

B 273

Miscellaneous

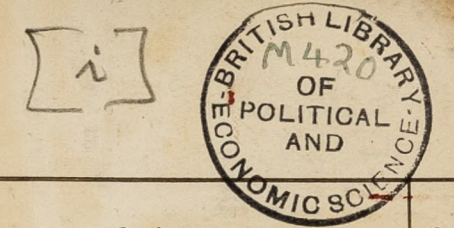
Districts  
31 - 32 + 34

Book  
CV



PARTICULARS FOR ORDERING A  
 REPETITION OF THIS BOOK.  
 No. 16079  
 ROBINSON, PICKERING & HUNT,  
 9 & 10, ST. DUNSTON'S HILL, E.C.

COLL U B(273)



Dist.	Name	Office	Address	Page
31	Ward Miss	Sup <sup>t</sup> Southwark, Newington and Walworth Nursing Association	Benson Home, 37 West Sq <sup>re</sup>	1
31	COS Committee Agent		✓ 100 Borough Road	11
34	Joyntee M <sup>r</sup> Harry	COS Committee	✓ —	17
31	Bell Miss	W. Southwark Association for Registration of Relief	✓ Borough Polytechnic	27
34	Walker M <sup>r</sup> Mackintosh	COS North Lambeth	✓ 35 Lambeth Palace Rd.	39
34	Briant M <sup>r</sup> J. J.	Lambeth Ragged School Society	✓ 34 Gresham R <sup>d</sup> Brixton	47
31	Jegan M <sup>r</sup> JWC	Jegan's Homes	✓ Southwark Street	59
31	Richardson M <sup>r</sup> Wm.	Sec <sup>y</sup> Boro Polytechnic	—	81
32	Joyntee M <sup>r</sup> H.V.	S. Claves COS Com <sup>re</sup> Agent of the Central South	79 Jamaica St <sup>re</sup> <del>St<sup>re</sup></del>	93
	Bairstow M <sup>r</sup> J. O.	London Free Church Council	✓ 15 Surrey Square,	111
31	Bons Miss	Royal Victoria Hall	Surrey Lodge, Lambeth R <sup>d</sup>	135
	Bannatyne Miss	University Settlement	✓ 45 Nelson Square	159
34	Brampton Miss	Naushall COS.	✓ 86 Upper Kennington Lane	177
31	Dain	Head Master Collier R <sup>d</sup> School	Westminster Rd Road	187



not numbered



Miscel  
31

Interview with Miss Ward, Superintendent of the Southwark, Newington and Walworth District Nursing Association, (Jubilee Nurses) at Benson Home, West Square, Southwark. July 29 - J. A.

Miss Ward is a tall, educated, business like lady: in early middle life probably. The Association has been in existence for 12 years, but Miss W. has only been here 2½ years and as she was very unwilling to express opinions regarding the work of the clergy, or any of the other agencies in the district, and had little to say of her own work beyond what is pretty fully set out in the report subjoined, I did not get much out of her.

The staff of the home consists of a superintendent and 5 nurses, whose work is strictly confined to nursing in the 3 parishes named. They never go beyond these borders, and administer no relief - not even nourishments. When these are required, as very often happens, the case is referred either to the clergy, the Poor Law, COS &c, as may seem most suitable, and the required help, in one way



Ward-Nurses Home

or another, is always forthcoming. They do not undertake the whole responsibility of a case, but visit once or twice a day, one of their objects being to teach the poor to help themselves and each other.

The District is characterized by a most depressing dead level of poverty, very difficult to deal with and very well represented by our map, which Miss W. looked over. She has not been here long enough to notice much change, but says that demolition and rebuilding on a small scale goes on, mentioning Webber Row as an instance of it.

The greatest difficulty is housing, which, to a large extent, hampers their work, and is the cause of much of the sickness they get. Very high rents and very little accomodation for money paid. For men with large families it is a most serious problem, and she can well imagine it to be true that decent families have had to go into the workhouse on this account. Many of the people work in the neighbourhood and it is very difficult for them to go a long way off.

The people keep to the neighbourhood, and when

Character of District

Housing



Source of Applications for Nurses.

5  
Ward-Nursing Association

they move, do not go far. Usually only go when they are turned out.

The Association is quite unsectarian and unattached in its work, its object being to provide nursing for all who need it. Mainly applications for their help come from medical men, but in a good many cases, also from the clergy. Usually, the better a parish is worked, the more applications they get from it, but some of the clergy have their own nurses, as do also the Catholics and some of those running missions, such as Mr Fegan, and this may account for the difference in the comparative number of cases given on p. 12 of the report.

A difference is noticeable also in the class of people they get hold of. In some parishes they are called to quite the poorest, and lowest quarters, whilst in other parishes, such as St Saviour's, they do not reach these at all, - this, again, depending on the way in which the parish is worked ecclesiastically. She would not, however, offer any opinion as to whether a parish was well-worked or otherwise.



Sanitary Administration

Drink

Ward-Nursing Association 7

Usually they are able to cope with the work, the staff being strengthened as required, but there is an increasing need for their services.

The local authorities are very prompt in the removal of infectious cases, and in attending to any complaints that may be made as to sanitary defects, considering the dense crowding, & poverty, there is very little contagious disease, which is in itself, she thinks, proof of the activity & efficiency of the sanitary officers.

Drink a great evil and at root of much illness. Public houses abound everywhere.

For report see next page.



SOUTHWARK, NEWINGTON,  
AND WALWORTH  
DISTRICT NURSING  
ASSOCIATION,

FOR

**Nursing the Sick Poor in their Own Homes,**

AFFILIATED TO THE

*Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses.*

---

**ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT,**  
**1898.**

---

ADDRESS :

BENSON HOME, 37 WEST SQUARE,  
ST. GEORGE'S ROAD, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

LONDON

BOWERS BROS., PRINTERS, 89 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

1899.



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1899.



Southwark, Newington and Walworth  
**District Nursing Association**  
 BENSON HOME,  
 37 West Square, St. George's Rd., Southwark.

*Patrons :*

LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER. THE LORD LLANGATTOCK.

*Council :*

*Chairman of Executive Committee* - \* Rev. W. J. MILLS.

JAMES BAILEY, ESQ., M.P.	Rev. A. H. DE FONTAINE.
Mrs. BAILEY.	*Rev. F. CROOM.
Rev. CANON PALMER.	Rev. W. JELLIE.
Rev. J. G. CURRY.	Rev. A. W. JEPHSON.
J. WALDO, ESQ., M.D.	*Miss BENSON.
<i>Medical Officer of Health.</i>	*Miss BARTLETT.
Miss DE ZOETE.	*Miss LUCY FOWLER.
*Miss A. GLADSTONE.	*Miss SEWELL.
*Mrs. LANCASTER.	*Mrs. MINET.
Miss E. D. LEEKE.	*Miss C. S. GREGORY.
C. F. HALL, ESQ.	H. J. COLES, ESQ.
T. GAGE GARDINER, ESQ.	G. BARCLAY, ESQ.
FREDK. REDMAN, ESQ.	Rev. G. TOLEFREE PARR.
JAMES BRITTEN, ESQ.	*Mrs. STUART LOW.
J. PASCALL, ESQ.	*Miss DARBISHIRE.
*Rev. R. DUTHY.	*J. O. DEVEREUX, ESQ.
*Rev. R. HARRISON.	G. MILLSOM, ESQ., M.D.
*Rev. J. GREIG.	<i>Medical Officer of Health.</i>
Rev. W. J. PHILLIPS.	D. HOOPER, ESQ., M.D.
Rev. J. W. HORSLEY.	<i>Physician to the Surrey Dispensary</i>
Rev. CANON THOMPSON, D.D.	J. HOWARD, ESQ., M.D.
Rev. G. W. KEESEY.	Rev. W. HOOK LONGSDON.

*Those marked \* form the Executive Committee.*

*Hon. Secretary :* Miss C. S. GREGORY.

*Hon. Treasurer :* - Miss LUCY FOWLER.

*Lady Superintendent :* Miss WARD.

*Nurses :*

Miss COURTENAY. Miss ROBERTS. Miss EVERALL.  
Two Q.V.J.I. PROBATIONERS.

*Bankers :*

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, NEWINGTON BUTTS.



THE SOUTHWARK, NEWINGTON & WALWORTH DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION was originally started in 1887 to nurse in their own homes the sick poor of Newington and Walworth only, but in 1892 it was found possible to extend the work to Southwark also, when the Fund, that was raised for a memorial to Miss Mary Eleanor Benson, daughter of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, was devoted to providing a district nurse for Southwark, in connection with the Women's University Settlement, of which Miss Benson was an associate; the whole of the area of the St. Saviour's Poor Law Union was thus included in the work of the Association—this means an area of 1,119 acres and a population of 202,498 persons. A house was then taken in West Square, from which the whole district could be easily reached, and called the Benson Home.

One nurse, called the Fishmongers' nurse, is entirely supported at the Home by the Fishmongers' Company, who contribute £105 a year, in order that the tenants on the property owned by the Company in that district may be well nursed. Arrangements have also been made by the Committee with the Trustees of the Endowed Charities of St. Saviour's and Christ Church parishes, and the Vicars of St. Peter's, Walworth, and St. Paul's, Lorrimore Square, by which nurses from the Home are specially set

aside for work in those parishes, in return for an annual contribution of sums varying from £20 to £30. The Committee will be glad to entertain proposals on similar lines from owners of property of the clergy of the district, to provide either the whole or part of a nurse's services, as may be desired. The cost of each nurse residing at the Home is about £100 a year.



## ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOUTHWARK, NEWINGTON  
AND WALWORTH

District Nursing Association.

BENSON HOME.

DEC. 31, 1897, TO DEC. 31, 1898.

THERE has been a very satisfactory increase in the work done at the Home during the past year; 739 cases having been actually nursed, as against a total of 682 cases in the preceding year; and in addition to these 739 patients, 102 persons were attended whose cases were not sufficiently serious to require more than one visit for advice and instruction; the Committee have decided to keep such cases separate from those entered on the register as having been nursed, but they cannot be altogether ignored, as they take up a good deal of the nurses' time, and in many cases actually avert serious illness, though perhaps the ailment is no more than a slight cut or something of an equally trivial nature. Owing to the increase of work it has been found necessary to increase the staff, which at present consists of a

9

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Superintendent, two fully qualified nurses, one probationer who is being trained for the permanent staff of the Home, and two probationers from the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute; the latter are changed every six months, which is the period of their training in district work, on the completion of their hospital training, and after they have gained their certificates; the Institute pays all the expenses of these probationers, which is a very substantial addition to the funds of the Home. The Trustees of the endowed charities of St. Saviour's parish have, this year, decided to contribute to the Home from the funds at their disposal, and a special nurse is therefore now set apart, and called the St. Saviour's Wardens' Nurse, the greater portion of whose time is occupied in St. Saviour's parish.

The district nurse from St. Peter's, Walworth having been lately withdrawn, the Committee have agreed to be responsible for the nursing of the sick poor of that parish also, and the Vicar (Rev. J. Horsley) has kindly promised to give £20 a year to the Home in return for the nurse's services.

The Committee are increasingly convinced that the advantages of the system of a Nursing Home over that of separate nurses living by themselves in the different parishes, are very great, both from the point of view of the work, and of the nurse herself. A high standard of nursing is certainly maintained by the supervision of an efficient Superintendent, whose



advice in difficult cases is also most valuable, and if the nurse falls ill herself, or goes for a holiday, a substitute from the Home can be sent; this cannot be done when the nurse is working single-handed. The nurse herself is saved a great deal of discomfort by having a comfortable home to live in, with cheerful society, and with regular meals, without the constant worry of having to arrange daily single portions for herself, the difficulty of which is well-known and dreaded by all who have ever tried living alone in lodgings; also the rooms and attendance attainable in this very poor district can hardly be described as first-class, even by the most self-laudatory advertisement, which is another source of discomfort to the isolated district nurse.

Appended is a list of the parishes in which the nurses work, and the number of cases sent in from each parish; it will be seen that some of the parishes are marked with an asterisk, this indicates that they have their own district nurses, attached to the parochial organisations, apart from the Home, and any cases of illness sent in to the home from such parishes are referred to the local nurse; this, however, does not apply to the parish of St. Paul's, Lorrimore Square, which is nursed from the Home in co-operation with the local district nurse. It will be seen that the number of nurses is very small in comparison with the number of parishes in which they work, and the Committee hope that some day the proportion may

be more equal, and the estimate of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, that there should be one nurse to every 10,000 of the population may be more nearly attained, as there is plenty of work to occupy many more nurses, were the funds sufficient to provide them, as the entire district is thickly populated with very poor people. A glance at the list of occupation of patients shews clearly the poverty of the district, as it is almost entirely composed of the inferior trades, where wages are low, and many of them seasonal and precarious; there is a marked absence of carpenters, stonemasons, furniture makers and skilled artizans generally. The "one doctor" in the list is of course an exception to the rules, but it was a case of emergency. The very large number of housewives nursed is very striking, 164 out of a total of 739 patients; they are generally the most hard-worked and indispensable people in the community, and their presence at home is often so essential that they can hardly go to the hospital until it is absolutely necessary, by which time they have endured more suffering and made themselves much more ill, than would have been the case had they received proper attention at an earlier stage of their malady; they more especially appreciate the immense boon of being nursed at home, so that they can still keep an eye on the children and on their households. The six servants mentioned are all general servants of the class usually referred to as "the girl" or "the help" by their employers, who, being working people them-



selves, are much too busy to give them the care they so much need when they are ill.

The entire repayment to the Treasurer of the debt on the Home is a great load off the minds of the Committee, and a small special fund has also been raised during the year for the most pressing needs of re-papering and painting some of the rooms, which were sorely in need of it; a certain amount still remains to be done, as London dirt is a most untiring antagonist, but the sitting-rooms do look cleaner and brighter, and a few easy chairs have also been got to make the tired nurses a little more comfortable.

Owing to the kindness of the Bishop of Rochester and Mrs. Talbot the Annual Meeting was held at the Bishop's House, Kennington, in March. The speakers were Dr. Millsom, who kindly presided in the absence of the Bishop, Canon Scott Holland, Dr. Annie McCall, Miss Amy Hughes and Canon Palmer; there was a good attendance, and the speeches were most excellent. The proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the Bishop and Mrs. Talbot, proposed by the Rev. W. J. Mills.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Messrs. G.N. Read & Son for most kindly auditing the accounts.

A list of gifts is appended, for which the Committee offer most grateful thanks to the donors, and they venture to say how welcome the following articles would be during the coming year:—

Convalescent and Hospital Letters ;  
Old blankets and sheets ;  
Water and air pillows ;  
Bed pans and feeders ;

For the use of patients in the district.

#### LIST OF GIFTS.

Miss Peter, Q.V.J.I., old linen, dolls and clothing for patients.  
Miss Gregory, old linen, chest drawers, tickets for St. Paul's.  
Women's University Settlement, concert tickets, shawls and dressing gowns.  
Anonymous, toys for children.  
Miss Cross, children's clothing, nightgowns, etc.  
Mrs. Lewis, concert tickets.  
Mrs. Hill, Boxgrove Vicarage, Chichester, flowers—primroses.  
Miss Benson, flowers.  
Mrs. Wilkinson, 88 Beresford Street, Camberwell Gate, S.E., crutches.  
Miss Gladstone, flannel nightgown and nightgales.  
Grateful Patient, medical appliances for poor patients.  
Miss Sewell, two feather pillows.  
Anonymous, hamper of flowers.  
Miss Fowler, mushrooms, turkey.  
Miss Gray, oranges and clothing for patients.  
Mrs. Minet, turkey.



All Applications for the Nurses' Services should be sent direct (or posted) to the SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOME, before 8.30 a.m. or 4.30 p.m., when the Nurses start on their rounds. Cases sent in after these hours cannot often be visited until the succeeding round.

It may be interesting to note the distribution of work among the parishes included in the nursing area—

St. Jude's, Southwark	...	...	...	31
St. Paul's, Southwark	...	...	...	45
St. Alphege, Southwark	...	...	...	46
Christ Church, Southwark	...	...	...	89
All Hallows, Southwark	...	...	...	20
St. Saviour's, Southwark	...	...	...	29
Holy Trinity, Southwark	...	...	...	32
St. Stephen's, Southwark	...	...	...	8
St. Mary's, Southwark	...	...	...	80
St. Matthew's, Newington	...	...	...	18
*Charterhouse Union	...	...	...	2
St. Mary's, Newington	...	...	...	68
*St. Andrew's, Newington	...	...	...	9
*St. Paul's, Lorrimer Square	...	...	...	22
St. Agnes', Kennington	...	...	...	20
All Soul's, Grosvenor Park	...	...	...	11
St. John's, Walworth	...	...	...	37
Lady Margaret Union	...	...	...	30
Pembroke College Union	...	...	...	21
St. Mark's, Walworth	...	...	...	27
All Saint's, Walworth	...	...	...	59
St. Stephen's, Walworth	...	...	...	22
*St. Peter's, Walworth	...	...	...	13
				<u>739</u>

\*These parishes have their own local nurse independently of the Home.

## Summary of Cases.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1898.

Cases Nursed ...	...	...	...	...	739
Cases requiring one or more Visits of Advice and Instruction only ...	...	...	...	...	102
					<u>Total 841</u>

Visits Paid, 18,020.

### RESULTS OF WORK.

Convalescent or Relieved ...	...	...	...	...	395
Transferred to Hospital or Infirmary	...	...	...	...	106
Died	...	...	...	...	129
Removed from Books	...	...	...	...	40
Remaining on Books	...	...	...	...	69
					<u>Total 739</u>

### BY WHOM THE CASES WERE SENT IN.

Remaining on Books January 1st, 1898	...	...	...	...	42
Medical Men	...	...	...	...	394
Clergy and Ministers	...	...	...	...	67
District Visitors and "Sisters," &c.	...	...	...	...	168
Patients or Friends	...	...	...	...	40
W.U.S. and C.O.S.	...	...	...	...	21
Found by Nurses	...	...	...	...	7
					<u>Total 739</u>

In Receipt of Parish Relief, 84.



### Specimen Case.

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The following case, is one which shews fairly well the class of people amongst which our nurses work in some of the poor and squalid parts of Southwark :

The doctor sent to us late one night, requesting a nurse to be sent to two children, Cornelius, aged 5 years, and Daniel, aged  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years ; the whole family (five children) had measles, one a little girl 3 years had died, the other two were convalescing, and our two little patients had broncho-pneumonia as a serious complication. The father, who was the messenger, was instructed to have some hot water provided, and a steam kettle was lent. On arriving at the house, the door opened into a small room, where a number of men and women were holding a wake over the little girl who had died that same day, a ladder-like staircase ascended to the room above and there the four children were all huddled together with little or no clothing, a handful of fire, and a bed consisting of a straw mattress and odd garments for bedding. Nurse seemed to be a curiosity ! Five huge women followed up the staircase, and crowded into the already used up atmosphere, nurse succeeded in finding out the mother, and the other women were requested to retire, the fire was made up, steam-kettle started, and

both children poulticed (the doctor had provided linseed-meal and nurse brought flannelette and wadding to wrap up the children in). After a long consultation with the women below, and great pressure from nurse, the mother provided some hot water, and allowed the little ones to be washed, and they were packed up as warmly as possible for the night. Next morning, two blankets and two nightgowns (flannel) were lent, and one at the top, and one at the head of the bed, they were quite snug and comfortable. The mother had cleaned up the room to the best of her ability, and had been most good in removing the family larder to a space outside from under the bed, where it usually lived. The children were fed and had their medicine only, I believe, at nurse's visits, the chief interest being the wake below, and it was a happy day when the little one was buried (after a week of watching) and some time could be spared for the living children. The children made a most satisfactory recovery after several very anxious days, and it was arranged by the mother to take Cornelius to the funeral, but, greatly to the indignation of Cornelius, nurse spoke strongly on the subject and prevailed. The doctor was very kind in allowing milk and food for the children, and supported nurse most strongly in her endeavours to obtain fresh air and cleanliness generally. The parents were really most grateful, and the mother stated that for the future she should always recommend that children should be washed when "full of



the measles ;" her previous ideas and theories having been greatly upset when the children recovered, after such generous ablutions.

B. W., aged 31 years,—Suffering from a severe attack of Enteric Fever, was sent to us by the doctor. We found the patient in a deplorable condition, exceedingly ill and delirious, with no one to look after her but an old man (her father), who was also looking after the two babies, children about one and three years ; the husband was out from early morning to late at night seeking work, but never succeeded in obtaining it. Through the kindness of the clergyman of the parish we were able to secure a woman to take charge at night, and eventually the C. O. S. most kindly assisted (as this could not be gone on with for any length of time in this poor parish) in the same way, and sent her to a convalescent home after her recovery. The mother-in-law was hunted up to go in and assist in carrying out nursing requirements between nurse's visits, to disinfect clothing, etc., and help look after the children. For three weeks the poor woman remained in a very critical condition, and we were most anxious about her, nurse going in twice and sometimes three times a day to do what was necessary. Medical appliances and bed-linen was supplied from the Home, and after twenty-eight days the doctor considered her sufficiently recovered to be sent to infirmary to convalesce. She came to

the Home after her discharge to thank us for all our care, looking quite strong and well. Without a district nurse she could not have recovered, as it was quite impossible to have her moved until the twenty eighth day.





### Occupation of Patients.

Bookfolders	...	3	Printers	...	3
Blacksmiths	...	4	Painters	...	7
Boxmakers	...	5	Publicans	...	2
Bookbinder	...	1	Porters	...	13
Bricklayers...	...	4	Policemen	...	3
Bootmakers	...	5	Plasterers	...	1
Cab-drivers	...	3	Pensioners...	...	12
Compositors	...	4	Plumbers	...	2
Costers	...	6	Railway Men	...	4
Caretakers	...	4	Shop-keepers	...	9
Charwomen	...	13	Stokers	...	2
Clerks	...	3	Seamstresses	...	8
Chair Makers	...	4	Servants	...	6
Cooks	...	5	Tailors	...	4
Dressmakers	...	6	Teachers	...	2
Doctor	...	1	Tyre Makers	...	3
Dispenser	...	1	Tie Makers	...	2
Engineers	...	3	Upholsterers	...	2
Factory Workers	...	10	Verger	...	1
Fruit Pickers	...	4	Vestry Labourers...	...	2
Horsekeepers	...	4	Waiters	...	4
Hatters	...	6	Wood Cutters	...	3
Ironers	...	4	Warehousemen	...	4
Laundresses	...	16	Housewives	...	164
Lodging House Keepers	...	3	School Children	...	61
Labourers	...	41	Young Children	...	75
Machinists	...	4	Various	...	163
Metal Workers	...	2			739
Mortuary Keeper	...	1			
Mantle Makers	...	4			
Match Box Makers	...	3			

### Regulations for Nurses.

I. Nurses must have received at least One Year's training in Hospital, at Six Months' in District Nursing, in order to enable them to become acquainted with the nature of the work and the right way of doing it.

II. Each Nurse will be required to work in her District eight hours daily. She must have eight hours for sleep, at least two hours' leisure daily, and, whenever possible, the evenings entirely at her own disposal. Night duty will only be required under exceptional circumstances.

III. Each Nurse will be held responsible for the personal cleanliness of all her patients. She must, on every visit, see that the room, furniture, and utensils of each patient are clean, or clean them herself.

IV. Nurses will not be allowed to accept presents of any kind from patients or friends of patients, nor must they, without the leave of the Committee, give money or other relief.

V. Nurses will always have a month's holiday in the year, and leave of absence occasionally for any time not exceeding forty-eight hours.

VI. Nurses will be allowed a uniform dress in which they are always to appear when on duty.

VII. Nurses are not to attend confinement cases, either as midwives or monthly nurses.

VIII. Nurses attending on fever or infectious cases will be subject to special limitations as to attendance on other cases.

IX. Nurses on fever or other contagious disease duty shall change their dress and use the means provided for disinfection before joining the other Nurses.

X. Nurses are required to report infectious cases at once to the Committee and to the Sanitary Authorities.

XI. The Branch will not be in connection with any particular religious denomination. The Nurses will work upon Christian principles for the good of all.



## Rules of the Association.

1. *Name.*—The name of the Association is Southwark, Newington, and Walworth District Nursing Association.

2. *Object.*—The object of the Association is to provide Trained Nurses to nurse the sick poor at their own homes in Southwark, Newington, and Walworth, and in such other Parishes of South London as the Committee may select.

3. *Members.*—Each Subscriber of not less than Ten Shillings per annum, and each Donor of Five Pounds and upwards, becomes an Associate, and can attend and vote at the Annual and other General Meetings of the Association.

4. *The Administration.*—The affairs of the Association shall be administered by a Council and Executive Committee.

The Council shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Association by a majority of the Members present.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the Honorary Officers of the Association, and others to be annually elected by the Annual General Meeting. The Executive Committee shall annually, at its first meeting, after the Annual General Meeting of the Association, elect a Chairman, a Treasurer or Treasurers, and such other honorary officers of the Association as they may think fit, and shall, from time to time, fill up any vacancies occurring among the persons so selected.

The Council shall meet at such times as the Executive Committee may appoint, either at its own discretion, or upon a requisition from seven Members of Council. Seven shall form a quorum.

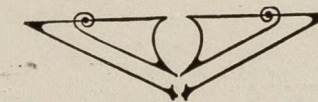
The Executive Committee shall have power to fill up vacancies that may occur amongst its Members during the year, and to add to their number from the Associates, to appoint and remove the Bankers, to make bye-laws, to administer the funds, to call meetings of the Council, and to do all such acts in furtherance of the objects of the Association as they may consider expedient. Three shall form a quorum.

The Council, the Executive Committee, the Treasurer or Treasurers, and other honorary officers of the Association shall

hold office from their election respectively until the election of their successors, or previous resignation. All shall be eligible for re-election.

5. *General Meeting.*—An Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held, and a report of the proceedings of the year, and an abstract of the accounts, duly audited, shall be submitted to the Meeting. A Special General Meeting may be called at any time by the Executive Committee, and shall be called whenever a requisition to that effect shall be received from Ten Members of the Association. No business except that for which the Special Meeting is called shall be considered at such Meeting. Six shall form a quorum at General and Special Meetings.

6.—None of these Rules shall be altered or repealed, nor shall any addition be made to them, except at a General Meeting of the Association, or at a Special Meeting to be summoned for that purpose. Notice of any proposed change or addition shall be specified in the summons to the Meeting, and, in order that it may be carried, two-thirds of the Associates present must agree therewith.





**W.U.S.**  
**Southwark, Newington & Walworth**  
**Contributions.**

	Donations.			Subscriptions.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
All Hallows Mission	...	...	...	5	0	0
Anonymous	25	0	0	...	...	...
Anonymous	2	0	0	...	...	...
Anonymous	0	5	0	...	...	...
Bayford, Mrs.	...	...	...	0	5	0
Bevington, Col.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Biggs, Mr. A. H.	...	...	...	1	10	0
Bonham Carter, Miss	...	...	...	3	0	0
Booth, Mrs. C.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Bowers Brothers, Messrs.	...	...	...	0	10	6
Bridgett, Miss	...	...	...	0	10	0
Brown, Miss A. L.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Brookes, Mrs.	...	...	...	0	10	6
Carey, Miss	...	...	...	0	5	0
Causton, Mr. R. K., M.P.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Chaldecott, Mr. Arthur...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Charterhouse Mission	...	...	...	1	0	0
Collection...	...	...	...	5	16	9
Collett, Mr. E.	...	...	...	2	2	0
Crundwell, Mrs.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Curry, Rev. J. G.	...	...	...	2	2	0
Dalton & Morgan, Messrs.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Deverell, Miss	...	...	...	0	5	0
Devas, Mrs.	...	...	...	0	10	0
Devas, Miss Laura	...	...	...	0	5	0

	Donations.			Subscriptions.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Elder, Mrs.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Ellis, Miss	...	...	...	0	10	6
Ewart, Miss	...	...	...	5	0	0
Ewart, Miss	...	...	...	3	0	0
Fraser, Rev. W. and Mrs.	...	...	...	10	6	...
Fortescue, Hon. D. F.	...	...	...	2	0	0
Fowler, Miss L. P.	...	...	...	10	10	0
Gladstone, Miss A.	...	...	...	2	0	0
Gregory, Mrs.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Gregory, Miss C. S.	...	...	...	1	0	0
Geldard, Mrs.	...	...	...	10	0	0
Hall, Mr. C. F.	...	...	...	1	0	0
Hawkins, Mr. A.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Hill, Miss Octavia	...	...	...	10	0	0
Hodgkin, Mrs.	...	...	...	1	0	0
Hoole, Mr. J. W.	...	...	...	0	5	0
Hoskier, Mrs.	...	...	...	1	0	0
Howard, Dr. J. A.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. F.	...	...	...	5	5	0
Kirby, Miss	...	...	...	0	5	0
Lamb, Mrs.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Leeke, Miss D.	...	...	...	2	0	0
Llangatock, Lord	...	...	...	2	0	0
Longsdon, Rev. W. H.	...	...	...	1	0	0
Lowe, Mrs. Stuart	...	...	...	30	0	0
Minet, Mrs.	...	...	...	5	0	0
Mocatta, Mr. F. D.	...	...	...	2	2	0
Moore, Miss	...	...	...	0	5	0
Morris, Dr. and Mrs.	...	...	...	1	0	0
Morris, Miss	...	...	...	1	0	0
Norman, Mrs. Edward	...	...	...	1	0	0
Norman, Mrs. Henry	...	...	...	0	5	0
Ossington Nursing Fund	...	...	...	10	0	0
Palmer, Rev. Canon	...	...	...	1	1	0
Pascall, Mr. James	...	...	...	1	1	0



	Donations.		Subscriptns.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Pease, Miss	...	...	0	10 0
Perkins, Mrs.	...	...	2	0 0
Pocock, Mr Percy	...	...	1	1 0
Powell, Miss E. G.	...	...	5	0 0
Rabbits, Mr. W. T.	...	...	2	2 0
Redman, Mr. F.	...	...	1	1 0
Reynolds, Mr. T. W.	...	...	1	1 0
Richardson, Mr. W.	...	...	1	1 0
Rose, Mrs.	...	...	0	5 0
Ralph, Mr. C.	...	...	0	10 0
Sewell, Miss M.	...	...	1	0 0
Simon, Mrs.	...	...	1	1 0
Simon, Miss	...	...	0	5 0
Spicer and Sons, Messrs.	...	...	1	1 0
Stopford, Miss	...	...	1	0 0
Stuart, Miss	...	...	0	5 0
Stuart, Miss Octavia	...	...	0	5 0
Taylor, Rev. T. J.	...	...	0	10 6
Thorpe, Dr.	...	...	1	1 0
Tiarks, Miss	...	...	0	10 6
Tiarks, Mr. Henry	...	...	3	3 0
Wakeford, Mr. W.	...	...	1	1 0
Watts, Mrs. (Collecting Box)	...	1 6 6	...	...
Whelon, Mr. Charles	...	...	0	5 0
White, Mr. Holmes	...	...	1	0 0
White, The Misses	...	...	0	10 0
White, Mr. R.	...	...	1	1 0
Whitmore, Mrs.	...	...	2	0 0
Wigan, Lady	...	...	1	1 0
Wigan, Sir F.,	...	...	2	2 0
Wilson, Miss	...	...	0	10 0
Whyley, Mrs.	...	...	1	1 0
Whyley, Miss Evelyn	...	...	0	5 0
Whyley, Miss E. W.	...	...	0	2 6
Whyley, Miss F.	...	...	0	2 6
Wood, Miss M. M.	...	...	1	0 0
Woollerton & Sons, Messrs.	...	...	2	2 0
Wright, Layman & Umney, Messrs.	...	...	1	1 0

	Donations.		Subscriptns.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
de Zoete, Miss	...	...	2	2 0
de Zoete, Mrs. R. L.	...	...	0	5 0
de Zoete, Mr. W. M.	...	...	2	2 0
de Zoete, Mrs. W. M.	...	...	1	1 0
de Zoete, Miss Edith	...	...	0	2 6
de Zoete, Miss W. M.	...	...	0	2 6
de Zoete, Mr. E. F.	...	...	2	2 0
de Zoete, Mr. & Mrs. G. F.	...	...	1	1 0
de Zoete, Miss E. E.	...	...	10	0 0
Collected by Miss Baggallay—				
Austin, Mrs.	...	...	0	5 0
Atkinson, Mrs. Tindal	...	...	0	5 0
Atkinson, The Misses	...	...	0	5 0
Baggallay, Miss	...	...	1	0 0
Dew, Miss	...	...	0	5 0
Ellis, Miss	...	...	0	5 0
Fry, Miss	...	...	0	5 0
Fry, Miss Fanny	...	...	0	5 0
Hitchcock, Mrs.	...	...	0	5 0
Martin, Dr.	...	...	0	5 0
McLeod, Miss C. M.	...	...	0	5 0
Nieman, Mrs.	...	...	0	5 0
Phillips, The Misses	...	...	0	5 0
Sichel, Miss...	...	...	0	5 0
Simpson, Miss Rose	...	...	0	10 0
Wade, Mrs. Paget	...	...	0	5 0
Collected by Miss Collier—				
Brodie, Sir B.	...	...	0	5 0
Collier, Mrs.	...	...	0	10 0
Collier, Miss E.	...	...	0	5 0
Collier, Mr. A. C.	...	...	0	5 0
Collier, Mr. H. S.	...	...	0	5 0
Hay, Major..	...	...	0	5 0
Holman, Miss	...	...	0	5 0
Hull, Mrs.	...	...	0	5 0
Inglis, Mr. A.	...	...	0	5 0
Jaffray, Miss	...	...	0	5 0
Moir, Miss	...	...	0	5 0
Street, Mr. A.	...	...	0	5 0



Donations. Subscriptns.  
£ s. d. £ s. d.

## Collected by Miss M. Collier:—

Cazenove, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Collier, Mrs. ... ..	0	10	0
Collier, Miss M. ... ..	0	5	0
Collier, Miss E. J. ... ..	0	2	6
Farquhar, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Freshfield, the Misses ... ..	0	7	6
Gosse, the Rev. H. ... ..	0	10	0
Horne, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Maude, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Mott, Mrs. A. ... ..	0	5	0
Paine, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Pawle, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Richardson, Mr. J. T. ... ..	0	10	0
Thompson, Mrs. A. ... ..	0	10	0
Whitlock, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0

## Collected by Mrs. Lancaster:—

Belgrave, Miss ... ..	0	5	0
Collier, Mr. G. H. ... ..	0	5	0
Harter, Mrs. ... ..	0	2	6
Lancaster, Mr. W. H. ... ..	0	5	0
Lancaster, Mr. A. ... ..	0	5	0
Lancaster, Mrs. A. ... ..	0	5	0
Lancaster, Miss Evelyn ... ..	0	5	0
Lancaster, Miss Elsie ... ..	0	5	0
Lancaster, Miss J. C. ... ..	0	5	0
Sanderson, Mr. A. A. ... ..	0	5	0
Squarry, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Walker, Mrs. F. ... ..	0	5	0
Welshman, Mrs. ... ..	0	2	6

## Collected by Miss Nicholson:—

Clutton, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Croft, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Cumming, Miss ... ..	0	5	0
Farquhar, Miss ... ..	0	5	0
Grey, Miss K. ... ..	0	5	0
Haywood, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Kirkes-Myers, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Lees, The Misses ... ..	0	5	0
Leschallas, Mr. H. P. ... ..	0	5	0
Leschallas, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0

Donations. Subscriptns.  
£ s. d. £ s. d.

Meredith, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Nicholson, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Nicholson, The Misses ... ..	0	5	0
Radcliffe, Miss ... ..	1	0	0
Waterlow, Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Wollaston, Mr. F. F. ... ..	0	5	0
Wollaston, Miss ... ..	0	5	0

## Collected by Mrs. G. F. de Zoete:—

Craven, Mr. G. H. ... ..	0	5	0
Craven, Miss A. M. ... ..	0	5	0
Jackson, Mrs. ... ..	0	10	0
Jackson, Miss ... ..	0	5	0
Jackson, Miss C. M. ... ..	0	5	0
Jackson, Mr. G. H. ... ..	1	1	0
Jackson, Mr. L. M. ... ..	0	10	0
Jones-Balme, Mr. ... ..	1	1	0
Jones, Miss ... ..	0	5	0

## Collected by Miss Gosset:—

Day, Miss ... ..	0	1	0
Dudney, Miss ... ..	0	1	0
Durrant, Miss ... ..	0	1	0
Dymond-Warre, Mr. and Mrs. ... ..	0	5	0
Fraser, Mrs. ... ..	0	1	0
Gardiner, Mrs. ... ..	0	1	0
Baillie Hamilton, The Lady Ruth ... ..	0	10	6
Luther, Mrs. ... ..	0	1	0
Mews, Mr. and Mrs. H. ... ..	0	2	0
Mews, Mr. and Mrs. W. ... ..	0	2	0
Otter, Mrs. ... ..	0	1	0
Ward, Mrs. ... ..	0	1	0
A. O. L. ... ..	0	2	0
E. J. G. ... ..	0	1	0
F. M. G. ... ..	0	1	0

£67 10 3    £193 2 6



SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR RE-PAPERING HOME.

	£	s.	d.
Gregory, Miss C. ... ..	5	0	0
Argles, Miss ... ..	1	1	0
Ripley, Miss ... ..	0	10	6
Bartlett, Miss ... ..	1	0	0
E. C. ... ..	1	1	0
Benson, Mrs. ... ..	0	10	6
Benson, Miss ... ..	1	0	0
Pawle, Mrs. ... ..	1	0	0
	<u>£10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>

MARY ELEANOR BENSON MEMORIAL FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Argles, Miss ... ..	0	10	0
Bartlett, Miss ... ..	1	0	0
Benson, Mrs. ... ..	1	1	0
Benson, Miss ... ..	1	1	0
Bradby, Mrs. ... ..	0	10	0
Burne, Mrs. Pelham ... ..	1	1	0
Dividends by South Australian Stock	18	2	2
Queensland Stock ... ..	21	15	6
		<u>39</u>	<u>17</u>
Gourlay, Miss ... ..	1	0	0
Needham, Miss H. R. ... ..	1	1	0
Neligan, Miss ... ..	0	10	0
Pearson, Miss ... ..	1	0	0
Williams, Mrs. ... ..	1	1	0
	<u>£49</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>

Southwark, Newington, & Walworth District Nursing Association.  
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT,  
December 31st, 1897, to December 31st, 1898.

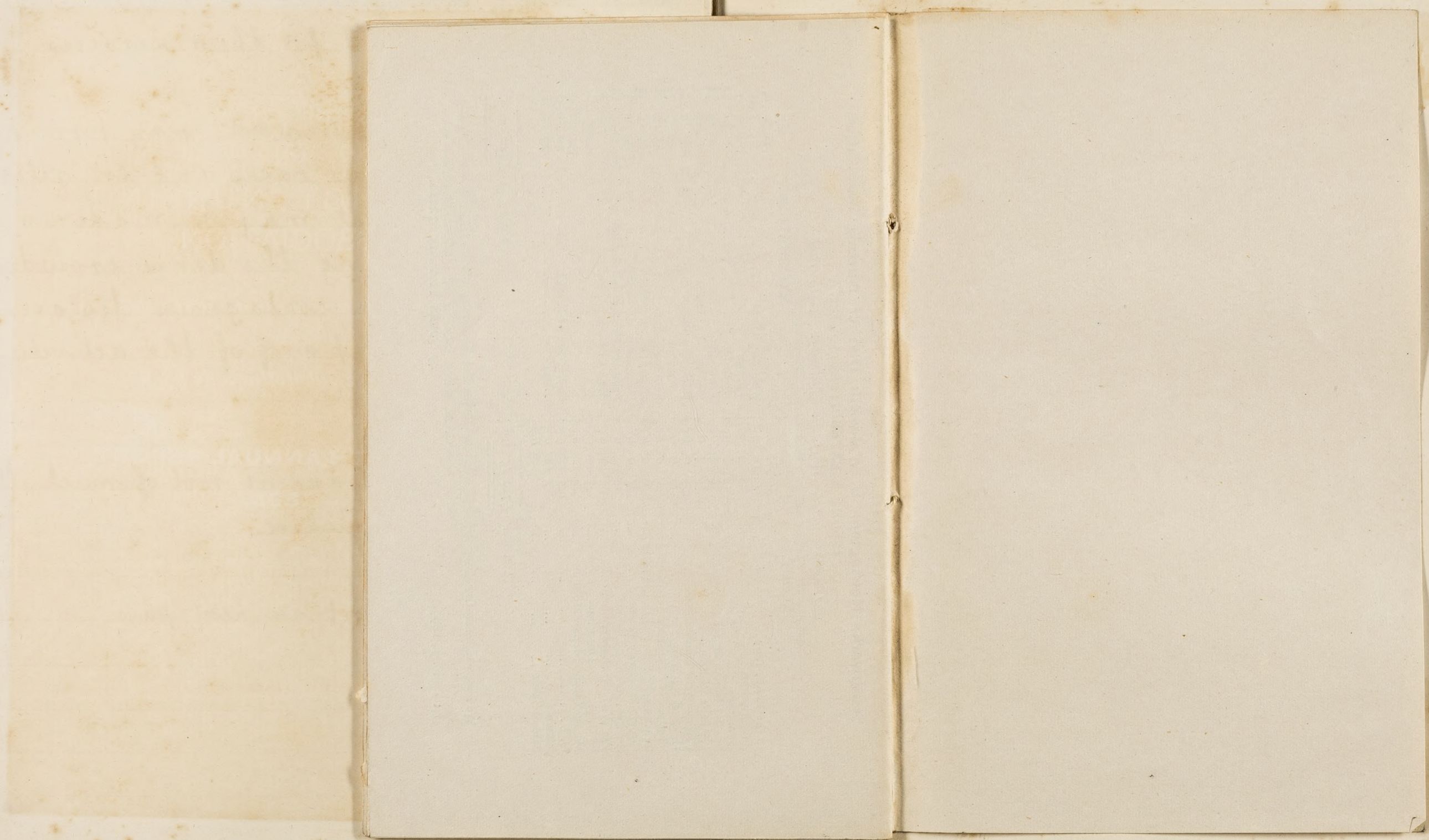
INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
In the Bank, 1897	42 14 5	Rent and Taxes	65 6 11
Subscriptions	58 3 0	Salaries	165 3 1
Donations	19 3 9	Uniforms	33 12 8½
Special Donations for Re-papering	10 13 0	Travelling	10 12 7½
Per Miss de Zoete	76 3 0	Medical Appliances	11 18 7½
Fishmongers' Company	105 0 0	Board and Wages	167 7 11½
Hospital Saturday Fund	12 0 0	Laundress	48 9 3½
Trustees of Christchurch Charities	25 0 0	Fuel and Light	26 12 1½
Trustees of St. Saviour's Charities	20 0 0	House Necessaries	10 15 2½
Copyhold Charity Estate	30 0 0	Furnishing and Repairs	41 14 3
St. Saviour's Guardians	20 0 0	Printing, Postage and Stationery	12 15 6½
Per W. U. S. Subscriptions	62 3 0	Bank Charges	4 4 3
Donations	45 0 0		
M. E. Benson Memorial Fund	49 12 8	Repayment of Loan	594 12 7
Q. V. J. I.	142 2 5	Balance	49 0 0
Patients	4 16 0		79 2 2
Sale of Table	4 3 6		
	<u>£722</u>		<u>£722</u>
	14	Total	14 9

We have examined the above Account with the Books and Vouchers, and certify that it is correct.

31st January, 1899.

G. N. READ SON & CO., Chartered Accountants,  
49 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET.











31 Notes of a conversation with the Agent of the C.O.S. Committee at 100 Borough Road. <sup>Muscal</sup> 31 (L.A.) July 13.99.

The agent is a man of middle-age, capable and of long experience in this district. He appeared to be a shrewd and business-like fellow. He gave the following opinions on some of the workers in his district.

Telefree Parr: a good worker, and an active man.

Young (the Collingwood St. Mission): A good deal of money raised; help from Pascall; relief unwisely given; nothing shady about finance, but believed not to be recommended by the Central.

Stamford St. Wesleyans: a very small affair.

Unitarians (Stamford St.): was Cepeland Bowie's, and still carried on on his lines. Well organized.

Greve Mission (Westons'): Much giving; unwise; similar in method to Young's, but more money commanded. Causten favours it, and the Brewery, where Weston works, also helps.

King's Court Mission (Gt. Suffolk St.): Mr. Blackgreve -- a foolish man, a giver of tickets, but the whole affair small.

Camden and Chislehurst Mission: a poor opinion of the wisdom of the late missioner's work (Mr. Hill); the new comer said to be a more careful worker.

Colliers' Rents: active, but not much done. Rather tickety.

Hope Baptist Mission: Miss Martin; a very nice woman, and



Boro' COS.

(6)

good work done. But relief given too easily.

South London Mission: a good deal done, but "very tickety".

The R.Cs. do not give much away.

Mr. De Fontaine was mentioned, and the chief thing that the agent appeared to be impressed by about him was his dislike of other workers in his own parish.

The agent knew nothing of the Upton Baptist Chapel; the Borough Road Baptist Chapel; the S. George's Presbyterian Church, Borough Road; and the Baptist Chapel in Hatfield St.

During his time the district covered by his Committee had, he thought, changed little, on the whole a slight improvement being perhaps noticeable. The exception was the Earl St. Market St. and S. George's Market bit. This has gone decidedly down. Many Italian ice-cream vendors have come into it, and helped deterioration.

In the district as a whole the number of market porters living in it was very large, it being conveniently situated for three important markets -- the Borough, Billingsgate, and even Smithfield.

Rents have gone up, and there is a very serious pressure on housing accommodation.



Boro C.O.S.

(3)

He was a critic of the block system of dwellings, saying that in these especially the homes are so uncomfortable that the men are driven to the pubs, and that in this respect the women also are getting worse. The great need of the district is better homes.

He did not think ~~kw~~ highly of the present work done under Miss Hill's auspices, saying that in some of the blocks worked there was a good deal of neglect -- such as dark corridors and unpainted doors. In the past the work had been excellent, and much more thorough. But the ladies were much less active now, and Miss Hill was able to give much less close supervision.



34 Notes of conversation with Mr. Harry Teynbee, now in charge, together with S. Olave's and ~~the~~ Walworth, of the C.O.S. Committee meeting at 100 Borough Road. (E.A.) Jy. 13.

Mr. T. has only been here for six months, and as yet has not a very intimate knowledge of the area covered, which includes most of S. George's and Christ Church. He has begun the compilation of a register of the clergy etc. and <sup>we</sup> went through it together, he telling what he could of all the various centres and the character, from the C.O.S. point of view, of the various workers. Some of the opinions are those of Miss Hansen, one of the Hon. Secs., and are noted as such. Before leaving, I saw the agent, who has been in the district for several years, and who gave me, at Teynbee's request, supplementary opinions with special reference to the Missions. T. also introduced me to Miss Bell, the Hon. Sec. for the ~~xxxxx~~ time, during Miss Lubbeck's absence, of the Registration Committee (see separate interview).

Teynbee.

Canon Thompson, at S. Saviour's: hopeless, and believed to do practically nothing in his parish. A new curate just come, Craig, and more hoped from him.

(Note: Craig has just come from Woolwich, where he has been working for some years as curate to his brother-in-law, Wragge of Holy Trinity. I know both--

Wragge extremely well, and there is certainly nothing hopeless about either of them. E.A. )



Townbee - C.O.S. (2)

Summerville (S. George the Martyr) Gardiner's successor; not been there long; Miss Busk the controlling influence in matters of relief; <sup>she is</sup> very capable.

Cerbett: Practical; good; sound; the most sound they have to deal with. (Miss Hansen's opinion corroborated by Townbee.)

Ruthy: Screwing up; the Sisters the difficulty here, in the way of introducing stricter methods of relief work. (Miss Hansen.)

Longsdon: Vice-Chairman of the C.O.S. committee, and thought well of by the Committee. (Miss Hansen.)

S. Alphege's: "has been awful", both in Father Goulden's and Calcutt's times. The latter resigned compulsorily some months back, "D.T." (On Calcutt see my interview with Mr. Mackrell.)

De Fontaine (Christ Church): judged weak in practice; had attended his parish committee, and found it "very funny", with things very much in the hands of one of the Sisters.

De Carteret: a good man, thought not very wise.

Vivian (Charterhouse): a conspicuous instance of a man who knows what is wise in matters of relief, but who, like so many of the Clergy, suffers from the double conscience -- the conscience of the Committee room, and that of the parish vestry.



Teynbee - C.O.S.

(3)

Pitchford: rather hopeless.

This ended the list of clergy. In general, Teynbee repeated the common complaint that, when they referred cases to the C.O.S. at all, there was too great an inclination to refer two classes only (1) those that were unhelpable by the C.O.S. and (2) those in which help required was either expensive or permanent, in this district the former rather than the latter in consequence of the funds going for pensions. There is very little genuine co-operation with the C.O.S. through an accepted principle, and all clergy, ministers, missionaries etc. are apt to have one eye on their own cause when they administer, and not to think solely and honestly of what the effect of their charity is likely to be on the recipient. The purely subjective consideration -- the desire to yield to the kindly impulse, the ease with which it can be thoughtlessly gratified, ~~xxx~~ the unpleasantness ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ of repressing it, and the difficulty of refusing are also persistent obstacles to the spread of sound principles of relief.

Nonconformists & Missions:

Telefree Parr: tries to do the work well; keen about registration; will probably be joining the C.O.S. committee.

Grove Mission (Weston): Weston at Barclay and Perkins;

bona fide; indiscriminate; accounts published.

On the following in his list he had no opinion to



Joyntee - C.O.S. (4)

offer:

Young (Collingwood St.) Young lives in Nelson Square, and he suggested that Miss Sewell might know a good deal about him.

King's Court Mission, Great Suffolk St.

Camden and Chislehurst Mission.

Colliers' Rents Congregational Mission (Rev. J. Matthews.)

Hope Baptist Mission, Friar St. (Miss Martin, 15 Lesser Avenue, Clapham Common.)

S. London Mission, Scovell Road. (Arnold).

Of the Roman Catholics he thought that Father Newton gave sixpence or a shilling "on the ordinary Roman Catholic lines", and said that Canon Keatinge, at the Pre-Cathedral was responsive to the representations of the Committee.

Of Mr. Fegan he knew little, and naturally had a very poor opinion. He advised us to consult the C.O.S. report on him, and suggested that these reports might be used in other cases up and down London.—

Additional: The Welsh Congregational Church.  
Bible Christian Methodist Mission, 57 Queen's Square (in connexion with the Waterloo Road Chapel.)  
Ten L.C.M. Missioners -- as a rule unsatisfactory.

The S. Saviour's Poor Law Union is divided into two



Yoynbee - C.O.S. (5)

Relief Committees, one for Newington, and the other for Christ Church. Both are rather lavish.

The Friendly Societies on his list included:

- 10 courts of the A.O.F.
- 4 of the Manchester Unity.
- 1 of the Rechabites.
- 1 of the Sons of Temperance.
- 1 of the Church of England Temperance,
- and some others of less importance.

The Police Court Poor Boxes were mainly administered by Weedon, the Police Court Missionary, and were exceptionally badly used in this part, the magistrates refusing to co-operate in any way with the Committee.

He also had on his list the names of the L.C.C. and Mx L.S.B. members, and the local M.P.,)

The District Nurses (West Square). and particulars about the local Trust Charities. In accordance with a new Scheme 919 99 these of S. George's will be mainly devoted to Nursing and Pensions. The S. Saviour's Scheme he regarded as less satisfactory. He was hardly in a position to give general information about the district and I did not seek this from him.



36 Interview with Miss Bell, acting Hon. Sec. of the West Southwark Association for the Registration of Relief, at the Office of the Association at the Borough Polytechnic. *Miscell*  
 (E.A.) July 14.99. *31/3*

Miss Bell gave me very full information both as to the amount of co-operation ~~was~~ which the Association was at present securing, and as to its modus operandi. On the latter point the various printed papers suffice. Form 4 is used when they suspect that they have a name registered under two addresses. In the Return of Cases they ask for the minimum of information, fearing to overburden those who send them in. If it were not for the risk of getting nothing, they would be glad to ask for a little more, so that the identification of the families on the register might be made more certain.

The names are kept on cards, arranged alphabetically very much as catalogues of books are very often, and it is the main business of the Association to see that the individual returns are properly indexed, and cases of overlapping detected. After seeing that this office work is strictly performed, their only remaining routine duty is to communicate cases of overlapping to the different people on whose lists the same names have appeared. <sup>(Form 3)</sup> There the necessary work of the Office ends, it being their function

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

**West Southwark Association for the Registration of Relief.**

**RETURN OF CASES ASSISTED during the**

Month of ..... 189 by .....

To be sent, if possible, before the end of the first Week in each Month to the Registrar.

SURNAME.	CHRISTIAN NAME <i>(of Head of Family)</i>	ADDRESS.



Bell - W. S. A. R. R.

(2)

to give information, and not to see that their information is acted upon. For this they rely on the agencies to which they report, it being their duty, as the rule of the Association says, "to consult with each other as to what relief shall be given in the future". If this be difficult to arrange the Registrar is willing to act as a medium, but I gathered that the action of the Office almost always stopped at the giving of the information.

Miss Bell thought that the Committee had quite justified itself, and that, although it was being much less used now than at first, it would be a great pity to let it fall into abeyance, as some were inclined to propose, because a time <sup>of distress and active charity</sup> would probably soon arrive when it would be of as much use again as ever in the past, and to revive a machinery that had been allowed to fall into desuetude would be then so much more difficult than to give renewed vitality to something that had not been allowed to drop.

She could give me no figures of the actual number of overlapping cases that the Association had brought to light, but knew that there had been a certain number. Cases would not however be reported back to them, and duplication of names on different lists would not necessarily mean overlapping at all. In many cases quite the reverse, ~~but on~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~the contrary~~ such a sharing of the burden by different parties.



Bell

(3)

The result of the work of the Association in bringing different people into communication with each other is not the least of the advantages that had been secured ~~by the Association.~~

The following reports had been sent in to date during the current year, reports that, it will be remembered, are asked for monthly:

~~xxxxxxxxxx~~

Six each: The C.O.S.; Women's Settlement; M.A.B.Y.S.

Five each: Christ Church; All Hallows; S. Peter's; Charterhouse; Unitarians; R.C. Cathedral (S. Vincent de Paul); De Carteret.

Four each: S. Michael's and Mr. Pascall.

Three each: Telefree Parr.

Two: Mr. Herren, 25 S. Thomas St.

One: Mr. Pitchford (whose action is entirely determined by that of the curate he happens to have.)

The following send in quarterly lists: The Southwark Female Society; The Soldiers' and Sailors' Society; The St. George's Churchwardens (for Trust Charities); and nine other Societies (various).

The following are supposed to report, but have sent in nothing this year: S. George the Martyr (They have stopped rather suddenly, why Miss Bell cannot understand. She



(4)

Bell

is going to see Miss Busk on the subject.) S. Saviour's; Mint Sunday School; Caine and Coles (London City Missionaries); Upton Chapel; S. Alphege's (who sent two in '98); Westen (who sent 5 in '98); The Hope Mission (that sent 3 in '98).

The R.Os. co-operate, the lists of the Association being taken to them, and looked over. Mr. Parker, the L.C.M., professes to be willing to do this too. Mr. Hunter, also of the Farm House, is in sympathy with the Association but is himself not doing much now. (He is the L.C.C. member

Mr. Turner, Mr. Meyer's Sec. is keen about registration, but his workers will not furnish the necessary lists.

They have given up trying to get the C.H.F. lists; they are too long, and no attempt has been made to compile a clearing list of the local Mothers' Meetings.

Miss Bell mentioned Father Newton's name as among those not on the list of the Association, and whom they wanted to bring in.

She knew of the wish of some in Lambeth to form a similar committee there, and mentioned the following as being keen about it: Mr Steer; the Oakeley St. Medical Mission; Mrs. Knowles, of the New St. Mission; and Mr Wheeler, of Cottage Place.

Miss Bell is herself connected with the Nelson Square



## West Southwark Association for the Registration of Relief.

**Nature of the Registration Scheme.** This Association, which owes its institution to a general desire in this district to avoid the various evils of overlapping, has now been in existence for upwards of two years, and since the number of agencies co-operating with us, by the submission of periodical lists or otherwise, has increased, since 1896, from 9 to over 40, it may justly be claimed that a certain measure of success has been attained, and that the need of some such centre of information has been widely felt.

Members are, of course, well aware—but we may explain, for the benefit of those not yet acquainted with the nature of the Registration Scheme established in West Southwark—that it is a general invitation to the clergy of all denominations, and to the representatives of all the charities in the neighbourhood, to send to a central office a monthly, or periodical list of those cases which they are assisting, with a view of hearing in return whether they are being relieved elsewhere. Such reports afford the opportunity for conference and co-operation which are the principal objects of the scheme.\*

**Problem stated.** Provided that a sufficient number of the private relief agencies of any Metropolitan District combined to establish such a scheme, and gave to it their loyal support, it is almost impossible that, if properly worked, it should fail to prove useful. It has been well said by one who was intimately acquainted with the nature of the work in South London:—"As charitable efforts spread and multiply, as societies and individuals constantly come upon the scene with fresh plans and new enthusiasms, it is inevitable that they should be found to be treading upon each others heels, covering the same ground not once or twice, but many times, and by varying standards, aims, and methods, confusing the minds of those whom they are seeking to help, and undoing or neutralising one another's work, so far at any rate as its educational side is concerned." These words explain very clearly the nature of the problem which has to be solved, and the practical need of some such Association as has been established in West Southwark, where in one small area over 50 private relief agencies, large and small, were found, with few exceptions, working independently on different lines, and without communication either with the local Board of Guardians or with each other, with the result that the most experienced beggars often secured donations from several agencies at the same time. The problem, in short, was how to produce some sort of harmony and order out of a veritable chaos of incoherent charitable effort.

\* Forms for these lists and full particulars will be furnished on application to the Hon. Registrars, who, by the courtesy of the Governors of the Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E., hold their office temporarily in that institution, where they can be always visited, and all communications should be addressed.

Bell

(5)

Settlement, and would be, I should imagine, one of their model workers -- clear-headed and sympathetic. She is not one of their younger members.



**Advantages of Registration.** The chief advantages which a Registration Scheme offers towards the solution of this complicated problem are: (1) That by means of it Members are informed whether those whom they are assisting are in receipt of additional help elsewhere; (2) It enables them to ascertain whether strangers applying to them for assistance are known to any other agency, whereby they can learn where to turn, without loss of time, for that further information regarding the cases which they may consider essential to their wise treatment.

The Scheme, in fact offers, to quote the words of Mr. Goschen's celebrated circular of 1869, in which it was originally advocated, a means by which "to avoid the double distribution of relief to the same persons, and at the same time to secure that the most effective use should be made of the large sums habitually contributed by the public towards relieving such cases as the Poor Law can scarcely reach."

Useless duplication or overlapping of relief, inconsistent treatment, and blind—not to say destructive—competition in charitable work, with all the accompanying waste of effort, time and money, may thus in some measure be avoided. The concealment and deception which those in distress are so often tempted to practice, are also rendered less likely to meet with success if there be a ready means of ascertaining which agencies are assisting the same case.

At the same time the systematic exchange of information need not operate at all as a check upon true charity. In those cases where charitable committees are reasonably assured that the needs of applicants are not being met in part elsewhere, more adequate help will probably be rendered, whilst in those cases which make too heavy a demand upon the resources of any one agency, but which are found to be engaging the attention of several, the possibility of combined effort for the effectual treatment of the case at once suggests itself.

**Poor Law & Private Charity equally concerned.** Both public and private agencies are closely concerned in the institution of such a centre of reference, for it is unquestionably true that the matters "which affect the character and means of the poor most deeply are the administration of the Poor Law by the Guardians, and of charitable relief by the groups of workers, official and unofficial, who abound in the various districts." All these have in fact a common interest in the mode in which relief is administered, both by public and private bodies, and whilst it is of consequence to the clergy of all denominations, and to the representatives of all relief agencies, to be informed concerning parish relief, it is equally important to the Guardians to realise how far the parish allowances are being supplemented by private charity. We have, therefore, with the concurrence of our members, placed ourselves in communication with the Relieving Officers, learning from them which of the cases reported are at the same time receiving parish help, and what allowance is being made by the Guardians in each case. Such information has often proved of value to

the charitable agencies concerned, whilst the Relieving Officers have also been made acquainted with facts previously unknown to them, and essential to a right judgment of the needs and real position of applicants for parish relief.

The Relieving Officers have, from the first, welcomed an interchange of information, and have realised the importance of such a central Register of assisted cases, and the help they would be likely to derive from it in carrying out their responsible duty of informing themselves regarding the circumstances of each applicant. Experience shows that it is practically impossible in the Metropolitan Unions for the Relieving Officers always to obtain full knowledge of their cases, but in districts where Charitable Registration is in force they will be able, by consulting the Registrars, to test some, at least, of the statements made by applicants, and will probably often hear of the cases being known to private charitable agencies in the district, and thus be advised where they can obtain further information in regard to them. In fact, such a Register cannot fail, if properly kept, to be the means of saving them much useless labour, and it will, by putting them into communication with those having an intimate acquaintance with the cases, often enable them to obtain a knowledge of material facts which they could not otherwise get—advantages which will, we are confident, be felt and welcomed by the Board.

The reports of over-lapping furnished by the Registrars give to the charitable agencies concerned both the means and the opportunity for usefully conferring together regarding the treatment of the cases reported; and the rules of the Association contemplate that conference and friendly co-operation should ordinarily follow as the result of their reports. Where these bring together the agencies concerned, the main object of Registration is fully accomplished. Where they do not effect this object, there is some risk of misunderstanding. We have always been careful to insist that this risk might ordinarily be avoided entirely by adherence to the letter of the rules. The work, however, is tending by degrees to bring the various relief agencies, public and private, into improved communication with one another, and if no other result than this were accomplished it would, we think, fully justify the existence of this Association.

The Poor Law Board observed in the circular already referred to, "When the means of communication are established it might be possible to agree on certain regulations which the charities might with much advantage engage to observe, not indiscriminately, or as an inflexible rule, but as a general practice." It is for our members to consider whether we have yet arrived at the stage when any such common policy can, with advantage, be followed in this district.

**Conclusion.** While we have endeavoured in this paper to set forth as clearly as possible the main principles of the work, we think it desirable to sum up very briefly the points on which experience shows that the successful conduct of this Registration Scheme chiefly depends.



**Advantages of Registration.** The chief offers towards are: (1) That whether the additional help elsewhere strangers applying to the agency, whereby they can for that further information consider essential to the

The Scheme, in fact celebrated circular of a means by which "to the same persons, and at the use should be made of public towards relieving reach."

Useless duplication, and blind-work, with all the accounts may thus in some respect deception which those are also rendered less means of ascertaining

At the same time not operate at all as where charitable committees of applicants are not help will probably be too heavy a demand which are found to possibility of combined at once suggests itself.

**Poor Law & Private Charity equally concerned.** Both concerned in the for it is unequal affect the committees are the administrative and of charitable official and unofficial, these have in fact a committee is administered, both of consequence to the representatives of all parish relief, it is equal far the parish allowance. We have, therefore, with ourselves in communication from them which of the giving parish help, and which in each case. Such

First it is, we apprehend, of essential importance, for the reasons already stated, that members should, when over-lapping is reported, loyally consent to confer with each other,—*either directly or through the Registrars*—for the purpose of coming to some understanding regarding the future treatment of the cases reported.

Sudden curtailment either of out-relief or of private charitable assistance, without a common understanding, is ordinarily to be deprecated, and unless the reports issued by the Registrars lead up to that friendly discussion and co-operation which the rules contemplate, they are not unlikely sometimes to do more harm than good. There are, no doubt, often great difficulties in the way of friendly co-operation between charitable bodies that have never been in the habit of conferring together, but where direct communication is impracticable the Registrars may, perhaps, be found of service for this purpose, and the general sympathy and goodwill with which we have been welcomed by our supporters in West Southwark makes us hopeful that we may sometimes be found a convenient medium.

Secondly, we desire to bring to the notice of members that irregularity in the sending of lists diminishes the value of registration, which depends on prompt and complete reports, and that the omission of Christian names, and wrong house numbers is calculated to deprive the Register of much of its permanent value, and often leads to unnecessary labour by obliging the Registrars to verify uncertain names and addresses.

Finally, we would ask members to be so good as to let the work and objects of the Association be generally known, and to keep us informed regarding the existence of new local agencies with whom we are not yet in touch.

It should also be added that many of the Metropolitan Charities outside our local area have pensioners or other beneficiaries residing within this district. Our local charities are naturally interested in ascertaining how far their pensioners are being assisted by such charities. In several cases we have been able to furnish information on this point to our members, and it is obvious, from the nature of the case, that this is a service which is only made practicable by means of a local Registry. We think it probable that a new and important field of work may lie in this direction, in connection with the outside Metropolitan Charities, and that this subject ought not to be excluded from any survey of the various useful objects which any local Registration Scheme, properly worked, may be able to subserve.

A. W. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, }  
GERTRUDE LUBBOCK, } *Hon. Registrars.*

Borough Polytechnic,  
20th May, 1898.



13  
CONFIDENTIAL.

Polytechnic,  
103, Borough Road, S.E.

**West Southwark Association for the Registration  
of Relief.**

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This family is reported by the undermentioned agencies as assisted with charitable relief in the months noted. The case is reported to the agencies concerned in order that opportunity for consultation may be afforded, in accordance with Rule 5 quoted below.

*Date*

*Hon. Registrar.*

**RULE 5.**—That the Registrar report to the agencies concerned all cases in which overlapping appears to exist, and that it be their duty to consult with each other as to what relief shall be given in the future.

**N.B.**—This report should not be communicated to the persons assisted. It is intended solely for the information of those giving the assistance.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

**West Southwark Association for the Registration  
of Relief.**

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The Hon. Registrars will be much obliged if you can readily inform them whether the undermentioned cases reported to them with different addresses, as shown, relate to one and the same family or not. This information is of importance for the purposes of the Charitable Register kept at this office.

*Hon. Registrar.*

Polytechnic,  
Borough Road, S.E.

*Date*



Interview with Mr. Mackintosh-Walker, Hon. Sec. of  
the North Lambeth Committee of the C.O.S., at the Office  
35 Lambeth Palace Road. (E.A.) July 14.99.

31  
4

Mr. Walker has recently taken on the work of Hon. Sec. but has co-operated with this Committee for some years, and knows the people in it rather well. He had no list of agencies, such as Teynbee had, but appeared to know most of them and we worked through the district parish by parish, he giving his opinions on the question of relief. Walker is a genuine believer in the C.O.S., but is free from all pedantry of principle. He lives at Surbiton; is a man of perhaps 35; used to work on one of the ~~branches~~ branches of the Playing Fields Committee, in connexion with Oxford House.

S. Andrew's:

Asker: has a parish committee, to which W. goes. Worked rather on the dole system, and co-operation with the C.O.S. hap-hazard. Gives "Robin Dinners", and goes in rather for a ticket competition with Mr. Fegan.

S. Patrick's Benevolent School: Free breakfasts.

Fegan's Home Hall: advised me to read the report of the Central.

Unitarian Mission: (Miss Bridgett, 18 Gordon Square, W.C.)

Provident collecting work mainly; been going for 20 years.

~~S. John's.~~



York Road Chapel is Rev. Allen Redshaw's. Probably means Waterloo Road Chapel. (Rev. D. J. Rounsefell) *GR*

Walker-Lambeth COS. (2)

~~xx~~ S. John's.

B-Bell (Vicar): Has committee, and representative of C.O.S. on it; also representative on the C.O.S. itself. A certain amount of co-operation; fairly satisfactory and sound. Above average.

All Saints'.

Dr. Lee: no help.

x York Road Chapel (Mr. Rounsefell): relief not large; does as a rule; cases sent to C.O.S. simply to get their help.

S. Thomas.

Barraclough: very difficult to get any co-operation from.

Medical Mission (Oakley St.): nothing said.

Christ Church Benevolent Fund (Meyer): knows Turner, who co-operates to some extent, as also with the Rector. He is a reliable man, but still is antagonistic to C.O.S. methods.

Holy Trinity.

Weigall: His deaconess attends their Committee, and is "rather sensible", but there is very little co-operation with the parish. No opposition.

S. Mary's. (The Parish Church).

Reeve: One of the curates (Mr. Carrack, formerly a Dissenter) on C.O.S. committee, and also others from the parish. Also a parish committee, but Mr. Reeve's own idea is "to give



Walker Lambeth C.O.S. (3)

"half-crowns", and Walker does not think that he <sup>is</sup> ever loyal to his own Committee. A very gentle-hearted man. Much help from Surbiton, and many agencies in parish, but not many of them run by the Rector.

Mr. Goodman's Mission, and the Presbyterian Church were both little known.

Emmanuel.

Lilley: Relief done pretty well; interchange of reports; not large funds to deal with.

Lambeth Chapel and Upton Chapel: little to say about these.

Roman Catholic Cathedral: co-operation friendly; its efficiency depends very much on the priest who has the case in hand.

S. Philip's.

Steer: A C.O.S. representative on his monthly committee; anxious to work well, and wants to have a Lambeth Registration Committee, like that in Christ Church, but this, Walker thinks, is not very practicable here. Neither does he think that, taking the district as a whole, it is one greatly over-run by competing charities.

Lady Margaret Hall (Ladies Settlement) here. Walker has a very high opinion of this, especially of Miss Longridge, the Head. The Settlement co-operates closely with the C.O.S. committee, and several of its ladies are members. He advised us to see Miss Longridge.



Walker Lambeth C.O.S. (4)

Longridge (129 Kennington Road) especially with reference to Girls' Clubs. Miss L. is the representative for the district of the Invalid Children's Aid Association; has formed a cripples' class, and in general appears to be an active worker in the district.

Mr. Walker said that the Housing difficulty was often cropping up in the district, the run on accommodation being very keen. A local Sanitary Aid Comtee has just been started.

He also mentioned the large number of "beekies" there were living in the district. They are a very liberal set of men, and appear to have a philanthropic society, mainly supported by themselves. ~~xxxxxx~~ One of them had sent a donation to the C.O.S., but, as the man was well known to them and had his representatives touting just round the office, they thought it would be a mistake to take his money, and it was returned.



34 Interview with Mr. T.J. Briant, of the Lambeth Boys' School Society, at his offices George St., Mansion House, (E.A.) Aug. 1. 99.

Miscell 34 16

Mr. Briant is a solicitor, a man of about 50. He and other members of his family have been workers in Lambeth for many years, and by his own experience takes him back thirty. He thus considers that he has some right to form an opinion on the district in which the Schools are placed. He is very keen about the work, and talks with enthusiasm. His own share of what is now done is mainly connected with the girls, and he was anxious that we should see his brother, Mr. Frank Briant, who runs the Beaufey Institute and is believed to know as much about the Lambeth boy as any one. He is also a Guardian. The Lambeth R.S. Society is un-denominational, although many of the workers have been, like Mr. Briant himself, connected with Baldwin Brown's old chapel at Brixton. At the moment, they have no religious service directly under their auspices, as the City Missionary who took them was a little too uncompromising and aggressive for an un-denominational centre, and he now holds forth in another building near. Un-denominationalism is, however, a thing that Mr. Denny, the vicar of S. Peter's cannot recognise. He appears to be at arm's length with the Society; says they are Dissenters, and eschews them. This is a change from the old relationships with this



Briant - Lambeth Ragged School<sup>(2)</sup>

parish, Mr. Herbert having been always friendly. It is easy, however, to understand Mr. Denny's position, as, although the Society works under a trust, and is committed to a Trinitarian ~~was~~ standpoint, he would naturally refuse to recognise such teaching as that which would go on under the auspices of such a man as Mr. Briant as ~~the~~ conforming to the ordinances of the Catholic and Apostolic Church. For Mr. B. is a Dissenter by upbringing and by conviction -- an excellent specimen of the city solicitor fairly well ~~to do~~ and given to good works. Keen, capable, rather well educated, with just a touch, not more, of moral unctien and spiritual pride. But a very good fellow, and, with his wife and friends, working in all sorts of ways, and almost always in a very personal way, to better the lives and widen the interests of those who find their way to his Society.

It ~~was~~ celebrated its Jubilee in 95, and Mr. B. then wrote its History. This small pamphlet is inserted (p. 57) and gives a succinct account of the origin and ~~2~~ growth of the Society, and the summary of agencies given on p. ~~38~~ may, he said, be taken as approximately true of what is going on at the present time.

