

Friends' Schools at Ipswich (1790-1800) and Colchester (1817-1917)

IPSWICH

IN the Strong Room at the old Ipswich Meeting House was found an old Minute Book which witnessed to the fact that a century and a half ago Friends in East Anglia were to the fore in the endeavour to advance the course of Education. Four years after the founding of Ackworth School, and at a time when Islington School (now at Saffron Waldon) was the only other Friends' public school, a conference of delegates from the Quarterly Meetings of the three Counties of Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk and of the city of Norwich met at Ipswich (18.iii.1783) "for considering the propriety of establishing a Boarding School for the education of Friends' children". "It is unanimously agreed, That the establishment of a Boarding School for Boys, in a suitable situation, would be of great use to the Society of Friends in these & the adjacent counties, & is a matter that highly merits encouragement." The town of Needham was selected as the suitable situation, especially as a commodious house was to be had there. Later in the year another meeting was held at Needham Market, when it was decided to hire the house for £35 per annum, and to enquire for a suitable Master. Six years later the school had not yet been commenced, presumably for want of a suitable master.

In 1789 the project was revived at Bury St. Edmunds, apparently because a suitable Friend offered as a Master, and delegates to a conference were appointed by the Quarterly Meetings concerned. It is interesting to notice that the first name on the list of Essex delegates is that of John Kendall, whose bequest to his own Quarterly Meeting of Essex was later instrumental in establishing a Friends' Boarding School at Colchester, while Joseph Gurney (later one of the first Trustees under the Kendal bequest) acted as Clerk to the conference. This time the first Minute of the meeting reads: "That the establishment of a Friends

Boarding School for Boys would be of great use to the Society in these & the adjacent counties; & that one for Girls would also be very desirable; but that it seems most expedient first to establish a boys school, & that endeavours be used speedily to effect the same." (Minute 1.)

The meeting then decided to search in Needham, Ipswich and Bury for a suitable house; meanwhile subscriptions were to be collected in order to provide a fund of £1,000.

"William Candler having offer'd himself as master, & he appearing eligible in conjunction with proper assistants, it is propos'd as an encouragement to him, or any other friend that may be approved in future, that he shall be provided, with a house for five years, rent free, that the house be furnished for thirty boys, & the furniture remain the property of the subscribers: & further that if the number of boys during all or any part of said term, shall be less than thirty, there shall be an allowance to the said master, after the rate of five pounds per annum for every boy short of that number, provided such allowance shall not exceed fifty pounds per annum, . . ." (Minute 5.)

It was considered that £1,000 would be sufficient to furnish a suitable house, to pay the rent, at any rate for five years, and to subsidize the Master until such time that the school should be self supporting.

"The charge for board & teaching the English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, & Merchants Accounts" was fixed at 15 guineas per annum, with the addition of 2 guineas for Latin, "& so in proportion for other branches of literature; each boy to bring with him one pair of sheets."

A month later it was reported to the conference that there was a suitable house for sale at Bury, "in an airy situation very near the meeting house"; while at Needham a suitable house could be rented from the beginning of the next year, but at Ipswich the only house that could be found was too large for the required purpose, and could only be had by purchase for 1,000 guineas. "The several situations that thus occur, were distinctly & weightily consider'd, & on mature deliberation, it is the solid sense & judgment of this meeting, that the opening the institution at Needham, appears most likely to promote the essential benefits thereof." (13.ix.1789.)

Later on it transpired that the tenants of this house could not find another to which to remove ; it also became evident that somewhat extensive alterations would be necessary. So the committee authorized William Candler to look for some other temporary situation where the School should be commenced. By this time a sum of about £900 had been subscribed, and enquiry had been made for an assistant master to teach French, "and it appearing that I. Bonice, a young man now resident in the Island of Jersey has been proposed for the situation, & that tho' not a member of our society, he has the character of a serious religious man well qualified in literary accomplishments, John Kendall & Saml. Alexander are requested to join Wm. Candler in making further enquiry respecting him". (27.x.1789.)

