enjoying the blessing and assured power of sight, was completely swept away by the finish and attack of the music produced by your students. I was quite prepared to find they had heen thoroughly taught, well knowing the eminence of your music masters: but the character of the music produced was an unexpected revelation of artistic strength to me. This power I could not hut recognize as a strength created by a system of education which firmly and patiently removes that sense of doubt which necessarily accompanies the physical and mental activity of the blind. The spontaneous nature of the attack of every note, the well considered phrasing, with the hrightness and vigonr imparted to every musical sentence, I could but feel arose from a vitality and happiness. resulting from successful method, which is at once moral and artistic in its influence. First let me state a few impressions of the solo organ-Miss Page managed the organ with remarkable certainty, though her touch hetrayed slight nervousness. The pedal playing of Miss Shaw was very good, though her playing suffered somewhat from nervous. ness. The organ-playing of the two sisters, the Misses Davis, displayed a special sensitiveness in the characteristic touch best displaying some stops and combinations; a very distinct evidence of cultivated talent. I was greatly struck by the playing of Miss Lucas. Some passages, notably in the dignified introduction to Guilmant's First Sonata, I have never before heard with more character and judicious effect; indeed the rendering of one sentence still retains its force in my memory. The excellent feeling, talent and attainments of this young lady point to remarkable future skill as an organist. The answers to the few questions I asked regarding organ stops, etc., displayed much intelligent thought. Of the young men, the excelleut legato touch of Warrilow, the sense of character in solo use of stops, and good phrasing of Newman, the very promising playing of Mayes, and the song composed and sung with an accompaniment containing much artistic thought and contrivance by Hardeheck, greatly pleased me. Evidences of useful talent and careful training were also displayed by other young men. The masterly extempore playing of Mr. Alfred Hollins* on a phrase I suggested, showed great resources of thought and technical power. There could be little to criticise in the organ-playing I heard, as there was much to admire. The manual and pedal playing was in every case very accurate. A little more life and downrightness of touch, together with a still greater variety in using the stop combinations, seem to be all that was wanted to bring the playing I he stop comminations, seem to be all that was wanted to bring the playing I heard up to a very high standard of recital performance. The choice of stops and the general character of the various performances surprised and gratified me. The great playing and singing question, the rendering of church music, was approached with a success which deeply interested me; and to my mind solved the problem as to the effective usefulness of hlind musicians in our churches. The choir chanted the Pealure for the trunct this independent of the most bring the rest trunct this independent. the Psalms for the twenty-third evening of the month most perfectly, and with a very accurate and judicious organ accompaniment in each case. The words were enunciated with remarkable clearness, and it seemed to me that the pronunciation of words and syllables were characterised by a simultaneous utterance and sensitiveness of promptitude I have never heard hefore from any choir. The performance of a chant taken hy dictation was a remarkable proof of the perfect development of method. The reading of Pealms, again, was wonderfully prompt and intelligent. When I add to these statements, facts such as these, the possession of a large amount of church music in the required notation, the similar possession of

[.] A former pupil of the College.

a considerable amount of high class organ music by Bach, Mendelssohn, Hopkins, Smart and Widor, it seems clear that blind church musicians are not only duly gifted but fully equipped to undertake the organ-playing and choral duties of our church services with perfect intelligence, apprehension, feeling and skill. This fact, I regard as most important in connection with the higher education of the blind, and I shall in future endeavour very distinctly, as far as my influence goes, to show that the educational work done in your College has at once opened up an exalted source of employment to those blind persons who may be duly gifted, and has largely added to our national strength in this important department of artistic I even noted a case of remarkably clever transposition of a tune at the organ keyboard, a faculty possessed only by well-trained and thoroughly efficient organists. I cannot but recognise too, your successful efforts to increase the usefulness of some of your students as pianoforte tuners; an employment in which trained sensitiveness of ear, wrist and fingers brings inevitable success. Of the many signs of good, carnest, well-thought-out systematic cultivation I need not now speak.

In conclusion, I will venture to express the hope that the noble lessons of self-reliance, and usefulness you are teaching will continue to bear fruit, and that the State as well as henevolent individuals will so recognise the importance of your work as a national power for good, whereby usefulness and consequently increased happiness are being brought to a large number of afflicted persons, that fixed and substantial pecuniary aid will be brought to you to the enlargement of your sphere of benevolent usefulness.

> I remain, dear Dr. Campbell, Yours very sincerely,

E. H. TURPIN, Mus. Doc.

HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT.

March 21st, 1891.

MY DEAR DR. CAMPBELL,

In compliance with your wish, I herewith report the result of my examination this morning of the Students at the Royal Normal College.

I examined in all six classes-three male and three female-the exami-

nation being viva voce for harmony, and written for counterpoint. In both subjects the average of merit shown was very high. I would particularly specify the girls' first class, in which I was especially struck by the thoughtfulness and intelligence shown in the answers to some not very easy questions that I asked. All the classes, however, without exception, were satisfactory. The counterpoint exercises, also, were on the whole admirably

I have had much experience in examinations, but bave never conducted one which bas given me more pleasure than yours to-day. The results prove no less the excellence of the teaching than the ability and intelligence of the pupils. I was also much struck with the talent shown in the compositions of two of the male students,

With best wishes for the continued success of the College,

I am, my dear Dr. Camphell,

Dr. F. J. Campbell.

Yours very faithfully, EBENEZER PROUT, 12, Greenwood Road, Dalston, N.E.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

To His Grace, the President, and the General Council of the Royal Normal College for the Blind.

MY LORD DUKE, AND GENTLEMEN,

At Dr. Campbell's request I visited the College on Friday, the 6th of March, in company with Inspector's Assistants, Mr. Shilton and Mr. Whitworth, to make such an inspection of the methods of instruction in

use in it, as would be possible within the limits of one afternoon.

We began at the beginning, that is to say, with what I understand to be the basis of the education here given to the Blind, hy looking in first at the workshop, where boys in one room, girls in another, were learning to saw, and hammer and plane, with the view of developing their physical powers, making them handy and serviceable in after life. They come to the College for the most part belpless, indolent, accustomed to be waited on, to have things done for them. Here they are taught, possibly for the first time, to do things for themselves, to exercise their own powers, to use their own fingers. We were then taken in succession to the piano-tuning house, where the elder male students were at work, each with his own instrument, and all perfectly at home; to the Armitage Gymnasium, where the girls were engaged in various exercises, all of them calculated to strengthen the physical frame; to the Skating Rink, where boys were disporting themselves, and the Fawcett Gymnasium, where girls, in the most becoming of dresses, were skipping. Crossing the grounds, and passing on the way a large swinging-boat, full of young ladies of the College, who were singing in parts exquisitely, we came to the swimmingbath. A few of the male students were swimming, probably for our edification, for as a rule the males all have their dip—I understand it is eompulsory-in the morning, the girls later on in the day. Returning through the grounds, by a spot where several of the girls were engaged in swinging, we arrived at the ornamental water. Six girls, with the Principal's son as steersman, were rowing a boat, all in proper fashion, as if they had been under skilled training for years. Now we enter the Technical Tuning Shop, which is still in course of construction, now return to the Skating Rink, where seven female students on tricycles, linked together, one after the other, with a sighted person to guide them, exhibit their proficiency in cycling, and after another short visit to the Armitage Gymnasium, to see the boys at their gymnastics, we commence our review of the literary part of the instruction, by looking in for a few minutes at the French class, under Miss Campbell, and the Shakespearc class, under Miss Buckingham, in each of which the power of the teacher and the proficiency of the scholars, strikes us in their several ways as very remarkable. Then we pass to an elementary class in Arithmetic, to Miss Bell's in Mental Arithmetic, and finally to Mrs. Campbell's in Geography. With this multiplicity and variety of subjects of instruction, in the com-

With this multiplicity and variety of supjects of instruction, in the conjugatively limited time at our disposal, our inspection naturally would address itself rather to a consideration of methods than an examination of results. But results were by no means neglected. "Examination by sample" is the course recommended in the New Code of Elementary Educatiou, and we examined by sample, wherever we could. On my colleagues, as on myself, the impression made was in the highest degree satisfactory. Mr. Shilton remarks on the "comprehensive nature of the training given, physical as well as mental;" on "the superiority of the teachers in their vocabulary, mode of address, and complete control over their pupils. They address the latter in quite the language of educated adults, and the pupils themselves not only seem equal to understanding them, but are able to reply and express themselves in equally good

English." Mr. Whitworth considers the "provision for physical training" to he "well nigh perfect," "the teaching in every subject" to be "highly intelligent," the technical training "signally successful." "But what strikes me most forcibly is the marvellous power of organization possessed by the Principal. Everything seems to have a purpose in it," everything foreign to the purpose heing omitted as irrelevant. Clearly, the true end of education, viz., the development of the whole man, physical as well as mental, is the end kept in view in this Institution for the Blind, with special regard (in this particular instance) to the condition of the students as blind persons, and to their occupations in after life. The methods of instruction in use are of the hest in every subject, and the results are commensurate. The carpentering, the piano-tuning, the gymnastics, the swimming, the rowing, are in the hands of teachers of consummate ability. The rinkers rinked with a success only varied by such an occasional tumble as falls to the common lot of humanity. The cyclists cycled as if a spirit were in the wheels. Snatches of song we caught in crossing the grounds came to us from voices trained into perfect accord with the rules of harmony. In the f'rench class, the foreign language was spoken fluently, and with correct pronunciation. In the Shakespeare class, we found girls of seventeen or thereabouts studying Hamlet with the scholarly thoroughness with which Sixth Form hoys at a great public school would study a Greek play. Of the Montal Arithmetic, we at first had our doubts; the questions, as the teacher proposed them, contained so many figures, repeated with such amazing voluhility, and involving, as for example, the square of 28, such difficult calculations, that when the answers came in a flash, we begun to suspect a rehearsal, for our occupation as School Inspectors naturally renders us sceptical, but when Dr. Campell informed us that they had all the squares up to 50 hy heart, so that it was a mere matter of memory, we were reassured. To me, Mrs. Campbell's class in Geography, with articles of commerce, such as wool, oilcloths, linolcum, chalk and lime, to serve as illustrations, was a real delight, especially when one of our number, putting a series of questions on his own account, received answers just as full, accurate and intelligent as the teacher herself.

In conclusion, I cannot help expressing a regret, that an institution, such as this (with others similar to it), should receive no official recognition, such as would be implied in an examination under the authority of the Education Department, and a grant of public money towards its maintenance. To impose on it such a rigid course of instruction and system of examination as are found to he most suitable to ordinary schools for sighted children, would be out of the question. I would suggest that, if the curriculum were left comparatively free, a fixed grant of so much per head for each scholar who had heen under instruction for a reasonable time

during the year, with lesser grants for

I. Physical attainments. 2. Literary attainments, 3. Music.

4. Technical proficiency, 5. Discipline in its widest sense,

would he, varying in amount according as they were "Excellent," "Good," or "Fair," consonant with the spirit, and even with the terminology, of the Code of Elementary Education, and would carry out the intention of the Legislature by rewarding each school in proportiou to its efficiency. I have the honour to he.

My Lord Duke and Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, J. RICE BYRNE,

H.M. Inspector of Schools.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

London, March 30th, 1891.

DEAR DR. CAMPBELL—Your invitation to examine and criticise the systems and methods, as well as the efficiency of the physical training of the blind at your college, I accepted with pleasure, and never was I more astonished than by the examination on Thursday, March 26th, 1891.

I examined your boys and girls exactly in the way I would sighted classes. I set them unknown exercises in extension, iron-bar, and dumbbell movements, and a combination exercise upon the parallel hars. horizontal bar, and vaulting horse. I would not have believed it possible. had I not seen it, that such exercises could have been executed by merely having them described in words. That the pupils were able to do so at my dictation, without any hesitation, proves the thorough correctness of their theoretical as well as of their practical teaching, and is certainly the main reason why the gymnastic training at your College is so successful. The fact that some of the young men make circles on the horizontal har, slow pull nps, pump swings, shoulder balances, rolls on the upper arms, and arm handstands and somersaults on the parallel bars, screw mounts, by circles, rear, flank and front vaults, squats and straddles on the horse, gives those who understand these terms au idea of the high training of your classes, and reflects very great credit upon the Director and his assistants. Seventy per cent. of the pupils did the set exercises correctly and in good style, a truly wonderful result. The girls were fully equal to the boys.

The Armitage Gymnasium I consider the most completely fitted up one I bave yet seen. The various machines, which I saw and tested, are admirably calculated to gradually develope even the most feeble. Every instrument can, by means of weights, he so exactly adjusted to the natural strength of each individual, that a pupil, who goes through a course of ahout three months regular practice on these instruments, is hound to hecome stronger and be able to proceed without risk to the more advanced apparatus, viz., parallel hars, horizontal bar, and vaulting horse, and take

part in such outdoor exercises as cycling, boating, running, &c.

Your roller-skating is another admirable form of special development and recreation. The skating in couples and threes, particularly by the girls, was done with such a graceful swing of the hody, and without any pushing or running against one another, that one quite forgot the pupils were hlind.

Another of the many special contrivances for outdoor recreation that attracted me, was the original skittle-alley or "Rob-Roy," where the

skittles are on strings like marionettes.

The beautiful lawns for outdoor exercises and games and the Armitage Swimming Bath, cannot be too highly valued; they are essential for

proper physical training in a large College like yours.

If further proofs are wanted of the effect of the training your pupils receive at the College, it is only necessary to note the difference between a new comer and a pupil that has been with you a year or so; the one is dull, awkward, in many cases quite helpless; the other hright, active and full of life.

To my mind, the satisfactory results obtained by your pupils in other branches are entirely due to their special physical training. It is my firm belief that nothing can he of more advantage in the struggle for existence than such a training, and I do not hesitate to state that your pupils receive a far better and more efficient physical training than the boys and girls of any London school or college.

Nowhere, have I as yet seen, such perfect and careful arrangements for true physical development and recreation as at the Royal Normal College for the Blind.

I remain, dear Dr. Campbell,

Yours faithfully,

RUDOLPH OBERHOLZER.

Instructor to the German Gymnastic Society, the Birkheck Institute, etc.

DEPORTMENT.

In the examination of Mr. Soutten's classes, various divisions from both male and female departments of the College, young and old, performed various graceful exercises, including intricate dance movements, with an ease and certainty frequently found wanting when attempted by sighted persons. The success attained by the various pupils has surprised those who expected much from careful and systematic exercises under the supervision of an expert. It is not too much to hope, that as the most juvenile of the pupils are now trained by Mr. Soutten, they will do better even than those older students who have not had the advantage of heing trained in childhood.

Deportment classes have been found indispensable at the Royal Academy of Music, and Royal College of Music, therefore of much more consequence at the Royal Normal College, where ease of movement, graceful walk and gesture, are of necessity most difficult of acquirement by the students.

The importance of this department of teaching cannot be too strongly insisted on; its value has been shown in the improved gait and bearing of many of the most awkward pupils, and it is quite certain that whatever occupation may be considered suitable for them, deportment must be practised in order to enable them to move freely and with confidence of equality amongst their sighted hrethren.

W. H. CUMMINGS.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, UPPER NORWOOD, S.E.

FOUNDED A.D. 1872.

Musica Lux in Tenebris.

PATRON.
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

VICE-PATRONS.

I.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Marchioness of Lorne),

II.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

This is to Certify that

who is to wetting that		
A	B	
HAS	BEEN A PUPIL OF THE	
Royal Normal College	& Academy of Music for the Bli	nd
&c.,&&c	C.,	
Signed as follows):-	PRESIDENT. WESTMINSTER.	
Pianoforte Tuning Exam.: A. J. H.	IPKINS. Hon. Treasurers STALERINGE. A. J. MUNDELLA.	

Singing: W. H. CUMMINOS.
Planoforte {Feits Harvioson,
Do, and Harvioson,
Do, and Harmony: H. C. Banister.
Organ: E. J. Hopeins, Mus. Doc.

PRINCIPAL. F. J. CAMPBELL, LL.D.

Dated____

CONFERENCE OF THE BLIND AND THEIR FRIENDS,

HELD AT THE

Royal Wormal Sollege for the Blind,

IN JULY, 1890.

At the Conference of the Managers, Friends, and Teachers of the Blind, held at York, in July, 1883, it was decided, on the invitation of Dr. Campbell, that the next Conference should be beld at the Royal Normal College for the Blind, at Norwood. As the Royal Commission was appointed in 1885 and its report was not presented to Parliament till 1889, it was not considered desirable to hold a Conference during the sitting of the Commission; but when the Report was nearly completed, a preliminary meeting was beld at 33 Cambridge Square, on February 21st, 1889, to arrange ahout the forthcoming Conference. The gentlemen present at that meeting were Dr. T. R. Armitage, Mr. A. Buckle, Dr. F. J. Camphell, Messrs. Carter, Harris, Martin, McCormick, and Pine.

