

only 3 who were able to read and write well. Of 19, who were learning arithmetic, none were able to work a sum in Proportion. None could repeat the Church Catechism perfectly. In Holy Scripture all were very ignorant: only 5 were able to answer the most simple questions, whether put to them in Welsh or in English. Although geography is professed, none present knew anything of the subject. There was not a child present who was competent to teach, although 6 monitors were employed.

Considering the income which the master derives from the school, 90*l.* per annum, with a house and garden rent-free, the subjects which he professes to teach are very limited, and the progress made in the few subjects professed to be taught is very inadequate, 64 having attended school for more than two years, and 44 for more than three years.

The patron of this school is very anxious that it should be rendered efficient.

LLANDEGGWINING.—There is no school in this parish or in the neighbouring parishes of Rhiw and Llanfaelshys, which form a continuous district upon the south coast of the promontory of Lleyr. Llandeggwining.

LLANDUDNO.—Llandudno forms the northern promontory of Carnarvonshire, called the Great Orme's Head. It contains 1047 inhabitants. Here there are two schools provided for the poor, viz.: a British School, established 1844, and a Church School, established May, 1846. These schools are not a quarter of a mile distant from each other. Llandudno.

Llandudno Church School.—A school for boys and girls, taught by a master only, in a school built for the purpose. Number of boys, 47; of girls, 56. Number employed as monitors, 3. Subjects taught—reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and music; the Scriptures and the Church Catechism. Fees 1*d.* per week.

I visited this school on the 15th of March, when there were 62 scholars present; 12 could read with ease, 3 repeated the Church Catechism correctly, and out of 7, who could answer Scripture questions, 2 excelled. 48 copies were shown me, but there was not a good specimen among them. I examined 23 scholars in arithmetic; and of these, 4 could just work an easy sum in Simple Addition, and 2 knew a little about the Simple Rule of Three; 5 had learned a very little English grammar and geography.

There was a class of 9 children between 8 and 11 years of age, no one of whom could read simple narratives. 2 boys were said to have been over the "Tutor's Assistant;" but I found them to be but indifferently acquainted with the Simple Rule of Three. There was a class of boys from 6 to 9 years of age, all of whom, including the monitor, were incapable of spelling monosyllables well. In a class of 5 girls, from 10 to 14 years of age, there was not one who could read simple narratives with any success: yet, out of that class, a monitor was selected to instruct the next. The discipline was very indifferent. There were some English children, but of the others, only about 10 could understand and answer a simple question in the English language.

The master was formerly a farming man. He received some preparation for his present employment at Bangor National School in 1841: he is 25 years of age, and has been a teacher five years. His knowledge of English is insufficient. He puts such questions as this—"How many parts of speech *there are?*" &c. His questions on Scripture history were better.

It should be stated that this school has not been in existence for 12 months.

The building and furniture are very good. The apparatus are provided from the funds, except copybooks, which the children buy.

There is an endowment of 3*l.* per annum, the produce of 100*l.* lying in the North and South Wales Bank.—JOHN JAMES, *Assistant.*

Llandudno British School.—A school for boys and girls, taught together, by a master, in a school built for the purpose. Number of children, 110. Number employed as monitors, 16. Subjects taught—the Holy Scriptures, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history. Fees 1*d.* each.

This school was examined March 12. Of 110 children only 40 were present. None could read well, or write well upon paper. Of 10 who were learning arithmetic, none could work a sum in compound rules correctly. 2 had commenced geography but knew next to nothing of the subject. The first and second class were deplorably ignorant, they could not tell the number of Jesus Christ's disciples, how many gospels there are, or whether St. Matthew was a man or a woman. When examined in grammar, the first class compared *good* and *bad* thus: "*Good, gooder, goodest; bad, badder, baddest.*"

The monitors were rude, undisciplined, and ignorant, and were neither able to teach nor to maintain discipline.

The master was formerly a printer. He has been trained for six months at the Borough-road. He was able to ask good questions upon the subject-matter of the lessons, but his English was bad in grammar and idiom. He allowed the children to make blunders without correcting them. He took no notice of the rude answers which they made when he spoke to them; but allowed them to jump about the school from place to place, and to play and chat with each other. It is difficult to conceive boys in school, and subject to a master, more rustic and offensive in their manners.

The windows of the school-room were broken so that it was necessary to close the shutters in order to keep out the cold. There were no outbuildings; for want of them, the neighbourhood of the school was in a disgraceful condition.

It was stated, that the funds at the disposal of the Committee are too low to allow them to repair the windows, or to furnish books and maps for the school.—ABRAHAM THOMAS, *Assistant.*

LLANDUDWEN.—The adjoining parishes of Llandudwen and Ceidio contain no school of Llandudwen. any description.

LLANDWROG.—The parish of Llandwrog contains 2688 inhabitants. Some of these are employed in agriculture and inhabit the low grounds around the parish church, but the greater part are employed upon the quarries at a distance of from six to eight miles, and high among the mountains. A school has been established in each of the districts above-mentioned, in connexion with the Established Church, viz.—*Llandwrog Church School*, and *The Mountain School*. Llandwrog.

