

Schools and Education in the Borough of Lancaster

By P. M. HARBOLD

An Act of the Provincial Council of the Colony of Pennsylvania, passed February 6, 1730, permitted "any religious society of Protestants . . . to purchase or establish houses for schools, etc."

In the spirit of this Act, the religious groups that came to early Lancaster,—the German Reformed, the Lutherans, the Friends or Quakers, the Moravians, and the Anglicans—after congregations were organized and houses for worship built, set about providing for the education of the children of the congregations. Records show that each one of the denominations established a school, some under the minister, others provided school teachers.

Dr. Fred G. Livingood, in his "Eighteenth Century Reformed Church Schools," names John Jacob Hoch the first teacher in the German Reformed Church school in Lancaster, established in 1736. Hoch may also have been a minister. John Hoffman soon followed as teacher in this school, in 1746, and remained till 1776. This school continued for many years, with an enrollment in 1760 of 60 pupils to 137 in 1779, and then declined to 47 in 1791. For the years of the largest enrollments, there were two teachers employed. The curriculum consisted of the usual church school subjects—reading, writing, arithmetic, and the catechism.

It would appear that Trinity Lutheran Church established a school about the same time as the congregation of the German Reformed Church, during the pastorate of the Rev. John Fred. Handschuh, who early, in 1748, brought Jacob Loeser to take charge of the school which early gave promise of success. Although the "Burial Records" state, "Jan. 8, 1793, was buried Jacob Löeser. Having well earned his reputation as schoolmaster of this congregation which he served for 44 years, and was 69 years 6 months and 3 days old," it is likely that his active teaching ceased seven years earlier, 1786; about the time his son, Valentine, became his assistant, and Lewis Fred. Marchold was chosen teacher. In 1802, John Jacob Strein of Northampton County was elected teacher. The curriculum in this school was similar to

that of the school mentioned above. Teachers were required to be able to teach "Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Singing" and had to undergo an examination in the subjects named.

The contracts entered into by these early church school teachers with their congregations, usually named a sum of money, a home in the school house, a lot to raise vegetables, fire-wood, etc. The teachers performed duties in and about the church such as serving as chorister, as reading of sermons on Sunday in the absence of the pastor, holding of catechetical instruction with the young, and attending to the clock, in addition to school teaching.

In his "History of Education in Pennsylvania" J. P. Wickersham has this to tell us about the early efforts of the Moravians: "Bishop Spangenberg organized a congregation of Moravians at Lancaster, in 1745, and a year later a church and a schoolhouse were built at the corner of Orange and Market streets. Nixdorf was the first teacher. The schoolhouse was used as a parsonage until 1849 and is still standing." I find that the date on the stone in the wall, is 1750. Without doubt this school followed the Moravian tradition of holding a school on the plans laid down by their great Bishop and educational reformer, John Amos Comenius (1592-1670).

In the Friends' Meeting House, on South Queen street, schools were conducted by different individuals, but it is not clear that the Society of Friends formed the organization or whether individuals were granted the use of the meeting house to conduct schools.

What was called, in the early period of the borough, the English Church, was St. James's Church, which also was interested in education. Apparently rectors became early advocates of "female education" in young ladies' seminaries, but of this a little more later.

"CHARITY SCHOOLS"

There are those who believe that the Rev. Michael Schlatter, who, for a few years after 1755, represented the English "Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge among the Germans in America," in trying to establish schools in about half-a-dozen communities in the Province, of which Lancaster was one, established a school here. This seems to be questioned. We know that Edward Shippen and six other prominent men of Lancaster were appointed "deputy trustees," to provide a school and to inspect the same. They appointed the Rev. Samuel McGraw as master, and the "school was opened the 1st of July, 1755." Mr. McGraw was granted the permission to teach Latin and Greek to the children of those who had subscribed to a fund for the purpose of adding these subjects to those regularly taught in the school. The bases for this statement are found in Wickersham and in S. E. Weber's dissertation on the "Charity School Movement in Colonial Pennsylvania." If this school actually existed in Lancaster, its life was short, for the whole movement was suspected by the Germans under the leadership of Christopher Sauer of Philadelphia. There is room for further critical research on this point, which, it will be admitted, is a minor one, in the history of education in Lancaster Borough. [See vol. 42, p. 1.]

