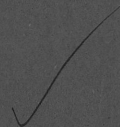


88 (1915) Department.

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G.O. No. 1108

DATED 4-10-15-



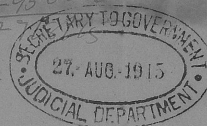
[Despatch Abstract.]

Lawrence Memorial School
Cotacamund.

Recording notes on the — prepared
for H. E. the Governor on the occa-
sion of the Founder's day of
the Institution in 1915-

665-3.

CV 2950 Edl



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OOTACAMUND.

26th August 1915

My dear Todhunter,

His Excellency is to preside at the annual Founder's Day of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, on the 6th September next. I enclose herein a proof copy of the report to be read on the occasion. Will you please let me have a note on the institution as early as possible?

Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S.,

Secretary to Government, Educational Dept.,

Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund.

A note is submitted below. It may be forwarded to the P. S. G. no.

CR
4/9/15

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Subject.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

I. ORIGIN.

page 7 of the Selection from
the Records of the Madras Govt.

page 8 — do —

ibid

ibid

p. 9 — do —

About the beginning of 1856, Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., the Founder of the Lawrence Asylums at Sanawar and Mount Abo, made an offer of a donation of Rs. 5,000, if a similar institution for the orphan and other children of European soldiers in India were established in this Presidency at some hill station, and on the condition that the project be started by the 1st of April 1856. On the 13th of February, a meeting was held at Ootacamund to consider the offer; and it was resolved unanimously that strenuous efforts should be made to carry out the project. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,705 were immediately collected and promises secured for an ^{annual} ~~yearly~~ contribution of Rs. 335. Considerable delay, however, occurred, owing to the objections started with reference to the

religious

religious training of the children. Finally, it was resolved, at a meeting held on the 5th August 1858, that the principles and rules of the Abco Lawrence School should be adopted in the matter of religion, the authorized Protestant version of the Bible being read by, and taught to, all the children in the asylum, those of the Roman Catholic and other dissenting churches being permitted to attend their own religious services in their own places of worship. The asylum was actually established in August 1858 under the management of a general committee with the Lord Bishop of Madras as its Patron. The estate known as the "Stonehouse ~~Property~~" was soon after purchased, and the asylum was opened in the new premises early in February 1859 with 42 children of the Military class, two of them being girls.

2. Sir Henry Lawrence having in his will

commended to the care of the East India Company the school started by him and those that were being projected, both the Government of India and the Secretary of State considered measures to give

effect

Resolution 1 on p. 20 of the Selection.

para. 5 on p. 31 of do -
+ para. 6 of 1842 memo. on
p. 55 of the Selection.

p. 33 of the Selection

ibid

p. 34 — do —

para. 1 of the Secretary of
State's despatch of 28th of
the Selection.

effect to Sir Henry's wishes, and they finally resolved that the best way of doing so would be to take the institution under the charge of Government. Accordingly in March 1859 the Secretary of State sanctioned the assumption as a Government institution of the school at Ootacamund.

3. In connection with a proposal to remove to Ootacamund the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras, the Director of Public Instruction (Mr. A.J. Arbuthnot) recommended that that institution might be amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum and the combined institution placed under the management of a private body and aided by the State. This arrangement was approved by this Government and the Government of India in 1860; and it was decided to make a grant to the combined institution equivalent to the probable expenditure* that would be incurred by Government if the Lawrence Asylum were maintained by them as a separate institution, and to the annual payment made to the Madras Male Asylum, with a further sum equivalent

para. 4, p. 29 of the selection.

para. 19 & 21 of the S.O. 2; memo. in p. 56 of the selection.

pages 14 & 16 of the selection.

* Rs. 2,000 for 200 boys.
+ Rs. 500 for general expenses.

equivalent to the grant in aid of the cost of the building which would have to be erected for the Male Asylum at Ootacamund. In return, the Government stipulated to receive the property belonging to the Lawrence Asylum and the Male Orphan Asylum. After considerable discussion, the site at Lovedale was eventually selected and a new building erected thereon, which was completed in 1871. In September of that year, the amalgamated institution moved into that building.