The Sketch shows that the name is, and always has been somewhat misleading, and at the present time most of them ~~are~~ trying to change it, and the change is ~~to~~



Briant-Lambeth Ragged Schools (3)

and the change is, Mr. B. thinks, sure to come. It was not until 1855 that a Day School was started, and this was immediately given up on the passing of the Education Bill in 1870. (Mr. B. told me that the Ragged School Union had now taken to the popularizing of its second title, and was preparing a way for the ~~the~~ dis-use of the old one.)

Thier policy at the Society has always been to "squeeze out the bad by squeezing in the good", and so they try and inculcate, for instance, a love of good books and good songs, ~~and then to the place of~~ <sup>the</sup> the old and less reputable favourites. He has a Dickens reading party that meets at his own home, and agencies of this personal kind are being constantly started by one or another of the workers. As a diversion and as a useful attraction in leisure hours at home, the mandel~~e~~line is just now found to be one of their most helpful allies, and their mandeline class is one of the most successful things going. He lets the girls have their own mandelines when they can pay 10/- on account; the rest they clear off in instalments, and, although he has bought £120 worth of mandelines he has only two on his hands, and even these would have ben claimed and paid for, <sup>had not</sup> ~~but~~ two girls ~~have~~ had a quarrel with some of the others at the club and ~~are~~ <sup>been</sup> for this reason keeping at a distance. This mandeline experience, with much besides, makes Mr. B. ~~firmly~~ ready to assert



Briant - Lambeth Ragged Schools

that on the whole, the poor are honest; trust them and as a rule they will deserve your trust. Acting on this belief, for instance, he has given up all attempts to compare different C.H.F. lists in the n'hood, trusting mostly to the good-will of the people to avoid overlapping. It is probably owing to the same feeling tht they have "given up the C.O.S." It should be added, however, that they do not profess to have a relief fund, and that, although a certain amount is given away, perhaps a good deal, it goes through very personal channelsxx, and from bvery personal purses, to people who are known. No accounts of this part of the expenditure are kept, it not being indeed regarded as part e the corperate work of the Society. The exception to this is a fund from the Brixten Chapel for the Mothers' Meeting. For the rest it is a case of putting hands into pockets, and of this he said there wasa good deal.

The ~~class~~ girls who come are all wage earners, the A. and N. Clothing Factory, de Selincourts (mantel manufacturer) etc. being the sort of place they come from. He put their earnings at from 7/- to 21/- a week, according to age and occupation. Numerous cases of breaches of the Factory Acts reach their ears, although the girls are generally very unwilling to talk. Mr. B. thinks that it is the feremen, rather thanthe employers who are the offenders.

The girls xxxxxxxxxx leave on marriage, but the age



Briant - Lamdeth Ragged Schools (5)

of marriage is, he thinks, going up, a change due to some extent to the more varied interests that life now brings. In the district generally, there is nothing like the abject poverty to be found, as in the past. The people are, however, still poor as a class, too poor for instance for there to be much prostitution in the district.

Mr. B. spoke strongly of the low personal and professional standard of the local doctors, reminding me in what he said of the adverse opinion quoted by Miss Gray, of the Bloomsbury Nursing Home. He also said that the local reputation of S. Thomas' Hospital was much below that of the Westminster, patients always preferring to cross the water and go to the more distant hospital if they can. The chief complaint of S. Thomas' is the comparative roughness of the treatment.

(Mr. F. Briant's address is 34 Gresham Road, Brixton.)

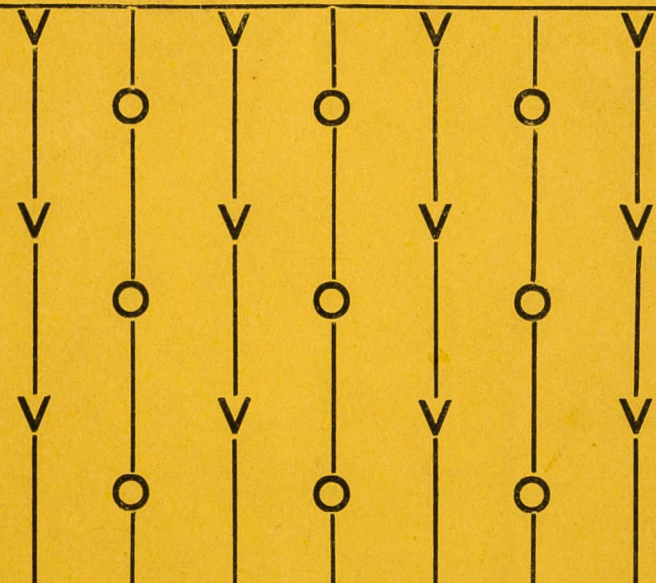
(In addition to the "Story", Mr. B. gave me the Reports 91, 95, and 98.)





*THE STORY OF THE*

Lambeth \*  
Ragged School  
\* Society.



1845 - 1895.



**I**T IS earnestly to be hoped that some who read the accompanying pages may be moved to support, by such means as are in their power, the work carried on as therein described. The surroundings are so miserable, and the circumstances so discouraging that, were it not for the assurance with which our band of workers is supported that faithful labour is never "in vain in the Lord," the work would, in all human probability, be left unattempted. The task of raising the funds, which are necessarily considerable, is an arduous one, and this burden, in addition to their many others, is felt heavily by those engaged in the work. This at least can easily be lifted from their shoulders if each reader of these pages will do a little, not once only, it is hoped, but regularly, though donations will also be very gratefully received.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. STEPHEN A. JONES, 13, Montrell Road, Streatham Hill, will be glad to receive any amounts that readers of this booklet may be disposed to send.

*Enclose £ s. d. as a  
to the work of the Lambeth Ragged School Society.*

*To the Hon. Secretary,  
Lambeth Ragged School Society.*



The Story  
OF THE  
Lambeth Ragged School  
Society.

1845 - 1895

*UNDENOMINATIONAL.*

WRITTEN FOR THE COMMITTEE BY  
TRAVERS J. BRIANT.

LONDON, 1895:  
"THE VAUXHALL PRESS," 137A, VAUXHALL STREET, S.E.



TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
THOMAS BRIANT,  
WHO RESCUED THE SOCIETY.

TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
THOMAS BRIANT,  
WHO RESCUED THE SOCIETY.



## INTRODUCTION.

“**W**ONDERFUL good thing it happened in Lambeth,” was the expression used by one of the first Scholars in this Society’s School, in summing up her recollections of the days of 50 years ago. This is our text.

## CHAPTER I.

*Lambeth before it happened.*

**I**N order to form some idea of the condition of the district in which the operations of this Society are carried on as it was 50 years ago, we must ask our readers to picture to themselves the appearance of the Surrey side of the Thames, between Westminster Bridge on the North, and Vauxhall Bridge on the South, before the erection of the chain of massive buildings forming St. Thomas’s Hospital, or the large ornamental Pottery buildings of Messrs. Doulton & Co.; before the eye could delight itself with the sweep of the Albert Embankment, and while the London and South Western Railway was building.

The river at this part of its course formerly overspread a large area at every high tide, and was only kept to its present course by artificial means.\* Floods were of constant occurrence, and the river frequently used to find its way up Broad Street. So shallow was the river

\* The “Lower Marsh” is the name of a district bordering that now described.



at low tide, that it could be crossed on horseback, and we still have the names of "Horseferry Road," on the Westminster side, opposite to "Ferry Street," on the Lambeth side, both streets leading to the river.

The people living hereabout were engaged in the Potteries, Soap Works, Shot Works, and Glass Works—successors of the famous Vauxhall Glass Works, but doing different work—and Barge and Boat Building. There were also barge men, "drudger" men, and fishermen. Barge men remain to this day, drudger men were occupied in picking up anything in the river they could find and turn to account. The Gas Works at Vauxhall gave them opportunities of picking up coal, bones were also washed up by the tide, and there is little doubt that not a few of them followed a similar calling to that of the celebrated partnership of Hexam and Riderhood, described by Charles Dickens in "Our Mutual Friend." The idea of men earning a livelihood by fishing in the Thames between Westminster and Vauxhall seems almost a dream, but there are those now living who can remember it. The fish caught (mostly roach) were purchased by Jews who used the scales in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

There was also a famous Bone Yard, known as "Green's Bone Yard," the property of a Marine Store Dealer, and it was here that the drudger men found the chief market for their goods, and here they would sometimes bring dirty water-stained bones, black and green—and human.

Near Westminster Bridge stood Astley's Theatre and near Vauxhall Bridge were Vauxhall Gardens, both on

the Surrey side of the river. These Gardens, which contained about eleven acres of ground, were visited by Pepys in 1667, by Addison and Sir Roger de Coverley some years later, and by other notable people, and were for 150 years a very favourite pleasure resort. Never at any time very select, they became more and more disreputable in their character, and in 1841 came to an end.\* The purlieus of both these places can without difficulty be imagined—perhaps no place exceeded Vauxhall Gardens in the grossness of the character of its entertainments.

One other feature of the neighbourhood must not be omitted. In an old map, dated 1753 (part of which has been reprinted in the Bishop of Tasmania's History of Kennington†), one can trace a road called "Lambeth Butts"; this is now Broad Street, but by some of the old inhabitants is still referred to as "The Butts," one can also find "Three Coney Walk," which is now Lambeth Walk; Paradise Street, which is now Old Paradise Street (but which before the date of the map, was known by the romantic name of "Lion-in-the-Wood Lane"); and "Back Lane," which is now High Street. These four roads form a quadrangle through the length of which runs the London and South Western Railway. This quadrangle was formerly a farm-yard with a windmill, and up to about 50 years ago pigs used to run about and the old mill was still standing.

\* Attempts to re-open the Gardens were made in 1841, 1842, and 1845, but in 1859 they were finally disposed of as Building Land. Their position is indicated by the fact that Tyers Street, named after a former proprietor (a friend of Hogarth's), runs through the centre of them.

† Stacey Gold Brixton, 1889.



It then became a dustyard, or a yard where the dust-carts unload, and their contents are carefully sorted over; suggesting the occupation of Mr. Boffin, also described in "Our Mutual Friend."

In order further to realise the condition of the district when this Society was founded let us ask our readers to remember the times of 1840 to 1850. Attention was being drawn to the enormous increase in juvenile depravity; it was found that one-fourth of the crime of London was committed by persons of both sexes between the ages of 15 and 25; and the magistrates saw with dismay that the number was still increasing. In the year 1845 there were taken into custody and dealt with by the Metropolitan Police 14,887 persons under the age of 20.

Lord Shaftesbury, in an article in the *Quarterly Review*, which was published in the year 1847, gives the result of visits he had made with some of the London City Missionaries, when he was enquiring into the condition of the poor. "Many of them," he says, "are spanning the gutter with their legs, and dabbling with earnestness in the latest accumulation of nastiness, while others in squalid and half-naked groups squat at the entrance of the narrow foetid courts and alleys, that lie concealed behind the deceptive frontages of our larger thoroughfares. Whitechapel and Spitalfields teem with them like an ants' nest; but it is in Lambeth and Westminster that we find the most flagrant traces of their swarming activity. There the foul and dismal passages are thronged with children of both sexes, and of every age from three to thirteen. Though wan and haggard, they are singularly vivacious,

and engaged in every sort of occupation but that which would be beneficial to themselves and creditable to the neighbourhood. Their appearance is wild; the matted hair, the disgusting filth . . . and the barbarian freedom from all superintendence and restraint, fill the mind of a novice in these things with perplexity and dismay. . . . Many are all but naked, those that are clothed are grotesque; the trousers, where they have them, seldom pass the knee; the tailed coats very frequently trail below the heels. In this guise they run about the streets, and line the banks of the river at low water, seeking coal, sticks, corks, for nothing comes amiss as treasure trove; screams of delight burst occasionally from the crowds, and leave the passer-by, if he be in a contemplative mood, to wonder and rejoice that moral and physical degradation have not broken down every spring of their youthful energies."

But the country was beginning to wake up. She had been roused from her slumbers by someone making a noise. "Was it burglars? Don't let us disturb ourselves yet: it may have been only a dream, and we are very comfortable. No, it sounds like burglars! I think we had better get up and see—perhaps we had better leave it a little longer," and so on. England never wakes up all over at once. She sleeps very soundly—and dreams she is among the leading nations of the world. But she can be roused.

The London City Mission was started in 1835, and the information their Agents were collecting was accumulating, and efforts were being made to cope with matters. The Temperance movement was also started, and in the year 1843 there was a great Temperance



Meeting on Kennington Common.\*

The Southwark Sunday School Society also was inaugurated by the Rev. Rowland Hill, for the purpose of dealing with the children in South London of the lowest and most neglected classes.

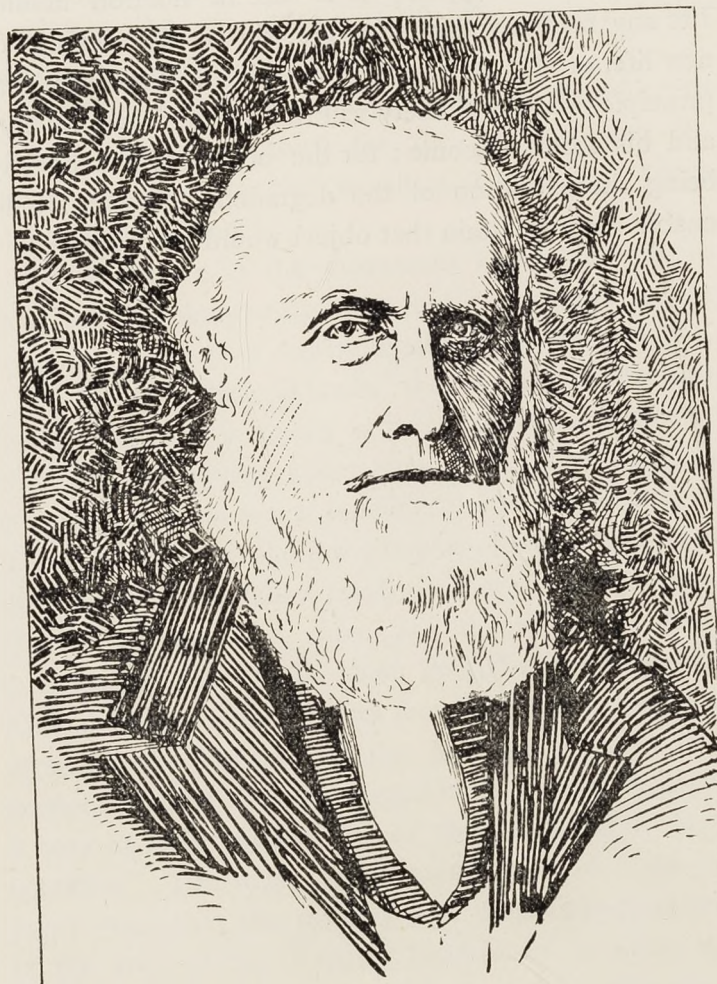
In 1844 the Ragged School Union was formed "to establish Schools expressly for the destitute and depraved children in the localities, courts and alleys where they abound."

The originators of the movement knew full well, as their records abundantly shew, that improvement in the condition of the poor was impossible apart from religion. "The object of these Schools," they say in a leaflet published in 1846, "is mainly to bring destitute, neglected children and youths under some moral and religious influence, to draw out, if possible, the better feelings of the heart, and curb the low passions of nature—to show the poorest of our fellow creatures that some one thinks of them—some one cares for them—some one is earnestly anxious to do them good," and in the first Annual Report of the Society they state their object "in regard to the children of the Metropolis, . . . if it cannot teach every poor ragged child to read his Bible it may at least teach many of them what that Book contains." Too much stress cannot be laid upon this point—viz., that the primary and most important part of the work of the Ragged Schools of London was and is the spiritual enlightenment of the children.

\* The diary of the landlord of the "Horns" Tavern contains this entry:—"Temperance Societies on the Common. Father Mathew gave the pledge to above 8,000 people on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, August 7th, 8th, and 9th. Good order kept. Plenty of business in the house." (!)

The method adopted by the Schools was happily described in a speech made by the Rev. Samuel Martin in the year 1847:—"The Ragged School Union is not," he said, "stereotyped; it is cast in no iron mould. Let any man say this principle will be the element of new life, or this form will better incorporate the vital principle, and the Society will bid him and his principle and his form welcome: for the object of the Society being the elevation of the degraded, whatever would enable them to attain that object would be adopted."





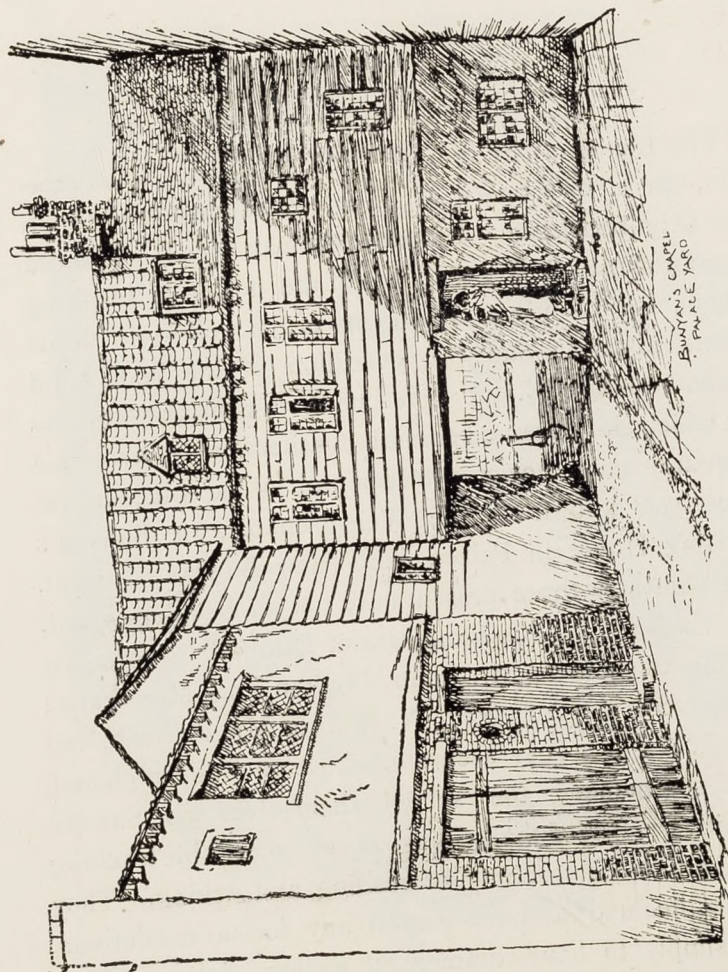
MR. THOMAS SALTER.

## CHAPTER II.

*How it happened in Lambeth.*

The London City Mission had, soon after its formation, sent a missionary, Mr. Thomas Salter, to labour in this neighbourhood. Probably no man's heart was more thoroughly in his work. He had the power of inspiring others, and soon interested many of the well-to-do in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poor amid whom he laboured, and to rescue them from the hopeless life which alone seemed possible for them. He succeeded in getting some dozen gentlemen to attend a meeting at what was known as the Welsh chapel, or Bunyan's Meeting House in Palace Yard (now Bunyan's Place). The names of those present have not all been preserved, but it will surprise no inhabitant of Lambeth to learn that among them were Mr. John Doulton and Mr. Watts; there were also the Rev. W. Fraser, Mr. J. Nash, and Mr. R. Nash. They secured the use of Bunyan chapel, and commenced the school themselves on Sunday evenings. Part of the evening was given to Bible teaching and part to the teaching of reading and writing. They do not seem to have passed any formal resolutions, but simply to have commenced without delay. These ladies and gentlemen, surrounded by a crowd of squalid and dirty children, in a tumble-down building lighted only by tallow dips, must have presented a scene not easily forgotten.





THE OLD SCHOOL, PALACE YARD.

But Mr. Salter was a man of enterprise, and he sought and found a way of getting an introduction to the President of the Ragged School Union, the late Earl Shaftesbury—then Lord Ashley—with the result that, as his manner was, he came himself to see the district. Mr. Salter, in a narrative written many years ago, says: “He came at the time appointed and went into several houses with me, and afterwards I introduced him to my Superintendent, Mr. J. Nash, and at his wharf we witnessed the launching of a barge which attracted the children of the district, and he thereby had a good opportunity of forming an opinion; which, when done, led him to exclaim, ‘I see there are enough children here to fill a dozen Ragged Schools.’ We then adjourned to Mr. Doulton’s house, where several gentlemen were assembled, and where, after consultation, a Committee was formed, his lordship kindly agreed to be President, and promised the money necessary.”

Lord Shaftesbury’s diary for the year 1846 contains the following entries:

“June 8—Went to Lambeth on Ragged School business; called on a poor Irish woman whose husband had just committed suicide; brought, alas! a pledge-medal from the widow of a man who had hung himself in a fit of intoxication! . . . Oh, if some Dives would give me two or three hundred pounds, the price of a picture or a horse, I could set up schools to educate six hundred wretched children. . . .”

“June 12—I am now begging for four objects, circulars out upon each. God give me first wisdom, and then success! Busy in founding a Ragged School; peculiar evils require peculiar remedies. Alas! alas! I can set up



a school which shall give education every evening to 280 children for £58 a year—hardly more than it costs to prosecute a criminal—and yet I can barely collect the sum!”

From this memorable meeting until his death in 1888 Lord Shaftesbury remained the President and warm friend of the Society. The first sum received by the Society from the Ragged School Union was £7 10s., and of that £2 10s. was subscribed by his lordship.

Soon after the Society was started the religious work was separated as far as possible from the secular, and the School was opened on Wednesday evening for the purpose of teaching girls reading and writing. The following statistics give some idea of the work:—“The district contains 440 houses, containing 594 families, consisting of 1,146 adults and 841 children. The School has an attendance of 80 boys and 70 girls taught by 16 teachers.”

But the School grew; all the rooms were crowded, and classes were held in the attics, but they could then only accommodate 200. They therefore, in the years 1848 and 1849, obtained, rent free, from the railway company a railway arch in William Street (now Whitgift Street), in the rear of the present School, and the work was carried on partly at Palace Yard and partly at the railway arch.

Although this gave more accommodation, it was not all that could be desired, and some idea can be formed of the zeal of the devoted teachers of those days—and of the puny race that has succeeded them—by comparing the hardship that did not daunt the former with the trifles which frighten away the latter. The teachers then, as now, assembled for prayer before

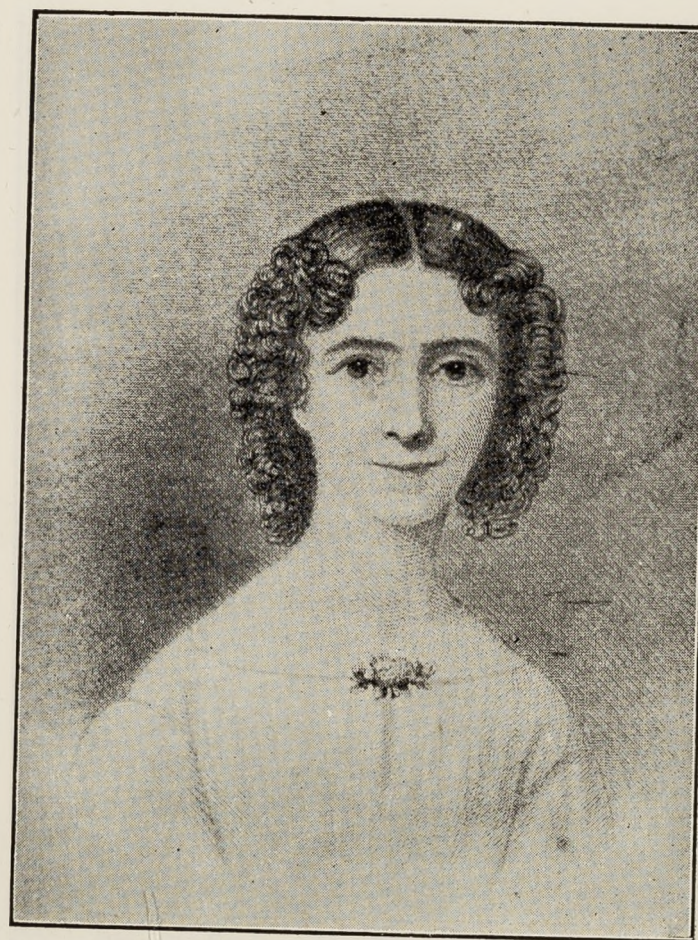
beginning the work of the evening; but the room had to be arranged thus: the ladies formed a ring in the middle, and the gentlemen a ring outside them armed with stout canes. Do not let the reader suppose that any occult mystic ritual was here being followed. No, the ragged school teacher must be practical or perish. The reason for this arrangement and these weapons was—rats! What men and women were these! It was not an entertainment or a concert they were attending, mark you. It was hard, physical and mental work they were cheerfully undertaking for their poorer brethren. Through the dirt and filth of squalid Lambeth of 50 years ago they came, and in this rat-ridden railway arch these brave souls prayed and worked for God, and were happy because God blessed them. There were heroes in those days!



## CHAPTER III.

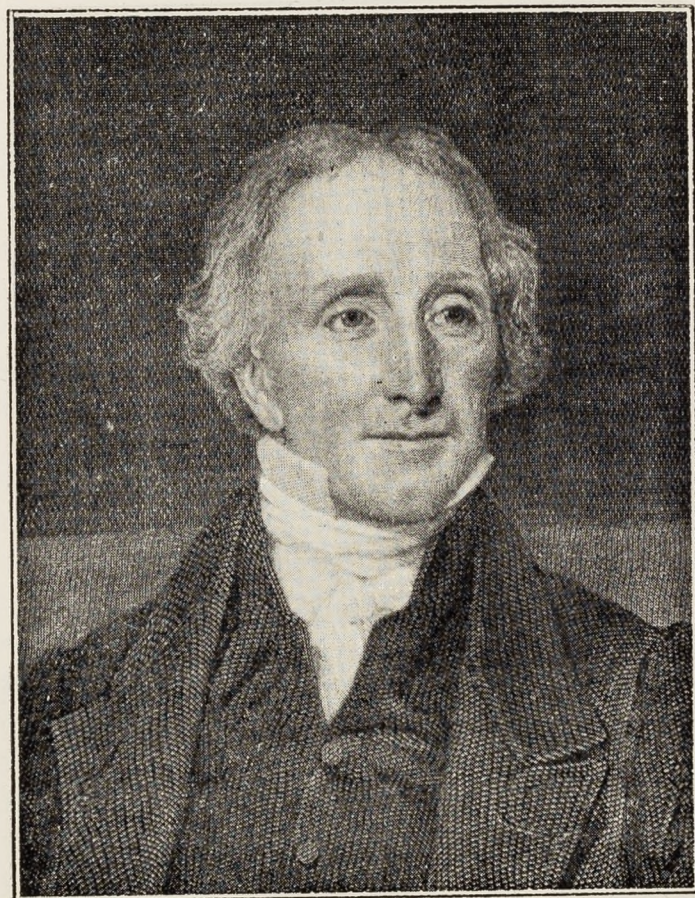
*What happened in Lambeth.*

One of the first efforts of the Society to secure the improvement of the social well-being of the children was to get the girls to service and to start them in life. One of the girls of the name of Stickley in this way obtained a situation at the house of Mr. H. B. H. Beaufoy, in South Lambeth Road, as attendant on Mrs. Beaufoy. On one occasion she took away with her from the school a few books—hymn-books or Bibles—to patch up as best she could; an action which surely throws light on the influence the school was already exerting on the neighbourhood. Mrs. Beaufoy, seeing her engaged in a somewhat unusual occupation, asked her what she was doing, and why? This led to explanations from the girl, and a donation of 10s. from Mrs. Beaufoy. But that was only the beginning of things. Mr. Beaufoy became greatly interested, and the following is recorded in the year 1848:—"A separate fund for supplying clothing to the children and apprenticing them out in some respectable situation has lately been formed by the kindness and liberality of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who for this purpose has placed £105 at the disposal of the Committee in addition to a former donation of £105 for general purposes."



MRS. H. H. BEAUFOY.





H. H. BEAUFOY, ESQ.

In the year 1850 the record is as follows :—“ The fund at the disposal of the Committee for rewards (through the kindness of Henry Beaufoy, Esq.) has been chiefly appropriated during the year to placing girls in situations, supplying them with necessary clothing, rewarding them by premiums proportionate in amount to the period they may remain in their places of service. The result of this plan has been most satisfactory and encouraging. Nineteen girls have entered into situations, all of them receiving sufficient clothing to enable them to enter as respectable domestic servants. Of these, thirteen remain in their places, seven have received a reward of 10s. for remaining in the same situation for upwards of six months, while some will shortly receive a still further sum on account of twelve months' service ; and it is most gratifying to know that many are so conducting themselves as to receive the unqualified approval and commendation of their employers.”

This idea of giving rewards to those who keep their situations was seized on by the Ragged School Union, and they continue it to this day, but not on such a very liberal basis.

In the year 1847 Mrs. Beaufoy died. The next year Mr. Beaufoy bought a piece of ground in what was then Doughty Street (now Newport Street), where was the dustyard before referred to, and on which had once stood the windmill. Here he erected at a cost of £10,000 the splendid building which has been the home of so much work done for the poor and destitute, and where so many have found and still find “ some one who thinks of them, some one who cares for them, and some one who is anxious to do them good.”



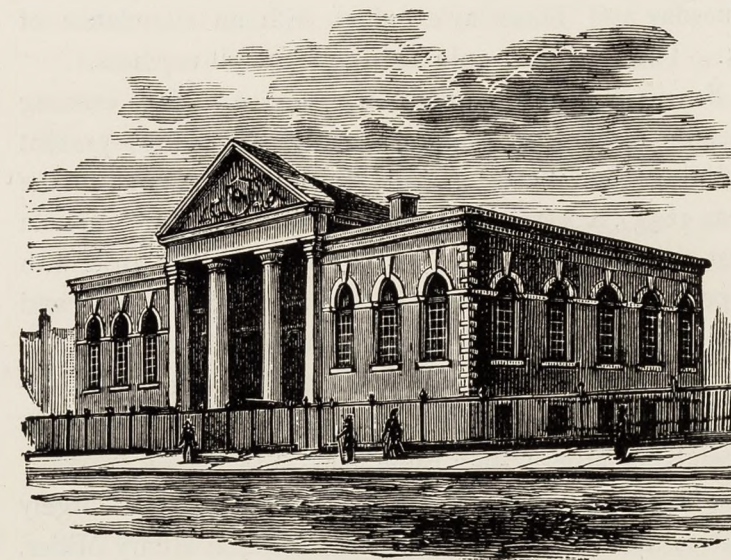
Over the portico of the building is the following inscription:—"Elizæ conjugis bene meritæ ut impleret votum ad usum egentissimorum has œdes Scholasticas posuit dedit dotavit Henricus B. H. Beaufoy maritus superstes A.D. 1850."\*

But Mr. Beaufoy did nothing by halves. Not only did he make over the land and buildings to trustees for the Society, but he also transferred £4,000 in Consols, from the income of which the trustees were directed to keep in repair certain family vaults and memorial tablets, and with the residue to keep the buildings insured and repaired, with a discretionary power to the trustees out of any balance of income to give prizes or assist in starting in life or emigrating any of the children, or forming industrial classes, or in any way "best calculated to promote the learning, good conduct, and advancement in life of such children, and the general prosperity and well-being of the Schools."

The trust deeds describe the Society in these words: "A Society for the support of Ragged Schools . . . formed upon the principle and with the object of affording secular education and imparting religious instruction in the principles of Christianity to the very poorest children without any restriction on account of politics or the religious tenets which the parents may hold, and which Society is governed by a President, Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and a Committee . . . without restriction to any particular denomination of

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\* To fulfil the wish of Eliza, his well-deserving wife, Henry B. H. Beaufoy, her surviving husband, has built, given, and endowed these School buildings for the use of the very poorest.



PRESENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.



Christians, and the teaching in which School is based on the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures."

The building was opened in March, 1851, and the same year Mr. Beaufoy died. The work then carried on was a Sunday Evening School with an attendance of 576, two week evening meetings with an attendance of 100 boys and 100 girls, and sewing classes for girls on Tuesday and Thursday evenings with an attendance of 25. There were 31 voluntary and 5 pupil teachers.

But it kept on growing. It was alive. More evening meetings were held, and finally, after the present buildings had been opened for four years (viz., in the year 1855), a Day School was started for children. At first the attendance was small, 6 boys and 80 girls, with 2 paid teachers. In 1858 it had risen to 126 boys and 83 girls, and in the Evening School the numbers were 49 boys and 40 girls; the Sunday Evening School attendance was 520. There is no record kept of the attendance at week-day Bible Classes.

The prosperity of the Society at this time was largely due to the energy of the late Mr. William Henry Miller. Those who knew him will remember his irrepressible humour, and the zeal he threw into everything he laid his hand to.\* His efforts were supported by numerous friends, and the children were encouraged by the prizes, towards which the trustees gave £20 per annum. There are many now living who look back with pleasure and speak with pride of the time when they, as boys and girls, received their education at these Schools.

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\* He raised by his lectures as much as £1,000, free of expenses, for Ragged School work.

The records of the Society show, in many ways, how the works of those days anticipated many things which are considered of recent origin. In the year 1865 a working men's exhibition was held. In 1867 Miss Watts started free meals twice a week to the children.\* A play-room for little ones was also started (the exact date cannot be found). A working men's club was held as an offshoot of the School in Broad Street.

In the year 1870, which is an important one in the history of the School, the following work was being done. The Sunday Evening School then had an attendance of 550. The Boys' Day School attendance was 250 and Girls' 400. The Penny Bank received £242 5s. 9d. from 721 depositors. The Girls' Week Evening School had an attendance of 60. The Boys' Evening School, 73. Beside these, there was a Boot and Shoe Club, a Lending Library, Tuesday Evening Service for the Poor, a Tract Society, a Church Fellowship Society for Working Men, a Friday Evening Service for Children, a Cottage Meeting in a house in one of the neighbouring streets, and a Mothers' Meeting. It is superfluous to add that there were Tea Meetings and Treats.

But this year 1870, saw the passing of the Elementary Education Act, and the undertaking by the State of the one branch of the work hitherto done by Ragged Schools.

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\* The first free meals given to the poor were given by Victor Hugo in Guernsey in 1865.



## CHAPTER IV.

*What happened to it.*

In the year 1870 the number of children attending the day Schools connected with the Ragged School Union was 23,992, but a new code was in preparation which required a largely increased expenditure, and the public were disinclined to give voluntarily to Schools while they were at the same time paying School rates. The result was that in the year the Act came into force 29 Schools were transferred to the School Board, with 8,871 scholars, and 26 were closed, and the 3,096 scholars sent to the Board Schools. The position taken by the Ragged School Union at this time, and shared by this Society, is expressed in the following words from the Annual Report of that Society for the year 1870:—

“For this object [to bring education to the homes of the poor, and even to the poor without homes] your Committee have strenuously and persistently laboured for six and twenty years, and therefore cannot but rejoice to see their great object not only recognized but becoming popular. . . . The Committee have never experienced in the practical work of Ragged Schools what is called ‘the religious difficulty,’ and yet the teachers in the Schools have been and still are the members of every Evangelical Church in the kingdom. This has been obtained by the simple plan of excluding the Catechism,

religious formularies, and distinctive teaching of any particular body of Christians. By this arrangement the element of discord has been obviated, and Bible teaching in which all are agreed, has continued the great and primary object of the Ragged School movement.”

The condition of affairs with regard to this particular Society was that it found itself in debt to the extent of £50, and no possible chance of repaying it or of raising enough money to keep the School in an efficient state to meet the demands of the new Education Code. It was therefore decided to hand over the Day-school work to the School Board, and resolutions with that object—somewhat irregularly passed—were come to, and for some years the Board conducted the Day-school in the building, leaving the Society the use of the buildings on Sunday and on week evenings.

The rest of the work had also to be curtailed, but the trustees continued their donation of £20 a year for prizes until 1874.

In the year 1875 misunderstandings arose between the Committee and the Trustees, and application had to be made to the Charity Commissioners and to the Earl of Shaftesbury to prevent the School buildings being sold. We would willingly say no more upon this topic, but for an incident which should be mentioned.

In the year 1852 there had been started in Prince's Road, within a stone's throw of the School, another Ragged School. The two Schools had always worked harmoniously together, and were constantly assisting one another in various ways. In the year 1875 this School had to be closed, but instead of being in debt it had £154 in hand.



Now, without in any way being aware of what had happened to their neighbours, within one week of the receipt of a notice from the Trustees to the Committee to relinquish their occupancy of the building, the Committee of the Prince's Road School resolved to close their School and hand over the £154 to the Society. Nothing could have been more opportune. The death of one school revitalized the other.

After weary waiting and fighting, first a temporary and afterwards a permanent scheme was settled by the Charity Commissioners, which, although it does not give the Committee all they think themselves entitled to, has led to a much better understanding between them and the Trustees, who now no longer oppose, but show their sympathetic appreciation of what is being done, and the Committee trust that nothing will ever disturb the good understanding, and will do their utmost to prevent it.

## CHAPTER V.

### *The wonderful good thing.*

The thoughts suggested by our old scholar's remark are not yet exhausted. Is it possible to ascertain with any degree of certainty the effect of the work of this Society on the district? It is not easy to do so. The large railway works at Nine Elms, the extension of the gas works, and the enormous development of the Lambeth potteries, have driven the drudger man and the fisherman away. The embankment has swept away the boat and barge builder. Here too, as elsewhere, the various religious organisations have revived and established themselves on more liberal lines; and, above all, for over 20 years the powerful influence of the Board School teacher has been at work. Not the teaching alone, but the influence, the direct personal magnetism of right-minded, God-fearing men and women, who have worked not as mere hirelings, but as faithful shepherds. These have all largely improved the material welfare of the inhabitants. The unhealthy hovels are being replaced by large "dwellings," and there is no doubt that the amount of destitution is much less than it used to be. It must, however, be remembered that the margin between destitution and comfort is always a narrow one with the poor.



The death or infirmity of a father will bring many a comfortably living family very near to the edge; and the breaking up of the home is unfortunately a spectre which re-appears from time to time. The poverty, however, appears as a rule to be recurrent rather than constant, but a hard winter reveals how very little after all the condition of the poor has been improved.

X But there is the other side of the question, What has been the moral effect? Here is something to go upon. Meetings of the parents of the children are held annually and in conversation with those who attend them one learns that a very great number of them were formerly scholars in the school, and our knowledge of them and their children shows that in the last 50 years a very marked change has taken place in their moral tone. Much that is evil still remains. The gin palace still has its victims, but it has to spend a great deal more in gas and plate glass than it used to, and there is no reason to believe that the average publican is moved by æsthetic philanthropic motives in making this expenditure. It is fair to suppose he spends his money in this way because he is obliged to. The police still patrol in couples on Saturday and Sunday evenings. On the other hand, the girls and boys do not marry so early as they did, and although some of them are rough they are perhaps not so brutal. No better test can be found of the effect of the work of such Societies as this than the horror with which one now regards the state of things in 1845, as shown on page 10. Theft by a child is a matter of which special notice is taken, and distresses all who hear of it, *then* it was a matter of every-day occurrence. The statistics show that since 1845 the crime in London

committed by girls and boys under 20 years of age has decreased by approximately 75 per cent.

There is, further, a better tone to be noticed in many. The idea which formerly prevailed that those who came to help them were to be looked on as patrons who would support them if they were sufficiently artful and plausible, seems to be dying out, and they are beginning to recognise that it is a brotherly desire to help that animates them, and they respond. This is not universal, but it exists and is spreading.



## CHAPTER VI.

*What is happening now.*

Some may say, perhaps, this is all very well, but your work is indefinite; is it worth going on with? To this the answer is clear and decisive. Since the Society was rescued from its peril it has gone on multiplying the variety of its operations till it has no room in the building for more, and work has to be done outside; and the numbers attending have gone on steadily increasing.

Educational work is still carried on, but, of course, not on the lines of the Elementary Schools. For instance, the ambulance class and mandoline band take the place of the reading and writing classes. The sewing school and the book class are conducted on different lines to those usually adopted. But beside the directly educational work there is other work as important, if not more so, which the Society is doing.

The people sinned for lack of knowledge, now they are taught. The people still sin; why? They have been taught to read and to write. They have been taught how to work—they have not been taught how to play. Excitement is still taken as an essential element in pleasure, and so long as this mistake is made, so long will the poor be tempted to seek their pleasure in cir-

cumstances in which self-control is abandoned—and the devil makes short work of those who lose self-control.

The Society is now paying attention to this matter to meet the present needs.

But, above all, is the question of religious instruction. They still regard as their first and highest duty that set forth in the trust deed, viz., "imparting religious instruction in the principles of Christianity to the very poorest children without any restriction on account of politics or the religious tenets which the parents may hold." Whether or not religious instruction should be imparted in State schools does not, as a Society, concern them. All parties are agreed that no State school can impart *all* the religious instruction that is needed; nor can any such school watch over and nurture the spiritual growth of these children as the voluntary workers of this and kindred Societies do.

"Thy will be done" is the central point of all our operations; to this all parts of our work converge. And as the territorial sphere of our work has a centre but no circumference, so in the moral and spiritual part of it all that is concentric with God's will is within its scope.

But let us descend to details.

The secular and educational work consists of a sewing school, mandoline classes for boys and girls, fife and drum band, gymnasium, nursing classes, cooking classes, dressmaking and mending classes, ambulance classes, library, book class, lectures, &c. The classes are varied from time to time; sometimes held in abeyance and then started again as the Committee consider will be best for their success.

The other branches of the work are the Temperance



Society, Band of Hope, Mothers' Meetings, Boys' Brigade (73rd London), a branch of the Society of Christian Endeavour, Penny Bank, Boot Club, &c.

There are also the Clubs. The Boys' Club, senior division, now conducted (for want of room) at Thursley House, Lambeth Walk, is the evolutionary result of the Boys' night school. Here the boys meet every evening, and here, besides the Discussion Society and the Mandoline Classes, are the headquarters of the 4 football and cricket elevens known as the "Beaufoy's."

Upon the migration of this Club the Junior Beaufoy Club was started in the school buildings with its cricket and football elevens, and there is also a similar eleven for the lads in the Boys' Bible Class.

The Girls' Club meets on Monday evening for recreation. From it has sprung the mandoline classes, first for girls and afterwards for boys. These classes are very interesting. It has been no light task to induce the pupils to master the elements of music. They were ready enough to learn by ear, but to have to learn to play correctly from notes was a different matter. However, they have persevered, and the results have been very interesting in the discovery of quite unexpected talent. From the Girls' Club has sprung the Dressmaking and Mending Class and the Book Class. What is a book class, do you ask? The girls read together fortnightly some standard poet and carefully study as much of it as they can. This again has become popular.

But the Committee are hampered by want of funds. Money collected to feed the hungry cannot be expended in paying the gas bill or the water rate, not to mention brooms, brushes, soap, and soda. The windows want

constantly cleaning, the chairs frequently mending, the floors are pining for a wash, and the old-fashioned furniture screwed to the floor is inconvenient and unsuitable. Unfortunately, there is no "sentiment" in these things to appeal to one's feelings, but the Committee trust that they may receive liberal support from those who realise that these matters must be attended to, and that they may be relieved from the constant strain upon them in endeavouring to make both ends meet.

It should be mentioned that, with the exception of 4 teachers (secular work), all the work is done voluntarily.



## APPENDIX.

Statement of the regular weekly operations of the Society in the Year 1895, with average attendances.

<b>SUNDAY</b> —					
Morning ...	122	...	Brought forward ...	2433	
Afternoon ...	250	...			
Evening ...	671	...			
<b>MONDAY</b> —	1043				
Sale Room...	30	...	THURSDAY—		
Mothers ...	230	...	½d. Dinner ...	300	
Girls' Club...	30	...	Band of Hope ...	120	
Band ...	15	...	Boys' Brigade ...	40	
Boys' Brigade ...	40	...	Prayer Meeting, with Address ...	30	
Boys' Club, Senior ...	35	...	Boys' Club, Senior ...	35	525
<b>TUESDAY</b> —	380		<b>FRIDAY</b> —		
Service ...	150	...	Porridge Breakfast ...	225	
Sewing School ...	100	...	Boys' Club, Junior ...	30	
Mandoline Classes...	25	...	Boys' Club, Senior ...	35	290
Boys' Club, Junior ...	30	...	<b>SATURDAY</b> —		
Porridge Breakfasts ...	225	...	Lecture or Concert ...	100	
Boys' Club, Senior ...	35	...	Boat Club ...	20	
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> —	565		Christian Endeavour ...	30	
Porridge Breakfasts ...	225	...	Porridge Breakfast ...	225	
Temperance Society ...	150	...	Penny Bank ...	30	
Library ...	20	...	Boys' Club, Senior ...	35	440
Gymnasium Class ...	15	...			
Boys' Club, Senior ...	35	...			
Carried forward ...	2433				
					3688

State Club







# HOME HALL,

Holland St., Southwark.

Electric Lighting.

Comfortable Seating.

Hearty Singing.

Plain Speaking.

All Welcome—

especially in families—father,  
mother, and children.

Accommodation provided for babies in cots,  
where they are carefully nursed and fed while  
their mothers are in the meetings.



31 Interviews with Mr. J.W.C.Fegan, Governor of "Mr. Fegan's Homes", and Head of the Home Hall Mission, and with his Secretary, Mr. F.D.Holloway. At the Home in Southwark St. (E.A.) Aug. 4.99. 31/59 6+20

Mr. Fegan has been carrying on his Boy Rescue work for about 25 years, and it is in connexion with this that he is most widely known. For the last year or so he has been undertaking local evangelistic and philanthropic work and it is for this that he is locally most disliked. Most that have mentioned him have generally approved of his work for boys; no one, I think, has had a good word for his mission enterprise, and the C.O.S. appears to think poorly of him from every point of view. On arriving at the Homes I was taken up to Mr. Fegan's private room, large, well-furnished and comfortable, a great contrast to the rest of the building. On entering this I had been somewhat perplexed, wondering for the moment whether I was really inside the institution I sought, or in some printing works. Really, I was in both, for, as I afterwards found, the rooms devoted to the latter, are also part of the former, and, apart from the instructors, the boys form the working staff.

Mr. F. is a man of about 50, and the Home Hall leaflet, giving a representation of a meeting, gives also a very fair idea of Mr. F. himself. His is the figure shown as speaking from the platform. He received me in a way that



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Holland St., Southwark. ★

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their mothers are in the meetings.





THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS  
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,  
100 CROUGHTON ST., ALDWYCH,  
LONDON, W.C. 2



Notelson

P 272 of p. 60

STREET-ARABS.

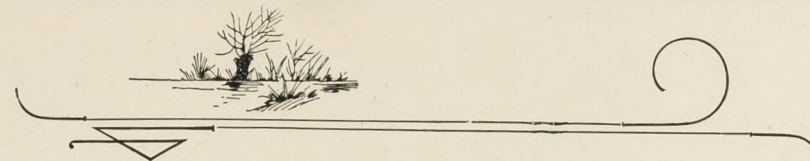
A PLEA  
FOR OUR

was friendly enough, but his manner and his surroundings were alike calculated to make visitors feel that they were taking up the time who had his hands full of work. At the end of a few minutes he suggested that I should see everything and then come back for a further conversation, and he gave me the pamphlet "A Plea for our Street-Arabs", which would, he said, give me the gist of all that was done and of all that he could tell me. He is married, + lives in Southwark, on the premises.

My guide was Mr. Holloway, probably, next to Mr. F. himself, the most important person engaged in the work. He is the Secretary, is responsible for all the accounts, has to raise a good deal of the money, and to act as a financial watch-dog to the Institution. When ~~xxxxxxx~~ has ~~xxxxxxx~~ a new departure is made, as has been <sup>done</sup> recently with the Home Mission, and an annual <sup>additional</sup> expenditure at the estimated rate of £2000 incurred, it is Mr. H. who has to tear his hair, and help to devise means for raising the funds, for Mr. Fegan, "I think, the best organizer I ever came across, cares nothing about finance".

We went through the whole place together, beginning with ~~the~~ dormitories. (see p. 19) Everything was clean and fresh, but the beds are too close together. I spoke to Mr. F. about this afterwards, but he said that the close packing never gave rise to any trouble, either as regards tone or discipline. It was made necessary by the high rents





To

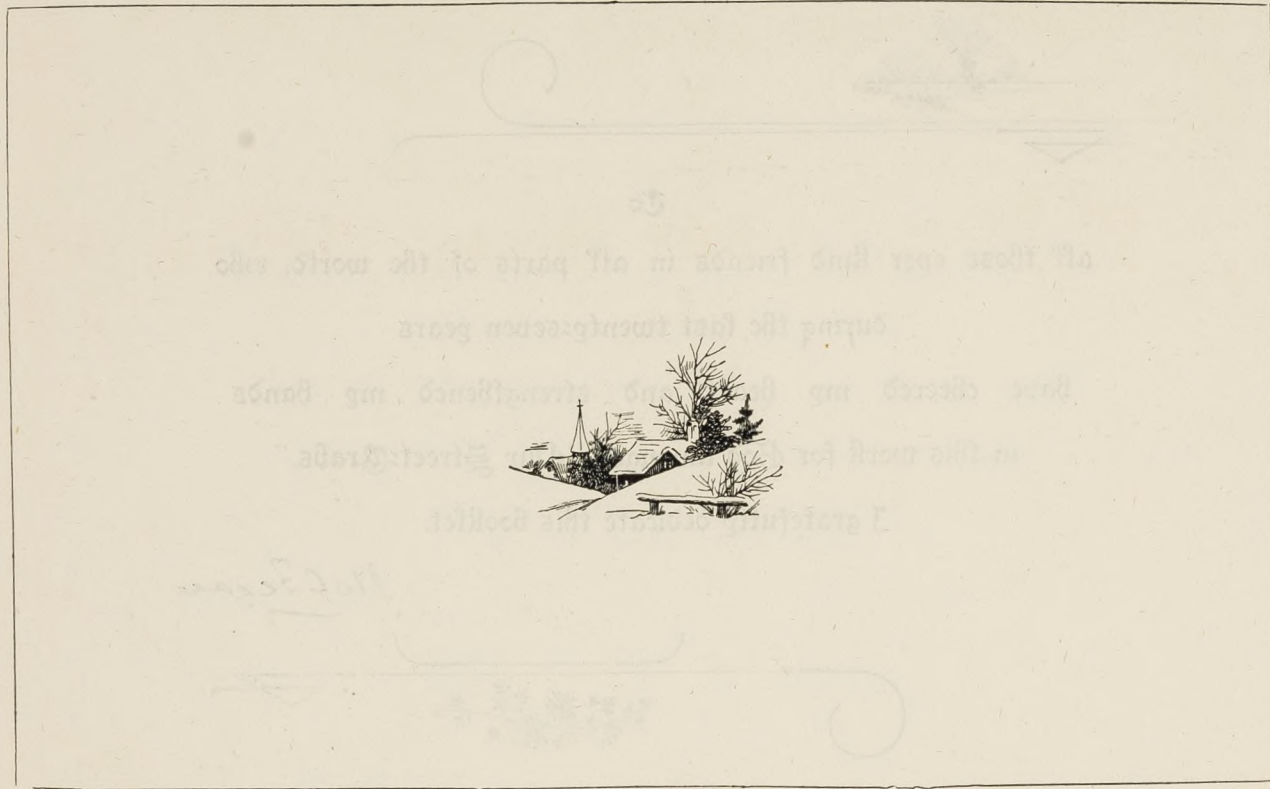
all those ever kind friends in all parts of the world, who  
during the last twenty-seven years  
have cheered my heart and strengthened my hands  
in this work for God amongst "Our Street-Arabs,"

I gratefully dedicate this booklet.

*W. C. Fegan*







**A Plea for our Street-Arabs.**

12th EDITION. 67th THOUSAND.

—•—•—•—•—•—•—•—•—•—

London:  
PRINTED AT THE BOYS' HOME,  
95, SOUTHWARK STREET.

1897.



— — — — —  
— — — — —

“Oh, Thou, Who once on earth beneath the weight  
Of our mortality didst live and move,  
The incarnation of profoundest love :  
Who on the Cross that love didst consummate—  
Whose deep and ample fulness could embrace  
The poorest, meanest, of our fallen race—  
How shall we e'er that boundless debt repay?  
By frequent prayers in gorgeous temples said?  
By rich offerings on fine altars laid?  
Ah, no ! not thus didst Thou appoint the way.  
When Thou wast bowed our human woe beneath,  
Then, as a legacy, Thou didst bequeath  
Earth's sorrowing children to our ministry,  
And as we do to them, we do to Thee.

— — — — —  
— — — — —



Introduction. **O**UR STREET-ARABS ! There is no gainsaying the fact of their existence in spite of all the poor-law and board-school machinery of our XIXth Century civilisation. They are to be found in thousands in this mammoth Metropolis, in hundreds in our largest cities, in dozens in our big towns. Even in our most remote country districts they are to be occasionally met with as solitary wayfarers from one centre of population to another. They vary in grade, age, antecedents, disposition, mental calibre, physique, &c., yet they all need the influence and comforts which we associate with that sweet old English word, Home.

I do not want to sermonize, but I think I must systematize my narrative a wee bit. Very naturally the subject divides itself into “THE BOYS,” “THE HOMES,” “THE TRAINING,” “THE RESULTS,” “THE OUTPUT,” “THE NEEDS.” Six heads, 'tis true ; but still no long-as-my-arm, dry-as-dust dissertation, I hope.



## I.—THE BOYS.

HOW DO THEY BECOME STREET-ARABS?

Street-Arabs defined. To be a *street-arab*, strictly speaking, a boy must be without responsible guardianship, without a permanent abode, without regular means of subsistence—a street-wanderer leading a haphazard existence, picking up his living by his wits according to the varying chances of such a career, either by crossing-sweeping, match-selling, parcel-carrying, cab-fetching, or any other casual service he is able to render. I divide them into four classes, indicating the causes of their plight.

Class I. I. THE ORPHANS—boys who have lost both their father and mother and are thus deprived by death of parental care. It may be a widow has been toiling from day-break till midnight till her health has succumbed under the strain of 16 hours a day work, 8/- a week earnings, 2/6 a week to pay for rent, five mouths to feed, and clothing, firing, etc., to be found by hook or by crook, and she sinks into a pauper's grave. It may be that a father, who since the mother of the family was taken has striven to keep a home together, meets with a fatal accident. At any rate the children are now deprived of the care and support of both parents.

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The younger ones are taken care of by the relieving officer, but the elder ones make a courageous effort to support themselves. Perhaps a boy of thirteen may hope to manage on his meagre earnings as an errand-boy or factory hand, but he falls out of work and is driven to seek the means for food and shelter on the streets; perhaps a little fellow of ten makes a plunge right into street-life rather than be sent to a workhouse school, and is soon initiated outside some railway station, or around some market, into a street-arab's *modus vivendi* by past-masters of the art.

Class II. II. THE DESTITUTE—boys who have a parent living, but from some cause or other not in a position to support them, or exercise proper guardianship over them. For instance, if a boy's father is dead and his mother is sent away to a lunatic asylum, or is helpless in a workhouse infirmary; or, if a boy's mother is dead and the father is undergoing imprisonment, or has deserted his family, and the boy under the stress of such circumstances lapses into a street-life, I classify him as a destitute street-arab.

Class III. III. THE OUTCAST—boys who have parents with a home of some kind, but have been driven out on the streets by their brutalities. The atrocities practised by some human monsters are unmentionable, but I must put it on record that *almost every case of habitual cruelty in my experience could be traced, directly or indirectly, to the effects of drink*. I have had a boy who had been thrown out of a first floor window in a court in St. Giles by his

(7)



father, a drunken Irish bricklayer; another with a fearful polypus through his father smashing his nose with a hammer; another crippled for life through being struck with a poker; others scarred all over their heads, and with teeth knocked out by blows from their mothers.

Class IV. IV. THE RUNAWAYS—boys who have from love of adventure, or in foolish freak, or to avoid the consequences of misconduct, run away from home, and like the prodigal of old “begun to be in want.” They have come to us from literally all parts of the world—England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Poland, Turkey, the Bahamas, Sierra Leone, New Zealand, the United States, Mexico, &c. They have belonged to all grades in society—sons of ministers, professional men, farmers, tradesmen, clerks, &c., down to those who humbly water horses outside a public-house, or a poor woman who sells flowers or newspapers at a street corner. Some have run away for the first time, and have returned home with shamefacedness at their folly and deep thankfulness that their hardships have come to an end; some with grief to find a mother ill in bed through alarm on their account, or a father who lost his employment through seeking for them—in some memorably sad cases, even a *mother dead or demented* through the shock, anxiety and sense of disgrace at such a deplorable incident in their family circle. Others have for years been seized with a *mania* for vagrancy, or established for themselves quite a reputation as truants at police

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A MORNING'S APPLICANTS.



stations, workhouses, &c., to which they have been conveyed when found wandering about in a destitute state.

#### HOW DO THESE STREET-ARABS LIVE?

Their occupations. They depend for the most part upon the fortunes of the day, although some have a certain line that they follow for weeks together and perhaps adopt as a vocation for life. Sweeping a crossing in dirty weather, waiting outside a railway station for parcels, holding horses' heads in the crowded streets, fetching cabs outside places of amusement, selling newspapers, cigar lights, &c., itinerating with a shoe-black box (a "freebooter," as distinguished from a Brigade boy), attending markets, fairs, races, landing-places, &c., &c. These with pea-picking, fruiting, hop-picking and potato-gathering as summer and autumn variations, offer a wide scope for the boy who is familiar with such conditions of life, but an inexperienced boy shuffles along the busy streets despondently, starving almost to death, and at night lies down benumbed with the cold to rest his exhausted frame in some cart or railway arch.

Their subsistence. When they have not earned any money to procure food, they watch working men at their meals in the hope that there may be a crust or bone for them at the end, they jump up and snatch the potato or remnant of a roll from the lunch-tray which a boy is

carrying on his head from a gentleman's office, or they prowl about the market places turning over the garbage in the streets, finding a mouldy orange, a stray nut, a squashed apple, an old turnip, &c.

Their lodging. If they have scraped together 3d. or 4d. by the end of the day, they can go to some tramps' kitchen and sit by the fire with the forlorn denizens of this unsavoury haunt till the time to go to the not very inviting bed. But if the day has been a disappointing, barren one, with gnawing hunger, and wet, it may be, through and through, they crawl into ruined tenements, riverside barges, empty cases, &c., to find a lodging in the dark, cold night, or seek a night's refuge in some shelter for outcasts.

Their wardrobe. Their clothes, perhaps, were bought when they had some windfall—a half-crown found in the gutter, a few shillings made by brushing coats, &c., on the Epsom race-course last Derby-day, a *largesse* from some compassionate swell sauntering home from his club. Perhaps they were given to them in the tramps' kitchen with a lordly air of patronage by some veteran beggar who in the course of his perambulations had been given some old clothes, and had no further use for his threadbare greasy garments: The generic feature of street-arab clothing is that it is not designed for removal at bedtime. The mysterious and



intricate arrangements with pins, string, skewers, &c., make this inconvenient—it is true of them indeed, “*United we stand, divided we fall.*”

Juvenile offenders. Besides the street-arabs already dealt with, there are other erring, incorrigible, and destitute boys *drifting* into vagrancy and crime. Only those who have toiled year by year to efface injurious impressions and eradicate bad habits in these boys, know the real force of the truism, “Prevention is better than cure,” as applied to them. Through unwise and deficient training at home, association with evil companions at school or work, evil suggestiveness of corrupt literature, &c., there are many boys for whom the only hope in life is to be taken in hand kindly but firmly and transplanted into quite a different environment, and have built up in them that character and principle which will fortify them against the inevitable temptations of life, and enable them to resist the propensities by which they have been enslaved.

HOW DO YOU GET THEM?

An ever-open door. Police, magistrates, clergymen, city missionaries are continually appealing to us to receive a boy who needs to be reclaimed from dishonesty, or snatched from utter ruin through consorting with low characters—widows tearfully beseech us to give an idle,

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wayward, uncontrollable boy, who misses a father's presence at home, the training which alone can save his young life from being marred. Every Monday morning I devote to seeing those who have written to me about such cases, and hold quite a levee from ten till twelve or one o'clock—but very urgent cases are considered as they arise. “Open day and night” is our watchword.

Strange letters of introduction. Then our Homes are so well known, by the boys in their familiar uniform being scattered all over London on their leave-days, that wherever in the Metropolis a homeless boy may be, some one will be sure to know of the Homes and direct him to our doors. Often they bring a dirty pencil scrawl from some tramps' kitchen, where some poor wretch, with a commendable desire that others should have the “chance in life” that he has missed, has found out their plight, and urged them to go where “they will make a bright man of you.”

All-night quests. Many nights, week after week, we have spent personally, with some trusty friend, scouring the streets, market-places, van-yards, railway-arches, dilapidated premises, alongshore nooks and crannies, common lodging houses, &c., from nine or ten o'clock at night till five or six o'clock in the morning, and have brought back seven, or a dozen boys as the fruit of the night's quest. The 'Varsity Boat Race, the Derby, Barnet and Croydon fairs, and other public events have added their quota.

(13)



Our  
At Homes. During the winter, our helpers have given tickets to a select number of the most wretched and degraded lads they could find for a supper here (a sort of slum "AT HOME;" beginning with a warm bath for each guest and, after a good square meal, concluding with some very straight talk), by which means we have been able at a very small cost to save many boys on the spot, and make known to many others where they might find an open door to escape from the pollutions of street-life, when it had lost its glamour of variety, adventure and independence.



## II.—THE HOMES.

### HOW THEY GREW—

A historical  
résumé. My introduction to street-arabs has been often told\* and must not be repeated here. From a very small beginning in a little cottage at Deptford, in which I gathered an interesting class of street-toilers (crossing-sweepers, salt and hearthstone sellers, &c.) in the evenings, the next step was to a house, 112, High Street, Deptford, in which a man and his wife were placed in charge of a handful of boys who lived under our roof entirely. At the end of the second year there were about twelve boys in training, and after that the numbers increased so rapidly that soon we had to take additional premises from time to time, increase the staff, introduce trades, open a branch for younger boys (Little Wanderers' Home, 137, Greenwich Road) at Greenwich, in 1879, &c., till in 1882 we removed our head-quarters to our present base of operations (The Boys' Home, 95, Southwark Street) in Southwark, *the most centrally-situated Home, I believe, in the Great City.* In 1883, we added another branch (Boys' Orphanage, Hereson) at Ramsgate, for little orphan boys who are quite destitute, but have

\*"The Day of Small Things," "How I found my first Arab," by J. W. C. Fegan. Published at The Boys' Home, 95, Southwark Street London, S.E. Price 1d. each.



never been exposed to any risk of contamination by associating with gutter children. In 1884 we launched out into the work of juvenile emigration, and in 1887, through the kindness of a noble-hearted friend, the late Mr. William Gooderham, we had premises placed at our disposal (Distributing Home, George Street) in Toronto, for dealing with the 100 boys we now send out each spring to the Far West.

WHAT THEY ARE LIKE—

Our head-  
quarters. *The Boys' Home, Southwark*, is situated at 95, Southwark Street, a broad thoroughfare which runs parallel to the Thames from London Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, on the Surrey side. It is a large building with six floors, and frontages to Southwark Street and Gravel Lane. On the large asphalted basement are the lavatories, covered playground, &c., and some printing machinery; on the ground floor above, the office, printing works, &c.; on the 1st floor, the schoolroom, and private rooms where my wife and I have for some years settled down to live altogether *on the spot amongst the boys* as I used to do in bachelor days; on the 2nd floor, a large dormitory, with sick-room; on the 3rd floor, another large dormitory with a small bed-room occupied by one of the resident house-masters; a hot closet to enable us to air linen, dry towels, &c., also a large bath room; on the 4th floor are the

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THE BOYS' HOME, SOUTHWARK.



dining hall, kitchen with its splendid steam cooking range, store rooms, &c., with gymnastic apparatus which can be fixed up and removed at pleasure.

Sights worth seeing. There is accommodation here for 150 elder boys at a pinch in the comfortable beds, with straw palliasses, wool mattresses, bolsters and pillows, strong sheets, warm blankets, and red worsted counterpanes. I often say the best sight in the Home is the long rows of beds in the dormitories filled with boys in healthy slumber, as the moonlight shining through the windows gives just enough light for your eye to take in the scene. Perhaps the next best view of the work is when the dining hall is filled, and amidst the clatter of knives and forks the hungry hosts sweep the tables clear, with the zest that youth, health, and exercise alone can give.

Our Southwark staff consists of an ordermaster, two house-masters, two school-masters, two printing-masters, a master-shoemaker, a master-carpenter, a steward-cook and a needle-woman nurse.

Our Greenwich Branch for younger street-arabs. *The Little Wanderers' Home, Greenwich*, is established at 137, Greenwich Road, the high road that connects Deptford and Greenwich. The premises (previously used as a boarding school for boys) are a roomy, old-fashioned house—in fact *too roomy*, for many rooms greatly increase the labour of supervision. It is

(18)



A DORMITORY AT SOUTHWARK.



often easier to manage 100 boys in two or three large rooms than 10 scattered over a many-roomed house. On the ground floor are the play-yard and a covered play-ground, lavatories, kitchen, &c.; on the next floor, dining room, schoolroom, visitors' room, &c.; higher still, three bed-rooms, store-rooms, &c.; and on the topmost floor, three more bed-rooms.

In this branch, when full, the complement of boys is 65, and they are of the same classes as at Southwark, only *younger*, say from six to twelve years old. The staff is composed of superintendent, matron, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress.

Our Ramsgate Orphanage for respectable orphan boys. *The Boys' Orphanage, Ramsgate*, was also formerly a scholastic establishment, but for young ladies. It is on the eastern skirts of the town, next to the Synagogue—a large square house, very fairly suitable for its purpose. Here are sheltered, under very nappy influences, 50 little boys of a more respectable grade, but quite homeless through losing their parents and having no one so far interested in them as to secure their election to any orphanage conducted on either the voting or payment systems. Their ages vary from six to twelve. Their welfare is entrusted likewise to a superintendent, a matron, and a schoolmaster.

(20)



THE GREENWICH BRANCH.



Our Canadian  
Head-  
Quarters. *The Distributing Home, Toronto*, is a building purchased and temporarily adapted for our purpose by a princely man, the late Mr. William Gooderham, of that city. As our parties are only housed there for about three or four days while they rest after their long voyage (2,500 miles) and tedious railway journey (about 1,200 miles), a large part of it is for the greater part of the year quite empty. But besides being a receiving depot for our emigrant parties, it affords a head-quarters office for our staff, and a home for any old boys who may be out of work for the moment, or need a hospitable roof through accident, ill health, &c.

By his will Mr. Gooderham bequeathed us 10,000 dollars to be expended in providing a permanent Distributing Home in Toronto, in connection with our work. Through the Act of Mortmain this bequest was unfortunately invalid, but after much patient negotiation we succeeded in persuading the executors to give effect to our generous friend's unquestioned intentions. Finally, during my visit in 1895, I was able to see important additions and improvements made, and leave behind me a building thoroughly adapted for all our purposes, with large dining hall, spacious dormitories, capital sanitary arrangements, comfortable residential quarters for the Superintendent on that side, and convenient offices for the



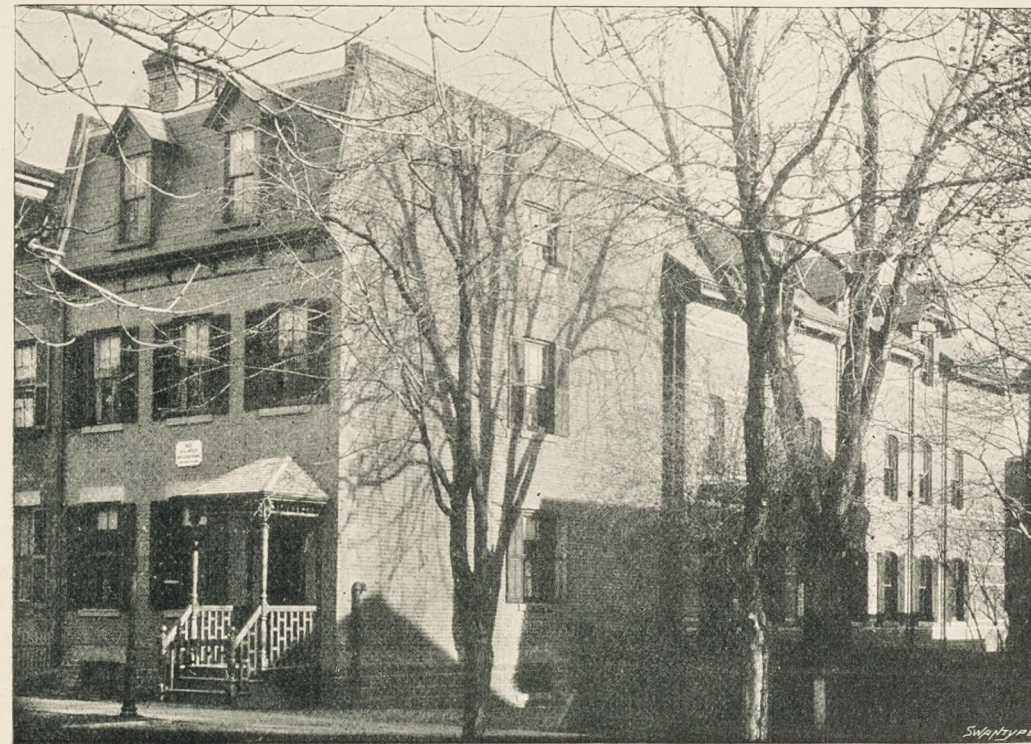
OUR RAMSGATE ORPHANAGE.



transaction of all the work connected with the oversight of the 1400 lads already sent out to and scattered over that vast Dominion. On the front wall is fixed a tablet with this inscription :

1895.  
—  
THE BEQUEST OF  
WILLIAM GOODERHAM—  
A SUCCOURER OF MANY.

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THE DISTRIBUTING HOME, TORONTO.



### III.—TRAINING.

#### ITS SCOPE AND AIM.

Physical and external amelioration. The first few hours a street-arab is in the Homes make a marvellous change in him. A good bath banishes the grimy accretions with which our London atmosphere had filled up the pores of his skin; a visit to the barber's removes his heavy, *tossed-hay* crop of hair; a suit of smartly-cut uniform effects a transformation so complete that often even a mother's eyes have failed for a moment to recognize her own boy. The first five weeks make other rapid improvements—three meals a-day with nourishing food *ad libitum*, plenty of healthy exercise, regular hours for sleep, a little sharp drilling, a sense of security that takes the baffled look from his eyes, manual and intellectual duties which prevent his mind from brooding over vagrant or vicious propensities—all these give him a plump, bright, pleasant face, and form the habit of holding himself up well and moving about smartly.

The inner man. But to build up character and teach boys to act from principle is a work that needs much time and patience. Yet if our training does not reach thus far, it is only mere veneering that will never stand the wear and tear of life.