The principal subjects for discussion were determined on, and the following Sub-Committees were appointed, with power to add to

their number up to five members.

Organising Committee.—Dr. T. R. Armitage, Chairman; Dr. F. J. Campbell; Rev. R. P. Stickland (declined); Mr. F Peterson Ward; Mr. Henry J. Wilson.

- I. PRIMARY EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.—Messrs. Illingworth (Edinburgh), Secretary; Allen (Sr. John's Wood; Bryning (Manchester); Hall (Swansea); Miss M. C. Greene (London School Board).
- II. TECHNICAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION AS A PREPARATION FOR EARNING A LIVELIHOOD:
 - A. HANDICRAFTS.—Messrs. Pine (Nottingham), Secretary; Martin (Edinburgh); Macdonald (Dundee); McCormick (Manchester).
 - B. Music.—Messrs. Barnes (St. John's Wood); Haigh (Mancbester); Marchant (St. George's); Stericker (Greenock).
 - C. PROFESSIONS.—The Rev. S. S. Forster; Messrs. Goodwin; E. C. Johnson (declined); the Rev. F. Marston; Dr. Ranger (declined).

- III. STATE AID TO BLIND INSTITUTIONS. Messrs. Carter Sheffield), Secretary; Arrol (Glasgow); Sime (Edinburgh).
- IV. WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND .- Messrs. Martin (Edinburgh), Secretary; Hewitt (Belfast); Pine (Nottingham); Plater, Birmingham.
- V. Assistance to, and Supervision of, the Blind after Leaving School.—Dr. T. R. Armitage, Secretary; Messrs. Buckle (York); McCormick (Manchester); Manby (York).

PRESIDENT.

His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Right Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, Dr. T. R. Armitage, Dr. F. J. Campbell, Mrs. Fawcett.

The Rev. Cauon Fleming.
M. E. Martin, Director of the Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles,

M. J. Moldenhawer, Director of the Royal Iustitution for the Blind at

Copenhageu.
The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair,
Bart., K.C.B., M.P.

The Right Hon, A. J. Mundella, M.P. W. S. Seaton-Carr, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Gardner's Trust for the Blind.

M. Simonon, Founder and Director of the School for the Blind at Ghlin-lez-Mons, Belgium.

M. Maurice de la Sizeranne, Sceretary of the Association Valentin Hauy. and Organising Secretary of the Société de Placement et de Socours. Paris,

M. Vangrot, St. Petersburgh (unable to be present).

CONFERENCE SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Henry J. Wilson, Secretary of Gardner's Trust, for the Blind, London, and W. Rawson Carter, of Sheffield.

MEMBERS.

Abbott, A., Leicester. Allen, Samuel, Garth. Armitage, Dr. T. R., London. Arrol, W. A. Glasgow. Baldon, Monsieur, Paris. Banister, H. C., Londou. Blott, Miss M. S., Kensington. Bonneau, C., Southampton. Boyle, G. R. (Dr. Armitage's Secre-Brown, John, Edinburgh. Buckle, A., B.A., York. Butler, Miss J. E., London. Campbell, Dr. F. J., Royal Normal College. Campbell, Mrs. F. J., Royal Normal College. Campbell, Gny M., Royal Normal College. College.
Campbell, Miss A., London.
Capette, M., Belgium.
Carter, W. R., Sheffield.
Carter, L. W., London.
Coy, John, Leicester.
Cummings, W. H., London.
Cummings, Norman, London.

Drayner, B. E., Peckham. Ellin, Arthur R., Sheffield. Ewing, J. Glasgow. Famy, Rev. T. B., St. Joseph's Male Blind Asylum. Farrow, Rev. J. W., Ashton-under-Lyne. Fenn, W. W. Field, James, Upper Norwood. Fossitt, H., Dublin. Fossitt, H., Dublin, Free, H., London. Garrett, H., Ashton Common. Garrett, H., Ashton Common. Girdwood, Miss, Southsea. Gladstone, Miss, Kensington. Goldberg, Miss Leah, London. Greene, Miss M. C., London. Gnilbeau, Monsieur, Paris. Hague, A., Manchester. Hall, J., Swansea. Haller, Miss E., Hull. Haller, G. R., Hull. Hallett, F. E., Cardiff. Harris, W., Leicester. Hartvigson, Frits, London. Hartvigson, Frits, London. Hartvigson, Anton, London. Hewitt, J. H., Belfast. D 2

Hobson, Miss M., Belfast. Hollins, Alf., London. Hopkins, Dr. E. J., London. Illingworth, W. H., Edinburgh. Inskip, Miss L., London. Keir, John, Aberdeen, N.B. Kelly, Sister, M.P., Cork Raphael's). Landells, J., Newcastle-on-Tyne (Victoria Asylum). Macdonald, J., Glasgow. Macdonald, C., Dundee. Marston, Rev. H. J. R., Gloucester-Martin, W., Edinburgh. Martin, Monsieur, Paris. Martin, Monsieur, Paris.

Mayne, Miss E., Ishington.

McCormick, J., Manchester.

Messon, J. B., Leeds.

Moberly, Maj.-Gen. A. S., Hon, Sec.

Kent Workshops. Moon, Dr., Brighton. Moon, Miss A. E. E., Brighton. Munby, F. J., York. Niederhausern, H. de von, Durham. Neligan, The Rev. Canou, Dublin. Newbery, Miss, Kilburn. Pine, H. W. P., Nottingham. Plater, John J., Birmingham. Plumptre, Mrs. Newton Abbot. I'resland, Rev. John, London. Priestley, W., Bradford.

Ranger, Dr., London. Rawlinson, Mrs. M. A., Burnley. Sanford, Col., London.
Scott, Miss E., Islington.
Shadwell, J. L., Keusington.
Simo, J., Edinburgh.
Simonon, M., Belgium.
Sizeranne, Monsieur, Paris.
Smither, F. D., London.
Soutten, B., London.
Stover, W. L., Urper Norwood.
Stover Mrs. W. L., Upper Norwood.
Symes, Monsieur, Paris.
Tait, R., London,
Townsend, George A., Exeter. Sanford, Col., London. Townsend, George A., Exeter. Townson, J., Accrington. Turner, H. S., Dumbartoushire. Turner, F., Glasgow. Verd, Madame, Paris. Verner, Miss O. J., London. Weaver, Miss, Notting Hill. West, J., Putney. Western, Miss I. C., Shortlands. Western, George A., Shortlands. Willis, A. C., London. Wilmot, A., Croydon. Wilsou, H. J., Westminster. Wilson, Miss Eleanor, Leeds. Wolstenholme, James, Blackburn. Young, John, Lee. Young, Miss, Kensington.

The Conference met on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th of July, 1890, at the Royal Normal College, from 10.45 a.m. to 1 p.m. The morning sittings were preceded by a short religious service, conducted by various clergymen. The music was by the College Choir. The afternoon sittings, from 3 to 5, took place on the 22th and 24th, at the College; on the 23rd at Grosvenor House, and on the 25th the Prize Festival of the Royal Normal College was held at the Crystal Palace.

An Exhibition in connection with the Conference was open every day at St. Andrew's Hall.

TUESDAY, JULY 22ND.

The Business Meeting commenced at 10.45 a.m. In the unavoidable absence of the Right Rev. Bishop Barry, the chair was taken

by Mrs. Fawcett.

Mrs. Fawcett: I have not taken any active part personally in the matter of the Education of the Blind, but have only been an interested spectator; and I may be regarded as having consented to occupy the Chair at this meeting, not on my own account, but as representing the deep interest taken in the work hy my hushard in his lifetime. I would especially wish to nrge the very great importance of conducting partipass the mental and physical education of the blind, having become convinced, from my own experience of

children in the Normal College, of the immense advantage] of providing them with the best methods in both these branches of education; in fact, it is almost an impossibility to develop their mental qualities before the physical have been attended to, and I would earnestly recommend that this fact he kept in mind by the Conference.

The President and Vice-Presidents of the Conference having heen proposed, separately, hy Dr. Armitage, and duly elected, Mr. Henry J. Wilson, Secretary to Gardner's Trust for the Blind, and Mr. William Rawson Carter, of Sheffield, were appointed Secretaries to

the Conference.

Dr. Armitage welcomed the foreign friends, and said that there were six visitors from Paris, representing nearly every part of the great hlind question. M. Martin represented the oldest blind institution in the world, and one that wss, if not the hest, at any rate hard to heat, since there was no better managed institution in the world than that of Paris. M. de la Sizeranne, the official representative of the department for assisting the blind after they leave such institutions, had devoted his whole life to the work, and was the editor of three papers devoted to the blind in France. There were delegates also from Belgium and Denmark, and if the Germans were not present en corps, he felt sure they were en court. Though the Conference was not quite international, still foreign countries were well represented, and to one and all he extended a hearty

greeting.

M. Maurice de la Sizeranne, who replied in French, said: As Dr. Armitage has had the courtesy to use the French language in welcoming the foreign friends of the blind, permit me in the name of these foreigners, and especially in that of my countrymen, to thank him in the same language. In this splendid College, where the names of Hauy and of Braille are venerated, we are happy to meet the representatives of most of the Institutions and Societies for the assistance of the blind which are situated in the great city of London, and in the generous country of Eugland. On onr retnrn we shall proclaim with a loud voice to our countrymen what the British Islands have done towards improving the condition of the blind. I wish, now, to thank you for your conrtesy in electing so many foreigners as Vice-Presidents. You have been kind enough to include my name. For this I would express my deep gratitude for, do htless, in proposing my name, Dr. Armitage wished to submituto your vote the idea of which I am champion. penden ly of any institution or society, I have been striving for the last tent years to unite in France all the friends of the Blind in order, hy their united efforts, to produce the greatest possible results. The general good of the blind, and not the interest of any particular institution-this should he onr true aim, should it not? It also seems to me that this is the spirit which should prevail in all our general meetings. It is exactly the spirit of nnion and concord of which I am proud to be the representative, and of which you have shown your approval by electing, as one of your Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary of the Association Valentin Hauy ponr le bien des Aveugles.

Dr. Campbell also welcomed the guests, and briefly explained the arrangements made for their convenience during the Conference.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on Primary Education of the

Blind was read by Mr. Illingworth, of Edinburgh.

Mr. John Macdonald, of Glasgow, read a paper on the Primary Education of the Blind.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

Chairman-The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

A paper was read by Mr. Carter, of Sheffield, on "State Aid."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23RD.

Chairman-The Rev. Canon Fleming.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on Technical Training and Education of the Blind as a preparation for carning a liveribood (Music) was read by Mr. H. J. Wilson.

JULY 23RD.

Afternoon meeting at Grosvenor House.

Chairman-His Grace the Doke of Westmirster, K.G.

The report of the Suh-Committee on "Technical Training and Education of the Blind as a Preparation for Earning a Livelihood (Handicrafts)," was read by Mr. Pine.

THURSDAY, JULY 24TH.

Chairman—The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, Bart., K.C.B., M.P. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Martin, the report from the Suh-Committee on "Workshops for the Blind" was read by Mr. Pine.

THURSDAY, JULY 24TH.

Afternoon Meeting.

Chairmar-W. S. Seton Karr, Esq.

The following translation of a Paper by M. de la Sizersnne was read by Mr. H. J. Wilson:

SOCIETE DE PLACEMENT ET DE SECOURS.

1.—Introduction.

A Society of Patronage is the iodispensable complement of a School for the Blind. It is in those classes of society which are the poorest that the greatest number of hlind children are found; firstly, hecause those classes are the most numerons, and secondly, because poverty, over-crowding, and want of care bring on or intensify many of the diseases which induce blindness. Our special schools are therefore chiefly devoted to the children belonging to this class; on this account their teaching ought to be more technical than intellectual. It is necessary that the blind person on leaving whool should have a trade or professional art, qualifying him to

earn his living. But when, at the age of nineteen or twenty, the young men and young women leave the school, their education being finished, the task, strictly so-called, of the school is also ended; and yet, has the work of the social raising of the hlind heen

completed ? No!

To he capable of gaining a living, to have a profession, is not sufficient for a livelihood, there must still he found an opportunity for using the knowledge acquired, and this, for the hlind, is the most difficult problem. A person gifted with sight, who has received a good education, and good training suitable to the material and moral position of his family, is likely, if he has activity and a fair chance, to find means for exercising his profession without recourse to the help of strangers. But for the blind it is different; he can only move in a narrow sphere, so that, where the seeing would essily find work, the blind experience the greatest difficulty in ohtaining even the smallest order; and, lastly, the choice of his profession will have had to he determined more hy his own personal aptitude than by the relation existing between this profession and the occupation of his family. That is why the hlind person, on leaving school, is nearly always in need of material and moral assistance, or else he runs the risk of not heing able to utilize the knowledge acquired at the cost of so much effort on his part and of so much sacrifice on the part of those persons who, singly or collectively, have interested themselves in his education.

Certain friends of the blind, certain institutions, fully aware of this difficulty, have sought its remedy in the Asylum succeeding to They have founded Asylums destined to receive the the School. hlind who have no relations able to keep them, and where they can utilize the knowledge they have acquired. This is a solution inspired by a good sentiment donhtless, hut which is assuredly not the best. The National Institution has, on its part, organized a much wider plan. It has judged that the work is only complete when protection has been given to the blind without guardianship. He ought to he enabled, as much as possible, to gain his living without heing shut up in an Asylum, which is more or less a harrack, hnt, on the contrary, to mix with the seeing, holding his little place, playing his little part in society. The National Institution, thoroughly convinced of this, has created the "Society for placing and assisting"

the old pupils.

II.—History.

It is said that Valentin Hauy originated the idea of organizing a work of patronage for the purpose of taking care of the pupils who had left his school, but that the difficulties of all kinds stirred

up by the Revolution prevented his realising this project.

As soon as the Institution, under the direction of Dr. Pignier, hegan to give a thorough and practical training to its pupils, it undertook to find them a position in the world. Dr. Pignier did much for the placing of organists; he obtained for many of his former pupils the situation of organist in several parishes of Paris, and in the cathedrals and churches of the provinces. All this he did himself, for there was no work of patronage, so called, then in existence. But Dr. Pignier, who regarded himself not only as the director hut also as the father of the blind children entrusted to him, held that, if when a pupil quitted the school the work of the director was completed, that of the father was not, and with the assistance of his sister, Mademoiselle Pignier, and that of his blind under-teachers, he sought to provide the outgoing pupils with some occupation. His private purse was, no doubt, often drawn upon for his good works; since if to do good requires more especially a warm

heart, we know that it also requires money.

Monsienr Dufau * in 1841 organized a society called "The National Society for the Protection of the Blind of France." The idea was generous, but this attempt was premature, in that it extended to a great number of individuals who had not received any instruction, and for whom it was necessary to be at considerable expense in order to endow them with a trade. After a trial of several years Monsienr Dufau was led to create the private Society of the Institution (1849), whose work was restricted but most

fficacious

Monsienr Sion, a hlind professor, seconded Monsienr Dufau with an intelligence and devotion above all praise. Reorganised in 1855, this Society was recognised by the Government to be of public

utility in 1866.

Ten years after its foundation (December 31st, 1858) the Society possessed a capital of 15,400 francs; the subscriptions of the blind members did not amount to 700 francs. After its twentieth year of existence its capital rose to nearly 84,000 francs; the subscriptions of the blind members exceeded 900 francs. Another period of ten years elapsed, and its capital was 128,000 francs; the subscriptions of members of the Society exceeded 1,200 francs. And later, on the 31st December, 1888, the capital of the Society amounted to nearly 157,000 francs. Finally, on the 31st December, 1889, its capital was 166,565 francs.

It seldom happens that a work takes a definite form at its commencement; one has nearly always to grope a little, especially when there is no type to imitate; for the Society for placing and assisting, which may now serve as a model for similar institutions, was organized at a time when there was nothing to serve as a guide.

A similar Society was created in Saxony, about the year 1836, when the international communications between establishments for the blind were not very frequent. In speaking of those schools which granted a solid and regular patronage to their former pnpils, the system is often called "the Saxon system." That which precedes, and above all that which follows, will show that one may just, as well say, "the system of the National Institution for the youthful hlind of Paris,"

111 .- Aim and Organization.

By the terms of its Statntes the Society for placing and assisting has for its aim to occupy itself with the physical and moral future of the old pupils of the National Institution, to secure their being

^{*}The following lines are borrowed from the "Moral and Financial Report" for the Society.

started in business, and to give them in all conditions and at all periods of their life a permanent protection and patronage; but this assistance is granted on one condition, viz., good conduct, and work

in proportion to the powers and means of the blind.