A temporary situation for the school was found in a house at Ipswich, and £250 was spent in adapting the house for the purposes of a School.

By this time Wm. Candler and his advisers had engaged, "David Dent (a young man recommended by David Barclay) a member of our Society, who has received his education & since been employ'd as an assistant in Ackworth School, & who appears to be properly qualified for instructing the children in Writing, Arithmetic & Merchants Accounts & the English Grammar. Also Augustine Goods alias Bonice who appears properly qualified to teach the French & Latin Languages. With respect to David Dent the terms of compensation propos'd are £20 for the first Year, £30 if he continues a Second & £40 the Third Year ; also board washing & lodging. On the part of Augustine Goods als Bonice were read sundry letters & testimonials of a very satisfactory tendency, the terms he proposes are £50 p. Annum with board washing & lodging." Wm. Candler was to pay these salaries out of the children's fees, but the committee undertook to refund him £50 of this. (17.iii.1790.)

The next business was to draw up Rules and Regulations. Amongst other Rules were the following :

Rule 9.

The School was to be confined to the children of Friends, and it was "the wish of the Subscribers that all Parents or Guardians of Children desirous of having them educated

in this School, may be dispos'd to have them appear consistent with our religious profession in plainness of dress, language, & behaviour".

Rule II.

"If any Lad who shall be sent to this School should discover a particular propensity to vicious habits, it is recommended to the Master that if after a suitable tryal for reform it cannot be effected, he may be dismiss'd the School."

Another Rule was, "That there be only one vacation in the year", which should "not exceed one Month's duration".

The school had a successful first year, judging by the following letter from William Candler to Atkinson Francis Gibson (MS. in the safe at Saffron Walden Meeting House).

Ipswich 11th of 12th month 1790.

Esteemed friend,

Understanding thou wished to have the perusal of our School Rules, I send thee a Copy, & also of the Minutes of the last General Meeting; Joseph Leaper being present at the Committee Meeting & taking a Copy of what was done then I omit the transcribing them here.

As a kind Patron of our Institution thou art undoubtedly solicitous for its Success, in respect to which I have with pleasure to observe that the Encouragement given to it in the first Year of its existence has at least equal'd the most sanguine expectations. Our present number of Boarders is 24, & we have received intimation of several others to come, one of which is a Son of la[te] John Barton's¹ of Hertford, out of which County we have not yet had any.

From the experience of one Year, I don't find but the occupation tho' a careful & confining one, is pretty well adapted to my Constitution & Disposition, & not in any respect less agreeable, to my Superior-half, & from what has hitherto occur'd we know not but it is an allotment in the right line. In respect to literary Education, as our Teachers in their respective departments are both capable & assiduous, I have not much doubt of the Pupils improving to the satisfaction of their friends.

¹ Bernard Barton, bank clerk and Quaker poet, 1784-1849.

Thy kinsman F. Impey is very well, as is also Rich^d Day, & we are at this time so far favour'd with health as not to have an invalid in the family.

Please to present our love to thy Wife, also to thy Father & Mother & T. & S. Day.

My Wife uniting with thy affectionate frd

WILLIAM CANDLER

I presume thou wilt not construe into a slight my declining at present to sollicit for thy Son as a pupil, for though we have been entrusted with the care of divers as young, he will probably be better fitted for a boarding school some time hence. Notwithstanding we have had a good account of him.

In November, 1790, a committee report that they have examined into the state of the School at Ipswich, and find it agreeably conducted, and "have extended such advice as to them appear'd suitable". But more room is required, so an adjoining house was to be acquired if possible.

Next year it became evident that even with the addition of the adjoining house the accommodation would be insufficient, so several Friends were appointed to look for more suitable premises.