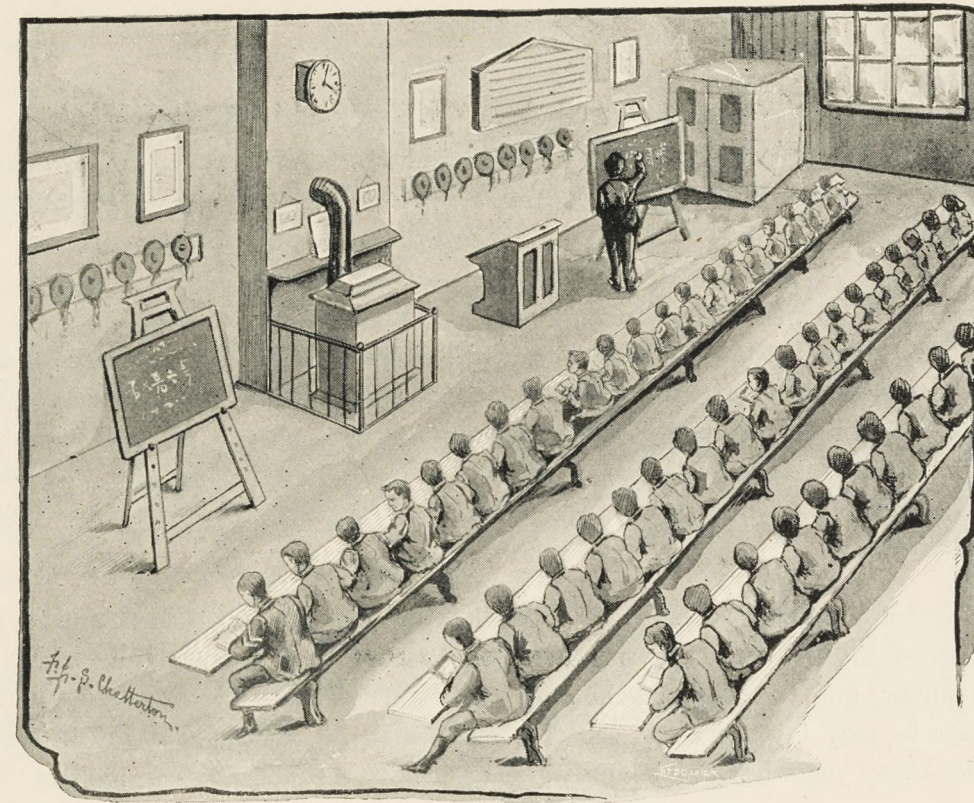
“*The less is contained in the greater*” is a secular axiom—the Scriptural equivalent is “*Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come.*” If a boy is truly led to accept Christ as his Saviour and Lord, and the new nature is nourished and exercised, the precious fruit of the Spirit will be displayed, and the hideous workings of the flesh will be crippled. My experience, during twenty-five years, has been that our Christian boys have been our most useful, reliable and influential boys while in the Homes, and have been the most satisfactory and successful after they have left us. So that even for the present happiness of our boys in the Homes, or their future prosperity in life, we need continually to keep before our minds that this is a spiritual work. But, beyond all this, we must remember that we all, workers and boys alike, belong to Eternity, and our hearts should not be satisfied with anything short of eternal results—souls saved for eternity, rewards gained for eternity.

The nurture and admonition of the Lord. As the very foundation of all training, we lay down the Gospel of the grace of God, believing that Christ is the only Saviour from sin's penalty and power, and that the Holy Spirit alone can regenerate and energize the soul to bear acceptable fruit to God. As the plan for the whole structure we take the precious Word of God, believing that only as we follow its precepts can we be well-pleasing to God, useful to others, or happy in ourselves.



Christian Influences. Let us take our Southwark Home as an example. Morning and evening the boys kneel for private prayer at their bedsides for a few minutes; morning and evening the Word of God is read, a hymn sung, and the blessing of God sought in united prayer. Four days in the week Bible instruction is given to all the boys, independently of Scripture lessons in school. On Lord's Days there are services specially adapted for them morning and evening. But, besides these arrangements, which form part of the regular printed "Routine" of the institution, we have a special Bible-class for Christian lads, in a private room *during leisure time*, one evening in the week, and the boys themselves conduct a voluntary evangelistic service for their comrades, *also held in play-time*, on another evening in the week, which is often attended by an old-boy, but never by any master. The hearers are gathered entirely by the efforts of the Christian boys, and the service from beginning to end is left in their hands. In addition, there is a Scripture Reading Union to encourage the habit of reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures for private edification regularly. I can safely say that a boy has no inducement to play the hypocrite here. By making a profession of Christian zeal he is not relieved of a single duty, but on the other hand more thoroughness in every way is expected of him, and the responsibility of his position is continually pressed upon him.

Mental Improvement. As to *Education*, some boys are so deficient that we are obliged to keep them at school all day, so that they may not go out into the world without being able to read



THE SCHOOLROOM AT GREENWICH.



or write and do a few simple sums; others are half-timers, being at school one part of the day and under industrial training the other part; others are considered to be already sufficiently well instructed for their probable duties in life, and do not come under the schoolmasters at all, but are busy at work all day.

#### A STRIKING FEATURE.

The right use of leisure hours. I shall be pleased to send a copy of our printed "Routine," giving the ordinary engagements of a boy's daily life here and showing what systematic training our boys receive in habits of obedience, order, cleanliness, &c. There is one feature, however, which I must allude to specifically, as it always seems so interesting and even surprising to those who hear about the work, and in my opinion it affords *one of the best possible proofs of real success in our training.*

On the two half-holidays every week, we allow our boys to spend their leave without being under the eye of any of the masters. They are put on their honour to behave in an orderly, creditable manner, and to return at the appointed hour. They walk off six miles to Blackheath in the winter to play football or to see the matches on the ground of the Blackheath Football Club, who for many years have very kindly given our boys the *entrée* to the Rectory Field, or in

the summer to play Cricket. They visit the Tower, the museums, picture galleries, public buildings, and other free sights of the City. They make a call upon any relations they may have, or persons who knew them in bygone days, or perhaps were instrumental in getting them into the Homes—a coffee-stall keeper, a policeman, a district visitor, &c. Last, but not least, they often pay a visit for two or three half-holidays to some old haunt—the neighbourhood where they used to run wild—the tramps' kitchen where they used to lodge, &c.—and the disreputable and squalid surroundings are such a striking contrast to the comfort and cleanliness of their new sphere that they soon feel positively pained to look upon these old scenes and shudder at the thought of ever lapsing back into them.

Besides, their comfortable appearance and their evident willingness to return at the appointed time show their old acquaintances how contented they are in the Home, win their confidence in us, and often influence them in advising other boys to relinquish a street life and avail themselves of the "chance in life" which our Homes offer.

An axiom. After twenty years' experience I am fully persuaded that to allow the boys out on their own responsibility is an indispensable element of thorough training. My dictum is, that to teach the boys *rightly to use a measure of liberty while under our care is the best preparation for a wise use of the full liberty they must have, when they leave us shortly.*

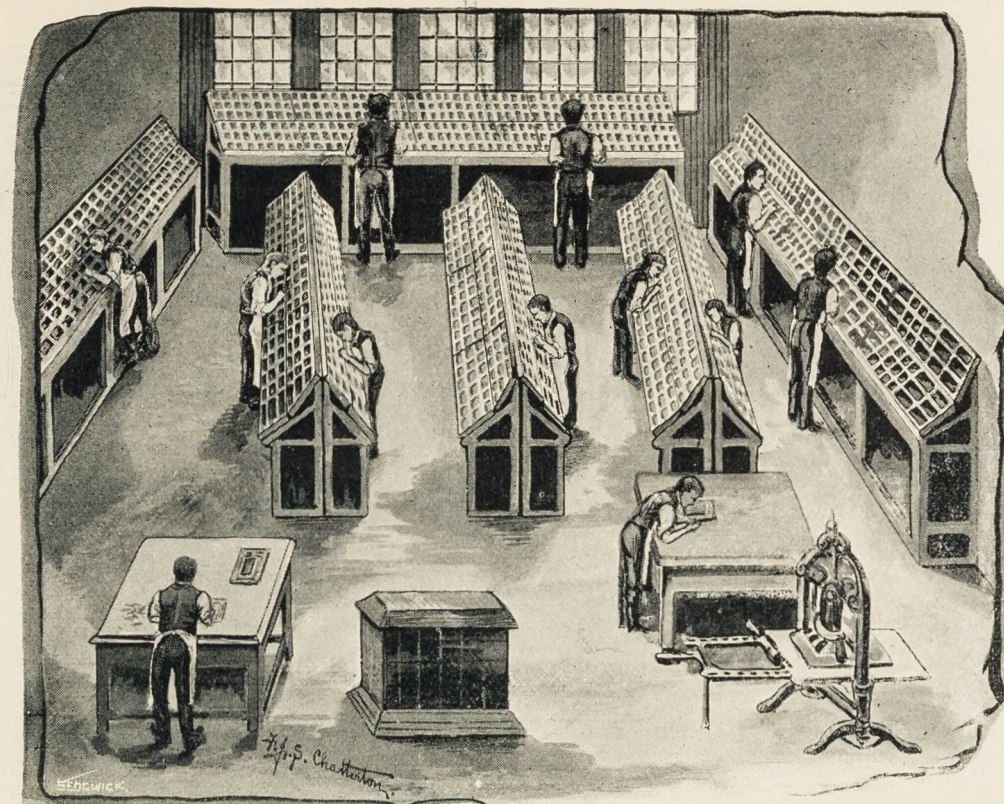


Self respect. If our boys are going to attend a religious service, or to travel by train, we do not find it necessary to march them through the streets. They leave the Home and proceed to the rendezvous singly or by twos and threes, as they prefer, and we can rely upon them to make their way properly to the appointed spot. This seems to me to be a judicious accustoming of them to habits of self-control, and if our system of training could not bear such a simple test, I should think, however well it sounded in theory, it was worth very little in practice. I consider that to be able to trust our boys *to behave respectably away from the supervision of a master, evidences more real discipline* than if they carried off the prize for marching and counter-marching, and other military evolutions in competition with the Guards.

#### PREPARATION FOR SELF-SUPPORT.

No drones. As to *Occupations*, of course all the housework has to be done by the boys. Some are engaged in the kitchen preparing the food, and assisting in serving it, washing up plates, cleaning rooms, &c. Others have certain duties assigned to them in scrubbing floors, cleaning steps and windows, making beds, &c. A boy who distinguishes himself in this humble sphere is sure to be selected for emigration to Canada in the spring, if physically suitable, or, failing this, will be privileged to learn one of our industries—Printing, Shoemaking or Carpentry.

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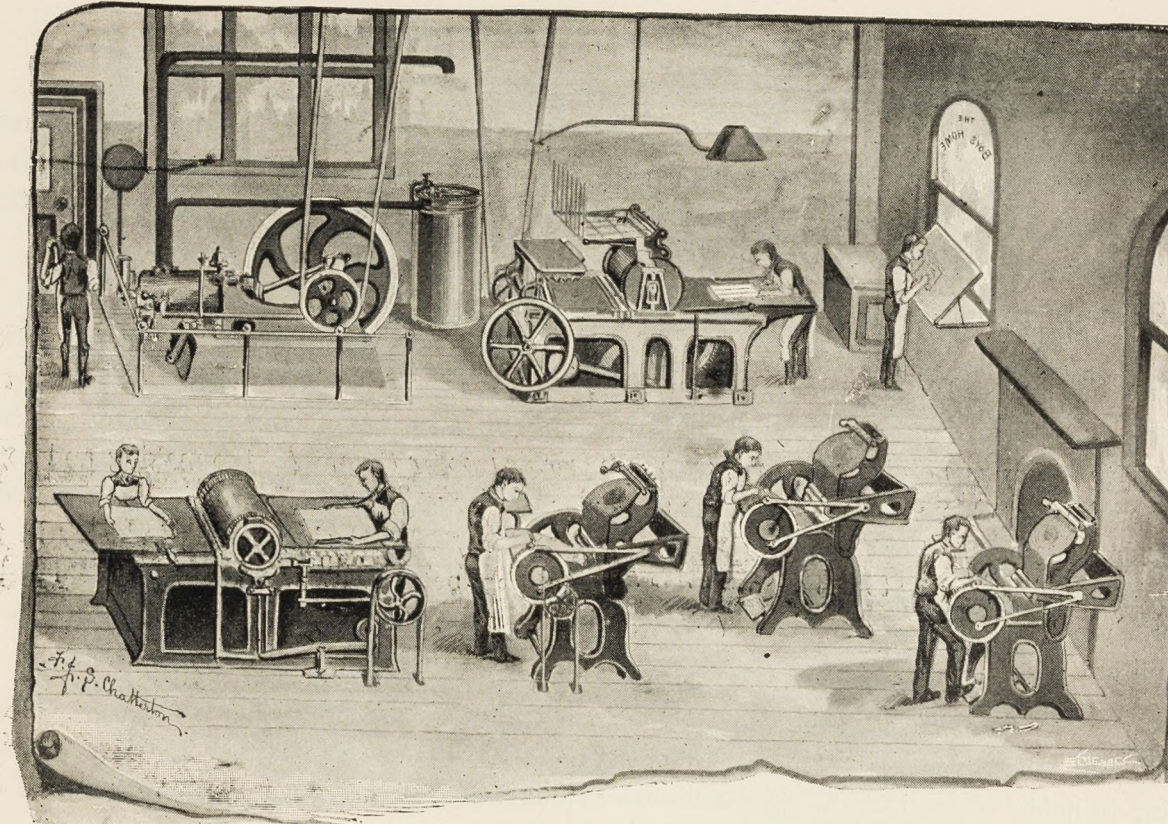
THE COMPOSING ROOM.--PRINTING TRADE.



THE PRINTING TRADE.

Our young Printers. There are two departments, each under the supervision of a thoroughly competent master. In the Composing Room the boys are to be seen busily setting up type to execute orders of all kinds that are sent to us by sympathising friends—pamphlets, posters, circulars, bill-heads, cards, &c.—in short, any kind of commercial or general printing. We have a very good assortment of type, and we seek to work for a *fair* profit, not overcharging our customers on the one hand, or “cutting down” the rates charged by firms of good standing on the other hand. The work turned out gives general satisfaction, and any who believe in “helping those who try to help themselves,” should give our waifs and strays a *trial order*. We shall be glad to send estimates free, and we can guarantee neatness and despatch in turning out the work.

An “old-boy” as head of the department. In the Machine Rooms there are a Crossley gas engine, seven printing machines, a cutting machine, two stitching machines, a perforating machine, &c., and a merry rattle they make when in full swing. It is interesting to note that the master who is Manager of our Printing Trade is an old-boy—his assistant is an old-boy, too. Both were head-boys here some years ago. The former made his way in life, gained the esteem of those he worked under in a first class West end firm, and returned to assist in training those who need a helping hand as he himself did some years ago.



THE UPPER MACHINE ROOM.

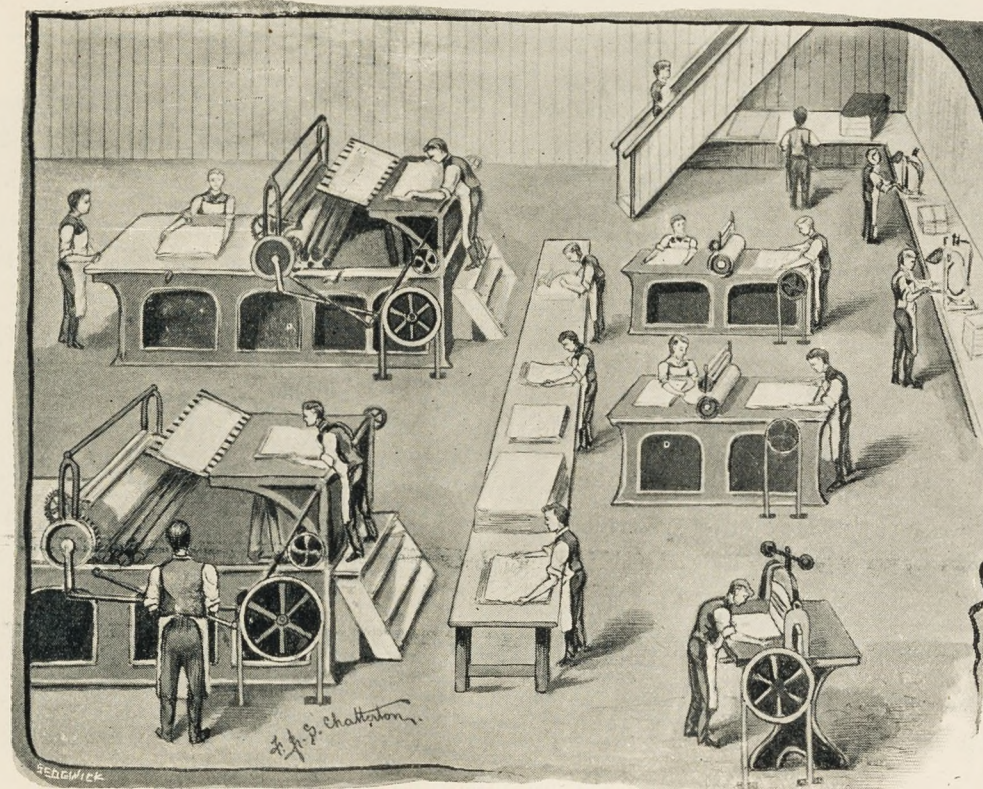


A capital start in life. We have no difficulty in finding good openings for the boys who have been trained in our Printing Departments, and they very soon are able to command full trade wages; so that our old boys in the Printing trade are a very well-to-do, respectable class of young craftsmen who reflect credit wherever they go upon their industrial training here.

#### THE SHOEMAKING TRADE.

Its present utility. This has been for many years a useful branch. It is under the supervision of a valued helper who came to us in this capacity twenty years ago, and has now the satisfaction of knowing that friendless boys whom he instructed and counselled are now in many instances in business on their account, with men working under them. All the making and repairing for the three Homes are done on the spot, also much work for our emigration parties and for outside customers. For some time we have had to carry on our shoemaking industry in temporary premises, owing to the space at our disposal here being limited. A new and commodious workshop, has, however, recently been built adjacent to our Home here, which exactly meets our requirements.

Its future advantages. Time spent in the shoemaking shop by any boy need never be wasted time. Besides the advantages of accustoming the hand and the eye to accuracy and disciplining the mind to habits of application, a boy who has to make his way in the world will always find it an



THE LOWER MACHINE ROOM.

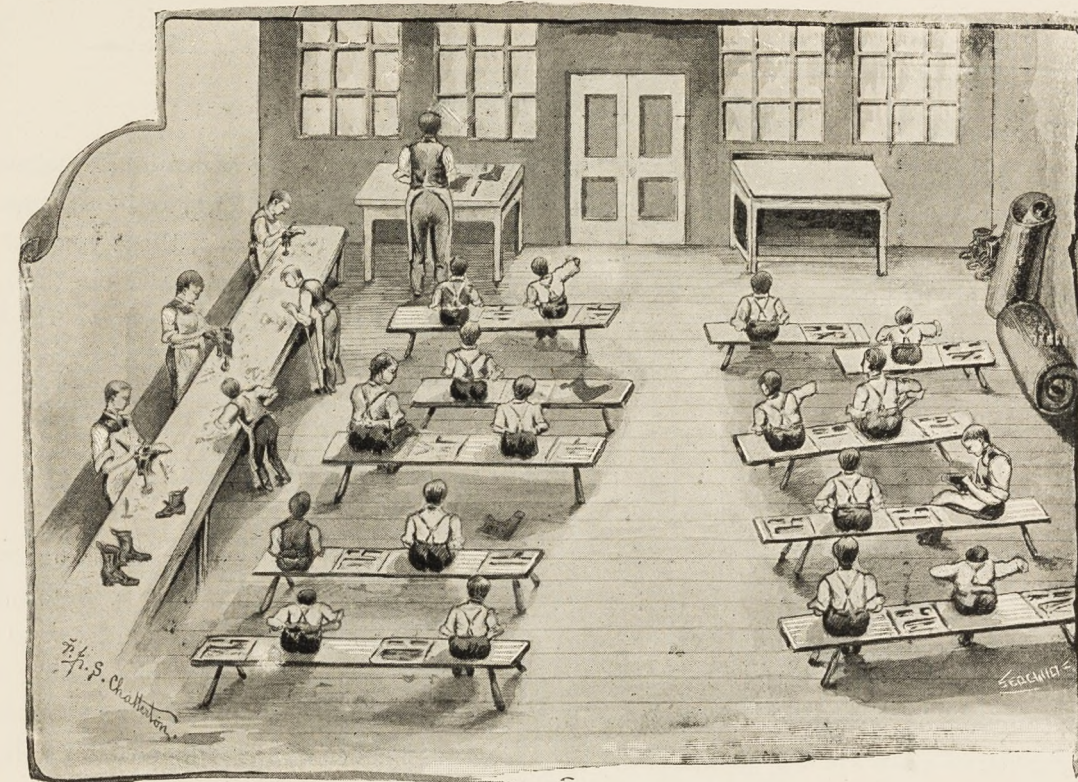


advantage to be able to put a patch on his own boots, or to be able to utilise his shoemaking experience in mending harness. I have no doubt in the long winter evenings in Canadian farm-houses many of our rescued waifs are the cynosure of interested fireside circles, as with "kits" by their side they stab and sew and peg to make their boots last out another month or so; and the thrifty Canadian farmer, or his neighbours, give them a few jobs to do in their spare time, which put a few dollars in their own pockets towards *the homesteads of their own*, which is the lodestar of the juvenile emigrant.

#### THE CARPENTRY AND PACKING-CASE MAKING TRADE.

A congenial employment. We have found this to be a most valuable addition to our trades here. Under an efficient manager, the lads employed in this department rapidly develop that constructive bent which seems to be a part of boy nature, and is thus turned into channels of usefulness.

Its permanent usefulness. I do not know of any trades that can be turned to more practical use in after life. Whatever the future career may be, it will generally be found that the knowledge of how to skilfully use hammer, saw, chisel or what not, will prove valuable acquirements in innumerable ways.



THE SHOEMAKERS' SHOP.



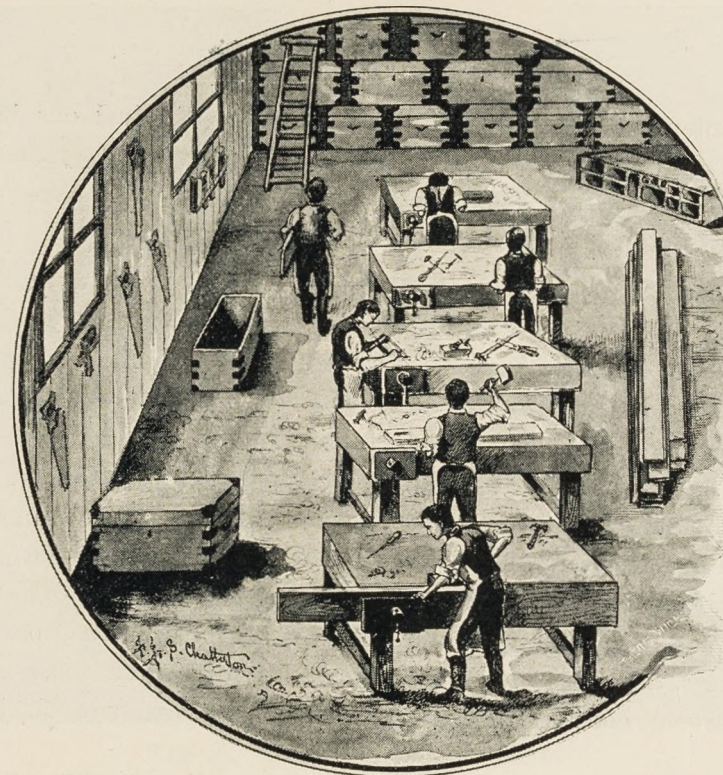
#### THE BRANCHES.

Our younger protégés. All that I have put on record as to the spiritual, moral and educational training of the boys at our head-quarters in Southwark applies with equal force to the *younger* boys in our branch Homes at Greenwich and Ramsgate. Of course, in the case of these younger boys (some of them only five or six years old), my remarks as to giving them leave on their own responsibility do not apply at all. Nor are they taught trades; but they do receive the same sound Christian training, and are disciplined in habits of order, diligence, cleanliness, &c.

#### IV.—THE RESULTS.

A happy work. Some of the apparently most hopeless cases have proved our brightest encouragements. I know few sights in life that can give greater pleasure than to watch a thin, weak, purposeless, vacant-looking boy develop into a smart, robust, intelligent youth: or to watch a sullen, scowling lad losing his dogged, don't care expression, and gradually blossoming into a pleasant, sanguine *bonhomie*. It has been well said that "Every face is a history or a prophecy" — *it either registers the acted past or it indicates the probable future*. No wonder the hardships, ill-treatment, and vice amidst which many of those poor boys have been reared have given them a sinister,

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THE CARPENTERS' SHOP.



forbidding cast of countenance; but the hard lines are soon smoothed out in their young faces, and when hope looks out of their eyes, and a happy smile plays round their mouths, and the slouching gait gives place to an elastic step, the whilom, ragged ne'er-do-well in his well-cut uniform has a *débonnaire* appearance that is really quite taking.

Its gratifying results.

Thousands of boys have passed through our hands in the last twenty-five years. Many have been restored to their parents in different parts of the world—others have been placed in service as pages, &c., and have risen to responsible positions in high-class families—others have been sent to sea and are often met with by our friends on board ships by which they are voyaging—others have been taught useful trades, by following which they are now in comfortable posts. We have about 1300 placed out in happy openings in life across the sea—many young ones adopted by quite well-to-do people, several older ones already established in their own homesteads acquired in a few years by their own industry and thrift—the great bulk, however, steadily and honourably working their way rung by rung up the ladder of life, as year by year they are maturing into manhood. Many of them are earnest Christian workers, local preachers, Sunday-school teachers, &c. I cannot in the space at my disposal in this sketch go into individual cases in detail, but several booklets, already published,\* give instances which can be multiplied by the score.

\* "Three Waifs," "Funny Folks," "A Prodigal Boy," &c., to be obtained at The Boys' Home, Southwark. Price 1d.

**ROLL OF MONOUR**  
**CONTINUED**

Went out	NAME	Repaid
1885	J. J. Smith	1892
1887	John Ashford	1892
1888	Wm Barrell	1892
1888	Alfred Phillip	1892
1889	John Roberts	1892
1889	W. Willgoose	1892
1890	James Frank	1892
1887	Patrick Foley	1892
1889	R. W. Neil	1892
1887	Geo. Hoyle	1895
1887	Wm Weaver	1895
1890	R. A. Kirby	1895
1890	J. Lohan	1895
1888	E. C. Hayward	1895
1886	James Raper	1895
1889	Wm Kaper	1895
1890	T. G. Sullivan	1895
1889	Geo. Southwell	1895
1891	R. Templeton	1895
1892	Edward Brettle	1895

**ROLL OF MONOUR**  
**OLD BOYS**

*Who have honourably redeemed their pledge to help another boy out to Canada by repaying £10 the cost of their emigration.*

Went out	NAME	Repaid
1887	J. W. Newport	1890
1887	J. W. Smith	1890
1888	W. Harris	1890
1889	Charles Tenness	1890
1890	R. White	1891
1887	C. Staldrass	1891
1888	W. Batty	1891
1889	W. Bennett	1891
1887	Ernest Cheat	1891
1887	Alfred Cheat	1891
1889	Bertie Lark	1891
1888	William Celfex	1891
1889	A. Snowbridge	1891
1885	W. J. Baldwin	1891
1885	Henry Irish	1891

TWO PANELS OF THE ROLL OF HONOUR.



A noble spirit.

The most definite proof I can give of the wholesome training these boys have had here and their success across the sea is that for the last seven years they have made up a "New Year's Gift" for me, and *by their own free-will, out of their own earnings, have sent towards the support of their old Home, or to help other boys out,*

<i>in 1889 a sum of</i> £108.	<i>in 1893 a sum of</i> £230.
„ 1890 <i>do.</i> £146.	„ 1894 <i>do.</i> £260.
„ 1891 <i>do.</i> £204.	„ 1895 <i>do.</i> £294.
„ 1892 <i>do.</i> £213.	

*making a total of nearly £1,500 contributed by our old boys in Canada out of their own pockets towards the support of their "Old Home."*

We have what we call our Roll of Honour—six panels hung in our Schoolroom at Southwark, containing the names of 76 brave loyal fellows who have voluntarily repaid the cost of their emigration (£10) to "help another boy out."

Our old-boys in England have been stirred to follow the example set them by the old-boys in Canada. For instance, a few weeks ago they entertained all the boys in our London Homes to a splendid tea, followed by a happy social evening, during which a cheque for £40 was handed to me as a token of love from old-boys in London for "their old Home at the corner." On the same

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evening an English old-boys' Roll of Honour was commenced and started with the names of three old-boys who had given, out of their own earnings, £10, as a thank-offering for the benefits they had received through the Home.

Such deeds of self-denial and gratitude in humble life have been one of the most pleasing evidences of the depth and reality of the good work done in the Homes!

All over the world.

Other boys are scattered *all over the world in prosperous positions*, who were once barefooted gutter boys or youthful gaol-birds, graduating rapidly for the convict cell. One who was brought to us in one of our all-night searches outside the Gaiety Theatre, without a coat to his back, has now a fine shop fitted up in London style, in Melbourne—another, who was brought to us direct from Coldbath Fields Prison, is now the trusted employé of a well-known Australian firm—another called to see us lately when he arrived on a holiday trip from Johannesburg (South Africa)—another, caught under his employer's bed waiting to rob him, is now the editor of a newspaper, and a temperance advocate in New South Wales.

A pleasing surprise.

Of the hundreds placed out into life in England we are continually hearing; of one boy with a shop of his own, of another as manager of some business, of another as being with the same firm in which we placed him, fifteen years ago, another who went from us to

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earn 2/6 a week as a start now owning three places of business. Sometimes a boy has been lost sight of for years, and suddenly turns up to give us great joy by not only advancement in life, but even Christian usefulness that we little expected from him. Such a case occurred some time ago.

One morning a missionary, whose sphere of labour is in the W.C., district, called to see me relative to the admission of a little boy only five years of age, the child of a street flower-seller. Presently, with a twinkle in his eyes, he enquired, "I suppose, Sir, you do not remember me?" "No," I replied, "Where have we met?" "Why, Sir," he said, "I'm one of your old boys, S——, that used to be at Deptford, when there were only fourteen boys in the Home." Twenty-one years ago, and now looking nearly as old as myself! But I remembered him in a moment, and could not refrain from exclaiming: "What a ruffian you used to be!" He smiled and confessed he had indeed been an unruly spirit—at the bottom of all the mischief that used to disturb the peace of our little circle in those early days. We had heard with joy of his conversion to God some years afterwards, but it was quite an inspiration now to meet him as an accredited Christian worker, to hear how affectionately he spoke of his old Home, and how eagerly he enquired after his old comrades, and to see how lovingly he looked upon the present boys in the old familiar uniform.

As a contrast to this bread cast upon the waters and *found after many days*, let me recommend a very touching instance of immediate and most comforting reward for just a little kindness—just a little intercession—just a little ministry—but all this *following upon the labours and prayers of others* under whose influence the lad had been previously.\*



\* "Grace Triumphant, or the Dying Match-seller," to be obtained from The Boys' Home, 95, Southwark Street, Price 1d.



## V.—THE OUTPUT.

The Trades  
a life-long  
boon.

It will be readily understood that a boy who has been carefully trained here, and thoroughly taught the elements of his trade as compositor, printer, shoemaker, or carpenter, when once we have put him into well-selected employment has little difficulty in rising step by step, as he grows older and gains experience, into a responsible and comfortable position. The industrial training given here is not a mere labour-test, or means of occupation while a boy is in the Institution, but is *a definite preparation for self-support in that particular industry in after-life*; and I am glad to be able to report that our boys follow up their trades and earn quite sufficient support not only for themselves, but for their wives and families eventually. But it takes time—months and years of maintenance, education, training and industrial instruction—to launch a boy in life like this. For some boys who are crippled in body, or who for moral reasons need a lengthy period of probation to satisfy us that there is a reasonable prospect of their continuance in well-doing, our only resource is patiently and diligently to fit them thus to successfully battle against their infirmities of body or character. We do not begrudge the expense or pains when we reflect how precious a young life is, with the world opening out before it with such possibilities for good or evil.

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SOME SOUTHWARK HOME BOYS.



The drawbacks  
to employment  
in London.

We never have the least difficulty in finding openings in life for the boys we have trained in our Homes. There are many enquiries for office boys, page boys, stable boys, &c., but the wages are small for a boy who has no friends to make a home for him or supplement his earnings, and in a few years a very trying transition period comes, when the boy begins to merge into the man. Besides, only a certain proportion of boys have the character, appearance, predilection, education, &c., which qualify for indoor service or office work. Still, for sturdy lads whom we can fairly recommend for steady, industrious habits, after we have had them under our eye here for a few months, there are plenty of situations to be obtained at wages that provide comfortably for all their wants. So far as giving them a START IN LIFE from the Homes is concerned we have very little trouble, but their position in London, near their old haunts, coming into contact with old associates, exposed to all the temptations of London life, living in lodgings without the safe-guards of home-influence, and by and by drawn into the fiercer competition of an overstocked adult-labour market, is liable to become one of great danger to them and serious difficulty to us *later on*. Naturally, in every hour of need or misfortune they turn to us for counsel or help, and it is hard for us to say "No," and see them "go under," before our eyes.

Our emigra-  
tion work  
inaugurated.

In the spring of 1884 I crossed the Atlantic, on a visit to Canada, partly for the sake of my health, partly to investigate for myself the *pros* and *cons* of juvenile emigration work, taking with me a small experimental party of eleven boys. After travelling a little in

Quebec and Ontario, I pushed right on to the Rocky Mountains—beyond the point to which the Canadian Pacific Railway was then constructed. I returned, and in the same summer crossed again with about fifty boys, most of whom I took up to the North-West—the *first party of rescued street arabs taken into Manitoba*. Up to this point I had not any real centre of operations in Canada, or any influential persons over there to help me, but some Christian friends kindly undertook to act for me in any case of need, and to exercise a kindly supervision over our boys in their new homes till we could organise the work. How wonderfully I was led step by step, and every want was supplied, has been already recorded.\*

Towards the close of my second visit in 1884, I met my ever-revered friend, the late Mr. Gooderham, who welcomed me with my 100 boys the next year as his guests. With that party I took out a helper whom I could leave as our accredited representative in Canada, to become resident Superintendent in our Distributing Home. *Year by year since then we have sent out a party of about 100 boys each spring*. In addition to the Superintendent and his wife (who acts as Matron, &c.) we have out there a clerk for attending to correspondence, boys' accounts, &c., as well as the necessary book-keeping connected with the Institution, and another helper who devotes all his time to long rounds of visitation amongst the boys, often driving 1,200 miles on a single circuit.

\* "Marvellously Helped," &c.; to be obtained from The Boys' Home, 95, Southwark Street, Price 1d.



The despatch of this annual emigrant detachment is now the great event of our year's labour. *At one stroke we place 100 boys where they ought never to need a farthing of charitable assistance again*—where they have much better prospects in life than they could ever have here, and where they are far removed from all the snares of city life, all the influence of former associations, and all the perils of old surroundings.

Besides all these advantages to the boys themselves, every party that "hives off" relieves, to some extent at least, the pressure of over-population here; and, above all, *creates 100 vacancies here to gather in 100 more poor, young street wanderers, snatched from life-long misery, and, it may be, eternal doom.*

Again, the economy is well worthy of notice. Let us take the case of a street-arab of eight years of age brought to our Homes. It would probably be five or six years before we could put him out in a self-supporting position in this country. He would cost us about £15 per annum during this period—say £90. Now, by means of our juvenile emigration work, the same boy is (if fairly well-disposed) provided for by means of about six months' training in habits of obedience, cleanliness, &c., (about £7), and by being placed in a Canadian farmhouse (about £10), where he has thrifty, industrious training, capital schooling, plenty of the best food, and a spirit of self-reliance inculcated into him by the precept and example of all around—with the prospect of his own homestead by and by.

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*I do not think, in all the range of Christian charity, there is a better investment for £10 than putting a boy out like this in our Queen Colony.* Any one who kindly contributes this amount can have a special boy allotted, and his photo sent, and hear from time to time of his progress. Some friends send boys out in this way every year, and keep up a friendly correspondence with them. Others send out a boy In Memoriam of some dear one—a son or a brother, often bearing the same Christian name, "Arthur," "Henry," "Ernest," &c.



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## VI.—THE NEEDS.

Family cares. Many who read these lines have had experience of the expense and anxiety of bringing up "*a family*," and they will sympathise with me on whose shoulders mainly rests the burden of supporting and guiding *four families—three of them containing 270 children dependent, under God, upon my efforts for everything they need in life*, and the fourth, many times larger, scattered all over the world, but still very dear to my heart as the objects of much effort and outlay in *times* gone by.

After *twenty-five* years' experience of our Heavenly Father's mercy and faithfulness we devoutly raise our Ebenezer—"hitherto hath the Lord helped us"—and gratefully testify "No good thing hath failed."

Frequently those who have become interested in the work ask :

### How can I Help?

Best way of enlisting sympathy.

I.—The *best way* to help the Homes is to arrange a public meeting in a town-hall, schoolroom, &c., or to invite friends to a drawing-room gathering or garden-party to

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hear an account of the work. The expenses are always fully met by the free-will-offerings of those present, the subject is one that *always attracts* a good audience, and a permanent interest is invariably created, which has often been directly or *indirectly the means* of much substantial support. Friends who kindly feel disposed to take the initiative in this matter (*even in a village*) can obtain any information they require by communicating with me personally. Whenever possible, I am glad, if it is desired, to give an account of the work myself, but our Deputation Secretary at any rate can be depended upon to attend and give some interesting details.

Donations. II.—By undertaking some specific act of help—say the maintenance of a boy (£15 per annum for an elder boy—£13 10s. for a younger one), the emigration of a boy (£10), or one of the following items :—

- For 10/- a breakfast can be given to 75 boys.
- „ £1 a bedstead and bedding can be provided.
- „ £2 a boy can be completely outfitted.
- „ £5 200 boys can be fed for one day.

*One generous friend in whose house I addressed a drawing-room meeting many years ago, contributes the cost of maintaining six boys in the Homes, and sending out six boys to Canada every year.*

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Penny-a-Week  
Auxiliary.

III.—The Penny-a-Week Auxiliary is a recent development from which we expect great things. It admirably meets the case of those who are anxious to help but cannot spare much at a time and perhaps would accordingly hesitate to send anything, and those who may not have much money to give, but are willing to devote time and take some pains to regularly give help from others.

The whole scheme has been planned out in perfect detail by our Treasurer, and is very simple; and yet safeguards every penny contributed. We want (A) Local Secretaries in every town and village (in fact, several of them in large towns) who will act as centres and be in direct communication with headquarters, and (B) Local Helpers who will take from the Local Secretaries a collecting book ruled with spaces for entering names and addresses of persons up to the number of twenty-four who will contribute 1d. a week. Each book thus put into use and filled up represents, say, £5 a year. In a Y.M.C.A., a Bible Class, a large business establishment or factory, how many could find twenty-four people to give a penny a week towards "Saving the Boys"! *The plan is a capital one, and I do hope that many who read these lines will at once write for some books, literature, &c., and make a beginning.*

Useful gifts. IV.—By gifts in kind—Flour, oatmeal, tea, sugar, dried fruit, potatoes, &c., for daily consumption; or parcels of woollen shirts, woollen socks, comforters, &c., for our emigrant parties. For our party sailing each spring we need (for boys varying in age from 10 to 16):—

400 woollen shirts.

400 pairs socks (any colour).

100 long, warm mufflers (navy blue, scarlet, purple, crimson, brown, light blue).

100 Tam-o'Shanters (navy blue).

Cast-off  
clothes, &c.

V.—By sending cast-off clothing, linen, boots, &c., suitable for wear by the poorest of either sex, and of any age, or by forwarding books suitable for boys to read in the long winter evenings, or on Sunday afternoons.

Our Annual  
Sale.

VI.—Last, but not least, by contributions of Useful and Fancy Articles to be disposed of at our Annual Sale, held early in December each year, or by gathering up household odds and ends (especially at spring cleanings) and sending them (carriage paid) to be disposed of to the poor at our Rummage Sales. We supply sacks of two different sizes to be kept at hand by friends who wish to turn to good account in this way articles for which they have no further



use in their homes—but, which through a Rummage Sale, may not only be a boon to the very poor around us here, but also be a help to us in our rescue-work. Old furniture, carpet, utensils, boots, clothes, &c. (even if cracked or much worn) find ready purchasers, and we often clear £25 or £30 by a single sale in one afternoon without incurring any expense whatever.

A thrilling scene. Some years ago, on the wild rock-bound coast of Cornwall, there was intense excitement in a little scattered fishing hamlet. Through the terrible gale that was raging, a barque had been driven out of its course, and had struck on a reef outside the harbour. Heavy seas were washing over the ill-fated craft, threatening speedily to strew the coast with its shivered timbers. The unhappy sailors had hoisted a signal of distress, and were straining their eyes through the blinding rain, anxiously expecting the launching of the life-boat to rescue them from their perilous situation.

In a trice the few fishermen on shore, who had been watching the struggles of the barque to gain the harbour, ran down to the boat-house, and prepared to go across the foam-crested billows, in the very teeth of the storm, on their errand of mercy.

In their attempt to launch the life-boat, however, their zeal got the better of their skill. The wheels of the carriage upon which the boat was placed became embedded in sand, and defied every effort to push them forward. Again and again did some put their shoulders to the wheels,

and pull the ropes, but all their heaving-ahoy was in vain. Loud were the regrets that many of their mates were away out at sea, fishing. Heartfelt was their pity for yonder poor souls, almost in despair, yet clinging for dear life to the rigging. Many a horny hand brushed away a scalding tear from a weather-beaten face, and in the crowd of women, who had thrown shawls round their heads and come down to see the wreck, there were mingled weeping and praying.

Standing close by, his cap pulled tightly down on his head, a comforter loosely rolled round his neck by the hands of an adoring mother, his hands thrust into the pockets of his great coat, with ruddy cheeks, and eyes sparkling with excitement, was little Harry Blair, “our parson’s boy,”—as the warm-hearted villagers called him.

“Poor souls! The Lord have mercy on them. They’ll soon be in another world. *It’s no use; we can’t save them,*” said John Treherne, the leading man.

Then out spoke “our parson’s boy”—

“Oh men, don’t give up. Have another try, and *I’ll help you.*”

“God bless you, Master Harry, your heart’s good, but what could you do?” replied John, looking down with affectionate pride upon “our parson’s boy,” flushed with eager chivalry.

“Why John, *I’ll do my best.* Of course I am not big, but *I can push a bit.*”



“Bravo!” cried all in chorus. A thrill of enthusiasm ran through the disheartened toilers.

“Our Parson’s boy” seized a rope; his example stirred the women to action; they lent their strength. None stood idly by—a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together—slowly the wheels moved through the loose sand. The life-boat was launched; the wreck was reached just before it broke up, and the crew of thirteen hands were all saved from a watery grave.

Along the coast, when the howling wind and the sullen roar of the waves make brave deeds and hair-breadth escapes the theme at every fireside, for many a long year will it be told and told again how “our parson’s boy” *pushed a bit*.

The application of this incident follows. Those despairing sailors clinging to the wreck remind me of the thousands of poor street-lads ready to perish in our Great City. Our Home is the life-boat—a big one, for it has to bear 270 rescued ones at a time across the waters of life’s troubled sea—a stout one, for it has bravely weathered many a storm of adverse circumstances; best of all, our Father is at the helm. John Treherne, the leading man, stands for the often perplexed writer, sometimes almost tempted to say, “It’s no use; we can’t save them.”

Of all those who read these lines, who will act the part of “our parson’s boy,” cheer up our despairing hearts, strengthen our failing hands, and help our struggling rescue work by coming forward and saying,

“I’ll do my best; I’ll push my bit!”

*J. W. C. Fegan*



The helping time is short,  
The privilege is great;  
But when the Master says to thee,  
"I count it as if done to Me,"  
The RECOMPENSE is great.

Dear Sir,

I am glad to "push my bit" towards your efforts in "saving the lads."

Enclosed please find ..... for £ : :

Yours faithfully,

Please insert usual postal  
style of address

Mr. J. W. C. FEGAN,  
The Boys' Home,  
Southwark, S.E.





CHEQUES and Postal Orders may be crossed "London and County Bank, Southwark Branch," and be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. D. C. APPERLY, or to The GOVERNOR, Mr. J. W. C. FEGAN, The Boys' Home, 95, Southwark Street, London, S.E.





Yegan

of the district.

In a corner of the rooms cubicles were partitioned off for masters. In one of the two dormitories I came across the medical missionary, who was leaving the adjoining small infirmary. The latter was ~~sm~~ not very tidy or comfortable, and was certainly too near the dormitory itself, being in fact a corner partitioned off only a little more solidly than the cubicles of the masters. The medical missioner was just hurrying off, after telling the matron that a doctor's time was very valuable, and that she must not be sending for him more often than was necessary. It was a mock scolding, and the man seemed to be good-natured and scatter-brained.

In one of the large rooms downstairs the order-master in whose charge the boys are out of school hours, was mustering them for dinner; the monitors were making their rounds and looking at their hands, faces, and into their ears. The discipline seemed admirable, and it was clear that the order-master had everything well in hand. In one corner of the room were the little boys from Ramsgate, who had come up, I think, to go to the camp. They all looked the pink of neatness, and ~~inaxxxxxix~~ well cared for, as did also the older boys of the Southwark Home.

It was dinner time when we reached the printing rooms so everything was quiet, but the accounts show how import-



Yegan

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ant this branch of trading is, in the finances of the home. The carpentering shops were in a building close by, and the custom here appears to be to some extent provided by the Institution itself. This has been especially so during the last year, when a good deal of wood-work has been wanted for the new Mission. <sup>In this year for the first time a paper has been made by the printer calculated to do so.</sup> In the bootmaking very little is done except to mend and make for the Boys. There are only five or six boys at present learning the trade, and the picture on p. 38 is an effort of the imagination.

From the Boys' Home we went to the Youths' Institute, for which the house adjoining the Home in Southwark St. has been adapted. There are several rooms, and the building is large and well appointed. The Institute is not for the Boys of the Home, and, like Home Hall itself, has only been started for something less than a year. I gathered that it had been fairly successful, but it is in its infancy, and figures, if I had them, would not be of much use. When we went the place was open, both as a reading room, and for dinners, but hardly any one was in it. None were dining, but I was told that in the winter when the streets are less pleasant than in August, the place is well used at dinner time.

At Home Hall the same provision is made for dinners for the factory girls, and here I found the place thronged. Girls can use the place who come provided with a ticket.







Fegan

separate accounts show where loss or leakage, if any, are taking place. At the moment he is looking into the cost of the factory girls dinners. He denied that dry tea had ever been given away at any of the mothers' meetings.

I went back to Mr. Fegan, and he told me a little more about himself and his work. He began when he was only 17, being led on, "like nearly all the rest" from his experiences as a ragged-school teacher. Apart from differences in method, he said that his ~~Boys'~~ Boys' Home was like that of Dr. Barnado. They have pretty much the same objects in view. Both aim at the re-habilitation of the waif; both work on a Christian basis.

He said that his "open door" (see p.12) was not attended by any dangers. Most of his boys appear to be sent to him, and many come from the provinces. They emigrate 100 every year, all being sent to Canada, where they have a branch home, (see p.22.) Their other branches are the Ramsgate Orphanage, for little boys of more respectable grade; and the "Little Wanderers' Home" at Greenwich, "for younger street-arabs". In all, Mr. F. reckons to have about 270 boys in his <sup>immediate</sup> care. Of these about 150 can be taken in at Southwark, but this ~~numberxxx~~ number is really too large for the accommodation.

As to his Mission, which is the work of his that has



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a close connexion with the n'hood, he was as ready to talk as about the Home, but about both he would rather, I dare say, have had questions sent him in writing. Everything on this side of the work is in its infancy, but he appeared quite satisfied with the progress that had been made, and <sup>was</sup> no doubt but that the Mission was meeting a local want. This want would, he thought, exist for a good many years in this part of South London, but he is quite alive to the tendency ~~for~~ numbers to get ~~the~~ smaller, and looks forward to a time when he will shift his head-quarters in the direction of the Elephant and Castle. As he said, nothing has been especially built for his work, and every place he uses he can either give up, or they can be re-adapted for business uses. In all this spoke the business man, and in everything that he said, I should be inclined to give Mr. Fegan high marks for capacity and foresight. He would probably have been a successful man, whatever career in life he had marked out. I do not know whether he has independent means or not, but he certainly began his work, because he thought that he had discovered something that needed doing, and not as a line of business. His early efforts proved successful, and for years he must have had his hands full. If, therefore, he draws from his General Council a salary, there is no reason on that account to

think less



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think less highly of him than one would of the salaried executive of the C.O.S. or of the local clergy. The C.O.S. appears to be always ready to gird at him, but whether because they disapprove of his work, or because they consider that his ways are devious we do not know. Later in the conversation I broached the subject of the Registration Committee, the objects of which he praised, and he even said that, knowing and liking Miss Lubbock, he had agreed to join. But afterwards he discovered that the C.O.S. was the power behind Miss Lubbock's throne, and he withdrew. It appears that when he was a young man of 23, young in years and very young in his work, the ~~xxxxxx~~ C.O.S. sent a man down, a Mr. Cardew, to see him. Mr. F. at that time knew little or nothing about the C.O.S. and, for all he knew they were going to get him or give him a grant. In any case he received Mr. Cardew with open arms, and told him and showed him everything. Some years afterwards a friend of his, I think the editor of the Christian, drew his attention to a report that the C.O.S. was circulating, and asked him if he had seen it. He had not, and discovered then for the first time that on Mr. Cardew's visit an adverse judgment of his work was being published. He was bitterly aggrieved, and, until they apologise for what he felt to be very underhand treatment, he has decided to



Yegan

have nothing to do with the Society. "They can do me no harm now," he said, and "I can snap my fingers at them", but they will have to apologise in order to get into Mr. F's good books. This is his account of the disagreement between him and the Society. It might be well to get the counterpart of the story.

We have had a good many complaints of the ways in which his Mission has attracted mothers and others from existing meetings, and I asked him if there was any local opposition to his work. He professed to know little about this, and not to trouble about it ~~either~~ much either. When new things are started, no matter what they are there is bound to be some slight dislocation, but after a time things settle down. They find their level. He said that a Miss Tabor, a friend of his who was also a local worker and the friend of local workers, had written to him expressing regret at the way in which he was attracting women away from other mothers' meetings to his own. He replied that it was impossible to take notice of general statements, but that if she would send him names he would look into any alleged cases. She thereupon sent him 24 names, and he sent her a report on the whole lot. In some cases there had been no membership elsewhere; in others the tie had been a very loose one, and the general result of his investigation was such as to make Miss Tabor



Yegan

admit that the complaint had little or nothing in it. And, continued Mr. F., "although there are sure to be some who will come to me or to any other man who is starting a new thing, and this you cannot avoid, it is not these women that we want. Those who will leave one thing for another just to see what else may be going, are invariably the worst of the bunch, and you may take it for granted that we don't want to fill our benches with the gad-about".

He was especially emphatic as to the need for the work that he is trying to do among the factory girls, and of the need for a Medical Mission. For the last they do all they can to ensure its use only by the really poor. Every one who wants medical attention has to be there by ten ~~or~~ o'clock, and at that hour the doors are closed. Moreover, those who come first are seen first. But before anyone is attended to medically, there is a short service for half an hour, and upon the check of the service, as Mr. F. somewhat naively said, they also rely to keep out the better off patients. As regards their charitable work, he said that practically no one was helped except through the Medical Mission. They have started no Sunday School, considering that there was no local need for one. The whole Mission ~~ixxxxi~~ is still in its early days, but it is clear that it has started with vigour and success. It may be assumed, indeed, that Mr. F. would not have taken the new



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step, had ~~he~~ not meant to follow it up ~~with~~ well. The numerous complaints too that have reached us, are, looked at from one point of view, so many tributes to Mr. F's success, since people do not take the trouble to complain of failures. Local jealousy, of a kind, to some extent explains local animosity, and the man who can risk an additional expenditure of £2000 a year is clearly not to be sniffed at.

On the other hand, it appears to be fairly certain that the methods by which he raises his funds are undesirably sensational. As to the man himself, apart from ~~the~~ <sup>xxx</sup> such qualities ~~xx~~ as I have ~~xxxxx~~ mentioned, and which lie on the surface, I feel inclined to suspend judgment.



31 Report of interview with Mr. W.M. Richardson, Secretary of the Boro' Polytechnic. (E.A.) July 18.99

Miscell 31

Mr. Richardson was appointed Secretary when the Boro' Polytechnic was started, and it appears that ~~the~~ many of the special features of its work are connected with his character and aims and with the duties of his office. As regards the latter, the important way in which they seem to differ from those who may seem to hold similar positions in other Polytechnics is that they do not include any responsibility for the educational system of the place. He feeds it, it is true, since all students are admitted by him, but the Principal of the Education Department is co-ordinate with him, and is entirely responsible to the Governing Body for the curriculum of the place, and for the efficiency of the teaching. The consequence is that Mr. Richardson is left comparatively free to devote himself ~~himself~~ to the social aspects of the work. This is his metier; he does it admirably, and <sup>the</sup> number of things going on in the place; the vitality of what is called the Institute (see later) and the indirect ties that the Polytechnic has made for itself with the life of the district, <sup>(E.g. see Report pp 78)</sup> are remarkable. Mr. R. himself is a man of about 45, and he appears to give himself heart and soul to the work, having never been absent, save on one or two occasions since his appointment. And his hours are long, keeping him at the Polytechnic nearly all day, save for three or



Richardson - Boro' Poly<sup>s</sup> (2)

He lives at <sup>Priston</sup>, about a quarter of an hour by tram, four hours in the afternoon. Even his holidays are given to the place to a great extent, as he takes a house at some seaside or other place and boards some 20 or 30 each week, save the last, which he tries to keep quite free. Even this he does not succeed in going, as his holiday home is popular, and he cannot arrange for all who want to come. Financially he loses somewhat, but, as he said, he gains immensely in his work. He gets to know thoroughly in the course of the summer some 100 or more of the members, and the attachment begun in the summer lasts when they meet again in London. In these, and in other ways he makes a very good personal influence felt, and the general tone of the Institute gains. This shows itself in many ways, among others in the ready voluntary service which he said that he and his wife could command when they had anything on hand that wanted helpers. R. was brought to London to take up this work from Newcastle, where he had proved himself a very successful organizer, and his appointment has been more than justified. He is a very practical man, and the whole structure and equipment is in his charge. But he seems to be as much master of the situation if he had to look after defective drainage or failing electric light, or the building of a new wing, as in starting a P.S.A. or a series of popular concerts.



Richardson - Boro' Polytechnic (3)

certs. Religious meetings are included in the scope of his energies, and he is the President of, and frequent speaker, at their Sunday afternoon meetings. For these they have an average attendance of about 300, and a book membership of 3 to 400. For a short time they were held in the Victoria Hall, and then they had an attendance of 1800. It is expected that when they have their own large hall ready that numbers will again largely increase. They will also have Sunday Concerts if the L.C.C. raises no difficulties about the licensing.

The various branches of the Social Work are described in the Report (type-written) of which he was kind enough to give us a copy. This part will be found in about the last third of the bulky volume, and comprises

- Wednesday Evening Lectures (average attendance 220)
- Saturday Concerts (average 250).
- Men's Club Room.
- Sunday Social Hour (from 8.30 to 10.; average 200).
- Receptions and At Homes.
- Various Thrift Agencies.
- Rambling and Holiday Clubs.
- Emigration Bureau.
- Institute Library, and Reading Room.
- Gymnasium.
- Athletic Field, for cricket, tennis etc.
- Rowing Club; Cycling; Swimming; Football; Harriers.
- Many other Literary Societies; Social Clubs etc. etc.

The Women's ~~Work~~ Social Side is separately organized and presents many similar features.



Richardson - Boro' Polytechnic (4)

In addition to the big block of buildings in the Boro' Road, the Governors have under their charge two other centres: the Norwood Technical Institute, and Herold's Institute, Bermondsey. The former appears to be the Boro' on a small scale; the latter is mainly used for various technical classes connected with the leather industry.

At the Boro' Polytechnic itself, apart from things ~~xxxxxxx~~ separately organized for men and for women, the great division is into the Institute and the Education Department. The scale of fees is arranged to attract those from 16 to 25. At first it was intended to admit none to the Institute who did not qualify by attending a class in the other department, but, it being found that this p pressed hardly on some of those whom they wanted to keep in the Institute, the Governors "relaxed the rule and instituted qualifying sections" -- reading circles, literary and debating societies etc. etc. A rather higher admission fee is charged to those who join the Institute and who do not join a class (e.g. 7/6 instead of 5/- a year) and it is found that "very few members join on the non-qualifying scale". Under certain conditions those over 25 years of age are admitted to the Institute, and in the last Report about 130 ~~are~~ of these is the number given. There is no limit of age as regards the classes, apart from the Institute. The following are the numbers for 1897.8.



Richardson Boro Polytechnic (5)

Institute: 16 to 25	-- men	---1303.	
	women	-560.	
over 25.	men	---51.	
	women	-67.	
Hon. Members	-----	23.	2004.
Educational Department	men	---813	
(without joining	women	-263.	1076
Institute.)			<u>3080.</u>

In addition, there is a small Day Technical School, (80) for boys, very much like that at the People's Palace.

Full lists and particulars of the classes are given in the Report. The district does not appear to lend itself much to the provision of technical training that has any special local significance, save the leather trade classes at Bermondsey. Most of the fixtures therefore are of a general kind, that might be found on the list of any similar centre, in other parts of London. An attempt was made to start a Hat-making class, but the trade is a close corporation of the kind that is jealous of the light, and the class was practically boycotted, and had to be given up. The equipment of the buildings appeared to be very complete, both the general class rooms etc.; the laboratories, and the rooms fitted up for special trade classes, such as brick-laying. There is an unusually complete provision for the teaching of confectionery (cakes, pastry etc.)

The area from which the students come is roughly that which would be included were the Albany Road continued to the River in each direction. Hardly any come from North of the



RED CROSS HALL AND  
GARDEN,  
SOUTHWARK.

**REPORT 1898.**

**Trustees :**

The EARL OF DUCIE	SIR ROBERT HUNTER.
The EARL OF SELBORNE.	MISS IRONSIDE.
MISS OCTAVIA HILL.	MISS JOHNSON.

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<i>Hon. Sec. :</i> MISS EARDLEY-WILMOT (Women's University Settlement).	
MR. L. W. CHUBB (Boro' Polytechnic).	MISS M. S. LEWES.
MR. BENTON FLETCHER (Cadet Corps).	MRS. ORR.
MISS GARDINER (St. George's).	MR. ROBERTS (St. Saviour's Public Library).
MISS GRIMSTON (St. George's).	MISS SEWELL (Women's University Settlement).
MRS. HERRON.	MRS. VINCENT.

MR. WATERS.

LONDON :

MERSER & SONS, PRINTERS, 268-270, KENNINGTON ROAD, S.E.

1899.

Richardson - Boro' Polytechnic (6)

Thames, altho' a good many work there, living south. The following figures illustrate distribution, as shown by their registers: S. George's (5 to 600); Newington (700); Christ Church (125); S. Saviour's, (150), and S. Olave's (60). Trade classification of the Members of the Institute is given in the Report. To the trade classes, only members or apprentices are admitted.

Mr. Richardson is Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Red Cross Hall and Garden, and gave me the Report (inserted).





## REPORT, 1898.

THE work at Red Cross Hall and Garden has been carried on during 1898 as in previous years. It is with pleasure that the Committee record larger attendances and increased appreciation of the music and entertainments.

On the last Sunday of the season, the week before Christmas, Mrs. Julian Marshall (who has been most kind in providing music on alternate Sundays) arranged for a performance of the greater part of Handel's "Messiah" and some carol singing. The Hall was full, and the audience listened with rapt attention and were enthusiastic in applauding. It is a hopeful sign of progress that they care so much for Sacred Music.

The Violin Class, begun last year, is being carried on as before under Mr. Hugh Gardner, and this year a Singing Class has also been started under Mr. J. S. Coysh, recommended by the Tonic Sol-fa College, who will continue the methods the pupils have learnt in the Board Schools. It is hoped that both will gradually train a group of musicians among the working people who will care to help in performances in the Hall.

The Committee has received, during the past year, the most welcome and valuable present of a grand piano from Mrs. C. L. Lewes. It has been particularly useful, as the Club Room is now entirely in the hands of the Committee, and having a piano there renders it available for the new Singing Class, for the Violin Class, when a piano is wanted, and for many other gatherings when the Hall is occupied.

The Lending Library attached to the Hall has been superseded by the Southwark Free Libraries, and the books are now used for lending to country villages, boxes of some fifty suitable books being sent for a period of three or six months.

The May Festival and the Flower Show were very successful; so also was the Picture Exhibition, for which the Hall was lent.

The alteration to the Balcony, mentioned in last year's Report, has been completed and paid for. It has been a very heavy tax on the resources of the Committee. A solid permanent staircase is now erected, the wooden balustrades and pillars having been thoroughly repaired. In this way the pleasant appearance of a light structure is maintained, which is an advantage in a garden in the heart of a district covered with buildings, yet the main fabric is strong, and will withstand the wear of rain and frost. The children have again this year their covered playground



open to the air, and very happy they are in it with battle-dores and other toys.

The walls and ceilings of the Hall have never been thoroughly distempred since it was opened in 1887, and they sorely need to be done this Spring. But it will be impossible for the Committee to incur this expense unless special donations are received. They would be particularly glad if these could reach them from Southwark; the balcony was entirely paid for by friends at a distance.

It is urgently hoped that before long Mr. Walter Crane may paint another panel for the Hall. There are still many wanting to complete the series.

Besides various gifts which are gratefully acknowledged below, special mention may be made of the capital outdoor scene for the stage, painted and presented by Mr. Arthur Heathcote.

The Committee are glad of this opportunity to thank all those who have been kind enough to arrange for or help at Entertainments. They would like them to know how much it does towards relieving the monotony of the lives of the poor of the neighbourhood, for whom the Hall is specially intended.



## RED CROSS HALL.

### *List of Thursday Entertainments.*

Jan. 13.	S. ANNE'S BAND OF HOPE	"Cinderella."
„ 20.	MISS SIDGWICK ... ..	"Joint Household." "Ici on Parle Francais."
„ 27.	LANT ST. BOARD SCHOOL ...	Children's Variety Entertainment.
Feb. 3.	KYRLE SOCIETY ... ..	Orchestral Entertainment.
„ 10.	CAUSTON'S ATHLETIC CLUB	Variety Entertainment.
„ 17.	BOROUGH ROAD POLYTECHNIC ... ..	Concert and Duologue.
„ 24.	MRS. BRIGGS ... ..	"A Figure of Speech." "Nine Points of the Law."
Mar. 3.	MISS EARDLEY-WILMOT ...	Concert and Duologue.
„ 10.	DULWICH MUSICAL SOCIETY	Concert.
„ 17.	MISS LEITH ... ..	"The Baron's Wager." "Case for Eviction."
„ 24.	MISS MAYOR ... ..	"Popping the Question." "Petticcat Perfidy."
Nov. 3.	MR. A. M. HEATHCOTE ...	"His Good Genius." "The Ghost of an Idea."
„ 10.	MR. BERNARD MACDONALD	"Two Points of View." "Albert's Mystery."
„ 17.	MR. CRUMP ... ..	Variety Entertainment.
„ 24.	MISS LEWES ... ..	Concert and "Before Nine."
Dec. 1.	MISS MAYOR ... ..	"A Superior Person." "Mrs. Willis's Will." "Crocodile Tears."
„ 8.	MISS MACDONELL ...	Children's Play.



The Music on Sunday Afternoons was kindly provided by the following:—

- Jan. 16. Mrs. JULIAN MARSHALL.  
 „ 23. Miss MURRAY SCHMITZ.  
 „ 30. Mrs. JULIAN MARSHALL (West London Orchestra).  
 Feb. 6. Miss ROSABEL WATSON (Æolian Band).  
 „ 13. Mr. BLACKNEY.  
 „ 20. Mrs. JULIAN MARSHALL (String Band).  
 „ 27. Mr. CHUBB.  
 Mar. 6. Mrs. JULIAN MARSHALL.  
 „ 13. MESSRS. CAUSTON'S MUSICAL SOCIETY.  
 „ 20. Mrs. JULIAN MARSHALL (Orchestra).  
 „ 27. Mr. BENTON FLETCHER.  
 April 3. Mrs. JULIAN MARSHALL and VIOLIN CLASS.  
 Oct. 30. Mrs. JULIAN MARSHALL.  
 Nov. 6. Mrs. JULIAN MARSHALL (Choir).  
 „ 13. Miss EVELINE JONES.  
 „ 20. Mrs. JULIAN MARSHALL.  
 „ 27. LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL.  
 Dec. 4. Miss ROSABEL WATSON (Æolian Band).  
 „ 11. Miss BOORD.  
 „ 13. Mrs. JULIAN MARSHALL (Sacred Concert).

*Gifts which the Committee desire to acknowledge with sincere thanks:—*

- Piano ... .. Mrs. C. L. LEWES.  
 Scenery ... .. Mr. A. M. HEATHCOTE.  
 Pictures and Magazines Mr. JOHN HAMER.  
 Curtains ... .. per Mrs. C. L. LEWES.  
 Cloth ... .. Miss NEVILL.

Plants and Flowers and  
 Bulbs... ..

- { Miss ALDWORTH.  
 Miss EDWARDS.  
 Miss HAMER.  
 Miss TER-MEULEN.  
 Mrs. WINKWORTH.  
 THE KYRLE SOCIETY.

Hampers of Flowers for  
 Maypole ... ..

- { Mrs. BARNETT.  
 Miss F. BUCKTON.  
 Miss A. COEDBEL.  
 Miss FOWLER.  
 Mrs. HILLIER.  
 Miss LEE-WARNER.  
 LADY NICHOLSON.  
 Miss ROBERTS.  
 Mrs. BINGHAM STEVENS.  
 Miss SEEBOHM.  
 Miss E. SPENCER.  
 Miss THICKNESS.



32 Report of interview with Mr. H.V Toynbee, in special charge of the C.O.S. Committee at S. Olave's, at the Office, 79, Jamaica St. (E.A.) July 19.99.

Mr. Toynbee has had some years' experience of the district covered by this committee, and his knowledge is thus more intimate than it was of Southwark. It is emphatically one of the difficult districts in which to work, the administration of the Poor Law by the S. Olave's Union being perhaps above all others such as to set the teeth on edge of every C.O.S. worker. The Committee has therefore made a considerable effort to influence the local elections, issuing leaflets, and promoting a local Reform Association. But little has as yet been accomplished, and at the last election not one of the Reform ticket was returned. Combined with this lax administration of the Poor Law, the C.O.S. has to deal with, or more often, to leave alone, a body of clergy who, from the C.O.S. point of view, are a weak set. There is much giving of doles, supplementary to the Poor Law, and altogether, the administration of charity is at a low ebb in the neighbourhood. Toynbee rather gave the impression of a man who felt himself to be ~~ploughing~~ ploughing the sands, although he saw glimmers of a lasting furrow here and there. The following is the Committee Report on the local situation : " --- the Charity Organization movement as a whole has made immense strides. and, even in S. Olave's, amid much that is ~~also~~



Toynbee - S. Glaves C.O.S. (2)

discouraging, signs of progress are not wanting. Whether we are popular or not does not much concern us. The chances are that, in the present state of public opinion, the fact that a Charity Organization Committee was popular would indicate that it was not doing its proper work. Popularity may be pleasant, but we fear it is often only to be had by a sacrifice of principle". (Report, 1897.8, p.6.)

Toynbee had his own private register of local workers etc. and we went through it together. The following are his appreciations, from the point of view of the administrator of charity.

S. Ann's (Walsh): old and old-fashioned; inactive; ~~feels~~ is no good; not a poor parish.

Stobart (S. Augustine's): very little cooperation; own relief doubtful; rather a crank; has his digs at the C.O.S.; is rather like Walsh.

Vyvyan (Charethouse): is personally sympathetic, and co-operates, but has his own independent relief, and in this ~~ixxxx~~ is apt to yield to the customary (weakening) clerical bias.

Bell (Christ Church, Bermondsey): Rural Dean; friendly; uses <sup>C.O.S.</sup> however, mainly for expensive cases; has his own relief; this unsatisfactory; tickets etc.; no system.

Wallace (S. Stephen's): one of the poorest parishes; *A weak man; at a meeting, pitched into by his own workers.*



Jaybee - S. Olaves C.O.S. (3)

Coulthard (S. James): has a parish committee; uses a case paper, and tries for care; other relief given, however is friendly; co-operation occasional.

Hewlett (S. John's, Horsleydown): many poor; own relief not well administered; is friendly; occasional co-operation. Is very High Church.

Ainsworth (S. Luke's) is on C.O.S. committee, and is a regular member; own independent relief rather in the shape of doles.

Lewis (Rector of Bermondsey): a new man; unused to London; friendly at first; now not so; doles; gives 40/- to 30 families!

Canon Bristow (S. Olave's): many charities; all right.

Bowden (S. Paul's): newly appointed; cooperates; was chaplain at Guy's.

Dr. Learyn (S. Philip's): not many cases; is ready to co-operate.

Blackerston (All ~~Saints~~ Saints'): nominally a co-operator; is believed to give doles and tickets; has a big loan society, with the remarkable provision that members are obliged to be borrowers.

Russell (S. Barnabas): rather old; been there 20 years no good so far as C.O.S. is concerned; poor parish.

Richards (S. Bartholomew's): friendly; co-operates,



but own relief doubtful.

Bardsley (Christ Church, Rotherhithe): has adopted a case paper for own use, but finds it difficult to work; "quite the nicest parson we have to deal with".

Pridie (Clare College Mission): New man; co-operates; was at S. Anne's, Lomhouse.

Selby Heale (Holy Trinity): friendly, but few cases sent up.

S. Katherine's: vacant; a poor parish; relief in the past has been up to low local average.

Canon Beck (S. Mary's) Rector of Rotherhithe; friendly; own relief doubtful.

There are many Noncons in the district; none are on the Committee, but Murray (Presbyterian) may join. Many of the chapels give a good deal but mainly to their own denominational connexion. They are not missions. The one man who has helped, and who was on the Committee was Mr. Linington (Congregational).

Rylett (Unitarian): in sympathy; nice man; not much relief.

Richardson (Rotherhithe Free Church) an undenominational Mission; Men's Own at Town Hall; was with Charrington; has two Sisters working in the district.

Southwark Wesleyan Chapel: corresponds with Peter



Jaybee - S. Olaves COS. (5)

Thompsons'; Chapel in Chapel Place etc. Building a new Hall at Star Corner; £20,000; give much; from C.O.S. point of view, hopeless.

Lidgett (Southwark Park Wesleyan Chapel): colleague Mr. Ritson. Lidgett a hard-worker, but not much stamina; rather all things to all men; has to keep in good odour; puts the success of his Settlement before principle.

Bermondsey Ragged School; and Mission: (Gedling St.): Free meals; holidays etc. etc.

Ragged School (Marigold St.) like the above, minus the Mission.

Roman Catholics.

Father Murnane: (Dockhead): friendly; very nice man.

Father Haynes: poor parish; gives little; very busy.

Father G. Buckley: (Melior St.): hopeless.

Charities:

S. Olave's and S. John's: £35000 a year; relief; pensions; holidays etc. etc.

Bermondsey: nearly £1000 a year; pensions etc.

Rotherhithe: £325; pensions of £10 and £5 a year.

Other additional smaller charities in all the district.

Friendly Societies:

Foresters strong; 24 men's courts, and one women's.

Odd Fellows: eight lodges; Rechabites, two; Temperance



Toynbee - S. Graves C.O.S (6)

(miscellaneous) three or four. Others (miscellaneous): twelve. The Friendly Societies are well represented on C.O.S.

District Jubilee Nurses: (Miss Shalders) 23 Jamaica Road.

Guy's Hospital.

Bermondsey Settlement: in addition to Lidgett, the most active man appears to be Mr. Wheat, rather invertebrate. Not a very effective set of men at the Settlement.

It is perhaps needless to say that there is no Registration Committee in this district.

Toynbee praised the construction and management of the Guinness blocks in Snows' Fields.



## ST. OLAVE'S COMMITTEE.

Chairman—MR. ALAN LAMBERT.

Vice-Chairman—MR. O. J. TRINDER.

AINSWORTH, REV. J.	PETRIE, MISS
BLAKESTON, REV. L. H.	SCLATER, MR. C. G.
BOWDEN, REV. C. H. ( <i>S. Pauls</i> <i>Guy's Hospital.</i> )	SHALDERS, MISS (District Nursing Association.)
CARR, MR. W. J. (School Manager.)	SHELLEY, MR. F. (A.O. Foresters.)
CRICHTON, MR. A. M. (Almoner S.R.D.)	SHERA, MISS B. M.
CRIPPS, MR. J. W. (A.O. Foresters.)	SOMERS, MR. J. (A.O. Foresters.)
DALE, MISS (Hon. Sec. M.A.B.Y.S.)	SOMERVILLE, REV. C.
DURDEN, MR. G. (Rechabites.)	VANDERZEE, MR. G. Y. (Almoner S.R.D.)
GOODWIN, MISS.	VYVYAN, REV. W. L.
HOLME, MISS (Almoner S.R.D.)	WHEAT, MR. J. C. (Hon. Secretary Bermondsey C.C.H.F.)
LEIGH, MR. E. (M.U. Oddfellows.)	
MURNANE, REV. FATHER.	

*Freshfield No. 10* Representatives at Council—

MR. A. M. CRICHTON.                      MR. WHEAT.

Treasurer—MR. C. G. SCLATER.