4. The removal of the Civil Orphan Asylums at Madras from their buildings having become necessary, the suggestion was made by Government in 1903, that the inmates of the Military Female Orphan Asylum should be transferred to the Female Branch of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund and that the premises occupied by it should be made available to the Civil Orphan Asylums. This suggestion having been accepted by the authorities of all the institutions concerned, the Military Female Orphan Asylum with its income was amalgamated in 1904 with the Female

pages 114 to 115 of the Selections.

p. 190 of the Selection

vide preface to the School Report, 1915.

p. 14 — do —

para. 2 of the G.O. (A)

9

Branch of the Lawrence Asylum. Further accommodation was accordingly provided at Lovedale for 100 additional girls.

5. The name of the institution was changed into the "LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL" in 1913.

6. The management of the school is vested in a committee, consisting of

- (1) the General Officer Commanding the 9th Division as ex-officio Chairman,
- (2) the Collector of the Nilgiris as ex-officio Vice-Chairman
- (3) the Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division
- (4) the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Southern Brigade, Wellington,
- (5) the Officer Commanding the British Infantry Regiment at Wellington,
- (6) the Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund,
- (7) & (8) two others appointed by Government either by office or by name as official members,

and

(9), (10) & (11) three non-official members resident at Ootacamund and elected by the committee.
 the Committee is directly responsible to Govt for the administration of the school
 (The Principal is ordinarily the Secretary

to the Committee; but, if the Principal is not a

Clergyman

para. 3 of the G.O. (A)

G.O. 38 Sd. 15-1-13. (E)

Rule 3 on p. 55 of the report for 1914, also the proof sheet furnished by the P.S.G.

G.O. 1288 Sd. 16-11-14. (C)

- (7) Lieut. Col. Babington, R.A., C.I.E.
- (8) Surg. Genl. Corker, R.H.F.

- (9) Lieut. Col. Carter.
- (10) Mr. J.B. Tothill.
- (11) The Rev. W.H.G. Padfield, (temporary).

rule 3 on p. 55 of the report for 1914.

6

Clergyman of the Church of England, a Clergyman of that Church is appointed as Chaplain and the Committee empowers him to perform the duties of Secretary.

II. MEANS OF

SUPPORT.

7. The main sources of income are--

- (a) Donations and interest on securities, which latter amounted to 13.02 lakhs at the close of 1914,
- (b) Government grant, and
- (c) Fees from paying students.

The receipts from the first source amounted in 1914 to about Rs.81,143 and those from the last to Rs.22,470.

8. As regards Government grants, the school is in receipt of--

- (i) an annual fixed grant of Rs.48,000, sanctioned in 1862 from Imperial funds, which was then taken as representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 80 girls,
- (ii) a fixed grant of Rs.6,000 per annum, sanctioned in 1907 in lieu of the

Table 2 p. 46 of the report for 1914.

Copy from 57853
Page 34 + 39
Feb. 22 1915
81143
15734
7136
8600

Para. 3 of letter no. 471 (H)
10-8-10

his

capitation grant of Rs.5 per mensem and the extra Military grant of Rs.2 formerly paid to the Military Female Asylum, Madras,

(iii) an annual grant of Rs.2,400 from Military works fund, towards repairs to the buildings, and

(iv) a recurring Imperial grant of Rs.15,000 sanctioned in 1914.

The circumstances under which the last item was sanctioned were as follows:--

The institution had for the past few years been passing through a crisis in respect of its financial condition, mainly owing to the failure of the Lawrence Asylum Press, which had been an important source of revenue. The Press had been making a donation from its profits ranging from Rs.30,000 to Rs.40,000. Since 1910-11, the contribution continued to decline and consequently the Press was sold to Government for Rs.5.10 lakhs; and the amount was invested in municipal debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. It was expected that the investment would yield a sum of Rs.20,000 per annum; but as this was short of the original

amount

para 3 of letter no 471
10-8-10 (H)

Gent. 14.2.88
6.2.14 (J)
1203 (I)
29-10-14

Letter no 487 900 1-6-12 (K)
.. 553- 5 11-6-13. (L)

amount of contribution received from the Press, the Government of India were addressed in June 1913 for a recurring grant of Rs.15,000. That Government, however, first sanctioned a special grant of Rs.20,000 to meet pressing demands and subsequently sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs.15,000. A non-recurring grant of Rs.45,000 was also obtained from the Government of India for the following objects:--

- (1) the construction of new quarters for the Principal and the telegraph instructor,
- (2) the adaptation of the fourth, fifth and sixth masters' quarters,
- (3) furniture for these quarters,
- (4) the construction of a new gymnasium, and
- (5) the building of a latrine for the girls' school.