The Society is composed of two kinds of members, the participating members and the honorary members. All the blind, whether present or former pupils of the National Institution, if admitted by the Council of Administration of the Society, can become participating members, that is to say, they can benefit by all the advantages which the Society offers. Any one can become an honorary member. All the members undertake to pay in annually a subscription, whose minimum is three francs for a participating member and five francs for an honorary member. The number of members is not limited, neither is there any restriction as to age or sex. Every participating member who, after a notice to pay his subscription, shall have allowed a year to pass without doing so, shall be erased by the Conneil from the list of the members of the Society. Nevertheless he can regain his position as a member by paying the arrears of his subscriptions from the day they became due. Exclusion from the Society may be pronounced against any member who has undergone a correctional or criminal sentence, who takes to hogging, who leads an openly vicious life, who has not made a proper use of the assistance granted by the Society, or who has wilfully done injury to the Association.

The Society is governed by a Council of Administration, consisting of sixteen members, of whom at least eight must be blind. The Council makes up its numbers from among the participating or honorary members of the Society, and a third of its members are changed every year. All its functions are entirely gratuitous. The Director of the Institution is by right a member of the Council, of which four members must be chosen from among those persons who belong to the young women's quarter of the institution, and four members from the persons belonging to the young men's quarter; so that nine members of the Council must belong to the Institution. Each year the Council chooses from among its members a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a "Deleguc" (whose business it is to correspond with and find places for the old pupils). The retiring members can be re-elected. A permanent Commission, composed of at least three members, and chosen by the Council, is specially occupied with all that concerns the starting in business of the pupils. A Committee of Lady Patronesses assist the Council in making the Society known and in raising funds, in starting pupils in nusiness, in taking the measures necessary to find employ-

The Lady Patronesses can be present at the sittings of the Conncil, and have a consulting vote. Each year all the participating and honorary members are convoked in a General Assembly, when the Council renders an account of its administration and of the moral and financial condition of the Society. The report of this General Assembly is printed and sent to all the members, as well as

those public bodies on whom the Society depends for assistance

or who grant it any subsidies.

ment and to form a connection for them, &c.

Before we explain the working of our Society, it may, perhaps, be advisable to draw attention to some particularly interesting

details of its organizatiou.

Iu the first place, it is evident that in the mind of the founders the blind are not considered as beings who are always under ago, always incapable of acting for themselves, and whose affairs must always be managed for them and independently of them. In many Societies of Patronage, lately instituted in various countries, we see that not only are the blind unrepresented in the Council of Administration, but that they do not even form part of the Society. These, therefore, are simply philanthropic Societies which interest themselves in the blind and among whose administrators a hlind person might happen to slip in hy chance, but where the hlind have no place marked out for them beforehand in the Statutes.

These societies seem to say to the hlind, "You are poor, you are unfortunate, we the seeing pity you, we nuite in order to help you; we are going to he your henefactors, and we shall he good enough to interest ourselves on your hehalf." I fully recognize that this is good and humane as far as it goes, hut the founders of our Society have placed themselves, it seems to me, on a higher and better ground. These founders consisted of blind as well as of seeing meu, and they came to the following conclusion: "The hlind who go out under advantageous circumstances from a special and thorough school, such as the National Institution, are really able to gain their living by their work. Only, they have had more difficulties to contend with than msny of the secing, and a certain number of obstacles inherent to blindness, over which it is sometimes difficult or even impossible to triumph in isolation."

"This, then, is what must be done: Let us, whether present or former pupils of the National Institution, or seeing friends of the blind, unite; let us form an association for placing and assisting, designed for old pupils: Every one shall pay us a subscription, small enough to he no hurden, but which will take from the assistance the character of being entirely gratuitous alms. A bliud person who may ask for help will have some right to it, since hy participation, possibly very small, but still participation, he will have contributed to the formation of the funds of the Society. Then, iu order that the Council of Administration should always keep in view the truest interests of the blind, half, at least, of its members

must he taken from among the hlind."

Now, I ask, are not these sentiments much higher than those which inspired the creation of Societies of Patronage in favour of the hlind, in which the blind themselves take no part? The Society being founded solely for the old pupils of the National Institution, it was necessary to provide that the Council should never deviate from its object, and that it should be thoroughly well acquainted as to the capabilities and the moral and professional worth of the

hlind whom they were to protect.

This is the reason that a fourth part of the Council must belong to the girls' quarter, and a fourth part to the hoys' quarter; there then will remain, therefore, the other half of the members of the Council, who can he chosen from among persons interested in the blind and bringing an outside element into the Institution.

Lastly, the Director of the Institution is by right a member of the Council. Since the foundation of the Society he has always been

elected as its President.

This is a very wise arrangement, for it is very important that the Director of the Institution should interest himself in the placing out and in the future of the pupils of the School which he directs; but should there be anyone more devoted to the work of the Society than the Director, the power of electing him as President has been reserved.

We must, however, observe that at the present time there is no temptation to break through the tradition which makes the Director of the National Institution the President of the Society for placing and assisting; for all those who know our Society, also know that in Monsieur Emile Martin, Director of the National Institution since 1883, his deep interest in the hlind is only equalled by bis conscientious performance of his official duties, and that all his time is divided between the care which be gives to the establishment he directs and the multifarious occupations connected with bis presidency over the "Society for placing and assisting."

IV .- The Working of the Society.

In order to set ahout starting a pupil in business, the Society does not wait until the day when that pupil quits the school; for a year or two before the completion of his studies it has been watching him, inquiries have heen made as to bis capabilities, his moral and professional worth, the situation and resources of his family, the kind of protectors which he has, and the help he may expect

This is no slight work, for each year on an average fifteen young men and eight young women leave the Institution, after having completed their full course of study. Their capabilities are by no means alike; there are the male and female bandicraft workers, good or mediocre, tuners who are not much more than workmen, and tuners who are musicians; among these tuners it is necessary to distinguish hetween those who are particularly skilful and who can undertake difficult repairs, and those whose skill, being ordinary, must limit themselves to slight repairs; those who have good introductions, a good address, and are likely to form a private connection must be distinguished from those who, without good address and without introductions, have only a chance of succeeding in a pianoforte factory, or where there is an already established connection.

Among the musicians there are the good and the mediocre, those who are better fitted to succeed as organists than as teachers, those wbo are willing to live in an establishment, and those, on the contrary, to whom independence is necessary, &c., and this applies

equally to the young men and to the young women.

The "Lady Patronesses" seek situations, employment, orders, or clients for the pupils leaving the school; and this they do by a very active and extensive correspondence, by taking every opportunity to keep np old connections or to form new ones with possible employers of the male or female hlind workpeople among manufacturers or dealers in pianos, with the clergy, with orphanages. charitable institutions, educational establishments, and with the members of the Council of Administration. If the hlind person csn make use of his family as a starting point, and if he has any chance of exercising his calling in the town or in the district inhabited hy his parents, the "Lady Patronesses" sends him there, helping him with money, if necessary, for the first expensos which have to he incurred in making himself known, for his removal, or for the purchase of tools or instruments necessary for the exercise of his calling. If, on the contrary, he cannot recknoon his family, either hecause of its moral or material situation, or hecause the district inhabited by it offers no prospect for exercising his calling, then they seek to provide the blind person with some employment or they send him to afresh locality where he has a chance of success.

It will he understood that all this requires much fresh ground to be broken, also great activity; but success can only he gained at

this price.

The pecuniary assistance granted to the pupils who are leaving varies much, there is no sum fixed heforehand. The Council decide, after making minute investigations, what the necessary sum shall be. To a workman who wears a blonse, and whose tools, including the first outlay, are not costly, a gift of fifty francs is worth more than 300 francs would be to a tuner, who is also a musician. For the latter must be well dressed in order to appear among his clients: he requires a complete set of tuning implements (costing ahont ninety francs), a piano on hire (fifteen francs per month), and a suitable ahode in the town where he is going as organist and teacher of music.

But this expense is certainly not too great if, after this sacrifice, the blind person succeeds in obtaining a situation of from 1800 to

3000 francs, as many of the hlind musicians do.

The girls cost less than the young men, the situations they are about to occupy heing already made. They are placed, for example, as organists or teachers of music in a school; or as organists in a charitable institution; that which is most necessary for them is to pay their journey and to give them a sufficiently complete outfit, the whole generally estimated at 300 francs. In reference to this, it may be mentioned that the Institution gives to every out-going pupil a

small trousseau, but not a complete outfit.

The femsle workers, like the workmen, have less expenses than the male or female musicians. Once started, the Council does not lose its interest in the pupil, hut, as much as possible, continues to watch over the whole of his career. Each old pupil has his own file of papers, in which are classified, as they come in, all the documents relating to his moral and material condition; note is taken of all the subscriptions to the fund which are made by him, and of all the assistance which has been granted to him, either in money or in kind. The decisions of the Council are also noted down, so that in an instant on taking the file of an old pupil one can trace the different phases of his existence.

Requests for assistance are addressed to one of the members of the Council, nearly always to the President (they are generally written in Braille). The reasons for the requests must he given in detail, and hacked up by letters from influential persons, or still better by a personal recommendation from one of the members of the Council who has long been intimate either with the old pupil or with those who employ him and are in close contact with him. Still. the desire to he thoroughly informed as to the true position of the applicant must be combined with great discretion, for often it would compromise the situation of an organist, or of a teacher of music, to allow it to be known in his locality that he is in want, that his situation is more precarious than it appears to be, and that it is by an act of heneficenes that he is suitably clothed, &c., or still more. that the Society has some distrust as to his conduct. The inquiries. therefore, are always made with extreme caution, which does not a little tend to increase the difficulty of the task of the Council of Administration. All assistance voted by the Council is immediately dated by the Secretary, signed by the President, and paid by the Treasurer. If the old pupil lives in Paris or its environs he is requested to come and fetch the money himself, and advantage is taken of this opportunity to have a conversation with him. times one of the members of the Council takes it to him. If he lives in the provinces the money is sent to him through the post.

Applications for assistance generally arise from the following causes: illness, stoppage of work, journeys to be made in order to increase or to begin a connection, renewal or purchase of an instrument. For the blind who are married, the birth of a child, the illness of the wife or children, often cause a request for assistance.

The blind girls, once placed out, generally cost less than the young men. The reason for this is simple. The position of the women is humble, but it is stable, for it depends on the establishment which houses, feeds, and pays them, and unless the establishment undergoes a change (which very rarely happens) they may remain there for many years without requiring help. The position of the men, though doubtless much more lucrative, is subject to all the fluctuations of the increase or decrease of a connection. They often suffer severely from the shock of commercial and financial crises. Also many blind men marry. After marriage the expenses are heavier. therefore the bachelors require less than the fathers of families.

Donations from 50 to 150 francs are the most numerous; it is seldom that they exceed 300 francs, or that less than twenty francs are given. When the position of the blind person is good, and the crisis causing the request for help appears to be quite accidental, the gift is transformed into a loan without interest, to he repaid in small snms within a given time; sometimes part of the sum required is granted as a gift, and the rest as a loan. Often also an assistance of 100 francs is granted under the form of a monthly allowance of twenty or twenty-five francs, covering a period of four or five months.

By this it will be seen that there is a great elasticity in the manner of according help. The greatest amount of material and moral good is sought to he conferred on the recipients at the least The constant observance of this method has nossible expense. made it possible to render very great and numerous services to the

former pupils of the Institution.

The Council assembles regularly on the first Tuesday of every month at eight o'clock in the evening, in the National Institution. The members never absent themselves from these meetings except for important reasons. There they discuss all matters relative to the placing and patronage of former pupils, they examine the requests for help, also the means for helping the hlind person to extend his connection, for another to obtain an increase of salary from his employers, or from the church of which he is organist, &c. After the questions of patronage come those of administration, of

investment of funds, of receiving legacies, and of steps to he taken

in order to take possession of a donation or legacy, &c.

Besides the monthly meetings, prescribed by the Statute, the Council can assemble during the course of the month, if necessary. The President can convoke it on his own authority, or at the request of three members. Each year, when appointing its officers, the Council nominates a permanent Commission, whose duty it is to act at once if an opportunity offers for providing a situation for a pupil which might be lost through delay. The measures adopted and the supplies voted by the special Commission must always he submitted to the Council for ratification.

A certain number of the members of the Council undertake to correspond with the blind. They endeavour to make as many as possible henefit by these letters, so valuable to the blind, especially to those who are single, far from their families, or deprived of near relations or friends to whom they can confide their troubles or

sorrows.

The old pupils who reside in Paris or its suburbs, or on the line of route which the members of the Council may take when going for their holidays, are visited as frequently as possible. It is obvious how important these visits are; they are the means of precisely ascertaining what kind of position the educated hlind hold in the world, what are their wants and aspirations. It is thus possible to look into and touch, as it were, the difficulties against which the hlind stumble in life, and knowing these difficulties experimentally it is often practicable, in concert with those who have the direction of the school, to hit upon a remedy, hy some modification in training or education.

It must here he mentioned that in this mission of visitors and correspondents with the old pupils, the members of the Council have the assistance of a certain number of extremely intelligent and zealous members of the Society.

Many of the Professors in the Institution, not content with their devoted lahours in teaching and educating the blind, employ their leisnre in visiting their former pupils, in corresponding with them,

and thus continue to do them good.

In other schools for the hlind, which have also an organization of patronage, it is generally the Director himself who, during the holidays, goes to visit the old pupils. This is an excellent plan, but it must he remarked in the first place that not one of these establishments is as old or as extensive as the National Institution, which has more than 240 pupils. The old pupils of the Institution are, therefore, legion in number; moreover, they are not, as is nearly always the case in the foreign establishments above mentioned, scattered over a circumscribed territory. The old pupils of the Institution are dispersed all over France, and if one individual had to visit and correspond with all of them, he would have to give up the whole of his time to this mission.

V .- Results.

Now that the history, aim, organization, and working of the Society for placing and assisting are known, it will be useful to glance over the results attained by this work.

At the present time the Society numbers 343 participating mem-

bers, 322 honorary members, and 76 perpetual members.*

It possesses a capital of 166,565 francs. Its annual income amounts to about 20,000 francs, derived from its members, from the interest of its capital, from collections, concerts, &c., which are annually organized, and which hring in nearly always the same amount. Its expenses are ahout 14,000 francs. It therefore increases its capital each year by ahout 6,000 francs. Since its organization the Society has made grants of about 151,000 francs, and loans to the amount of about 9,000 francs.

If we now take the figures given in the Reports for the last three years ISS7, ISS3, ISS9, we shall see that the average annual number of old pupils assisted has been forty-six men and twelve women.

The forty-six men have received 4,470 francs, the twelve women 1,452 francs, which gives an average of ninety-seven francs to each

of the men and of I21 francs to each woman.

It is well to remember that the average annual number of pupils leaving the Institution is eight girls and fifteen young men. It will therefore he seen that out of the great number of blind persons who, since 1841, have passed through the National Institution, there are very many who do not require assistance; and for many it has been sufficient to start them, provide them with tools, and they bave them made their way in life, only applying to the Society in cases of

extremity, which are happily rare.

But if, thank God, all the old papils of the Institution have not been obliged to seek help from our treasury, there are those to whom it has been salvation. How many I could name who have left the Institution thoroughly well qualified for their work, but who, being orphans, or belonging to a family unable to support them while waiting for a situation, would have been reduced to beggary, to vagrancy, or to be immured in an almshouse, if the "Society for Placing and Assisting" had not supported them, while seeking to obtain them employment, if it had not started them, clothed them, furnished them with tools, with books, with instruments, &c. How many others, in consequence of a long illness, or of a prolonged cessation of work, or again through loss of their situation through no fault of their own, would have heen reduced to the last extremity, had it not been for the help of the Society? Or again, for those who are able to maintain themselves, what moral force is given by the knowledge that should an accident some day hring them into difficulties, they will be powerfully supported, and that, thanks to the moral and material protection of the "Society for Placing and Assisting," they will never fall into hopeless misery. Freed from this uneasiness, they work with more courage and snccess.

The perpetual members are those who having paid in a sum of 100 frances are exempt from annual subscriptions.

Since 1856 the Society has been endeavouring to establish a workshop, with board, for those old pupils engaged in handicraft trades, who were unable to carry on their work at home. But not having been able to find a man well versed in industrial and commercial business, a great accumulation of stock took place, the raw material was not hought in at a sufficiently low price, and the result was that the stock had to be disposed of at a great loes, and the deficit increasing, the workshop was closed.

In 1886, and for the female workers this time, the Connoil of the Society decided on organizing a workshop with hoard. It was set up in Illiers, near Chartres (three hours from Paris), in an unfurnished huilding gratuitously offered to the Society by the Colgenson family. About fifteen workwomen are there comfortably installed, under the superintendence of the Sistere of St. Vincent de Paul, who are themselves members of the "Society for Placing and

Assisting."