Hon. Physician to Pension Cases—DR. GWYNNE.

Secretary—MISS PLATER.

Agent—MR. J. ROSS.

Bankers—THE LONDON AND MIDLAND BANK, 98, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey.

Office—39, ST. JAMES' ROAD, BERMONDSEY.

Committee Meetings—WEDNESDAY, 4.30 p.m.; FRIDAY, 11.30 a.m. during  
summer, 8 p.m. during winter.

Associates—

BARDSLEY, REV. S. M.	LAWRENCE, MR. H. W.
BAYLEY, MR. EDRIC, L.C.C.	LININGTON, REV. W.
BEAUFORD, MR. W. F.	MIALI, MR. A.
BEAUFORD, MRS.	OTTER-BARRY, MR. R. M. B.
BECK, REV. CANON	PEARSE, MR. E.
COLLINS, MR. C.	SCOTT, MR. ARCHIBALD.
COULTHARD, REV. E. N.	SMITH, MR. HUGH COLIN
LAWRENCE, MR. W. F., M.P.	STOBART, REV. W. J.

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# ST. OLAVE'S POOR LAW REFORM ASSOCIATION.

**Executive Committee :**

- HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq., Hays & Cottons Wharves, Tooley Street, Chairman.
- ALAN LAMBERT, Esq., Union Oil & Cake Mills, Ltd., 251, Rotherhithe St., Vice-Chairman.
- C. OSCAR GRIDLEY, Esq., Messrs. Cattley, Gridley & Co., 9, Duke Street, S.E., Treasurer.
- JOSIAH GRIFFIN, Esq., Surrey Commercial Dock Co., Rotherhithe, S.E.
- FRANK BUSH, Esq., South Metropolitan Gas Co., 709A, Old Kent Road.
- J. J. VEZEY, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co., 287 and 289, Rotherhithe Street.
- H. W. HILL, Esq., Messrs. P. Margetson & Co., Limited, 2, Market St., Bermondsey.
- W. J. CARR, Esq., No. 158, Lower Road, Rotherhithe.

**Organizing Secretary :**

FRANK E. ANDREWS, 140a, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey.

**Secretary :**

W. R. MILLAR, 53, Boro' High Street, and 101, Lower Road, Rotherhithe.

January, 1898.

In view of the forthcoming Election of Guardians for the St. Olave's Union, the grave and almost unparalleled expenditure during the past few years on Poor Law Relief in the Union has attracted general attention.

This Association, therefore, has been formed—

To promote the election of Guardians who will pledge themselves to amend the system of administration, equitably to reduce the Poor Rates of the Union, and to stop the demoralisation arising from unwise expenditure.

To watch the future proceedings of the Guardians of the Union, and to urge forward, by all suitable means, the necessary reforms which may, from time to time, seem desirable.

As a preliminary to the more serious work of election, the Association deem it desirable to draw attention to the following facts:—



# To the Ratepayers of the St. Olave's Union.

The Committee of the St. Olave's Branch of the Charity Organisation Society feel it their duty to call the attention of the Ratepayers to the Administration of Poor Law Relief in the Union.

It is, perhaps, not generally realised how startling has been the increase in the number of paupers and in the expenditure upon relief during the past few years.

The following table gives the number of paupers relieved on the last day of the first week of January for the years 1891, 1893, 1895, and 1897.

January, last day, 1st week.	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.	Total.
<b>1891</b>	<b>2063</b>	<b>2402</b>	<b>4465</b>
<b>1893</b>	<b>2211</b>	<b>2964</b>	<b>5175</b>
<b>1895</b>	<b>2373</b>	<b>2674</b>	<b>5047</b>
<b>1897</b>	<b>2394</b>	<b>3900</b>	<b>6294</b>

In six years, therefore, the number of out-door paupers has increased by **62** per cent., and the total pauperism by **41** per cent.

Allowing for a slight increase in the population since 1891, it appears that whereas in the first week of that year **1** person in every **30** of the population was a pauper, in the corresponding week of this year, **1** person in every **22** was a pauper.

With regard to the expenditure, the following figures are equally significant:—

Year ended at Lady-day.	Cost of In-maintenance.	Cost of Out-Relief.	Total Cost.
<b>1891</b>	<b>£27,099</b>	<b>£11,000</b>	<b>£38,099</b>
<b>1893</b>	<b>£29,279</b>	<b>£12,592</b>	<b>£41,871</b>
<b>1896</b>	<b>£33,297</b>	<b>£16,896</b>	<b>£50,193</b>

The cost of pauperism has thus increased between 1891 and 1896 by nearly **32** per cent.

It must be admitted that these figures are alarming, and call for the careful attention of the ratepayers and of all interested in the well-being of the Union. In the opinion of the Committee, a lax administration of relief is a serious injury to the poor themselves, its effects being to weaken self-help and to lower wages.

The Committee are not primarily concerned with the question of Rates, but it is manifest that in a poor district such as St. Olave's, any increased burden in contributions must fall heavily on the many industrious poor who are doing their best for themselves and their families and have a hard struggle to live, while it also presses on all employers of labour, and handicaps the industrial enterprise of the district.

The remedy would seem to be that the Ratepayers should take steps at the next election of Guardians to return men and women who feel the need of bringing to an end a system which has led to such results, and this would probably be most readily effected by the formation of a Ratepayers' Association to select candidates in advance and to press their claims on the constituency.

While the management of such an Association would be beyond the scope of the Charity Organisation Committee, their members would be glad to confer with any persons interested in the matter. Communications may be addressed to the Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, *Chairman.*  
H. V. TOYNBEE, *Secretary.*

39, St. James' Road,  
Bermondsey, S.E.

February, 1897.



According to the London County Council census, the population, in 1897, of St. Olave's Union was about **137,500**, and the united populations of Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, and Stepney were about **184,500**.

In that year in St. Olave's Union for out and in-door relief the cost was **£52,614**, and in the three other Unions it was, altogether, **£48,000**. So that St. Olave's, with a population of **47,000** less, paid **£4,600** more than those Unions.

An earnest appeal is made to the Electors of St. Olave's Union to join the Association and to give their assistance at the next election of Guardians by supporting those candidates whose names the Association will publish in due time.

The following figures deserve serious consideration, and support the above statement:—

ST. OLAVE'S UNION.

St. Olave's had on the 1st January in each of the following years the following numbers of out-door and in-door paupers, not counting lunatics and vagrants, namely, on—

				Population.	
1st Jan. 1871	3,799	out and	1,416	in-door paupers.	121,038
„ 1894	2,867	„	2,130	„	} 136,660 by census of 1891.
„ 1895	2,780	„	2,163	„	
„ 1896	3,572	„	2,100	„	
„ 1897	3,996	„	2,185	„	

WHITECHAPEL, ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, AND STEPNEY UNIONS.

These three Unions had together on—

					Population of the three Unions.
1st Jan. 1871	9,158	out and	3,338	in-door paupers.	182,145.
„ 1894	399	„	3,807	„	} 176,765 by census of 1891.
„ 1895	310	„	3,827	„	
„ 1896	291	„	3,801	„	
„ 1897	281	„	3,655	„	

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE OF THE FOUR UNIONS.

The cost of out and in-door relief in the Union of St. Olave, and in the three Unions of Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, and Stepney, respectively, for each of the following years ended Lady-day, is as under:

St. Olave's—		Total.
1871 -	£11,546 out and £13,354 in-door relief.	£24,900
1881 -	£6,349 „ £22,635 „	£28,984
1891 -	£11,214 „ £26,217 „	£37,431
1895 -	£23,909 „ £32,926 „	£56,835
1897 -	£19,343 „ £33,271 „	£52,614

The three Unions of Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, and Stepney—

		Total.
1871 -	£26,611 out and £37,526 in-door relief.	£64,137
1881 -	£2,732 „ £38,241 „	£40,973
1891 -	£1,946 „ £38,878 „	£40,824
1895 -	£1,600 „ £47,956 „	£49,556
1897 -	£1,426 „ £46,574 „	£48,000

To the Secretary of the St. Olave's Poor Law Reform Association.

Being desirous of joining the Association, will thank you to submit name for election at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....

All communications to be addressed to the Organizing Secretary,  
140a, Jamaica Road, S.E.



# WHO PAYS THE POOR RATE?

There is a notion prevailing that the householder who pays a weekly rent is not interested in the spending of public money, as he is not a direct Ratepayer. Nothing can be more absurd or more untrue. You who are weekly tenants cannot possibly escape the payment of Rates. The owner to whom you pay your rent, before fixing the amount, carefully calculates the amount of Rates, and he gets the amount from you in the rent before he hands it over to the Rate-collector. If there is a great increase of Rates you do not escape, the landlord increases your rent; this is why rents have lately increased all over the district included in the St. Olave's Union, of which this Parish forms a part.

The Poor Rate has increased enormously, owing to the policy pursued by this out-going Board of Guardians, and you who struggle to keep yourselves independent, have, in your increased rent, been called upon to maintain, not only the unfortunate, but the idle, the worthless, and the vagabond, who have been attracted to these parts from all over London on account of the methods of Poor-Law Relief adopted by these Guardians.

Now you know why your Rent has been, or may be, increased, 3d., 6d., 9d., or 1/- per week, as the case may be.

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## VOTE FOR THE REFORM CANDIDATES.



# BOARD OF GUARDIANS ELECTION, 1898.

## ST. OLAVE'S POOR LAW UNION.

(COMPRISING THE PARISHES OF ST. OLAVE, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN,  
BERMONDSEY AND ROTHERHITHE.)

*Polling Day Monday, April 4th, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.*

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. OLAVE AND ST. THOMAS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In 1894 you elected the present Board of Guardians upon a programme which it was no doubt believed would be beneficial to the interests of the Poor of the Union.

During the past three years that policy has been on its trial, and the time has now arrived for an examination into the result, and of the cost to the Ratepayers of the execution of such programme.

In 1894 the Poor Rate was 3s. 10d. in the pound; to-day it stands at 4s. 2d., being **an increase of 4d. in the pound.**

With reference to this phase of the question it may be instructive to draw the following comparisons:—

Year ending Lady-Day.	Cost of In-door Paupers.	Out-Door Relief.	Total Cost.
1894 ... ..	£33,037 ... ..	£13,187 ... ..	£46,224
1897 ... ..	£33,271 ... ..	£19,343 ... ..	£52,614

	NUMBER OF PAUPERS RELIEVED.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1st Jan., 1894 ... ..	2,130 ... ..	2,867 ... ..	4,997
„ „ 1897 ... ..	2,185 ... ..	3,996 ... ..	6,181

Another matter calling for comment is the scandal of the Stone Yard, which led to an **expenditure of £17,000**, and the disastrous results of which will be fresh in the memories of the Ratepayers; most especially the startling evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Distress from want of Employment (page 22 of their Report), that **“whereas the cost of breaking stone, where competent stone breakers are employed, is about 4s. per ton, every ton of stone broken in the Guardians' stone yard during the winter of 1894-95 cost the Union £7.”**



During their term of office the Board has pursued a policy of extravagance, tending to the demoralization of the Poor by undermining their independence and self-reliance, and adding to the **grievous burden borne by all classes of Ratepayers.**

**The Union has the unenviable reputation of being one of the costliest to the Ratepayers of the Metropolis,** and the lax system of administration tends to attract the least desirable of the shifting population of London.

The need for **REFORM** being imperative, and admitting of no delay, we, the undersigned, at the invitation of the St. Olave's Poor Law Reform Association—**which is a strictly non-party body**—venture to place our services at the disposal of the ratepayers, and to solicit their votes.

If honoured by your confidence it would be our policy:—

- 1.—To pursue a course of humane and kindly treatment of all paupers, whether out or indoor, while taking care that they shall be relieved wisely and economically; thereby reducing the expenditure, as has been done in other districts in London, where relief has been judiciously administered in conjunction with local charities and voluntary effort.
- 2.—To give careful consideration to the question of the care and education of all children who may become chargeable to the rates, a matter on which specially important issues are now pending.
- 3.—To protect generally the interests of the Ratepayers **in all matters relating to contracts or tenders for public work.**

We are,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

JOHN HUMPHERY, HAY'S WHARF, TOOLEY STREET.

CHAS. R. SCRIVEN, 35, ST. THOMAS'S STREET.

G. BELLINGHAM SMITH, 24, ST. THOMAS'S STREET.

JAS. H. TODD, FINDLATER'S CORNER, LONDON BRIDGE,  
AND 34, TOOLEY STREET.

March, 1898.



Mr J. O. Bairstow  
Agent of Central South London Free Ch. Council

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Mr J. O. Bairstow. Agent of the <sup>(Central)</sup> South  
London Free Church Council. 15 Surrey Square  
Waltham S.E.

Mr Bairstow is an energetic, sparely built man between 50 & 60; hair and short beard greyish but the eye is as bright and the carriage as upright as that of a man in the prime of life. Mr B. came to London with Mr Mackin, the Wesleyan Missioner, and worked with him at Locksfield. Whilst there he saw so much of the social evil that he determined to devote himself entirely to ~~the~~ combat it. He left the Mission, saw Mr Meyer and since August 1895 has been working as the agent of the Free Church Council. He was partner in a large clothing business & has a private income, so that he is not dependent on the salary (£150) he draws from the Council.

The Council has three committees, with two of which Mr B's work is mostly connected. The Social Purity Com<sup>tee</sup> dealing with disorderly houses & the Temperance Committee with the

Drunk



The Council's District

Social Purity Work

Methods employed

Bairdston - Central South London Free Church Council

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Drink question. The district in which the Council works <sup>includes</sup> Lambeth, Christchurch, St Saviour's St Georges & St Mary Newington, whilst as they follow up cases they occasionally go into other parishes.

In its Social Purity work the Committee's chief aim is to set the law in motion against offenders. Its methods vary in different parishes chiefly as a result of the varying attitude <sup>local</sup> taken by authorities.

They have watchers, who bring information about the disorderly houses to ~~them~~ Mr Bairdston. When he has evidence a notice is served under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the overseers can take proceedings and also get the police to watch the suspected houses. In this way two independent witnesses are produced. They have to prove that the house is known and also that certain persons have the management; e.g. open the doors &c.

In cases where the parishes will not prosecute, the Council takes it up proceeding on the old 'George' Acts which allow any two

householders



CENTRAL SOUTH LONDON  
Evangelical Free Church Council.

PRESIDENT—REV. F. B. MEYER, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT—REV. J. TOLEFREE PARR.

SECRETARIES—

REV. D. J. ROUNSEFELL,

9, Kempsford Road, Kennington Lane, S.E.

MR. J. EVERETT, 170, Kennington Park Road, S.E.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES:

*Evangelistic—*

*Social Purity—*

REV. P. A. MILNE.

REV. S. T. NICHOLSON.

*Temperance—*

REV. J. SURMAN COOKE.

REPORT FOR 1898.

The history of the work carried on by this Council during the past twelve months is of the greatest interest. Since its formation five years ago, no year has been so full of successful endeavour. The Council is now recognized by large numbers of persons as a potent factor, making for righteousness in this part of the metropolis. We believe that the Representatives on our Council, and our Church Members generally, were never so fully alive to Free Church responsibilities and privileges as at the present time.

As in previous years our efforts have been mainly directed against the evils of Irreligion, Intemperance, and Impurity. During the year we have inaugurated

**The Parish System**

of visitation, by which each Church in the Federation is held responsible for the regular visitation of the people living within a given area adjacent to it. This is indeed an epoch in the Free Church life of the district, and if every Church will loyally accept and faithfully work the district allotted to it, it is hoped a large number of the non-church-going population will be induced to attend the House of God.

Bairistow - <sup>Central S. London</sup>  
Free Church Council }

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householders to take proceedings and if a conviction is obtained they can claim £10 expenses for each person convicted.

Mrs B. does not care for this method because it is more expensive than the other and because the magistrates have an objection to it - it looks like blackmailing.

A large number of prosecutions have been instituted - the figures are given in the report and the result shows a large percentage of success - thus of 143 persons prosecuted for brothel keeping 123 were convicted & one died in prison (see report attached)

One of the difficulties of private persons taking up the work is that if cases go against them they may be landed in heavy costs. This happened to the Revd A.H. Jephson, who did ~~very~~ good work whilst at St John's, Waterloo Road. He lost two cases: one because the notices were served on the inspector of police instead of the parish constable & another a libel action brought by a brothel keeper.

The attitude of the local authorities differs: St George's & St Mary Newington are friendly and



Mr. Cadbury's generous offer of £5 towards meeting the cost of the Parish Maps has been gladly and gratefully accepted.

In January, the parish system was auspiciously initiated by the free distribution of 20,000 New Year's Greetings in the form of a neatly-printed booklet with the photos of the Ministers, and a list of the Churches, and hours of service. We have had many testimonies to the good done by this visitation, and we know of cases in which the booklet is greatly treasured by the families who received it.

In November 1897, Gipsy Smith conducted a

#### **Successful United Mission**

in Lambeth New Baths, in which many persons were brought to Christ.

The Members of our Council took an active part in the Mission of Rev. John McNeil at the Metropolitan Tabernacle in January.

United Open-air Meetings have been held with some signs of Divine blessing, and a series of helpful and instructive Lectures given to the Workers by the Rev. P. A. Milne, the energetic Chairman of the Evangelistic Committee of the Council.

#### **The Temperance Work**

of the year has included the holding of several excellent Public Meetings.

The Officers of the Council initiated the movement for the presentation of a Memorial to the Newington Bench of Magistrates in reference to the sale of drink to children, which was influentially signed. The Magistrates acted upon the Memorial and served notices to 2,000 license holders expressing their disapproval of the practice and requesting its discontinuance. As the licensed victuallers appeared to pay no heed to this request, a second Memorial was presented to the Magistrates which led to them sending it to the Home Secretary, expressing their approval of its prayer for further legislation on the matter, and calling attention to the influential names attached to it.

We have also assisted the London United Temperance Council in opposing the renewal of licenses to several notorious public houses on the ground of breaches of the licensing laws. The Licensing Bench refused to renew the

licenses, but the Quarter Sessions restored them. The opposition, however, has resulted in several important restrictions being imposed in one case, and in a great improvement in the conduct of the other houses.

At the School Board, County Council, and Vestry,

#### **Elections,**

manifestoes were issued by the Council which gave some authoritative guidance to Church members and other Christian voters in regard to the moral issues at stake, and we believe greatly contributed to the gratifying results.

#### **The Social Purity Crusade**

has been continued with unabated vigour. Of Mr. Bairstow's services, sustained as he has been by the moral and financial support of our President, we cannot speak too highly. Since the inauguration of Social Purity work by our Council in August 1895, we have, in conjunction with the Public Morals Association, which was an outcome of our work, initiated the most important series of prosecutions of brothel-keepers ever known in the metropolis, and by means of the co-operation of Parochial Authorities and the police, no Criminal Court records have in three years and a half any report of the same number of convictions for this offence, to compare with those obtained at Lambeth and Southwark.

Since the date referred to, these two Committees have provided initiatory evidence which has led to 143 persons being charged with brothel-keeping, of whom 123 have been convicted, and one died in prison. Fines and costs have been inflicted upon some of these persons, amounting in all to £1,203 11s., and imprisonments varying from one to four months have been inflicted upon others.

Several owners of property have also been prosecuted under Sec. 13 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and an agent of property who was in October last convicted by Mr. Hopkins, and who appealed to Quarter Sessions, has, on January 14th, had the Magistrate's sentence confirmed, and is now undergoing three month's imprisonment, besides having had to pay all the costs of an expensive hearing.

A noted brothel-keeper who had purchased the lease of three houses in Waterloo Road, which had been used as brothels for more than 20 years was through our efforts dealt with after several convictions by the ground landlord, who served the tenants with writs of ejectment, on the ground of breach of covenant under the lease. The



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matter was carried to the High Court, when the defendant's lease was forfeited, and she was mulcted in the costs of the trial.

For assaulting our witnesses she was afterwards sentenced to six week's imprisonment, her mother to two months, her brother to four months, and another woman to a month.

Another notorious female criminal who was sentenced by a Magistrate to two months' imprisonment for an assault upon one of our witnesses, also appealed to Quarter Sessions, but her sentence was confirmed. This woman's son is now undergoing confinement during Her Majesty's pleasure for murder.

A number of Hooligans, living on the prostitution of women in the houses we dealt with, having been deprived of their ill-gotten gains, have tried to vent their spleen on inoffensive persons by assaults, robbery, and other violence, but have nearly all been brought to justice, and some are now undergoing long terms of imprisonment.

In all, upwards of 150 brothels have ceased to be conducted as such. Street solicitation and constant brawling have been largely stopped. Many thousands of pounds worth of property have been transformed; the increment from rents and rates has been considerably enhanced, and trade has considerably improved in some localities, as a direct result of our work.

A number of infants of "unfortunates" have been adopted; young children have been rescued under the Ellice-Hopkins' Act, and not a few young women have been induced to cease their life of shame.

Several brothel-keepers have applied to us for help to reform their lives.

We have sought to create public interest in the crusade, and to raise the moral tone of the district by addresses on purity to men's meetings, mothers' meetings, and meetings for youths. Rescue meetings have also been held with pleasing results.

We believe that the Public Authorities have been aroused to a sense of their responsibility, and the reign of apathy and indifference is at an end. Much, however, yet remains to be done. The work demands much sacrifice, unsleeping vigilance, and arduous labour, but convinced as we are that the work is the Lord's, we go forward relying implicitly upon Him.



the Vestry Clerk of St Georges attributes the reduction of rates to the clearances that have been made.

Mr B. was very strong on this point and quoted statistics from the London Manual to show that the rates had been reduced there whilst they were rising elsewhere.

	Year 1892-3.	1898-9
Greatest increase <del>Whitechapel</del> Poplar	6/3	8/0 1/2
Least .. Whitechapel	6/1	6/2
Average for London excluding City	5/6.31.	6/0.32.

In Clerkenwell the rates were the same in these years, whilst in 12 only out of 74 parishes was there a reduction, St Georges occupying the second place. e.g.

Savoy	5/8	4/6
St George	6/7	6/-

This reduction was the more remarkable as there was a rise until 1895-6 to 7/2, the reductions being <sup>continuous</sup> since the prosecutions were commenced. 1896-7 6/7, 1897-8. 6/-, 1898-9 6/-.

Pointing out that many causes affected the rates & that it did not follow that the  
reduction



reduction was due to the cause assigned. Mr B. replied that in that parish (St Georges) they had closed 64 brothels. While the use of a house as a brothel enabled the owner to get a higher rent, the value of the adjacent property was decreased. ~~In the case of the reduction made in 1867 & 1870~~

The closing of these houses improved the district in three ways: (a) by increasing the value of property, (b) improving the trade of the locality, (c) and by reducing pauperism and crime.

Mr Barrstow was very emphatic in his opinion that the only way to deal with this question is by carrying out the law strictly and following up the cases.

The connection of crime with this evil is very close <sup>as</sup> well as the hooliganism of the district. The Girdle gang were connected with it & the man who was assaulted was suspected of being a watcher. They feared the law: after the new acts came into force 35 pounces cleared out of Stamford Street.

Asked as to definite local results of their action, Mr Barrstow said they had cleared Waterloo Road, Gray Street & Barrons Place. (To one house in this district they watched 170 couples go on one evening



The Council's  
Temperance Work

Bairstow (Central South London)  
Free Church Council

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evening + 103 on another) New Kent Road was practically free whilst Stamford Street was still being watched. The results have been permanent: some of the men have been obliged to work for their living and some of the women are also now at work.

Jews are behind a great deal of this vice and many of the women are Russian + Polish Jews.

The Temperance Committee has been and is a centre around which the local temperance party has gathered. It has presented several petitions and memorials to the Licencing Authorities, the L.C.C. etc and collected a considerable ~~was~~ amount of statistical evidence as to the numbers of licensed houses and the number of persons using them. In this work it has co-operated with the London United Temperance Council + Mr A. F. Hill has helped them with funds.

Petitions were presented to the Newington Licensing Justices against the Sale of Drink to Children



Bairdston (Central South London)  
Free Church Council

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on Sept 29/97 + June 29/98; To the L.C.C. respecting the renewal of licenses + rebuilding of premises; + also to Messrs Lipton respecting their applications for grocers' licences. Messrs Lipton returned the first petition + a second with 6000 signatures was sent. These petitions are attached as they give some remarkable statistics as to the licences houses in South London. Lipton got 10 out of 12 licences; in the other 2 cases the owners of the property were opposed to the licences.

The licencing magistrates at Newington are favorable - "with us heart and soul" - but cannot say the same of the ~~Brewster~~<sup>Quarter</sup> Sessions.

They have been successful in opposing new licences. At the last Brewster Sessions 30 or 40 fresh applications were refused.



TO

## The most Worshipful, the Licensing of the Licensing Division of N

WE, the undersigned, who have signified approval of the proposal  
desire respectfully to bring before the attention of your Wor  
facts in regard to the **Sale of Drink to Children** :—

1.—That the licensing division of Newington contains the second  
licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the whole of the U  
number only being exceeded by that of the Tower.

2.—That in this division are included some of the **poorest  
parishes** in the whole country.

3.—That the **poverty, vice, and high death-rate** of these  
mainly caused by the use of **intoxicating liquors**.

4.—That the **sale of drink to children is general** in all th  
is productive of most ruinous results.

5.—That during two recent Sundays, September 12th and 13th  
parishes of Lambeth, St. Mary, Newington, and St. George's Southwa  
carefully during the hours of opening permitted by law, in some ca  
to each house ; and the following statistics have been obtained.

6.—Of 6 houses observed only during the hours of 1.0 to 3.0  
afternoon, September 19th, the following persons were seen to enter.

- (a) Into two of the larger of these houses, which are the pr  
are in the same thoroughfare, directly opposite to or  
no fewer than 1,511 Men, 188 Women, 34 Babies i  
13 years of age, carrying jugs or bottles, 132 Girls  
125 Boys under 13 years of age, with jugs or l

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TO

**The most Worshipful, the Licensing Justices  
of the Licensing Division of Newington.**

**W**E, the undersigned, who have signified approval of the proposals of this Memorial, desire respectfully to bring before the attention of your Worships the following facts in regard to the **Sale of Drink to Children** :—

1.—That the licensing division of Newington contains the second largest number of licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the whole of the United Kingdom, the number only being exceeded by that of the Tower.

2.—That in this division are included some of the **poorest** and most **miserable parishes** in the whole country.

3.—That the **poverty, vice, and high death-rate** of these poor parishes has been mainly caused by the use of **intoxicating liquors**.

4.—That the **sale of drink to children is general** in all the licensed houses, and is productive of most ruinous results.

5.—That during two recent Sundays, September 12th and 19th, 15 houses in the parishes of Lambeth, St. Mary, Newington, and St. George's Southwark, have been watched carefully during the hours of opening permitted by law, in some cases by several persons to each house ; and the following statistics have been obtained.

6.—Of 6 houses observed only during the hours of 1.0 to 3.0 o'Clock, on Sunday afternoon, September 19th, the following persons were seen to enter.

(a) Into two of the larger of these houses, which are the property of one firm, and are in the same thoroughfare, directly opposite to one another, there entered no fewer than 1,511 Men, 188 Women, 34 Babies in arms, 158 Girls under 13 years of age, carrying jugs or bottles, 132 Girls without jugs or bottles, 125 Boys under 13 years of age, with jugs or bottles, 98 Boys without



jugs or bottles, making a total of entrants into **these two houses alone, in less than two hours**, of no fewer than **Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-six** persons, of whom **Five Hundred and Forty-seven** were **Infants and Children under Thirteen**.

(b) (We may add also that on another recent week day one of these two houses was watched for **only half-an-hour**, and during that time no fewer than **Five Hundred persons** entered, many of whom were children : and in 1892 the same house was watched on a Saturday, during all the hours of opening, when 8,192 persons entered, of whom 369 were Babies, and 1,129 were Children.)

(c) Of the four remaining houses watched on Sunday, September 19, from 1.0 to 3.0 p.m., there entered 1,652 Men, 625 Women, 136 Babies in arms, 141 Girls under 13 years of age, with jugs or bottles, 69 Girls without jugs or bottles, 195 Boys with jugs or bottles, 52 Boys without jugs or bottles, or a total of **Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy persons** of whom **Five Hundred and Ninety-three** were Infants and Children.

7.—Of the nine houses watched on the joint Sundays mentioned, during **all** the hours of opening, there were seen to enter, 5,348 Men, 3,294 Women, 377 Babies in arms, 1,151 Girls under 13 years of age with jugs or bottles, 293 Girls without jugs or bottles, 772 Boys with jugs or bottles, 119 Boys without jugs or bottles, or a total of **Eleven Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-Four persons**, of whom **Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Twelve** were Infants and Children.

8.—When we come, however, to the grand total of this **appalling procession** into these **fifteen houses**, the figures are startling indeed:—8,511 Men, 4,107 Women, 547 Babies, 1,450 Girls under 13 years of age, with jugs or bottles, 494 Girls without jugs or bottles, 1,092 Boys under 13 years of age with jugs or bottles, 269 Boys without jugs or bottles, or a grand total of **Sixteen Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy persons**, of whom **Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two** were Infants and Children under thirteen years of age.

9.—But these facts are still sadder when it is remembered that these thousands of babes and young children were sent out on the **Christian Sabbath**, hundreds of them during the hours of worship, to be defiled with poisonous fumes, the filthy and blasphemous language of the men and women around them ; in many cases, as was clearly seen, to share

the drink with their parents, in others to sip it surreptitiously, and even in some cases the infants in arms carrying jugs or bottles.

10.—Still more **these children fetching dinner or supper beer** did not by any means constitute the sum total of these horrible processions.

(a) Large numbers of the children were taken into the **houses** by their **mothers** and **fathers**, in one house the fathers entering with children being in a majority, and in some cases little **babies** were carried in by their **elder sisters and brothers**, and instances were actually seen of as many as **three and four toddling infants**, at a time, being taken in by **one little girl**.

Another little girl was seen **drinking the liquor** and then giving it to a **baby she had with her**.

Two children entered one house three times in the evening with jugs ; were followed by father and mother who stayed half-an-hour inside ; and the grandmother came afterwards four times with a jug to fill.

(b) But it is still more palpable that these **child messengers of death** were not contributing only to the food or refreshment requirements of their households, for the presence of the bottles to contain spirits, which in some cases the children were repeatedly sent to renew, the entrance of a number of persons many times successively during the hours of opening, the **perambulations** of several **intoxicated persons** in and out of the houses, the presence of drunken persons seen in the immediate vicinity, and the rowdy character of many towards night—all these facts go to prove that the object of many of the contributors to the coffers of these public-houses was pure intoxication.

11.—In face of these appalling statistics, for our own neighbourhood, and the fact that they are typical of what takes place every day in most of the two thousand or more licensed houses in this division, we beg respectfully to remind your worships that

(a) In the United States of America, and most of the largest and most powerful nations of the Continent of Europe, drastic laws have been for some time in operation against the sale of drink to minors.

(b) That in some States of America the age of minority is fixed at up to 21, and in others to 16 ; in Russia 18 ; in France 16 ; in Belgium 16 ; and in Hungary 14.



12.—That in many parts of this country, even in the absence of similar laws to those referred to, concerted action is being taken by Municipal, Parochial, Magisterial, and other Authorities, in conjunction with the Police, and it is evident from the remarkable results attained already in the checking of this vicious traffic, that the powers of the Licensing Magistrates are of a character hitherto scarcely appreciated.

(b) (We

13. That the action which has been taken by Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle Birmingham, and many other places, has been regarded with favor by the Home Office who recommend it to authorities in all parts of the country.

14. That in some of these towns the publicans themselves have cordially co-operated with the views of the Licensing Justices, by affixing notices in their houses on the lines laid down.

(c) Of th

15. That the resolution unanimously passed by many country benches of magistrates has been very much as follows:—

“Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting intoxicating liquors for consumption **on or off** any licensed premises should not be delivered to children under 1 years of age, and that the offering of inducements to frequent public houses by the giving of sweets, toys, or presents, should not be allowed, and that no person should be permitted to consume drink in out-door departments.”

And secondly:—

“Resolved, that the Chief Constable be requested to notify the holders of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors of this resolution, and to report to the annual licensing sessions the names of all licensees who continue such practices.”

16.—That although a somewhat different method of procedure might be necessary in South London in regard to obtaining the co-operation of the police, may we respectfully urge upon your worships the great importance of at once taking action on similar lines to those laid down.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

7.—Of the hours of opening, 1,151 Girls under 772 Boys with **Thousand Three Hundred and 7**

8.—When into these **fifte** Women, 547 Bal without jugs or without jugs or **Seventy persons** Infants and Child

9.—But th babes and young the hours of wo language of the r



TO

## The most Worshipful, the Licen of the Licensing Division of

**W**E, the undersigned, desire again to call the attention of your Honors to the following facts in regard to the **Sale of Drink to Children**

1.—In response to a Memorial presented on 29th September 1865, your Honors were pleased to pass the following Resolution unanimously:—

“That in the opinion of the Justices, Intoxicating Liquor should not be sold to Children apparently under 13 years of age, and that you should send a Copy of this Resolution to all holders of Licenses in the Licensing Division, in the expectation that they will be found able to attain an object which the Justices regard as of great public interest.”

2.—That Notices have been served upon the whole throughout the Licensing Division of Newington.

3.—That notwithstanding this Notice—the assumption of the duty of the Licensing Benches of the Metropolis—the absolute stoppage of the sale of drink in some provincial towns, in consequence of similar action, and the favorable pronouncements by the Home Secretary in regard to the **overwhelming public sentiment against this horrible way of boys and girls of tender years**—We have now to report

4.—That, almost without exception, the “trade” of the Metropolis, the official representatives, and many leading members of the liquor trade, have repudiated the action of your Worships; **have denied your right to** exercise your power, and have repudiated your power to deal with renewals of licenses, and the continued sale of drink to children by the licensees.

5.—In some of the poorer parishes of the Newington Division, a marked **increase**, instead of decrease, in the **Sale of Drink to Children** has taken place since the issue of your Worships’ Notices,—as the following statistics will show.

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TO

**The most Worshipful, the Licensing Justices  
of the Licensing Division of Newington.**

**W**E, the undersigned, desire again to call the attention of your Worships to the following facts in regard to the **Sale of Drink to Children**:—

1.—In response to a Memorial presented on 29th September, 1897, your Worships were pleased to pass the following Resolution unanimously:—

“That in the opinion of the Justices, Intoxicating Liquors should not be delivered to Children apparently under 13 years of age, and that the Clerk be directed to send a Copy of this Resolution to all holders of Licenses within the Division, in the expectation that they will be found willing to co-operate in attaining an object which the Justices regard as very desirable in the public interest.”

2.—That Notices have been served upon the whole of the License Holders throughout the Licensing Division of Newington.

3.—That notwithstanding this Notice—the assumption of the same attitude by other Licensing Benches of the Metropolis—the absolute stoppage of the sale of drink to children in some provincial towns, in consequence of similar action by Magistrates—various favorable pronouncements by the Home Secretary in regard to this action—and above all, the **overwhelming public sentiment against this horrible temptation put in the way of boys and girls of tender years**—We have now to report to your Worships

4.—That, almost without exception, the “trade” Metropolitan newspaper organs, the official representatives, and many leading members of the liquor trade, have denounced the action of your Worships; **have denied your right to interfere with them**; and have repudiated your power to deal with renewals of licenses on the ground of the continued sale of drink to children by the licensees.

5.—In some of the poorer parishes of the Newington Division, there has been a marked **increase**, instead of decrease, in the **Sale of Drink to Children**, since the serving of your Worships’ Notices,—as the following statistics will show.



6.—It may be remembered by your Worships that 15 houses were watched on two Sundays in September last, in the parishes of Lambeth, St. George's and St. Mary, Newington; of which, six were watched between one and three o'clock; and the remaining nine during all the hours of opening.

7.—This year twelve of these same houses have been again observed, with results as follows:

(a) Of five houses observed between one and three o'clock, on May 29 and June 19, the following persons were seen to enter:—

2,089	Men.
378	Women.
36	Babies in arms.
261	Girls with jugs, or bottles, &c.
163	Girls without do.
214	Boys with do.
127	Boys without do.
<hr/>	
3,268	

Whilst in last year's count there were—

2,373	Men.
527	Women.
143	Babies in arms.
206	Girls with jugs, or bottles, &c.
165	Girls without do.
259	Boys with do.
128	Boys without do.
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3,801 or a decrease this year of 533.

(b) But when the numbers for all the hours of opening are totalled, we find very different results:—

Into these seven houses there entered on May 15, 22, and June 19, the following persons—

4,330	Men.
2,389	Women.
273	Babies in arms.
1,343	Girls with jugs, or bottles, &c.
457	Girls without do.
799	Boys with do.
299	Boys without do.
<hr/>	
9,890	

Whilst last years numbers were—

5,012	Men.
2,428	Women.
293	Babies in arms.
874	Girls with jugs, or bottles, &c.
234	Girls without do.
587	Boys with do.
116	Boys without do.
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9,544	

(c) We have here, therefore, a total for the whole twelve houses, of 13,158, as against a total last year of 13,345.

(d) But it will be seen that the decrease this year is in adults, for whilst there was a total in all the twelve houses, of adult entrants in 1897, amounting to ... .. 10,340 in 1898 there is a total of ... .. 9,186 or a decrease of ... .. 1,154

(e) When we come to the Children, however, we find the totals for all the twelve houses, amounts this year to no less than 3,972 whilst in 1897 it amounted to ... .. 3,005 or an increase this year of ... .. 967

8. These figures are startling indeed; but when we are informed by the watchers of the following facts, which bear so grim a resemblance to those previously obtained last year, we think it is time for every English parent and administrator of law to pause and enquire whether—if there is not soon a reform—the axe will not be laid to the roots of our national existence; for the whole of the poorer parts of our Metropolis, and, indeed, of all our large centres of population, could provide similar facts.

- (a) From the written remarks of the watchers in their books of observation, we find that the 309 Babies in arms were mainly carried in by the mothers, but some were also carried by fathers, and others.
- (b) In one large house no fewer than four different women were observed giving spirits, on the premises, to their babies.
- (c) Many of the children were seen sipping the drink as they left the houses, and one little girl “without boots, was seen holding a bottle with both hands and drinking deeply.”



6.—1  
Sundays in  
Newington;  
nine during

7.—1  
follows:

(a) (

(d) Several children were seen to be served with drink of some kind, **which was consumed on the premises.**

(e) Ten youths in another house, who were believed to be under the age prescribed by law, were served with drink **which was consumed on the premises.**

(f) Many children under 13 were seen fetching drink during the evening; several as late as from 10.45 to 11.0.

(g) In one case the Police Constable had to call the attention of the landlord to the fact that the house was kept open after hours.

9. We must remind your Worships however, that not only were these **four thousand** children sent into the midst of these vile surroundings, on the **Christian Sabbath**, and at night, many of them during the hours of divine service, but in some cases they ran risks of injury, as the adults entering and leaving the premises were in a semi-inebriated condition, and very quarrelsome, as they had been observed to fetch drink several times during the hours of opening.

10. In commending these statements to the attention of your Worships, we beg, in conclusion,

(a) Again to urge upon you the importance of considering all evidence procurable from the Police or others, in regard to the serving of drink to children, either for consumption on or off the premises, for although the latter may not constitute a statutory offence, at present, it is quite eligible for your Worships to consider abuses arising therefrom, and to take them into consideration in the renewal of Licenses.

(b) Bu

(b) We respectfully ask for your co-operation and support in bringing the evils complained of before the attention of Parliament, and the carrying into law, as soon as possible, of a **measure which will make it an offence to serve drink to children in any licensed house, for consumption either on or off the premises.**

Int

(c) And as your Worships have so unanimously initiated, in the Metropolis, the campaign against this traffic, we should be glad to receive your suggestions for early, and we hope vigorous action in the matter.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.







COUNCIL by W. SAUNDERS, ESQ., M.P., L.C.C.

1892

TO THE HONORABLE  
THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF LONDON.

*This MEMORIAL of INHABITANTS, RATEPAYERS, and others, residents within  
the Licensing Division of NEWINGTON*

Humbly Sheweth

1.—That this licensing division which contained at the last census a population of 968,180 persons, and which embraces a large proportion of the whole of South London, contains also the second largest number of licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the whole of the United Kingdom; the number only being exceeded by the licensing division of the Tower.

2.—That although the whole number of **Two Thousand and Forty-Two Licensed Houses** may not be relatively large as compared with the whole population, yet, in the poorest parishes, some of them indeed **the Poorest in the whole Country**, the number of public-houses, beer shops, and grocer's licensed shops, is actually more than double that of some of the wealthier suburbs included in the whole division. Thus, whilst the parishes of Hatcham, Streatham, and Clapham, which are well-to-do neighbourhoods, contain respectively 1.28, 1.419, and 2.44 licensed houses per 1000 inhabitants, the parishes of St. George the Martyr, Christ Church, St. Olave, St. John, St. Thomas,\* and St. Saviour, which are amongst the poorest, contain **2.24, 3.61, 3.93, and 4.82** per 1000.

3.—That whilst in the wealthier suburbs, the ground landlords, and other owners of land and property, in addition to a majority of the ratepayers, have persistently resisted the undue increase of these houses, thus protecting the interests of their property, and the morals of their families, the poorer districts have been compelled to submit, in the past, to the wholesale foisting upon them of these places, until, in some quarters, public-houses and beer-houses have been placed within a few doors of each other, and, even in some instances, beer-houses have actually been licensed which have been next door to one another.

4.—That in the main, these licensed houses do not in any degree partake of the character of hostelries, coffee houses, or restaurants, which were formerly necessary appendages to the national life, but they have become vast seduceries, where men, women, and children are lured to destruction.

5.—This is clearly evidenced from the fact that

- (1) In those parishes of this division where there have been the largest number of licences, there have also been the largest number of convictions of publicans for various breaches of the licensing laws.
- (2) In these parishes there have been the largest number of convictions of the inhabitants, for crimes which are the direct result of the use of strong drink.

\* The parishes of St. Olave, St. John, and St. Thomas, are here reckoned as one.



(3) A vast amount of law breaking, both on the part of licensees and of the public, have escaped the eye of the law, which has daily come under the attention of Christian workers, and others, who are labouring amongst the poor.

(4) Every imaginable horror which has not been punishable by law, such as starvation, disease, madness, and death, has been constantly recurring in our midst, as the direct result of the drinking habits of the people, and hence our rates have been gradually increasing, and our hospitals and workhouses have been filling, until, in both respects, the burden is greater than can be borne.

6.—That in this licensing division, the majority of these houses are in the hands of the wealthy classes, for there are 1298 on-licenses where the tenant and owner are different persons; of these, 610 are held by 89 persons, 40 of whom are brewers who own 406 houses, and the remaining 204 are the property of the following owners: the Prince of Wales, the Corporation of the City of London, the London City Companies, the London County Council, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, various Charities, Hospitals, Colleges, Public Trusts, Railway and Dock Companies, five firms of Auctioneers, several wealthy private estates, Estate Agents, and Trusts.

7.—That a large number of convictions for various breaches of the licensing laws have been registered against many of these owners.

8.—That amongst these owners, some of the Public Charities, the City Companies, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have all been prominent as culpable in this respect.

9.—That many other breaches of the licensing laws are constantly occurring in connection with these houses, which do not come before the attention of the police.

10.—That notwithstanding these public scandals, and the utterly demoralized condition of this neighbourhood, plans for the re-building of various houses, the original licensing of which was not needed by the locality, have been passed by your Honorable Council, and some have already been erected; and others are in process of re-building.

11.—Amongst those lately erected is a huge Gin-Palace in the Old Kent Road, styled the "Green Man," which your Petitioners are credibly informed, is the property of the owners of the "Dun Cow," a large house in the Old Kent Road, directly opposite, with a long frontage also into the Upper Grange Road; the said owners being also the reputed proprietors of several other public-houses in various parts of London.

(a) There are now open within a distance of 800 yards from the "Dun Cow," no less than 45 licensed houses for the sale of drink.

(b) Of these, in the Upper Grange Road, one house is only 124 yards distant, another 334 yards, and another 444 yards; whilst in the Old Kent Road, on the same side as the "Dun Cow," there are two houses within 270 yards each.

(c) On the opposite side of the Old Kent Road, on which the "Green Man" stands, there is a Beer-house only **85 yards**; another **120 yards**; and a Public-house **266 yards** away.

(d) Between the "Nelson" and the "Bricklayers' Arms," in the Old Kent Road, a distance of only a 1,000 yards, there are, including the "Dun Cow," 14 fully-licensed Public-houses and Beer-houses, besides licensed grocers' shops.

(e) A simultaneous census was taken on Saturday night, August 13th, 1892, at 10 o'clock when it was found that there were, in the public bars of these houses no less than **623 men, 388 women, and 133 children**. In the "Dun Cow" itself there were no less than 194 men, women, and children.

(f) On another recent Saturday a census was taken of the number of persons who entered the "Dun Cow" from 7.30 a.m. till 12 p.m., and it was found that it reached the following awful total:

4,250 Men  
2,442 Women  
1,129 Children  
369 Babies

or a grand total of **Eight Thousand One Hundred and Ninety persons**

12.—At another public-house in this division, which has recently been rebuilt, within a few yards of a neighbouring house, and in the centre of the direst poverty, misery, and vice the proprietor, immediately after its re-erection, issued a notice, offering an earthenware jug to every customer who should purchase a quarter of spirits. Three vans conveyed these jugs numbering some six or seven thousand, to the doors of his house, and within a few hours they were all distributed in the adjoining streets, with a result which was appalling to contemplate.

13.—Many other facts might be adduced by your Memorialists to prove that a stop should be put to all further re-building of these great public seduceries, in all neighbourhoods where they are not required, as these facts are only typical of the condition of affairs throughout the nation.

14.—Your Memorialists therefore pray for the support of your Honourable Council in bringing these facts before the attention of the President of the Local Government Board, in order that he may at the earliest opportunity introduce to Parliament a short act which shall embody the following proposals:

(1) That every holder of existing licenses who is desirous of re-building property for the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall give notice to some publicly-constituted authority, who shall duly publish the same.

(2) That in all cases where the renewal of a license for the re-building of property is opposed, the owner shall have power to withdraw his proposals to re-build.

(3) That, seeing the powers of Vestries, County Councils, Town Councils, and other local governing bodies, in relation to the re-building of property licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors are restricted to architectural, sanitary, and public convenience regulations, those powers shall be enlarged, so that they shall have the right to refuse the passing of the plans of all licensed houses which they may deem unnecessary for the requirements of the neighbourhood or which shall be objected to by the inhabitants; or which shall be deemed likely, by increased architectural or other attractions, to seduce the people into habits of idleness, gambling, licentiousness, and intemperance.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.



**W**E, the undersigned, and also those whose names are appended, and can be verified, desire respectfully to address the following

*March, 1899.*

**PROTEST to SIR THOMAS J. LIPTON,**

his co-Directors, and the Shareholders of "LIPTON, LIMITED."

Whilst desiring to express to Sir THOMAS, our appreciation of his well-known munificence, and philanthropy, and also to himself and his enterprising coadjutors, our congratulations upon their successful efforts to cater for legitimate public requirements,—



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We have observed with dismay, the public advertisement of the large number of applications made by your firm, to the Licensing Magistrates, in various parts of the country, **for licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors**; and more especially that in this Licensing Division of **Newington** you have applied for no fewer than **twelve**.

In view of the facts we are about to state, we cannot but look upon these prospective **additions** to the present **facilities** for **drinking**, as little less than a **national calamity**.

We base these opinions upon the evidence given recently before the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws; the testimony of many devoted Christian workers; the earnest opposition of a great number of respectable grocers, who have refused to deal in intoxicants; and of others who having held licenses, have relinquished them through conscientious scruples; and above all we are moved by the great cry which is going up to heaven, from every part of our nation, against drunkenness, for it may be said that there is scarcely a house where there is not one dying, or dead, from the cruel havoc wrought by the demon Alcohol.

To particularize the forms of evil, in connection with grocers' licenses, which have thus been brought to light, we may respectfully remind you of the fact—



1.—That **grocers' licenses** are at present granted quite irrespective of the wishes of the inhabitants, or the wants of the neighbourhood where they are to be in use, and thus the defenceless English poor are more unjustly lured to destruction, than even some savage tribes, from whom intoxicants have been proscribed by law.

2.—That this is not only contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution, governed as it is supposed to be, by a dominant majority, but to the expressed wishes of many Licensing Justices themselves, who have publicly stated their dissatisfaction with their powerlessness to interfere.

3.—That the secret sale of **intoxicants to women, minors, and habitual inebriates**, has been largely fostered by their surreptitious purchase as groceries.

4.—That by this deception and fraud, not only have domestic purity and harmony been sacrificed, but vice and crime have been largely increased.

5.—That **female drunkenness** has been not only largely initiated, but terribly increased, and alas! is becoming more universally **habitual and incurable**, with the weaker, than with the stronger sex.

6.—That an abnormal **death-rate** amongst **infants** is everywhere the inevitable concomitant of drunkenness amongst women; and the **older children** of such mothers are initiated to **early intemperance** by being made "fetchers" of drink.

With these serious national facts before us, emphasized, as they could be, by others of equal weight and importance, We, who are inhabitants of the Licensing Division of Newington, especially reiterate our **protest** against your applications for the twelve new Licenses referred to; and in doing so would further remind you—

7.—That this Licensing Division already contains the **second largest** number of **houses Licensed** for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, of any Division in the **United Kingdom**.

8.—That it contains the **largest number** of **Off-Licenses** of any Division in the Metropolitan area.

9.—That **Lambeth**, its most extensive parish, in which you are applying for no fewer than six fresh Licenses, provides the **greatest number of criminals**, of any parish in the Kingdom.

10.—That the **Lambeth and Southwark Police Courts** in which most of the charges from the Division of Newington are heard, show, during recent years, an awful **increase** in those charges, for "**drunks and disorderlies**," especially amongst women, as compared with any previous periods.

11.—That the **infantile death-rate** of other sections of the division, ranks amongst the **highest** in the nation.

12.—That within 140 yards of one of the shops in the Old Kent Road, for which you have applied for a license, there is a **public-house**, into which, on **one week day** in a recent year, no fewer than **eight thousand, one hundred and ninety men, women, and children were seen to enter**; and yet the owners of this house have another, directly opposite, where a similar trade is done, for on Sunday, September 19, 1897, no fewer than **two thousand, two hundred and forty six persons**, of whom, **five hundred and forty seven were infants and children under 13 years of age**, were seen to enter these two houses in less than **two hours**.

13.—That there are several **grocers' licenses** already in operation within less than **300 yards** of this before-named shop of yours, and **45 licensed houses** within a distance of **800 yards**.

14.—That in regard to a shop in **Newington Butts** for which you are also applying for a license, there are more than **fifty licensed houses** within a radius of a quarter of a mile, including several grocers' licenses.

15.—That similar statistics might have been obtained in regard to your shops in Lambeth Walk, Lambeth Marsh, New Cross Road, and Rye Lane, Peckham.

16.—That in the other more suburban neighbourhoods where the remaining shops are situated, for which you are applying for licenses,—if the inhabitants had not been debarred by law from any effectual opposition, you would have found much more difficulty in achieving your object, as their social position enables them to resist the encroachments of opposable licenses, and to provide the funds for that purpose; whereas the poorer localities have no such powers.

17.—That you have had proof of the attitude of some owners of property, in the fact that one of these gentlemen from whom you rent a shop in Bermondsey, refused to waive a covenant in your lease which debars any tenant from selling intoxicating liquors on these premises,—and thus you were prevented from obtaining the license.

In conclusion, we would not merely thus respectfully **protest** against this step of your firm, as being a public danger to the welfare, and even existence, of thousands of human beings; but, in your own interest, we venture to suggest that it might be **wise for you to respect opinions which will find an approving echo in tens of thousands of British Homes**, in which the **other excellent wares** provided by LIPTON, LIMITED, might by your quashing the projected sale of intoxicants, **find a largely increased sale**.



**HOW THE POOR ARE RUINED.**  
*Municipal Journal.*  
**Rents and Disorderly Houses in**  
**South London. Feb 2/99**

One of the most important decisions yet arrived at, in any Court of Law, in connection with Section 13 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885, which deals with the suppression of brothels; and what is said to be the first in which an agent of property has been convicted by a magistrate for offences against this Act—and the sentence has been confirmed by Quarter Sessions—took place at the Sessions House, Newington, on Saturday, Jan. 14, before Mr. Loveland-Loveland, Q.C., chairman.

This case was an appeal by an agent of property against a conviction by Mr. Hopkins on Oct. 19, 1898, at Lambeth Police-court. There were, really, three summonses against this man for breaches of the Act referred to, for two of which he was convicted, and the third was withdrawn by suggestion of the magistrate, the sentence being that he was to be committed to prison, with hard labour, for three months for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Horace Avory appeared for the Overseers of Newington, and Mr. Geoghegan for the appellant.

It appeared from the opening address of Mr. Avory, and the evidence of a large number of witnesses (the case occupying the whole day) that the appellant had acted as agent for a house-estate speculator who had, in March, 1898, purchased the lease of certain houses in Gurney-street, New Kent-road, from another gentleman in the same business.

It was admitted in the evidence of both these latter gentlemen, and the appellant himself, that the property had been dealt in, and let by them all, with purely speculative intentions, and without any idea to permanent investment; and both the owners and the appellant admitted that they had mutually agreed to raise the rents of the tenants (most of whom were poor people, and some were widows), in order that they might afterwards sell the property for a profit on what had been given. In some cases these rents had been raised during the few months in which the appellant collected, from 13s. 6d. and 14s. 6d. a week (which it was proved was their full value) to from 17s. to 20s. a week. In consequence of these exactions, several of the poor people vacated their tenancies, at great inconvenience to themselves, but others remained, and in two houses the tenants, carrying them on as brothels, were prosecuted for doing so, and sentenced to punishments varying from one to three months' imprisonment.

It was proved, however, that not only had the appellant incited these persons to break the law, but he had appeared at the police court as a witness in defence of one of them, who was one of the most notorious brothel-keepers in South London, and some of whose relatives, whilst her house was being watched, committed a murderous assault upon a person who was suspected by them of being a watcher, and are now undergoing long terms of imprisonment for the offence.

Moreover, it was proved that the appellant had personally waited upon the other tenants of the property, and had told some of them that he did not care.

**CONSUMPTION AND ITS CURE.**  
 In our article last week upon "Painful Consumption," we mentioned that some of the most valuable information furnished on the subject, that they lasted over two days. A report is to be furnished on the subject.  
 but as a sort of extension it was further urged, the steward, and the matron had a grouse each, denied during off a grouse, partridge, or pheasant. It was stated that the two medical officers also asked the matron a question, and she had departments of the infirmary. Mr. Smith had doubt as to the extent of the infirmary.



THE PURITY AND TEMPERANCE WORK

OF THE

CENTRAL SOUTH LONDON

FREE CHURCH COUNCIL.



Treasurer and Superintendent:

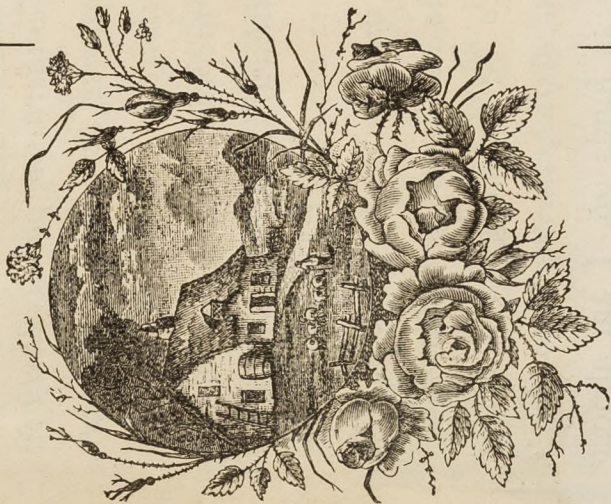
REV. F. B. MEYER, B.A. CHRIST CHURCH,

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.

Agent:

MR. J. O. BAIRSTOW . 15, SURREY SQUARE, S.E.

Report and Balance Sheet.



"It is not enough *not* to do;  
 You are bound to act."  
*Mazzini.*

"Far back, through creeks and inlets  
 making,  
 Comes silent—flooding in—the Main."



## HOW THE POOR ARE RUINED.

*Municipal Journal.*  
Rents and Disorderly Houses in  
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It was proved, however, that not only had the appellant incited these persons to break the law, but he had appeared at the police court as a witness in defence of one of them, who was one of the most notorious brothel-keepers in South London, and some of whose relatives, whilst her house was being watched, committed a murderous assault upon a person who was suspected by them of being a watcher, and are now undergoing long terms of imprisonment for the offence.

Moreover, it was proved that the appellant had personally waited upon the other tenants of the property, and had told some of them that he did not care what was done with the houses so long as he got his rent. Other respectable tenants he had actually incited to turn their houses into a "case" or a disorderly house. Still worse, it was proved that he had not only received enhanced rents from the disorderly house keepers, but that both they and other tenants who were keeping women in their houses for immoral purposes had paid him for his own use sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s. a week for the privilege of thus breaking the law.

Notwithstanding a vigorous and clever defence by his counsel, the decision of Mr. Hopkins was confirmed, and the appeal was dismissed. This means not only three months' imprisonment for the appellant, but the payment of costs, which will probably amount to £150.

And so ended a tragic type of misery and vice which is being promoted all over this great metropolis by those who would "sell the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes; they pant after the dust on the head of the poor, and turn aside the way of the meek."



Christ Church,  
Westminster Road, S.E.

October, 1899.

*I commend this Report of Work, in which I am deeply interested, to those who are engaged in promoting the cause of Purity and Temperance, particularly in large centres of population. The paragraphs are easy to glance through, but convey no conception of the anxiety, toil, and incessant vigilance entailed in prosecuting this difficult crusade. We have the satisfaction of being able to point to the marvellous transformation effected in the Parish of St. George's, Southwark, through the kind and generous co-operation of the Vestry and its Clerk. It is said that the reduction of the rates there is in part due to the return of property to more respectable uses. In Newington we have also had the kind co-operation of the authorities, and similar success. Of Lambeth we forbear to speak, as we hope to be entering on a better understanding. Hitherto our work there has been less successful, through no fault of ours. I do hope philanthropists will help me. So far as funds go, I am almost single-handed: but my friends, Revs. J. Tolefree Parr, S. J. Nicholson, Surman Cooke, and others, have been very helpful and true-hearted. All amounts may be sent me, as above, and will be gladly welcomed and acknowledged.*

F. B. MEYER.



## CENTRAL SOUTH LONDON FREE CHURCH COUNCIL.

(SOCIAL PURITY and TEMPERANCE SECTIONS.)

### — Social Purity. —

**T**HE VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN against vice and crime, carried on by this Council during the last twelve months, although not commanding so much public attention as might have been expected, has, combined with the work of previous years, laid the foundation of a complete reform of the social status of many of the neighbourhoods in which it has operated; and many of the legal decisions obtained have been a "terror to evil-doers," and a great help towards the removal of temptation from the young and unwary.

In the prosecutions of disorderly - house keepers, initiated or conducted by us since July, 1898, no fewer

than forty-two persons have been charged with managing, or assisting in managing these houses, and twenty of these persons have been convicted, and fined; whilst thirteen others have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from one to three months; two have been bound over, in different sums, to be of good behaviour; and seven have been discharged.

An agent of property, who was convicted of having knowingly let one of his houses for immoral purposes, and who was proved to have actually incited notorious brothel-keepers to rent it from him for infamous purposes, and to have received money for so doing, besides joining in the immorality of the inmates—was sentenced to three

Report  
of  
Case  
to  
Municipal  
Journal



months' hard labour, by a Lambeth Magistrate. On his appeal to Quarter Sessions, the magisterial decision was confirmed, and the appellant had to pay the costs, besides going to prison. The owner of the property for whom the agent was acting, was also charged with the same offence, but was discharged.

One notorious brothel-keeper was charged by us with assaulting one of our witnesses, and was sentenced to two months imprisonment for the offence,—another magisterial decision which, being challenged by the prisoner, was confirmed on her appeal to Quarter Sessions. At the very time these proceedings were *sub-judice*, her son was on his trial for murder, and a more terrible record of persistent crime has scarcely ever been recited than that read out in court of the previous convictions of this unhappy woman.

A raid was made by us in November, 1898, on several houses in Stamford Street—that notorious trysting-place of some of the worst criminals of the metropolis, and six persons were arrested, and subsequently charged before the Southwark magistrates. In consequence of an error made by a pensioned sergeant of police, who assisted in the execution of one of the warrants, a woman was arrested, who did not answer to the description given on that document, although she was the wife of the rated occupier of the house. On our applying to the magistrate for her discharge, it was remarked in court that “she would have an action for heavy damages,” and we were afterwards informed that *no fewer than fifteen solicitors*

*had offered their services to inaugurate these proceedings.* Under these circumstances (although in case process had been obtained against us, we should have had a complete answer to any charges which could have been made), it was deemed advisable to recoup the discharged woman for her mistaken arrest. *Both this woman and her husband have since died from the effects of intemperance.*

As a result of the unjust stigma cast upon us in this Stamford Street raid by this unfortunate error, and the fact that our interests in court were not presented before the magistrate in the best possible light, three more of the defendants were discharged, and we were thus landed in heavy costs. *But the justice and propriety of our proceedings are clearly proved in the fact that the houses dealt with have been closed ever since.*

During this year we have, in co-operation with the Overseers of some of the parishes under our jurisdiction, taken cognizance of a number of tenements, shops, and other premises, which were being used for purposes of immorality, but against which sufficient evidence was not forthcoming to justify prosecution of the persons managing them. In some of these cases, however, we have been enabled privately to deal with the *owners or agents, some of whom now apply to us for assistance in getting rid of objectionable tenants.* Thus, during this year, in consequence of our prosecutions, and private watching, **the immorality has ceased in forty-three brothels, and since our work commenced in 1894, in one hundred and sixty-three.**

The Vagrancy Act, which has recently become law, has been of inestimable value in terrorizing from the neighbourhood under our attention, especially in the parish of Lambeth, large numbers of foreign “bullies,” or “ponces,” who have lived on the prostitution of women,—as many as *thirty-five* of these scoundrels having cleared out of the vicinity of Stamford Street within a few days, and returned to the criminal haunts of their native countries. *Our staff* has been enabled to render important service, *whilst taking observation of disorderly houses, in unearthing burglars, thieves, coiners, and other law-breakers, who, when unable to pursue their nefarious practices, have supported themselves upon the proceeds of immorality.*

The prosecution, and sentence to long terms of imprisonment, of various South London Hooligans,—who, having been turned out of the brothels we have closed, have murderously attacked innocent persons whom they

## +✂+ Temperance Work. ✂+

**LICENSES OPPOSED.** Our connexion with the London United Temperance Council has, this year, enabled us, through our agent, to assist in opposing at Brewster Sessions a number of applications for fresh liquor licenses, nearly all of which were successful; whilst in another case where the trustees of a public charity had applied to the London County Council for permission to rebuild a public house, the opposition of the Vestry of St.

suspected of being watchers,—has also been an outcome of our work which should surely command public sympathy.

Several prosecutions for street betting have also taken place through the complaints of our agent, and the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Police has been called to the filthy pictures now on exhibition in some of the streets.

Eleven children have been taken this year by Rescue officers or the police, who have assisted in our raids, and who, having been charged under the 14th Section of the Industrial Schools' Act for being found residing in the company of prostitutes, have been sent to schools, and thus protected from their horrible surroundings.

*One of the most pleasing results of our work is the changed attitude which has been produced throughout the parish of Lambeth in regard to immorality, and at the recent parochial elections a number of excellent men, pledged to oppose vice in every form possible, have been returned as Vestrymen.*

George the Martyr, combined with a petition signed by a large number of the tenants of the estate, and our own efforts, have been so far effectual in postponing this grave injustice.

**LIPTON PROTEST.** At the same Brewster Sessions a protest was prepared by us and sent in to “Lipton Limited,” setting forth the wrong they were inflicting upon the inhabitants of the Newington Licensing



Division by applying for twelve fresh licenses for shops belonging to them situated in the division (besides many others in different parts of the country), in the face of its containing the second largest number of houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors of any division in the United Kingdom, the largest number of off licenses of any division in the metropolitan area, and an abnormal and horrible condition of vice and drunkenness.

This protest was returned to us by the Secretary of

the Company, and their licenses were obtained, although between 30 and 40 fresh applications of licensed victuallers and others were refused by the same bench. The protest was, therefore, again sent in, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, most of the leading Clergy and Ministers of South London, several Members of Parliament, Magistrates, Parochial Officials, and other signatures, forming a total of no fewer than six thousand inhabitants of the division. The protest and the lists of signatures were again returned by the Secretary.

### +✂ Our Needs. ✂+

Although this Report is but a mere outline of the work which has been accomplished during the last twelve months, it will easily be seen that it must necessarily have involved considerable expenditure, and although a large proportion of the prosecutions have been conducted by the various parishes in which we have operated, yet, the initiation of these prosecutions and the obtaining of legal

assistance in one parish where pressure upon the parochial authorities was necessary, has been costly.

It will be seen by the Balance Sheet that the major portion of these costs has been supplied by the Treasurer, a condition of affairs which is scarcely just, considering the previous state of the neighbourhood, and the benefits accruing to all classes from the repression of crime.



## THE SOUTH LONDON CENTRAL FREE CHURCH COUNCIL.

### For Work in connection with the Social Purity and Temperance Committees.

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 26th July, 1898, to 31st July, 1899.*

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward 27th July, 1898	6 7 10	By Expenses of Watchers, Witnesses, &c., in procuring evidence against disorderly house-keepers, publicans, and others, for various breaches of law	134 16 6
„ DONATIONS—		„ Expenses of Prosecutions, &c.	194 17 6
Mr. ECCLES	£1 1 0	„ Salary of Agent, Travelling Expenses, &c.	165 1 11
Mr. FIELD	1 0 0	„ Printing and Stationery	4 19 11
A Friend (per Rev. F. B. MEYER)	100 0 0	„ Reporting	5 9 0
Miss GREENFIELD	5 0 0	„ Postage and Telegrams	1 19 7
Rev. F. B. MEYER for Agent's Salary	150 0 0	„ Petty Cash in hands of Agent	1 4 8
Miss MOORE, Rochdale	3 3 0		
J. COMPTON RICKETT, Esq., M.P.	50 0 0		
A Friend (per Rev. F. B. MEYER)	15 0 0		
A Friend (per Rev. F. B. MEYER)	5 0 0		
	330 4 0		
„ CHURCH WARDENS AND OVERSEERS OF VARIOUS PARISHES	87 5 3		
„ CHURCH WARDENS AND OVERSEERS OF VARIOUS PARISHES (per Mr. BAIRSTOW)	20 0 0		
	107 5 3		
	443 17 1		
„ Balance carried forward due to Treasurer	64 12 0		
	£508 9 1		£508 9 1

13, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,  
LONDON, 6th October, 1899.

Examined and found correct,  
M. HARRIS SMITH, Auditor.  
(Public Accountant.)

All Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London & South Western Bank," and made payable to the Treasurer.



31  
 Report of an interview with <sup>Miscellaneous</sup> Miss Cons. (E.A.) Dec. 19  
 I saw Miss Cons at the Surrey Estate Office, at which  
 she still stays for three nights in each week. The Office,  
 with her private rooms, forms one of the cottages ~~ix~~ that  
 have been built on two sides of the South London Dwellings  
 belonging to the Company <sup>of</sup> ~~for~~ which Miss Cons ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> Acting  
 Director. The cottages limit the space available for letting,  
 but the central quadrangle is saved from being the well that  
 it otherwise would have been, and the health <sup>of</sup> the whole  
 block is increased. From the time at which it was planned,  
 therefore, the responsibilities of ownership have been  
 fully recognised, the fullest recognition of all being of  
 course found in Miss Cons' own active participation in  
 management, and the amount of time that she spends on the  
 estate. She knows her tenants, and they know her, and her  
 presence does much to create the atmosphere that suggests  
 order and decency. Miss Cons is as firm a believer now as  
 she was 30 years ago of the advantages that ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~  
~~xxxxxxxx~~ come from all that is meant by "lady rent col-  
 lectors".

Like Miss Octavia ~~xx~~ Hill, with whom Miss Cons started  
 practical work in a night school some 46 years ago, she  
 has undertaken many duties in addition to that of managing  
 property, but this distinctive work of which, with her even  
 better known friend, she been a real pioneer, still ap-



Cons- Royal Victoria Hall (2)

seems to absorb most of her time. She is responsible for the control of property, representing some £70,000, of which next to the South London Dwellings, houses in Walmer St. Seymour Place, are the most important. A Mrs. Reed, living at No. 8, has been working with Miss Cons for many years and the latter thought it might be worth our while to see her.

The capital of the South London Dwellings is £35,000, and the accompanying balance sheet will explain the financial position. Four per cent is ~~fixed~~ the maximum paid, and this is also about the average paid throughout the various estates, one paying five, but others less. Anything approaching to rack renting is, of course, avoided, even a moderate rise in rentals in the face of a considerable local jump being not made, unless outgoings necessitate it. A reasonable return on capital is all that is aimed at. Thus in Lambeth, although rents have gone up all round "desperately", those of the South London Dwellings are fixed, excepting in the case of some of the cottages, in which a slight advance has been made. This liberal policy ensures them a full block; it enables them to admit, when vacancies occur, from among a considerable number anxious to come in; and, as regards many of their tenants, they stay on for many years. The buildings are kept in excell-

*Cons- Victoria Hall*

<p><b>Dr. COFFEE TAVERN ACCOUNT, for Year ended 31st Dec., 1898. Cr.</b></p>		<p>Summary ... .. 1 1 0</p>		<p>76 11 9</p>	
<p>£34,013 1 10</p>		<p>£34,013 1 10</p>		<p>£34,013 1 10</p>	
<p>To Queen's Taxes ... .. £ 5 0 0</p> <p>" Fire Insurance ... .. " 2 0 0</p> <p>" Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account 145 1 0</p> <p>£152 1 0</p>	<p>By Rents ... .. £ 150 1 0</p> <p>" Insurance repaid by Tenant ... .. " 2 0 0</p> <p>£152 1 0</p>				
<p><b>Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, for Year ended 31st Dec., 1898. Cr.</b></p>		<p>By Balance of last Account ... .. £ 1,692 14 0</p>			
<p>To Dividend Paid ... .. £ 1,252 0 0</p> <p>" Reserve Fund ... .. " 200 0 0</p> <p>" Balance carried forward 1,452 0 0</p> <p>240 14 0</p> <p>£1,692 14 0</p>		<p>By Balance forward ... .. £ 1,692 14 0</p>			
<p>To Rates and Taxes ... .. 381 13 11</p> <p>£1,692 14 0</p>		<p>240 14 0</p>			



THE SOUTH LONDON DWELLINGS COMPANY,  
Limited.

OFFICES :—SURREY LODGE, LAMBETH ROAD, S.E.

The Twentieth Annual General Meeting.

**DIRECTORS.**

VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, *Chairman.*  
MISS EVEREST.  
MISS CONS.

C. H. EVERARD, Esq.  
MISS C. A. MARTINEAU.  
R. W. MONRO, Esq.

*Acting Director*—MISS CONS.

*Hon. Secretaries*—W. M. BLYTH, Esq.  
and MISS ELLEN CONS.

*Bankers*—LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, Limtd., LAMBETH BRANCH,  
Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT for 1898.**

In presenting the TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, the Directors are glad again to show increased prosperity, the rents during the past year having amounted to £2,379 9s. 11d. as against £2,317 12s. 2d. in 1897, making £62 increase.

It is satisfactory to notice the decrease in back-rents, especially among the weekly tenants. Last year they were £31 14s. 9d., this year only £20 5s. 9d. At the same time the bonus given for punctual payment has risen from £27 15s. 1d. to £33 10s. These are gratifying proofs of prosperity amongst the tenants, and diligence on the part of those collecting the rents. All the shops are let except one, and we never now have rooms standing empty.

The Coffee Tavern continues to do its good work and to pay its way, the net balance carried forward being £145 1s. 0d. after paying all liabilities.

After deducting £381 13s. 11d. for rates and taxes, and £538 14s. for repairs, etc., there is a balance amounting to £1,877 5s. 2d., from which the Directors propose to pay the usual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (free of income tax), leaving a balance of £625 5s. 2d. to be carried forward; of this it is proposed to add £400 to the Reserve Fund, which will then amount to £1,300.