At a General Meeting held on 23.ix.1792, respecting the school established at Ipswich it was decided to call another Conference of Friends of Essex, Suffolk, & Norfolk and Norwich Quarterly Meetings to consider the advisability of purchasing the house that had hitherto been rented, and of building extensive additions, or, alternatively, of buying a piece of land on which to erect an entirely new building. In either case a sum of from £1,000 to £2,000 would be needed, which "money is proposed to be raised by Subscriptions of £50, £100 or any larger sum to be lent to the Institution at £3 per Cent per Annum".

For some reason Essex Friends were loth to share in this plan; was it because a school at Ipswich was too far away for them? It will be remembered that the school had originally been planned at Bury or Needham, and that the Ipswich site was intended to be only a temporary one. Now that it was proposed to establish the school permanently at Ipswich, Essex Friends appeared to lose their enthusiasm; at any rate only one of them supplied any

money on loan ; the other Meetings raised about £1,200. After this there were sometimes no representatives from Essex present at the committee meetings, on other occasions John Kendall, of Colchester, was the most regular attender.

Finally a house with about an acre of land in "an airy part" of the town was purchased for 500 guineas, and it was agreed to make additions to the house at a cost of £630. (19.ix.1792.)

Meanwhile the "Committee having been fully engaged respecting the Premises have not had Opportunity so particularly to inspect the Conduct of the School as would otherwise have been desirable". Apparently the number of boys taking French and Latin was not sufficiently large fully to occupy the time of Augustine Goods als Bonice, for we read that, "The french Teacher having offered his Service to the Public at Large, it appears necessary to make some Alteration in his Terms ; Which Wm Candler . . . is desired to settle." Augustine Bonice refusing to accept a lower salary in consideration of the fees which he received for lessons given outside the School, his place was taken by Peter Darancette, at a salary of £30 per annum.

During the next year the committee gave greater attention to the conduct of the school, as is shown by the following Minute : "This Meeting being much concerned in observing in the Apparel of divers of the Children at this School a considerable deviation from that plainness of dress which the Principles of our Religious Profession lead into, & having taken the same into solid consideration, do earnestly desire that such as have, or may have, Children at this School would seriously attend to the desire express'd in the 9th Rule for the Government of this Institution, & the Governor is directed to hand a Copy of this Minute & the said Rule to all such Parents or Friends as may in future make application for Children to be admitted." (20.iii.1793.)

By the fifth year of the school's existence all the money originally subscribed, together with the £1,300 collected on loan, was spent, so another subscription was levied in order to raise £200 to complete the accounts for the year, " & the Frds. of Essex are more particularly requested to subscribe liberally, as only one frd. in the County has advanced money for the purchase of the estate & Building". (30.iv.1794.)

It had now become evident that the School would not be self supporting unless the fees were raised, so Wm. Candler was authorized to increase the fees from 15 guineas to 18 guineas per annum, " & to take one Guinea entrance instead of Sheets ".

Four months later (25.viii.1794) the Treasurer reported that the only sums subscribed towards the £200 needed for completing the year's working were one guinea from Simon Maw and £1 10s. od. from John Birkbeck.¹ The prospect did not appear a promising one ; nevertheless Wm. Candler offered to try and run the school without any financial help from the committee, and to take over the furniture in lieu of the payments that would have otherwise been due to him at the end of the current year. He was to pay the committee £39 for the rent of the building, and this would be just sufficient to pay the interest on the money advanced on loan by Friends.

Now that Wm. Candler had taken over the school, the annual General Meeting of Subscribers was discontinued, but a committee of nine Friends was appointed " to assist & advise with " him.

The next entry in the Minute Book is dated five years later (3.vii.1799), and records Wm. Candler's notice of his desire to relinquish the school at the end of the year, or sooner, if a successor can be found before then. So the committee summon another General Meeting of subscribers, who desire the committee " to offer the premises upon the (same) terms to David Dent ; & should he incline to engage with the Institution they are allowed to liberate Wm. Candler from it, as soon as David is ready to take the charge upon him ".