The whole amount resulting from the sale of her work is given to each workwoman, and she has to pay in half of it to the Treasury of the Society. The workwoman is provided with lodging, food, and washing, at the expense of the Society, but she must pay for her own clothes. This house is a place for work with hoard, but not an asylum, therefore only the skilled and industrious workwomen are admitted and kept. The daily earnings of each must at least amount to fifty centimes. They make fishing nets, fancy nets, articles in crochet and knitting, while other trades are heing tried.

Another result, and hy no means one of the least important, of those gained by the "Society for Placing and Assisting," is that of the heneficial influence it has had upon the methods of training

employed in the National Institution.

The patronage of the old pupils of a school, a patronage partly exercised hy the very persons who direct this school and are its instructors, is an excellent touchstone, hringing to light its advantages and defects.

Those schools which, without losing all interest in the fate of their former pupils, do not, however, constantly watch over their interests, hecause they are not pledged to do so by an organization similar to that of the "Society for Placing and Assisting," run great risk of their method of training degenerating into Charlatanism. They are fatally tempted to attach too much importance to those things which only serve to excite the admiration of visitors, but which extends to the server of the server o

which are sterile as to the future of the pupils.

Whereas in the National Institution whenever a new Director bas heen inclined to introduce into the School programmes, any brilliant hut useless subject, only flattering to the self-love of the Masters and of the Administration, he has always heen recalled to a sense of the true requirements of the case. The observation of facts, which he necessarily has ander his eyes, as president, or even as a memher only of the Council of Administration of the "Society for Placing and Assisting," will soon destroy all his illusions.

Incessant contact with facts cannot fail also to have a great and excellent influence over the kind of education which is given in a school. Friends of the hlind are met with who say, "We must bring up the hlind girls with a view to marriage, we must prepare them to

become good mothers of families." Well, these friends of the blind have not been instructed by the experience which a work of placing and assisting gives. They would have known, as the National Institution knows, that if, for a blind man, marriage with one who has sight, coutrac'ed under reasonable conditions, may be a happy thing, it is not at all the same for a blind woman, who is generally unhappy in her bousehold; from which arises the conclusion that it is much wiser to bring np the blind girls in the thought that they ought—not from selfishness, but from prudence—to refrain from thinking of marriage, and to forego the joys and also the burdens of a family.

VI .- Conclusion.

All works of charity are, no doubt, admirable; but it must be remembered that, from a social point of view, the greater number of them can only be palliatives, necessitated by disorganization of the family. In a state of society where the family is what it should be, the individual would find the moral and material help required; but which, in our days, he is obliged to seek in benevolent organizations which are, after all, artificial means.

A Society for aiding blind workers, like the "Society for Aiding

and Assisting," is, and ever will he, indispensable.

In any country whatever, and however well the family may be organized, it cannot always do what is essential towards finding employment snited to a blind son or daughter, because this employment will very often he beyond its sphere. And also, if for children with sight it is wisest, in deciding what profession they shall follow, to take into account their capab lities and tastes, how much more necessary does this become for the blind, who have, over and above the difficulties to be found in every profession, those produced by blindness.

In schools devoid of "patronage" they are ready enough to say:
"We cannot teach tuning to such or such a pupil, because in the

place where his family dwell there are no pianos to tune."

This may be, hut often also in that locality there are no organs to be played, no lessons of music to be given, and then this child, who, perhaps, had the capabilities necessary to make a good musician, will become a mender of chairs, and will probably never be more than a second-rate workman, because he will learn and practise this trade with distaste, feeling that he is capable of better work. Besides, are you sure that be will find in the village, or perhaps the isolated farm where his family dwell, chairs enough to mend sufficient to emp'oy him for 365 days in the year? That is Utopianism.

Again, it is Utopianism to believe that the family of the blind person can find him employment; it is only by mere accident that

this happens.

In fact, to convince a maker of pianos, a clergyman, or any employer, of the intrinsic value of the work of the blind, to answer objections, to obtain a sufficient salary, powers and fertility are required, which neither the parents of the blind nor the blind person himself can he expected to possess, inexperienced as the latter must be on just leaving school.

Without doubt it is well, all things considered, to give a blind

person some trade which will harmonize with the social position of his family, but very little assuredly can be expected from the family itself in supporting and placing the blind. The results of exp rience in this matter entirely correspond the conclusions arrived at by reasoning.

Lastly, a Director of a School will never conduct the establishment over which he presides, with a true knowledge of cause and effect, unless he closely studies the results produced by this

establishment.

Funtenelle said, in speaking of Vauban: "He carefully inquired into the value of the lands; what they yielded; the manner in which they were cultivated; the faculties of the peasants, their ordinary food and of what it consisted, the amount they could gain in a day by their work; details apparently trifling and unimportant, but which belong, nevertbeless, to the grand art of governing." Fontenelle was right, for theory is not worth much unless it is subjected to verification by facts, and it is hy "patronage" that the s hools for the blind can accurately estimate the value of the results which they obtain.

The care which the National Institution of Paris bus always taken of its old pupils, especially since the establishment, fifty years ago, of the Society of Patronage (now become the "Society for Placing and Assisting" which we have just been studying) has, I am sure, much contributed to maintain this Institution in the high position which it occupies among the establishments devoted to the

ducat on of the blind.

The Chairman then called on Miss Moon to read Dr. Moon's paper

on "Home Teaching and Free Libraries for the Blind."

In the evening Mr. Henry C. Banister read a paper on Sir G. A. Macfarren, and a short Concert was given by the Pupils of the College, assisted by Mr. Symes and Professor Guilbeau of Paris.

FRIDAY, JULY 25TH.

Chairman-The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M P.

The Chairman, after referring to the fact that the Royal Commission on the Elucation and Training of the Blind was entirely due to the efforts of his late lamented colleague, Professo: Fawcett, who appealed to Mr. Gladstone's Government to grant it, said that the Dake of Westminster was good enough to take the chairmanship. The Government, of which he (Mr. Mundella) was a member, left office before the Commission was formed, but Sir Richard Cross, the then Home Secretary, immediately appointed it, and he was one of the first members appealed to to serve upon it, and they commenced the inquiry with a limited number in 1885. It was subsequently found that it was desirable to enlarge the Commission. The health of the Dake of Westminster was not strong enough to continue the arduous labours of the Commission, and Lord Egerton of Tatton was good enough to preside in his place. He (the speaker) did not know that he ever served on a Royal Commission-and he bad served on a good many-where all the members were so earnestly devoted to their work. He need not tell them that it was of surpassing interest. There were men on that Commission who

had made the question the study and the duty of their lives. Taose present knew what Dr. Armitage had done for the last thirty years: no words of his could convey anything like a proper sense of his splendid services in that respect. Dr. Campbell had created what he was proud to think was one of the hest institutions in the world, a d he had associated with them his late friends Sir Tindal Robertson and Mr. M'Donnell, of Dublin. They had dealt during the week with the question of primary education, and he was delighted to see that their first meeting was presided over hy Mrs. Fawcett. Tuey then dealt with the question of State ail; from that they went on to technical education, as industrial education and musical education; and from that to handicrafts as a meaus of earning a livelihood. And on Thursday, one of his most distinguished colleagues on the Commission, Sir Lyon Playfair, presided over them, when they dealt with the Higher Education for the Universities and Professious. To-day they had got to their last meeting, and it was most important, for all that would be done in the future hy State aid would be incomplete if they did not carry out by a good and well-organized aystem that last question which they had to consider-namely, the assistance to and the supervision of the hlind after leaving school. H: could hardly do better to illustrate his feeling in the matter than by telling them his own experience. When he hecame a member of the Royal Commission he conceived it to be his duty to acquaint himself with the work that was heing done with respect to the education of the blind in the various countries of Europe, and his first Parliamentary holiday, in 1885, was given up to travelling in France, Germany, S vitzer-land, and Italy, to inquire into and examine into their methods of treating the hlind, and into the way hy which State aid might hest come to their assistance. He quite satisfied himself as to the question of elementary education. Primary education we had agreed upon-compulsory, universal, and they might say free-for the aeeing. It was free in Scotland, and we were told, he helieved, that it would be free in England next year. If it should be universal, compulsory, and free for the sighted, surely it shou'd he equally accessible and available for the blind. If the sighted had claims upon ns for free education, surely the hlind had still greater claims, and the community ahould see that they were qualified and equipped in after life. He would not detain them by giving any description of the institutions he visited on the Continent, but he would mention that in Dresden he found that more care was taken, more kindly interest was evoked, and more organization was established in the interests of the hlind than in any other country in the world. was a hold thing to say. He did not say that they spent more money; he thought, perhaps, they spent less, but the administration was so admirable that we ought to profit hy it. What he related to the Blind Commission had long before heen treated by his friend Dr. Armitage, who notil the appointment of the Royal Commission found himself a voice crying in the wilderness; but the vox clamantis found in the Royal Commission an echo, and the Commissian resolved, after reading Dr. Armitage's treatise and hearing what he (Mr. Mundella) had to say, to go to Germany and see for themselves. The result was that the Royal Commission made a Report with sug-

gestions for improving the condition of the industrial blind. He did not want to sav too much npon the 117th paragraph of the Report, which said, "Toe leading difficulty in the present condition of the blind is that, with few exceptions, no care or supervision is exercised by institutions over the past pupils who have been trained in the institutions, and consequently many fail to earn their living or maintain themselves by honest labour after they leave school." He might say, however, that there were many who left school in this country after receiving a few years of very imperfect instruction only to gravitate to the streets. Now, they wanted to put a stop to that. One little sentence in the 120th paragraph of the Report told the story as it impressed itself upon the Commissioners: "During their tour-it was in Germany-the Commissioners saw no blind heggars in Saxony, and they were informed that begging on the part of the hliud had practically ceased to exist." Now, in our own country, where private henevolence was very active, and only organization was lacking, they could hardly walk along the streets of London without seeing the poor blind hegging, and very often associated with and traded upon by the lowest classes of the community. If they were to complete their work they must save this afflicted class from this calamity. He rejoiced more than he could find words to express it at the fact that they had on the table of the House of Commons two Bills for the education of the blind and the deaf. At any rate that was the first ontcome of the Royal Commission, and it was an angnry that the State had at last recognised the blind. He could not say that he was quite satisfied with the Bill. At the same time he would confess that if it passed, even in its present shape, they would have accomplished a very great thing. They would have got in the thin edge of the wedge, and, having once got it in they would soon drive it all the way home. The Scotch Bill was purely for making grants to the blind up to sixteen years of age. When he considered that the grant for elementary education for the sighted for hoth sexes was given up to the age of eighteen and nineteen, he wanted to know why the blind should stop short at sixteen? It was an absordity, for the blind required an exceptional training. What they would have to do was to get the time extended; that was what they must aim at, and what they must accomplish. He would say no more about State aid at present, except this -that he had intimated to Lord Cranbrook his heartiest sympathics, and that he had a few amendments which he must accept. What they had to consider was the question of the adaptability of the Saxon system. A Suh-Committee had been appointed to report upon it, and he supposed Dr. Armitage would be the chairman. He had stated to them his rason d'etre for being there that day.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson then read the Report of the Sub-

Committee, on-

ASSISTANCE TO, AND SUPERVISION OF, THE BLIND AFTER LEAVING SCHOOL.

PREPARED BY THE LATE DR. T. R. ARMITAGE.

I.—The great object to be kept in view in educating the blind is to enable them to support themselves in after life, and to make them useful and respectable members of society.

II.—When the blind have received a suitable education, it is difficult to provide them with employment by which they are able to maintain themselves, and this difficulty is greatly increased in the case of those who are entirely thrown on their own resources after

leaving school.

III.—The employments open to the blind are (a) Manual Trades; (b) Music—as Tuners, Organists, or Teachers of Music; (c) Literary Teachers and Liberal Professions. (a) The general rule that men can earn more by manual trades than women holds good also with regard to the blind. The method most relied upon in the United Kingdom to render the hlind self-supporting, is to assemble them in workshops and to pay them by piece-work, reckoned at the usual market value of their labour, and in many cases adding a charitable supplement. On this plan, the workshop buys the materials, looks out for orders, and as long as it can obtain a sufficient number of orders the workpeople have no care or anxiety. It is believed by some that it is impossible for a blind workman to work to advantage independently of workshops, but cases undoubtedly exist in which this is accomplished, though they are comparatively rare. Mr. Plater, of Birmiogham, and Mr. Hall, formerly of Barking, are instances in which blind men have become hasket manufacturers on a large scale, employing many journeymen, and making sufficient, not only to live, but to lay by. A fair number of other blind men are personally known to the members of the Snb-Committee who have for years heen fully maintaining themselves at home as basket makers, but these are men of exceptional energy, and in many cases they have been placed, at starting. under more favourable conditions than are enjoyed by many others who have failed.

Another class of workshop is that which is connected with a school, and under the same general management. The pupils who are selected to enter the workshop, on leaving the school are at once provided with work, and receive wages, with or without a charitable supplement. This plan is a special feature of Scotch institutions for the blind; but even there, all the pupils leaving the school are not drafted into the workshop, while in most English schools to which a workshop is attached this is so small that only a very few of the pupils who leave the school cau be received into it as journeymen. The result is that the most capable are generally selected, and those who are less skilful, or have less energy, have to make their way in the world as they best can; and these are just the people who are most in need of being properly started and assisted, or encontaged when they meet with difficulties. At York, the journeymen selected to work in the workshops are mainly those

who live in the city or the neighbourhood.

The girls, as a rule, are nuable to earn their living at home, and cannot generally even do so in workshops without a charitable supplement. It would be greatly to the advantage of many girls who have no satisfactory home, if, on leaving the institution, they could be received into industrial homes connected with it, paying for their board and lodging by their work.

In 1866 there were in England 749 blind pupils attending schools, to which workshops were attached. 270 workpeople were accommodated in the workshops connected with the schools. Reckoning the average stay of pupils in school at eight years, about 93 pupils would leave school annually, from which it would at once he seen that the great majority do not find employment in the worksheps. At the same time there were in all the schools for the blind in England 1,260 pupils, including 172 day pupils, and the whole workshop accommodation, including the workshops attached to the schools, was 547. Agair, reckoning the average stay of each pupil in school at eight years, 157 would leave the schools annually, so that but few of these can be received into existing workshops. In this calculation allowance must be made for the pupils who are sent out as musicians, but the number of these is small. Scotland where all the workshops are connected with achools, there were 141 pupils and 350 in the workshops. Again, reckoning the average stay in school as eight years, about 17 pupils would leave the school annually, so that in this respect the blind are much hetter provided for in Scotland than they are in England. In Ireland there were 109 pupils, and no workshops connected with the schools; but there were 84 blind persons in independent workshops.

It is very difficult to escertain to what extent those not received into workshops can support themselves. Most of the schools have no register, or a very imperfect one, of their old pupils; and when examined before the Royal Commission were generally unable to say what these were doing. The Commissioners made special inquiry on this subject from individual blind persons throughout the country, the answer to which will be found on page 99 of the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission. Of those who had been in institutions, 1,141 males replied; of these 355 stated they were able to maintain themselvae, 730 unable; 56 did not answer this question. Of 638 females who had been in institutions, 75 were able to maintain themselves, 544 unable, 19 did not answer this question. These figures show an unsatisfactory state of things among those blind who have passed through institutions; and those

who have not had this advantage are still worse off.

IV .- English institutions have hitherto, as a rule, considered that their task was over when their pupils leave them, and though no doubt many cases exist in which someone connected with the institution takes an interest in the future success of individual pupils, still, officially, the connection of the pupils with the institution ceasea when they leave it; the consequence is that the committees of scarcely any institutions know how many of their former pupils have failed in life, and when they do, this failure is scarcely ever attributed to imperfect training; whereas, when touch is kept with the old pupils, the institution often receives most valuable information, which enables the managera to trace the cause of failure, and to remedy any defects in the training which have been brought to light. On this account it is most important that if the employment in workshops forms the whole or a great part of the plan of assistance of old papils, these workshops should form part of the institution, as is the case in Scotland and some of the English institutions, leaving independent workshops to train and employ those who have become blind in adult life, which is no less important than the training of the young. It has already been stated that in Scotland a fair proportion of old pupils are permanently assisted when they leave the institutions by being received into the workshops connected with them, and that if this plan were to be adopted in England it would involve the building of workshops in connection with all the institutions that do not now possess them, and such an enlargement of those which already exist which probably the most sanguine would consider impracticable. Taking Edinburgh as an example, the number of pupils in the school is 42; the number in the workshops 178. A school of 190 pupils would, if it provided for its old pupils in the same proportion as Edinburgh does, have to build workshops capable of accommodating about 800 blind workpeople. It must also be remembered that at present it is very difficult for the adult blind to obtain industrial training. This would have to be provided for, if the recommendations of the Royal Commission are carried out, which would further greatly increase the numbers

to he accommodated in the workshops.