The Directors must call the Shareholders' attention to one increasingly heavy cost shown by the Annual Balance Sheets—Water, which, since 1879 (when these Dwellings were built) until two years ago cost on an average £26 a year, has gone up enormously the last two years. In 1895 it was only £25; in 1896 it was £36; in 1897 it was £51; this past year it was £46. Indeed, one has no certainty what it may not amount to in the future; the water meter is in the uncontrolled hands of the Water Company. The Directors have therefore under consideration whether it would be best to do what many people who use a large quantity are now doing, viz: To sink a *deep well into the chalk* and supply the Dwellings with water themselves. No decision has yet been arrived at, and we are now taking expert advice. The Directors are anxious to give the tenants an unlimited supply of water for washing, bathing, etc., which cannot be done at the price now being paid for the water.

We regret to state that Mr. MONRO has resigned his post as Director. It is now proposed that Mr. OSBERT CHADWICK, C.E., be elected.

The Directors retiring by rotation are Miss EVEREST and Miss CONS, who are eligible for re-election, as are also the Auditors, Messrs. CREASEY & SONS, and the Hon. Auditor, Mr. E. A. CRABB.



**The South London Dwellings Company,**  
LIMITED.

**Dr. BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1898. Cr.**

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>To Authorised Capital—</b> 700 Shares of £50 each    35,000   0   0  <b>„ Subscribed Capital—</b> 626 Shares of £50 each, taken up and paid for    ...    ...    31,300   0   0 „ Deposits held as Security against Tenants    18   0   0 „ Reserve Fund    ...    ...    800   0   0 „ Creditors— Outstanding Accounts for Water and Gas    17   16   8 „ Balance of Profit and Loss Account    ...    1,877   5   2  <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£34,013   1   10</div>	<b>By Cash at Bank ...</b> ...    174   13   9 <b>„ „ on Deposit ...</b> ...    1,400   0   0 <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">1,574   13   9</div> <b>„ Land, at Cost ...</b> ...    10,117   5   1 <b>„ Buildings, at Cost ...</b> ...    20,887   5   3 <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">31,004   10   4</div> <b>„ Tavern Fittings ...</b> ...    457   6   0 <b>„ Investments—</b> Consols at Cost    ...    500   0   0 London Labourers' Dwelling Society, Ltd., at Cost    400   0   0 <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">900   0   0</div> <b>„ Debtors—</b> Quarterly Tenants    ...    55   5   0 Weekly „    ...    20   5   9 Sundry ...    ...    1   1   0 <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">76   11   9</div> <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£34,013   1   10</div>						

**Dr. COFFEE TAVERN ACCOUNT, for Year ended 31st Dec., 1898. Cr.**

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<b>To Queen's Taxes ...</b> ...    ...    5   0   0 <b>„ Fire Insurance ...</b> ...    ...    2   0   0 <b>„ Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account</b> 145   1   0  <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£152   1   0</div>	<b>By Rents ...</b> ...    ...    150   1   0 <b>„ Insurance repaid by Tenant ...</b> ...    ...    2   0   0  <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£152   1   0</div>							

**Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, for Year ended 31st Dec., 1898. Cr.**

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>To Dividend Paid ...</b> ...    1,252   0   0 <b>„ Reserve Fund ...</b> ...    200   0   0 <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">1,452   0   0</div> <b>„ Balance carried forward</b> ...    240   14   0  <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£1,692   14   0</div>	<b>By Balance of last Account ...</b> ...    1,692   14   0  <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£1,692   14   0</div>						
<b>To Rates and Taxes ...</b> ...    381   13   11 <b>„ Insurance ...</b> ...    9   18   2 <b>„ Salaries ...</b> ...    175   0   0 <b>„ Repairs ...</b> ...    147   6   2 <b>„ Gas ...</b> ...    23   3   10 <b>„ Water (18 months) ...</b> ...    78   4   0 <b>„ Night School ...</b> ...    10   12   0 <b>„ Tenants' Bonus ...</b> ...    33   10   0 <b>„ Audit Fee ...</b> ...    10   10   0 <b>„ Cleaning and other small expenses ...</b> ...    50   9   10 <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">920   7   11</div> <b>„ Amount brought forward from last year ...</b> ...    240   14   0 <b>Nett Profit for year ended 31st December, 1898 ...</b> 1,636   11   2 <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">1,877   5   2</div> <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£2,797   13   1</div>	<b>By Balance forward ...</b> ...    240   14   0 <b>„ Coffee Tavern Account ...</b> ...    145   1   0 <b>„ Rents ...</b> ...    2,379   9   11 <b>„ Interest and Dividends—</b> Consols ...    ...    13   8   8 Deposit, Bank ...    ...    6   14   9 Labourers' Dwellings Society, Ltd. ...    ...    11   17   3 <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">32   0   8</div> <b>„ Transfer and Probate Fees</b> ...    0   7   6  <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£2,797   13   1</div>						

We hereby certify that we have examined the above Accounts in detail, and that we consider them to be properly drawn up so as to show the true position of the Company.

London Royal Victoria Hall (2)

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Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ in the employ of \_\_\_\_\_

Address in full. \_\_\_\_\_ Address of Employers. \_\_\_\_\_

How long resident there \_\_\_\_\_ Rent paid for the same. \_\_\_\_\_ If Married \_\_\_\_\_ Widower or \_\_\_\_\_ Widow. \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Children or other Persons to reside with Applicant. (Note.—Do not include the Husband and Wife.)	Total.		
	Above 20.	Between 12 & 20.	Under 12.
Males.			
Females.			

N.B.—This Form is to be Signed on the other side at the place indicated, and sent or given to MISS CONS, at the Old Surrey Lodge Coffee Tavern, Corner of Kennington and Lambeth Roads, S.E., or at the Office.

[OVER]

Bono Royal Victoria Hall (3)

ent repair, and the death rate is low. The healthiness of the dwellings is so recognized a fact that they have even had people sent to them by doctors who have wanted to get patients into healthier surroundings than the district could otherwise offer. Of course this use of the dwellings as a kind of sanatorium is an exception, but an occasional incident of this kind shows that the sanitary reputation of the property is high.

Although no profit is made, the management of the buildings is not strictly commercial, for, not only, as stated, is the highest rent not charged from any of the tenants, but, in the case of those who have large families or of old tenants whose families are increasing and for whom the accommodation at first taken becomes insufficient, an extra room is not infrequently offered at a reduced rate. This point came out in reply to a query as to whether any rule was enforced as to the size of family that would be taken in at all, and the answer amounted to saying that there was no such rule, and that what was aimed at was that the accommodation of each tenant should be sufficient to enable them to live in decency. No lodgers are allowed. As a rule, they find their people amenable to the regulations enforced, but from time to time evasions are attempted, especially in respect to lodgers. Miss Cons is essentially of a cheery disposition and manner, and, a propos o



# CONDITIONS OF OCCUPATION

TO BE OBSERVED BY THE TENANTS OF

**The South London Dwellings' Company, Limited,**

KENNINGTON AND LAMBETH ROADS, S.E.

1.—The Tenancy to be weekly, and 1/- deposit on each key, to be returned at end of tenancy if keys, windows, &c., are in good order. The Rent will not be allowed to fall into arrear.

2.—The Rent will be collected every Week as far as possible on the same day and at the same hour.

3.—Broken Windows, unless repaired by the Tenant within a Week, will be repaired by the Company, and charged to the Tenants. The Chimneys of Living Rooms are to be swept every three Months by the Tenants.

4.—Nothing broader than the hand or longer than the finger may be thrown down the dust-shoot, as a stoppage in the dust-shoot causes serious inconvenience to other Tenants. Animal and vegetable refuse should not be thrown down the dust-shoots but should be burned, as when decaying it is most injurious to health. The Washing Coppers are to be kept perfectly dry when not in use, to prevent rust. The Closet-pans are to be scrubbed clean at frequent intervals, and the Closet flushed daily.

5.—The Stairs, Passages, and Balconies are to be swept daily during the week, and washed on the Saturday by the Tenants of each Floor in the order of the numbers of the Rooms. Children are not to be allowed to loiter or to make a noise on the Roof, Stairs, or Balconies; play Cricket, or be in Playground after dark. The door leading to the Roof to be constantly closed. Clothes-lines are to be removed when not in actual use. The Balconies must not be used for drying, or hanging out Clothes or other articles, or for shaking Carpets; nor must any article be thrown out into the Yards.

6.—The Company reserve the right by their Managers or Workmen to enter and inspect the state of repair of every dwelling at all reasonable hours of the day, and to remove any fixtures therefrom for repair or otherwise.

7.—No Tenant will be permitted to under-let any Room in his occupation, or take in any lodger, unless he shall first obtain the permission of the Manager in writing.

8.—Stoppages of Dust-shoots, or Waste-pipes, or any defect in the Water-closets, Water-pipes, or Taps, should be immediately reported to the Manager, to whom also complaints of the non-observance of these Rules should be made.

9.—Any Tenant who shall neglect to pay his Rent with punctuality, or who shall damage or misuse rooms or fittings, or improperly occupy any Tenement, or cause discomfort or inconvenience to his neighbours, will be liable to immediate expulsion from his occupancy.

10.—No boy over 13 allowed in the Playground.

11.—Notice to quit must be given to the Manager <sup>on Saturday</sup> at least a week before it is intended to terminate the tenancy.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MISS CONS, ACTING DIRECTOR.

The above are the Conditions of Occupation referred to in my application on the other side hereof.

Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

A bonus at the rate of 2d. a week for Rents under 6/- a week, and 3d. a week for Rents over 6/-, is returned to the Tenants at the end of each Quarter, if they have paid each week *without fail* not later than Monday morning.



TO THE DIRECTORS OF  
**The South London Dwellings' Company, Limited.**

I desire to become a Weekly Tenant of a set of \_\_\_\_\_ Rooms, being Tenement No. \_\_\_\_\_, at a Rent of \_\_\_\_\_ s. \_\_\_\_\_ d. per week, as from the \_\_\_\_\_ next, and on taking possession I will in every respect comply with your Conditions of Occupation as printed on the other side hereof.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 18

Name in full \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ in the employ of \_\_\_\_\_

Address in full { \_\_\_\_\_ Address of Employers { \_\_\_\_\_

How long resident there { \_\_\_\_\_ Rent paid for the same. { \_\_\_\_\_ If Married \_\_\_\_\_ Widower or \_\_\_\_\_ Widow \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Children or other Persons to reside with Applicant. (Note.—Do not include the Husband and Wife.)

	Above 20.	Between 12 & 20.	Under 12.	Total.	
Males.					Males.
Females.					Females.

**N.B.—This Form is to be Signed on the other side at the place indicated, and sent or given to MISS CONS, at the Old Surrey Lodge Coffee Tavern, Corner of Kennington and Lambeth Roads, S.E., or at the Office.**

[OVER

Boro- Royal Victoria Hall (3)  
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tions enforced, but from time to time evasions are attempted, especially in respect to lodgers. Miss Cons is essentially of a cheery disposition and manner, and a propos o

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HISTORY  
OF THE  
ROYAL VICTORIA HALL  
AND  
MORLEY MEMORIAL COLLEGE,  
WATERLOO ROAD.

Reprint from the *MORLEY COLLEGE MAGAZINE*  
(OCTOBER 1894.)

A desire has been expressed by some students, who know pretty well what the College is now, to learn how it came into existence; and new students want more detailed information about what it is now than the prospectus affords, or than there is time to obtain at the desk when they take their tickets. We will try to supply both wants in the following article.

The history of the Morley Memorial College cannot be told with anything like completeness without giving the history of the Royal Victoria Hall, which is in fact its parent. Built in 1816 in the first instance for high-class theatrical performances (Paganini has played the violin there, and Stanfield painted some of its scenery), it soon became the headquarters for melodrama, and afterwards degenerated, until it became a proverb for all that is disorderly. One of the characters in Kingsley's "Alton Locke" describes it in very forcible language, ending with "They say our Queen's a good woman, and I don't doubt it. I often wonder whether she knows what her precious namesake here is like." Strange stories are told of the old days by the police. They got extra pay for coming, and yet it was an unpopular job for they were afraid of getting their heads broken. There was seldom a Saturday without seven or eight police cases, sometimes thirty or forty, and

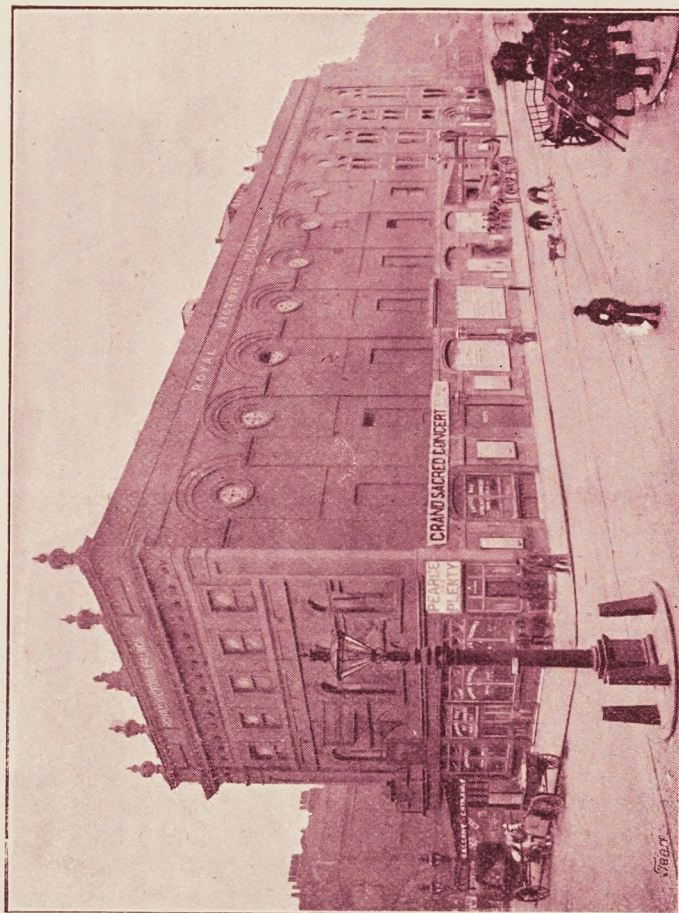
141  
Boss Royal Victoria Hall (4)

of these attempts to take advantage of her, she laughed and said that they had invented a new beatitude, most useful in their work: "Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall get it". It was clear from her description of special cases that she keeps a very sharp eye open, and is often the one to detect the presence of the intruding lodger. Thus, if she meets some one on the stairs whom she does not recognize, she will ask where they are living, and, if necessary, institute inquiries or watch. One family that she spoke about illustrated the occasional difficulties with which she has to contend, and also the standard of some of her class of tenants on the question of decency. They had let one room to a couple with one child, and a little while afterwards noticed an old man leaving in the morning. She noticed him again, and made inquiries, only to be told that he was not living there. Later an elderly woman appeared on the scene, and she again protested against the apparent infringement of the rules of the dwellings. This time there was, not evasion, but the claim that they could do what they liked with a room for which they paid a rental of so and so. Finally another man was brought in, and this crowding of six people into one room was defended on the score that they were all of the same family -- the old couple being the father and mother of



often on Boxing nights the gallery had to be cleared. It is now nearly fourteen years since the Hall was opened on a Temperance basis, and the audience has furnished only one case to the police courts. Yet the same class of people frequent the variety entertainments now as used to come in the old days, probably to a great extent the same individuals—a striking instance of what may be done by breaking the connection between drink and amusement.

The transformation of the "Old Vic." into a Temperance Hall is the sign and the outcome of a change in the prevalent way of regarding amusements. Not so very long ago people might have been roughly divided into those, representing the old Puritan feeling, who feared and would fain have repressed amusements, and those, representing the reaction against Puritanism, who set too much store by them and allowed them too much licence. But after a while many came to see that the provision of public recreation could not safely be left to commercial speculators; that the desire for amusement, being part of man's nature, was in itself healthy, so that well-meant endeavours to stifle it only resulted in mischief; and especially that the prevailing connection between recreation and strong drink was causing untold evils, particularly among working people, who (from the cramped and crowded condition of their homes) were more dependent than people of leisure on *public* recreation. These convictions found practical expression in a meeting presided over by Lord Mount Temple, to whom and to Lady Mount Temple much of the success of the movement in its earlier stages is due. This meeting was held in the Walmer Castle Coffee Tavern, Seymour Place, and resulted in the formation of the Coffee Music Halls Company, Limited, and the opening of the Royal Victoria Hall by them on Boxing Day, 1880, as a Temperance Music-hall.



View of Victoria Hall and Morley College.

The difficulty of Photographing a large Building by artificial light prevents us from giving a view of the Interior.



They began by providing only variety entertainments, free from the temptation to drink and other evils only too well known (especially in those days) at ordinary music-halls. Their hope was to show that a small profit could be made without drink and without bad company, and that this once being proved would produce an improvement in the tone of commercial music-halls, but they were disappointed in their hope of making it pay. The balance-sheets issued from time to time by various drink-halls show that they rely on what is called "wet money," *i.e.*, the takings at the bars, for their profits. It is therefore no wonder that nearly 14 years of experience have failed to enable the managers of the Victoria to carry it on without a considerable yearly loss.

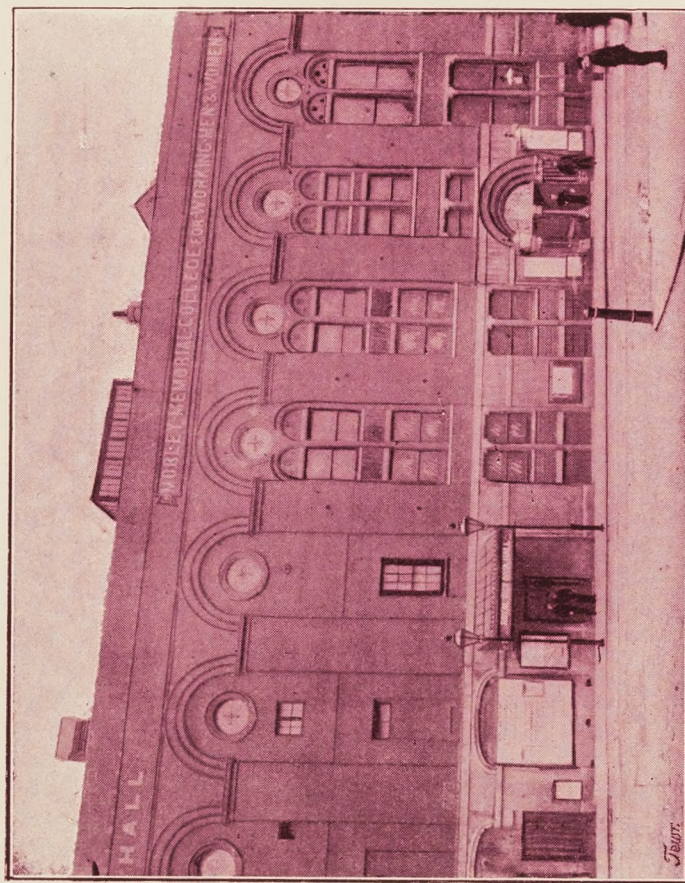
They started, however, with good courage, hired the Hall at a heavy rent, and engaged an experienced manager, recommended by one of their directors (the late Mr. Carl Rosa), who, himself occupying a high place in the theatrical world, gave the Board the benefit of his experience. The manager, however, had to be changed, and this was not the only case where sudden changes, sometimes at a considerable loss, were found necessary. Meanwhile expenses were mounting up, and though there were good audiences on Saturdays, the rest of the week was a dead loss. Many Halls fill on off nights with free admissions, trusting to the sale of drink to recoup themselves. This resource of course was not open to the Directors of the "Vic.," and the state of things was very serious. It proved, however, a golden opportunity to those who had all along been on the watch to improve gradually the style of entertainment. They saw that by having something quite different on "off-nights," not only would a greater diversity of tastes be catered for, and the area from which the audience was drawn thereby enlarged, but a distinct advance would be made in the character of the work done.



Lovers of music were the first to be appealed to, and weekly Ballad Concerts were introduced, the musical profession (Madame Sainton-Dolby and Sir Julius Benedict at their head) coming forward to help by giving their services, at first gratuitously, and later at reduced fees.\*

The introduction of Ballad Concerts, though it lessened the weekly loss on the working of the Hall, by no means extinguished it, and at the end of eight months the total loss had mounted up to £2,800! What was to be done? The majority of the Directors were in despair. They were for closing the Hall, or sub-letting it to the highest bidder (who could only have been a publican), and spending the money on giving cheap concerts elsewhere. But a very small minority, led by Miss Cons, the Hon. Secretary of the Company, were ready to make great efforts sooner than acquiesce in this decision. They held that the work, though a financial failure, was a moral success, and ought not to be allowed to drop; that to let it drop without another effort would be a breach of faith towards the shareholders, who had subscribed their money primarily for the public good, and only secondarily and doubtfully as an investment, being well aware of the risk they ran. They even thought that to stop in this way would be to make the whole affair productive of evil rather than good, inasmuch as it would discourage others from trying any scheme of the sort. They believed that no good cause fails permanently, except by the fault of its adherents, and that so good a cause as this only needed brave supporters to triumph before long, although, in face of a loss

\* Some few make it a point of honour to take nothing less than their full fee, but most perceive that by helping these concerts they not only give great pleasure to hard-working people, whose lives have not much external brightness, but also spread a taste for music, which in the long run is good for the musical profession.



View of Morley College.



averaging £350 a month in the past, it was difficult to get the means wherewith to make a fresh start, however strong their hopes that the future would be less discouraging.

At this crisis, a friend of Miss Cons', who wished her name to be kept private, offered to give £1,000, other friends took courage, Miss Cons collected a committee, and a guarantee fund was formed. In addition to this, Lord Mount Temple actually guaranteed to be personally responsible for any debt which might be incurred during nine months, which period was afterwards renewed from time to time. It is true that the first resolution passed by the Committee was *Never to run into debt*, and as a matter of fact Lord Mount Temple never had to pay a penny on account of this guarantee, but he could not foresee this, and the result takes away nothing from his generous confidence in making himself liable. His action enabled the newly formed Committee to hire the Hall of the Coffee Music Halls Company, and the "Old Vic." took out a new lease of life.

At this time the weekly Temperance Meetings were added. There was considerable difference of opinion among the Committee as to whether alcohol should be used as a food, or only as medicine, or not at all, but all were agreed that in places of amusement its use was very dangerous, not to say wholly bad; and those who were personally least inclined to teetotalism, and who thought drunkenness was best combated by indirect means, did not grudge the Hall one evening a week to that numerous and influential section of the working classes who take a more direct method of fighting the great enemy of English social life. This one evening a week was distinctly labelled "Temperance," so that no one could say he had been invited to an entertainment and made to listen to a Temperance preachment. And no difficulty, either as to Temperance or as to Religion, was ever caused by the



very various views held by the members of that Committee and their successors in the management of the Hall.

The next step was the introduction of Lectures. They were begun cautiously and gradually, by having dissolving views with a short explanation after the Temperance meeting. It was not until some time afterwards that Tuesday evenings were given up to the lectures.

A letter to "Nature" in the summer of 1882, asking for help from lecturers, was responded to by several scientific men, notably by Mr. William Lant Carpenter, who, in the following autumn, was the first to face a New Cut audience with a lecture on a scientific subject, "The Telephone," or "How to talk to a man a hundred miles away." It needed some pluck to do this. When he stopped speaking for a minute to arrange the apparatus for the next experiment, a voice from the gallery bade him "go home and learn his lesson." But this was only chaff, not meant as rudeness, and a little good-humoured chaff in reply soon turned the tide. He was followed by his father, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Dr. Dallinger, Norman Lockyer, and others of the foremost scientific men of the day. And thus a fresh section of working people was added to the supporters of the Hall, those with scientific tastes. They came from long distances, since really good, well-illustrated lectures, at prices within their means, were at that time very rare in London. Now, thanks to Gilchrist Trustees and University Extension Societies, the case is different.

Things went on pretty smoothly for about a year. But in those days even the smoothest times brought with them considerable anxiety. For the expenditure (including heavy rent) was large, and the prices of admission were small. To make up the difference between takings and expenditure, appeals for subscriptions had to be issued and meetings held.

Everyone felt that the work was still on its trial, and it might at any moment be found impossible to carry it on longer. Then came a time when matters no longer went smoothly. Divided counsels showed themselves on the Committee, which had recently been joined by some new members. The chief point in dispute was whether, with the exception of an occasional Ballad Concert, the entertainments should be confined to so-called "variety" (which these new comers insisted was the only sort liked by working people); or whether the tastes of working people were no more all alike than those of the leisured classes, and this was to be recognized by including in the weekly programme lectures and Temperance meetings, as well as music and "variety."

For a time the new comers and their followers were in a majority. Lectures and Temperance meetings were suddenly stopped by the chairman's casting vote. The character of the entertainments was no longer the object of such scrupulous care. Cautious economy was at a discount. Experiments were tried over again which had been abundantly tried before, only to prove again a failure, and the position of affairs became so perilous that Lord Mount Temple refused to renew his guarantee. It is true that, in order to induce the Committee to try these experiments, one of the members undertook to pay a portion of the loss, but the remainder reached such a serious amount that what little was left of the Guarantee Fund melted rapidly away. Seeing this, some of the majority were convinced that the change of tactics had been a mistake, and the lectures and Temperance meetings were again started. But it seemed as if in a very few weeks, when the small balance in the hands of the Committee would be exhausted, the struggle of years must come to an end, and the experiment would prove a failure after all.

Once more, however, it was shown that "the Right



must win"—if only those who believe in it have courage to stick to it. When things were at their worst, Miss Cons wrote to Mr. Samuel Morley. He was abroad ill, and answered merely that he would inquire into things on his return. He made no promises, but his letter kept alive hope under untoward circumstances till his final answer arrived. It was to this effect: that he would give £1,000 towards buying the remainder of the lease, *provided he might choose a working Committee*. His sympathies being strongly with the varied programme and the introduction on off-nights of a higher style of recreation, that vexed question was set at rest; and from that time till his last illness disabled him from any work, Mr. Morley acted as chairman to the Committee, besides often coming to the Hall, where his genial sympathetic enjoyment was a treat to see—the simple expression of a fresh nature unspoiled by pleasure-seeking.

The purchase of the Lease was not quite a new proposal. In order to get rid of the burden of rent, and to secure some prospect of stability to the work, another anonymous friend of Miss Cons' had already offered £1,000 if it could be carried through. With these two promises to start the subscription it was not difficult to get others to join, and the requisite sum was raised. The Lease was bought in the name of Trustees (Miss Cons, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Brassey, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Charles Morley), and their Committee carried on the work. Soon afterwards, the Coffee Music Halls Company was wound up voluntarily, and the small remainder of its capital, together with liabilities as to rent, etc., was handed over, by a vote of the shareholders, to the Trustees.

So far matters were smoothed. It remained to find a Manager who would loyally carry out the varied programme determined on by the Committee, and who would use sufficient economy to keep the yearly loss within manageable bounds. If variety entertainments

only had been in question, it would have been easier to find the right person, but those who understood Variety did not understand or care for Music, still less Science and Temperance. It was not necessary thoroughly to understand all these things, but a willingness to learn about them and a belief in the utility of all were necessary, that the balance might be held evenly among them. As no suitable man was forthcoming, Miss Cons undertook (in the spring of 1884) to be Honorary Manager till one was found, little thinking how many years it would be before such assistance could be found as would free her from the necessity of constant attendance at the performances.

It was a strange and arduous piece of work for a woman to undertake, still more to carry through successfully. If nothing else had been concerned but the keeping up of the tone in the variety entertainments, it would have been no small task. It is a matter in which it is very difficult to steer wisely between carelessness as to essentials and fussiness as to trifles. No attempt was made to exclude mere vulgarity. The line was drawn at what was actually *wrong*, and to do this needed great watchfulness. All might go right for many nights in succession, and then came a moment of forgetfulness on the part of an artiste—and an objectionable verse was added to the song. Very diverse characters had to be dealt with in any one week's work. Variety artistes, musical geniuses, men of science, Phoenix Brothers, staff and employés, and last (not least!) the gallery boy from the New Cut. Tact, firmness, and perseverance however, are forthcoming, with the result we all know.

A very unpleasant episode occurred in January, 1886, when the Hall was fined 2/6 for having a so-called "stage play." To the non-legal mind it was not clear how a "spectacle" with only one speaking character in it could be a stage play, but the state of the law is so vague as to what may or may not be done

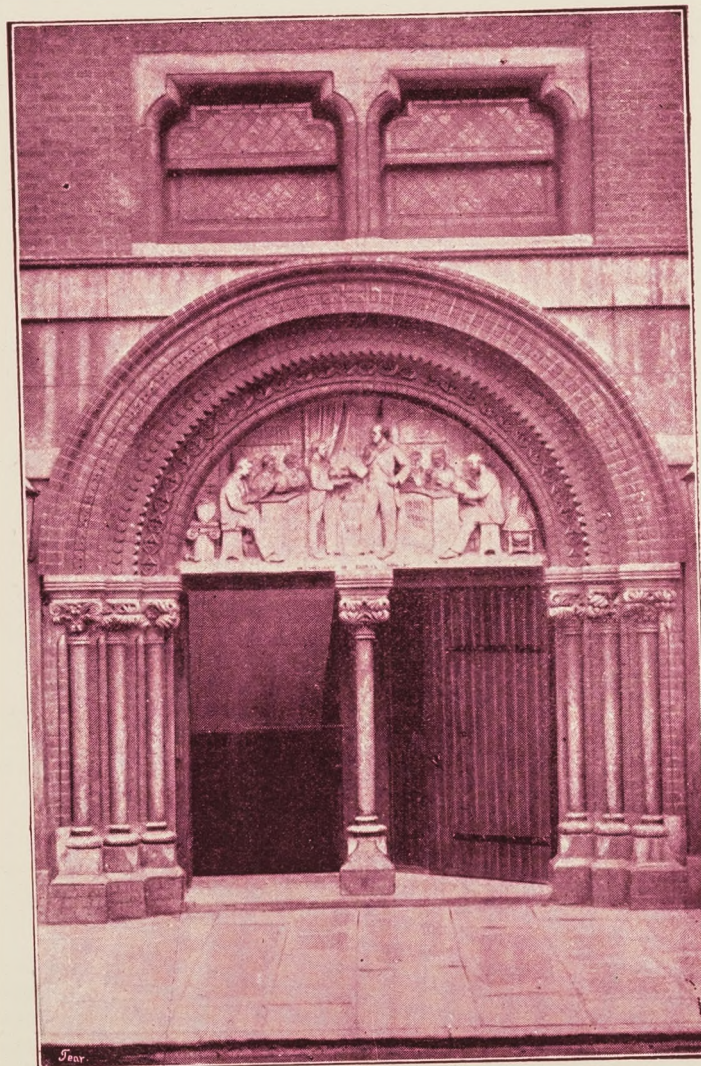


in music-halls, that the greatest care will hardly ensure a certainty of not transgressing it, and a considerable difficulty is thus added to the many which necessarily beset an undertaking like the Victoria Hall.

To be fined 2/6 sounds a trifling matter, but seeing that it involved stopping an entertainment which had been got up at much cost, it was really no trifle, and the consequent worry had a good deal to do with a dangerous illness which soon after obliged Miss Cons to be absent many weeks together. Then came Mr. Morley's death, and the fortunes of the Victoria were again at a low ebb. Help came from an unexpected quarter.

In December, 1887, a Conference on Technical Education was held in the Hall, at which one of the secretaries to the Charity Commission spoke, and mentioned incidentally that a Fund existed (consisting of the moneys of old and obsolete parish charities) under the control of the Commissioners, out of which they were ready to endow institutions for popular education and recreation. Some of those present listened incredulously, but in the end a definite offer was made, that if the Freehold was bought by subscription an endowment would be forthcoming.

With this hope in view the friends of the Hall set to work with renewed vigour. The sum to be raised was £17,500, and it had to be raised in four months. The Duke of Westminster took the chair at a meeting in Grosvenor House, and led off with a gift of £1,000 (increased afterwards to half as much again). Lord Brassey followed suit, so did several members of Mr. Morley's family, and the general public, less able to give but not less willing, did its part well. It was a time of hard work and intense anxiety, but success came at last. On August 13th, 1888, the purchase was completed, in Miss Cons' name as Trustee until such time as the Commissioners, having passed their scheme through Parliament, should be ready to take



Entrance to Morley College.



over the Hall. This they did eventually, entrusting it to a Governing Body, nominated partly by the Central Governing Body of the City Parochial Charities Fund, partly by the Governing Body of the Borough Polytechnic, and partly by co-option,\* but consisting in the first instance almost entirely of the same persons who had for some years been members of the Trustees Committee.

Little need be said of the history of the Hall since the purchase of the freehold. Its career has been prosperous and comparatively smooth, though the work (which is continued on the lines we have described) will always need great care and watchfulness. Miss Cons continues to be the Honorary Manager, but has happily found it possible to delegate the care of details to others, so that her constant attendance at the entertainments is no longer necessary. The large audiences (especially at the Ballad Concerts and Variety entertainments) show that our hold on the neighbourhood is as strong as ever, if not stronger.

But how came the Royal Victoria Hall to be included under the description of a place for popular *education*? To answer this question we must go back a little.

The Science Lectures alone would hardly have earned for it the right to be so called.

They were first-rate of their sort, and they still keep

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\* Two minor matters were a source of some pride to those who had been concerned in raising this subscription. One was that less than £100 had been spent in the advertising, postage, and office expenses necessary for raising it. The other was, that though getting £17,500 mainly in small sums involves many complications, when a chartered accountant audited the accounts he found that everything had been correctly paid into the Bank except one shilling! This was easily identified as twelve stamps, which had been sent anonymously and used accidentally, though correctly entered in the books. We need hardly add that the mistake was promptly rectified.



their character, thanks to the kindness of the eminent men who give them. But with a fluctuating audience no systematic *course* could be attempted, and they excited an appetite which they were unable fully to satisfy. When they had been going on for some time, two young men in the pit came after one of the lectures to Miss Cons, and inquired if they might ask the lecturer about something which they wished to know. They took the opportunity of expressing their strong desire for some more systematic teaching. Thus the first idea arose of the classes which have developed into the Morley Memorial College.

It was not at first easy to meet the wish so expressed. The only space available for classes was in unused dressing rooms behind the stage, small, with wooden walls, and up winding wooden staircases. Neither were teachers at once forthcoming. But in the autumn of 1885, a committee was formed in connection with the Science and Art Department, and classes were begun. Only four students enrolled themselves in the first (John Macmahon, Bond and Gristwood were the names of the first who applied), but the numbers grew so fast that two rooms had to be knocked into one, and later, four into one. The floors could be made of the same level; but the ceilings were more difficult to manage, and gave the rooms a quaint appearance. Here, in spite of inconveniences and incongruities, good work was done until we had about two hundred students. Roomy premises are an advantage, but it is certain that good work may be done without them. Those of us who can remember those old days have very pleasant associations with the "saloon" where gatherings of students were held, too crowded perhaps for perfect comfort, but full of enthusiasm. One of the men volunteered to give away prospectuses in the streets "as if they were tracts." Another told of the interest excited among his mates by his account of the Electricity Class. He worked for the Telephone

Company, where the men were "handling things they did not understand, and they wanted to understand them." We remember, too, how eagerly Mr. Owens's students came together on extra nights to make their own apparatus, while the love of science which Dr. Drew infused into his Physiology Class will not leave them as long as they live. When, in 1888, the freehold was purchased, it was decided to reconstruct entirely the part of the building used for the classes. It was accordingly turned into a College, entirely separate from the Hall, for working women as well as men.

The recreation rooms run *under* the stage, where in old days there was a wilderness of traps and theatrical apparatus. Above the ceiling is a layer of fire-proof material on which is laid down the floor of the stage. *Above* the stage is another fire-proof layer forming the floor of the library, a beautiful room which runs the whole width of our premises, from Waterloo Road to Webber Street, and is lighted by a lantern roof. At the *back* of the stage is a solid party wall, entirely dividing the College from the Hall. Thus the College runs above, below, and behind the stage, but is cut off by fire proof walls and floors from all direct communication with it, a matter of great importance, not only in case of fire, but in order to shut out the sound of the entertainments from the classes.

The objects of the College are described (in the Constitution by virtue of which we get our grant from the City Parochial Charities) as being

1. To promote . . . the advanced study by men and women belonging to the working classes of subjects of knowledge not directly connected with or applied to any handicraft, trade or business.
2. To assist in acquiring the requisite elementary knowledge those whose age prevents them from making use of the ordinary means of instruction, and
3. To promote social intercourse among those following the above-mentioned pursuits.



The Government of the College is entrusted, by the same Constitution, to a Council of which three members are nominated by the Central Governing Body of the City Parochial Charities Fund, two by the Governing Body of the Royal Victoria Hall, two are elected by the voluntary teachers, and six are co-opted. Of these last it is enacted that two shall, if possible, be past or present students of the College.

As regards the means by which the College is supported, we have £350 a year secured to us from the City Parochial Charities Fund, and this is all the fixed income on which we can look with certainty. For some time after the College was opened, even this was in arrear (owing to long delay in passing the Scheme through Parliament) and the Council were sorely put to it to make ends meet. Indeed they could not have done it but for help from the Victoria Hall, given in spite of having itself similar difficulties to contend with, and when, in order to comply with the regulations of the Constitution, the newly formed Council were about to pass a vote that a separate banking account should be opened, they discovered that the College had not a penny properly belonging to it. But during the last two years we have been fortunate enough to receive (besides the regular income of which we have spoken) extra grants from the Central Governing Body, and a handsome donation for fittings and adornment, which has enabled us to give a more home-like and attractive appearance to the place than had been possible before; for as with the Hall, so with the College, it is a first principle never to have anything for which we cannot pay. Our variable income has hitherto consisted (besides the small fees paid by the students) in a grant from the University Extension Society in aid of their own lectures, and another (earned by examination) from the Science and Art Department, which is entirely absorbed in paying for the classes connected with that Department. The class fees are of necessity very low,

for the list of occupations in our admission book shows that higher fees would present a great if not an insuperable difficulty in the way of most of our students. This year we have earned a grant under the new "Continuation Schools Code."

We would impress on students that they have it in their power to increase the Government grants, and not only do credit to the College by their regularity and diligence, but actually to contribute towards its maintenance. The Science and Art Department gives its grant on the results of examination, while that gained under the Continuation Code is on attendance. But attendance can for this purpose be reckoned only if *absolutely punctual*, and we appeal to all to do their very best in the matter of punctuality for their own sake primarily, but also for the sake of the College, towards which we are glad to think that many of its students feel a real affection.

We have always kept all our accounts after a very severe style of book-keeping, and all our receipts and expenditure undergo a rigid scrutiny at the hands of a Chartered Accountant approved by the Charity Commissioners. We provide a voucher for every item, and a further guarantee against the possibility of abuse is found in the rule that no member of the Council shall make a profit out of the College. We therefore hope we have so fenced ourselves round that never in the future will our College finances come to grief, as has been the case with some endowments.

Up to the time when the new building was opened, women had not been admitted to the classes, for want of suitable accommodation, and the question was discussed whether to have a Working Man's College in the upper part and a Boys' Institute in the basement, or to use the whole building for the College and admit women as well as men. Many things told in favour of the latter plan, especially the fact that comparatively little was being done for the higher education of



working women. Miss Goold, for thirteen years Principal of the College in Queen Square, consented to bring her experience to help the Council, and accepted the post (which she held for two years) of Principal of the "Morley Memorial College for Working Men and Women," so called in grateful recollection of all that the work in its earlier stages owed to Mr. Samuel Morley.

The women stand on a precisely similar footing to that of the men. Not only are all the classes mixed (except such as Ambulance and Gymnastics where, for obvious reasons, two separate classes are desirable), but among the teachers and on the Council the fact of being a woman (or a man) is not looked on as a qualification or the opposite. And nothing can be more completely satisfactory than the practical working of this principle. Of course some classes, such as Dressmaking and Cooking, are practically women's classes, while others, such as Building Construction, are attended only by men, but not the slightest difficulty would be made if a man wished to learn Cooking or a woman Machine-drawing.

Up to the present time the Principal has been a woman. Why? Because the Council believe that an *Influence* rather than a *Power* should be at the head of an Institution like this (which contains a great variety of interests, some of them conflicting ones, requiring to be harmonised); and that (our students not being children, but grown men and women) the College would utterly fail in its object if order were kept merely by a rule from without, which did not carry with it the good-will and co-operation of the students themselves. We do not want the authority which can govern so much as the sympathy which can lead in the direction of self-government, and power of sympathy is a commoner quality among women than among men. Those of us who have known Miss Sieveking, during her active life as Vice-Principal



Common Room.



among us since 1891, will agree that her manner of working justified the expectations of the Council, and will share their great regret that the state of her health has obliged her to give up her work.

The College was opened in the present building September 29th, 1889. No one then present is likely to forget that day. The alterations were not completed—in many of the rooms windows were unglazed, and floors and staircases unfinished; but the enthusiasm of the students was not to be chilled by draughts, nor damped by wet walls. Those who were present marvelled at the way they flocked in those first nights. None were admitted under 17, except a few who had previously attended the classes in the Hall, and these former students were also exempted from the payment of the shilling entrance fee. It was amusing to see the pride with which the youngest of the boys announced that they were "*Old Vic. Students,*" and wrote letters after their names to signify as much—"O. V. S., M. M. C.," (Old Vic. Student, Morley Memorial College). "We'll make that as good a Degree as any of them," said one. We have no limit of maximum age. If a student of 80 wanted to join, we should not tell him he was too old, and as a matter of fact one of our earliest prize-winners began French when he was over 60. They were required to write their names, addresses, occupations, and ages in a book, together with the class they wished to join. Thus we learned what the chief demand was, and were able to turn our energies towards supplying it; and most fortunate we have been in obtaining teachers in almost any subject which has been widely asked for.

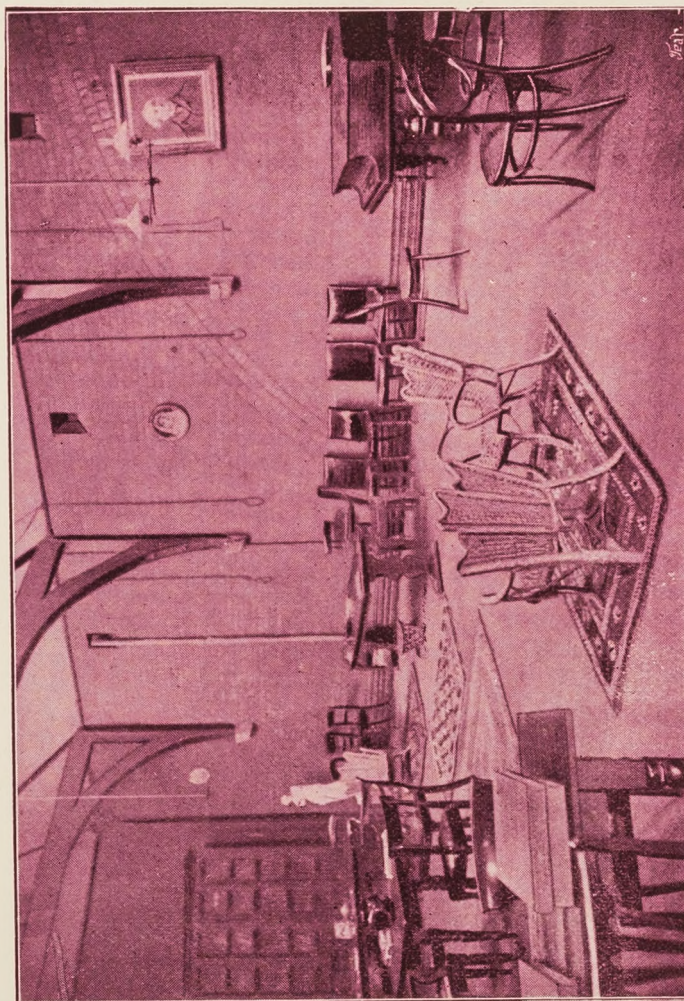
We may here remark that the College owes much to the nucleus of earnest students, who came to it from the classes begun in the Hall. Attracted in the first instance simply by love of knowledge, they had persevered in spite of many inconveniences, and they



brought into their new quarters a spirit of enthusiasm which was most valuable in leavening the mass of new comers, some of whom (as might be expected) were brought there as much by curiosity and love of novelty as by desire to work. These, however, were few, even at first, in proportion to those who meant business, and now the proportion of idlers amongst us is quite insignificant. No one is admitted to the Gymnasium or Recreation rooms unless he is a *bona-fide student of at least one class*. Recreation, pure and simple, can be had at the Hall next door. The College itself is not meant for a place of mere amusement without work; and this rule meets with the emphatic approval of the main body and the more earnest students. A member of the Committee lately met in the street a former teacher, who has now got a teaching appointment in another part of London, but who spoke regretfully of his old class. He said his present pupils were of a different sort, mostly the kind of people who want their certificates. "That is the worst of it—it is their certificates they care about, not the knowledge. Now nearly all my old class cared to learn for the sake of learning. They would have stopped all night if closing time had not come." And similar testimony to the spirit of work among the students is general among our teachers.

It is interesting to contrast our present programme of classes with that issued at the opening of the College. We began with eight classes, and only teachers for five; and last winter we numbered 56 classes, with 32 teachers, many of them taking several classes.

Irregularity of attendance is one of our chief difficulties. Some amount of irregularity among students who are working for their bread is, we fear, inevitable, but it is satisfactory to note that our average attendance (per night) increases. (As none of our classes are held oftener than once a week, it follows that six students attending one class each with abso-



Corner of Library.



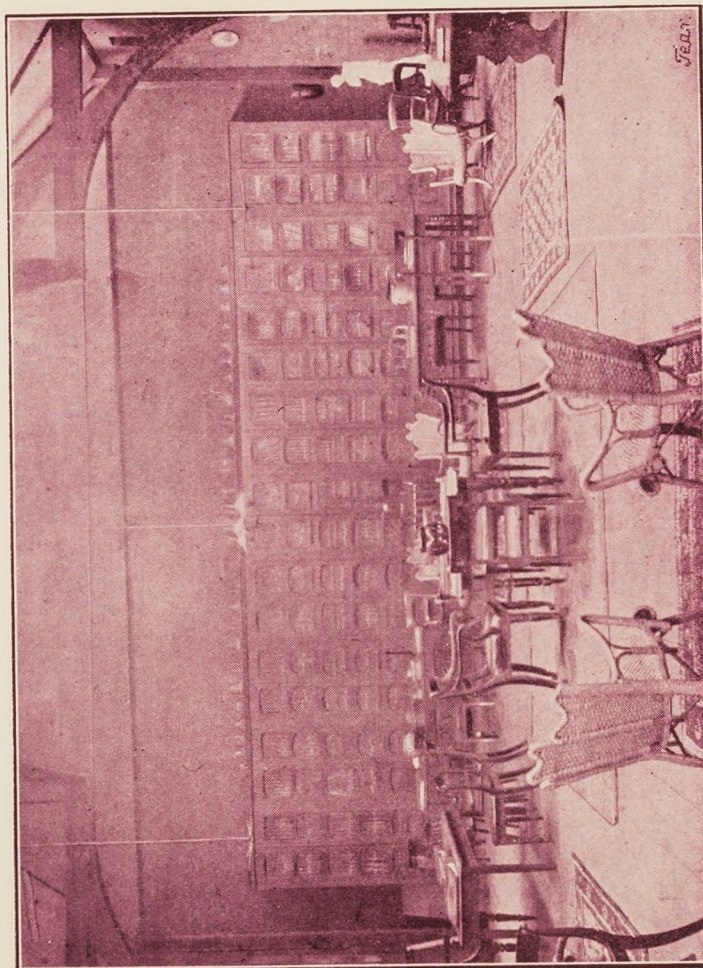
lute regularity only count as *one* in the average attendance.) In the first term of Session 1891-92, it was 113. In the corresponding Session of 1892-93 it was 120, and a year later 157. The numbers on our books during those three terms were 678, 640, and 733 respectively, the temporary drop in the second figure being due to the opening of the Borough Polytechnic within half-a-mile. It is interesting to remark that, in spite of this drop, the average attendance went on improving. The total who have passed through our books since September, 1889, is a little over 3,000. Having spoken of the Borough Polytechnic it is well to mention that our aim with regard to this institution is to avoid overlapping. The Polytechnic is not precluded from giving directly technical instruction, but has splendid laboratories and workshops. We devote our attention mainly to Literary classes, and such branches of Science as do not need elaborate apparatus. The Governing Body of the Victoria Hall (from whom the Council hold the College building) have recognised that we and the Borough Polytechnic are working with the same end in view by admitting their students as well as ours with special privileges to the Entertainments at the Royal Victoria Hall, since there is no large hall in the Borough Road. It is as well that there is not, for two large halls could not flourish so close to each other, and the Vic. is available as the entertainment hall for both institutions.

We are visited from time to time by the Inspectors of the Science and Art Department, and by those who work under the Continuation Schools Code. The reports of the University Extension Examiners are, on the whole, extremely encouraging, though sometimes speaking of the work shewing signs of defective early training. In the examinations of the Science and Art Department, and those of the University Extension Society, our students measure themselves against those who are taught elsewhere, but we have lately started



a system of College examinations for those classes which do not come under these divisions. (For particulars see Prospectus.) We offer certificates in connection with these examinations. We also offer a few small scholarships, which just pay the expense of attending the classes held at Oxford and Cambridge during the summer vacation by the University Extension Societies. Special donations are provided for these, as we cannot afford Scholarships out of the College Funds. A month at Cambridge costs £7, and a fortnight at Oxford £5, including journeys. A great deal of trouble is needed to make the necessary arrangements, for a working man finds it difficult to get a holiday for a month, or even for a fortnight at any special given time; but those who took the trouble think it was well worth while. It is not only the enjoyment for the time which has to be considered, but the recollections, which will last all through life, the impetus to study, and the wider outlook on life gained by even a passing intercourse with the cultured life of a University town.

Quite recently a Scheme of Study has been put forth in the Prospectus, which *without being in any way compulsory on any one*, may it is hoped afford valuable suggestions to those who have not yet discovered in what direction their tastes and talents lie. A special certificate will be given at the end of the first year to those who have passed well in the elementary stage of several special subjects; at the end of the second year to those who have gone further in *some* of the same subjects (the choice being left to the student); while the certificate of the third year will be gained by more advanced study of still fewer subjects. To avoid anything like cram or hurry, those who have little leisure may, if they like, spread the preparation for each certificate over three years instead of one, taking nine years for the whole. And we repeat, the whole thing is *by way of suggestion merely*. Any one



Library.



who wishes to take one subject only, or subjects not included in the Scheme, will be perfectly at liberty to do so. But the Scheme will, it is hoped, afford some guidance to the inexperienced in the first instance, and afterwards a certain amount of incentive to perseverance in study.

A word of explanation is needed about the Associate Board, which hangs in the Common room. The Council grant a *small* number of associateships to students who have been three years in the College, and have each year gained a first-class certificate. This gives them the privilege of attending all classes without payment for a year; but it is for the honour which it bestows that the associateship is valued, rather than for the sake of any privilege which accompanies it.

So much for the educational life of the College, but we hold the social life to be scarcely less important. The large Common room is open to both men and women, and the Principal's desk is also there, so that there is constant intercourse between the authorities and students, and no one who has a suggestion or a complaint to make need wait long for an opportunity to make it. The committees of the various clubs meet there, and make plans for cricket, football, natural history excursions, etc. There is a men's swimming club and a woman's, which each meet one evening a week during the summer at a public bath. There is a women's games club which meets (thanks to the hospitality of owners of suburban garden ground) for croquet, etc., on summer Saturday afternoons, and fills the same place for the women that the cricket club (meeting at Raynes Park) does for the men. During the Summer the natural history club makes occasional excursions into the country, during Spring and Autumn to museums, and in Winter papers are read once a month by its members and others.

For these clubs a small membership fee is payable



either annually or on entrance, but the Debating Club (meeting one Saturday a month during the greater part of the year) is free to all students, past and present. Social Evenings, managed by a committee of students, are held once a month for those now attending the College, and Soirées are given by the Council three times a year (at the beginning of each term), to which are invited old students as well. All present students can read in the Library, which is open five evenings a week, and contains 2,700 volumes; a book may also be taken home to read, if 2/6 is left on deposit, to be repaid when the book is safely and punctually returned.

The list of College privileges is completed when we mention that students can attend the Tuesday Science Lectures at the Royal Victoria Hall without payment (whereby they have the opportunity of hearing some of the foremost scientific men of the day); and that they can have half-price tickets to reserved seats for concerts and other entertainments at the Hall, except on specially crowded nights.

Thus it is evident that the College authorities, while they make a point of *some* steady work being done by each student, are by no means believers in all work and no play.

One other point must be mentioned. There is no "religious difficulty" in the College. The Constitution provides that "no religious test or qualification shall, directly or indirectly, be made a condition for, or disqualify from, receiving any of the benefits of the College, nor shall attendance at any religious . . . observance be directly or indirectly required of any person receiving such benefits or holding such office." As a matter of fact, there is no direct religious instruction given; and though the Council hope and believe that a really religious *spirit* prevails, the great variety of religious *opinion* within that body is a sufficient guarantee that they will set their face against proselytising.

One great part of our work is, we believe, by means of friendship and personal intercourse in study, in clubs and in social evenings, to bridge over the chasm which too often separates different classes. This is a time of transition from the remains of the old feudal order to a new and very different order of things. Times of transition have always their own difficulties and dangers, and if (as we hope) the College is doing something to lessen these, we may well be content, though only with the kind of content which encourages to fresh effort. There are endless possibilities in this College, but to realise them we must have not only more help in money and teaching power, but (what we are glad to think we have had from the beginning in no small measure,) the hearty goodwill and co-operation of the students themselves.





Cons - Royal Victoria Hall (5)

the husband or wife, I forget which, and the other man, a brother. Notice to quit would have taken the usual six weeks or so, but Miss Cons was more than equal to her recalcitrant tenants, and called in the sanitary officer, an ally of hers, to deal with them ~~as~~ on the charge of overcrowding. By this means she got them out.

They are not greatly troubled with arrears, and, at the South London Dwellings, have none at the present moment. The plan of making people pay a week in advance has been discontinued; ~~as~~ it was found to lead to confusion and to misunderstanding, sometimes to unpleasantness.

Asked as to her opinion on the Block System of dwellings, she said that they appeared to her to be "necessary evils," the requisite accommodation for all who must live more or less in Central London being not otherwise to be provided for. She told me of a family that had been her tenants for many years, and who had moved out further, to secure the better accommodation and the healthier surroundings of the suburbs. But whenever she <sup>has</sup> seen the wife lately she finds that the talk is of return: the expense of travelling; the extra expense of providing food away from home, and, ~~( )~~ the solitariness of the position of the wife all day, as compared with what it would have been in the case of this family in which, if



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WEDNESDAY, ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, Members only.

Hon. Sec. and Hon. Manager, MISS CONS.

*Cons - Royal Victoria Hall (6)*

they had not moved, the husband and, perhaps, one or two of the wage-earning children, would have come in to take their mid-day meals at home. She did not appear to think that the L.C.C. could be expected to do much towards solving the Housing question, and did not see how, their policy being what it is, they could expect to make things pay. Their standard appeared to be, in a sense, too high. In illustration she cited the case of a court in Drury Lane that had been <sup>under her management and</sup> bought by the Council in connexion with the new Strand to Holborn Road. The houses in the court were poor, but conditions were sanitary, and, in Miss Cons' opinion, the <sup>tenants</sup> should have been left in occupation, until the ~~max~~ rebuilding was imminent. Instead, for two years the court has been closed, and the Council has not yet been in a position to use the site for anything else. She asked some one why the Council had not left the people in, but the only answer was "Oh! it would never do for the Council to have tenants living in such houses as those." They won't face facts, and, Miss Cons urges, surely it wd have been better to have left tenants in a spot where at least decency was possible, than to evict them into the unknown, perhaps to still more overcrowd some already overcrowded court, and thus to enhance values of spots that would themselves sooner or later have to come down. Miss Cons was very much alive to the difficulty that arises



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\*Members of the Governing Body.

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 { Surrey Lodge, Lambeth Road, S.E.

Auditor : H. CALDER MARSHALL, Esq., 14, Sh. r'orne Lane,  
 King William Street, E.C.

Architect : E. HOOLE, Esq., 16, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

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 Mr. John Hullah, Mr. Samuel Morley, Lord Mount Temple, Dean Stanley,  
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## The Story of the "Old Vic."

The Governing Body, thinking that their supporters would be interested in the early history of the Victoria Hall, have taken advantage of some notes collected by Sir Francis Norman (their chairman) from old records in the British Museum, old numbers of the *Era* Almanac and elsewhere. The following is a *résumé* of them.

In the year 1814 a Mr. Jones and a Mr. Dunn, lessees of the Surrey Theatre, on the expiration of their lease found that they could not renew it without such a large increase of rent that they determined to build elsewhere. The result was the erection of the Coburg Theatre, now the Royal Victoria Hall. The neighbourhood was not very promising for such a venture, being swampy and thinly populated. The memory of its marshiness still survives in such names as "Lower Marsh" and "New Cut," but in spite of natural disadvantages a great increase of prosperity was expected, on the completion of the bridge which had been begun in 1811 to connect the Strand with the Surrey side of the river, and which was eventually named Waterloo Bridge. It was undoubtedly venturesome to build a theatre on a site which is described in the title deeds as bounded by ditches, marshes and market gardens.

It must have been an encouragement to the projectors when they were joined by Mr. John Thomas Serres, who was (as his father had been before him), marine painter to the King. By his influence the patronage of the Princess Charlotte and her husband, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, was obtained for the undertaking, together with permission to call it the Royal Coburg Theatre. The first stone was laid by proxy for Prince Leopold, on September 14th, 1817.

The foundations (which had to be made more than ordinarily substantial on account of the marshy nature of the ground) were built of stone from the Old Savoy Palace, in the Strand, which was then being demolished. Patronised by Royalty, and founded on the materials of an old Palace, the Theatre bid fair to have a brilliant career in the future.

In the meantime, however, it was difficult to find money enough to carry on the building. First, a subscription was opened, the substitute in those days for a limited liability company.



In return for contributions, interest and certain rights of free admission were promised. Then Mr. Glossop, a wealthy merchant in Soho, advanced a large sum, but still money ran short, and on one occasion the workmen struck work, and the entire scaffolding was removed by the person from whom it had been hired.

On the 18th June, 1817, however, Waterloo Bridge was opened in state. The Bridge and its approaches had cost over a million pounds, which large sum had to be recouped from the tolls paid by those who used the Bridge. It was obviously for the interest of the Waterloo Bridge Company to increase the attractions on the South side, and when the subscribers to the Theatre appealed to them for aid to complete the building they responded favourably, so that on Whit-Monday, 1818, the Royal Coburg Theatre was actually opened.

The house is described as being handsomely decorated. We hear especially of two saloons, one underground, attached to the pit, and one on the level of the boxes and known as the Marine Saloon, from the paintings of marine subjects with which it was decorated by Mr. Serres. Clarkson Stanfield, too, was engaged in scene-painting here in his earlier days. From here he went as scene-painter to Drury Lane; and afterwards became a Royal Academician. The drop-scene, when the Coburg was first opened, is said to have been by him; it represented Claremont, in compliment to Prince Leopold and the Princess Charlotte.

The glass curtain, the most celebrated part of the decorations, was not added till 1821. It measured 36 feet in height, and 32 feet in breadth, and was composed of 63 pieces of looking glass, fitted together and enclosed in a gilt frame, so placed as to reflect the semi-circular auditorium, and make it look like a whole circle. It was raised by being drawn up bodily into the roof, but the machinery for this purpose was so heavy (weighing it is said 5 tons) that it was considered unsafe and the "curtain" was taken down. The pieces were used to decorate the ceiling and the pit saloon. Doubtless some of them survive in the mirrors of the present pit and balcony, but it appears that the curtain was replaced for a time in 1834, when Ramee Samee, an Indian Juggler, performed in front of it.

In 1830 Prince Leopold became King of the Belgians, and left England. Three years later the name of the theatre was changed to the Victoria, after the young princess. A rumour was afloat, and appeared in the *Times* of January 11th, 1834, that she and the Duchess of Kent were about to visit it, but it was contradicted next day, and we do not find any record that the Queen has ever been in the theatre called after her name. The impression in the neighbourhood is, however, so strong and so circumstantial, the very box which she occupied having been pointed out by old

people who profess to remember the visit, and its decorations described, that we are inclined to think that the visit must have taken place somewhat later.

Situated as it was in a sparsely inhabited neighbourhood the theatre must at first have depended chiefly on visitors from a distance. Waterloo Bridge was sometimes called "a granite accommodation to the Coburg Theatre, the only transpontine building to which it led except Bedlam." The bridge tolls must have tended to diminish the audiences. There were, however, watermen who ferried passengers over at half price, and in spite of their obligations to the Bridge Company the managers of the theatre bid for popularity among these watermen by arranging for the presentation of a prize wherry on the stage.

In the early days of the theatre, admission to the pit was 2/-, to the gallery 1/-, a sufficient proof that the audience was not drawn from the immediate neighbourhood. In a play-bill, dated 1835, these prices were halved, and in 1845 a fourpenny gallery was introduced. A whitebait dinner was given by the lessee to celebrate the event, and the waiter, as he stood expecting the payment of the bill, was appalled by hearing one of the party exclaim—"Good gracious, we have devoured two hundred boys in the gallery!"

The concern made no one's fortune. Dibdin, the song writer, who was manager of the Surrey, says that the opening of the Coburg caused him a loss of £18,000, but that Mr. Glossop assured him that *his* losses amounted to £27,000. Nevertheless the farewell addresses at the end of each season speak of prosperity, and the takings were large, amounting sometimes to over £500 a week.

From the first, melodrama was the staple fare, and the stage became celebrated for feats of swordsmanship and for the double-dyed villainy of its villains. The pieces which were most popular, and the actors who played in them, have been described as follows by H. S. Leigh, in *Carols of Cockayne*:—

#### OVER THE WATER.

Look always on the Surrey side  
For true dramatic art;  
The road is long—the river wide—  
But frequent busses start  
From Charing Cross or Gracechurch Street  
(An inexpensive ride).  
So, if you want an evening's treat,  
O seek the Surrey side.

I have been there, and still would go,  
As Dr. Watts observes;  
Although it's not a place, I know,  
For folks with feeble nerves.



Ah me! how many roars I've had,  
 How many tears I've dried  
 At melodramas, good and bad,  
 Upon the Surrey side.  
 Can I forget those wicked lords,  
 Their voices and their calves,  
 The things they did upon those boards,  
 And never did by halves.  
 The peasant, brave though lowly born,  
 Who constantly defied  
 Those wicked lords with utter scorn,  
 Upon the Surrey side?  
 Can I forget those hearts of oak,  
 Those model British tars,  
 Who crack'd a skull or crack'd a joke  
 Like true transpontine stars.  
 Who hornpip'd *a la* T. P. Cooke,  
 And sang-- at least they tried--  
 Until the pit and gallery shook  
 Upon the Surrey side?  
 But best of all I recollect  
 That maiden in distress--  
 So unimpeachably correct  
 In morals and in dress--  
 Who 'ere the curtain fell became  
 The low-born peasant's bride  
 (They nearly always end the same  
 Upon the Surrey side).  
 I gape in Covent Garden's walls,  
 I doze in Drury Lane;  
 I strive in the Lyceum stalls  
 To keep awake in vain.  
 There's nought in the dramatic way  
 That I can quite abide,  
 Except the pieces that they play  
 Upon the Surrey side.

The same writer elsewhere describes an interview with the man  
 "who play'd the villains at the Vic.," from which we extract  
 two verses:—

I felt a sudden sense of awe,  
 Where admiration bore a part,  
 When dimly through the smoke I saw  
 That son of histrionic art.  
 I answer'd him in eager tone,  
 In accents passionate but thick—  
 "I would thy lot had been my own,  
 To play the villains at the Vic."

\* \* \* \*

Serene my days would be and bright,  
 My deeds exceptionally good;  
 But I would cork my brow at night,  
 And be as naughty as I could.  
 And on my grave when I am dead,  
 I'd plant no *jacet* with its *hie*,  
 But just this little phrase instead—  
 "He play'd the villains at the Vic!"

This does not sound very like high art, but many well-known names are connected with the history of the Vic. Douglas Jerrold and Gilbert Abbott à Beckett wrote plays for it. Buckstone acted there as a young man, and Mrs. Keeley. Paganini's last appearance in England was on this stage in 1834—the only time he played here. Nellie Farren's first appearance in London in 1864 was on these boards. Miss P. Horton, afterwards Mrs. German Reed, was a frequent actress here, and it is pleasant to remember that her name is to be found on the Council of the Coffee Music Halls Co., whose rental of the "Vic" was the beginning of the new order of things. Macready and Liston appeared at Sheridan Knowles' benefit, 1834, and a tragic interest attaches to a less known actor who appeared about the same time, G. V. Brooke, who more than 30 years later died bravely in the wreck of the ship "London," in the Bay of Biscay. One of the passengers who was saved said "Mr. G. V. Brooke exerted himself incessantly. Attired only in a red Crimean shirt and trousers, with no hat, and barefooted, he went backwards and forwards to the pumps, until working at them was found to be useless, and when last seen, about four hours before the steamer went down, he was leaning with grave composure upon one of the half doors at the companion. His chin was resting upon both hands, and his arms were on the top of the door, which he gently swayed to and fro, while he calmly watched the scene." Another survivor said "He had worked wonderfully, in fact more bravely than any man on board of that ship."

What shall we say of the audience? Tales have reached the present managers from the police, who "were afraid of getting their heads broken," from members of the audiences themselves, and from West End gentlemen, who used to make up parties to the Vic. on Boxing Day to see the habits of the roughs (with the result that on one occasion they saw five stand-up-fights in the pit), all of which testify abundantly to rough behaviour in later years, notwithstanding improvements under some managers. Whether this sort of thing went on in the earlier days we cannot say, but one or two stories have come down to us which look as if matters had become pretty rough by the year 1830. Edmund Kean was engaged to play for two nights "Richard III." and "Othello." He was called before the curtain, came reluctantly, and asked "What do you want?" "You," the audience shouted. "Well," he said, "I have played in every civilised country where English is the language of the people, and I never acted to such an audience of unmitigated brutes before." Strange to say these words did not cause a riot. Their bluntness took the audience too much by surprise.

A few years later, Mr. Cathcart, after playing "Hamlet," was called for, and the audience refused to allow the "Highland



"Fling" (which was the next item on the programme) to be danced, continuing their clamour for an hour, until he gave way, came forward and made his excuses.

Kingsley's "Alton Locke," which deals with the year 1848, contains a passage which gives a very gloomy picture of the "Old Vic.":—

"We were passing by the door of the Victoria Theatre—it was just half-price time—and the beggary and rascality of London were pouring in to their low amusement from the neighbouring gin palaces and thieves' cellars. A herd of ragged boys, vomiting forth slang, filth and blasphemy, pushed past us, compelling us to take good care of our pockets. 'Look there! look at the amusements, the training, the civilisation, which the government permits to the children of the people! These licensed pits of darkness, traps of temptation, profligacy and ruin triumphantly yawning night after night, and then tell me that the people who see their children thus kidnapped into hell are represented by a government who licenses such things! . . . Give us the Charter, and we'll send workmen into Parliament that shall find out whether something better can't be put in the way of the ten thousand boys and girls in London who live by theft and prostitution, than the tender mercies of the Victoria—a pretty name! They say the Queen's a good woman, and I don't doubt it, I wonder often if she knows what her precious namesake here is like.'"

This sounds like a place in urgent need of improvement, but one which it would need some courage to choose as the scene of a philanthropic enterprise. Yet, after the lease had passed through many hands, and there had been endless changes of manager and frequent financial crises, this is what happened. The Coffee Music Halls Co. opened it as a Temperance hall on Boxing Day, 1880. Its history since that time is so well known to most of our readers that we may tell it very shortly. It was opened with high hopes of making it self-supporting in spite of the absence of drink-profit, though they were well aware that in clearing away the spirit-bars they were giving up a large source of income. Unfortunately the profits of ordinary music-halls are made almost entirely by means of so called "wet-money," and a loss of £2,800 before eight months had elapsed alarmed the Directors so much that the place was near being closed, to be sub-let to the highest bidder. But Miss Cons, the Hon. Sec. of the Company, succeeded in forming a committee and a guarantee fund to carry it on, as sub-tenants of the Company, Lord Mount Temple generously guaranteeing to be responsible for any debts which might be incurred. However, the Committee resolved never to run into debt, and the resolution was strictly kept. If the burden of debt had been added to the

# VICTORIA ROYAL THEATRE

Dress Circle 4s. Upper Boxes 2s. Pits 1s. Gall. 6d.  
 Half-price to Dress Circle 2s. Upper Boxes 1s. No half-price to Pit or Gallery

The Communication between the UPPER BOXES and the PIT will be opened at Half-price, when the Visitors to each Part will have the Entrance to THE PIT BALCONY.

In consequence of the unequivocal success of **THE TURNED HEAD**, will be repeated every Evening until further Notice.

**This Evening, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 1834,**  
 Will be performed, Shakespeare's Tragedy of

## RICHARD III.

King Henry the Sixth. Mr. SELBY, Prince of Wales. Miss P. HORTON Duke of York. Miss LANE  
 Richard, Duke of Gloucester. Mr. ELTON Duke of Buckingham. Mr. ELLIOTT  
 Duke of Norfolk. Mr. MILDENHALL Earl of Oxford. Mr. MAYNARD Lord Stanley. Mr. DOYNE  
 Henry, Earl of Richmond. Mr. FORESTER Lord Mayor of London. Mr. CHIPPENDALE  
 Trevellick. Mr. GRIFFITH Sir Richard Ratcliff. Mr. BENDER Sir William Catesby. Mr. DEBAR  
 Queen Elizabeth. Mrs. SELBY Lady Anna. Mrs. SEFTON Duchess of York. Mrs. GARRICK

At the End of the Play will be exhibited the **LOOKING-GLASS CURTAIN;**  
 In front of which the celebrated **RAMO SAMPE** will go through a Variety of Novel Performances. To which will be added, the **SWISS BROTHERS**, who will also go through their Unique Feats

After which, (8th, 9th, & 10th times) a new Farce, in 1 Act, by the Author of *The Man with the Corset Bag*, called **The Turned Head!**

Mr. Fitzgiggis, Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Ferdinand Fitzgiggis (a Gentleman with his head turned) Mr. FORESTER, Dapple (whose ideas want raising in Mr. GRIFFITH, Spouting (once an Actor, but now a puppet) Mr. BENDER, Doctor Mulgent (having the charge of Lunatics, when he does charge) Mr. DOYNE, Dick (his Servant and dispenser of his that should be dispensed with) Mr. MITCHELL, Laura (whose head is turned with love for the Gentleman with the Turned Head) Miss DEBAR,

To conclude with, (1st time here) JARROLD'S Farce of

## LAW & LIONS.

Mr. James. Mr. FORESTER Sammy Mammoth. Mr. VALE Mr. Snavely. Mr. W. KEENE  
 Mr. Pador, ser. Mr. DOYNE Mr. James, ser. Mr. CHIPPENDALE Kanica Pador. Mr. DEBAR  
 Robert. Mr. BENDER Sam Smoothface. Mr. ROSS  
 Mrs. Mammoth. Mrs. V. A. L. E. Jane. Miss DEBAR  
 Masqueraders. Mess. Addison, Gramani, Maynard, Thomas, Wallace, jun. Miss Garrick, Lane, Pharaoh.

Miss WYLETTE is engaged  
 Mr. OSBALDISTON

and will appear on Monday next  
 and will appear on Monday next.  
 Mrs. ELIZA PATON will appear.  
 Interesting Drama, (in continuation of the  
 "EP ON IT") entitled  
 "Aubrey of St. Denis."  
 Half-past Eight.  
 Hop to  
 and sit.

Photographic Reproduction of an old Play Bill.



# Royal Coburg Theatre,

OPPOSITE WATERLOO-BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH.

The Nobility, Gentry & the Public in general are respectfully informed that the above

## NEW AND SPLENDID THEATRE,

which has been erected according to the Plans and Designs, and under the superintendance of that celebrated Architect, Mr. CABANEL,

## WILL OPEN

ON

WHIT-MONDAY, the 11th MAY, 1818,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

His Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe Coburg,

WITH ENTIRELY NEW

## ENTERTAINMENTS,

Now preparing on a scale of Magnitude and great Expence.

The Audience part of the Theatre will be lighted by

### A SUPERB CENTRAL LUSTRE,

While others of a most costly description will shed a beautiful and brilliant Light over the whole House.