9. The school is not in receipt of any recurring grant from Provincial funds. Occasional non-recurring grants have, however, been paid (mostly indirectly) to the school, e.g.,

(a) Rs.57,000 in 1910 towards the estimated cost of the following improvements, the balance

Letter no. 553 dt. 11.6.13. (L)

Gous. 193 dt. 1-3-13. (M)

Gous. 142 dt. 6.2.14. (J)
" 1203 dt. 28.10.14. (I)

Letter no. 553 dt. 11.6.13. (L)
" 143 dt. 6.2.14. (J)
" 1203 dt. 28.10.14. (I)

Para 6 of the letter (L)

balance being met from the Asylum funds:--

	Rs.
(i) Extension of the girls' school	14,000
(ii) Extension of the girls' hospital	1,200
(iii) Extension of the boys' laboratory	2,300
(iv) Construction of a dairy	6,000
(v) Construction of cow-sheds and milking-sheds	5,000
(vi) Construction of a chapel	71,057
Total	99,557

(b) Rs.1,500 in 1912 for revision of establishment, and

(c) Rs.26,830 in the same year for the following further buildings and equipment:--

(1) Buildings (lecture hall, science laboratory, teachers' library and drill hall)	12,000
(2) Furniture and apparatus for the laboratory and the library	7,000
(3) School furniture, typewriting machines etc.	7,830
	26,830

III. OBJECT.

10. According to rule 2 of the rules regulating the constitution and working of the school, the primary object of the institution is to secure for the destitute European and Eurasian children of the officers of the Military, Marine and Medical services and soldiers and children of civilians a healthy and invigorating climate, to

Gono 402 28.6.11. (M)

Gono 981 28.6.11. (M)

Gono 1106 11.12.12. (M)
 1107 28.6.12. (M)

page 55 of the report for 1914.

remove them from objectionable surroundings, to afford them secular and religious education, and to train them to earn a livelihood.

Under rule 37 of the rules, the legitimate children of Europeans and Eurasians, being officers or soldiers of His Majesty's British and Indian Military and Marine services, or persons employed in the Military and Civil Medical services, or effective volunteers or civilians, whether connected with the public service or not, are eligible for admission. The cases of illegitimate orphan children are dealt with specially by the committee.

IV. STRENGTH.

11. Under rule 32 the maximum strength, exclusive of day scholars, of the branch for boys has been fixed at 300, and that for girls at 165. On the 31st August 1915, there were 473 pupils on the rolls - 305 boys and 168 girls - against 463 pupils of last year - 298 boys and 165 girls.

Information is not available as to the classification of the existing number of students. But the figures in the report of 1914 showed that the majority

p. 59 of the report for 1914.

vide the sheet in proof below

p. 9 of the report for 1914.

p. 23 of the report.

majority of the students ^{in Hungary were} ~~and~~ of pure European parentage and that the largest number was drawn from the army. Of the total number of students ^{admitted} in 1914, only 5 per cent. were pure orphans, and the remainder was distributed equally between children with both parents living and those with only one of them.

V. EDUCATIONAL

STANDARD.

12. Both general and technical education are provided in the school. The former is of the high school standard under the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Technical instruction in telegraphy, music, typewriting, drawing, carpentry, cooking and dress-making is also given. The strength of each of the general education classes in 1914 is given on page 22 of the report for that year.

VI. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

13. The following shows the results of the public examinations during the last three years:--

$$\frac{4}{82} \times 100 = 4.878 \approx 5\%$$

72 1.23 of the report 1914.

* a respect of girls; in respect of boys children with both parents living more much in excess.

paras II + III on page 10 to 13 of report for 1914.

page 12 + 13 do

14

Handwritten notes:
 verified from the
 annual inspection
 reports for 1913 (p. 13)
 (3) (7)
 High school
 examination.
 Middle school
 examination
 Telegraph
 class.
 Entrance
 examination
 for the
 Indian Sub-
 ordinate
 Medical
 Department.