V.-There is, however, another plan of providing for old pupils, without the necessity of building enormons workshops; this plan is decentralising, in contradistinction to collecting great numbers together in workshops. It is a plan which has been adopted with great success in many parts of Germany; and a long experience has satisfied the German Directors that the plan is perfectly workable, and under it almost all the male pupils become entirely selfsupporting, and most of the female pupils can maintain themselves with a little aid from the institutions. This plan was first carried out at Dresden, for the Saxon blind, where it has been in operation for ahout fifty years; it is equally successful in the province of Scheswig-Holstein and in Mecklenburg, and has greatly improved the condition of the blind wherever it has been introduced. The most essential feature of the system is that the Fürsorge Society. connected with the institution, takes care that the old pupils, as long as they hebave themselves properly and work to the hest of their ability, shall receive such moral and material support that they shall in no case he driven to apply for parish assistance, and in fact the receipt of such relief or hegging in any form disqualifies them from participating in the fund. The essential part of this system is, not that the old pupils should work at home justead of in workshops (as workshops may be and often are indispensable in the case of those who have not the energy or other qualities which will enable them to succeed at home), but its essential features are that the institution continues in close relation with its former pupils, and assists them to maintain themselves by every means in its power. In practically working out this problem, it has been found that where pupils have been properly trained, they can generally succeed in maintaining themselves at home, without working in workshops. The Director, however, has to he always ready to advise, and generally visits all the pupils from time to time. The close connection between the institution and its old pupils is equally necessary whether they are musicians or working at handicraft trades; but there is a great difference hetween these two classes, as blind musicians, when properly trained and fairly started, generally make incomes which enable them to live comfortably and lay by enough for sickness or old age; whereas the handicraft workers are fortunate if they are able to maintain themselves and their families; but cannot as a rule save much. It is therefore essential that, in their case at any rate, a large fund should be collected to assist those, who are unable completely to maintain themselves, to make provision for

sickness and old age.

VI.—It has often heen said that this plan is not applicable to England, on account of the great competition, and from our people not heing so thrifty as they are in Germany, but on close examination, the competition with the seeing does not seem to differ mnch, and if the English are wanting in thrift, thrift ought to be a part of the training given at institutions. It is certainly a fact, that in many parts of Germany and France, where the hlind are, as a rule, maintaining themselves at home completely or to a great extent, they were as badly off in this respect as the blind of England are at present, hefore their institutions had hegun to keep np close relations with them and to consider it a part of their duty to look after and help their pupils after leaving.

VII.—A find for the assistance of former pupils was started at York in 1866 by the late Mrs. Markham. The capital amonnts to £800, and the interest is employed in assisting pupils when leaving, and at other times, as they need, and so far as the funds will allow. At York, therefore, the care of old pupils is carried out to a certain extent and only needs developing. At the Royal Normal College for the Blind the Old Pupils' Goild aims at finding places for the pupils after leaving the college, and at giving material assistance when necessary. The Guild was only formally inaugurated in 1889, but the plan has been in operation ever since the foundation of the college, and has powerfully contributed to the after success of the

pupils.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend-

VIII.—That institutions shall not consider that their duties and responsibilities cease on the pupil leaving, but that they shall do their hest to start them, and to keep touch with them, so that assistance may he offered them in after life when necessary.

1X.—That a register shall he kept of all pupils who leave the school, so that the committee can readily see which pupils have ceased to he in touch with the institution, and to know what the

others are doing.

X.—That a fund shall he raised in connection with each institution,

for the purpose of assisting former pupils.

XI.—As it will he difficult to visit papils spread over a large area, it is recommended that institutions shall draw their pupils from the counties or districts in which they are situated, as is already done at York and some other county institutions.

PRIZE FESTIVAL OF THE ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE.

On the afternoon of July 25th, the Members of the Conference met at the Crystal Palace to attend the Prize Festival of the Royal Normal College.

PROGRAMME.

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Quarter to Three, in Convert Room,

CONCERT

BY THE PUPILS OF

THE ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE

AND

Academy of Music for the Blind,

AND

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ORCHESTRAL BAND.

Conductor :

MR. AUGUST MANNS.

From 2 o'clock to 2.45 there were classes in Kindergarten Work and Modelling, also practical Illustrations of the work of the Pianoforte Tuning Department, opposite the Handel Orchestra.

5.30 p.m., Organ Recital-Mr. Alfred Hollins.

6 p.m., Gymnastic Display. Music by the Crystal Palace Military Band Bandmaster, Mr. Charles Godfrey, jun.

1. CONCERTO IN E MINOR FOR ORGAN AND ORCHESTRA.. E. Prout. On the present occasion each movement is taken by a different player, so as to bring forward as many performers as possible. ORGAN, 1st Movement, Mr. ALEXANDER MATHESON. 2nd Movement, Miss Mabel Davis. 3rd Movement, Miss Emily Lucas. Harry Turner 2. Allegretto Scherzando ... (A Pupil of the College). 3. CONCERTO FOR PIANOFORTE AND ORCHESTRA Mendelssohn No L IN G MINOR Pianoforte-Miss Constance Davis. Molto Allegro con fuoco (G minor). Molto Allegro con rucco (G minor).
Presto (E minor).
Molto Allegro c Vivace (G major) G. A. Macfarren. 4. Part-Song, "Break, break, break." CHOIR. 5. Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra No 1. IN E FLAT Pianoforte-Mr. ALFRED HOLLINS. Allegro maestoso. Allegretto vivace. Quasi adagio. Allegro marziale animato. Mendelssohn. 6. HYMN OF PRAISE (Lobgesang), Op. 52 SOLOS BY MISS MAREL DAVIS, MISS MARION HYDE, MISS ADA SMITH, MISS AMELIA CAMPBELL, AND MR. THOMAS WHITE. Organ-Mr. ALFRED HOLLINS. i. Symphony. Maestoso con moto: Allegro-B flat. Allegretto un poco agitato-G minor and major. Adagio religioso - D Major. ii. CHORUS, SOLO (Soprano) and SEMI-CHORUS. iii. RECITATIVE-(Tenor). ATR. iv. CHORUS. v. DUET (Sopranos) and CHORUS. vi. SCENA-(Tenor). Solo (Soprano). vii. CHORUS. viii. CHORAL (nun danket alle Gott). ix DUET-(Soprano and Tenor), x. Chorus.

Liszt.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

COURSE OF STUDY.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

The Preparatory School is conducted on the Kinder-Garten system. Fröbel's principle of self-work and self-help is far more essential in the training of blind than of seeing children. Special care is given to the moral, mental, and physical training of the children, and, as a foundation for all their future work, orderly habits, good manners, and upright conduct are inculcated.

Besides Kinder-Garten work, the instruction includes Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Modelling, Technical Training, and Object

Lessons in the elements of various subjects.

GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL.

REGULAR COURSE.

First Form.

Scripture Lessons, Reading (2nd, 3rd, and 4th Royal Readers), Dictation, Spelling and Defining, Geography (Definitions, Physical, Mathematical, and Political, Hemisphere Maps), Mental Arithmetic (Colburn), Grammar (Orthography, Etymology: Morris and Campbell), Object Lessons, and Rec.tations.

Second Form.

Scripture Lessons, Geography of Palestine, Reading (Selections from Stsndard Authors), Dictation, Spelling and Defining, Geography (British Isles, Physical and Political), Mental Arithmetic (completed), Written Arithmetic (Four Simple Rules, Compound Number), Grammar (Syntax, Analysis), English Biography, Outlines of English History, Recitations, Object Lessons in Natural History and Botany.

Third Form.

Scripture Lessons, Life of Christ, Geography (British Empire completed, Europe), Written Arithmetic (completed), Analysis, English Composition, Elocution, English History (History in Braille: Greene and Macaula)), Physiology, Latin, and French.

Fourth Form.

Scripture Lessons, Lives and Writings of the Apostles, Geography America, Asia, Africa: Physical and Mathematical, reviewed and completed), Algebra or Geometry, Composition, Rhetoric, Outlines of General History (Swinton), English Literature, Latin, French, German, and Italian (two selected, according to circumstances).

ADVANCED COURSE.

Fifth Form.

Scripture Lessons, Biblo History, Algobra, Geometry, Rhetoric, History (Grecian and Roman), Literature (Classical Anthors), Physics, Geology, Latin, French, German, and Italian (two selected, according to circumstances).

Sixth Form.

Scripture Lescons, Bible History, History (Modern Europe), Literature (Modern Classice), Physics, Astronomy, Science of Government, Political Economy, Science of Language, Latin, French, German, and Italian (two selected, according to circumstances).

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SINGING.

Class I.

Individual Training, Production and Delivery of the Voice, Timbre or Quality, the Art of Breathing (Inspiration and Expiration), Intervals, Sculos within the Octave, Concone's 50 Lessons for Medium Voice, 40 Lessons Contralto and Bass, Position for Singing, Facial Expression.

Class II.

Extended Scales and Technical Exercises, Chromatic Scales, Selections from Vocalises by Concone, Panscron, and Bordegni, Phrasing.

Class III.

Enunciation of Vowels and Consonants, Articulation of Words, Expression, Classical and other Chamber Music, Solos, Duets, Trios, &c.

Class IV.

Recitative and Oratorio, Dramatic and Declamatory Selections in English, Italian, and French, from the great composers of Oratorio and Opera.

Class 1.

Classical German Songs.

Dramatic Singing, combined with instruction as to appropriate gesture and action.

Class VI.

The Art of Teaching as applied to Voice Culture and Singing. Choral and Ensemble Singing, including the English Madrigalian School, is combined with the above for Classes III., IV., V., and VI.

PIANOFORTE.

Class I.

Musical Notation; Proper Position of the Body. Arm, and Hand; Five-finger Excreises; Lessons in Rhythm; Halle's Pianoforte School, Part I.; Studies, Czerny,* Op. 261; Introduction to Scales; Melodious Pieces for Small Hands; Introduction to Phrasing.

^{*} For Czerny's Studies throughout the entire course we have adopted Germer's editiou.

Class II.

Five-finger Exercises and Scales; Plaidy's Technical Studies; Etudes—(Burgmüller, Op. 100, Cz.rny, Op. 636); Bertini's 50 Selected Studies, Buonimici; Sonatinas—(Clementi, Op. 36, Nos. 1 and 3, Kuhlau, Op. 20, No. 1, Op. 55, Nos. 1 and 2, Op. 88, No. 1); Mozart's Sonata in C (No. 1, Prof. Lebert's Edition), 1st and 2nd movements.

Class III.

Five-finger Exercises; Scale Practice extended; Plaidy's Technical Studies, continued; Études—(Czerny, Op. 299, Heller Op. 46, Book I); Sonatinas—Kuhlau, Op. 88, Nos. 2 and 4, Op. 55, Nos. 3 and 6, Op. 20., Nos. 2 and 3. C. cmenti, Op. 36, Nos. 4 and 6); Haydm, Sonata in C. No. 5, Mozart, Sonata in C (No. 3, Prof. Lebert's Edition), Beethoven, Sonatas, Op. 49; Mendelssohn, Op. 72, Nos. 2, 5, 6; Raff, Op. 75, No. 4; Bach, Six Petits Préludes; Handel, Twelve Essy Piano Pieces (edited by Hans von Bülow); Mozart's Sonatas, Nos. 2, 3, 10, 14, 16, 17, and 18; Haydm's 1, 3, 4, 11, 16, and 20.

Class IV.

Selections from Tausig's Finger Exercises: Études (Haberbier Études-Poesies, Book I., Czeroy, Op. 337, Moscheles, Op. 70; Selections from Kullak's Octave School, Cramer (Bülow's Edition), Clementi (Tausig), Raff; Bach's Préludes & Fugues (Tausig's Edition); Bennett's Three Musical Sketches, Nos. 1 and 3; Raff, Op. 75. No. 8; Beethoven's Early Sonatas, and suitable selections from other composers.

Class V.

Selections from Tausig's Finger Exerc'ses, Kullak's Octave School, Cramer (Bülow), Clementi (Tausig), and Bach (Tausig) continued; Czerny, Op. 365; Selections from Chopin, Ops. 10 and 25; Bennett's Studies; Compositions carefully selected from Classical and Modern Masters; Art of Teaching; Ensemble Playing.

Class VI.

Chopin's Études, Ops. 10 and 25; Studies by Henselt, Rubinstein, and Liszt; Selections from Classical and Modern Masters; Art of Teaching; Ensemble Playing.

ORGAN.*

Class I.

Introductory Lessons; Stainer's Organ School; Pedal Exercises, Schneider and Best; Hymns, Chants, Easy Voluntaries, Smaller Preludes and Fugues of Bach.

Class II.

Church Service; Chanting (Cathelral Psalter); Hymns, Anthems, etc.; R-gistration of Stops, Parasing, Buch's Preludes and Fugues, Mendelssobn's Sonatas; Miscellaneous pieces.

^{*} As a rule, the study of the organ will begin the fourth year.

Class III.

Selections from Works of Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Modern Composers; Drilling and Tcaching Choirs; Accompanying Choral and Solo Singing.

HARMONY, COUNTERPOINT, AND COMPOSITION.

Class I.

Formation of Scales and Keys, Major and Minor—Chromatic Scale; Intervals, Diatonic and Chromatic—their inversion; Harmonic Chord, with General Principles deducible therefrom; First Principles of Part-writing; Distribution of Parts; Motion of Parts; Progressions of Melody; General View of Chords, Consonant and Dissonant; the Triad, different kinds; Exercises on Connection of Chords; Cadences—Perfect, Imperfect, Plagal, Interrupted, etc.; Sequences; Rhythmical Division and Phrasing; Inversions of the Triad.

At this stage, the study of Counterpoint to be commenced. General Explanations about the nature of Counterpoint and its connection with the ordinary Harmony Course. First Species of Counterpoint,

in two, three, and four parts.

Class II.

Chords of the Seventh; Dominant Seventh; Resolution of Dissonances; Chords of the Seventh on other Degrees of the Scale; Inversions of Chords of the Seventh; Modulation by means of the Dominant Seventh; Chords of the Ninth—Modulation thereby; Derivatives (or Inversions) of the Chord of the Ninth; Chords of the Eleventh and Thirteenth; Passing notes and Unessentia' Discords; the 2ud and 3rd Species of Counterpoint, in two, three, and four parts.

Class III.

Discords by Suspension; Fourth Species of Counterpoint; Chromatic Chords and Alterations; Fifth Species of Counterpoint; Pedalnotes; Modulation; Imitation and Canon.

Class IV.

Double Counterpoint, in the Octave, Tenth, and Twelf.h; Fugue Structure; Triple and Quadruple Counterpoint.

Class T.

Form in Composition; Movement of Continuity—the Sonata and Symphony; Episodical Form—the Rondo; Other Structures; Analysis; Instrumentation.

Class VI.

Composition; Analysis; Instrumentation.

Lectures, during the entire course, on collateral subjects.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF DR. SARGENT'S DEVELOPING APPARATUS.

- Nautical Wheel.—Acts ou flexors and extensors of arms, flexors of legs, and powerfully affects lower region of back.
- 2. Finger Machine. For flexors of the fingers.
- 3. Travelling Parallels.—For muscles of the arms, chest, back, diaphragm, and abdomen.
- Wrist Machine.—For extensors and flexors of the wrist.
- 5. Abdominal Table.—For muscles of the abdomen, and extensors of the legs.
- 6. Head Machine.—Brings into gentle action nearly all the muscles that move the head, neck, and trunk; and into more powerful action the muscles that extend the legs, flex the arms, and elevate the shoulders.
- 7. Long Inclined Plane.—For muscles of the hands, wrists, arms, abdomen, lower part of trunk, chest, shoulders, and thighs.
- 8. Quarter Circle.—Strongly acts upon the muscles of the abdomen, ribs, back, and flexors of the arms.
- Short Inclined Plane.—For flexors and extensors of legs, and muscles of the thighs.
- 10. Rowing Machine.—Dorsal muscles, extensors of legs, and flexors of arms.
- 11. Chair Leg Machine.—Acts very strongly upon muscles of thighs and legs, for extension and flexion.
- 12. Pronator and Supinator Machine.—Acts very powerfully on the rotary muscles of the arms and hunds.