The Decorations of the Interior, and Grand Panoramic

### MARINE SALOON,

DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY MR. FERRES, (MARINE PAINTER TO HIS MAJESTY).

### THE CEILING AND PROSCENIUM,

Designed by Mr. CABANEL, and executed by Mr. LATILLA and Assistants.

THE BURNISHED GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS BY MR. COLLET AND ASSISTANTS.

### THE COMPANY

Already engaged include many Performers of High Celebrity from the London and principal Provincial Theatres.

### THE SCENERY IS ENTIRELY NEW,

And painted by the following celebrated Artists—Messrs. Series, Larilla, Morris, Scruton, Stanfield, S. Morris, and Assistants.

Machinist, Mr. LEWIS.

Stage Carpenter, Mr. CRADDOCK.

The Wardrobes under the direction of Mr. SMITHYES and Mrs. CROSS.

Composer of the Music and Director of the Orchestra, Mr. CROUCH, (from the King's Theatre).

Leader of the Band, Mr. ERSKINE.

Ballet Master, Mons. LE CLERCO.

Stage Manager and Author of the Pantomime, Mr. NORMAN, (of the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden).

The Proprietors, in order to meet the wishes and suggestions of many noble Patrons and Friends, have appropriated the Lower Circle as Dress Boxes; the accommodation of the Frequenters of the Upper Circle has also been paid particular attention to—a full and perfect view of the Stage is maintained—while the appropriation of a tastefully decorated Saloon, for the purpose of Refreshments, will, it is hoped, add to the general comfort.

LOWER BOXES, 4s. UPPER BOXES, 3s. PIT, 2s. GALLERY, 1s.

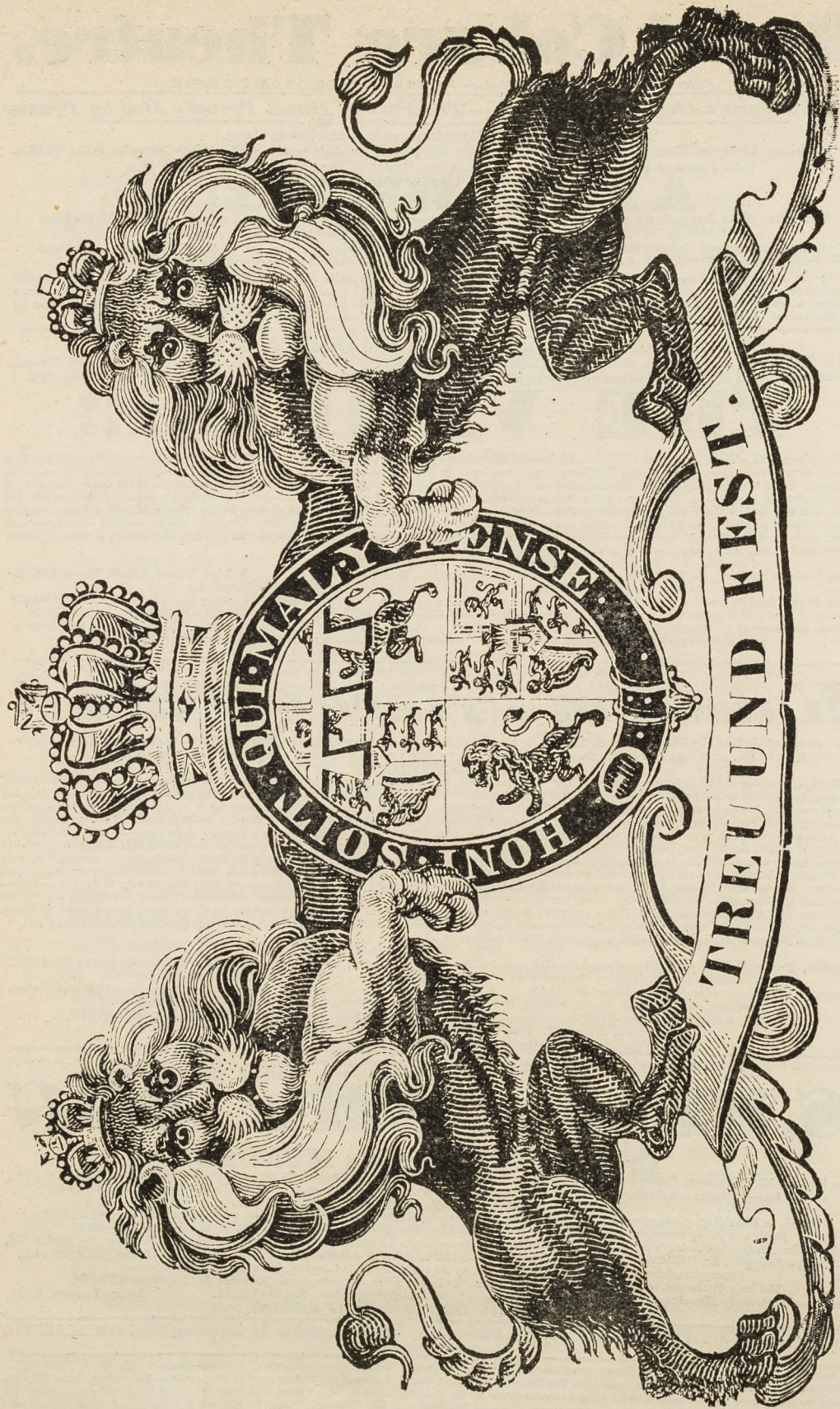
Doors to be opened at Half-past Five, to begin at Half-past Six. Half-price at Half-past Eight.

The Box Office is now open, and Places may be taken, at the Theatre, from Ten till Four.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS IN FUTURE BILLS.

Extra PATROLES are engaged for the BARRAGE and ROADS leading to the Theatre, and particular attention will be paid to LIGHTING the same.

Hatched, Printer, Wine-Office-Court, Fleet-Street; and Albion-Press, Southwark.



Photographic Reproduction of an Original Programme printed on White Satin.



# Royal Coburg Theatre.

Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG.

**The Smuggler's Dog at Half-Price---The Part of Dame Pernel's Dog by Brains**

To the Watermen of Blackfriars and Waterloo Bridges.

The Proprietors have great Pleasure in announcing to them, that as a Reward for their past, as well as future Attention to the Public, SIR THOMAS WILLSON, BART. Early in the Month of the ensuing October, will give

## A PRIZE WHERRY!

The Particulars of the Arrangement will be duly announced, the Winner to receive the Boat on the Stage of the Royal Coburg Theatre. A Local Sketch will be introduced for the Occasion.

To avoid the inconvenience arising to those who visit this Theatre at Half-Price, frequently no Places, at that Period of the Evening can be obtained. The Public is respectfully informed, that, in future, a certain Portion of the Private Boxes will be appropriated for that purpose solely.

It is with much pain, the Proprietors of this Theatre, to notice the flagrant Encouragement which their Servants will distribute the Bills have met with, by Purchasing the Daily Bills of Performance, thereby endangering the Situation of each Party.---The Proprietors are sorry to add, that the unlawful Traffic has been discovered; they forbear to expose the Shops alluded to, in hopes that the Disgrace may create its own Punishment; but should the like again occur, they will Prosecute the Offenders to the utmost severity of the Law.

**TUESDAY, Sept. 26th, 1820, and following Evenings,**

Will be Produced, by particular Desire, the New Grand Traditional Melo-Drama, in Three Acts, with New Music, Nouvelle & Splendid Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, Dances and Combats, freely adapted from the celebrated French Drama, "LE VAMPIRE," a Piece that has electrified all Paris, called,

# THE VAMPIRE!

The original idea of this Drama is taken from the celebrated Tale attributed to LORD BYRON, and embodying the various Traditions extant, relative to the Vampires, forms the following fanciful, effective, and nouvelle Mythology. The Vampires are supposed, in this Drama, to be Beings condemned, after Death, (for their Sins in this World,) to Everlasting Punishment, with this remission, from their Master, the INVISIBLE.---They are permitted to roam the Earth, either in their own forms, or the forms of some Person deceased, with Supernatural Powers of Fascination, as long as they sacrifice yearly, before the

rising of the last Moon in every Year, a young and beautiful Female, whom they must previously marry, and whose Blood it is supposed that Existence. The Moon is supposed to possess strange influences over these terrific creatures; if slain by a mortal hand, and their Corsets placed so as to catch the first beams of the Moon, on the evening of their Death, it again restores them to existence; there is also, a Species of Minor Vampires, who are confined to their graves all day & roam at night, sucking the blood of New Born Infants & affianced Brides.

Principal Characters in the Introductory Vision.

Terra, Genius of the Earth, Mr. HIGMAN. Lunaria, Spirit of the Moon, Miss GOODWIN. Malvina, Heiress of Staffa, Miss WATSON. The Vampire, Mr. H. KEMBLE. Vampires, Lunarian Spirits, &c. &c. In the Drama. Lord Ruthwold, Earl of Marsden, Mr. H. KEMBLE. Sir Malcolm, Laird of Staffa, Mr. CORDELL. Edgar, Laird of Lorn, Mr. BLANCHARD. Sandy, a Rustic Bridgeman, Mr. COWELL. Mucklegear, Steward to Ruthwold, Mr. HOWELL. Davie, Seneschal of Staffa Castle, Mr. DAVIDGE. M'Dirk, Henchman to Sir Malcolm, Mr. BRADLEY. Friar, Mr. HOBBS. Villagers, Dancers, Vassals, Priests, &c. by the remainder of the Company. Lady Malvina, Heiress of Staffa, Miss WATSON. Margaret, an old Housekeeper to Sir Malcolm, Miss HOLLAND. Jennie, Daughter to Mucklegear, betrothed to Sandy, Madame LE CLERCQ.

After which, a New Grand Chinese Serio Ballet of Enchantment, invented & produced by Mous. Le Clercq, Ballet Master, called,

# Kalsalem Prince of China!

The Scenery entirely New, by Messrs. SCRUTON, TOMKINS & MORRIS.---Dresses by Mr. Brett, Messrs. GROSS & FOLLETT.---Machinery by Mr. BURROUGHS. Properties by Mr. MORRIS, and the whole of which is entirely New Composed by Mr. T. HUGHES, Composer and Leader of the Band.

## PROGRAMME.

Kolanja, Emperor of China, having a Son arrived at an age to marry, and it being also the wish of his People, gives audience to the Ambassador of his Friend and Ally, Tonluok, with proposals, offering his Daughter, Guldheez, in marriage to his Son; Kolanja accepts the offer with pleasure, and dismisses the Ambassador with rich presents, he now sends for his Son, Kalsalem, who, thinking of nothing but Hunting, arrives with his retinue of Huntsmen; in vain he urges him to marry, solicits, threatens, all is useless; for in the midst of his Father's endeavours to persuade, he leaves him, and with his retinue fly to the Hunt; Kolanja left to himself, determines to consult Braleybed, the Good Fairy and Guardian of the Throne, he flies to her Grotto, she promises her assistance, and Kolanja returns to his Palace satisfied; the Fairy, by her Magic Art, discovers the Prince is Hunting, she then assumes the appearance of a White Doe, and placing herself in his way, allures him to the brink of a

Fountain, wherein she plunges, and leaves the Prince astonished, but determined to watch, sleep overpowers him, and he sinks to repose, the Fairy rises and transports him to her Palace, where he is at last subdued by beauty, and becomes enamoured of a lovely Female; in the midst, however, of hilarity, the Prince is left to his thoughts at the Foot of the Fountain, he is in despair, his Father and Troop arrive in search of him, but he will scarcely be persuaded to leave the spot, he is taken to the Palace, and despair overcoming him, he is at the point of death, a Physician in attendance, and perform his cure, by transporting him to the Fairy Palace, he is received with joy by his Father & Tonluok, who gives him the woman of his choice, it being Guldheez, who, for his affections; having been brought to the Palace by the Fairy's power, Kalsalem happy announces and acknowledges that prejudice may be subdued by love.

Principal Characters.

Kalsalem, Prince of China, passionately fond of Hunting, and determined never to Marry, Monsieur LE CLERCQ. Kolanja, his Father, Mr. AULD. Whamlochi, his Chief Officer, Mr. CONWAY, Pupil of Mr. Le Clercq. Tonluok, King of Astracan, Mr. HOWELL. She-foo-go, Ambassador to the Court of China, Mr. GALE. Companions of the Prince, Messrs. WILLIS, COOPER, STANLEY, GEORGE, H. GEORGE, TURNER. Officers, Messrs. HOBBS, BROWN, WATKINS, BYFIELD. Guards, Slaves, &c. by a numerous Train of Auxiliaries. Braleybed, a Good Fairy, Miss BROCK. Her Sisters, Master WIELAND, Misses C. BENNETT and ROUNTREE. Fairies, Misses BENNETT, E. BENNETT, GIBBOU, DE BOOS, COOPER, HOLLAND, IRLEND, SHEPPARD, &c. And Guldheez, Princess of Astracan, Madame LE CLERCQ.

To conclude with, a New Grand Romantic Melo-Drama, with New Music, extensive Scenery, Dresses, Properties & Decorations, in Three Acts, written by Mr. W. MONCRIEFF, called, The

# SMUGGLER'S DOG

Or THE BLIND BOY'S MURDER.

The Music by Mr. T. HUGHES, Leader of the Band.---Scenery, by Messrs. SCRUTON, MORRIS, & TOMKINS.---Dresses, by Mr. BRETT, Messrs. FOLLETT, GROSS, &c.---Properties and Machinery by Messrs. MORRIS & BURROUGHS.---The Piece Invented, Written & Produced by Mr. W. MONCRIEFF.

Principal Characters.---Amulph, Baron Fitzcollan, Mr. CORDELL.

Sylvan, a Blind Boy, passing as the Nephew of Dame Pernel, rightful Heir to the Title and Estates of Fitzcollan, Madame LE CLERCQ. Herbert, a Young Smuggler, beloved by, and in love with Lady Rosamund, & Master of the Dog Bruin, Mr. BLANCHARD. Godfrey, Seneschal of the Castle of Fitzcollan, Mr. DAVIDGE. Cyril, Servant of the Castle, Mr. COWELL. Rufus, Confidant of the Baron, Mr. BRADLEY. Arnold, a Smuggler, Mr. HIGMAN. Randal, a Smuggler, Mr. GALLOT. Jasper, a Russian, Mr. AULD. Sylvester, a Peasant, Mr. FARRAR. Smugglers, Servants, Soldiers, Peasants, &c. &c. by the remainder of the Company, & numerous Supernumeraries.

The Lady Rosamund, a distant Relation of the Baron, and next Heir to Sylvan, to the Fitzcollan Estates, Miss WATSON.

Dame Pernel, formerly Housekeeper to the Castle, Mother of Herbert, and Protector of Sylvan, Mrs. DAVIDGE. Ladies, Peasants, &c. &c.

SMUGGLER'S DOG by the DOG BRUIN.

On Monday next will be Produced, an Entire New Russian Melo-Drama, founded on the Interesting Novel of ELIZABETH, WITH NEW SCENERY, &c.

Boxes 4s. & 3s. Pit 2s. Gal. 1s. Doors open Half-past 5, begin Half-past 6. Second Price Half-past 7. Stage-Manager, Mr. W. T. MONCRIEFF. Places to be taken of Mr. RORAUER, at the New Box Office in the Grand Marine Saloon of the Theatre, and at whom may be had Private Boxes Nightly, also Free Admissions for the Season, and for the Accommodation of the Nobility & Gentry at the West End of the Town, at the Western-Exchange. Old Wood-Street; at Mr. KANNA'S Library, St. James's-Street, Corner of Pall-Mall; at Mr. FENTON'S Music Warehouse, No. 78, Strand, at Mr. GILLHAM'S Boot and Shoe Warehouse London Street, Greenwich, and at No. 122, Finsbury.

Photographic Reproduction of an old Play Bill.

other anxieties of the work, some at least of those who were carrying it on would have found it overwhelming.

It is an old story now how the variety entertainments, which at first formed the whole of the fare provided, were gradually supplemented by ballad concerts, lectures, and temperance entertainments, so as to attract working people of various tastes, and tastes are as various among working people as in other classes. At one time a difference of opinion in the Committee as to this policy brought the whole thing to the verge of ruin. But when Lord Mount Temple declined to renew his guarantee, thinking the responsibility too great when those members of the Committee whose judgment he trusted were being overruled, and when things were looking very dark, Mr. Samuel Morley came to the rescue, offering £1,000 on condition of choosing a small Working Committee from among those members, and once more the sky cleared, the remainder of the Lease being purchased by help of the Duke of Westminster, Lord Brassey, and a few more friends, after which the Coffee Music Halls Co. was wound up by voluntary liquidation.

At this time (1884) Miss Cons was persuaded to become Honorary Manager, for the simple reason that no professional manager could be found (though many had been tried) who united sufficient care for the quality of the entertainment with sufficient economy. It is an arduous post, which she held for many years before she was relieved for a time of the necessity of nightly attendance, and lately she has found it necessary (with the help of her sister) to take up the work of management again temporarily.

About the close of 1887, soon after Mr. Morley's death, the Committee were informed by one of the speakers at a Conference on Technical Education that the Charity Commissioners were willing to endow the Hall out of the City Parochial Charities Fund, if the Freehold were bought by subscription.

A definite offer followed of an endowment equal in value to the Freehold, for the Commissioners said that when they were endowing educational institutions, they could not overlook the good work going on at the Hall; and a strenuous effort was made to raise the large sum needed. In August, 1888, the purchase was completed. From that time the Hall has been under a Governing Body, nominated according to a scheme drawn up by the Charity Commissioners, but including the same individuals who had previously managed it. They have £1,000 a year to carry on the work, one third of which goes to the Morley Memorial College.

This is probably the only case on record in which a college is connected with a music-hall, and has in fact grown out of it.



To explain how this came to pass, we must go back to a time when some of the audience at the lectures in the Hall asked for more systematic teaching, and classes were started in the unused dressing rooms, Mr. R. W. Bowers acting as secretary. Various negotiations were entered into, with the object of making these classes permanent, the most practically useful step being due to Dr. Fleming who inaugurated a connection with the Science and Art Department. Some 200 eager students were attending (under great difficulties for want of suitable rooms) at the time that the Freehold was bought, and it was resolved to turn all the waste space behind the scenes into a College for Working Men and Women. In September, 1889, the alterations were completed, and the "Old Vic. Students" became the nucleus of a much larger number. The College is the child of the Hall, but it has its separate life under a separate Council and we need say no more of it here, except to call the attention of our readers to its own report.

Recreation, apart from drink and bad company, is the object of the Hall, and thanks to the generosity of the scientific men who lecture quite gratuitously, and of professional musicians of high standing, who perform for reduced fees or sometimes even freely, working people can, for a penny or twopence, hear sound popular science or the best music. And the Variety Entertainments, which draw in the roughest boys of the New Cut on a Saturday Night, may at least claim to provide harmless fun for large numbers who might not improbably find very different fare elsewhere.

The Finance has its ups and downs, but though since drink was banished both ends have never met (without help of the endowment) and probably never will, the loss may be kept within manageable limits by strict attention to detail, without injuring the attractiveness of the entertainments. This has been proved during the last year under the Misses Cons' management. The loss, which had been £1,167 in 1896 and £1,205 in 1895, fell in 1897 to £418. That the entertainments have not suffered is proved by the fact that the money taken at the doors, though rather less than in 1896 (owing no doubt to counter attractions at the time of the Jubilee) was in 1897 *more* than it was two years before, when the loss was at its highest.

Such, briefly told, is the story of the Victoria Hall from the time of its foundation to the present day. If there is one thing which that story specially illustrates it is this: the difference, both in the character of the entertainment and the behaviour of the audience, which is caused by the absence of drink, and by constantly keeping in view the object of the institution, that object being, not money making, but the provision of healthy recreation.

Saturday is the great day of the week, when the characteristic audience and the variety entertainment are to be seen in full force. On Monday the Hall is sometimes let; when it is not let the performance is on the same lines as that of Saturday, but less costly. The spare money is spent, the audience is scanty and we cannot afford the more expensive turns. Tuesday there is a Penny Lecture, the names of some of our foremost scientific men appearing among the lecturers. On Wednesday the Hall is given up to an Orchestral Class, and is not open to the public. On Thursday there is either a Ballad Concert or (on alternate weeks) a Costume Recital from some Opera—an increasingly popular form of entertainment. Friday is the night for Temperance meetings. This programme holds good from October to May, and Fridays and Saturdays are open all the year round.

Will not our readers come and see for themselves? To quote once more the words of Mr. H. S. Leigh, it is

From Charing Cross and Gracechurch Street  
An inexpensive ride;  
So, if you want an evening's treat,  
O seek the Surrey side!





## ROYAL VICTORIA HALL AND COFFEE TAVERN.

*Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1897.*

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To General Income and Expenditure Account ... ..		1,607 7 1	By Sundry Debtors—		
To Sundry Creditors.			Pearce & Plenty ... ..	62 10 0	
Gas and Water ... ..	64 15 2		Sunday Services ... ..	54 0 0	
Rates and Taxes ... ..	52 10 0		Suspense ... ..	1 1 0	
		117 5 2	Hire of Stage ... ..	11 5 8	
To Contributions, 1898—					128 16 8
Carried forward ... ..		2 1 0	By London & County Banking Co.		
			on Deposit ... ..		1,000 0 0
			By Cash—		
			At Bank on current account ...	549 10 6	
			In hand ... ..	48 6 1	
					597 16 7
		<u>£1,726 13 3</u>			<u>£1,726 13 3</u>

*Auditor's Certificate.*

I have drawn up the above Balance Sheet and the accompanying Income and Expenditure Accounts from the books and accounts of the Royal Victoria Hall, which I have duly vouched and audited, and I hereby certify that they are in accordance therewith, and, in my opinion, show clearly the working of the Institution for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1897, and its position at that date.

14, Sherborne Lane, London, E.C.  
4th March, 1898.

H. CALDER MARSHALL, Auditor.  
Chartered Accountant.

### Entertainment Account.

*Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st December, 1897.*

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Expenditure—			By Entertainment—		
Entertainment Artistes ... ..	1950 6 2		Money taken at the door ... ..	2723 6 1	
Rates and Taxes ... ..	161 0 0		By Rent ... ..	394 14 2	
Gas and Water ... ..	223 4 7		By Sundry Receipts ... ..	23 7 7	
Insurance ... ..	71 19 9				3141 7 10
Printing ... ..	277 17 1		By Balance, being excess of expend-		
Wages of Staff ... ..	574 8 9		iture over receipts carried to		
Advertisements ... ..	157 0 6		General Account ... ..		418 8 9
Repairs and Fittings ... ..	24 11 5				
Stationery ... ..	31 5 9				
Properties ... ..	31 18 9				
Incidentals ... ..	48 16 10				
Legal and Professional Charges ...	7 7 0				
		3559 16 7			
		<u>£3559 16 7</u>			<u>£3559 16 7</u>

### General Account.

*Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st December, 1897.*

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Morley Memorial College—			By Balance as per last Account ...		968 13 2
Proportion of the amount received			By Subscriptions and Donations—		
from the City Parochial Charities		516 13 4	Subscriptions ... ..	65 8 0	
To Entertainment Account ... ..	418 8 9		Donations ... ..	33 8 0	
To Balance of Benefit Concert for					98 16 0
Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund...		25 0 0	ty Parochial Charities—		
To Balance carried to Balance Sheet		1607 7 1	Grants for the Royal Victoria Hall		
			and Morley Memorial College ...		1500 0 0
		<u>£2567 9 2</u>			<u>£2567 9 2</u>



Donations and Subscriptions, 31st December, 1897.

	Annual Sub.			Donations.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bateson, Mrs. ... ..	1	1	0			
Booth, Miss ... ..				1	0	0
Brandreth, Mr. H. S. ... ..	1	1	0			
Britten, Mrs. ... ..				1	0	0
Chadwick, Miss ... ..	1	1	0			
Collins, Mr. W. C. ... ..	1	1	0			
Cruikshank, Rev. J. A. ... ..	2	0	0			
Carver, Mrs. ... ..	2	2	0			
Dakin, Miss E. ... ..	1	1	0			
Davies-Colley, Mrs. S. M. ... ..	1	1	0			
Davis, Mr. V. ... ..				0	5	0
Domville, Mr. W. H. ... ..	1	0	0			
Doyle, Rev. B. J. F. ... ..	2	2	0			
Lady Farrer ... ..				5	0	0
Forman, Miss ... ..	1	1	0			
Fox, Miss ... ..				0	10	0
Herron, Mr. G. O. M. ... ..	1	1	0			
Holland, Miss ... ..	5	0	0			
Keightley, Miss ... ..	1	0	0			
Letchworth, Miss ... ..	2	0	0			
Lidgett, Miss E. ... ..	1	1	0			
Mocatta, Mr. F. D. ... ..				5	0	0
Macauley, Mrs. ... ..	1	0	0			
Martineau, Miss G. ... ..	1	1	0			
Martineau, Miss M. E. ... ..	1	1	0			
Ditto, Trustee of late Mrs. M. E. Tayler	1	1	0			
Martineau, Mr. P. M. ... ..	1	1	0			
Martineau, Miss M. C. ... ..	2	2	0			
Marshall, Mr. W. ... ..	5	5	0			
Miller, Miss ... ..				0	10	0
Noble & Hoare, Messrs. ... ..	10	10	0			
Pascall, Mr. J. ... ..	2	2	0			
Pickering, Mrs. ... ..	2	2	0			
Portal, Mrs. Wyndham ... ..				3	3	0
Pullar, Sir R. ... ..	1	0	0			
De Ralli, Baroness Paul ... ..	1	0	0			
Ralli, Mrs. J. ... ..	1	1	0			
Reynolds, Mrs. C. ... ..	0	5	0			
Rücker, Professor ... ..	1	0	0			
Scott, Mr. Russell... ..	2	2	0			
Swanwick, Miss ... ..	2	2	0			
Trevelyan, Lady ... ..				2	0	0
Vaughan, Mr. H. ... ..	4	0	0			
Willis, Mrs. ... ..				5	0	0
Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. ... ..	1	0	0			
Winkworth, Mrs. ... ..				10	0	0
Carried to General Account	£65	8	0	£33	8	0

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HALL,

WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.

TO THE HON. SEC.

£ s. d.

You may enter my name for

Annual Subscription.....

Donation.....

Name .. .. .

Address .. .. .

Date .. .. .

Form of Bequest to the ROYAL VICTORIA HALL,

Waterloo Road, S.E.

I, A.B., do Hereby give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being, of the Institution called or known by the name of the Royal Victoria Hall, the sum of £ s. d., the same to be paid within months next after my decease, out of such part of my personal estate as I can legally dispose of to charitable uses, in Trust for and to be applied to the uses and purposes of that Institution.



Cons- Royal Victoria Hall (7)

from the great value of rack-rented, overcrowded, insanitary areas. Much money is at the present time being invested in such sites, she fears, in anticipation of the clearances that sooner or later the authorities will feel bound to make. The difficulties arising from the excessive rising in rentals can, she thinks, only be met, by some scheme for the Taxation of Ground Values, and she also advocated the official regulation of the value of land, although, when she had advanced the latter opinion she appeared to shrink somewhat from the practical difficulties and objections that would be involved in any attempt to give it effect.

She complained of the way in which rates and taxes are tending to go up, and appeared to think that the water rate was an especially iniquitous charge. (Their own Report will show that the Directors are considering a plan for constructing a well, and thus, of making themselves independent of the Company.)

Local sanitary administration was, she thought, very well carried out; the authorities are "doing their best", but they know that it is hopeless to expect to enforce the law; all that can be done in such an area as that lying round the Dwellings is to check the more flagrant abuses.

Miss Cons considers that a good deal of the pressure



# Royal Victoria Hall,

AND COFFEE TAVERN.

Formerly known as the 'Royal Victoria Theatre

CORNER OF NEW CUT AND WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD. S.E.

*Nearly opposite Waterloo Station.*

1898.

TWOPENNY OMNIBUSES FROM REGENT CIRCUS.  
TRAMS FROM GREENWICH, BRIXTON, CLAPHAM, ETC. TRAINS FROM  
ALL PARTS.

Subscribers are requested to be kind enough to send in  
Subscriptions as early as is convenient, and to specify clearly  
whether they are to be credited to the Hall or to the College.

## Prices:

THURSDAY (Ballad and Operatic Concerts); SATURDAY (Variety Entertain-  
ment)—GALLERY, 2d. AND 3d.; PIT, 4d. AND 6d.

BALCONY, 9d.; STALLS, 1s. TO 3s.; BOXES, 6s., 10s. 6d. and 21s.

TUESDAY (LECTURE NIGHT), FRIDAY (TEMPERANCE NIGHT), MONDAY  
(Miscellaneous Entertainment).

GALLERY, 1d.; PIT, 2d.; BALCONY, 3d.; STALLS, 6d. and 1/-

WEDNESDAY, ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, Members only.

Hon. Sec. and Hon. Manager, MISS CONS.

## Cons - Royal Victoria Hall (8)

on accommodation in the n'hood, is due to the extension  
of the L. and S.W.R. She charges the Co. with an attempt  
to evade its legal obligations, and to build for the people  
displaced too far out. This evasion has been checked,  
by means of petitions and agitation, and a ~~Watch~~ <sup>Watch</sup> Committee  
~~is~~ has been formed to look after the Co. and see that it  
does its duty. A site has already been secured by the Co.  
and the block of dwellings that will be built may be add-  
ed to the "necessary evils" of the neighbourhood.

It is, perhaps, in connexion with the Victoria Music  
Hall that Miss Cons' name is most widely known, and the  
chequered story of the attempts made to carry on this big  
place under healthy auspices is told in the pamphlets ap-  
pended. Nothing could have been more delightful than the  
way in which Miss Cons talked about it, but it is clear  
that it has been mainly owing to her pluck, her ~~her~~, capaci-  
ty, and her common-sense that success was at length  
wrung from failure. It is well known that for many years  
she acted in the capacity of Hon. Director, and that the  
main responsibility for things rested directly on her. At  
the present moment a lady who has been taking over the work  
for some months has it still in hand; she is doing well,  
and Miss Cons hopes that things will be formally entrusted  
to her before long.



## Patrons.

PATRONESS—**H.R.H. Princess Christian.**

PRESIDENT—**THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.**

The Duchess of WESTMINSTER  
 CONSTANCE, Marchioness of LOTHIAN  
 Earl and Countess BROWNLOW  
 Earl and Countess COWPER  
 Earl of DUCIE  
 Countess of DARNLEY  
 Earl and Countess of MEATH  
 Countess of PEMBROKE  
 Lady MOUNT TEMPLE  
 Lady BATTERSEA  
 Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON  
 Lady VICTORIA BUXTON  
 Baron and Lady DERWENT  
 \*Lady FREDERICK CAVENDISH  
 Lady ADELISA MANNERS  
 Lord BRASSEY  
 Lord FARRER  
 Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P., L.C.C.  
 Hon. DUDLEY FORTESCUE  
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 Rev. Dr. BRADLEY, Dean of Westminster  
 Bishop of WAKEFIELD  
 Rev. A. ALLWORK.  
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 \*Miss ELLEN CONS  
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 Astronomer Royal  
 Sir CHANDLER ROBERTS-AUSTEN,  
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 A. W. EVEREST, Esq.  
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 \*EVAN SPICER, Esq.  
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 J. M. THOMSON, Sec. C.S.  
 Prof. TILDEN, D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 B. WHITWORTH, Esq.  
 Rev. P. H. WICKSTEED

\*Members of the Governing Body.

Hon. Sec. : Miss CONS { Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo Bridge Road, S.E.  
 { Surrey Lodge, Lambeth Road, S.E.

Auditor : CALDER MARSHALL, SON & CO., Esq., 14, Sherborne Lane,  
 King William Street, E.C.

Architect : E. HOOLE, Esq., 16, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Bankers : London and County Co., Limited, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

Deceased Members of the Council : Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. W. Barber, Q.C.,  
 Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Mr. W. L. Carpenter, Dr. Drew, Mr. Swinford Francis,  
 Mr. John Hullah, Mr. Samuel Morley, Lord Mount Temple, Dean Stanley,  
 Mdme. Sainton Dolby, Mr. W. Shaen, Sir C. Trevelyan.

## REPORT,

To DECEMBER 31st, 1898.

Our Report this year is a short and prosperous one. At the close of 1897 we stated that the Diamond Jubilee had interfered somewhat with our takings, and we were a little surprised that we had done as well as we had. Our expectation of doing better this year has been realised. The takings at the door are £50 better than last year, being £2,774 against £2,723 in 1897; and when it is remembered that our prices range from 1d. to 1/- (the majority of tickets sold being only 1d. or 2d.), it will be seen that this represents a considerable increase in numbers. At the same time the loss on the working has been diminished, and is this year only £356 against £418 last year, £1167 in 1896, and £1205 in 1895. It will be remembered that in 1895 and 1896 the management was in other hands. Our greatest difficulty at present lies in the increased competition caused by the many good concerts now held in the neighbourhood. The Sunday League gives free concerts at the "Horns," Kennington; there are others of varying degrees of excellence at the Borough Polytechnic, New Lambeth Baths, Kennington Lane Hall, and St. George's Hall, Southwark, to say nothing of the weekly entertainments and lectures given by all the principal churches and chapels. The increase of good entertainments is in itself a matter for unmixed congratulation; but from a purely financial point of view it might be expected to add to our difficulties, and our Ballad Concert audiences are smaller than before this increased competition began. Taken altogether, however, our audiences are growing, and it is both pleasant and surprising to find to what a large extent the demand for good entertainments increases with the supply.



X The figures are interesting. We find from our books that on Monday nights (Penny Variety Entertainments) we had a total attendance during the year of 20,440; on Tuesdays (Lecture Night) 16,884; on Thursdays (Ballad and Operatic Concert alternately) 34,884; on Fridays (Temperance) 14,303; and on Saturdays, our great Variety night, 76,856; making a grand total of 163,367.

During the past year the following Artistes have kindly helped at our Concerts, by playing, singing, or reciting at reduced fees:

\* *Singers*—Misses Mabel Berry, Teresa Blamy and Marian Blinkhorn, Mesdames Belle Cole and Kate Cove, Miss Ghita Corri, Mesdames Marie D'Alcourt, Marie Elster, and Lucie Franklein, Miss Mary Glover, Mesdames Hope Glenn and Alice Gomez, Misses Edith Hands, Hannah Jones, Lucy Johnstone, Grainger Kerr, and Stanley Lucas, Mesdames Marian McKenzie, Bertha Moore, Adelaide Mullen, Clara Samuells, Amy Sandon, Antoinette Sterling, Helen Trust, Miss Gertrude Woodall, etc., etc. Messrs. Arthur Barlow, Reginald Brophy, W. L. Cockburn, Charles Copland, Wilfrid Cunliffe, Herbert Emlyn, Edward Griffin, William Hillier, Mandeno Jackson, Harper Kearton, Gilbert King, Dyved Lewys, Samuel Masters, Denis O'Sullivan, Bantock Pierpoint, Henry Pyatt, R. Kennerley Rumford, Braxton Smith, Harry Stubbs, Frank Swinford, Alexander Tucker, Kelson Trueman, Arthur Walenn, etc., etc.

*Instrumentalists*—Misses Ethel Bankart, Muriel Handley and Marion Jay, Messrs. Frederic Griffith, Sydney Brooks, Tivadar Nachez, John Thomas, etc., etc.

*Reciters*—Misses Nora Hastings, Olive Kennett, and Penderel Moody, Mrs. Theodora Wright, Messrs. Charles Fry, W. E. George, Leonard Howard, Ernest Meads, Alec. Watson, etc., etc.

This is a goodly list, but as many of them are now engaged by the Sunday League, the Borough Polytechnic and others of the Concert Societies above mentioned, their names have naturally less power of attraction at our concerts than they used to have when the Royal Victoria Hall was the only place in South London where good and cheap concerts were to be had.

This competition, however, does not affect the attendance at our Operatic Recital Concerts, which take place every other Thursday (alternately with the Ballad Concerts) from the beginning of October to the end of May. They are

increasingly popular. Selections from the following have been given during the year:—Fra Diavolo, Faust, the Bohemian Girl, Nydia, Maritana, the Lily of Killarney, Il Trovatore, Cavalleria Rusticana, the Rose of Castille, and Rigoletto.

We should like to call the special attention of our subscribers to the selections from Mr. George Fox's Opera of "Nydia," a work of very great artistic merit, though not so well known as it deserves to be. The expense of putting it on is greater than we can well afford, if only the cheap parts of the house are patronised, but if our subscribers would interest themselves to get the boxes and stalls filled when it is given, they would enable us to popularise the very beautiful work of a very able Englishman.

The Operatic Recitals involve no little work and anxiety. There is the choir to engage, rehearsals to arrange, costume to be provided. Then if the soprano or the tenor fails at the last moment it is not sufficient to get as substitute any good soprano or tenor—it must be one who knows the Opera, and knows it well enough to be able to dispense with rehearsals. But the work and anxiety bring their reward in the shape of full houses. This is the best kind of reward, for it means that an increasing number of people hear and appreciate good music, and a better class of entertainment than is open to them elsewhere *at prices within their means*.

We should like to acknowledge here the very hearty and efficient help we have received from Mr. Dove, the conductor of our orchestra, and Mr. Gilbert King, who assists in the arrangement of the Selections and Tableaux.

There is not much to choose as regards the size of the audience between nights when we have Operatic selections and the ordinary Saturday Variety Entertainments. The attendance at the latter has kept up very well, showing that we do not lose our hold on those who prefer this sort of amusement to anything more intellectual. It is a continual difficulty to keep up the standard in Variety Entertainments. We aim at giving the utmost fun possible without allowing anything wrong, but we find it impossible to cut out all vulgarity.

We have again to record our thanks to the distinguished men who give their services freely to our Tuesday lectures. The subjects during the past year have been as follows:



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Mr. F. W. Rudler, on "Coal"  | Prof. D. A. Capper, M.I.M.E.,<br>"Motor Cars"       |
| Prof. H. A. Miers, "Diamonds"  | Prof. H. McLeod, F.R.S., "A<br>Simple Experiment"   |
| Mr. de Windt F.R.G.S., "Gold-<br>fields of Alaska"                   | Mr. Shrubsole, "America's<br>Wonderland"            |
| Mr. R. A. Gregory, F.R.A.S.,<br>"Mars"                               | Prof. H. Marshall Ward, F.R.S.,<br>"Wood"           |
| Mr. F. Enock, "Insects in a<br>London Back-garden"                   | Mr. Walter Slater, "Shakes-<br>peare's London"      |
| Mr. J. E. S. Moore, "African<br>Lakes"                               | Prof. Sollas, F.R.S., "Funafuti"                    |
| Mr. de Haviland, "Brains"  | Mr. C. H. Everard, "Joan of<br>Arc"                 |
| Miss F. Routledge, "Old Lon-<br>don"                                 | Mr. A. Maxwell Tod, "The Last<br>Days of an Empire" |
| Rev. J. E. Kersall, "Birds of the<br>New Forest"                     | Mr. A. G. Tansley, F.L.S.,<br>"Origin of Death"     |
| Prof. Reinold, F.R.S., "Faraday"                                     | Major Darwin, "Japan"                               |
| Mr. A. W. Porter, "Wireless<br>Telegraphy"                           | Mr. F. Lambert, "Jenolan Caves"                     |
| Mr. H. Bickford Smith, "Crete"                                       | Mr. Knox, "The British Navy"                        |
| Mr. A. Smith Woodward, "Sea<br>Monsters"                             | Mr. E. J. Garwood, F.G.S.,<br>"Spitzbergen"         |
| Dr. McCulloch Ettles, "Gym-<br>nastics and Health"                   | Mr. Child Bayley, "Photography<br>in Colours"       |
| Mr. Bruce Wade, "X Rays"   | Mr. Louis Stamm, "Why Leaves<br>are Green"          |
| Prof. Tilden, F.R.S., "What a<br>Chemist can get out of a<br>Brick." |   |

The Weekly Temperance Meeting is held every Friday, and the principal Temperance societies take it in turns to occupy the platform. For instance, the first Friday in each month is taken by the Church of England Temperance Society (The Rochester Diocesan Branch), the third by the London Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance; on other Fridays the platform has been occupied by the Surrey and North Kent District Independent Order of Rechabites, Independent Order of Good Templars, District Lodge and Open Air Mission, South London District Council Sons of Temperance, St. George's Band of Hope, The Waterloo Road Chapel Temperance Society, Pleasant Sunday Afternoons Brotherhood Christ Church, East and Mid Surrey District Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, South London Local Option and Alliance Union, The Old South London Temperance Society, The Order of the Sons of Temperance, The Walworth Temperance Choral Society, Bermondsey Vegetarian Society, and many other local societies.

We have been very glad to replace during the last two years the money which was laid by for emergencies, and which was nearly exhausted by the heavy losses of the two

previous years. It may perhaps be asked why we should have any reserve. It is not merely because the proportion between receipts and ordinary expenditure will vary more or less from year to year. This fluctuation can be kept within reasonable limits by careful management and a determination to spend no more than we can afford. Nor is it merely because every few years a large expenditure is inevitable for cleaning and re-decoration. It is because in a large concern like this we are liable to great occasional expenses, which we must provide against though we cannot foresee them, and may even hope to escape them altogether. We had an alarm last summer which happily proved to be entirely without foundation, but which made us realise the absolute necessity of a good reserve fund. We were told that work was necessary which would cost £2,000, and would involve shutting up the Hall for six months. We sent at once for our own architect and the District Surveyor, who, after a very careful examination, found that some small structural repairs were needed to the Morley Memorial College, and (as the Governing Body of the Hall is responsible, by our Constitution, for structural repairs to the *whole building*) these were at once put in hand. Our alarm resulted in a very much smaller expenditure than we expected. It might however have been otherwise, and then, but for the reserve fund, what would have become of our work?

We wish we could report that the demand on the Misses Cons' time and strength was relieved by the appointment of a permanent manager. This is not the case, but very competent assistance has been found during the past year in Miss Baylis, who we hope will be able before long to undertake the entire management.



# ROYAL VICTORIA HALL AND COFFEE TAVERN.

*Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1898.*

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To General Income and Expenditure Account ... ..		2,289 16 9	By Sundry Debtors—		
To Sundry Creditors.			Pearce & Plenty ... ..	62 10 0	
Gas and Water ... ..	68 17 2		Sunday Services, Mr. Richardson	29 0 0	
Morley College ... ..	129 3 4				91 10 0
		198 0 6	By London & County Bank on Deposit ... ..		1,600 0 0
			By Cash—		
			At Bank on current account ... ..	780 19 4	
			In hand ... ..	15 7 11	
		<u>£2,487 17 3</u>			796 7 3
					<u>£2,487 17 3</u>

*Auditors' Certificate.*

We have drawn up the above Balance Sheet and the accompanying Income and Expenditure Accounts from the books and accounts of the Royal Victoria Hall, which we have duly vouched and audited, and we hereby certify that they are in accordance therewith, and, in our opinion, show clearly the working of the Institution for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1898, and its position at that date.

14, Sherborne Lane, London, E.C.  
17th January, 1899.

CALDER MARSHALL, SON & Co., *Auditors.*  
*Chartered Accountants.*

## Entertainment Account.

*Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st December, 1898.*

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Expenditure—			By Entertainments—		
Entertainments, Artistes, etc. ... ..	1945 17 4		Money taken at the door ... ..	2774 1 4	
Rates and Taxes ... ..	108 0 0		By Rents... ..	406 15 10	
Gas and Water ... ..	226 13 1		By Sundry Receipts ... ..	14 15 9	
Insurance ... ..	95 18 0				3195 12 11
Printing ... ..	280 6 2		By Balance, being excess of expenditure over receipts carried to General Account ... ..		356 0 0
Wages of Staff ... ..	617 0 3				
Advertisements ... ..	160 1 11				
Repairs and Fittings ... ..	39 8 1				
Stationery ... ..	30 19 11				
Properties ... ..	10 7 10				
Incidentals ... ..	29 13 4				
Legal and Professional Charges ... ..	7 7 0				
		<u>3551 12 11</u>			
		<u>£3551 12 11</u>			<u>£3551 12 11</u>

## General Account.

*Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st December, 1898.*

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Morley Memorial College—			By Balance as per last Account ... ..		1607 7 1
Proportion of the amount received from the City Parochial Charities ... ..		516 13 4	By Subscriptions and Donations—		
To Entertainment Account ... ..		356 0 0	Subscriptions ... ..	67 6 0	
To Alterations and Repairs to Buildings			Donations ... ..	9 7 0	
Harris ... ..	12 10 0				76 13 0
Thrower ... ..	9 0 0		By City Parochial Charities—		
		21 10 0	Grants for Royal Victoria Hall and Morley Memorial College ... ..		1500 0 0
To Balance carried to Balance Sheet		<u>2289 16 9</u>			
		<u>£3184 0 1</u>			<u>£3184 0 1</u>



Donations and Subscriptions, 31st December,  
1898.

	Annual Sub.			Donations.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Booth, Miss	1	0	0			
Brandreth, Mr. H. S.	1	1	0			
Britten, Mrs.				1	1	0
Collins, Mr. W. C.	1	1	0			
Clowes, F.				1	1	0
Chadwick, Miss	1	1	0			
Cruikshank, Rev. J. A.	2	0	0			
Carver, Mrs.	2	2	0			
Dakin, Miss E.	1	1	0			
Davies-Colley, Mrs. S. M.	1	1	0			
Domville, Mr. W. H.	1	0	0			
Doyle, Rev. B. J. F.	2	2	0			
Forman, Miss	1	1	0			
Herron, Mr. G. O. M.	1	1	0			
Holland, Miss	5	0	0			
Keightley, Miss				1	0	0
Letchworth, Miss	1	0	0			
Lidgett, Miss E.	1	1	0			
Mocatta, Mr. F. D.				5	0	0
Macaulay, Mrs.	1	0	0			
Martineau, Miss G.	1	1	0			
Martineau, Miss M. E.	1	1	0			
Ditto, Trustee of late Mrs. M. E. Tayler	1	1	0			
Martineau, Miss M. C.	2	2	0			
Martineau, Mr. P. M.	1	1	0			
Marshall, Mr. W.	5	5	0			
Noble & Hoare, Messrs.	10	10	0			
Pickering, Mrs.	2	2	0			
Pullar, Sir R.	1	1	0			
De Ralli, Baroness Paul	1	0	0			
Ralli, Mrs. J.	1	1	0			
Rücker, Professor	1	0	0			
Reynolds, Mrs. C.	0	5	0			
Samuelson, Lady				1	0	0
Scott, Mr. Russell	2	2	0			
Swanwick, Miss	2	2	0			
Stanbury, S. A.				0	5	0
Vaughan, Mrs. H.	5	0	0			
Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. H. J.	1	0	0			
Wiakworth, Mrs.	5	0	0			
Carried to General Account	£67	6	0	£9	7	0

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HALL,

WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.

TO THE HON. SEC.

£ s. d.

You may enter my name for

Annual Subscription.....

Donation.....

Name .....

Address .....

Date .....

Form of Bequest to the ROYAL VICTORIA HALL,

Waterloo Road, S.E.

I, A.B., do Hereby give and bequeath unto the Treasurer, for the time being, of the Institution called or known by the name of the Royal Victoria Hall, the sum of £ s. d., the same to be paid within months next after my decease, out of such part of my personal estate as I can legally dispose of to charitable uses, in Trust for and to be applied to the uses and purposes of that Institution.



Cons - Royal Victoria Hall<sup>(9)</sup>

The following is the programme of weekly fixtures: Monday: Penny Readings. Tuesday: Lecture. Wednesday: Orchestral Class. Thursday: Concert. Friday: Temperance Entertainment. Saturday: Variety Entertainment. The last is the great and most characteristic night, when they aim at "the greatest fun possible, and nothing wrong". All songs are submitted, and it is exceptional now for anything objectionable to be introduced. The simply vulgar they make no attempt to eliminate. Although a loss is always made on the year, Miss Cons says that the financial results now almost amount to success, since they are deprived of that important source of income "wet money". When the Hall was taken over four bars were let at a rental each of £250 a year. It should be noted, however, that the hon. work of Miss Cons has saved the Hall a salary that might quite well have been a high one had they had to pay a Manager, and that no interest is paid on any shares, the Hall being now simply vested in trustees, and run as a charitable bequest without endowment. The loss on the Entertainment Account for 1898 was £356. To appreciate what this means it should be remembered that in <sup>eight</sup> the first ~~six~~ months after the Hall was taken over in 1880 <sup>the loss</sup> amounted to no less than £2800.

The History of the Morley Memorial Hall is intimately connected with that of the Vic., the former owing its



# MORLEY MEMORIAL COLLEGE,

(For Working Men and Women,)

ROYAL VICTORIA HALL, WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.

Nearly opposite Waterloo Station.

## REPORT

FOR

1895.

### President.

Mr. JAMES STUART, M.P.

### Vice-Presidents.

Miss ELLA SIEVEKING. Dr. J. A. FLEMING, F.R.S.

### The Council.

Mr. EDRIC BAYLEY, L.C.C.	Prof. W. GARNETT, D.Sc.
Miss BENSON.	Mr. G. W. JOHNSON, M.A., <i>Chairman.</i>
Mr. F. W. BLACK, B.A.	Mr. J. KEANE.
Mr. R. W. BOWERS.	Mr. LEONARD NOBLE.
Lady FREDERICK CAVENDISH.	Dr. R. D. ROBERTS, M.A.
Mr. J. S. CLOUGH.	Miss SEWELL.
Miss CONS, <i>Hon. Sec.</i>	

Miss SIEVEKING.

### Principal.

Miss C. A. MARTINEAU.

### Vice-Principal.

Miss ACTON, M.A.

### Bankers.

LONDON & WESTMINSTER (Lambeth Branch),  
Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

Miss Cons - Royal Victoria Hall (10)

inception, indeed, to the lectures given at the latter. Some lectures of Lant Carpenter's excited an interest among some of his audience that led them to speak to Miss Cons and to ask if they could have any further information about the subject -- Electricity. This led to the formation of a class, Lant Carpenter willingly offering his services. From that request and that class the present College has grown. The first class rooms were formed out of the dressings rooms behinds the stage of the old Coburg Theatre, and at the present moment, although much building has been carried out, the structural connexion is close, since the rooms of the College run both under and above the stage. The two buildings are, however, quite shut off from each other.

Just as at the outset the Victoria had few, if any, competitors in the class of entertainments that were given at it, whereas now almost every church and chapel, to say nothing of other halls and institutes, has its concert and social evenings, so with Morley College: the locality is now able to offer many ~~other~~ <sup>more</sup> educational facilities than in the past, especially through the Borough Polytechnic and the Board Evening Continuation Classes. But the College still finds its own field of work, and, as regards the Polytechnic, avoids rivalry by attempting to arrange



Morley Memorial College for Working Men and Women,  
WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.

—o—

You may enter my Name for

Annual Subscription.....

Donation.....

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE

Morley Memorial College for Working Men and Women,  
WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.

I, A.B., do hereby give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of the Institution called and known by the name of the Morley Memorial College for Working Men and Women, the sum of £     s.     d., the same to be paid within     months next after my decease, out of such part of my personal estate as I can legally dispose of to charitable uses, in trust for and to be applied to the uses and purposes of that Institution.

1895.

THE year has been one of steady, quiet work, without any very striking events.

In common with other Institutions of the kind, we have experienced a slight decrease in our numbers during the first Term of the current Session, as compared with the corresponding Term of last year (775 against 830), but this does not at all discourage us. With so many new Polytechnics now open all around us, at Chelsea, Battersea, Borough Road and New Cross, besides University Extension Centres too numerous to mention, it would be strange if the supply of evening classes and social privileges did not, for a time at least, overtake the demand. Added to which, a difficulty in settling the times of some important classes caused some delay in issuing the details of our October Prospectus. The temporary check is thus fully accounted for, partly by the very success of the movement, partly by an accident which we hope will not recur: and it was to some extent counterbalanced by an increase in the number who joined for one class only, without enrolling themselves as members of the College. The number of students for the whole Session (October, '94, to October, '95), was 1,121. A table of the occupations of those who are now members will be found on another page.

We are now for different parts of our work under three sets of Inspectors—from the Education Department, the Technical Education Board of the London County Council, and the Science and Art Department.

The following is the Report from the Education Department: "The excellence of the work done in this College is fully maintained in all the Classes. No effort is spared by the large body of teachers in making the teaching thorough and at the same time attractive, and the students exhibit a praiseworthy interest and application in the subjects they take up. The capital attendance in the Gymnasium is a noteworthy feature in this Institution." Surely no better report could be desired. We only hope that next year we may deserve one equally favourable.

The grant from the Education Department has risen this year from £58 4s od. to £71 8s. 6d., and again in every single subject the higher of the two "variable grants" has been obtained.

This year, for the first time, we placed ourselves under the London County Council, and obtained a grant from them towards the maintenance of those classes which fall outside the province of the Education Department. Again we have met with a success for which we had



hardly dared to hope, earning a grant of £50 17s. 6d. From South Kensington also, our grant is this year larger than any we have yet received from that source—£117, against £69 19s. last year.

The first Examination under the Plan of Study was held in May. As we were anxious to have experienced examiners, thoroughly competent to decide what standard should in fairness be required for our certificate, we applied to the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate, through whom we were able to secure the services of Mr. J. H. Flather, M.A., of Emmanuel College, and Mr. R. W. Shackle, M.A., of St. Catharine's College, who conducted an examination in three of the four subjects prescribed for the first year's course of study (French, Arithmetic and English Grammar), students in the Science subject being examined as usual by the Science and Art Department. No student, sad to say, succeeded in passing in all four subjects, but a considerable number passed in one or two, and we hope that some will complete their certificate next May. It is perfectly optional whether they enter for this course of study at all, and those who enter may limit themselves to one subject a year if they choose. It seems as if with the small amount of time at their disposal, they cannot profitably do more than this.

We had for some time felt that the teaching of practical Science here might be improved. We have neither space nor money to spare for the teaching of practical Chemistry, which, moreover, is well provided for at the Borough Polytechnic, and we try to avoid overlapping the work of that Institution as far as possible. We have therefore dropped Chemistry altogether, but it was obviously contrary to the first principles of Science teaching that the students of our Electricity classes should have no facilities for making experiments themselves. The same remark applies to Mechanics, Botany and Cooking. Satisfactory results can hardly be obtained from merely watching the mixing of a pudding. But want of funds hindered us till someone suggested that the London County Council might give us a grant in aid of purchase of apparatus. An old student, who (thanks to his connection with the College) is now a laboratory assistant, undertook to carry on a practical class in Electricity, supplementary to the South Kensington class, and also to superintend the making by our caretaker of such apparatus as did not need professional skill. Mr. S. H. Wells, the Principal of Battersea Polytechnic, gave valuable advice as to the arrangements necessary to make one of our class rooms into a laboratory of a simple kind, and we hope by degrees to set this part of our teaching (about which we had lately been anxious), on a thoroughly sound basis. Another old student teaches practical Applied Mechanics in connection with the South Kensington class in that subject. For practical Botany less preparation was needed. A few students had microscopes of their own, and others were lent by friends, so that some alteration in the lighting was all that was necessary. Dressmaking of course has always been taught practically. That class and Cooking are both now under London County Council rules, practical lessons in the latter subject alternating with demonstrations.

Great interest is felt in the practical Science classes by those who attend them. They have no direct technical aim in view, but are meant to

give practical illustrations of scientific principles, the right understanding of which is necessary to any real advance, whether technical or scientific. We hope they will lead to the spread of a genuine scientific spirit among our students. It exists strongly among a few, but we want to see it more general.

Mr. Wicksteed's University Extension lectures at the beginning of last Session were mentioned in our last Report. They were followed after Christmas by a course entitled "Getting and Spending." The numbers present did not warrant a further course in the summer, but the lectures will be long remembered by those who did attend them, and especially the conversational class after each lecture, in which the students took as genuine and important a part as the teacher, showing that original thought had been stimulated to an unusual extent.

The University Extension class now going on is a much larger one, under Mr. Parkyn, on "Problems of Life and Health."

All the classes are important, and it seems somewhat invidious to make special mention of any, but we cannot resist saying that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals arranged for another course, on "The Care of Horses and other Animals," by Professor Pritchard, which was very successful in attracting and interesting, even to enthusiasm, the men for whom it was specially intended.

During the summer we can hardly expect (indeed we can hardly wish for) full classes every week of the term. The open air is both inviting and healthy in the long light evenings, to teachers as well as students. Many of the regular classes stop, and we try to arrange short courses on subjects of general interest, such as Ambulance (always sought after), Astronomy, Botany, and Applications of Electricity. Mrs. Wynford Philipps also gave a lecture in June on "Mrs. Browning."

Four Scholarships were granted this year (to two men and two women), or rather three and an extra one. One recipient (a teacher) had specially distinguished herself in both the University Extension Courses of the Session, but had joined that class only, not enrolling herself as a Member of the College, which was a technical disqualification. In view of the distinction she had gained, however, a special scholarship was given by some friends of the College. Three of the scholars spent the whole of the month's "Summer Meeting" of the University Extension Society at Oxford. The fourth could only manage to go for part of the time. Two others reached a standard entitling them to a scholarship, but the notice was too short for them to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Sir Henry Roscoe gave the Certificates in the Victoria Hall at the opening of the present Session, and instead of this event being held as formerly on the same evening as the first of the weekly Science lectures given there, the Hall was lent by the kindness of the Governing Body for a regular "College Night," with certain privileges of free admission for friends as well as students. There were performances by the members of the men's and women's gymnastic classes, part-singing by the Choir, and music by the Orchestral Class, while the examiner of



the Violin class contributed a Solo such as our students cannot at present attain to.

The outside distinctions gained by our students are very gratifying. One of the Science Exhibitions offered by the L.C.C. in Science and Technology has been awarded to Mr. B. J. Goulding, long a member of our Science classes. Mr. Luther Walker obtained Second Class Honours in Machine Construction at South Kensington last May. As out of all England only 16 men gained Honours in this subject (5 of them first class and 11 second), the College may be proud of his achievement. At the Exhibition of Wood Carving held by the Carpenters' Company, Mr. R. Price gained the bronze medal for a study of a child's head in oak.

At the matriculation examination of the University of London, last June, Mr. C. H. Hartley was placed in the first division. Recently, indeed, both Mr. Price and Mr. Hartley have attended classes elsewhere, so that we cannot entirely claim the credit of their success, but the groundwork of it was certainly laid in the College. Finally, Mr. W. J. Davidson, a member of our Gymnasium, obtained the gold medal for gymnastics at the People's Palace. The variety of subjects which these successes represent is most satisfactory, as showing that the teaching here is not one-sided.

In the last Report it was mentioned that a medical lady and gentleman had consented to act as honorary medical advisers to the Gymnasium, but that their certificates were not compulsory. It was found advisable to alter this rule, and to enact that a certificate from some qualified practitioner must be obtained before entering the Gymnasium. The change has not diminished the popularity of the class, and the Council are glad to think that the responsibility as to the fitness of each student for exercises of this sort now rests with those who are qualified to judge. Partial certificates may be granted to those who are not strong enough for the whole gymnastic course, admitting them to such parts of it as will do them good and not harm.

To turn to the social side of College life, the Debating Club varies much in attendance and interest. As samples of the subjects discussed may be mentioned the Suffrage, the Subjection of Women, the Policy of the Progressives on the L.C.C., "Merrie England," &c. Sometimes an outsider, who is presumably an expert, is asked to open a discussion. Mr. R. W. Bowers, who is a member of our Council, is Chairman, and there are four Vice-Chairmen: Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Mr. H. H. Morgan, Mr. G. W. Johnson, and Mr. F. W. Black, of whom the last two are members of the Council.

The Students' Social Evenings, which meet on one Saturday in the month during the winter, have been carried on with great spirit. So have the Swimming Clubs, both for men and women. A flourishing Cycling Club has been started, and the Chess and Draughts Club, which for some time had been at a very low ebb, has been very vigorously revived, and is justly proud of its victories over other clubs.

The Women's Games Club succeeded in hiring a ground for Tennis, on alternate Saturdays, pleasantly situated close to the Streatham Girls' Public Day School; but there was no shelter in case of rain and no convenience for tea. What was to be done? It seemed almost too much to hope that the Club should get leave to shelter from rain and boil their kettle in the kitchen of the school; but Lady Frederick Cavendish laid the matter before the Head-mistress, and to the joy of all concerned leave was given. The Club is a small one, and whether they can afford the rent of the ground another season remains to be seen. Our women-students work longer hours than the men, and have not their time so entirely to themselves when work is over. Tennis is splendid exercise, but perhaps somewhat hard work for recreation under these circumstances, and Croquet in a Clapham garden (which takes place on the alternate Saturdays) is more generally popular.

At the beginning of each Term the Council gives a Soirée to all present *and former* students, with music, and if possible a short speech on some interesting educational topic. The speakers at the Soirées this year were Mrs. Stanbury, Dr. Fitch, and Mr. Bosanquet. The Science students contributed greatly to the success of the October Soirée, by themselves getting up a little scientific exhibition. They borrowed instruments from the makers and elsewhere; some Professors at other Colleges were kind enough to send some, and two rooms were occupied with Physical and Chemical experiments. A party went to Wimbledon Common to collect natural history specimens, and with the help of Dr. and Mrs. Rose, a biological collection was formed in another room. All this involved the expenditure of a large amount of time and labour on the part of those students who arranged the exhibits, and also assisted in packing up and clearing the rooms for the work of the new Session to begin on the following Monday. Coming, as it did, at the very busiest time of year (just at the end of the Summer Vacation), the College staff could do very little to help the exhibition, but it had their heartiest sympathy. Over and above any educational value which it possesses, such a work carried on in common by teachers and students, is a very healthy outcome of College life, in which (let the authorities strive as they may to make all arrangements as perfect as possible) the main element of success is the spirit prevailing among the students.

May we take this opportunity of asking those of our friends who have drawings, curiosities of any kind, microscopes, or other instruments, if they will bring them to these Soirées? We say *bring* rather than *send*, partly because we do not like to be responsible for valuable loans (unless we have them early enough to place them under special guardianship) and partly because such things are far more interesting when expounded by one who understands them.

We have been fortunate in having some very enjoyable expeditions. Dr. Longstaff invited a large party to Putney one Sunday, when his garden was at the height of Spring loveliness, and showed Saturn and his rings through the telescope before the guests dispersed. Miss Sieveking had a party to spend a day at her cottage near Amersham. Other parties were much interested in seeing the General Post Office,

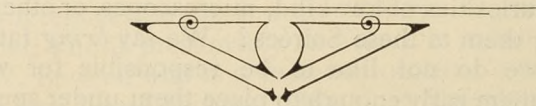


the House of Commons, and the very curious process of glass-making at Messrs. Powell's works at Whitefriars. Outside friends can give valuable help in arranging expeditions like these. Mr. Woodall's explanations of the House of Commons and Mr. Powell's hospitable welcome to his glassworks were thoroughly appreciated. Miss Taylor took parties to the National Gallery on alternate Saturdays throughout the winter, with a view of following them up by some lectures on Art, an idea which was not carried out owing to her being absent from England.

Besides these expeditions, open to any students who cared to join them, others were arranged (to Ashted, Epping Forest, &c.) by the Natural History Club, for their own members only; and one Saturday they spent by Miss Everest's special invitation with her and Miss Cons at Hever in Kent.

We have mentioned that some of the classes are now taught by old students. We must not forget to mention also that several students are teaching in the "Acland Club," whose members are a younger set than our students. The club in fact tries to bridge the gap between the Elementary school and the Polytechnic or Mechanics' Institute. They are preparing students for us, and some of our senior students are teaching at the club—a very satisfactory interchange of good offices between the two Institutions.

What does the College want? We may hope some friends who have read the foregoing will ask this. We answer, many things. More teachers, more money, especially for the scholarship fund, more help in our social life, musical help in the Soirées, guides for expeditions to places of public interest, invitations to the country; we had a present last summer of a collection of fossils and shells, the former were sorted and labelled by Dr. Rose, but the latter still remain in their packing cases for want of someone who knows enough about shells to be able to arrange them. In short, let anyone who has leisure and good-will come and see what we want!



## LIST OF OCCUPATIONS.

1 Agent	1 Driver
20 Assistants	1 Drysalter
29 Apprentices	2 Electricians
7 Bookkeepers	2 Electrical Engineers
5 Bookbinders	1 Electric Light Fitter
1 Book Collater	40 Engineers
1 Book edge Gilder	1 Engineer's Labourer
8 Bookfolders	1 Engineering Draughtsman
1 Book Placer	14 Engine Fitters
1 Book Salesman	4 Engravers
1 Book Sewer	1 Errand Boy
1 Boot Closer	3 Fancy Business
4 Bootmakers	1 Fancy Leather Worker
2 Boot Clickers	1 Fancy Worker
1 Beader (Slipper)	5 Farriers
1 Black Borderer	1 Fellmonger
2 Blacksmiths	1 Folder
1 Bow Maker	2 Foremen (Walking)
3 Bricklayers	3 Foremen (Horse)
1 Brush Maker	1 Foreman Fitter (Tramways)
1 Builder	1 Fruiterer
6 Brass Finishers	1 Gas Man
2 Button Makers	1 Gas Engineer
1 Cabman	1 Gas Fitter
1 Camera Maker	2 Gold Embroidresses
1 Caretaker	1 Goldsmith
16 Carpenters	1 Grainer
1 Carpet Maker	3 Grocers
1 Carpet Planner	1 Groom
6 Carmen	1 Gun Maker
1 Cigar Maker	1 Hairdresser
1 Civil Service	7 Hatters
2 Cashiers	1 Hosier
208 Clerks	3 Horsekeepers
1 Clogger	3 House Agents
1 Clog Maker	1 House Decorator
1 Coach-body Maker	3 Housekeepers
1 Collar Cutter	3 Housemaids
41 Compositors	1 Hotel Servant
1 Compositress	1 Hat Trimmer
1 Contractor (Removals)	1 Ironworker
2 Cooks	1 Ironfounder
1 Cookery Teacher	1 Ivory Worker
1 Coppersmith	12 Joiners
1 Cork Machinist	1 Joiner's Improver
1 Correspondent	1 Jouralist
2 Costumier	1 Juvenile Suit Maker
1 Customs Officer	4 Labourers
1 Cutter	1 Lacquerer
1 Cycle Maker	1 Laundress
1 Day & Martin's	1 Leather Dresser
2 Dealers (Watches)	1 Lay Reader
2 Dental Mechanics	1 Leather Finisher
1 Domestic	9 Leather Sorters
5 Draughtsmen	1 Lift Attendant
12 Dressmakers	1 Lithographer



10 Machinists  
 2 Machine Fitters  
 1 Machine Ruler  
 1 Machine Manager  
 1 Machine Knitter  
 2 Maids at Guy's Hospital  
 8 Mantle Makers  
 4 Messengers  
 1 Milliner  
 1 Manual Instructor  
 1 Metal Plate Worker  
 2 Masons  
 2 Millwrights  
 4 Music Teachers  
 1 Office Boy  
 1 Optician  
 8 Packers  
 8 Pattern Makers  
 1 Percussion Cap Examiner  
 1 Perfumer  
 1 Pianoforte Trade  
 4 Plumbers  
 1 Photographer  
 1 Photographic Chemist  
 1 Photographic Colorist  
 1 Photographic Etcher  
 1 Police Officer  
 7 Porters  
 2 Postmen  
 1 Posting Department, Lloyd's  
 4 Potters  
 1 Pottery Turner  
 1 Pottery Artist  
 1 Pottery Finisher  
 13 Printers  
 2 Printers (Lithographic)  
 2 Printer's Readers  
 1 Do. Assistant  
 1 Press Corrector  
 1 Pupil Teacher  
 1 Nurse  
 1 Nursemaid  
 2 Needlewomen  
 1 Reporter

6 Salesmen  
 1 Sanitary Engineer  
 1 Secretary  
 2 Shirt Cutters  
 1 Silk Winder  
 1 Silver Polisher  
 1 Silversmith  
 1 Sculptor  
 1 Spectacle Maker  
 1 Stamper  
 8 Stationers  
 2 Stationer's Cutters  
 1 Stereotyper  
 1 Storekeeper  
 3 Students  
 1 Tailor  
 15 Teachers  
 1 Thermometer Maker  
 2 Tie Makers  
 7 Telegraphists  
 1 Telegraphic Messenger  
 2 Timekeepers  
 1 Tinsmith  
 3 Travellers  
 1 Travelling Bag Maker  
 1 Turner  
 1 Typefounder  
 1 Type Caster  
 1 Tube Attendant  
 1 Under Steward (Hotel)  
 2 Upholsterer's Trimming Makers  
 1 Vellum Binder  
 1 Vellum Sewer  
 1 Waiter  
 7 Waitresses  
 32 Warehousemen  
 1 Weighing Machine Maker  
 2 Wheelwrights  
 2 Wives  
 1 Wireman  
 1 Wood Engraver  
 1 Wood Turner

## SAMUEL MORLEY MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

DR.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th Sept., 1895.

CR.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Creditors—				By Cash—			
Water Rate ... ..	1	0	0	On Deposit Account ...	300	0	0
Incandescent Gas Light Co. ...	3	12	0	In Hand ... ..	14	1	1½
			4 12 0				314 1 1½
To Furnishing Fund—				By Debtors—			
Balance as per last Account	116	10	11½	Central Governing Body of			
Less amount expended since	78	8	7	the City Parochial Char-			
			38 2 4½	ities for one Quarter's			
To Cash—				Instalment of Endowment	87	10	0
Current Account overdrawn	34	7	9	Royal Victoria Hall for one			
To General Account—				Quarter's Instalment of			
Amount as per last Account	523	0	10	Special Donation... ..	41	13	4
Less excess of Expenditure				Morley Magazine Account	4	18	0
over Income for the finan-				for Advertisements ...			134 1 4
cial year ending 30 Sept-							
ember, 1895 ... ..	152	0	6				
			371 0 4				
			£448 2 5½				£448 2 5½

*Auditor's Certificate.*—I have drawn up the above Balance Sheet, and the accompanying Income and Expenditure Account from the Books of the Samuel Morley Memorial College, which I have duly vouched and audited, and I hereby certify that they are in accordance therewith, and in my opinion they fairly show the working of the College for the financial year ending 30th September, 1895, and its position at that date.

11, Laurence Pountney Lane,  
 Cannon Street, London, E.C.  
 20th November, 1895.

H. CALDER MARSHALL, AUDITOR.  
*Chartered Accountant.*



# SAMUEL MORLEY MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

DR. *INCOME and EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Financial Year ending 30th Sept., 1895.* CR.

	EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries, Vice-Principals, and Teachers ...	541	17	0	By Income—		
University Extension Fees ...	31	0	0	Subscriptions ...	15	3
Wages of Staff ...	133	3	0	Donations to Scholarships ...	25	11
Rates and Taxes ...	27	5	7	Grants—		
Gas and Water ...	109	9	0	Science and Art Department... 81	4	6
Insurance ...	3	2	6	Technical Education Board 50	17	6
Printing and Posting... ..	82	1	8	Endowment City Parochial Charities ... 350	0	0
Advertising ...	7	6	4	Donations ...	482	2
Stationery, Postage and News-papers ...	46	8	9	Special Donation, Victoria Hall ...	40	13
Repairs ...	14	11	0	Royal Victoria Hall ...	166	14
Morley Magazine ...	34	1	0	Entrance Fees... ..	27	5
Scholarships ...	22	5	0	Class Fees ...	162	14
Legal and Professional Books and Instruments for sale ...	7	7	0	Games and Lockers ...	22	9
Library Deposits returned ...	32	10	10	Morley Magazine ...	20	8
Sundries—	5	12	6	Interest on Deposit ...	6	2
Refreshments at Soirées ... £8	8	1		Sale of Books, Instruments, &c. ...	42	10
Hire of Hall ...	2	4	6	Library Deposits and Fines ...	4	0
Appliances ...	2	19	0	Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income for the financial year ending 30th September, 1895, carried to General Account	1015	13
Prizes ...	2	5	5	Balance Sheet ...	152	0
Examination Fees ...	10	12	0		1167	14
Coke ...	3	12	9		3	3
Tuning ...	3	0	0		1167	14
Incidentals and Cleaning ...	36	11	4		1167	14
	69	13	1		1167	14
	1167	14	3		1167	14
	1167	14	3		1167	14

## Contributions.

	Donations.			Subscriptions.			Scholarships.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brandreth, H. S., Esq. ...				1	0	0			
Britten, Jas., Esq. ...	1	1	0						
Chester, Miss ...				0	10	0			
Clive, P. A., Esq. ...	3	5	0						
Colman, J. J., Esq. ...							2	0	0
Dakin, Miss ...				1	1	0			
Doyle, Rev. B. J. F. ...				1	1	0			
Fox, Miss A. M. ...	0	10	0						
Mankiewicz, Mrs. ...	2	2	0						
Martineau, Miss M. E. ...				1	1	0			
Martineau, Miss M. C. (ann. sub.) ...							5	0	0
Martineau, Miss C. A. (special) ...	16	14	0						
Martineau, Dr. ...				5	5	0			
Martineau, Misses M. C. and C. A. (don.) ...							1	10	0
Mills, Miss ...	2	0	0						
Mocatta, F. D., Esq. ...	2	10	0						
Pearce, Miss ...	0	10	0						
Pullar, R., Esq. (ann. sub.) ...							1	1	0
Seal, S., Esq., and Mrs. ...				2	2	0			
Swift, H. H., Esq. ...	1	1	0						
Taylor, Trustees of the late Mrs. M. E. ...				1	1	0			
Tollemache, Hon. Mrs. L. ...	10	0	0						
Vaughan, H., Esq. (ann. sub.) ...							5	0	0
Walters, Miss ...	1	0	0						
Wernher, Mrs. ...				2	2	0			
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. ...							1	0	0
Winkworth, Mrs. (ann. sub.) ...							10	0	0
	£40	13	0	£15	3	0	£25	11	0

## SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1895.

	Honours	Adv'ced	Adv'ced	Elem'ry	Elem'ry
	2.	1.	2.	Pass.	Fair.
Geometry ...			3	2	3
"    (Section I only)				4	
Machine Construction ...	1		8	4	5
Building Construction ...			2	3	1
Applied Mechanics ...		1	5	2	1
Magnetism and Electricity ...			2	3	1
Physiology ...				6	2
Botany ...				5	2
Steam ...			1		1
Physiography ...				1	1
Hygiene ...			1	2	1
Mathematics ...					