To follow these church schools which in no sense can be called "Charity Schools," would be interesting; but about the close of the War for Independence a new type of school makes its appearance. Perhaps one should say two types, for one phase of the movement might be designated as schools established by non-denominational coöperative effort, and the other, as private adventure schools.

COÖPERATIVE EFFORTS

A coöperative effort, independent of close affiliation to a church, appears in 1780, when Jasper Yeates, Esq.; Casper Shaffner, Esq.; Col. George Ross; and Charles Hall, Esq. and others, "engaged the services of a teacher of recommended abilities, to conduct a select academy for the education of their male children. The Academy continued in existence for several years as the High School of the place, until, owing to the violent temper of the teacher [Andrew Brown] and the many indignities which he offered to the pupils under his charge, it was finally suspended." (Rupp. History of Lancaster County.)

To this coöperative effort one needs to add only a brief statement, namely, that in 1787 another coöperative enterprise was started when Franklin College was founded. Since this institution is so well known here, all that seems necessary to say here at this point is that Franklin College had a hard struggle. At times it was little more than a building and a board of trustees who permitted individual teachers of all and any subjects to teach in the college building. This will come up later as we discuss the private adventure schools.

PRIVATE ADVENTURE SCHOOLS

During the last decade of the eighteenth century and the first two of the nineteenth, Lancaster Borough, as in most communities in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, experienced what may appropriately be called Private Adventure Schools and Education. It would appear that the parochial school was no longer providing the kind of education that the public wanted. One bit of evidence of this unsatisfied want is to be found in the fact that there began to appear advertisements in newspapers asking for or inviting a new type of teacher. The coöperative effort on the part of Jasper Yeates and his associates, in 1780, which resulted in the establishment of an academy, is further evidence. Even before the Constitution for the United States was put into operation and leaders of the realist type, such as Benjamin Franklin, began to express new views on education of the people in a country where the people are the sovereigns, there were many who realized that a change was impending, but no one could foresee what the new type of education would be.

This condition left an opening for individual initiative and private adventure by those who had obtained a limited education, but which was considerably above that of the people as a whole in Lancaster. This private initiative found a fertile field in Lancaster society that was ready to encourage any private school that had some promise in its advertisement or prospectus.

To secure data on this period of education in Lancaster Borough, the local newspaper files of the time were gone through rather carefully, with the result that there is evidence that the Borough was well supplied with private adventurists in teaching. It was found that from 1795 to 1818, a period of 23 years, no less than three score and ten teachers started private schools in the borough. Some of these were short-lived, to be sure, but several continued through a number of years, and all were well-advertised. In these same announcements, about 25 different names were used to inform the public of the nature of institution, or better say, the school. And one will find about 70 different branches, or subjects, taught in these private schools. The people in the borough seemed ready and willing to open their homes and public places to house the schools, and when needed, to furnish living accommodations at reasonable rates, for any out-of-town pupils or students. Just to present lists of teachers of these years, with names of the schools they conducted, and the subjects they taught, would be informing, but too monotonous to listen to the reading of them.

It ought to be remembered that these schools were entirely without horizontal organization. Some were entirely elementary in nature, teaching only reading, writing, and arithmetic. Others included the Latin and Greek languages, with the elementary school subjects. Occasionally a man would include in his list of teaching subjects the higher mathematics, or bookkeeping, and navigation, and surveying, rather practical courses. There were also women teachers who announced that they would teach a variety of sewing, and needle-work, but not one advertised cooking. Music became fairly prominent after 1800, both singing, and instrumental music, on a rather large variety of instruments. Three or four announced the teaching of dancing, and one of these schools continued a number of years. Very little attention was given to the teaching of French, and less to German in these private schools. A few taught fencing.

By a sampling process, in going over the advertised offerings of these schools, we may be able to get the character and spirit of the work carried on by those who had something to teach and, perhaps in this way, see the way democracy in its formative period solved educational problems.

Private Adventures in What May be Called English Branches— Elementary Schools

One of these early private ventures was made by John Porter who has these two ads in the *Lancaster Journal*:

A MORNING SCHOOL

WILL be immediately opened in the Yellow House, in Queen-Street where a few Young Ladies will be instructed in *Writing* on an approved method: Or, if a sufficient Number should agree, they will be attended in a private House, by *Mr. Porter*, who will admit a few more Writers and Arithmeticians in his *Day School*.