APPENDIX A.

Carnarvon.

Llandwrog.

Llandwrog Church School.—A school for boys and girls, taught by a master in a building set apart for the purpose. Number of children, 45. Subjects taught,—the Bible and Church Catechism, reading, writing and, arithmetic.

I examined this school December 1. Of 45 children I found only 28 present. 4 of these could read a chapter of the Bible, but not well. None could work a sum in compound arithmetic, although 4 professed to be able to do so, and one of them was supposed to understand decimals. None were writing upon paper. Only 2 could repeat a part of the Church Catechism, and only 1 could answer questions upon the history of the New Testament, when questioned in Welsh as well as English.

The master was formerly a porter; he has never been trained to teach, and has neither system in teaching nor power of maintaining discipline.

The school-room was very dirty.

Outbuildings have been provided, but they are in an atrocious and demoralizing state.

The following school is situate high among the mountains, six miles distant from the parish church. It is intended for the benefit of the vast population which has grown up around the quarries. The inhabitants of this district are very poor, and their social condition is low; but they are represented as being anxious to receive instruction.

Mr. Joshua Williams, the schoolmaster, stated:—"There are a great many all round the school who are of an age for instruction. They are anxious for it, both parents and children; but they are very poor: the majority are labourers with very large families, many of them 8 or 9 children. A great many are too poor to pay for instruction,—too poor to pay for clothes, and shoes or clogs for their feet in order to send them to school. I have to teach many for nothing. The cottages are very, very poor. They have but one bed-room for three or four beds, and the beds are of straw. Very often all the family sleep in the same bed-room,—grown-up children among them of both sexes. This has a bad effect—very bad on their health and morals. They attend very regularly in winter, more so than in summer, because in summer they can work in the quarries. Children are sent to the quarries before they are 10 years old. They are sent there to be apprenticed to the quarry business which takes a long time to learn. They do not earn money. It takes three or four years to learn this business before they can earn anything. This boys' school-room has had more than 100 children in it. They come in great numbers in winter, because in winter the quarries are so cold for the children, and they can best afford the time then. They are begging to come already, and next week 20 more are expected."

It is stated, as the result of a careful inquiry from house to house, that within a mile of the school there are 250 children from four years old and upwards who are sent to no school.

The Mountain School.—A school for boys and girls, taught respectively by a master and mistress, in separate rooms of a building erected for the purpose. Number of children, 75. Number employed as monitors, 4. Subjects taught,—the Holy Scriptures, reading, writing, arithmetic, and, to the boys, the elements of grammar and geography.

I examined this school December 1. Of 75 children only 38 were present. Of these none could read with ease, and only 14 could make out words of two syllables. Of Holy Scripture they were very ignorant, although attempting to read the most difficult passage in the Epistle to the Galatians, upon which subject the master assured me they could answer questions. It would be profane to detail the mistaken answers which were given.

Although grammar and geography are professed, nothing was known of either subject. The master did not appear to detect the blunders which his scholars committed: "Brethren," he admitted to be the singular number, and the word "child" was stated to be the singular number of the plural "women."

In geography, I was told that Wales is to the east of England, and Ireland to the east of Wales.

The questions were put in Welsh as well as English.

The only attainment of the school appears to be arithmetic. 16 were learning arithmetic, and of these 10 could apply compound rules, and 5 of the 10 could work a sum in the Rule of Three.

The master appears to have had very few opportunities of receiving instruction. He speaks broken English. He asked such questions as these:—"How many gospels *are*?" "How many apostles *are*?" &c.

The mistress is a girl 18 years of age.

Llanengan.

LLANENGAN.—Llanengan is situate at the southern point of Carnarvonshire. It contains 1063 inhabitants. Two schools have been established within a quarter of a mile of each other for the benefit of the poor, viz., a Church School, established 1833, and a British School, in 1845.

Llanengan Church School.—A school for boys and girls, taught by a master, in a school-house not yet completed. Number of girls, 19, of boys, 55. Subjects taught—the Bible and Church Catechism, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Fees, 1*d.* and 2*d.* per week.

I examined the school on the 8th of December. Forty scholars were present; of these, 9 could read with ease; only 4 could repeat the Church Catechism perfectly. Of Scripture history all were ignorant, whether questioned in Welsh or English. I saw all the copies belonging to the school, and there were only three specimens of good writing.

The master was formerly a clockmaker's apprentice; after which he spent six months at Carnarvon school, to learn the national system. He maintains good discipline. His total income is under 2*l.*—*JOHN JAMES, Assistant.*

Llanengan British School.—A school for boys and girls, taught by a master, in a school built for the purpose. Number of girls, 23; of boys, 58. Number employed as monitors, 6. Subjects professed to be taught—reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, etymology, and Holy Scripture. Fees from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

I examined the school on the 8th of December, when 70 of the scholars were present. Of these, 17 were able to read with ease, and 8 could answer questions on Scripture history; only 7 were able to write well on paper. In arithmetic they were not examined. A class of 7 had just commenced English grammar, and a class of 14 geography; but very little was known of either subject. Nine were said to devote two hours and a-half per week to etymology and the history of England;