One 2nd Class, Stage 2; and one "Fair," Stage 1.



**SYLLABUS OF CLASSES.**

**DIVISION I.**

**Literary Classes.** Fee—First Term, 1/6; 2nd Term (same Class), 6d.  
**GROUP A (PREPARATORY).**

Reading and Writing (Elementary)	Mrs. BEST ... ..	Thursday	9—10.5
Writing and Dictation (Advanced)	C. G. FREEMAN ... ..	Wednesday	7.55—9
Arithmetic (Elementary)...	Mrs. F. W. BLACK ... ..	Thursday	7.55—9

No Scholarship will be awarded in this Group, the Classes being purely preparatory.

**GROUP B (ENGLISH).**

University Extension "Some Problems of Life and Health," Part II, first lecture, Jan. 15th. (1/6 Course of Ten, 1/- to Members) ... ..	E. A. PARKYN, M.A. ... ..	Wednesday	7.55—9
English Grammar and Composition	F. W. BLACK, B.A. ... ..	Thursday	7.55—9
English Grammar (Elementary) ...	...	Monday	7.55—9
History ... ..	Miss PARNALL ... ..	Monday	7.55—9

**GROUP C (LANGUAGES).**

French (Elementary) ... ..	Miss GOOLD ... ..	Wednesday	9—10.5
French (Elementary) ... ..	Miss EARDLEY WILMOT ... ..	Thursday	7.55—9
French (Elementary 1) ... ..	Miss JAMES ... ..	Friday	7.55—9
French (Elementary 2) ... ..	Mdlle. GUELAND ... ..	Monday	7.55—9
French (Elementary 3) ... ..	P. DESCOURS ... ..	Thursday	9—10.5
French (Elementary Intermediate)	L. DE MORTILLET, B.A. ... ..	Wednesday	9—10.5
French (Intermediate) ... ..	Miss BOORD ... ..	Wednesday	7.55—9
French Grammar and Dictation } Advanced	Mdlle. GUELAND ... ..	Thursday	9—10.5
French (Conversation) ... ..	P. DESCOURS ... ..	Thursday	7.55—9
German (Elementary) ... ..	Miss MARTINI ... ..	Wed.	7.25—8.30
German (Intermediate) ... ..	Miss MARTINI ... ..	Wed.	8.30—9.35
Italian ... ..	Miss KUPER ... ..	Friday	7.55—9
Spanish (Elementary) ... ..	M. HUET, B.A. ... ..	Thursday	7.55—9
Spanish (Advanced) ... ..	M. HUET, B.A. ... ..	Thursday	9—10.5
Latin (Elementary 1) ... ..	C. H. HARTLEY ... ..	Friday	9—10.5
Latin (Elementary 2) ... ..	M. H. MARTINEAU, B.A. ... ..	Monday	9—10.5
Greek (Intermediate) ... ..	Miss ACTON, M.A. ... ..	Thursday	9—10.5
Greek (Elementary) ... ..	Miss JAMES ... ..	Wednesday	9—10.5

**GROUP D.**

Logic (Elementary) ... ..	Miss BLOMEFIELD ... ..	Monday	7.55—9
Psychology ... ..	Miss BLOMEFIELD ... ..	Friday	7.55—9
Arithmetic (Advanced) ... ..	Miss ETHEL C. MORPHY ... ..	Monday	7.55—9
Algebra (Elementary) ... ..	Miss ETHEL C. MORPHY ... ..	Friday	7.55—9

Scholarships will this year be offered for Competition in Groups B, C, D.

**DIVISION II.—Science Classes.** Fee, 2/- for the Course.

The following Classes (with the exception of the Practical Classes) are in connection with the Science and Art Department.

Electricity and Magnetism } (Elementary) ...	J. H. VINCENT, B.Sc. ...	Monday	7.55—9
Electricity and Magnetism } (Advanced) ...	J. H. VINCENT, B.Sc. ...	Monday	9—10.5

**DIVISION II—continued.**

Building Construction (Advanced)...	}	Monday	7—8
Building Construction (Elementary)		Monday	9—10
Applied Mechanics (Advanced and Honours) ... ..	}	Monday	8—9
Applied Mechanics (Elementary) ...		Wednesday	9—10.5
Geometry (Elementary) ... ..	} F. CASTLE, M.I.M.E. ...	Wednesday	8—9
Geometry (Advanced) ... ..		Wednesday	7—8
Machine Construction (Honours) ..	}	Thursday	7—8
Machine Construction (Elementary)		Thursday	8—9.5
Machine Construction (Advanced)...	}	Thursday	9.5—10.10
Botany ... ..		Thursday	7.55—9
Botany (Practical) ... ..	} Mrs. ROSE ... ..	Thursday	9—10.5
Physiology (Elementary) ... ..		Friday	7.55—9
Physiology (Advanced) ... ..	}	Friday	9—10.5
Steam ... ..		Wednesday	7.55—9
Practical Electricity ... ..	J. DENTON ... ..	Friday	7.55—10
Practical Mechanics ... ..	LUTHER WALKER ... ..	Friday	8—9

Scholarships will this year be offered for competition in Division II.

**DIVISION III.—Art Classes.**

Drawing (to begin January 16th) ...	Miss EDITH WYNN ... ..	Thursday	7.55—9
Wood Carving (2/-) ... ..	Miss L. ALLPORT ... ..	Monday	7.25—9
Violin (Elementary) 2/6 ... ..	} A. DOVE ... ..	Tuesday	8.30—9.30
Violin (Intermediate) 2/6 ... ..		Wed.	7.25—8.30
Violin (Advanced) 2/6 ... ..		Friday	8.30—9.30
Orchestral Music (in Royal Victoria Hall), 2/6 † ... ..		Wednesday	8.30—10
Elocution ... ..	1st Term { Miss MAY NORMAN ... ..	Thursday	7—8
Singing (Elementary) ... ..	1/6, 2nd { R. D. METCALFE, Mus. Bac. ... ..	Saturday	7.25—8.30
Singing (Advanced) ... ..	Term 6d. { R. D. METCALFE, Mus. Bac. ... ..	Saturday	8.30—9.35

† Students can be drafted into this Class from the Advanced Violin Class, Free, at the discretion of the teacher.

**DIVISION IV.—Technical Classes.**

Dressmaking (Scientific), 1st Term	}	Mrs. MONROE ... ..	Tuesday	7.30—9			
2/-, 2nd Term 1/- ... ..							
Dressmaking (Scientific), 1st Term	}	Mrs. MONROE ... ..	Tuesday	9—10.30			
2/-, 2nd Term 1/- ... ..							
Cooking, 1/- per Term ... ..	}	Miss CHAPMAN ... ..	Friday	7.55—9.30			
Shorthand (Elementary) ... ..							
Shorthand (Intermediate) ... ..	} 1st Term	W. R. YOUNG ... ..	Thursday	9—10.5			
Shorthand (Advanced) ... ..					} 1/6, 2nd	Wednesday	7.55—9
Book-keeping ... ..							
		G. F. BESSEMER ... ..	Thursday	7.55—9			

No Scholarship is at present offered in this Division.

**DIVISION V.—Occasional Classes.**

"The Care of Horses." Prof. PRITCHARD, M.R.C.V.S., F.C.S. Saturdays, Jan. 18, Feb. 8, 15, 22, 29, and March 7. (1/6 Course of Six, 1/- to Members) ... ..	8—9
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**Gymnasium.** Fee 6d.

Gymnastics (Women) ... ..	Miss MASON ... ..	Thursday	7.55—10
Drilling (Men) ... ..	E. PUGH ... ..	Friday	7.55—10
Practice (Women) Gymnastics ... ..	...	Wednesday	7.55—10
Practice (Men) ... ..	...	Monday	8.30—10
	...	Tues. & Sat.	8—10
	...	Monday	7—8.30



Cons - Royal Victoria Hall (11)

especially for classes that do not require expensive plant. The aim is to give something of the nature of a liberal education -- to go in for the Humanities rather than for Science, but the table of classes shows how difficult it is to carry out any ambitious scheme: the demand appears to run strongly for elementary ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ science, modern languages, elocution, shorthand and so forth. The aim remains, however, to quote a phrase first used by Mr. Goschen, to give "the means of life rather than of livelihood". The history of the College is contained in the

accompanying pamphlets, *see pp. 4-10 of the Report for 1891 as relating to the occupation of the students under a grant.*

As regards the relief given in the district, Miss Cons said that things were much better than they were. ~~There~~ There was a good deal of unwise giving, but it was at least something to the good that everybody "professed not to wish to pauperize". Miss Cons is herself, of course, one of the thoughtful givers and administrators, and when the subject was broached, quoted a tenth beatitude: "Bless-ed are they who consider the poor", with the emphasis on the word underlined.

Among the people in the district she mentioned Mr. Meyer as being of perhaps the chief importance, and appeared to approve generally of the principles on which he endeavoured to work. Mr. Reeve she described as a man



Cons - Royal Victoria Hall (12)

of whom everyone was fond, but who was hardly a strong man, and in his private giving, not always wise. His predecessor, Mr. Pelham, appeared to be the man who, more than any one else, had won Miss Cons' respect: "He was, I think, the sanest man I know". Mr. Jephson was, she thought, a great loss to the neighbourhood, and she placed him after Mr. Pelham, as a man of sanity and good judgment.

Every word of praise that Miss Cons spoke of others may, I think, be repeated and applied to herself for there are few so cheery, so capable and so kindly ~~asxxxxxxxix~~ she. Not less admirable is her persistency. "From sixteen to sixty-two" as she said; and again, "I had no gray hairs when I began, but not many now that are any other colour". And, with somewhat less strength but with as strong a determination and courageous a heart as ever, she still pursues her good work.

Mem. Incidentally, Miss Cons mentioned that she had been at the meeting of the Council of the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund on the preceding day, a large meeting with nothing done except to present reports that might just as well have been printed and sent round, -- excepting that they would not have had the pleasure of seeing the Princess. A propos of the attempt to get working-men to pay something towards the Fund, (a penny a week is suggested), Miss Cons feels strongly that little or nothing will come of it, if nothing is offered in return, and was prepared to advocate (had indeed sent in the suggestion to the Hon Sec) that such subscribers should have tickets given them, conferring special privileges, such as priority of treatment, when they were presented by outpatients.



Report of interview with Miss Bannatyne, Acting-Head  
of the Women's University Settlement, 45 Nelson Square.

(E.A.) Dec. 22.99.

Since Duckworth saw Miss Sewell, the Warden of the Settlement, some months ago with special reference to the district in which it is situated, she has been ill, and it is at this moment expected that she will have to be away for about a year, in order to secure complete recovery. To take her place Miss Bannatyne, a Resident some two or three years ago, has been recalled, and it was thus here that I saw with special reference to the work of the Settlement. Miss Bannatyne is a lady of about 30; Scotch, and a member of Glasgow University; pleasant, precise, capable.

The Settlement is well-known as the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ first that was formed for ladies, it having been started some two or three years after ~~W~~Toynbee Hall. Miss Bannatyne gave the following information about the internal constitution of the house. Ages of residents generally range ~~12~~ from 28 to 35, it being the exception for students to come to Nelson Square direct from Oxford or Cambridge, or wherever they have been as students. As a matter of fact, although a close connexion is kept up with the Women's Colleges, both at Oxford, Cambridge, and elsewhere, only about half the residents at the present moment are "collegiate".

Every one coming does so for a month on probation,



## Women's University Settlement

45, NELSON SQUARE, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

### Honorary Members:

MR. EDRIC BAYLEY	MISS MINET
MRS. BENSON	CANON SCOTT HOLLAND
REV. W. COPELAND BOWIE	MRS. HENRY SIDGWICK
MRS. ARTHUR JOHNSON	MISS ANNA SWANWICK
MR. C. S. LOCH	PROFESSOR PELHAM
MR. BERNARD BOSANQUET.	

### Warden:

MISS SEWELL

### Vice-Warden:

MISS F. C. PRIDEAUX

### Hon. Secretaries:

Secretary to Association—MISS BEATRICE CUST, 13, Eccleston Sq., S.W.

Secretary to Committee—MISS FLORENCE WARD

### Hon. Treasurer:

MISS E. G. POWELL, Piccard's Rough, Guildford

### Committee:

- \*Mrs. MARSHALL (Girton College, Resident Members)
- MISS FLORENCE WARD (Girton College, Non-Resident Members)
- \*Miss M. SHARPLEY (Newnham College, Resident Members)
- Mrs. LAMB (Newnham College, Non-Resident Members)
- \*Miss ELEANOR G. POWELL (Somerville College)
- \*Miss CONSTANCE BARTLETT (Lady Margaret Hall)
- MISS CLARA E. COLLET (London University)
- \*Miss E. M. GUINNESS (Royal Holloway College)
- Mrs. MINET (Elected by General Meeting)
- MISS OCTAVIA HILL (Co-opted by Committee)
- MISS BEATRICE CUST (Co-opted by Committee)
- Mrs. BERNARD BOSANQUET (Co-opted by Committee)
- Mrs. C. S. LOCH (Co-opted by Committee)

### Bankers:

CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C

\* Re-elected June, 1899.

Cover on next page.

## Bannatyne Women's University Settlement<sup>(2)</sup>

if they are offering themselves as permanent residents. At the end of that time the question of their acceptance is settled, not by the ~~xxx~~ existing body of residents, but by the Committee of the Settlement which is mainly composed of outsiders, the Warden being, I believe, the only resident who is a member. There is little difficulty in keeping up the numbers in the house, and, on the whole, those who come are the right sort, real failures being quite the exception. There are two classes of residents: the Resident, who comes to help in the work of the Settlement, and the Resident-Student, who comes, not only to help, but to be trained for social work. The latter come for one, or for two years, and follow a prescribed course, including attendance at lectures; a certain amount of reading; visits to such places as Schools, Workhouses, and Charitable centres; in addition to the practical work undertaken in connexion with the Settlement. The ~~last~~ always includes work for two or three days a week with a C.O.S. Committee. Finally, account-keeping is always taught. At the present moment, <sup>in addition to 9 Residents,</sup> there are six of these Student-Residents at the Settlement. Fuller information as to what is expected from them and as to what is provided for them will be found in the accompanying report, on pp. 3.4 and on the cover. In addition to the Resident-Student provision is made for Non-Residents of the same class, but



Women's University Settlement, 45, Nelson Square,  
BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

**Objects of the Association.**—(A) To promote the welfare of the poorer people of the districts of London, and especially of the women and children, by devising and promoting schemes which tend to elevate them physically, intellectually, or morally, and by giving them additional opportunities for education and recreation.

(B) To maintain a house or houses for the residence of women engaged in or connected with philanthropic or educational work in the districts aforesaid.

(C) To receive and apply for the purposes of the Association any funds given or subscribed.

**\*Members.**—Persons qualified to be members shall be—

(A) Donors of not less than £3 in one amount to the funds of the Association, during the space of five years from the date of their donation.

(B) Annual subscribers of not less than 5s. during the space of one year from the date at which each annual subscription was due and paid.

(C) Such persons, not exceeding fifteen, as the Executive Committee may from time to time elect upon such conditions and for such periods as they see fit.

Provided that none of the qualified persons aforesaid shall be placed upon the Register of the Association, unless within six months from the date of his qualification, arising under any of the above heads, he shall have sent a written request to the appointed officer of the Association to enter his name upon the Register of members.

**Executive Committee.**—The affairs of the Association shall be administered by an Executive Committee, of not less than nine members. One-third of the Committee shall be co-opted by the residue of the Committee.

**Admittance of Workers.**—\*(A) **NON-RESIDENT:** non-resident workers are admitted by application to the Warden.

\*(B) **RESIDENT.** (1) All names of intending resident workers, accompanied by the names of two referees, are to be sent in to the Warden, that they may be submitted to the Executive Committee. Together with this application, a statement should be made of the work, if any, in which the candidate has already engaged.

(2) No resident worker will be finally admitted by the Committee till after a week's residence, and permission to continue in residence must be applied for and renewed at the expiration of three months.

**Charges for Residence.**—£35 and £30 a year, according to room, payable quarterly; for three months or less 17s. a week; for one month or less £1 1s. a week.

Any one desiring to help in defraying expenses not covered by these charges is invited to do so by special donation or subscription, which may be paid to the Warden.

N.B.—The Memorandum of Association (price 6d.), containing all particulars at length, may be had on application to the Secretary or Treasurer.

\* Not necessarily University women.

## THE TRAINING OF WORKERS.

IN the hope of raising the standard of social work for the poor and of meeting an increasing demand for trained workers, the Committee make a special arrangement for the preparation of workers for work. They desire to attract those who wish to prepare themselves, either for paid or honorary posts; whether for work in Southwark or in other parts of London, or in the country.

The ordinary course will extend over one year, and is framed with the view of giving an outline of general principles and methods.

At the option of the student, a second year may be taken so as to gain a more thorough knowledge of some special branch of work.

The training is by means of:—

- (1) Practice under experienced workers.
- (2) Lectures, papers, and reading for three terms.

Two or three days a week to begin with are spent at a Charity Organisation Committee.

Visits for the purpose of observing and comparing work of other Societies and Institutions in London are arranged. A special branch of work according to the

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future plans of the Student may be taken in the second year, or earlier if recommended.

The lectures recommended will be those arranged by the "Joint Lectures Committee," or others chosen by the Settlement Committee or specially provided by them.

Resident Students will be expected to give practically the whole of their time; non-Resident Students to attend the weekly lecture and give not less than four days a week throughout the course to their work.

There will be seven weeks of holiday in the year.

#### ADMISSION.

Admission will be at the discretion of the Committee.

Application to be made to Miss Sewell, 45, Nelson Square, Southwark, S.E.

Only a limited number of Resident or non-Resident Students can be received, but the lectures will be open to any who like to attend.

#### TERMS.

*Resident Students*—£50 per annum, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching.

*Non-Resident Students*—£10 per annum.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Pfeiffer Scholarship enables the Scholar to live at the Settlement free of expense, for one or two years at the discretion of the Committee. Awarded by the Committee.

Application to be made to Miss Sewell.

## Women's University Settlement

FOR

WORK IN THE POORER DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

### REPORT OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Twelfth Annual General Meeting was held at the Morley Hall, George Street, Hanover Square, on Friday, June 23rd, at 3 o'clock. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and the result of the election of Committee members announced by the Hon. Secretary, the adoption of the Report and accounts was moved by the Chairman, who said: It is a real pleasure to me to be able, by coming to this meeting, to show my interest in the work which is being done by your Settlement. But a glance at previous reports makes me feel diffident. I observe that my two immediate predecessors in the chair were Mr. Booth and the Bishop of Rochester, both experts of experience and authority. I am in no sense an expert, and I have no personal acquaintance with the East End, though it is perhaps significant that among the first duties that devolved upon me when two years ago I became President of Trinity, was to visit the Trinity College Mission in Stratford.

I am often asked what result, if any, has come of all these missions and Settlements. One answer to that question is supplied by this meeting here to-day. Forty years, even thirty years ago, a meeting of women, with the head of an Oxford college in the chair, on behalf of a University Settlement in London, would have been impossible. That it should now be a perfectly natural event which surprises nobody, is, at least, a proof that the attitude of public opinion and of society toward the problems with which you are dealing has greatly changed.

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It is probably true that the work which the missions and Settlements dotted over the face of London are doing, has reached a critical stage. Years ago only a few figures, mostly of women, such as Elizabeth Fry, stood out against a background of general indifference. That heroic age passed away, and philanthropy became the fashion; at present I think that we are passing out of the fashionable stage. Some, no doubt, of the illusions and hopes with which the work began have been lost. We are reaching the middle age, when tenacity of purpose, trained skill, and common sense replace the enthusiasm of youth. The time has come in this warfare, as in others, when battles must be won by knowledge, organisation and discipline rather than by individual heroism.

The change is inevitable, and though this later stage may seem a little dull and prosaic, yet you must remember that the need for individual unselfishness and effort is really as great as ever, and that there will always be "soldiers' battles" which will prove the mettle of those engaged in the work.

May I, before I sit down, say a word on the aspect of Settlements such as yours, which is most familiar to myself. I am aware that your workers are not exclusively drawn from the women's colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. But I hope that you will never drop the word "University" out of your title, and that your connection with the University colleges will become stronger and closer as time goes on. The connection is one by which both you and we who reside in the Universities are gainers. You should find in the Universities your best recruiting ground, and the traditions and *esprit de corps* which our students carry away with them should be a source of strength to your Settlements in London. The gain to us is at least as great. Life at Oxford and Cambridge for women, as for men, is a comfortable and sheltered life, somewhat remote from the struggles and harsh realities of the world. It is also full of varied interests, and the danger which most immediately besets the undergraduate, male or female, is a certain selfishness and absorption in the

studies and pleasures of the place, and an indifference to everything outside. For men and women living this life it is good to be reminded now and then of the existence of misery and ignorance and vice, and to be brought, if only by a single evening's meeting or merely by the impulse of college patriotism, into contact with that very different life in the midst of which you are working.

Miss M. A. Ewart having seconded the motion the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer moved and Miss C. E. Collet seconded, on behalf of the Committee, a resolution that the financial year should, after 1899, begin on January 1st instead of June 1st, and that the election of members of Committee and the Annual Meeting should be held in future in March. This was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Bradby Alford then spoke, and said that as it was natural for a drowning man to catch at a straw, so it was natural for a speaker to catch at a text; and he had lighted for his text on the title by which that Association was known, The word "Settlement" meant a great deal. He did not set much store by hasty, casual visits from the West End to poorer neighbourhoods, but believed in a Settlement, where the dwellers lived constantly among the poor; they saw the sights, heard the sounds, and smelt the smells which the poor people see and hear and smell. There was a great deal, too, in the word "University." The women who lived in such a Settlement had had the best education that England could give them, and they came there to give as much as possible of what they had received to those who had been less fortunate.

In a University there was a danger of becoming one-sided, but no one had any right to be one-sided, and we ought to multiply ourselves, to have as many sides as possible. The work in a London Settlement should give the opportunity for an experience which neither Oxford nor Cambridge afforded. There was a great art in really knowing anyone, and especially the poor, for though one could go into their doors with all courteousness and talk to them freely, yet just in proportion as they seem accessible they are really

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difficult to know well. Some lines from "Aurora Leigh" seemed to him worth quoting, although to some people Mrs. Browning might seem to belong to the past:

"We get no good  
By being ungenerous, even to a book,  
And calculating profits—so much help  
By so much reading. It is rather when  
We gloriously forget ourselves, and plunge  
Soul forward, headlong into a book profound,  
Impassioned for its beauty, and salt of truth,  
'Tis then we get the right good from a book."

As we would study Shakespeare, or Dante, or Homer with enthusiasm, so we must study the poor. And no sympathy could be so good as that acquired by service of the poor, in the interests and, what was still more important, in the name of the commonwealth. The commonwealth summons volunteer agents to its aid, and the help which it asks is in many forms; among the workers there should be Guardians, whose office is most important, promoters of education, managers of Board schools, who should aim at preventing State education from becoming official and mechanical. Work such as this was beyond all price.

Again, a machinery existed which might be reckoned as intermediate between the State and individuals, the Charity Organisation Society, and in that connection the brave words of the Report, p. 17, par. 3, and the last two paragraphs, were worthy of all admiration.

Lastly, in spite of endeavours after new methods, he was glad to see that the old method of district visiting was not neglected by the Settlement. Volunteer work could do what never could be done by paid official work, and for this very reason it ought to be thoroughly well done. Therefore the training offered by the Settlement should be cordially welcomed, and he could not refrain from mentioning with reverence the name of Miss Octavia Hill, as one who had always insisted on the theory of apprenticeship for work among the poor, and always assisted in the practice of training the workers.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, 1898-1899.

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THE Settlement has had throughout the year its complement of sixteen residents, and during their absences for holidays their places have been filled by others coming for shorter times, making altogether a total of thirty-eight who have resided in the house; fifteen of these, however, were only passing visitors, spending less than two months with us. Of the thirty-eight, seventeen came from one or other of the Colleges. During the year seven students have been in residence, four of whom came from the Colleges.

Of non-resident workers we have had eighty-eight on the books in the course of the year. Many of these came for only part of the year, often for special purposes, such as evening classes in the winter, and Country Holiday Fund work in the summer. About forty-eight may be looked upon as practically steady throughout the year, but there are of course great differences in the amount of time they give, some coming regularly once, some twice a week, a few fortnightly only, while others give us practically all their time.

The great misfortune of the year has been the loss at once of three of our oldest residents (Miss Curteis, Miss Spencer and Miss Jones), two of whom had been with us since the autumn of 1892, and one since the spring of 1893. We cannot pretend that we have not greatly missed them, or that our work has not suffered from their loss, and additional difficulties have arisen from the disturbance of the proportion in the house between the experienced and the inexperienced. Still, we must not forget to be grateful to those who have stepped into their places, and helped us more than at one time we thought it possible that we could be helped; and we must remember too, that if we have cause for sorrow we have also cause for pride. Each year



that takes from us, enlarges the band in the world outside us, of those who care for the things we care for and are working for the same ends as ours, though they may be scattered, as they are scattered even now, beyond our shores.

Our work runs on the old lines: some of it is initiated by ourselves, but a large part of our time is spent in helping existing organisations, and whether the one or the other, it is done strictly as co-operating with and complementing the efforts of others.

The C.O.S. Committee of our district has had the advantage of being placed under the organising superintendence of Mr. Toynbee, and the office work is for the present almost entirely in the hands of Miss Hanson, one of our oldest non-resident helpers, and now for some time past Hon. Secretary of the Committee. We have given her as much Settlement help as we could spare.

The Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants has had another chequered year, its first difficulty being that of finding secretaries, its second that of finding money. Through the year 297 girls have been under the care of the Branch, and 145 girls have used the Home attached to it.

The Children's Country Holiday Fund does a little more each year. Last summer for the first time over 1,000 children were sent away. The Settlement still found the Secretaries for the Committee (and only those who have done it know what the work of a C.H.F. Secretary means) and fifteen visitors, who out of the nineteen schools of the district, carried on the work in twelve, namely, all the Board Schools but one, and two Voluntary Schools.

The severe and unscrupulous competition of charities in this work of sending children to the country is a grave evil and one which renders almost insoluble the already very difficult problem of sending away those who most need the change without injury to others.

The Settlement contributions to the funds of the Society this year amounted to the generous total of £173 13s. 1d.

Our family of invalid children is still a large one, 190 having passed through our hands in the year. Of these twenty-six have moved out of our district, nine have died, ten have been taken off the books as no longer needing care, six as over age, leaving on our books at the end of the year 143. The six over-age children are still watched; two have found unskilled work, four have been apprenticed by us to skilled trades.

Of the 190 children eighty-three have been sent into the country for long or short periods, the visits being arranged by us—forty-one were paid for by local clergy, missions, hospitals, etc., the I.C.A.A., C.O.S., and clergy in co-operation sent twelve, the Settlement sent twenty-five, relations unaided sent five. Towards the expenses of these country visits and towards the many surgical and other appliances required, we have asked parents and friends to contribute £47 9s., and have received of this sum £43 5s. 4d. in the year.

It should be noted that the amounts in the balance sheets to debit and credit of the Invalid Children show the amounts that have passed through our hands, not the actual receipts and expenditure of the Settlement under this head. The same remark holds good also for several other headings.

The little class in the New Cut for such invalid children as can go still holds on its way, and we have been fortunate in getting more teachers than usual this year. There are nineteen children on the books and they need much individual attention, as they are of all ages and attainments. This class started in 1893-4, and was, we believe, the first of its kind in London: now it is encouraging to think that there are at least four more—one at Stepney, managed privately; one held by the Canning Town Settlement; one by the Lady Margaret Settlement in Lambeth; and lastly, one started this year by the Passmore Edwards Settlement.

The Registry and Apprenticing Department has presented, as we knew it would, its usual crop of difficulties; but in addition, as we also knew, its unique interest.

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X Of thirty-seven children considered for apprenticing, four placed themselves and fourteen withdrew when they found that, under the easiest conditions, apprenticeship meant some immediate sacrifice of money, much time and much patience; three still remained on our books at the end of the year, and sixteen are accounted for as follows: six were placed without previous training; for five arrangements for training were made as follows, but no indentures were signed and in only one case was a premium paid:

Shorthand	-	-	1	(a girl, whole premium repaid by her)
Furniture Polishing	-	-	1	(deaf and dumb boy)
Feather Curling	-	-	2	(girls—one left work)
Dressmaking	-	-	1	(left her work)

Five were apprenticed, indentures signed and premiums paid:

Dressmaking	-	-	1	(a crippled girl)
Carpentry	-	-	1	(deaf and dumb boy)
Weaving	-	-	1	(paralysed girl)
Millinery	-	-	1	(paralysed girl)
Laundry	-	-	1	(deaf and dumb girl)

Of the apprentices reported last year, one has broken his indentures and given a great deal of trouble; another, who was taught hand-weaving, is out of her time but has, so far, failed to find work. The others are doing well.

From apprentices out of their time we get good news, one crippled girl has been nearly three years with the same employers and is earning 22s. a week.

X The Cripples' Workshop, which is merely a special branch of the apprenticing work, is managed and reported on separately, only because the work of its Committee is of a very technical character. We owe thanks that can never be adequately expressed to Mr. Dunkley, of Buckingham Palace Road, and Mr. Golding, Head Teacher of the Leather Trades Schools, for the large amount of time and infinite pains they spend upon our workshop. Without them we should have to shut it up at once. We have ten apprentices and several boys on probation.

We always knew that the workshop must be an expense for some years, and were therefore not unprepared for the outlay that has been necessary. This, however, is not as serious as it looks at first sight, and we ask all members to note that the value of the stock in hand at this moment is considerable, and must be taken into account.\* At the same time, we unfortunately find it so difficult to dispose of our goods, that we must not reckon upon recovering the total value of our stock.

As, however, we become better known and make more largely to order, instead of on speculation, as we have had to do, we hope to improve our position and get quicker and better sales. But for a most timely gift which comes to us through Miss Octavia Hill, our workshop balance sheet would be a very disheartening one to have to send out.

We should like to make it known that we are ready now to make boots or walking shoes to measure, and shall be very glad of orders. All enquiries should be addressed to Miss Schwann, 45, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E., and marked "Workshop."

Turning to a different side of our work, we have to report of our schools that the managers number eight, of whom two are on "Attendance" Sub-Committees, that the banks and clubs have all been continued, the deposits of the year reaching the total of £373, the withdrawals £354, rather a larger proportion than usual.

The special classes of the Board for Deaf and Feeble-Minded Children are being carefully watched from the Settlement with the kind co-operation of the authorities, and all is done that we can do to find suitable employment for these children as they leave school. The task is not easy—of twenty-four who have passed out of the class for feeble-minded in the year, three have got work and two of them are doing well, the third cannot keep his places; one has been placed by us in a training home; four have returned to ordinary schools; three have drifted into Poor Law schools, and are no doubt proving themselves a diffi-

\* See note to accounts.



culty there; one has died; one has gone into an asylum for imbecile children; eight have left the district and should be in similar classes elsewhere; two have been dismissed by the doctors as being too imbecile for the class, but their parents do not share the view, and they are at large, subject to no educational authority at all; one child is over the age of compulsory attendance, and lives in a very bad home doing nothing.

The Marlborough Street Old Scholars' Association flourishes, and the Acland Club, which is one of the Board's evening schools, has been carried on, with Miss Tabor as responsible teacher, through a session of great difficulty—a difficulty chiefly created, in our opinion, by the action of the Board in making the evening schools entirely free.

We again owe thanks to Miss Wood and her helpers for their indefatigable zeal in carrying on the Saturday morning play hour at the Pocock Street School.

The Settlement still supplies the district visitors for a part of one of the parishes near us, and though we have not been able to increase our area, we have, with the permission of the Vicar, been able to subdivide our districts a little further, in the hope of being able to get still nearer to the people of whom we already know something, and to reach more of those of whom we still know nothing. One is always sorry that this piece of work so entirely refuses to come within the scope of an ordinary report, knowing what its demand is upon those who do it, and what experience, and wisdom, and sympathy, are needed for it. But, perhaps, it does not suffer from want of appreciation more than other branches, whose facts and figures represent, after all, only the shells of their nuts.

The Southwark and Lambeth Loan Picture Exhibition has just been most successfully organised at the Borough Polytechnic, and has proved a most happy collection of pictures. Much trouble, too, has been taken by the Committee (to which we send two representatives) to provide speakers, who, by talking about the pictures, help to make them interesting and to develop artistic sensitiveness.

Red Cross Hall has not failed in its winter programme of Thursday and Sunday entertainments, and in its summer organisation of May Festival and July Flower Show. We have been glad to help as far as we could.

Miss Octavia's Hill's work in Southwark at our very doors, continues to grow. She has now twenty-five courts or blocks, containing 425 families, in charge of ladies who work under her personal supervision.

The Benson Nursing Home has had a more prosperous year in several ways than many past, and the thanks of the Association are due to the friends of the Settlement, who last year added subscriptions and donations amounting to £107 3s. to the Benson Memorial Fund of £49 12s. 8d. The effort to put the Home on a more satisfactory basis has not been unsuccessful, and we hope now for continued prosperity.

The Women's Provident Dispensary enters this year upon a new phase of existence as a Branch—the first Branch with a woman as medical officer—of the Metropolitan Provident Dispensary Association. The Committee believe that in every way the step is a wise one, and that their alliance with this large and well-established Society will strengthen and ensure the permanence of the cause they have at heart without sacrificing their own individuality. Subscriptions to the amount of £150 a year for the next two years have to be raised in some way, and though the neighbourhood will do something, it will be difficult to raise it all locally. Any contributions will be very gratefully received by the Warden.

#### SETTLEMENT WORK ACCOUNTS.

Most of the headings explain themselves, but we should like to draw attention to the note that is appended to the figures referring to the Cripples' Workshop, and also to say something about the one heading, "relief," that does not explain itself entirely. It contains really everything that will not go under the other heads, and a few examples taken from the accounts will show of what sort the expenditure is.

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Payments for record books and ledgers, carriage of parcels and other similar small expenses are entered under this head—loans and advances which do not fall under other heads also come in; one large and recurring item, for instance, is the payment for two little motherless girls in a Home. They were taken at our instigation by elder sisters from their father's house, which was no fit place for them, and their sisters have for several years paid entirely for them through us.

£3 15s. 11d. has passed through our books as payment for special dinners for two sick children of widows, the amount being refunded by the Southwark Free Dinners Association, which at our request gave the dinners in this way.

Two or three men out of work have had a weekly allowance for the support of their families until promised work began; in one instance a man was sent into the country where work was to be had, he was willing to go and the experiment promised well, but was as a matter of fact a failure.

Another expense has been that of boarding out a boy in the country. He is still of school age, but has an infectious disease of the eyes and is exempt under medical certificate. He belongs to a family of thoroughly low class and spent his time picking up odd pence and was degenerating both physically and morally. He is now placed with a farmer in the country, is doing well, and will soon be able to earn at least his own keep.

Another outlay has been on behalf of a widow whom we have known for years, and who has regular work and can support herself and her children entirely. She received an allowance during an illness and was afterwards sent into the country.

These cases are perhaps enough to indicate how the money goes, but the Committee are glad to take this opportunity of explaining to some small extent the principles which guide the Settlement in its expenditure.

We have the advantage in Southwark of the existence of a bureau for the registration of all relief given in the

district. Every charitable agency is invited to send in monthly a list of the names of all those who have received help either in money or kind. The lists, which are confidential and for the registrar's eye only, are compared, and when the same name appears on two or more lists, the fact is reported to those concerned. The value of the registry is, of course, in proportion to the use made of it, but it is already valuable, and it need hardly be said that we do not fail to send in our monthly lists, and thus ensure ourselves against possible overlapping.

No worker, whether resident or not, whether experienced or a novice, ever gives relief either in money or kind, but is bound to report whenever she believes relief is necessary, and further enquiry is made. Cases in which school children and invalid children seem to need help are regularly dealt with by a weekly Committee, composed of some of the most experienced workers, and as many of the visitors as care to attend. Cases which come up through district visitors are decided by weekly consultations between the head of the District Department and the Warden. If in urgent cases greater speed is necessary, the decision is even then always made by the Warden or the head of the department responsible.

Our principles of decision are practically those of the Charity Organisation Society, although personal acquaintance lasting over several years gives us, we think, in certain instances, the right and the power of intervening where the help of a Committee would have to be withheld as useless. Material aid, however, in these cases, forms but a small part in the scheme of help, and endless care and patience and thought have not only to go before, but to follow after any such attempts.

Here—indeed not here only, but in every part of our work—we must have made, and we shall make, many mistakes. The same old questions present and re-present themselves to us individually and collectively. We are many, and we shall not all solve the same questions at the same time in the same way, and it seems to us that it is our part to recognise both our scope and our limitations.



We form an ideal, but our ideal ever eludes us; we think we have found a possible formula, but as we utter it, it becomes inadequate; we believe we have gained the firm ground of a general principle, and behold it is insufficient for us.

Yet is not this what we must expect, since our problem is a human problem, or more truly a series of human problems, each infinitely complicated, involving not only the lives of those of whom we wish to think, but our own lives also, and where anyone's life is involved we must count upon endless possibilities, endless variety, endless surprise.

One of us abides by the rule and is right, another abides by it and is wrong; in one case we apply our accepted principles rigidly, and are rewarded by sound and wholesome results, in another the intimation of a principle lying deeper still, justifies a leap beyond them, and perhaps kindles the first idea of a principle at all in another.

We do not say these things as undervaluing principles, nay, even rules—we cling to them as what shall save us from chaos. But we have not learnt all there is to learn yet, and if we will go forward slowly and steadily with open eyes and heart, every little bit of experience may be to us the potential teacher of a better way.

And so to go forward and to learn is surely what we most care to do.

### LIST OF RESIDENTS.

JUNE 1ST, 1898--JUNE 1ST, 1899.

NAME.	COLLEGE.	DATE OF ENTRANCE.	DATE OF LEAVING.
Miss C. R. Bartlett	Lady Margaret Hall	May, 1889	To present time
Miss M. A. Sewell (Warden) ...	Newnham College	May 8, 1891	"
Miss F. C. Prideaux	Non-Coll. ...	Oct 5, 1891	"
Miss E. L. Curteis	" ...	Sept. 27, 1892	July 22, 1898
Miss F. Acton ...	Somerville College	Oct. 3, 1892	To present time
Miss M. G. Spencer	Non-Coll. ...	Oct. 19, 1892	Aug. 24, 1898
Miss S. M. Jones	" ...	May 6, 1893	Aug. 24, 1898
Miss M. G. Boord	" ...	Oct. 5, 1893	To present time
Miss G. A. Brown-rigg	" ...	Sept. 21, 1894	"
Miss F. Eardley-Wilmot ...	" ...	Oct. 1, 1895	"
Miss G. Pesel ...	Somerville College	May 10, 1898	Aug. 11, 1898
Miss L. P. Fowler	Non. Coll. ...	Apr. 13, 1896	To present time
Miss M. D. Davidson ...	" ...	Oct. 11, 1897	Nov. 11, 1898
Miss O. d'Avigdor	" ...	Jan. 4, 1898	March 25, 1899
Miss E. M. Lawson	Newnham College	Jan. 15, 1898	Dec. 22, 1898
Miss M. McN. Sharp-ley ...	" ...	Apr. 18, 1898	July 28, 1898
Miss B. Macadam	Non-Coll. ...	Apr. 19, 1898	To present time
Miss H. Bell ...	" ...	Apr. 25, 1898	"
Miss M. C. Staveley	Somerville College	Oct. 1, 1898	June 1, 1899
Miss Augusta E. Jones ...	Non-Coll. ...	Oct. 5, 1898	To present time
Miss Mary Lumsden	Girton College ...	Oct. 15, 1898	Dec. 22, 1898
Mrs. Miles ...	Non-Coll. ...	Nov. 11, 1898	To present time
Miss M. R. Sheepshanks ...	Newnham College	Jan. 9, 1899	"
Miss M. Moser ...	Non-Coll. ...	Jan. 16, 1899	"
Miss van Isselmuden ...	Newnham College	Jan. 18, 1899	"
Miss Edith A. Jones	Non-Coll. ...	Apr. 22, 1899	"
Miss G. Fergusson	" ...	May 1, 1899	"
Miss L. Latham ...	" ...	May 23, 1899	"

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## SETTLEMENT WORKERS.

DURING 1898.

### Invalid Children's Visitors and Teachers.

Miss L. P. Fowler  
(in charge)  
Miss G. Brownrigg  
(in charge)

Miss H. Bell  
Miss A. Booth  
Miss Bridgett  
Miss H. Buxton  
Miss Cozens-Hardy  
Miss Dacie  
Miss Darrell-Brown  
Miss Deed  
Miss B. Edwards  
Miss V. Elwes  
Miss A. Fletcher  
Miss D. Fletcher  
Miss C. Ford  
Miss George  
Miss Guinness  
Miss G. Harvey  
Miss E. Jacob  
Miss Augusta Jones  
Miss Eveline Jones  
Miss S.E. Oliver Jones  
Miss Lawrence  
Miss E. Lawson  
Miss Lawson  
Miss Lumsden  
Miss Macadam  
Miss Marriott  
Miss Pollock  
Miss Prideaux  
Miss Pritchard  
Miss Redgrave  
Miss Richards  
Miss Schwann  
Miss Scriven

Miss M. Sparks  
Miss H. Sparks  
Miss Staveley  
Miss Streeter  
Miss Venables

### Miss O. Hill's Workers.

Miss C. R. Bartlett  
Miss d'Avigdor  
Miss M. G. Boord  
Miss Clover  
Miss F. Eardley-  
Wilmot  
Miss S. M. Jones  
Miss E. Maas  
Miss R. H. Stewart  
Miss H. Woodhead

### Saturday Play Hour.

Miss M. H. Wood  
(in charge)  
Miss F. Elliott  
Miss G. Player  
Miss A. Scraggs

### District Visitors.

Miss E. L. Curteis  
(in charge)  
Miss H. Gow  
(in charge)  
Miss d'Avigdor  
Miss Budgen  
Miss F. Eardley-  
Wilmot  
Miss R. Hanson  
Miss M. A. Harvey  
Miss Hesse  
Miss E. Lawson

Miss M. Lumsden  
Miss B. Macadam  
Miss S.E. Oliver Jones  
Miss F. C. Prideaux  
Miss M. C. Sidgwick  
Miss Staveley  
Miss R. H. Stewart  
Miss Venables

### Savings' Collectors.

Miss F. Eardley-  
Wilmott (in charge)  
Miss F. H. Durham  
Miss Hesse  
Miss E. Lawson  
Miss M. Lumsden  
Miss S.E. Oliver Jones  
Miss Waterall  
Miss Winstone  
Miss H. Woodhead

### School Managers.

Miss H. Bell  
Mrs. Elder  
Miss L. P. Fowler  
Miss E. G. Powell  
Miss F. C. Prideaux  
Miss Schwann  
Miss M. G. Spencer  
Mrs. Wills

### Marlborough St. Old Scholars' Club.

Miss Kirby (in charge)  
Miss Brooks  
Miss Cattey  
Miss G. Frith  
Miss Hardy

Miss Steevens  
Miss Taylor  
Miss Temple  
Miss A. Townsend  
Mrs. Wise  
Miss Wise

### School Bank Collectors.

Miss O. d'Avigdor  
Miss H. Bell  
Miss Bevins  
Miss M. G. Boord  
Miss Clover  
Miss S. M. Jones  
Miss E. A. Jones  
Miss Kirby  
Miss E. Lawson  
Miss E. Maas  
Miss B. Macadam  
Miss D. Martin-Leake  
Miss L. Morland  
Miss E. G. Powell  
Miss F. C. Prideaux  
Miss M. G. Spencer  
Mrs. Wills  
Miss H. Woodhead

### M.A.B.Y.S.

Mrs. Elder  
Miss F. Frith  
Miss G. Frith  
Miss E. Lawson  
Miss M. Lumsden  
Miss E. Maas

Miss Rivington  
Miss Sewell  
Miss Winstone

### Charity Organisation Society.

Miss A. R. Hanson  
*Hon. Sec.*

Miss Acton  
Miss Baxter  
Miss Boord  
Miss Curteis  
Miss Eardley-Wilmot  
Miss Fowler  
Miss Gow  
Mrs. Hamilton  
Miss Lumsden  
Miss Maas  
Miss S.E. Oliver Jones  
Miss H. C. Russell  
Miss Sewell

### Acland Club.

Miss S. M. Jones  
(in charge)  
Miss Spencer  
(in charge)  
Miss Tabor (in charge)  
Miss O. d'Avigdor  
Miss E. A. Jones  
Miss S.E. Oliver Jones  
Miss E. Lawson  
Miss M. Lumsden

Miss Macadam  
Miss B. Morton  
Mr. E. Spencer  
Miss Staveley  
Miss Turner

### Children's Country Holiday Fund

Miss G. Pesel  
*Hon. Sec.*  
Miss F. C. Prideaux  
*Hon. Treas.*  
Miss H. E. Bartlett  
Miss H. Bell  
Miss Berridge  
Miss O. d'Avigdor  
Mrs. Elder  
Miss L. P. Fowler  
Miss G. Frith  
Miss S. M. Jones  
Miss King  
Miss A. H. Kirby  
Miss E. Lawson  
Miss D. Martin-  
Leake  
Miss B. Macadam  
Miss L. Morland  
Miss E. G. Powell  
Miss Rigby  
Miss I. Schwann  
Miss M. A. Sewell  
Miss M. G. Spencer  
Miss A. L. Warren



## LIST OF GIFTS.

JUNE 1, 1898.—JUNE 1, 1899.

**Clothes.**

Mr. A. H. Ball  
Miss Kitty Barclay  
Mrs. Barnard  
Mrs. Chas. Booth  
Mrs. Brock  
Miss J. Buckton  
Children's Ministering  
League (per Mrs.  
Godfrey Clark)  
Mrs. Crompton  
Mrs. Francis Darwin  
Miss Dugdale  
Dulwich High School  
Miss Fletcher  
Miss Freund  
Miss H. Gladstone  
Girton College  
Mrs. G. F. Hill  
Miss Johnson  
Miss Klaassen  
Miss Knight  
Miss McArthur  
N. London Collegiate  
School for Girls  
Notting Hill High  
School  
Miss Peel  
Mrs. Pelly  
Miss T. W. Powell  
Miss Pye  
Miss Reddan  
Royal Holloway Coll.  
St. Felix School,  
Southwold  
St. Leonard's School  
St. Andrews  
Miss Lilian Scott  
Miss Shaen

Miss B. Shore-Night-  
ingale  
Miss J. L. Skinner  
Skipton Girls' En-  
dowed School  
Mrs. Jas. Stuart  
Miss G. Tompkinson  
Winchester High  
School

**Flowers, Fruit, etc.**

Miss O. d'Avigdor  
Miss Bald  
Miss M. K. Bradby  
Miss M. W. Edwards  
" Eothen " Girls  
School  
Miss Anne Frith  
Miss Florence Frith  
Girton College  
Miss Johnson  
Miss Gertrude Jones  
Kyrle Society  
Lady Margaret Hall  
Miss M. Lumsden  
Miss Maas  
Miss C. A. Martineau  
Miss Grace Mitchell  
Miss May Mitchell  
Miss E. R. Pearson  
Miss E. G. Powell  
Miss Salmon  
School Children (per  
Miss Baker)  
Miss Schwann  
Miss Shaen  
Miss D. Stephen  
Mrs. Jas. Stuart  
Miss J. J. Stuart

Miss Venables  
Worcester High  
School (Form V.)

**Toys.**

Miss Bannatyne  
Blackheath Kinder-  
garten  
Dulwich High School  
Girton College  
Miss Lawrence  
Newnham College  
N. London Collegiate  
School  
Miss Reddan  
Winchester High Sch.

**Christmas Trees.**

Brondesbury High  
School  
Somerville College  
Skipton Girls' En-  
dowed School  
Tunbridge Wells Old  
Girls' Association  
Winchester High Sch.

**Books.**

Miss Budgen  
Miss F. H. Durham  
Prof. Alfred Marshall  
Miss B. T. Mills  
Miss S. Morrison  
Notting Hill High  
School  
Miss Simons  
Miss Spencer-Wells

Miss R. H. Stewart  
Miss Venables

**Miscellaneous.**

Dr. Abel (Concert  
tickets)  
Miss O. d'Avigdor  
(Bronze candle-  
sticks, flower vase)  
Miss Bannatyne  
(Shortbread)  
Miss Baxter (Clothes  
brush

Miss Curteis (Weather  
glass  
Miss Frith and Miss  
Florence Frith  
(Clock)  
Miss Gregory (Tickets  
for St. Paul's)  
Mrs. Mayor (Broad-  
stairs Letter)  
Miss B. T. Mills  
(Hospital Letters)  
Mrs. Powell (Carpet)  
Miss Redgrave (Con-  
valescent Home  
Letter

Mr. E. Sewell (Turkey)  
Miss M. McN. Sharp-  
ley (Flower vases)  
Miss R. H. Stewart  
(Honey)  
Mrs. Jas. Stuart  
(Theatre tickets)  
Miss G. Tompkinson  
(Horse chestnuts)  
Mr. F. Wedgwood  
(Zoo tickets)  
Mr. A. Woods (Christ-  
mas cake)

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THE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended May 31st, 1899.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, June 1st, 1898—		By interest on loans	76 10 0
In Bank, including £100		Repayment of loans	100 0 0
on deposit	307 16 9	Rates and Taxes	77 14 2
In Hand	60 0 0	Ground Rent	1 10 0
		Food	395 1 6
Subscriptions for current		Wages	101 5 5
year	456 5 6	Coal	29 7 3
Arrears	7 12 0	Household	105 17 3½
		Repairs and Furniture	77 4 5
Donations		Garden	3 13 3
Residents' Payments	406 17 7		
Visitors'	87 4 3	Salaries	712 9 1½
		Printing, Postage and	107 15 0
Quarterly Payments from		Stationery	60 4 0½
Pfeiffer Scholarship Fund	110 0 0	Insurance	2 17 0
Students' Training Fees	15 0 0	Audit Fee	4 4 0
Articles of Association sold	6	Hire of Hall for Annual	
Interest on deposit of £100		Meeting	12 6
in the Capital and		Contribution to Joint Lec-	
Counties Bank, Ltd.	1 15 1	tures Fund	20 0 0
Subscriptions received in		Bank Charges	15 3
advance	26 0 6	Balance, May 31st, 1899—	
		In Bank	318 9 7
		In Hand	60 0 0
			378 9 7
	<u>£1,543 0 8</u>		<u>£1,543 0 8</u>

PFEIFFER SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, June 1st, 1898	130 17 2	By payments to General Fund for two	
Dividends on £3,485 7s. 8d. 2¾% Con-		Scholars' Expenses	110 0 0
solidated Stock	95 16 8	Training Fees, Education Account	10 0 0
		Balance, May 31st, 1899	106 13 10
	<u>£226 13 10</u>		<u>£226 13 10</u>

We have examined the above Accounts with the books and vouchers produced to us and find them correct. The various balances at the Bankers have been certified to us, the Consols stand in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

JOHN HALL and Co., Chartered Accountants,  
Mansion House Chambers,  
11, Queen Victoria Street, London

June 16th, 1899.

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SPECIAL DONATION AND EDUCATION ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Donations, Subscriptions, and other Payments—		By Deficit, June 1st, 1898	7 13 8
Country Visits	9 13 10	Country Visits	4 6 7
Invalid Children	122 16 11	Invalid Children	117 13 0½
Relief	57 10 10	Relief	45 10 8
Registry and Apprenticing	86 19 0	Registry and Apprenticing	96 19 10½
Cripples' Workshop	230 15 1	Cripples' Workshop*	226 16 2
Entertainments and Meetings	7 0 10	Entertainments and Meetings	7 6 10
Play-hours	1 0 0	Play-hours	1 11 0
Library	13 1	Flowers	3 2
		Library	19 2
		Bank Charges	1 0 10
		Balance, May 31st, 1899	6 8 7
	<u>£516 9 7</u>		<u>£516 9 7</u>
To Balance on Education a/c, June 1st, 1898	46 9 9	By Joint Lectures Fund	20 0 0
Training Fees	22 10 0	Students and Scholars' Expenses	21 3 6
Lecture Fees	2 2 0	Balance, May 31st, 1899	30 6 3
Sundries	8 0		
	<u>£71 9 9</u>		<u>£71 9 9</u>

We have examined the above Accounts with the cash book and find them correct. The balance at Bankers has been certified to us.

June 16th, 1899.

JOHN HALL, and Co., *Chartered Accountants*,  
Mansion House Chambers,  
11, Queen Victoria Street, London.

\* Estimated net value of stock in hand, May 31st, £55 3s. 7d.

SETTLEMENT WORK.

SPECIAL DONATION ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>To Country Visits</b>		
Skipton Girls' Endowed School	1 8 9	
Spencer, Miss, per	6 13 7	
Willcocks, Mr.	1 11 6	
		<u>9 13 10</u>
<b>To Invalid Children</b>		
C. R. Bartlett, Miss	6 7	
H. Bell, Miss	1 1 0	
Booth, Mrs.	5 5 0	
Antonia Booth, Miss	1 1 0	
Buckton, Mr.	1 1 0	
Fletcher, Misses	1 0 0	
L. P. Fowler, Miss	8 10 0	
Franklin, Mrs. (In Memoriam, Miss E. Jacob)	5 5 0	
Notting Hill High School	6 0 0	
Pollock, Miss	18 0	
Powell, Miss	18 6	
Redgrave, Miss	1 0 0	
Scriven, Miss	10 0	
Shaen, Miss A. E.	5 0	
Skipton Girls' Endowed School	4 17 3	
Venables, Miss	1 2 0	
Willcocks, Mr	1 11 6	
Winchester High School	2 0 0	
		<u>42 11 10</u>
Parents' Payments		38 8 5
Passed through the W.U.S. Account—		
Clergy	1 4 3	
C.O.S.	20 3 9½	
I.C.A.A.	19 12 1½	
Refunded by Surgical Instrument Maker	1 6	
Refunded by King's Coll. Hospital	15 0	
		<u>41 16 8</u>

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	£	s	d	£	i.	d.
<b>To Relief</b>						
Anon. ... ..	5	0	0			
Anon. ... ..	1	0	0			
Bell, Miss, per ... ..	5	0	0			
Edminson, Miss ... ..	5	0	0			
Fowler, Miss ... ..	17	12	0			
Japp, Miss ... ..	1	6	8			
Oliver Jones, Miss ... ..		10	0			
Pascall, Mr. ... ..	4	8	11			
Sewell, Miss, per ... ..	2	12	0			
Sharpley, Mrs. ... ..		10	0			
				38	4	7
Parents' Payments ... ..	17	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Sale of Clothes ... ..		3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				17	17	1
Passed through W.U.S. Account—						
Clergy ... ..	1	0	0			
Refunded, per Miss Fowler ... ..		7	6			
" " Miss Prideaux ... ..		1	8			
				1	9	2
<b>To Registry and Apprenticing</b>						
Ball, Mr. A. H. ... ..	1	1	0			
Bell, Miss, per ... ..	5	0	0			
Booth, Miss A. ... ..	1	10	0			
Edwards, Miss B. ... ..	1	0	0			
Fortey, Miss ... ..	5	0	0			
Fowler, Miss ... ..	7	0	0			
Freund, Miss ... ..		10	6			
Mocatta, Mr. ... ..	3	0	0			
Powell, Miss ... ..	8	14	0			
Raphael, Mrs. ... ..	3	7	0			
Schwann, Miss ... ..	5	0	0			
Sewell, Miss, per ... ..	1	0	0			
Winchester High School ... ..	8	9	0			
				50	11	6
Repayments ... ..				10	6	6
Passed through W.U.S. Account—						
Guardians ... ..	14	16	0			
Marine Society ... ..	8	15	0			
Ragged School Union ... ..	2	10	0			
				26	1	0
<b>To Cripples' Workshop</b>						
Anon. ... ..	5	0	0			
Anon. ... ..	2	0	0			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bell, Miss, per ... ..	5	0	0			
Cordwainers' Company ... ..	10	10	0			
Dunkeley, Mr. ... ..	1	0	0			
Fleming, Mr. B., per Miss Spencer ... ..	5	0	0			
Fortey, Miss ... ..	5	0	0			
Fowler, Miss ... ..	25	0	0			
In Memoriam, per Miss O. Hill ... ..	50	0	0			
Powell, Miss ... ..	8	14	0			
Powell, Dr. ... ..	20	0	0			
Schwann, Miss ... ..	15	0				
				137	19	0
Sales and Repairs ... ..				92	16	1
<b>To Entertainments</b>						
Ball, Mr. A. H. ... ..	1	1	0			
Mills, Miss B. T. ... ..		2	6			
Newnham College Club ... ..		10	0			
Notting Hill High School ... ..	3	0	0			
Toynbee, Master A. ... ..		2	0			
Willcocks, Mrs. ... ..		5	0			
					5	0
Refunded, per Miss Benton ... ..	3	6				
" " Miss Larner ... ..	5	0				
" " Miss Morton ... ..	5	3				
" " Miss Rothney ... ..	4	0				
" " Miss Spalding ... ..	6	10				
" " Miss Sotheran ... ..	5	9				
" " Miss Zimmern ... ..	10	0				
					2	0
<b>To Playhours</b>						
Notting Hill High School ... ..				1	0	0
<b>To Library</b>						
Fees ... ..	1	7				
Sale of Pamphlets ... ..	11	6				
					13	1



### BENSON NURSING HOME.

*Subscriptions and Donations per W.U.S. to Benson Nursing Home, 1898.*

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Bonham Carter	...	...	...
Mrs. C. Booth	...	...	...
Mrs. Elder	...	...	...
Miss Ewart	...	...	...
Miss L. P. Fowler	...	...	...
Mrs. Hodgkin	...	...	...
Mrs. Lamb	...	...	...
Mrs. Stuart Low	...	...	...
Miss Pease	...	...	...
Miss E. G. Powell	...	...	...
Miss M. Sewell	...	...	...

#### DONATIONS.

Anonymous	...	...	...	25	0	0
Mrs. Geldard	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss Octavia Hill	...	...	...	10	0	0
Eleanor Benson Memorial Fund	...	...	...	107	3	0
				49	12	8
				<u>£156</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>

### CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND.

*Balance Sheet, January 1st, 1898, to January 1st, 1899.*

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Balance in hand, Jan. 1st, 1898	...	...	Paid to Central, July 5	88	16	0
Annual Subscriptions	5	5	" " Aug. 5	70	0	0
Donations from Schools and Colleges	6	17	" " Aug. 17	6	3	1
Other Donations	...	...	" " Aug. 25	8	3	0
	119	9	Discount on Scotch Draft			6
	47	6	Balance in hand, Jan. 1st, 1899	...	...	...
				5	15	9
	<u>£178</u>	<u>18</u>		<u>£178</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>

### LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, etc.

#### Annual Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Benn	...	...	...	1	0	0
Miss M. Elsee	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss Ewart	...	...	...	1	0	0
Miss M. E. Vernon-Harcourt	...	...	...	1	0	0
Miss Levett	...	...	...	5	0	0
Miss A. L. Shipley	...	...	...	2	2	0
Mrs. Spooner	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss D. J. Stephen	...	...	...	1	0	0
<i>School and College Donations.</i>						
The Bath High School, per Miss E. C. Young	10	13	9			
The Bedford High Sch., per Miss Belcher	32	1	0			
The Brondesbury and Kilburn High School, per Miss Rees	2	3	2			
The High Sch., Croydon, per Miss Neligan	9	0	0			
Girton Col., Cambridge	3	19	0			
Newnham College, Cambridge	2	15	9			
Roedean Sch., Brighton, per Miss A. M. Sopper	16	9				
St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews per Miss Grant	15	10	0			
Tudor Hall School, Forest Hill	1	10	0			
The High School, Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Julian	37	13	8			
The High School, Winchester, per Miss M. Morton	3	6	6			
<i>Other Donations.</i>						
Miss C. Barnard	...	...	...	10	0	0
Mr. Bedson	...	...	...	1	0	0
Miss K. S. Block	...	...	...	5	0	0
Miss L. Brackenbury	...	...	...	5	0	0
Miss J. Buckton	...	...	...	5	0	0
Miss Cababé	...	...	...	5	0	0
Miss Carbutt	...	...	...	1	0	0
Miss L. M. Chesney	...	...	...	10	0	0
Collected	...	...	...	2	8	6
Mrs. Compton	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss E. L. Cummins	...	...	...	5	0	0
Mrs. Davies	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss M. Davis	...	...	...	10	6	0
Miss P. G. Fawcett	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss L. P. Fowler	...	...	...	5	0	0
Miss G. Frith	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss Frost	...	...	...	1	1	0
Miss N. L. Fry	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss Helen Gladstone	...	...	...	1	10	0
Miss Grant	...	...	...	1	0	0
Mrs. Hall	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss B. Hall	...	...	...	2	6	0
W. Hall, Esq.	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss M. F. Vernon-Harcourt	...	...	...	1	0	0
Miss E. Hervey	...	...	...	2	6	0
Miss R. E. Hodgson	...	...	...	6	0	0
Miss M. Hopwood	...	...	...	3	0	0
Miss R. Johnson	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss Agnes Kent	...	...	...	6	0	0
Miss M. A. Luke	...	...	...	3	0	0
L. B. Matthews, Esq.	...	...	...	2	6	0
Miss Melhuish	...	...	...	15	0	0
Miss Neligan	...	...	...	1	0	0
Mrs. H. Prideaux	...	...	...	5	0	0
Miss M. Reddan	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miss N. Reid	...	...	...	3	0	0
C. E. Schwann, Esq., M.P.	...	...	...	5	0	0
E. B. Schwann, Esq.	...	...	...	10	0	0
T. F. Schwann, Esq.	...	...	...	1	0	0
Mrs. F. Schwann	...	...	...	2	0	0
Miss E. M. Sharpley	...	...	...	5	0	0
Miss E. Shove	...	...	...	10	6	0
Miss Welsh	...	...	...	2	2	0
Miss Isabel Willes	...	...	...	3	0	0
Total	...	...	...	<u>£173</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>

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**Subscriptions and Donations for the year June 1st, 1898,  
to May 31st, 1899, and subscriptions paid as arrears or  
in advance.**

G.—Girton. N.—Newnham. L.M.—Lady Margaret. S.—Somerville.  
L.—London University. (L—B Bedford Coll., L—M School of Medicine,  
L—U University Coll., L—W Westfield Coll.) H.—Royal Holloway.  
S.H.—St. Hugh's.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
S.H. Aaby, Miss D. C. ...	5	0		Brought forward	12	10	0
S. Acton, Miss F. ...	5	0		L.M. Argles, Miss E. M. ...	3	3	0
G. Adam, Mrs. ...	10	0		Arnott, Miss S. M. ...	5	0	
N. Adam, Miss H. T. ...	5	0		S.H. Ash, Miss L. ...	5	0	
S. Adams, Miss A. M. ...	5	0		N. Ashcroft, Miss L. ...	5	0	
Adams, Miss M. G. ...	10	0		G. Ashwin, Miss H. F. ...	5	0	
N. Agar, Miss W. ...	5	0		H. Ashworth, Miss E. M. ...	5	0	
L—M. Aldrich-Blake, Miss L. B. ...	5	0		Ashworth, Miss H. A. ...	5	0	
G. Alford, Miss M. ...	5	0		S. Atkinson, Miss E. M. ...	5	0	
G. Allen, Miss A. M. ...	5	0		L. ...	5	0	
G. Allen, Miss E. M. ...	5	0		G. Atkinson, Miss F. R. ...	5	0	
G. Anderson, Miss A. M., 1897, 1898 ...	10	0		S. Backhouse, Miss M. ...	5	0	
S. Anderson, Miss A. M. ...	5	0		N. Baguley, Miss E. ...	5	0	
G. Anderson, Miss R. ...	5	0		N. Baguley, Miss P. M. ...	5	0	
Anon. (don.) ...	5	0	0	G. Baines, Miss W. M. ...	5	0	
Anon. (subs.) ...	5	0		N. Baker, Miss E. W. ...	5	0	
H. Anstis, Miss M. L. du S. ...	5	0		N. Baker, Miss V. S. ...	5	0	
N. Anthony, Miss M. E. ...	5	0		G. Baker-Gabb, Miss B. ...	5	0	
N. Antrobus, Miss L., 1898, 1899 ...	2	0	0	L.M. Balfour Browne, Miss E. ...	5	0	
S. Ardagh, Miss W. ...	5	0		N. Bancroft, Miss S. ...	5	0	
S. Ardington, Miss E. E. ...	5	0		G. Banks, Mrs. W. H. ...	5	0	
Carried forward	12	10	0	G. Banks, Miss E. J. ...	5	0	
				Carried forward	20	8	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	20	18	0	Brought forward	39	8	0
H. Barber, Miss M. E. ...	5	0		H. Berridge, Miss E. H. ...	5	0	
G. Barclay, Miss M. J. ...	5	0		H. Berridge, Miss J. K. ...	5	0	
G. Barke, Miss E. M. ...	5	0		G. Bevington, Miss M. E. ...	5	0	0
G. Barlow, Miss A. ...	5	0	0	H. Bicknell, Miss C. N. ...	5	0	
Barnard, Miss C., 1898, 1899 ...	10	0		N. Biggs, Miss E. L. ...	5	0	
Barnard, Miss E. M. ...	5	0		H. Billing, Miss A. E. ...	5	0	
N. Barnes, Miss M. C. ...	5	0		L.M. Bird, Miss C. E. ...	2	6	
N. Barrett, Miss A. L. ...	5	0		N. Bishop, Miss E. ...	10	0	
N. Barrie, Miss L. K. ...	5	0		H. Bishop, Miss M. E. ...	1	0	0
G. Barrington, Miss A., 1899 ...	1	0	0	G. Block, Miss C. L. ...	5	0	
L.M. Bartlett, Miss C. R. ...	5	0		N. Block, Miss K. S. ...	5	0	
L.M. Bartlett, Miss G. ...	5	0		N. Blomefield, Miss A. H. ...	5	0	
Bartlett, Miss H. E. ...	5	0		S. Blundell, Miss A. ...	5	0	
H. Bartlett, Miss H. G. ...	5	0		Boddy, Miss C. ...	2	0	0
H. Bartrum, Miss M. ...	5	0		N. Boileau, Miss M. le F. ...	5	0	
G. Barwell, Miss M. E. ...	5	0		S. Bolam, Miss M. ...	5	0	
H. Barwood, Miss M. F. E. ...	5	0		G. Bolden, Miss V. ...	5	0	
N. Bates, Miss G. ...	5	0		Bonham Carter, Miss A. ...	3	0	0
G. Baxter, Miss M. F., 1897 ...	5	0		N. Bonnerjee, Miss S. A., 1898, 1899 ...	10	0	
L—U. Bayes, Miss H. ...	5	0		Boord, Miss M. G. ...	2	0	0
H. Bazely, Miss M. I. ...	5	0		Booth, Miss A. ...	1	1	0
H. Beard, Miss E. ...	5	0		S. Booth, Miss H. A. ...	5	0	
L—U. Bedford, Miss G. M. ...	5	0		N. Borchardt, Miss H. M. ...	5	0	
G. Beeton, Miss M. ...	5	0		H. Bosanquet, Miss G. ...	5	0	
G. Beggs, Miss J. W. ...	7	6		H. Bosanquet, Miss I. ...	5	0	
N. Beith, Miss J. ...	5	0		N. Boulten, Miss E. E. ...	5	0	
N. Bell, Miss E. H. ...	5	0		S. Boulnois, Miss B. ...	5	0	
N. Benison, Miss E. H. ...	5	0		N. Bousfield, Miss H. M., 1897, 1899 ...	10	0	
L—B. Benn, Mrs. ...	10	0		Bowie, Rev. W. Copeland ...	10	0	
G. Bennett, Miss A. ...	1	0	0	N. Boyd, Mrs., 1899 ...	5	0	
N. Bennett, Miss E. S. ...	5	0		G. Boys Smith, Miss W. L. ...	5	0	
N. Benson, Miss A. M. (M.D.) ...	10	0		N. Brackenbury, Miss L. ...	5	0	
L.M. Benson, Miss M. ...	1	1	0	Bradby, Mrs., 1898, 1899 ...	1	0	0
L—U. Benson, Miss M. J. ...	5	0		L.M. Bradby, Miss L. B. ...	10	0	
N. Benton, Miss M. S. ...	1	11	6	N. Bradby, Miss M. K. ...	10	0	
L.M. Berkeley, Miss E. M. ...	5	0		N. Braginton, Miss M. ...	5	0	
G. Bernard, Miss C. C. ...	5	0		Carried forward	63	1	6
H. Bernard, Miss D. M. ...	5	0					
G. Bernheim, Mrs. ...	5	0					
Carried forward	39	8	0				

Cover on next page.