But the committee failed to find any successor, for we read that at a meeting held at Ipswich School the 9th of first month of the year 1800, " David Dent having refused the proposal of the last General Meetg., . . . information of the want of a Master has been transmitted to all the Q^{ly} Mgs. but no friend offering to take that place, & Wm. Candler having now left the premises, This Committee appoints a Gen'l Meetg to be held at Ipswich . . . to consider of the best mode of disposg of the concern ".

¹ Later on, Essex Friends subscribed £48 towards the £200 needed.

At the end of the month the General Meeting was held, and the last Minute in the book reads, " It appearing to be the general judgement of this Meetg that the purpose for which the School premises were bought is now passed by, & there being no probability of its being renewed, this Meetg. is of the judgement that the same be sold for the most money that can be made thereof. This judgement being approved by the sentiments in writing of the absent proprietors, this Meeting therefore authorizes & requests Jno. Head the Trustee for the said premises to advertize the same to be sold by public auction at such time & place as he shall judge most expedient & proper ; & as soon as the sale is completed to pay to the proprietors their respective proportions of the nett money arising from said sale." (28.i.1800.)

So ended the ten years' history of Ipswich Friends' School. Up to the present we have been unable to discover the site of the school or of the building used temporarily during the first two or three years.

The failure of the scheme must have been a keen disappointment to many Friends who had devoted so much time and money to its execution. But there was one at any rate, an Essex Friend, who felt that the object at which they had aimed must not be neglected, though a lesson which he had learned by his experience of the Ipswich School was the apparent necessity of an endowment if such a School was to have a real chance for success. So he talked things over with his cousin, and the two of them, John Kendall and Francis Freshfield, decided that they would bequeath a sufficient sum of money to enable a school to be established in Colchester on similar lines to the one which had existed at Ipswich.

Four years after the close of the Ipswich School John Kendall drew up a will in which he left the sum of £2,000 to be administered by trustees whom he named. The annual income arising from this money was to be paid " to a Schoolmaster being one of the people called Quakers who shall keep a Boarding School in Colchester or near thereto, for Boarding & teaching of Friends Children of the Society of People called Quakers which Schoolmaster my will is shall from time to time be chosen & appointed by the said Trustees . . . & be approved by the Meeting for Sufferings in

London & the Quarterly Meeting of Essex." ". . . he shall teach & instruct in Reading Writing & Arithmetic Six poor Boys whose Parents are not well able to pay for their Schooling & who shall be recommended by the Monthly Meeting of Colchester." If there were not a sufficient number of Friends' children to provide 6 such boys, the places might be occupied by "the sons of persons who are not members of the said Society, but who shall be of sober & good Life & Conversation". The income from the trust was to be used merely by way of teaching fees, & not to provide "Lodging Board Books or other necessaries for any of the said six Scholars". This practically meant that they were to be day scholars. The schoolmaster might not increase the total number of day scholars beyond 16, unless they were all Friends. The master was to be qualified to teach Latin as an optional subject. "My Will is that no Girls shall be admitted into the said Establishment."

It will be seen that the whole scheme had been carefully thought out. John Kendall even considered the question of a suitable library for the school, and proceeded, in his will, to bequeath many of his own books, both printed and in MS., to the school, together with "all the Book Cases on which my Books are placed and my Mahogany Book Case in two parts with glass doors in the upper part of it for the better accommodation of the said books", also "my two Mahogany Writing Tables". In the course of time, as these books become more and more out of date, the Trustees were embarrassed to know what to do with them, seeing that they were bound to keep them, suitably stored, in the School. Further to ensure the carrying out of his wishes, John Kendall appointed his cousin as his executor. Then the cousin, Francis Freshfield, proceeded to make his will, in which he inserted a clause as follows: "I give & bequeath to the Trustees appointed under the Will of my cousin John Kendall of Colchester Gent., for instituting & establishing a School for the education of Friends Children in the said Town of Colchester the sum of Five hundred pounds to be applied to the same uses & purposes & subject to the same limitations & restrictions as are expressed in the Will of the said John Kendall & to be paid within Twelve months next after the said School shall be settled & approved by the Trustees appointed for the management of the same."