- 13. Wrestling Machine.—Particularly for the oblique muscles of the abdomen, shoulder muscles, the lumbar muscles, and the flexors of the arms.
- 14. Paddling Machine.—The turning muscles of the trunk, flexors of legs, and arms. In all, twenty-seven muscles are brought into action.
- 15. Chest Weights.—There are over sixty exercises, so arranged as to work the entire muscular system; though, as the name implies, the arms, shoulders, and chest muscles are brought particularly into play.
- 16. Chest Developer.—Strengthens chest, upper arms, shoulders, and middle portion of back.
- 17. Chest Expander.—For deepening ehest, and gotting the respiratory muscles into an active and healthy condition.
- 18. High Pulley.—A good machine for making round shoulders flexible, and bringing the back into a good, square position; also excellent for oblique muscles of trunk and abdomen.
- 19. Low Pulley.—Excellent for strengthening small of the back, and increasing the lifting power in arms and tense power in legs.
- 20. Extensor Shoe Machine.—Thigh and leg muscles, particularly the former.
- 21. Flexor Shoe Machine.—Same as last, only for flexion rather than extension.
- 22. Endless Rope.—For strength in pulling and lifting, bringing arms, trunk, and legs into capital condition.
- 23. Bridle Machine.—For strengthening muscles of neck and head, so as to get a proper carriage of the latter.
- 24. Seulling Machine.—Auother excellent trunk, leg, and arm strengthener.

Although it may seem that the same muscles are used over and over again ou these different machines, it will be

found that scarce any two exercises, even on the same machine, produce the same strain or the same result. Each exercise and each machine brings some new effect.

When, however, proficiency has been obtained, the result is strength, symmetry, and grace.

This apparatus is specially adapted to our purposes.

- (1) There is no danger of accident.
- (2) The youngest and weakest girls and boys can use it without fear of harm.
- (3) The weights can be so arranged that even the strongest gymnast will find himself fully taxed.
- (4) There is no blistering of the hands, as in the use of the horizontal bar, &c., &c.
- (5) Over development or neglect of one set of muscles can be at once corrected.
- (6) The apparatus does not easily get out of order.

APPENDIX C.

The following tabulated statement gives the names of "Gardner Scholars" now under instruction :-

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

BOYS.

Bryon, Edward Frederick, London School Board. Burohell, Frederick. Cook, George W. Hiam. Deau, Charles, London School Bourd. Folly, Arthur, Kilhurn Home for Blind Children.

Lambert, George, Brighton Institution for the B'ind

Necdham, Arthur. Rowe, Frederick Edwin, London Schoo Board.

Ruddock, Arthur, Bath School for the Blind. Sharp, William John. Watling, Horace.

Watmore, Charles, London School Board.

GIRLS.

Anthony, Susan, London School Board Barraclough, Amy, Leeds School for the

Blind, Frampton. Cramer, Madeline, London School Board. Draper, Elizabeth Martha, Brighton Insti-totion for the Blind.

Luker, Isabella, London School Board, Meiklejon Alice May, London School Board Pitt, Annie, London School Board, Wadsworth, Mande, Bradford School Board.

COLLEGE.

GIRLS.

Balticek, Ellian Mand.
Bartlett, Alice Rose, London School Board,
Bloomfield, Emily Foster,
Brown, Phehe Annie,
Bryan, Julia, London School Board,
Divie, Hannah Mahel,
Davie, Chartagas Maria, Baldock, Lilian Mand.

Davis, Constance Marian. Dearne, Louisa Mary, School for the

Dearriey, Louisa Mary, School for the Blind, Southsea. Dearley, Edith Osborne, London School

Board Dodd, Edith, Brighton Institution for the

Haigh, Edith, Huddersfield. Home Teaching Society, Haller, Alice Mand.

Heeley, Alice, Home Teaching Society, Huddersfield.

House, Mary Ann, London School Board, Hughes, Elizabeth Ann, Baugor Home Teaching Society.

James, Adeline, London School Board, Luoas, Emily Mand,

Mace, Margarat Ellen, Lee's School for the Blind.

Morison, Edith Emily, Loudon School Board.

Norris, Catherine, London School Board. Page, Mary Annie, London School Board. Peroival, Lonisa Ann, London School Bourd. Pritchard, Edith Blanche, London School

Board. Pulleu, Annie, London School Board. Richardson, Ada, Midland Institution for

Richardson, Ada, Midland Institution for the Blitch, Nottingham. 8 wyer, Mary Lawrence. Shaw, Lilian Mary. Smith, Ada, Leeds School for the Blind, Smith, Nelly Lonise, Condon School Board Stamp, Ada, School for the Blind, Leeds, Whitchouse, Mary Jane, Royll Victoria, Lastitution for the Blind, Newcistle.

Wiley, Ellen Eliza, London School Board, Williamson, Eliza, Hudder field Home Teaching Society.

Boys.

Addis, Richard, London School Board. Ainsworth, William Sydney, Bristol School for the Blind.

Baxter, James, Bochdale Home Teaching Society.

Bestall, Arthur, St. John's Wood School. Blackford, Thomas, Brighton Institution for the Blind.

Brian, Charles Edward, London School Board, and Home for Blind Children, Kilburn.

KHOURD,
Cawood, Joshua, Leeds School for the
Blind.
Cleverly, William George, St. John's
Wood School.
Davies, Frederick Stanley.
Gattley, Richard G., Exeter Institution for
the Blind.

Gill, John, London School Board, Goodwin, Charles Robert, London School

Board.

Green, Albort Thomas, London School Board.

Greenwood, Harry. Midland Institution for the Blind, Nottingham. Haller, George Dennis. Hart, John.

Hilton, Benjamin, Bradford School Board. Housden, Frederick John. Kuyper, John, London School Board, Lec, Ernest. Ma-ks, Charles, School for the Indigent

Blind, Southwark.

May, Thomas Alexander, London School Board.

Mayes, Arthur, School for the Indigent Blind.

Moore, Reginald Percy.
Nowman, William, London School Board.
Newman, Alfred Charles, London School
Board.

Plumridge, Edwin. Rebbeck, Edward, London School Board. Reed, Ernest Medhurst.

Reynolds, Frederick.

Robinson, Arthur, London School Board, Smith, James Edward, London School Board.

Simpson, Thomas Davis. Snow, Ernest Albert, London School Board. Stevenson, Frederick George, London School Board.

Thompson, Oharles Henry, Warrilow, Herbert.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Ashford, Herbert Edward, St. John's Wood School. Dixon, George Arth ir D. Finnie, John. Flynn, James John.

Fountain, George, London School Board. Golborne, Frederick, College for the Blind, Worcester.

Hatherill, Joseph, School for the Blind, Bristol. Jackson, Thomas J.

Jankinson, Beresford John H., Bristol School for the Blind, Knowles, William Honry, Midland Institu-tion for the Blind, Nottingham. Snell, Walter Henry.

Intending candidates should apply, without delay, to Henry J. Wilson, Esq., Secretary of the Gardner Trust. 1. Poet's Corner, Westminster, that their cases may be considered when vacancies occur. Those who wish to prepare for the examination are recommended to communicate with the Principal. Candidates for the College should read and write Braille with facility and correctness, and be well-grounded in Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography; these subjects are essential, but credit will be given for practical knowledge in other subjects. In regard to requirements for young children for the Primary School, and applicants for the Technical School, it is impossible to fix hard and fast rules; the arrangements must be elastic.

APPENDIX D.

OLD PUPILS' GUILD.

Most blind persons, whether trained as Teachers, Organists, Musicians, Pianoforte Tuners, or for any other trade or occupation, require some assistance at the outset.

They need help in finding suitable employment; recommendations for establishing a connection; pecuniary assistance (sometimes) in providing outfits of books, tools, instruments, &c.; advice in difficulties; encouragement in trials; sympathy at all times; and if overtaken by reverses, judicious and timely help towards a fresh start.

From the very commencement this help has been given, as far as possible, by the College authorities, and the success achieved by our old pupils would have been impossible without it. But owing to the increasing number of certificated pupils, organised effort has become necessary to meet these needs and the expense which they entail. In July last the subject was carefully considered by a Sub-committee, and their report has led to the establishment of a Guild for Old Pupils.

The objects of the Guild are :-

To assist, advise, and befriend Pupils after leaving the College, especially when first starting in their business or profession; to devise and carry into operation such methods as may be found most effective for this purpose, so that every Old Pupil of the College who, having completed his or her College course, and obtained a College Certificate, maintains good conduct

and roputation, and is a diligent worker according to his or her ability, may rely on moral, material, and effective support, and timely assistance in every occasion of difficulty, so far as funds will allow.

The Management of the Guild is deputed to a Special Committee, including the officers of the Executive Committee, the Principal of the College, and others, among whom are some of the former pupils of the College.

The Committee seek the aid, as corresponding associates, of Ladies and Gentlemen in various parts of this country or abroad, who will interest themselves in the Blind, especially in former pupils of the College, and who will nudertake to establish and maintain, as far as may be, friendly communication with Members of the Guild in their own neighbourhood, and to assist the Special Committee with information and otherwise, in furthering the objects of the Guild in regard to such Members; to act as referees for Members; to assist them in finding employment and obtaining customers; to give a patient hearing to their statements, and devise judicious ways of advancing their welfare.

A Register of the Members is kept, containing their addresses and employment, with snitable particulars of their circumstances, capabilities, and needs, and also a register of members seeking employment, and of openings and employment available.

APPENDIX E.

RULES AND TERMS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

- 1. The College is open to the young of either sex and of any rank, but only those will be received as pupils who show sufficient ability to render it probable that by instruction they can be rendered capable of self-support.
- 2. As without previous trial it would in many cases he difficult to determine whether an applicant for admission has sufficient capacity for the kind of education given at the College, candidates will first be received as probationers for a period of three months, or less. If, at the end of that period, they are found to possess adequate ability, they may hecome permanent pupils.
- 3. The annual charge for pupils * iu the Preparatory School is £35 per annum; in the College under 13 years of age, £50 per annum; and over 13 years of age, £60 per annum.
- 4. The charge for private pupils in the Preparatory School is £50 per annum; in the College, from £80 to £100, according to circumstances.
- 5. The charges for resident pupils include board, lodging, washing, and medical attendance; hut not clothing or travelling expenses. Payments in all cases must be made for each term in advance. All cheques and Post Office Orders, in payment for pupils, should be sent to the Principal at the College.
- 6. The school year will he divided into three terms; for which the payments are due Octoher 1st, January 1st, and April 1st. The first and second terms include three months each, the third term four months.
- 7. Except in cases of severe illness, all pupils are expected to he in attendance at the College on the first day of each term.
- 8. Pupils will only he admitted at the beginning of one of the terms. If possible they should enter at the heginning of the Michaelmas term.

^{*} The Gardner Trustees have granted a large number of Scholarships to aid the young blind of England and Wales whose friends cannot pay the entire cost (see Report). Several institutions for the blind are also heartily co-operating with us. In various large towns special Scholarship Committees have been formed, especially in Scotland.

- 9. As it is of the utmost importance to keep up home ties between pupils and their families, it is desirable that all pupils shall speud at least the summer vacation with their parents or friends.
- 10. All pupils must be provided with strong clothes, either new or in perfect repair, as in the following lists, and their parents or friends will be required to renew the clothing when deemed necessary by the Committee.
- 11. The use of tobacco in all forms is strictly forbidden. All pupils, without regard to age, during their counection with the College, must abstain from the use of tobacco either on or off the College premises. The use of beer, wine, or any drink containing alcohol, is only allowed when ordered by the medical authorities of the College.
- 12. In all cases the following form must be filled up by a duly qualified medical practitioner. The questions are not, however, put with a view to exclusion, but for information regarding the oupils.
 - (a) Is the applicant totally blind, or, if only partially so, has he sufficient sight to enable him to follow any profitable employment?
 - (b) What appears to have been the cause of blindness?
 - (c) Has the applicants had the small-pox? Has he been vaccinated, and is there satisfactory evidence that the infection was complete?
 - (d) Has he had the measles, whooping cough, or scarlet fever?
 - (e) Has he been subject to epiletic fits?
 - (t) Is he free from scrofula or cutaneous disease?

(Signed)	
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13. In cases in which the pupil is not entirely paid for by his or her friends, some reliable person must give a guarantee that the necessary clothing will be supplied; and that the pupil will be removed from the College during vacations; and, in case of death, that the funeral expenses will be paid.

N.B.—Applications and inquiries in regard to the admission of pupils should he addressed to the Principal, F. J. Campbell, Esq., LL.D., Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for tho Bliud, Upper Norwood, S.E. Persons can see the Principal on business on Tucsdays from 2 to 3 p.m. (the second Tuesday excepted). Also at the same hour on the first Thursday in each month; otherwise by appointment.

LIST OF CLOTHING FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Lacing and tight-fitting dresses are prohibited. Dresses and other clothing must give ample room across the chest. Dresses narrow across the chest invariably lead to bad positions. Parents are especially requested to attend to this requirement, as the health very much depends upon proper clothing. The skirts of the school dresses must be at least 21 inches from the ground, to allow freedom in walking.

Sunday dress.

2 Week-day dresses.

1 Gymnastic suit, which should be purchased at the College, and must be renewed when necessary. If the parents will furnish 10s. 6d. per anuum, the pupil will be kept fully supplied with all the clothing required for the physical department.

1 White petticoat. 2 Coloured petticoats.

- 2 Flannel petticoats.
- 3 Undervests (flannel or meriuo, high-necked and longsleeved).

4 Chemiscs.

4 Bodices (supplied with huttons for supporting the skirts).

4 Pairs of drawers. 3 Nightgowns.

1 Flannel dressing gown.

12 Towels.

8 Pocket-handkerchiefs.

6 Aprons.

4 Pairs of stockings. 1 Pair of hest hoots.

2 Pairs of strong hoots.

1 Pair of slippers or house boots.

2 Hats.

1 Sunday jacket.

1 Common ditto, or shawl.

1 Waterproof.

2 Pairs of gloves.

A sufficient quantity of collars and cuffs

1 Comb and brush.

1 Small toothed comb.

1 Nail brush.
1 Tooth brush.

2 Small bags for combs and brush.

2 Bags for soiled linen.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1 Sunday suit (should be of dark material, black preferred).

2 Very strong week-day suits.

Coats and vests must be broad across the chest, to give the lungs full play.

5 Shirts.

3 Night shirts.

6 Collars.

The bands of shirts and collars are often too small: this is a fatal error, as it not only injures the health, but prevents all chance of progress in singing.

6 Pocket-handkerchiefs.

5 Pairs dark worsted stockings.

1 Warm coat or cloak.

1 Stiff black felt hat for Sunday.

2 College caps (furnished at the college at 1/6 each).

2 Pairs of gloves.

1 Pair of Sunday boots.

2 Pairs of very strong boots for week-day use (without hob-nails).

(Parents are requested to exercise special care in regard to the size of the boots. They are often too small).

1 Pair of slippers.

Gymnastic shoes (black), jerseys (dark navy blue, with 2 inch collar), cap and belt (furnished at the College at the lowest wholesale rates).

Comb and hair brush. Small toothed comb.

2 Small bags for comb and brush.

1 Footh Brush.

1 Bag for soiled linen.

The rule in regard to the supply of clothing is imperative.

The gymnastic outfit is indispensable, and should be obtained at the College, as it is important to have all the suits alike. If the clothing and gymnastic outfit is not provided, it will be the duty of the Principal to suspend the pupil. If parents will furnish 10s. 6d. per annum, the pupil will be kept fully supplied with all the clothing required for the physical department.

ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE AND

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Dr.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance per last Account Subscriptions for Pupils Donations do. Fees collected or paid by R	 elatives	 of P		5,548 64	11		£ 638		d. 4
1 con concessor er para ay						_	7,185	15	4
Donations to General Fund				2,996	7	10			
Subscriptions to do.			•••	596	16	0			
Sundries	***	***	•••	110	17	-4	3,704	1	2
LIABILITIES AT 31st DECEMBER, Amount due to Tradesmen,	1890 :- and fo	r Sal	aries						
and Wages Balance of Loan Account		•••		1,500	0 0	0	3,403	2	4
							w, 100	_	

£14,931 7 2

I have examined the above Account with the Books 23, St. Swithin's Lanc, E.C., 17th February, 1891.