	1912.	1913.	1914.		
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.
High school examination.	7 ✓	1 ✓	2 ✓	2 ✓	5 ✓ 2 ✓
Girls	1 ✓	...	4 ✓	1 ✓	6 ✓ 6 ✓
Middle school examination	6 ✓	4 ✓	8 ✓	3 ✓	9 ✓ 5 ✓
Girls	7 ✓	2 ✓	6 ✓	2 ✓	7 ✓ 6 ✓
Telegraph class.	...	...	11 ✓	8 ✓	... 11 ✓
Entrance examination for the Indian Sub-ordinate Medical Department.	...	...	3 ✓	3 ✓	1 ✓ 1 ✓

The inspection reports of the current year are also submitted. As regards the Boys' Branch, the Inspector in 1914 remarked that there was room for improvement in the school work, particularly in English; in the current year also he observes that English is the weakest subject. He however remarks that the general condition of the school and its tone continued to be very good. As regards the Girls' Section, in 1914 the Inspector observed that the practical side of the training could be still further developed; his

p. 15 of the report for 1914.

see p. 28 of the original report at (5)

p. 15 of the report for 1914.

general impression about this branch in the current year is "very good". He states that several improvements have been introduced and the work both in and out of the school room is thoroughly well organized and supervised by the Headmistress.

14. Proposals have recently been made by the Committee of the Asylum for

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (1) sanitary improvements covering water supply, washing arrangements, latrines, hospitals, kitchens, sleeping accommodation and ventilation, estimated to cost | Rs. 26,000 |
| (2) electric lighting | 25,000 |
| (3) the erection of a new swimming bath | --(recurring 4,400) 20,000 |
| (4) the improvements to the dairy | 8,900
<u>79,900</u> |
| (5) the appointment of another cooking mistress and a lady teacher on Rs.100 | |
| (6) the development of the Kindergarten department and a separate building for the same | 1,00,000 |
| (7) the appointment of a whole-time I.M.S. officer | |

In this connection the Committee request that the institution may be taken ~~over~~ under the direct management of Government.

15. At the instance of the Government of India, the Committee was asked in 1913 to submit

page 28 of the report (T)

page 2 of C.F. has separately

ibid
p. 8 of C.F. do.

p. 9 do

pages 11 & 15 do

p. 10 of C.F.

page 16 of C.F.

p. 2 of Govt. 552 d. 11.6.13. (4)

proposals for the improvements to the schools for which Imperial aid was necessary. Of the several suggestions submitted by the Committee in advance of detailed consideration, only those relating to the construction of quarters for the staff and gymnasium were ~~submitted~~ in a fit condition to be submitted to the Government of India for aid. Accordingly a grant of Rs.45,000 was asked for for those purposes and that Government were at the same time informed that there were also other needs to be attended to. The Committee subsequently submitted in November 1913 somewhat detailed proposals on the lines mainly of those now submitted. Even those were found to be in an incomplete state and the Committee were asked to prepare plans and estimates in respect of them and arrange them in order of urgency. The present communication, though not accompanied by plans and estimates, urges strongly ~~for~~ their execution at an early date.

These proposals are now under the consideration of Government. The papers are lying over pending the return of Mr. Stone from leave.

para. 6 of letter no 553
H. 6. 13. (4)

ind

para. 7 do (4)

para 4 & 5 of G.O. no 142
6.2.14. (5)

Please see the G.O. (7)

Current Separately
tied up + placed below

(4) 553 serially p 3 and
H. 6. 13.

(5) do do (4)

(6) 554 serially p 2 + 4
H. 6. 14. 9.9.14

(7) 555 serially p 1 + 2
H. 6. 14. 9.9.14

7.9 p 11
H. 6. 14. 9.9.14

File separately
under the form.

16. The Government of India have asked for a scheme for the establishment of a training college in connection with the school. A draft scheme for the purpose has been prepared by a committee which met at Ootacamund in April last and has now been submitted to Government. These proposals are also lying over pending the return of Mr. Stone from leave.

CA
1-9-15

The report (p. 11) states that the Muzer and Sonawar schools have recently been taken over by the Punjab Govt. This is an important piece of information. I am afraid it is too late to ascertain details of the arrangement upon the 6th.

The inspection reports are interesting. The comments are not all favourable. Reading, writing and spelling in English seem to be the weak points. Arithmetical examples are given in English money.

S. p. 7

S. p. 19

Another pending question is the extension of the chapel. The Committee do not accept the Chief Engineer's amendment of their proposals and have asked him to meet them for a discussion of the matter.

88
2.9.15

P. S. G. u. o.

Returned with thanks

[Signature]
Bo

30.9.15.



Educational Department

N

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