Francis Freshfield died a few years later, in 1809; so John Kendall had to appoint a fresh executor of his will. Jno. Kendall himself died 1816, and the school which he had planned was established in 1817, and continued under successive masters for exactly a century.

COLCHESTER

The first meeting of the trustees of the Colchester School was held 23.x.1816, at Devonshire House. Present, William Grover, Thomas Catchpool, Atkinson Francis Gibson, Samuel Gurney, Luke Howard, John Corbyn, when it is recorded that "Robert Goswell Giles having proposed to open a Boarding School at Colchester . . . this Committee agrees to consider him as the School Master for the purpose of the Trust for the year 1817."

A meeting held 10.vi.1817 at the school house minuted that "It is pleasant to find that six Boys, the Offspring of poor Persons, have been admitted into the School, gratis, . . . by the recommendation of Colchester Monthly Meeting." In 1818, Robt. G. Giles having resigned, Isaac Clark succeeded him, and was recognized by the trustees (28.v.). Five years later, the following letter was read from Isaac Clark to John Corbyn: "Esteemed Friend, Various discouragements having occurred in the way of my continuing the school, I have concluded after deliberate consideration to relinquish it at mid-summer. . . . If a successor should present, the premises I occupy, which are desirable in almost every respect, may be retained." (26.v.1823.)

Next year, at a meeting of trustees held at Harlow, "After solid consideration it is agreed to give to Thomas Grimes the benefit of the said Trust funds . . . on condition that he gives his undivided attention to his school at Colchester. The Trustees in taking a view of the present state of his establishment, & under a desire to witness its prosperity, incline to press upon his attention at this time a diligent, but more especially a guarded & religious care over those who may be placed under his charge. It will be obvious from the above assignment of the last Midsummer dividends to Thos. Grimes that the Trustees desire his encouragement & the prosperity of the school, & that it may be conducted

in a manner which will warrant the Trustees to continue the payment to him of the dividends from year to year in the future." (18.x.1824.) Not exactly an enthusiastic adoption of Thomas Grimes as the new Headmaster. Evidently the trustees were not quite comfortable about the appointment, nor did the advance of time tend to reassure them, for we read, of a meeting of the trustees held at Grace Church Street, London (20.v.1831). "The Trustees are of the judgment that the Schoolmaster appointed under the Trust is to educate the six boys nominated by the Monthly Meeting of Colchester not only well & satisfactorily, but also in a kind manner, & further the Trustees will feel themselves under obligation to that Monthly Meeting or its committee for a report from time to time in accordance with this conclusion." Next month, the trustees decide to hand over the care of the six scholars exclusively to those of their number who reside in Essex. From subsequent entries we gather that the trustees asked Thos. Grimes to resign his post, but for some time were unable to prevail upon him to do so. However, on 30.v.1838, a letter was read from Thos. Grimes, "Respected Friends, It being now more than twelve years since your formal appointment of me as Master of this School & not having met with that encouragement from 'Friends' generally which I had anticipated & which I advisedly apprehend from the views of the founder & the nature of the endowment I was justified in expecting I deem it most proper at this juncture to resign the charge, which I now do, into your hands, & remain respectfully Thos. Grimes."

The following record was placed on the minutes at the same meeting: "It was also proposed that when any master may be appointed in future that he should give to the trustees a valid engagement to resign the said appointment & office when required, the Trustees giving Six months notice thereof, & that he will conform from time to time to the directions & instructions of the Trustees."