							_C	r.
EXPEND	ITUR	E.						=
BY LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF CHARGED, VIZ. :-	1889, 1	Dıs·				£	Ħ.	d.
Amount duc to Tradesmer	n. and	for						
Salaries and Wages			1.789	9	9			
Bankers' Loan Account	•••	•••	1,500	0	0	9.000		^
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	rne e					3,289	ð	9
Alterations and Fixtures			136	6	0			
School Appliances	•••		35		11			
School Appliances Furniture, Linen, &c			24	18	5			
Curreut Expenditure :— EDUCATIONAL—						196	7	4
Salaries, General Education			785	18	2			
Do. Musical		***	1,464	4				
Do. Musical Do. Technical			340	$\hat{3}$	0			
Fares of Pupils, &c			16					
Do. Technical Fares of Pupils, &c Moving Instruments				12				
Embossed Books and Mu	sical	Ap-						
pliances			343					
Fees Returned			25					
			100	0	0			
						3,079	18	7
Maintenance—								
Salaries and Wages, Ma	imten		074	12	7			
Department Provisions		• • •	974 3,269					
Provisions	• • •		591	7	11			
Washing and Cleaning	•••	***	437	13	<u>10</u>			
Haberdashery				13				
Frovisions Firing and Lighting Washing and Cleaning Haberdashery Renewals, Wear and Tear,	Linen	and						
Crockery				1				
Medicine and Nursing				19				
Crockery Medicine and Nursing Sundries		• • •	1	11	7	* 405	11	0
						5,427	71	2
Office Expenses, &c.—			900	11	D			
Salaries	• • •	•••	369 17		8			
Stationery	•••	•••	100	13	10			
Salaries Stationery Postage and Telegrams Advertising, Printing, &c.	•••		152					
Bank Charges			1					
Dank Charges	•••	•••				641	11	9
GENERAL EXPENSES-								
Interest on Mortgages, L	oans,	In-						
surance and Rent of	Prin	nary						
Schools		•••	666		3			
Rates, Taxes, Water, &c.	• • •	• • •	346		l			
Schools Rates, Taxes, Water, &c. Garden Expenses Repairs Meetings and Concerts Travelling	***	•••	209 209	14	7			
Repairs		•••	53	7				
Meetings and Concerts	•••	•••		9				
Travelling	•••	•••				1,319	16	7
Total Current Expenditure 10	,468 1	18 1						
Total Ourient Expenditure		-				10.05	1."	
						13,954	10	$\frac{2}{0}$
BALANCE FORWARD-Bank, and in	Hand				•••	970	12	
					c	14,931	7	2
					30	14,001		_
	1		L					

and Vonchers produced, and find it to be correct.

WM. THEOBALD, Chartered Accountant.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE

GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE COLLEGE

RECEIVED FROM JANUARY 1st, 1890, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1890.

The Principal will be glad to be informed of any inaccuracies in this List.

							Do	matic	ns.	Subsc	riptie	0115.
A11 11 TO								B.			В.	d.
Abbott, Rev.	Edwi	a_A.	M.A.							1	- 1	0
Abraham, At	igustus	В.,	Esq.				1	1	0			
Acland, Rev.	A. H.	D.								1	- 1	0
Addiscott, M	r.		***					1	0			
Allbut, Mrs.										1	1	0
Allen, W. E.,	Esq.									2	2	0
Allen, H. J.,	Esq.									ĩ	0	0
All Saints Ch	urch, L	Jpper	r Norwo	od. C	ollectio	nat,				•		
per C. H.	Bakev	rell.	Esq.				25	19	3			
Amos, Thos.	A., Es	Œ.					20	_	0	1	1	0
Annesley, Ma	ior O.	F.	***			•••		• • •			10	0
Anonymous					• • • •	•••			e		10	U
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Anonymous						• • • •	1	0	0		• • •	
Anonymous				•••	***	***		10	0			
Anonymous (+ B-	inton V	MC		• • • •	1	0	0			
Anonymous	given a	ot C	arden I	MI. U.	A.)	, ***	5	0	0			
Y.M.C.A	Erven.	ar C			or Bri	Kton						
A		•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••				1	- 1	0
	 D 10a	~ 7	I T. (1)	· · ·		***	. 1	0	0			
Armitage, T.	T 17-	4., 1		e late)	1	,000	0	0			
Armitage, W.	J., Es	ıq.	***	• • •			100	0	0			
Arthur, Mrs.	W		***							1	0	0
Ashtey, Hon.			ate)							2	0	0
Aste, John, E.	8q.	• • •					5	0	0	2	2	0
Aste, Miss	•••		***							1	1	Õ
Aste, Miss S.		•••						•••		î	î	ō
Astley, Rev.	H. D.	• • •								_	10	6
Atkinson, W.	, Esq.		* ***			***	1	1	0			0
Aukland, Mrs					•••	•••	-		0	1	``i	0
Austin, John	H., Esc	1						• • • •		1	î	0
Austin, Mrs.						•••				i	1	0
					***	•••		• • •		1	1	U
Bailward, T.	H. M.,	Esq.	*11								-	
Bakewell, C.	H., E8	0.	***	•••	•••	•••		• • •		3	3	0
Banister, H. (C., E80	1.		•••	•••					1	1	0
Banister, Miss		•	•••	•••			1	1	0		•••	
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Josliu, Esq.)		***			7 1				
Bartrop Miss			•••	***		1		***	
Bathurst. The Misses			•••	•••	5 5 0	0		• • • •	
Beer, A. J., Esq	***		•••	• • • •	5 0	0			
TO 11 34 G A	•••		***		1 'ï	^		1 1	0
Bellis, T. K., Esq			***	•••		0			
Bergough, J. C., Esq.			***	•••	•••			1 0	0
Benn, Miss		•••	***	•••	***			1 0	0
Berry, Mrs. Ada (for 189	00 and	18911	•••		****			1 1	0
Bevington, Col. Samuel	B		***		F			2 2	0
Beyts, Mrs		•••			5 0	0			
Bidwell, Miss	•••	•••	***	• • • •	•••			1 0	0
Disab W. Cl. Disa	***	• • • •	***	• • •	• • • •			1 1	0
Blaikie, James, Esq		***	***	***	***				0
Blair, Mrs	***	• • •		• • •	114			10	0
Blomfield, Wm. Esq	• • •	• • •	***	• • •	• • • •]		0
Blomfield, Mrs	***	***	•••	***	***]		0
Rlumenthal Lacques Fo		•••	•••	•••	0	0	1	1	0
Blumenthal, Jacques, Es	_	• • •	***		2 0	0			
Blyth, Neville, Esq	•••		• • •		***]	1	0
Bosst, Mrs	•••	•••	***	•••	5	0			
Bois, Mrs	• • • •	•••	***				1	- 1	0
Bradshaw Miss	• • • •	***	***	•••	1 0	0			
Bradshaw, Miss Alice H.	***	***	***	***	1 0	0			
Brander, Wm., Esq Brander, Wm., Esq	•••	***	***	•••			2	2	0
	***	***			3 3	0			
Brander, Mrs Branfoot, Mrs	• • •				2 2	0			
Brantoot, Mrs	***	***	•••		***		1	. 1	0
Brinsmead, Edgar, Esq.	***			• • •	***		5		0
Brocas, Miss Brocas, Miss	•••	•••	***		•••			10	0
Brocas, Miss	• • •	• • •	***		***			10	0
Browne, W. P., Esq			***	•••	***		1	1	0
Brownlow, General and I	Mrs.		***				1	0	0
Buchanan, B., Esq	• • •	• • •	***	• • •			2	2	0
Buchanan, B. Esq	***	***	***	•••	10 0	0			
Bullen, J. N. Esq		***	***		• • •		1	1	0
Bunnell, Miss		***			• • •		1	1	0
Burgess, Miss	•••		• • •				1	1	0
Rurgess, Mrs. Wilson	***		***				1	1	0
Burgess, Mrs. Wilson					2 2	0		• • •	
Bute, The Marquis of, K.	T	***	***	•••	100 0	0			
Caldicott, T. P., Esq.					•••		1	1	0
Callway, Mrs					10	6			
Calvert, F., Esq., Q.C.					10 0	0			
"C.A.M."			***		10 0	0			
Campbell, Mrs. (per Lad)	y Olphe	rts)	•••		5 0	0			
Campbell, J. A., Esq., L.	L.D., M	LP.			50 0	0			
Campbell, F. J. Esq., LL	ı.D.				20 0	0			
Campbell, F. J., Esq., L.	L.D.						1	0	0
Campbell, F J., Esq., L.	L.D. (G	arden l	Parties)		2 0	0			
Campbell, Mrs							1	0	0
Campbell, Charles			***					5	0
Campbell, Harry								5	0
Campbell, Lemabel								5	0
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	Amou	nts for	ward	£1	,381 4	4	60	5	6

Donations, Subscriptions.

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Campbell, Ralph		•••	• • •	• • • •				1	ĭ	ő
Canham, R., Esq			***	***		٠٠,	^	1	1	U
Cardel, Mrs				• • •	1	1	0	,		0
Carruthers, Mrs				***				1	1	0
Carter, The Misses								2	2	0
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CaC.C						5	0			
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A. Russell, Esq.)	• • •	• • •			20			1	1	0
Chambre, Alan E., Esq.		• • • •						ī	ī	0
Chance, W., Esq	***		•••		1	ï	0	-		
Chatting, E., Esq	***	***		•••	1			1	'n	0
Chauncy, Miss		***		• • •		• • •			10	6
Chreiman, Miss M. A.	***	***		• • • •			0			U
Churchward, F., Est.				***	1	1	0			0
Clark, F. W., Esq (per	C. C:	Hadd	lock.	Esq.)				1	1	0
Clark, Willington, Esq.								1	1	0
Clark, Mrs. Willington								1	1	0
Clark, Miss								1	1	0
Clarke, T. Chatfeild, Esq								2	2	O
Clarke, Stephenson, Esq.					50	0	0			
Cliffen A For			***	***				1	1	0
Clifton, A., Esq								2	2	0
Coffin, Lady Colebrooke, John, Esq.								2	2	0
Coleprooke, John, Esq.								ī	1	0
Coleman, Mrs		• • •	• • • •			• • •		i	Ī	0
Coles, Miss	Down	• • •		7.	10	0	0			•
Collet, Sir Marks Wilks,	Dare.				10	U	U		• • •	
		1 /	TO 11	7:1						
Collection, Westminster	Chape	l (per	E. V	Vilson	_	-	0			
Cotes Esq.)	Chape	111			5	5	0		•••	
Collection, Westminster Gates, Esq.) Collection Proceeds, by I	Chape	111		Vilson x (per					•••	
Collection, Westminster Gates, Esq.) Collection Proceeds, by I Mr. Gco. Walsham)	Chape	111			5 12	5 12	0			
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Collection, Westminster Gates, Esq.) Collection Proceeds, by I Mr. Geo. Walsham) Collins, Miss Marian Collinssplatt, Miss F. S. Comport, Miss Conolly, Wm., Esq	Brother	rs of F	bœni	x (per		12		2	 2 1 5	0
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Collection, Westminster Gates, Esq.) Collection Proceeds, by I Mr. Gco. Walsham) Collins, Miss Marian Collinssplatt, Miss F. S. Comport, Miss Conolly, Wm., Esq Cook, John M., Esq Cooper, Robert, Esq	Brother	rs of F	Phæni	x (per	12	12 3	3	2 1 1 50	 2 1 5 1 0	0 0 0
Collection, Westminster Gates, Esq.) Collection Proceeds, by I Mr. Geo. Walsham) Collins, Miss Marian Collinssplatt, Miss F. S. Comport, Miss Comport, Miss Coolly, Wm., Esq Cook, John M., Esq Cooper, Robert, Esq Cooper, F., Esq	Brother	rs of F	bæni	x (per	12	12 3	3	2 1 1 50 2	 2 1 5 1 0 2	0 0 0 0 0
Collection, Westminster Gates, Esq.) Collection Proceeds, by I Mr. Geo. Walsham) Collins, Miss Marian Collinsplatt, Miss F. S. Comport, Miss Conolly, Wm., Esq Cook, John M., Esq Cooper, Robert, Esq Cooper, F., Esq Cooper, T., Esq Cooper, Theodore O., E	Grape Brother	rs of F	'bœni	x (per	12	12 3	3	2 1 1 50 2 1	 1 5 1 0 2 1	0 0 0 0 0
Collection, Westminster Gates, Esq.) Collection Proceeds, by I Mr. Geo. Walsham) Collins, Miss Marian Collinssplatt, Miss F. S. Comport, Miss Comport, Miss Coolly, Wm., Esq Cook, John M., Esq Cooper, Robert, Esq Coper, F., Esq Copland, Theodore O., E	Grape	ompan	Phœni	x (per	12	12 3	3	2 1 50 2 1 2	2 1 5 1 0 2 1 2	0 0 0 0 0 0
Collection, Westminster Gates, Esq.) Collection Proceeds, by I Mr. Geo. Walsham) Collins, Miss Marian Collinssplatt, Miss F. S. Comport, Miss Comport, Miss Coolly, Wm., Esq Cook, John M., Esq Cooper, Robert, Esq Cooper, F., Esq Copland, Theodore O., E. Cordwainers, The Worsh Cotton, Rev. H. Aldrich,	Brother	cs of F	Phœni	x (per	12 3 10	12 3 10	0 0	2 1 50 2 1 2	 2 1 5 1 0 2 1 2 	0 0 0 0 0
Collection, Westminster Gates, Esq.) Collection Proceeds, by I Mr. Geo. Walsham) Collins, Miss Marian Collinssplatt, Miss F. S. Comport, Miss Conolly, Wm., Esq Cooper, Robert, Esq Cooper, Robert, Esq Copland, Theodore O., E Cordwainers, The Worsh Cotton, Rev. H. Aldrich, Cotton, H. Morton, Esq.	Brother	cs of F	Phæni	x (per	12 3 10	12 3 10	0 0 0	2 1 1 50 2 1 2	 2 1 5 1 0 2 1 2 	0 0 0 0 0 0
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Collection, Westminster Gates, Esq.) Collection Proceeds, by I Mr. Geo. Walsham) Collins, Miss Marian Collinssplatt, Miss F. S. Comport, Miss Comport, Miss Cooper, Robert, Esq Cooper, Robert, Esq Copland, Theodore O., E Cordwainers, The Worsh Cotton, Rev. H. Aldrich, Cotton, H. Morton, Esq. Courtney, Miss Crampton, Mrs Crambrook, Viscountess Crate, J. Esq Crockford, F., Esq	Brother sq sq	cs of F	**************************************	x (per	3 10 1 20	12 3 10 10 10 	3 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 1 50 2 1 2	2 1 5 1 0 2 1 2 1 	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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Dundee Institution, the Directors			
of (per R. B. Ritchie, Esq.)	***	$22 \ 10 \ 0$	•••
Ebden, Mrs		17 0 0	
Edinburgh Committee, (per J. P.	***	1, 0	
Coldstream, Esq.)		19 0 0	
	***	10 0 0	***
Elliott & Jeffery, Messrs	***		42 0 0
Englerth, Mrs	***	•••	12 0 0
Exeter Institution for the Blind,			
The Committee of the (per G.		25 0 0	
A. Townsend, Esq.)	***	10 0 0	•••
"E, P. M."	•••	10 0 0	•••
Farrar, Rev. C. D., B.A		20 0 0	•••
Faversham Guardians		20 0 0	•••
Fawcett, Mrs		2 2 0	***
Fell, Mrs		1 1 0	
Fell, Mrs Flindall, Mrs	***		4 0 0
"Friend, A" (per Mrs. Dillon)	***	1 0 0	
Fryer, Rev. A. T	***	8 0 0	
		3 18 0	•••
Fulham Guardians (per Committee of the Institution for the Blind,			
		3 0 0	***
DOG DESCON	•••	20 0 0	
Fulton, Miss			
Amounts forward	£51 0 0	632 9 2	501 12 0
Amounts for ward			