		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Brought forward		63	1	6	Brought forward		80	0	0
N.	Braginton, Miss S. ...	10	0		L.M.	Campion, Miss S. L.,	10	0	
G.	Braham, Miss M. ...	5	0			1898, 1899 ...	10	0	
S.	Brailey, Miss H. M.	10	6		G.	Carlisle, Miss H. ...	10	0	
N.	Brailsford, Miss B.	5	0		S.	Carter, Miss M. E.	5	0	
H.	Brake, Miss E. ...	5	0		G.	Carthew, Miss A. G.			
N.	Brenner, Miss M. J.	1	0	0		E. ...	5	0	
	Bridgett, Miss M. ...	5	0		G.	Cartmell, Miss L. I.	5	0	
N.	Bridson, Miss M. ...	5	0		N.	Carver, Miss D. H.	5	0	
G.	Bright, Miss M. L.	5	0		S.	Carver, Miss E. A.,			
G.	Brittain, Miss W. ...	5	0			1897, 1898 ...	1	0	0
N.	Broadbent, Miss J.				G.	Case, Miss A. J. ...	5	0	
	B. ...	5	0		G.	Case, Miss E. M. ...	10	0	
G.	Brock, Mrs., 1899 ...	5	0		G.	Case, Miss J. E. ...	5	0	
N.	Bronner, Miss M. O.	10	0		G.	Cave - Brown - Cave,			
G.	Brough, Miss L. ...	5	0			Miss B. M. ...	5	0	
N.	Brough, Miss M. E.	5	0		G.	Cave - Brown - Cave,			
G.	Brown, Miss B. I. ...	5	0			Miss F. E. ...	5	0	
S.	Brown, Miss R. E. ...	5	0		N.	Cave - Brown - Cave,			
G.	Brownlow, Mrs. ...	10	6			Miss M. E. ...	5	0	
S.	Bruce, Hon. A. M. ...	10	0		L.M.	Cayley, Miss F. B.	5	0	
L-U	Bryant, Mrs. ...	5	0			Chamberlain, Miss			
G.	Buckler, Mrs. ...	2	0	0		F. E. ...	5	0	
	Buckton, Miss A. M.	5	0		N.	Chambers, Miss E. E.	5	0	
	Buckton, Miss F. E.	5	0		G.	Chandler, Miss A. D.	5	0	
	Buckton, Miss J. ...	5	0		G.	Chaning-Pearce, Miss			
	Budgen, Miss A. ...	5	0			E. ...	5	0	
N.	Bullock, Mrs. ...	5	0		G.	Chaplin, Miss U. ...	5	0	
N.	Bullock, Miss E. J. ...	5	0		H.	Charters, Miss G. E.	5	0	
G.	Burne, Miss A. R. ...	10	6		G.	Chesney, Miss L. M.	5	0	
N.	Burne, Miss M. L. ...	5	0		N.	Chrystal, Miss M.,			
H.	Burney, Miss B. M.	5	0			1898-1899 ...	15	0	
H.	Burras, Miss E. ...	5	0			" don.	5	0	
	Burton, Miss A. M.				N.	Clark, Mrs. A. ...	5	0	
	1898, 1899 ...	1	1	0		Clark, Mrs. G. ...	2	0	0
	Busk, Miss H. ...	5	0		N.	Clark, Miss M. ...	5	0	
G.	Butler, Mrs. Montagu	1	1	0	G.	Clark, Miss R. M. ...	5	0	
G.	Butler, Miss G. M.	5	0		N.	Clarke, Miss B. ...	5	0	
S.	Butlin, Miss F. M.	5	0		L.M.	Clarke, Miss N. M.	5	0	
	Buxton, Miss M. S.				L.M.	Cleeve, Mrs., 1899	5	0	
	T. ...	1	0	0	H.	Clementson, Miss I.			
S.	Buxton, Miss R.,					M. ...	5	0	
	1898-1901 ...	1	0	0		Clough, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
N.	Campbell, Miss M. M.	5	0		N.	Clough, Miss B. A.	2	2	0
						Clough, Miss F. ...	1	1	0
Carried forward		80	0	0	Carried forward		95	14	0

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Brought forward		95	14	0	Brought forward		107	1	0
G.	Clover, Miss M. ...	5	0			Curteis, Miss E. L.	5	0	
N.	Cobb, Miss L. M. ...	5	0			Cust, Lady E. ...	5	0	
N.	Cohen, Miss H. F.,					Cust, Miss B. ...	1	0	0
	1898, 1899 ...	10	0			Cust, Miss C. ...	5	0	
L.M.	Cole-Bowen, Miss A.					Cutlers' Company			
	M. ...	5	0			(don.) ...	10	10	0
L-U	Collet, Miss C. E.	5	0		H.	Dabis, Miss T. ...	1	10	0
L-B	Collet, Miss E. S.	5	0		G.	Dale, Miss E. ...	5	0	
N.	Collier, Miss A. B.	5	0		G.	Daniel, Miss C. I. ...	5	0	
G.	Collins, Miss F. H.,				G.	Daniel, Miss M. M.	5	0	
	1898, 1899 ...	10	0		N.	Darwin, Mrs. F. ...	1	1	0
H.	Colman, Miss E. R.	5	0			Davenport-Hill, Miss	10	0	
G.	Conder, Miss E. M.,				N.	Davey, Miss L. ...	5	0	
	1898, 1899 ...	1	1	0	S.	Davies, Miss A. F.	5	0	
N.	Conway, Mrs. ...	5	0		N.	Davies, Miss E. G.	5	0	
G.	Cooke, Miss E. I. ...	5	0		N.	Davies, Miss M. C.	5	0	
N.	Cooke, Miss M. F. ...	5	0		G.	Dawson, Mrs., 1898,			
H.	Corry, Miss A. G. ...	5	0			1899 ...	10	0	
N.	Cossey, Miss A. F.	5	0			" (don.) ...	1	0	
N.	Coustauld, Miss S. R.	10	0		N.	Day, Mrs. C. ...	5	0	
H.	Covernton, Miss A. B.	5	0		G.	Day, Miss M. K. ...	5	0	
	Covington, Miss A. M.	5	0		H.	Daymond, Miss E. R.	5	0	
G.	Cowan, Miss M. G.	5	0		S.	Deakin, Miss A. ...	5	0	
G.	Cowell, Miss A. V.	5	0		G.	Debenham, Miss A.,			
G.	Cozens-Hardy, Miss					1898-1900 ...	3	3	0
	H. ...	5	0		G.	Deed, Miss J. G. ...	5	0	
N.	Crabtree, Miss K. E.	5	0			Dickinson, Miss V.	5	0	
G.	Craig, Miss O. ...	5	0			Dinsdale, Miss M.			
N.	Craske, Miss M. L.	5	0			M. ...	5	0	
G.	Crawdson, Miss G.				S.	Dismorr, Miss E. M.			
	G. B. ...	5	0			S. ...	5	0	
N.	Crommelin, Miss C.				N.	Diver, Miss J. ...	5	0	
	D. ...	5	0		S.	Dodd, Miss M. C. ...	5	0	
N.	Crompton, Mrs. ...	5	0		N.	Dolby, Miss E. E. ...	1	1	0
G.	Crookenden, Miss				G.	Downing, Miss M.			
	M. ...	5	0			K. ...	5	0	
S.	Cropper, Miss E. M.	5	0		N.	Dugard, Miss E. S.	5	0	
N.	Crosfield, Miss M. C.	10	0		N.	Duncombe, Lady U.	1	0	0
	Crum, Mrs. ...	1	1	0	N.	Dunlop, Miss I. M.	10	0	
N.	Crum, Miss J. G. ...	5	0		H.	Dunn, Miss B. M. ...	5	0	
N.	Cuff, Miss B. A. ...	5	0		G.	Dunn, Miss M. E. ...	5	0	
S.	Cummins, Miss E. L.	5	0		G.	Dunstall, Miss M. C.	5	0	
L-U	Cunningham, Miss J.				G.	Durant, Miss E. ...	5	0	
	C. ...	5	0						
Carried forward		107	1	0	Carried forward		134	7	0



		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Brought forward		134	7	0	Brought forward		159	14	6
G.	Durham, Miss F. M.		5	0	N.	Field, Miss M. F.		5	0
G.	Dyke, Miss A. I.		5	0	N.	Finlay, Miss B.		10	0
N.	Dymond, Miss O.		5	0	H.	Fiske, Miss C. A.		5	0
G.	Dyson, Mrs.		10	6	G.	Fletcher, Miss M.		1	0
S.H.	Eakin, Miss L.		5	0		Floyd, Miss L.		1	0
N.	Earle, Miss K. M.		5	0		Floyd, Miss M.		1	0
N.	Earle, Miss M. R.		5	0	G.	Flux, Miss M.		5	0
N.	Earp, Miss A. G.		10	0	L-U.	Foley, Miss M. C.		5	0
N.	Earp, Miss M. S.		10	0	G.	Ford, Miss C.		5	0
G.	Edwards, Miss B.		1	1	H.	Ford, Miss M. M.		5	0
L.M.	Edwards, Miss G. E.		5	0	N.	Ford, Miss S. O.		5	0
G.	Edwards, Miss J. L.		10	0	G.	Forshall, Mrs., 1897-			
S.	Edwards, Miss M. W.		10	0		1899		15	0
	Eggers, Miss M. B.		5	0	L.M.	Forster, Miss B.		1	0
	Ehrhardt, Miss D.		5	0	N.	Fortey, Miss I. C.		2	0
	Elder, Mrs. F.		1	1		Foulerton, Miss A.		5	0
L.M.	Ellis, Miss E.		5	0		Fowler, Miss L. P.			
G.	Elsie, Miss M.		5	0		(don.)		25	0
G.	Emery, Miss K. M.		5	0	G.	Fox, Miss F. K.		5	0
S.H.	Emmerson, Miss J. A.		5	0	N.	Fox, Miss O. L.,			
S.	Evans, Lady		1	0		1898, 1899		10	0
L.M.	Evans, Miss D.		5	0	G.	Fraser, Miss M.		5	0
G.	Evans, Miss F. de G.		5	0	G.	Freund, Miss I.,			
S.	Ewart, Miss K. D.		5	0		1898, 1899		1	1
	Ewart, Miss M. A.		5	0	G.	Fripp, Miss M.		5	0
G.	Exton, Miss F.		5	0		Frith, Miss A.		10	6
S.	Eyre, Miss M. P.		5	0		Frith, Miss F.		1	1
S.	Eyre-Thompson, Miss		5	0	H.	Frost, Miss C.		5	0
N.	Faber, Miss E. L.		5	0		Fry, Miss I.		5	0
S.	Faithfull, Miss E. R.		5	0	N.	Fry, Miss N. L.		1	0
S.	Faithfull, Miss L. M.		1	0	S.	Fry, Miss S. M.		5	0
N.	Falding, Miss C. S.,				N.	Furniss, Miss H. M.		10	0
	1898, 1899		10	0	G.	Gadesden, Miss F. M.			
N.	Fanner, Miss G.		5	0		A.		1	1
N.	Fanner, Miss K. E.		5	0	G.	Garcia, Miss P. R.		5	0
N.	Farmer, Miss A. K.		10	0	N.	Gardiner, Miss A.		5	0
S.	Faulding, Miss G. M.		5	0		Gardiner, Miss E. M.		10	6
N.	Fawcett, Miss P.		5	0	N.	Gardiner, Miss M. I.		10	0
	Fawssett, Mrs.		5	0	N.	Gardiner, Miss S. A.		5	0
S.H.	Fear, Miss H. M.		5	0		" (don.)		16	0
G.	Fegan, Miss E. S.		5	0	N.	Gardner, Miss A.		1	10
N.	Fenwick, Miss S. F.		5	0	N.	Gardner, Miss M. E.		5	0
H.	Fergusson, Miss E.		5	0		Garnett, Mrs.		5	0
H.	Field, Miss E. E.		10	0	N.	Garnett, Mrs.		5	0
Carried forward		159	14	6	Carried forward		205	19	6

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Brought forward		205	19	6	Brought forward		230	18	6
G.	Gavin, Miss E.		1	0	G.	Hanhart, Miss W.			
G.	Genner, Miss E.		5	0		K. C.		5	0
N.	George, Miss D. L.		5	0	G.	Hanson, Miss A. R.,			
N.	Gere, Miss E. M.		5	0		1898, 1899		10	0
L-W.	Gillett, Mrs.		10	0	S.	Hanson, Miss L.		5	0
N.	Girling, Miss J. A.		5	0	G.	Hardcastle, Miss F.		5	0
G.	Girton College (dona-					Harland, Lady		1	1
	tions)		4	6	N.	Harland, Miss E. A.		2	2
N.	Gladstone, Miss H.		7	0	G.	Harmer, Mrs.		10	0
S.	Godson, Miss D.		5	0	N.	Hart-Davies, Miss			
N.	Gollancz, Miss E.,					M.		5	0
	1898, 1899		10	0	G.	Hartree, Mrs.		10	0
G.	Goodenough, Miss F.				N.	Harvey, Miss H. L.			
	A.		5	0		R., 1897, 1898		1	0
G.	Goodwin, Miss E. M.		5	0		Harwood, Mrs.		1	0
G.	Gordon, Miss M. D.		5	0	G.	Haynes, Miss L.		5	0
N.	Goring, Miss C. J.		5	0	N.	Headridge, Miss A.			
G.	Gow, Miss H. J.		10	0		E.		5	0
G.	Grafton, Miss D. M.		5	0	N.	Headridge, Miss J.		5	0
N.	Graham, Miss G. M.,				N.	Heath Jones, Miss L.			
	1897, 1898		1	0		A.		5	0
S.	Graham, Miss R.		5	0	N.	Heaton, Mrs.		5	0
G.	Gray, Mrs. A.		10	6	H.	Heneage, Miss M.		5	0
N.	Gray, Miss F. R.		5	0	G.	Hensley, Miss E. M.		5	0
N.	Greenbow, Mrs.		10	0	N.	Hensley, Miss E. M.,			
S.	Greenwood, Miss A.					1898, 1899		10	0
	D.		1	1	G.	Hentsch, Miss A.		5	0
N.	Greenwood, Miss M.		1	1	H.	Hepburn, Miss M. E.		5	0
S.	Greig, Miss G. K.		5	0	N.	Herford, Mrs.		10	0
N.	Grosvenor, Miss E.		5	0	N.	Herford, Miss C.		10	0
H.	Guinness, Miss E. M.		5	0	N.	Herriot, Miss M. S.		5	0
G.	Gurney-Smith, Miss				G.	Hesse, Miss E. L.		5	0
	W. M.		5	0	N.	Hewit, Miss V.		5	0
N.	Gwatkin, Miss E. R.		5	0	G.	Hicks, Miss A. M.		5	0
G.	Haig-Brown, Miss				G.	Hickson, Mrs.		5	0
	R. M.		5	0	G.	Hide, Miss J., 1898,			
S.	Haigh, Miss L. E.		5	0		1899		10	0
G.	Hale-White, Mrs.		5	0	N.	Hildesheim, Miss H.			
N.	Hall, Miss S. E.		10	6		G.			
	Hamer, Mrs.		10	0	L-U.	Hill, Mrs. G. F.		5	0
	Hamilton, Mrs.		5	0	G.	Hill, Miss E. M.		5	0
L.M.	Hammond, Miss K.					Hill, Miss M., 1898,			
	P., 1898, 1899		10	0		1899		1	0
G.	Hancock, Miss D.		5	0		Hill, Miss O.		1	1
Carried forward		230	18	6	Carried forward		246	18	0

Cover on next page.



		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Brought forward		246	18	0	Brought forward		260	18	0
N.	Hindley, Miss F. ...	5	0		G.	Jackson, Miss G. E.	5	0	
N.	Hirst, Miss G. M. ...	5	0			M. ...	5	0	
S.	Hodgkin, Miss E. S.	5	0		G.	Jameson, Miss E. L.	5	0	
L.M.	Hodson, Miss A. L.	2	2	0	N.	Jameson, Miss I. J.	5	0	
H.	Hogarth, Miss M. I.	5	0			Japp, Miss E. ...	5	0	
	Hogg, Miss A. B. ...	5	0		N.	Jebb, Miss L. ...	5	0	
N.	Hogg, Miss E. J. ...	5	0			Jervis, Mrs. ...	5	0	
S.	Hogg, Miss L. G. ...	1	1	0	N.	Jevons, Miss H. W.	5	0	
S.	Hogg, Miss M. ...	5	0		G.	Jevons, Miss M. S.	5	0	
N.	Holland, Miss M. C.	5	0		H.	Jewson, Miss E. M.	5	0	
G.	Hollington, Miss M.	5	0		G.	Jex Blake, Miss K.	5	0	
G.	Hollins, Miss H.,				G.	Joachim, Miss M. A.			
	1897, 1898	2	2	0		F. ...	5	0	
N.	Holmer, Miss M. R.					Johnson, Mrs. A. H.	10	0	
	N. ...	5	0		N.	Johnson, Miss A. ...	5	0	
G.	Holt, Miss M. ...	5	0		N.	Johnson, Miss B.,			
N.	Hopwood, Miss M.	5	0			1897, 1898	10	0	
G.	Hough, Miss H. S.	5	0		N.	Johnson, Miss G. M.,			
H.	Hoy, Miss E. G. ...	5	0			1897-1899	15	0	
H.	Hubback, Miss C. J.				G.	Johnson, Miss H. M.	5	0	
	M. ...	5	0		G.	Johnson, Miss M. H.	5	0	
S.H.	Hudson, Miss H. M.	5	0		G.	Jones, Miss C. ...	1	0	0
	Hudson, Miss W. ...	5	0		N.	Jones, Miss E. E.,			
N.	Huggins, Mrs. ...	5	0			1898, 1899	10	0	
N.	Hughes, Miss E. M.	5	0		S.	Jones, Miss L. M. ...	10	0	
S.	Hughes, Miss M. V.	5	0			Oliver ...	5	0	
G.	Hunter, Miss E. M.	5	0		N.	Jones, Miss S. E.			
S.	Hurlbatt, Miss E. ...	5	0			Oliver ...	5	0	
N.	Hutchinson, Miss L.				S.	Joseph, Miss E. T. ...	5	0	
	A. ...	5	0		N.	Josephy, Miss J. ...	5	0	
L.M.	Hutton, Mrs. ...	10	0		S.H.	Jourdain, Miss C. E.	5	0	
					L.M.	Jourdain, Miss E. F.	5	0	
S.	Ilbert, Miss L. ...	5	0		N.	Julian, Miss E. M. ...	10	0	
N.	Iles, Miss I. ...	5	0			Kay - Shuttleworth,			
	Ironside, Miss H. M.	5	0			Miss A. ...	5	0	
G.	Irvine, Miss M. S.	5	0			Kennedy, Miss J. E.	1	1	0
G.	Isaac, Miss F. ...	5	0			Kennedy, Miss M. G.	1	1	0
S.	Isaacs, Miss A. M. ...	5	0		G.	Kennett, Miss B. L.	5	0	
N.	Isselmüden, Miss I.					Kenny, Dr. C. (don.)	3	0	0
	van ...	5	0		S.	Kerr, Miss E. M. ...	5	0	
N.	Jackson, Miss A. M.	5	0		N.	Ketley, Mrs. ...	5	0	
N.	Jackson, Miss E. ...	5	0		N.	Kidd, Miss W. M. ...	5	0	
L.M.	Jackson, Miss E. M.	5	0		H.	Kimpster, Miss A. ...	5	0	
Carried forward		260	18	0	Carried forward		276	15	0

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Brought forward		276	15	0	Brought forward		305	17	0
G.	Kindersley, Miss M.	5	0		N.	Lindsay, Miss L. E.	1	0	0
S.	Kirkaldy, Miss J. W.,					Lister, Miss E. M.	10	0	
	1898, 1899	10	0		N.	Little, Miss E. ...	5	0	
N.	Kitson, Miss E. M.	5	0		G.	Llewelyn Davies,			
N.	Klaassen, Miss H. G.	5	0			Miss M. ...	1	1	0
N.	Knight, Miss E. ...	3	0	0		Lloyd, Miss M. L. ...	5	0	
H.	Knottesford - Fortes-				G.	Lloyd, Miss O. M. ...	5	0	
	cue, Miss E. J. M.	5	0		N.	Lloyd Davies, Miss			
H.	Knowles, Miss E. ...	5	0			M. H. ...	5	0	
G.	Köhler, Miss O. C.	5	0			Loch, C. S., Esq. ...	10	0	
N.	Krabbé, Miss E. ...	5	0			Loch, Mrs. C. S. ...	10	0	
S.	Lacey, Miss M. R. ...	5	0		G.	Logan, Miss E. H.	5	0	
N.	Lamb, Mrs. E. ...	10	0	0	N.	Lomas, Miss E. M.	5	0	
N.	Lamb, Miss H. E. ...	5	0			Loney, Mrs. ...	5	0	
G.	Lang, Miss H. M. ...	5	0		N.	Long, Miss E. M. ...	5	0	
L.M.	Langridge, Miss E.,				H.	Loveday, Miss L. M.	5	0	
	1897, 1898	10	0		G.	Lowndes, Miss M. E.	1	0	0
L.M.	Langridge, Miss H.					Lowry, Miss C. W.	5	0	
	C. D. ...	5	0		L.M.	Luard, Miss C. G. ...	5	0	
	Larner, Miss F. ...	2	2	0	L.M.	Lucas, Miss E., 1898,			
G.	Latham, Miss J. L.	5	0			1899	10	0	
G.	Lawder, Miss E. ...	10	0		G.	Luke, Miss M. A.	1	0	0
L-B.	Lawrence, Mrs. R. B.	5	0		G.	Lumsden, Miss L. I.	10	0	
	Lawrence, Mrs. (don.)	1	0	0	G.	Lumsden, Miss M.	5	0	
G.	Lawrence, Miss A. L.	1	0	0	G.	Lupton, Miss M. ...	5	0	
N.	Lawrence, Miss A. S.	5	0		G.	Lynch-Stanton, Miss			
G.	Lawrence, Miss H. C.	10	0			G. ...	5	0	
N.	Lawrence, Miss T.,				G.	Macdonald, Miss E.	5	0	
	1897, 1898	1	0	0	L.M.	Macdonald, Miss I.			
N.	Lazenby, Miss K. M.	5	0			M. ...	5	0	
L-M.	Lea-Smith, Miss E.	5	0		L-U.	Macdonald, Miss L.	5	0	
N.	Lee, Miss E. L. ...	5	0		S.	Macfadyen, Mrs. ...	5	0	
N.	Lee, Miss H. ...	5	0		H.	Macirone, Miss L. ...	5	0	
S.	Lees, Miss B. A. ...	1	0	0	N.	Mackie, Miss B. E.	5	0	
S.	Lejeune, Miss F. M.	5	0		S.	Maguinness, Miss N.	5	0	
G.	Leveson, Miss P. ...	5	0		S.	Maitland, Miss A. C.	5	0	
N.	Lewes, Miss M. S. ...	5	0			Maitland, Miss E. ...	5	0	
G.	Lewis, Miss E. J. ...	1	0	0	N.	Malim, Miss M. C. ...	5	0	
N.	Lewis, Miss M. B. ...	5	0		S.	Malloch, Miss J. ...	5	0	
H.	Lewthwaite, Miss A.	5	0		S.H.	Malone, Miss A. ...	5	0	
G.	Liberty, Miss E. ...	10	0		S.H.	Mammatt, Miss W.			
	Liddell, Miss M. S.	5	0			M. ...	5	0	
N.	Lilley, Miss M. ...	5	0		S.	Marett, Mrs. ...	10	0	
G.	Lindesay, Miss E. L. F.	5	0		S.	Marett, Miss J. M. ...	5	0	
Carried forward		305	17	0	Carried forward		319	18	0



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	319	18	0	Brought forward	339	16	0
Marshall, Mrs. A. ...	1	1	0	H. Moore, Miss M. A. ...	5	0	0
L—U. Marshall, Miss D. ...	1	0	0	N. Moore, Miss S. H. ...	5	0	0
L.M. Marshall, Miss M. E. ...	5	0	0	Morison, Miss R. ...	5	0	0
N. Marshall, Miss M. E. ...	5	0	0	N. Morland, Miss H. ...	5	0	0
S. Marten, Miss M. H. ...	5	0	0	N. Morland, Miss L. F. ...	10	0	0
Martelli, Miss E., (don.) ...	10	0	0	N. Morrison, Miss S., 1898, 1899 ...	2	0	0
Martineau, Miss C. A. ...	1	0	0	L. Morton, Miss K. J. M. ...	5	0	0
G. Martin Leake, Miss A. ...	5	0	0	N. Morton, Miss M. ...	5	0	0
G. Martin Leake, Miss C. ...	5	0	0	N. Morton, Miss T. M. ...	5	0	0
G. Martin Leake, Miss L. ...	5	0	0	S. Muncaster, Miss A. D. ...	5	0	0
N. Mason, Miss F. A. ...	5	0	0	G. Murray, Miss A. E. ...	5	0	0
N. Masson, Miss K. H. ...	5	0	0	G. Murray, Miss S. W. ...	5	0	0
S.H. Matravers, Miss E. C. ...	5	0	0	N. Naish, Miss E. M. ...	5	0	0
S. Matthews, Mrs. L. ...	5	0	0	N. Napier, Miss A. F. ...	10	0	0
N. Matthews, Miss C. W. ...	5	0	0	N. Neatby, Miss A. M. ...	5	0	0
H. Matthews, Miss H. ...	5	0	0	S. Needham, Miss H. R. ...	10	6	0
Mayor, Mrs. ...	5	0	0	G. Neele, Miss F. ...	5	0	0
N. Mayor, Miss F. L. ...	5	0	0	Neligan, Miss D. ...	5	0	0
G. McArthur, Miss E. A. ...	10	0	0	N. Nettleship, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
H. McDougall, Miss E. ...	5	0	0	N. Newnham College (donations) ...	7	6	0
S. McKillop, Mrs. ...	5	0	0	G. Newton, Miss F. ...	5	0	0
N. Meade, Miss M. H. ...	5	0	0	L—M. Newton, Miss I. A. ...	5	0	0
G. Medwin, Miss E. M. ...	5	0	0	S. Nicholson, Miss G. H. ...	5	0	0
S. Melhuish, Miss S. ...	5	0	0	H. Nicholson, Miss M. W. ...	5	0	0
H. Mecker, Miss D. S. ...	5	0	0	N. Nicol, Miss J. B. E. ...	5	0	0
N. Mercer, Miss E. ...	5	0	0	N. Oakeshott, Miss F. ...	5	0	0
N. Meyer, Miss B. E. ...	5	0	0	S. Oakley, Miss H. D. ...	5	0	0
G. Meyer, Miss M. ...	5	0	0	S. O'Brien, Miss M. ...	5	0	0
G. Mills, Miss B. T. ...	5	0	0	L—B. O'Brien, Miss S. G. ...	5	0	0
Minet, Mrs., 1899 ...	1	0	0	N. O'Donoghue, Miss E. F. ...	5	0	0
Minet, Miss J. (don.) ...	5	0	0	S. Ogilvie, Miss J. ...	5	0	0
S.H. Mitchell, Miss de L. ...	5	0	0	L—M. O'Maley, Miss A. I. ...	5	0	0
N. Mitchell, Miss M. O. ...	2	2	0	L—M. O'Malley, Miss I. B. ...	7	6	0
H. Mitchener, Miss M. ...	5	0	0	N. Onions, Miss E. A. ...	10	6	0
S.H. Moberley, Miss C. A. E., 1897, 1898 ...	10	0	0	G. Ormiston, Miss F. M., 1898, 1899 ...	1	0	0
N. Monro, Miss L. ...	5	0	0				
N. Moore, Miss A. H. ...	10	0	0				
Carried forward	339	16	0	Carried forward	352	7	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	352	7	0	Brought forward	370	17	6
H. Owen, Miss A. M. ...	5	0	0	S.H. Portsmouth, Miss L. ...	5	0	0
S.H. Owen, Miss E. A. ...	5	0	0	G. Postgate, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
N. Paddison, Miss A. M. ...	5	0	0	H. Potts, Miss E. J. ...	5	0	0
G. Paine, Miss B. ...	5	0	0	G. Potts, Miss H. E. ...	5	0	0
Palgrave, Miss M. E. ...	5	0	0	S. Powell, Mrs. H. A. ...	1	0	0
N. Pantin, Miss E. C. ...	10	0	0	S. Powell, Miss E. G. ...	2	0	0
N. Parker, Miss A. ...	5	0	0	N. Powell, Miss H. L. ...	1	1	0
N. Parker, Miss E. ...	5	0	0	N. Powell, Miss M. ...	1	0	0
N. Parry, Miss G. M. ...	5	0	0	G. Powell, Miss M. H. ...	5	0	0
S.H. Parsons, Miss G. I. ...	5	0	0	S. Powell, Miss T. W. ...	1	0	0
N. Paterson, Miss G. E. ...	15	0	0	N. Poyser, Miss F. R. ...	5	0	0
N. Pattinson, Miss B. ...	5	0	0	G. Pretty, Miss H. S. ...	5	0	0
N. Pattinson, Miss W. ...	5	0	0	Prideaux, Miss A. H., 1898, 1899 ...	1	0	0
L. Payne, Miss I. H. ...	5	0	0	S.H. Prideaux, Miss E. M. C., 1898, 1899 ...	10	0	0
L. Peace, Miss E. ...	5	0	0	Prideaux, Miss F. C. ...	5	0	0
L.M. Pearson, Miss E. A. ...	10	6	0	Prideaux, Miss M., 1898, 1899 ...	1	0	0
G. Pearson, Miss E. R., 1899 ...	1	1	0	N. Prideaux, Miss S. T. ...	1	0	0
N. Pease, Miss A. D. ...	2	0	0	N. Priestman, Miss E., 1897, 1898 ...	10	0	0
S. Pease, Miss K. M. ...	1	0	0	S. Pughe-Jones, Miss D. ...	5	0	0
H. Péchinot, Miss M. A. ...	5	0	0	G. Purcell, Miss E. L. ...	1	1	0
Peile, Mrs. ...	1	1	0	S. Ransom, Miss R. ...	1	0	0
S.H. Penny, Miss ...	5	0	0	L—U. Raisin, Miss C. A. ...	10	0	0
H. Penrose, Miss E. ...	5	0	0	N. Ramsay, Miss G. M. N., 1898, 1899 ...	1	0	0
G. Percival, Miss A. M. ...	5	0	0	S. Rathbone, Miss E. F. ...	5	0	0
N. Pertz, Miss A. J. ...	1	1	0	H. Read, Miss A. M. ...	5	0	0
S. Pertz, Miss D. F. M. ...	1	1	0	N. Reddan, Miss M. ...	10	0	0
S. Pesel, Miss G. ...	5	0	0	G. Reed, Miss V. A. ...	5	0	0
S. Pesel, Miss M. I., 1898, 1899 ...	10	0	0	S. Rees, Miss R. ...	5	0	0
N. Peters, Miss C. S. ...	10	0	0	N. Reeve, Miss J. J. ...	5	0	0
Peto, Miss E. L. ...	5	0	0	S. Reid, Miss N. ...	5	0	0
G. Phear, Miss E. K. ...	5	0	0	N. Ricardo, Miss M. H. ...	5	0	0
S. Phillips, Miss L. ...	5	0	0	S.H. Rice, Miss M. A. ...	5	0	0
N. Phillp, Miss M. de R. ...	5	0	0	S. Rich, Miss F. ...	5	0	0
N. Piggott, Miss R., 1898, 1899 ...	10	0	0	N. Richardson, Mrs. H. ...	5	0	0
L—B. Pilcher, Mrs. G. T. ...	1	1	0	N. Richardson, Miss A. W. ...	1	0	0
S. Player, Miss G. ...	10	0	0	G. Richardson, Miss E. ...	5	0	0
N. Pollard, Miss G. C. ...	5	0	0	N. Richardson, Miss M. B. ...	5	0	0
G. Pollen, Mrs. A. H. ...	5	0	0				
S. Pontifex, Miss L. M. ...	5	0	0				
S. Pope, Miss M. K. ...	5	0	0				
Carried forward	370	17	6	Carried forward	391	9	6

Cover on next page.



		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Brought forward		391	9	6	Brought forward		410	1	0
N.	Rickett, Miss M. E., (don.) ...		5	0	S.	Schuster, Miss D. ...		5	0
G.	Ridding, Miss C., 1899 ...		5	0	S.	Schuster, Miss V. H.		5	0
S.	Ridley, Miss M. C. ...		5	0	S.	Schuster, Miss V. I.		5	0
H.	Robbins, Miss E. M.		5	0	S.	Scott, Miss A. D. ...		5	0
G.	Roberts, Miss B. E.		5	0	N.	Scott, Miss E. ...		5	0
S.	Roberts, Miss M. E., 1898, 1899 ...		10	0	N.	Scott, Miss I. P. ...		10	0
G.	Robertson, Miss A. R. ...		7	0	S.	Scott, Miss M. ...		5	0
L.	Robertson, Miss H., 1897, 1898 ...		10	0	S.	Scott, Miss M. E.		1	0
S.	Robertson, Miss H.		5	0	G.	Scott, Miss M. L. ...		5	0
L.	Robertson, Miss M. A., 1897, 1898 ...		10	0	N.	Scrymgeour, Miss ...		5	0
N.	Robertson, Miss M. E.		5	0	L.M.	Sellar, Miss A. M. ...		5	0
S.	Robinson, Miss K. M.		5	0	N.	Sellick, Miss E. S. ...		5	0
L-B.	Robinson, Miss L., 1898, 1899 ...		12	6	L.	Sewell, Miss E. M.		5	0
	Robson, Miss E. M.		5	0	L.	Sewell, Miss H. A.		5	0
	Rogers, Miss A. M. A. H. ...		1	0	N.	Sewell, Miss M. A.		2	0
N.	Rogers, Miss M. D.		5	0		Shaen, Miss A. E. ...		1	1
N.	Rolleston, Miss M. A. ...		5	0		Shaen, Miss M. J. ...		1	0
H.	Rosenórn-Lehn, Baroness ...		5	0	S.	Sharp, Miss J. ...		1	1
N.	Roseveare, Miss M.		5	0	N.	Sharpe, Miss H. D.		5	0
S.	Ross, Miss M. C. ...		5	0		Sharpe, Miss J. ...		10	0
S.	Rowan Hamilton, Miss E. ...		5	0		Sharpley, Miss A. ...		5	0
N.	Rowe, Mrs. L. T. ...		10	0	N.	Sharpley, Miss E. M.		2	2
G.	Runciman, Mrs. ...		5	0	N.	Sharpley, Miss M. M. ...		5	0
	Russell, Miss H. C.		10	0	S.	Shaw-Lefevre, Miss M. ...		10	0
G.	Salter, Miss E. G. ...		5	0	N.	Sheepshanks, Miss M.		5	0
G.	Sanders, Miss E. F.		1	0	N.	Sheldon, Miss L. ...		5	0
L.M.	Sanders, Miss M. A.		1	0	S.	Shepherd, Mrs., 1898, 1899 ...		10	0
N.	Sanderson, Miss L. M. ...		5	0	G.	Shillington, Miss S.		5	0
G.	Sargant, Miss M. T.		5	0	S.	Shorrock, Miss M. R.		5	0
S.	Sarson, Miss M. ...		5	0	L-M.	Shove, Miss E. ...		10	6
N.	Saunders, Miss E. R.		2	2	G.	Shove, Miss R. F. ...		5	0
L-M.	Scharlieb, Mrs. ...		5	0	G.	Siddall, Miss E. M.		5	0
					N.	Sidgwick, Mrs. ...		5	0
					N.	Simmonds, Miss M. E. ...		5	0
					H.	Simmons, Miss N. J.		5	0
					S.	Sims, Miss M. G. ...		5	0
					N.	Skeat, Miss C. L. ...		5	0
					N.	Skeat, Miss E. G. ...		5	0
					N.	Skeat, Miss M. F.		5	0
					G.	Skeel, Miss C. A. J.		5	0
	Carried forward	410	1	0		Carried forward	432	15	6

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Brought forward		432	15	6	Brought forward		447	9	0
N.	Skinner, Miss J. L., 1898, 1899 ...		10	0	G.	Stevenson, Miss M. M. ...		5	0
S.	Skues, Miss M. T.		5	0	N.	Stewart, Miss A. A.		10	0
N.	Slater, Miss W. M.		5	0	S.	Stewart, Miss R. H.		5	0
H.	Sloane, Miss E. J.		5	0	G.	Stiff, Miss A. M. ...		5	0
G.	Small, Miss E. ...		5	0	N.	Stoehr, Miss C. H.		1	1
N.	Smallhorn, Miss I. B.		5	0	N.	Stones, Miss E. ...		5	0
N.	Smallpeice, Miss A., 1898, 1899 ...		1	0	H.	Stones, Miss L. B. ...		5	0
N.	Smedley, Miss I. ...		5	0	N.	Stoney, Miss E. A. ...		5	0
G.	Smith, Miss A. M.		5	0	L-B.	Stoney, Miss F. A. ...		5	0
N.	Smith, Miss E. A. ...		5	0	G.	Storey, Miss E. P., 1898, 1899 ...		2	2
S.	Smith, Miss J. E. ...		5	0	S.	Storr, Miss M. ...		5	0
N.	Smith, Miss M. C. ...		5	0	H.	Story, Miss L. ...		5	0
N.	Smyth, Miss M. E.		1	1	N.	Strachey, Miss J. P.		5	0
	" (don.) ...		10	6	N.	Stuart, Mrs. ...		5	0
G.	Soames, Miss M. ...		5	0	N.	Stuart, Miss J. J. ...		5	0
N.	Sollas, Miss H. B. C.		5	0	N.	Sturge, Miss M. ...		5	0
N.	Sollas, Miss I. ...		5	0	G.	Sully, Miss G. ...		5	0
G.	Sotheran, Miss G. ...		5	0	N.	Swainson, Miss F. J.		5	0
N.	Spackman, Miss A. R. B. ...		1	0	L-M.	Swanwick, Miss A.		3	3
S.	Spalding, Miss E. H.		5	0	L-M.	Sykes, Miss E. C.		5	0
H.	Spalding, Miss H. H.		5	0	N.	Tabor, Miss C. D. ...		5	0
N.	Spencer, Miss D. M.		5	0	N.	Tabor, Miss M. E. ...		10	0
N.	Spencer, Miss C. S.		5	0		Tait, Mrs. ...		1	1
G.	Stacey, Miss O. H.		5	0	H.	Tanner, Miss M. L.		5	0
L-U.	Stanger, Miss F. ...		5	0	S.	Tate, Miss F. ...		5	0
	Stanger, Miss H. ...		5	0	N.	Taylor, Miss C. E.		5	0
S.	Staveley, Miss M. C.		5	0	N.	Taylor, Miss M. ...		7	6
N.	Stawell, Miss F. M.		10	0	G.	Taylor, Miss M. E. J.		5	0
G.	Steedman, Miss E. C., 1897, 1898 ...		10	0	N.	Taylor, Miss N. G. R.		5	0
N.	Steele-Smith, Miss M. ...		5	0	L.M.	Taylor, Miss S. M., 1898, 1899 ...		10	0
N.	Stephen, Miss D. J.		10	0	L.M.	Teale, Miss A. K. ...		5	0
G.	Stephen, Miss K. ...		2	2	L.M.	Teale, Miss R. V., 1896, 1897, 1898 ...		15	0
G.	Stephens, Miss I. ...		5	0	N.	Temperley, Miss M. A. ...		5	0
H.	Stephenson, Miss K. T.		5	0	N.	Thirlwall, Miss B. K. C. ...		5	0
H.	Sterndale - Bennett, Miss A. ...		5	0	N.	Thomas, Mrs. O., 1899 ...		2	2
G.	Stevenson, Miss E. F.		5	0	N.	Thomas, Miss M. B.		5	0
H.	Stevenson, Miss E. H. ...		5	0	N.	Thring, Miss N. A. L.		5	0
	Carried forward	447	9	0		Carried forward	466	5	6



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	466	5	6	Brought forward	482	9	6
S. Thruston, Mrs. ...		5	0	N. Webb, Miss M. B. ...	1	0	0
G. Tidman, Miss M. ...		5	0	N. Weir, Miss E. ...		5	0
L.M. Tomkinson, Miss G. ...		5	0	L.M. Wells, Mrs., 1899 ...	10	6	
N. Tooke, Miss F. ...	10	0		G. Wells, Miss M. I. ...		5	0
S. Tottenham, Miss E. L. ...		5	0	L-U Wells, Miss S. E. ...		5	0
N. Toynbee, Mrs. H. V. ...	10	0		N. Wenham, Miss N. ...	7	6	
S. Traill-Christie, Miss H. (don.) ...		2	6	N. Werner, Miss A. ...		5	0
S. Trevor, Miss B. ...		5	0	G. Weston, Miss B. M. P. ...		5	0
S. Tuke, Miss A. C. ...		5	0	N. Whitby, Miss L. ...		4	0
N. Tuke, Miss M. J. ...	2	2	0	N. White, Mrs. ...		5	0
Turner, Miss M. ...		5	0	N. White, Miss H. M. ...		5	0
N. Underhill, Miss M. ...	10	6		N. White, Miss R. E. ...		5	0
G. Vardy, Miss W. I. ...		5	0	N. Whitehouse, Miss B. S. ...		5	0
N. Varley, Miss A. E. ...		5	0	G. Whitelaw, Miss A. ...		5	0
G. Vavasseur, Miss C. E. ...		5	0	S. Whitelaw, Miss A. P. ...		5	0
S.H. Venables, Miss E. M. ...		5	0	H. Whiteman, Miss E. M., 1898, 1899 ...	2	2	0
G. Vernon Harcourt, Miss H. ...		5	0	N. Whitting, Miss F. G. Whyte, Mrs. (don.) ...	3	0	0
G. Vernon Harcourt, Miss M. F. ...	10	0		G. Wiasemsky, Miss L. Wicksteed, Miss, 1898, 1899 ...	2	0	0
N. Verrall, Mrs. ...	1	1	0	N. Wigglesworth, Miss B. ...		5	0
G. Walford, Miss M. ...		5	0	N. Wigglesworth, Miss E. ...		5	0
N. Walker, Mrs. ...		5	0	S. Wilkinson, Miss A. M. ...		5	0
S. Wall, Mrs. P. ...		5	0	N. Wilkinson, Miss F. S.H. Williams, Miss E. ...	5	0	
N. Wallace, Miss I. ...		5	0	L-M. Williams, Miss E. M. N. (M.D.) ...	10	0	
G. Wallas, Miss K. T. ...		5	0	H. Williams, Miss E. M. N. Williams, Miss M. ...	10	0	
N. Walters, Miss E. ...		5	0	G. Willis, Miss E. ...		5	0
G. Warburg, Miss E. L. ...		5	0	Wills, Mrs. W. A. ...	1	0	0
H. Ward, Miss A. C. T. ...		5	0	S.H. Wilson, Miss A. ...		5	0
G. Ward, Miss F. B. ...	1	0	0	G. Wilson, Miss G. M. S.H. Wilson, Miss H. ...	5	0	
H. Ward, Miss E. S. ...		5	0	L-M. Wilson, Miss H. M. ...		5	0
S.H. Wardale, Miss G. E. ...		5	0	N. Wimbush, Miss E. ...	10	0	
L. Wardle, Mrs. ...		5	0	S. Windram, Miss J. G. ...		5	0
G. Waring, Miss L. F. ...		5	0				
S. Warren, Miss A. L. ...	10	6					
N. Warren, Miss E. M. ...		5	0				
S.H. Watson, Miss E. B. L. ...		5	0				
S.H. Watson, Miss J. ...		5	0				
L-M. Webb, Miss H. ...	10	6					
Carried forward	482	9	6	Carried forward	498	11	6

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	498	11	6	Brought forward	552	1	6
Winkworth, Mrs. ...	50	0	0	S. Worthington, Miss J. F. ...		5	0
Winstone, Miss J. ...	10	0		G. Yates, Miss L. J. ...		5	0
N. Witherington, Miss M. A. ...		5	0	N. Young, Miss F. A., 1899 ...	1	0	0
S. Withers, Mrs. ...		5	0	G. Younger, Miss A. ...		5	0
G. Wood, Miss M. H. ...	10	0		G. Zimmern, Miss A. ...		5	0
L-U. Wood, Miss S. ...		5	0	S. Zimmern, Miss F. M. ...		5	0
N. Woodall, Miss A. A. ...		5	0				
G. Woods, Miss A. ...	1	0	0				
N. Woolley, Miss H. M. ...		5	0				
G. Wörters, Miss E. ...		5	0				
Carried forward	552	1	6				

*Subscriptions for 1898-99 received too late to be inserted in General List.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
S. Ellison, Miss L. ...		5	0	G. Macklin, Miss H. E. ...		5	0
Fletcher, Miss D. M. ...	1	1	0	L. Smith, Miss H. M. ...		5	0

*Subscriptions paid in advance for 1898-9 and previously acknowledged.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
N. Adderley, Miss E. K. ...		5	0	S.H. Matravers, Miss E. C. ...		5	0
N. Baker, Mrs. ...		5	0	Minet, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
G. Barrington, Miss A. ...	1	0	0	N. Neville, Miss E. ...		5	0
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G. Browning, Miss K. ...	1	0	0	N. Ridley, Miss M. M. ...		5	0
G. Bulley, Miss M. W. ...	10	0		L.M. Rivington, Miss C. M. ...		5	0
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N. Garaway, Miss E. M. ...	10	0		N. Tait, Mrs. E. ...		10	0
G. Grantham, Mrs. ...		5	0	N. Thomas, Mrs. O. ...	2	2	0
N. Gray, Miss M. ...		5	0	G. Vernon Harcourt, Miss M. E. ...		1	0
G. Hanson, Miss M. M. ...		5	0	L.M. Wales, Mrs. ...		10	6
N. Latter, Miss M. (Mrs. Cooper) ...		5	0	L-U. Webb, Miss M. I. ...		5	0
L-B. Lee, Miss F. ...		5	0	L.M. Wells, Mrs. ...		10	6
G. Luker, Miss E. J. ...		5	0	G. Welsh, Miss E. ...	1	1	0
L. Macrae, Miss M. ...		5	0	N. Young, Miss F. A. ...	1	0	0
Mather, Mrs. ...		10	0				

*Cover on next page.*



*Donors of £3 and upwards who are members for 5 years.*

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*Cover on next page.*



WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT  
RECOMMENDED LECTURES, 1899

FIRST TERM

Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.  
Management of Houses  
Open Spaces  
The Public Health Acts  
Work of the Guild and School of Handicrafts  
Children's Country Holidays  
Girls' Clubs  
Boys' Clubs  
Physical Education

ARRANGED BY JOINT COMMITTEE FOR LECTURES

Miss OCTAVIA HILL  
Miss OCTAVIA HILL  
Mr. HAROLD HODGE (Barrister-at-Law)  
Mr. C. R. ASHBEE  
Mr. E. J. URWICK (Secretary London C.C.H.F.)  
Miss JAMES (Sec. National Union of Women Workers)  
Mr. DOUGLAS EYRE (Of the Oxford House)  
Mrs. STANLEY BOYD, M.D.

SECOND TERM

Thursdays, 5 p.m.  
Food and Water  
Air and Ventilation  
Cleanliness  
Elementary Account-Keeping for Charities

ARRANGED BY W.U.S. COMMITTEE  
Miss E. W. FYFE (Registered Teacher Science and Art Dept. for Physiology and Hygiene)  
" "  
" "  
Miss S. M. JONES

THIRD TERM

(Preliminary Notice)  
Fridays, 11.30 a.m., at the Westminster Town Hall, beginning on October 20th.  
Eight lectures on "Foresight in Charitable Work," by Miss MARGARET SEWELL (Warden of the Women's University Settlement).

ARRANGED BY JOINT COMMITTEE FOR LECTURES

Full particulars of these and other lectures may be obtained from Mrs. G. F. HILL (Hon. Sec. Joint Committee),  
19, Park Mansions,  
Battersea Park, S.W.

Bannatyne  
- Womens University Settlement (3)

I was not told if any are thus enrolled. The fee for the non-resident students is £10 a year, and the amount that ~~they~~ <sup>Resident-Students</sup> pay over and above the charge made to ordinary residents ~~if living in the house~~ <sup>they live</sup>, is about equivalent to this sum. The annual charge to residents who are not students is from £35 to £30, according to rooms occupied. "Anyone desiring to help in defraying expenses not covered by these charges" to quote from the Report, "is invited to do so by special donation or subscription".

The attempt to give systematic training to workers who may be seeking either for honorary or for paid positions is, I think, one of the ways in which the Nelson Square Settlement is honourably distinguished from all others, either for men or for women.

Asked as to the extent to which residents would have a free hand in initiating any piece of social work in which they were particularly interested, such as, for instance, the arranging of free meals for school children, but which might conflict with the principles of charitable administration accepted by the Settlement, Miss Bannatyne said that the Committee was safeguarded by the rule to which everyone had to subscribe, namely, not to give relief of any kind without the approval either of the Warden or of the head of the Department of the work of the Settlement that might be concerned.



Bannatyne-  
Women's University Settlement  
(4)

The work of the Settlement was divided by Miss Bannatyne into the following heads:

Charity Organization: in this they work chiefly with the S. Saviour's and the S. Olave's Committees, sending a good many of their workers to the latter, the Hon Sec. of which is especially ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ qualified to ~~te~~ train the uninitiated.

School Board work: mainly as Managers. Miss Bannatyne said that the Schools were found to be the chief media through which the Settlement came into touch with the people of the n'hood.

Children's Holidays Fund: an important part of the work being the collection of the children's payments in advance.

District Visiting: they take over eight districts in Mr. de Carteret's parish, and he would be glad to let them have more if they could deal with them. The visitors work under the conditions imposed by the Settlement; they are not necessarily church workers, although in fact most are such.

The Promotion of Thrift: Savings and Collecting Bank, mainly.

Invalid Children: they are intimately connected with the local work of the Invalid Schools Association, and



[7] Indegen Cripples  
and association  
of handicapped children yes  
more than A

Bannatyne

Womens University Settlement (5)

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have besides a small Cripple's School. Allied to this is the workshop, now at the Borough Polytechnic. Surgical bootmaking is taught, and approved boys are apprenticed for five years. Boys are sent to them by the I.C.A.A. and by the Guardians. The School is doing useful work, but is expensive, even though the Polytechnic has made no charge for rent. Owing to pressure on the accommodation of the Polytechnic, it is expected that they will soon have to take a room outside.

Apprenticeship: for this they have a Committee, and help both boys and girls. They generally deal with those who are handicapped either by physical or mental condition or by undesirable home surroundings. The work is found difficult to carry through, but something has been done (see p.12 of the Report).

Educational work is hardly undertaken by the Settlement, it being considered that the district is fairly well provided for, especially though the Polytechnic and the Board Evening Classes. With one centre of the latter the Settlement closely associates itself, and has formed the students into a club. Apart from this they have nothing of the Club element.

Entertainment is "not gone in for very much" in the way that is often done at other Settlements.



Bannatyne

Women's University Settlement<sup>(6)</sup>

Among the miscellaneous bits of work undertaken by members of the Settlement, Miss Bannatyne mentioned the rent-collecting, which is done for the most part under ~~the~~ Miss Hill.

There is reason to think that the various branches of the work of the Settlement are carefully organized, and systematically carried out. Continuity is ensured partly by the community of principle in accordance with which things are undertaken and carried out, and partly by the records that it is the duty of every worker to keep and to keep up, and to use. For this purpose a form is used, similar for the most part to that of the C.O.S. and the material for guidance in dealing with many hundreds of families in the n'hood is being gradually accumulated. Sometimes it happens that a Resident will ask what the use of it all is, but they very soon find out ~~the value~~, and Miss Bannatyne thinks that the material that is being accumulated will have a considerable value, not only for the guidance of their own workers, but in throwing light on a good many questions connected with the family life -- education, employments etc. etc. It is not improbable that these records are very much like those that are to be found in every C.O.S. office, but the importance attached to them, and the fact that they are intended to



Bannatyne-

Women's University Settlement (7)

deal with all, and not simply with those who may need definite assistance of one kind or another, again illustrating the systematic care with which it is attempted to carry out the work of the Settlement. It cannot be judged as to whether these multiplications of the written word kill the spirit at times or not, but strictness and consideration, in Miss Cons application of the word, have, Miss Bannatyne said in no way chilled the hearts of the people towards them. In reply to my question as to whether their close adherence to C.O.S principles in all matters of relief had reacted harmfully on the relations of the Settlement to the n'hood, she said not, but that they <sup>were</sup> on the whole satisfactory; that rebuffs were very exceptional, and that the welcome they received was often "wonderfully" prolonged, in spite of the failure of people to receive the kind of help that they obviously hoped for. Suffering and want are, Miss B. said, very largely traceable to the weakening of character, and the strengthening of character she would doubtless have described as being the "final cause" of all their work.

Contrary influences in the district, making for dependence and thus for the weakening of character, are ~~strong~~ strong, and the most active are the religious agencies, not so much their heads, as their agents and their staff



Bannatyne

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Women's University Settlement (8)

of helpers. In this connexion, she mentioned especially Mr. Meyer of Christ Church, as being driven by his co-workers to measures that his better intelligence condemns. With the Clewer Sisters, working with Mr. Duthy, the Settlement is able to co-operate to some extent. The quite hopeless people of the district are the Sisters working in the late Father Goulden's parish. They are hoping for better things from Mr. Tylee, the new vicar, but the future is still uncertain, and for the present the Sisters are still there. Mr. de Fontaine, she described as being rather "aloof", and Mr. Sommerville she appeared to think a willing but uncertain vessel.

Speaking generally, she deprecated the connexion of religions and philanthropic work.

In connexion with their own plan of work she mentioned the attempt that is always made to leave any single family to one worker, so as to avoid the constant running in and possible conflicting dealing of different people. Thus the workers attached specially to one department (see p. 20 of the Report) would often deal with something belonging to another department. Not only are mistakes more likely to be avoided by this plan, but the feeling of responsibility is increased.

In dealing with young girls Miss Bannatyne mentioned



Bannatyne  
Womens University Settlement (9)

the following influences as those with which they had especially to contend: extravagance; love of excitement, and the various evils apt to follow therefrom; and intellectual torpor. The last, she thought, was the legacy of the present system of elementary education, by which children are taught certain things but not stimulated.



Dec. 1895.

Interview with Vauxhall C.O.S.

On this date I had an interview with <sup>George</sup> ~~James~~ the Secy. of the Vauxhall Committee and a gentleman whose name I did not catch, but who on this occasion was acting as Chairman of the Committee which was sitting when I arrived. The unknown one did the talking, but was not very productive.

With regard to the influence of the church he thought that almost without exception the clergy were active. The only exception mentioned (name being Dr Lee. The two parishes singled out for special praise were St. John the Divine and St. Mark, Kensington. Mr Brooke is "a tower of strength" and in his parish "no one is left untouched". Mr. St. Marks "they know every one in every house". In no other parish is there any thing like the same activity and knowledge of the people but Mr Morris of St. Dunstons "spends his life for his work", while



St. Barnabas, St. Mary the less, and St. Peter are all well worked.

Father Brown the R.C. "is zealous in temperance work" and generally active.

The non-cons for the most part "stick to their own people": they don't visit generally. "The Fabianish people are well looked after."

Of the Missions Rev. Currie has spoken of as active and a genuine influence, as also the Moffat Institute, which it was thought spent too much on free dinners and breakfasts and relief generally.

The attitude of the religious bodies and especially of the church appears to be much more friendly to the C.O.S. than is usual. Nearly all the ~~clergy~~ clergy are said to cooperate with the Committee and most have relief committees "largely guided by C.O.S. influence".

As to the Vestry it was said that the class of men elected was poor, and no other



than in the past, but that the sanitary officials were good. (The parish is small etc.).

As to Housing and Rents it was promised that particulars should be sent to me of an inquiry recently made into the matter for the Central. (The sanitary return sent by Miss Crampton is appended). Apart from the income in rent the chief point noticed was the difficulty a man with a large family had in getting rooms: "it amounts almost to an impossibility".



Thrift and Friendly Societies.

*Statement enclosed.*

Housing and Social Condition generally.

*Rents have gone up during the last few years, probably about 1/3 now. The need for housing is getting poorer; over crowding is not a special feature.*

The relief of distress.

Poor Law administration.

*Poor Law Administration is slack. a great deal of out door relief is given. This tends to increase*

*Vauxhall*

NOTE.—Where possible, a comparison should be made between Past and Present.]



Vauxhall - & Thrift -

Foresters - 6 Lodges  
4 for men, one for women, one juvenile  
the latter very flourishing

Oddfellows 4 Lodges

Conical Fellows 1 Lodge

---

Vauxhall State Club

State Clubs attached to various firms.  
State Clubs attached to various parishes -

C. & T. S. has branches in several parishes  
some having a ~~Provident~~<sup>Benefit</sup> Society for men.

---

School and Parochial Savings Bank  
Coal Clubs, Boot & blanket Clubs exist  
in connection with various parishes

---

Collecting Savings Banks worked by  
District Visitors in some parishes

---



District  
31

Report of interview with Mr. Bain, Headmaster of the  
Webber Row Board School, Westminster Bridge Road. (W.A.)

Muscell  
31  
15 D  
March 28

Mr. Bain's name had been given me by Mr. Bowie, and the first impression of a man recommended in this way was very disappointing: Out of that heavy look, narrow brow, and double chin, how, one asked, could good influences for the children come? how could useful information be reasonably expected? But he improved on acquaintance, and, putting on one side a certain physical repulsiveness, he proved to be a man of considerable common-sense, not devoid of sympathy, and able to justify Mr. Bowie's recommendation. He has been head-master at Webber Row since 1894, and previously to that had been an assistant at Hatfield St. (off Stamford St.). His experience, therefore, stretches over a period of nearly 20 years, and some notes that he prepared for me at my request, when I saw him for a minute a few days before the 28th., turn chiefly on what he has called "alterations observed when contrasting 1882 and 1900". The following are the notes, with some verbal comments and explanations added:

"Parents. Much more friendly to teachers. The hostility, insolence, violence, and the threats to use the same, common in 1882, now hardly ever occur. (No personal case for the last three years)."



(2)

"Parents in relation to children: Less violent ill-treatment (as shown by bruises and wounds). More effort is made that the children shall appear 'respectable', this especially noticeable among the girls."

"Verminous cases among the boys are rare (largely explained by their short hair). But among the girls, almost universal, e.g. out of thirty examined by lady doctor here 28 required attention. (Suggested explanations: dual desks, large classes, hair intermingling at play, cloak rooms common to all, and the frequent habit of flinging clothes on the top of each other on the same pegs)."

Mr. Bain also has a belief that, quite apart from such causes as have ~~been~~ mentioned, girls, on account of their sex, are more liable to verminous trouble than boys. But he was quite unable to support this by any evidence or explanation.

"Personal cleanliness has greatly improved. Swimming taught. Necessary to distinguish between surface dirt, got at play etc. and ancient filth that gives the tramp smell."

Mr. Bain is a matter-of-fact person, and had a good deal to say on this unsavoury subject. He drew attention to the incidental advantage of swimming lessons that they gave the teacher in charge an opportunity of seeing the boys stripped. The really dirty boy, those, that is, who are found to be clad in 'ancient filth', would not be allowed to go into the water. Mr. B. appears to have a kind of inspection before the dip, and the unclean are sent to the right-about, told to dress and go home. Nowadays, he does not have ten cases in a season, in which this order has to be given. The vermin referred to above were lice; bugs are very rarely seen, but fleas are common, especially on boys who are living in homes in which there are young babies. Mr. Bain went so far as to say that, quite apart from



the evidence of the bites he could tell the boys who had babies at home by the smell they always had about them. He appeared to think that a young baby in a poor home of the kind from which most of his scholars come is habitually unclean -- that it is left to lie on dirty bedding, is more or less swaddled up, and that the smell he detects is that of decaying urine. The boys frequently nurse the babies, therefore they also smell, and therefore, also, he can detect them in the school. He said that the practice of leaving the children lying on this musty, fetid bedding was entirely unnecessary, as it was possible to get for a half-penny from any corn-chandler's a re-fill of a kind of chaff that did excellently, could be used for a few days or a week or even longer, and then thrown away, the case in which it had been put being washed. "We have used it at home" he said, and thus felt that he spoke with knowledge as to its cheapness and its suitability.

"Parental responsibility. There is an increasing tendency to shirk troublesome duties: to come to the school, for instance, or say to the visitor, of quite a little chap, that "he won't come to school"; "can't he be sent away?" or to request punishment of children because they are in-  
d  
subordinate at home".

This trait Mr. Bain attributes to the increasing tendency ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ "to appeal to an official; to look to the State".

"The boy of '80, as compared with the boy of '00:  
Much more docile; insubordination, then endemic, now almost unknown (when it occurs it is very likely to be the fault of the teacher). Cheerful and eager now; then, often sullen and morose. No street calling after teachers, or stoning. Relations with teachers generally friendly; often affectionate. All this, the result of discipline and contr<sup>l</sup>,



(4)

reacts beneficially on home and adults there. The enormous advance there has been, greatly helped by the abolition of the Mundella Code. (As an instrument of torture this Code was worse than the Spanish Inquisition; they did deal with adults.)"

Both from what he has written above, and from what he said, it was clear that Mr. Bain felt bitterly about the old system of payment by results, a "wicked system" as he said, because it forced the teacher to be a tyrant, and the backward boy to suffer. It was quite clear that in the old days when by hook or by crook every boy had to be forced to pass, that much cruelty happened in the schools, and that, as the day for inspection came round, knowledge was simply caned into the children. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Bain was more severe than the average teacher, and according to his own account, he postponed corporal punishment until other means had all failed. It was significant therefore when, in speaking of the old Code and in condemning the whole spirit in which it was conceived as being unjust both to the teachers and to the scholars, Mr. Bain said: "A thing that has made you act like a brute, you hate". (It will be remembered that while Mr. B. was teaching under the old system, he was an assistant-master, and that therefore every time he used corporal punishment, he was breaking regulations).

A proof of the discipline of the School, he mentioned that the boys who came from such a street as Joiner St., where many of the parents are more or less criminals, are on the whole easier to deal with than those who come from homes that are simply drunken and uncared for. This he attributed to some extent to his recognition of the unwritten code that the School is not made the channel of information to the police. The boys, he says, know perfectly well the position of their parents, and not infrequently, when a man is "wanted", the information that the teachers could procure or that the children could give, would be of considerable use to the authorities. But it is not given; goodwill ~~xxxxxxxx~~ prevails; discipline is maintained; and the teachers are regarded as friends, and not as enemies by their shady neighbours.



Some additional points noted: "Most parents who come up to the school in the afternoon for one purpose or another, generally women, smell of beer".

Mr. Bain notes this as proving the prevalence of the habit of drinking, but expressed no opinion as to ~~it~~ whether it was harmful or not. They have hardly ever drunk to excess when they come up.

" School Boy Offences: Talking, laughing, playing, idleness, as usual. That factor in boy-life unvarying; I don't desire its removal. It is natural. But with other offences it is different, e.g.

" Truancy. Almost extinct. Now and then a curious case comes up. Generally find that there is something in the blood that explains the habit."

Mr. Bain mentioned one pronounced case that he investigated, and found that the boy's grandfather ~~xxx~~ had been a travelling tinker. He thinks that the confirmed truants, such as this boy was, nothing would keep him at school for long although while there he was well enough behaved, have something of the nomad in their veins. In dealing with truants he has found that the most effective punishment has been to keep them prisoners for the whole day. The parents have to agree dinner has to be brought, and from 9 till 4.30 they are kept in durance vile, being accompanied and brought back by a teacher even if they go to the rear. Imprisoning a boy like this is against regulations, but Mr. B. goes on the plan of breaking them at his discretion stopping only when he is specifically told not to do this or that thing. At the present moment for instance he is letting off two boys a quarter of an hour before closing time in the afternoon, in order that they may get to some employment that they have. His defence is that if he did not stretch a point and let them go, he would run the risk of losing them altogether.



Obscene language: "Common, both in the street and in the home".

Not common in the School, but disagreeable words, mainly "the f" often used by the boys when they think they are out of hearing. Mr. B. "does not like spying, but does so to discover offenders in this respect, making an opportunity afterwards of speaking to them.

Obscene conduct: "Very rare (better than in public and boarding schools?)".

As to boys and girls, Mr. B. has no hesitation in saying that the latter are the aggressors. The boys are worried, and he told me especially of one good-looking boy who had an actor-connexion and was gifted above his fellows, who complained pathetically that "they won't leave me alone."

Theft: "Rather common, but perhaps more often detected now owing to the better supervision that prevails. Cases mostly due to evident temptation and impulse of the moment. Only had three or four serious cases in the school."

One youngster who had stolen money from one of the teacher's pockets while the coat was hanging up, and who had soon after taken the change from a small child sent on an errand in the street, was sent for for me to have a look at him -- a sturdy young rascal of about ten. He was dismissed on some improvised errand and I asked Mr. B. what his position was among the other boys. His offences are known, but apparently the school standard does not make any difference to his life there. He plays and mixes with the other boys like the rest.

Mortality among parents: "Lax in a number of cases".

There is the usual evidence of the number of children with uncertain surnames, and in the district there is a high proportion of widows or single women with children.



Mr. Bain has also jotted down on his paper as follows "Intermittent work. Casual labour. Low wages. Squalid homes and neighbourhood. Dulness. Disgust. Drink. Much female adult labour. Majority of married women work away from home", notes which show the lines on which his social diagnosis would run.

They are giving away 40 free dinners in the School at present, the infants going to Collingwood St. and the others to the Farm House Mission.

As to attendances of the boys at Sunday Schools, Mr. B. remarked that it varied with the season, increasing when the treat time drew near. At the present time it would be low. Nominally, he thought that there would be very few who did not go somewhere, but he also thought that for the most part it was a rather nominal attendance. Those who don't go at all are probably the very poorest, with whom the clothes difficulty may be a real one.

Asked as <sup>to</sup> any effect that he traced to the Sunday School, the only reply that I got was that it tended to ~~derange~~ derange discipline on Monday. He admitted that the two days' absence from school had to be remembered, but said that it was always noticeable that children were restive for the first hour or two on Monday morning, and that the general consensus of opinion <sup>among teachers</sup> would attribute this to the lack of discipline in the Sunday Schools.



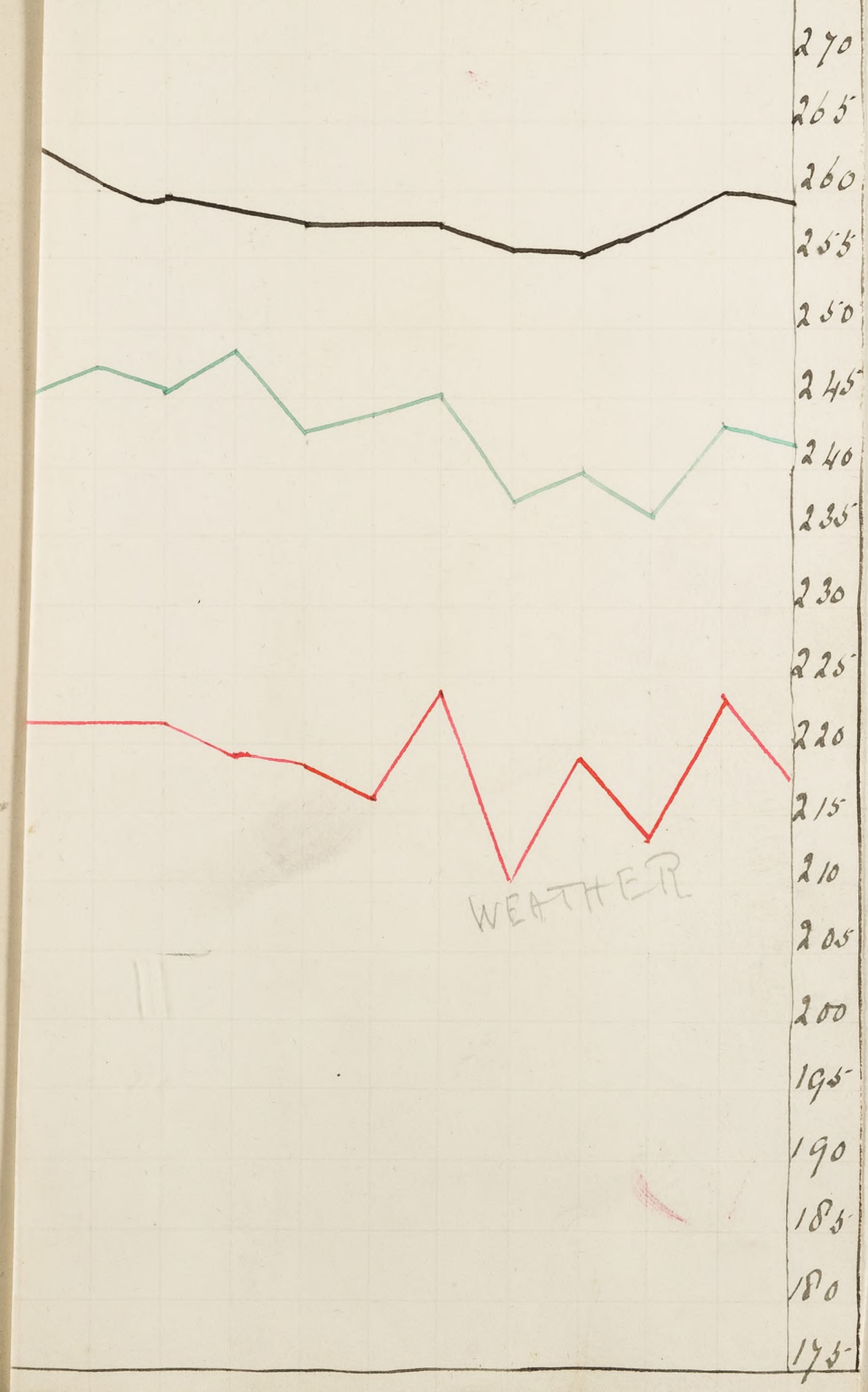
(8)

The following chart explains itself. It is a copy of one that Mr. B. had made, and, interesting as it is in itself, it would, as Mr. B. said, be very much more so if it could be compared with a corresponding chart of other representative schools, e.g. of one in a well-to-do neighbourhood. It brings out some of the special difficulties of his own school, and it is because of its use in illustrating these graphically, that Mr. Bain made it and values it. It would, for instance, save much explanation to H.M. Inspector. Mr. Bain does not think that it has been made in any other school, although he has known of one or two friends of his who have started it.

In making the chart, a week has been taken as the unit of time, not a day. The difference between the top line and the green one, shows the number of children who in given week made no attendance whatever. Mr. Bain made the original of the chart himself, and we tested a figure or two from his registers.



~~12-19-26 Dec 3-10-17-24 Jan 14-21-28 Feb 4-11~~  
~~12-19-26 Dec 10-17-24 Jan 14-21-28 Feb 4-11~~ 275



WEATHER



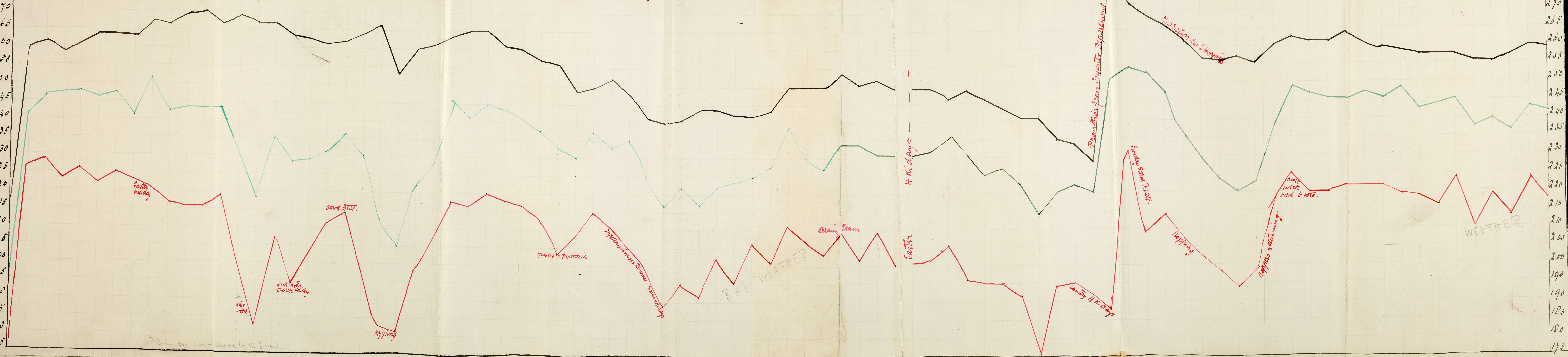
1897

Attendance Chart.

black. real.  
green. Present at all.  
red. Average Attendance

1898

~~March 25-13-20-27 April 3-10-17 May 1-8-15-22-29 June 5-12-19 July 3-10-17-24 Aug 28 Sep 4-11-18-25 Oct 2-9-16-23-30 Nov 6-13-20-27 Dec 4-11-18-25 Jan 18-22-29 Feb 5-12-19-26 March 5-12-19-26 April 2-9-16-23-30 May 7-14-21-28 June 4-11-18-25 July 2-9-16-23 August 7-14-21-28 Sept 3-10-17-24 Oct 10-17-24 Nov 7-14-21-28 Dec 4-11-18-25 Jan 11-18-25 Feb 8-15-22-29 March 5-12-19-26 April 2-9-16-23 May 7-14-21-28 June 4-11-18-25 July 2-9-16-23 August 7-14-21-28 Sept 4-11-18-25 Oct 11-18-25 Nov 8-15-22-29 Dec 5-12-19-26 Jan 12-19-26 Feb 9-16-23 March 6-13-20-27 April 3-10-17-24 May 10-17-24 June 7-14-21-28 July 4-11-18-25 Aug 11-18-25 Sept 8-15-22-29 Oct 5-12-19-26 Nov 2-9-16-23 Dec 9-16-23~~



\* Only one den. allowed to breed.

WEATHER

White Wattle

Always loose bed boots.

Topping & cleaning.

Hopping

Sunday School Term

Family Holiday

Easter

Drain Tram

BAD WEATHER

Quarrel + Diarrhoea

Quarrel + Diarrhoea

School Term

White Wattle

White Wattle

Easter Holiday

Promotion from Inspector Department

Migration due to Hopping