For more than a year the school was in abeyance, until, at a meeting at Colchester (27.viii.1838) Edmund White Watts of Charlbury was appointed for one year, upon the condition that he execute a bond under a penalty of £250 to resign when called upon by the trustees, after 6 months' notice. For 20 years E. W. Watts ruled the school, and

affairs were apparently left pretty much in his hands ; but in 1858 we read (8.vi.) :—“ The Trustees having had an interview with Edmund White Watts the master of the School & having taken into consideration the present state of the School think it right to express their opinion that it is not now answering the intention of the Testator as expressed in his Will & they desire to suggest to Edm^d White Watts the serious consideration of his present position & of the course it may be right for him in consequence to pursue, of which they wish to be informed by the 14th of 9th month next.” This brought the following reply from E. W. Watts : 13.ix.1858, “ Esteemed Friends, Your communication of 6th month 9th being altogether discouraging with regard to my carrying on the School for a time on a small scale, as I proposed to you & being under the necessity of removing to fresh premises I have taken a small house not suitable for a Boarding School to which I intend to remove at the expiration of the present quarter. Perhaps it will not be thought out of place to allow the Six boys on the foundation to complete the present half years schooling but with regard to them I wait your directions. I should be obliged if you would allow the Library to be removed at once to its more permanent place rather than to my intended residence, I am respectfully your friend Edm^d W. Watts.”

For five years the School again lapsed, in spite of advertisements in *The Friend* and elsewhere. So the Trustees discussed a scheme for the extension of the benefits of the Trust. However in 1863, “ Joshua H. Davy, who is about to open a Boarding School at Colchester for Friends' sons having presented himself in the 4th Mo. to the Trustees, with the view of being approved by them, in order to receive the income from John Kendall's School Fund ; & having produced satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications, the Trustees have now agreed to his appointment as soon as the school is opened.” (9.vi.1863.)

Soon after this a memorial to the Charity Commissioners was directed to be prepared, “ for permission to dispose of John Kendall's Library, the same having proved a great incumbrance to the Trust ”. This library consisted of about 1,030 volumes, numerous pamphlets and some manuscripts, and, continues the Memorial, is “ composed chiefly of Latin, Dutch & ancient English books ”. “ In consequence of

many of the books being printed in the Dutch character the Trustees have never been able to make a catalogue of them. They seem mostly religious books." "Owing to the large space which the library occupies, & the difficulty & expense of removing it from one house to another, whenever the Boarding School is removed which has occurred several times, it has proved a troublesome incumbrance to the Charity." "The Library has proved almost entirely useless as regards any benefit to the Master, assistants & scholars; & it is peculiarly liable to injury in a school." Next year, 1864, permission was given for the sale of the Library. The sale realized more than the Trustees apparently expected; they had always insured the library for £150, but the gross proceeds of the sale came to £314 4s. 6d., in addition to £3 2s. od. for the Bookcase, shelves and table. The net proceeds were £270, with which another £300 Stock was bought.

In 1867, at Devonshire House, a letter was read from J. H. Davy, stating that his circumstances obliged him to give up the school. It was agreed to advertise. After an interval of a year and a half an application was received from Frederick Richardson of Bishop Auckland and acceded to (xi.1868). For some time after this there were apparently no meetings of trustees, and several between 1877 and 1883 were concerned only with appointments of new trustees.

In 1890 Frederick Richardson applied for a sum of £110, balance of unapplied income, which accumulated previous to his opening his school in 1869. He pointed out that the Foundation boys had always had the opportunity of taking the full curriculum with him, that he had sunk £800 in providing improved accommodation, and that the late fiscal changes of the Government reduced the trust income by £8 5s. od. The trustees handed over £40, "as a small acknowledgement of the satisfactory way in which he had for the past 20 years conducted the school"; and decided to add £70 to the existing capital (8.iv.1890). Ten years later, a minute records that "The Trustees have received from the Master a report as to the general state of the School, & they desire to record their appreciation of the excellent manner in which the School has for many years & is at present being conducted by Frederick Richardson who has held the post of Master for 31 years."