			Dona			Subs		ions.	£	Fees.	d.
Amounts	forwa	rd	51	0	0	$63\tilde{2}$	9	d. 2	501		0
Galvin, Mr									6	10	0
Gardner Trustees, (S	cholar	-									
ships) :											
College				••		2,742	0	0			
Preparatory School						455	0	0		• • •	
Technical School						452	0	0		• • •	
Special Cases		•••				36	0	0			
Garrett, Miss	• • •	• • •		• • •		20	0	0			
Garrett, Mrs. S	• • •	• • •				15	0	0			
Gilmore, Miss E	•;•	YIT		• • •		20	0	0		• • •	
Glasgow Committee, Th	e (per					120	0	0			
Auchincloss Arrol, I		•••		**		6	0	0		• • • •	
Glover, Miss E. A Godwin, Mrs	•••	•••		• •		U	_	v	31	10	0
Godwin, Mrs Golborne, Mrs	•••	•••		••			•••		6	0	0
Goodrich, The Misses						1	1	0	·		Ü
Gover, Henry, Esq						i	ĩ	0			
Graham, Harry R., Esq.						10	0	0			
Griffiths, Thomas, Esq.									20	0	0
Greenwich Guardians	•••	•••				10	8	0			
Greenwood, W. H., Esq.									31	5	0
Haller, George R., Esq.									75	0	0
Halsey, Rev. Joseph				٠.		1	1	0			
Halsey, Mrs						1	1	0			
Hancox, Mrs									14	0	0
Hannen, Mrs	•••								18	0	0
Hardebeck, C., Esq.		• • •		٠.			• • •		80	0	0
Harper, Mr	• • •	•••		••			***	^	14	0	0
Harris, P., Esq Hart, Mr. Henry		•••		•••		1	10	0	90	•••	^
Hart, Mr. Henry	•••	•••		• •		_	•••	^	20	0	0
Hastings Guardians Hawes, Mr	•••	•••		• •		5	0	0	4		0
Hennings, Mrs. (two pay	monto	٠	10 10	(• • • •		**	5	U
Hilton, Mrs.	menta				,		• • •		18	10	0
Hobbes, R. G., Esq., F.	RS	• • • •		••			10	0	30		V
Holborn Guardians	20101	•		••		5	0	ŏ			
Holloway, Miss E						15	ŏ	0			
Homan, Mrs	•••					6	12	0			
Hope, Dr		•••							60	0	0
Hornby, Miss						1	5	0			
Horniman, F. J., Esq.				••		2	2	0			
House, Mrs		• • •		••			•••		1	10	0
Housden, Mr.				• •			• • •		20	0	0
Huddersfield Home Teach		ociety				40	^	^			
(per Mrs. Brewer) Hyde, Mr. R	•••	•••		• •		40	0	0	1.6		0
Hyde, Mr. R	• • • •	•••		••			• • •		14	0	U
Islington (St. Mary) Gua	rdiana					30	0	0			
Tangeon (our mary) Gra	. (410118	•••		• •		30	U	J		***	
James, Mrs									.1	10	0
Jones, Mr		•••		••			***		60	10	0
Joseph, Miss		•••				1	ï	0	00		U
Amounts	forwa	rd	£61 1	0	0	4,631	1	2 1	,000	12	0
						,			, , , , ,		

					onati		Sub	scrip	otion	ns. F	ees.	
An	nounts	forw	ard		: s. l l(4,631	В. 1	d. 2		10	d.
Kersey, Miss				·			2,001	1	2	1		0
Kidd, Miss					• • • •		20		0	25	9	0
Kidner, John, Esq							1	0	0		•••	
King, Mrs. Wm.							i	ő	0		•••	
King-Smith J., Es	q.						î	ĭ	ő			
Kinnaird, The Ho	n. Oliv	ia C.					5	0	0			
Knowles, Mr.										6	0	0
Kurtz, A. G., Esq.							2	0	0			
Kusel, Mr	• • •	•••	• • • •		• • •			•••		3	10	0
Lambeth Guardian												
Lang, Mrs. G. M.	8	• • • •					20	0	0		• • •	
Lankester, Rev. C.	•••	• • •			***		$\frac{1}{20}$	1	0		• • •	
Too Mr.			• • • •				20	0	0			0
Lewisham Guardia	ns		• • • •		• • •		15		0		0	U
Lloyd, Mrs. R. S.							30	ŏ	0		• • •	
Lloyd, Miss							5	ŏ	0		• • • •	
London, City of, G							7	10	0			
Lovell, Mr. T.			***						Ŭ		0	0
Luxton, Miss							5	0	0			
Lyde, Mrs. Ames							14	0	0		• • •	
Mace, Mrs										28	0	0
Manvell, Mr. & Mr.				1	1	0						
Marylehone Comm			arity									
Organisation S	ociety						4	5	0			
May, Mr. T Mayes, Mrs. F.								• • •		7		9
Mayes, Mrs. F.			• • • •		• • •				_	10	12	0
McKean, Hugh, Es		• • •	•••				1	1	0		• • •	
Medwin, Mrs. Mile End Old Town	· · · ·	diam.					2 5	0	0		• • •	
Mines, Rev. C. A.							9	U	0	60	0	0
36: 1 36 -			•••		•••		1	1	0			U
Mitchell, Mr. Geor	re A				• • • •		î	î	ő	•	•••	
Moore, Mr. J.	30 11.		***				•		•	19	0	0
Morley, Miss							1	ï	0			
Maniana Man										16 1	10	0
Moullin, A. D., Esq.										35	0	0
, , ,												
Newington Comn	nittee	of	the									
Charity Organ	isation	ı So	ciety				20	0	0			
Newman, Alfred, E	sq.							10	0		• •	
Newmarch, Miss							18	10	0		• •	
Northern Counties	Institu	ite fo	r the				20					
Blind	• • •	•••	• • • •		•••		60	0	0		••	
Dalam Cal Dans	and (na#	Rev									
Paley, Col. Raymo			Rev.				100	0	0			
Canon Fleming	,	•••		2	0	0	100		ŭ			
Paul, Mrs. Hugh Pettitt, Mrs		•••								35	0	0
Phillips, Miss F. I	 М. (ре	r Ch										
Organisation Sc							2	0	0		• •	
Pontigny, Victor de			•••				1	0	0		••	
				-		_	4 000	0	0	1.979	2	0
Aı	nounts	forv	vard	£64	11	0 '	4,996	2	2	1,272	2	U

	Donations. Subscriptions. Fees. L. s. d. L. s. d. R. d.
Amounts forward	64 11 0 4,996 2 2 1,272 2 0
Poplar and South Bromley Com-	
mittee of the Charity Organisa-	10 0 0
tion Society	12 0 0
Powell, G. T., Esq	1 1 0 5 0 0
Pullen, Mr	5 0 0
	4.10.0
Ransley, Mr	4 16 9
Ridley, Miss A. E	5 0 0
Roe, R. G., Esq	5 0
Rowe, Mrs	15 0 0
Ruddock. Mr	15 0 0
Rutson, John, Esq	15 0 0
School Board for London	120 0 0
Scrgeant, Mrs	7 16 3
Shaen, Miss	20 0 0
Sharp, Mr	7 0 0
Shaw, Mrs	20 0 0
Sheehan, Rev. F	20 0 0
Shoreditch Charity Organisation	
Society	13 5 0
Smith, F. L. Esq	1 1 0
Smith, Mr. S	20 0 0
Smith, Miss E	20 0 0
Smith, Mr. O	10 0
Smith, Mr. T	5 0 0
Snow, Mr	13 17 6
Southsea School for the Blind, The	
Committee of	14 0 0
Spicer, Mrs	1 0 0
Spicer, Mrs. Edward	2 0 0
Spicer, Wm. Gage, Esq. (per Mrs.	
Sawyer)	3 0 0
bquite, bits. Carter	10 0 0
Stamp, Mr. (per Miss Glover)	14 0 0
Stevenseu, Mrs	6 0 0
St. George in the East Guardians	20 0 0
St. Pancras Guardians	50 0 0 .
St. Saviour's (Surrey) Guardians	15 7 8
Tebb, Mr. and Mrs. Wm	2 2 0
Templar, Mr	6 0 0
Thompson, J., Esq	20 0 0
Thorburn, Robt. H. Esq	27 0 0
Townsend, Rev. W. J	7 10 0
Tubbs, Mrs	1 0 0
Tupper, John, Esq	14 0 0
Tynemouth Guardians	20 0 0
**	
Verney, Mrs	20 0 0
Viney, E., Esq. (the late)	1 1 0
"W."	10 0 0
Wassilan W.	19 0 0
Warrilow, Mrs	20 0 0
Amounts forward	CG1 11 0 5 400 14 10 7 700 44 C
Amounts forward	£64 11 0 5,402 14 10 1,500 2 6

			Donatio		Sub	scrip	tion	18.	Fees.	
Amounts	forwar	rd	£ 8,	d.	£		d	£	g.	d.
Watling Mug	-01 17 (6)	···	£64 11	0	0,402	14	10	1,500	2	6
Weathrall, H. M., Esq	***	***	•••					15	0	0
Wohler Folia Fan	***							35	0	0
Webher, Felix, Esq. Welch Miss J.	***	***			3	10	0			
	***				1	1	0		•••	
West Derhy Guardians					3	15	0			
Western, Miss					20	-0	0			
Western, Geo. A., Esq.					10	0	0			
Westminster, His Grace T	he Dul	ke of			60	0	0			
Wheler, Elizaheth, Lady			***		2	ŏ	ŏ		• • • •	
Wiggin, Miss			***		ī	ĭ	0		•••	
Wiglesworth, Miss					î	î	0			
TETAL TO D	(per S		•••		•		0		• • • •	
Ahington, Esq.)	···				1	1	0			
Williams, Miss			•••		1	0			• • •	
Williams, C. E., Esq.	•••	•••	•••		1	10	0		• • •	
75°211 34	• • • •	• • •	***				0			
Wilmot Mu	• • • •	• • • •	***		6	0	0		• • •	
Winbroath Man	***	***	***		1	1	0			
	***				30	0	0			
Winter, Miss	• • •		• • •		1	1	0			
Wolverhampton, Society	7 for	the								
Blind					1	1	0			
Wyatt, Mrs		• • • •				•••		4	0	0
Yardley, The Misses						10	0			
37 35 37 37	•••					10	U	10	3.00	0
Young, Mr. H. R	•••	• • •				•••		18	15	0
	То	tals	£64 11	0	5,548	6	10	1,572	17	6

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AND CITY COMPANIES.

Total amounts subscribed from March, 1872, to December 31st, 1889.

							£	8.	d.
Corporation of the	City o	f Lond	lon	***		 	210	0	0
The Worshipful Con									
Armourers and					•••	 	14	14	0
Carpenters						 	50	0	0
Clothworkers		•••				 	1260	0	0
Cordwainers	***					 	52	10	0
Cutlers						 	10	10	0
Drapers	•••					 	126	0	0
Fishmongers					***	 	515	0	0
Goldsmiths						 	250	0	0
Grocers						 	425	0	0
Leathersellers						 	168	0	0
Mercers						 	210	0	0
Merchant Taylo	ors					 	126	0	0
Saddlers						 	10	10	0
Salters						 	21	0	0
Skinners						 	104	0	0
Vintners						 	63	0	0

Amounts received from City Companies during 1890 are acknowledged on pages 92—103.

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEES, Etc.

Total amounts subscribed from March, 1872, to December 31st, 1889.

Total amounts subscribed from March, 1872, to Decembe	r 31	st, 188	39.	
		£	s.	d.
Belfast Association for Employment of Industrious Blind,	The			
Committee of		4	0	0
Bradford Ladies' Committee per Miss A. E. Holloway		135	0	0
Bristol Committee, per Wm. Harford, Esq		662	15	7
Broomhill Institution for the Blind, Sheffield, The Commi-	ttee			
of the		171	0	0
Charity Organisation Society—				
Bristol Committee		4	0	0
Newington Committee		106	10	0
Paddington ,,		11	2	0
Poplar ,,		13	0	0
Shoreditch ,,		10	0	0
St. Olave's ,,		8	0	0
St. Pancras (S) ,,			0	0
Croydon Ladies' Committee, per F. Foss, Esq., and J.			-	
McDonald, Esq		55	0	0
Croydon Home Teaching Society, per Miss Barton		27		0
Dundee (Directors of Dundee Institution), per R. B. Ritchie, E		970	0	0
Edinburgh Committee, per J. P. Coldstream, Esq., W.S.	1	1688		0
Glasgow Committee, per William Auchincloss Arrol, Esq.		6119		ŏ
Greenock Committee, per F. D. Morrison, Esq	•••	125		ŏ
Hants and Isle of Wight School for the Blind, The Committee		96		0
Henshaw's Blind Asylum (Manchester), The Committee of		126		0
Huddersfield Home Teaching Society		188		0
The state of the s		100	U	U

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEES, ETC. (Continued).

7 00 (00 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	, J.		
Leeds Committee, per Mrs. W. J. Armitage and others	£		d.
Leeds School for the Blind, Committee of	322	19	6
	10	0	0
	523	15	0
Manchester Committee, per Joseph Sewell, Esq.	1072	10	0
	480	0	0
Capt. D. Wimberley	er		
	102	0	6
Norwich Ladies' Committee, per Miss Agnes Howell, Mrs. S Gurney Buxton, and others	9		ŏ
Gurney Buyton and others Agnes Howell, Mrs. S	S.		_
Gurney Buxton, and others Penge and Aperley Ladies' Committee	199	3	4
	1,		-
Esq W	132	10	7
	209		4
o o dismittee, per Miss Louisa Turquand	393		9
Amounts received during 1900 7			U

Amounts received during 1890 are acknowledged on pages 104-109.

LEGACIES, ETC.

Received up to December 31st, 1889.

1 - 2 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5			
Alexander, James, Esq	£		d.
Ashbrook, Dowager Viscountess (per Lord Monson)	200		0
Benzon Mrs	45	0	0
Benzon, Mrs Bradhury, Thomas, Esq	500	0	0
Coward Miss Ann (non Comunit Tarity Time	100	0	0
Coward, Miss Ann (per Samuel Lewis, Esq.)	9	0	0
Douglas, Mrs. Elizabeth	652	13	1
Du Pasquier, Miss Mary Amelia (per Claudius F. Du Pasquier,			
Esq., and Charles A. Jones, Esq., exors.)	50	0	0
Graham, James, Esq.	500	0	0
Gaddet, George Herbert, Esq. (per exors, of the late Mre F			
Dunning)	500	0	0
Harrison, John, P.So.	3054	13	7
Howard, Richard, Esq. (per Thomas Dryland, Esq., and			
Edward John Bridgman, Esq., exors.)	250	0	0
Levien, Mrs. E. (per Robert Joseph Rastrick, Esq., and May		•	
Brenner, Esq., exors.)	500	0	0
McKellar, Miss Louise	250		
Morris, John Godfrey, Esq. (per Thomas Fowler, Esq. and	200	U	v
Charles Edward Morris, Esq., exors.)	180	0	٥
Pratt, Thomas, Esq., the Trustees of the late (per Jasper	100	U	U
Knight, Esq.)	10	10	0
Quinn Bequest to Charities of London and neighbourhood,	10	10	U
Apportionment of (per W. M. Hepper, Esq.)	180	0	0
Staples, Peter Thomas, Esq	100		0
Weight, Mrs. (per Messrs. Charles Rogers, Sons, and Russell)	100	-	
Worsley I Fee		0	0
Worsley, J., Esq	19	19	()

 $N.B.-Legacies,\ etc.,\ received\ during\ 1890\ are\ acknowledged\ on pages\ 92-103.$



REGULATIONS FOR VISITING THE COLLEGE.

Subscribers and friends who may wish to visit the College, can do so on application to the Principal. Special Visitors' Day, first Thursday afternoon in each month. Literary Classes, 3 p.m. Music, 3.30 p.m. Gymnasium, 4 p.m. Primary School, 4.15 p.m. Technical School, 4.30 p.m. Parents and friends can visit their children on the first Wednesday in each month, between 2 and 6 p.m.; at other times only by special arrangement with the Principal.

Special Notice. - Friends cannot visit pupils on Sunday. This rule is strictly enforced.

The College is situated at Upper Norwood. The entrance is in Westow Street, near the Crystal Palace High Level Station. An outline Map showing the position of the College, and of the different Railway Statious in the neighbourhood, will be found on the next page.

The Principal can be seen on business between 2 and 3 r.m. Tuesdays (the second Tuesday excepted); also at the same hour on the first Thursday in each month. Persons wishing to call at other times should make a special appointment.

INFORMATION FOR INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Treasurers and by the Principal, at the College.

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be erossed, and may be arawn in favour of the Hon. Treasurers, or the Principal, F. J. Campbell, Esq., LL.D., Royal Normal College, Westow Street, Upper Norwood, S.E.

The Principal of the College will be happy to furnish further information, and to forward copies of this Report and various papers to all who may be willing to assist in bringing its claims under the notice of the public.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

The following Form of Bequest is recommended to any one who may feel disposed to assist the Institution by Will:—

"I give and bequeath, out of such part of my personal estate as may lawfully be applied for that purpose, the sum of*

free of Legacy duty, to the ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE AND ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND, situated at Upper Norwood, Surrey; and the receipt of the Treasurers of the said Institution for the time being shall be a good discharge to my executors for the same."

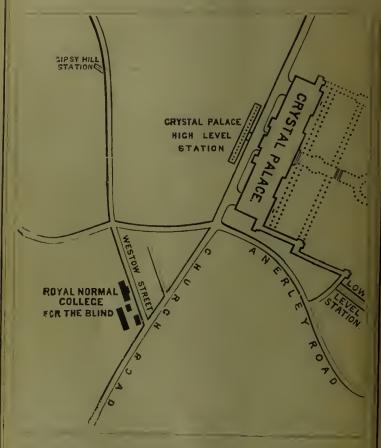
N.B.—Devises of land, or of money charged on land, or secured on mortgage of lands or tenements, or to be laid out in lands or tenements, or to arise from the sale of lands or tenements, are void; but money or stock may be given by Will, if not directed to be laid out in land.

The Will or Codicil giving the Bequest must be signed by the Testator in the presence of two witnesses, who must subscribe their names in his presence and in the presence of each other.

^{*} This sum to be expressed in words at length.

OUTLINE MAP

Showing the Position of the College at Upper Norwood, and of the Railway Stations in the Neighbourhood.



THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT THE COLLEGE.

Regulations for Visitors may be found on the 3rd page of the Cover of this Rep rt.