Fred Richardson



Sarah Richardson

In 1903, Frederick Richardson wrote, “. . . I feel that the time is near when, between bereavement & the advance of age, I shall have to place in their hands my resignation of the office which they committed to me in the latter part of 1868.” “During many years . . . the majority of the boarders were Friends” or Attenders, at one time reaching a total of 24. Now only 2 Friends amongst the boarders, and 5 not boarders. His daughter-in-law (Julietta M. Richardson) had been “a model in her household management, & her affectionate care of the pupils”. (2.iv.1903.)

Before F. Richardson's plans for disposing of his school were complete, he died, 28.iv.1903. In response to the following letter from Julietta M. Richardson's mother, the latter's request was agreed to: “Dear Friends, I have arranged with the Executors of the late Frederick Richardson to take over the Lexden School, as from Aug. 1, 1903. I am retaining Mr. Nicholls as head master & I look happily forward to the time when my Grandson Eric H. Richardson may see his way to join me here & eventually to take over the school himself. Under these circumstances I hope that the Trustees will be able to continue the endowment to me as under the late proprietor, Yours sincerely Julia Mary Theobald, Lexden School, June 6, 1903.”

Three years later, a Letter was received from Julia M. Theobald, giving notice of her intention to give up the School on the 25.xii.1906. It was decided to advertise for a successor and in August 1907 an application came from Ferdinand E. Gröne of the High School, Colchester, a recorded Minister of the Society of Friends. He explained “the methods he proposes to adopt with regard to the teaching of the boys school about to be established. It is intended for the boys & girls to be taught separately & also that the recreation should be quite separate. The entrance to the Girls school rooms is by Hospital Road & that for the boys by Wellesley Road”. The proposal was agreed to by the major part of the Trustees, but two of them did not consent, “in view of the difficulty which exists in strictly conforming to the terms of the will”, with regard to the clause prohibiting the admission of girls. These two Trustees favoured an application to the Charity Commissioners for wider powers. No other Meeting of Trustees

was held until ten years later, when "The Trustees have arrived at the conclusion that the School is no longer conducted as a 'Friends' School' within the meaning of the clauses of John Kendall's will, & that the Headmaster has made arrangements which involves giving up the Control of the School to masters who are not members of the Society of Friends." (ix.1917.) At a meeting at Colchester (8.ii.1919) it was decided that "in view of the circumstance that the Society of Friends now possesses a sufficiency of good educational establishments it is extremely unlikely that a school will in future be opened at Colchester under conditions enabling the Trust Funds to be allocated according to the exact terms of the will". Next year, at Chelmsford, the following suggestions were considered: (1) Extension of powers to enable trustees to establish scholarships at existing Friends' Schools, (2) Powers to enable financial aid to be given to the Kendall Almshouses Trustees. (3) Extension of powers to other educational purposes than those stated in the will, and for girls as well as boys. (8.iv.1920.) A year later, at Colchester, it was decided to apply to the Board of Education for a new scheme for the administration of the trust, and in February, 1922, a new scheme was submitted by the Board of Education, enabling the trustees to give boys financial assistance to attend Friends' Schools. This new scheme was finally sanctioned on June 6th, 1922.

Thus disappears the Colchester Friends' School, but the good work initiated by John Kendall still continues. Since he made his will a number of Friends' Schools have been established in the country, and on a larger scale than that contemplated by him; while one of the few previously existing Friends' Schools has found a home in John Kendall's own county, and I venture to think that it would be a source of gratification to him to know that his legacy is of real use, in these financially difficult times, in enabling boys to obtain an education at one or other of the Friends' Schools, which they might otherwise miss.

C. BRIGHTWEN ROWNTREE

Further information about Frederick Richardson may be found in a *Memoir by Two "Old Boys"* privately printed in 1903, in *Annual Monitor* 1904, and in *Yearly Meeting Proceedings*, 1904.