Lancaster Journal, June 17, 1795.

EVENING SCHOOL

WILL be opened on Monday, the second of November, in the Yellow-

House, in Queen-Street, next door to Mr. Shindel's, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping will be taught, by

John Porter

Lancaster Journal, Oct. 16, 1795.

A second one to note is David Doyle who opened a school "in the house adjoining the south end of the Calvinistic church yard, where youth will be instructed in English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and the Latin and Greek Languages." Mr. Doyle is a shrewd advertiser for he requests early applications because he agreed "with certain gentlemen," to limit the enrollment. This ad appeared June 17, 1795. On August 19, 1796, he advertises that he "removed to the next house Westward of Mr. Stofft's tavern, in King-street." Here "he keeps a room, separately for Young Ladies to be instructed in Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, etc."

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL

WILL be opened on Thursday the 21st of May, in the house adjoining the south end of the Calvinistic church yard, by *David Doyle*, (having separated from Rev. Mr. Heath with mutual consent) where youth will be instructed in English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and the Latin and Greek Languages.

As Mr. Doyle cannot, according to his agreement with certain gentlemen in town, take but a limited number of Scholars, he would wish the gentlemen who are pleased to become benefactors, to inform him thereof, by applying at the office of the *Lancaster Journal*, or at the school-house as above mentioned, as soon as convenient.

Lancaster Journal, June 17, 1795.

Mr. Doyle now rises or aspires to the distinction of teaching a secondary school. In 1796 he calls it a "Classical and Mathematical School."

CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

Under the care of D. Doyle, Lancaster, has been this week removed to the next house Westward of Mr. Stofft's tavern, in King-street, where, at the request of his benefactors, he keeps a room, separately for young ladies to be instructed in Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, &c.— He will also receive a few more Boys, as he is under the necessity of getting an Assistant.

Lancaster Journal, Aug. 19, 1796.

MORNING and EVENING SCHOOL for LADIES

Mr. Doyle respectfully informs the parents & guardians of young ladies of this borough, that from the first day of May next, he begs to be excused admitting young ladies in his Day School, till provided with more suitable accommodations. But to compensate for the want of a grammatical & geographical instructor for that sex, he will keep his School open from 6 till 8 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 till 7 in the evening.

Lancaster Journal, April 14, 1797.

Evidently Mr. Doyle's venture proved successful, for he advertises that ladies cannot be admitted till he has found more suitable accommodations.

"But to compensate for the want of a grammatical & geographical instructor for that sex, he will keep his School open from 6 till 8 o'clock in the morning and from 5 to 7 in the evening."

The foregoing appeared in the local paper on April 14, 1797. Four years later, February 28, 1801, Mr. Doyle shows that he has been steadily rising in the scale as a teacher. His *ad* also shows that he has a rival. Note what he says:

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL EDUCATION

Mr. Doyle's Seminary will continue this ensuing summer and fall in Franklin College as usual: where he still hopes for the patronage of friends from the County and Borough. He should have deemed this information unnecessary, were it not for the insinuations of some persons who, in order to injure him, have reported that he was about to decline teaching in the spring: but, to their mortification, he is *determined* to continue longer than he otherwise would have done.

Lancaster Journal, Feb. 28, 1801.

The fact that Mr. Doyle teaches in Franklin College "as usual" must not be taken to indicate that the college was organized as a modern institution. It seems quite likely that he rented a room, or rooms, in the college building where he taught those who paid him the required tuition charge.

That Mr. Doyle began in a humble way is shown by this ad of October 28, 1795, when he had to advertise a

NIGHT SCHOOL

COMMENCES in Doyle's School house on Monday next the 31st day of October. Hours from half past 6 till 9 o'clock. Terms 2 dollars per quarter. *Lancaster Journal*, Oct. 28, 1795.

Near the close of the eighteenth century the rector of St. James's Episcopal Church was Elisha Riggs. He was interested in the education of young women and girls. I believe it was customary to speak of them as "females."

On September 2, 1795, Rector Elisha Riggs advertised that a school for girls would open in September. In this "ad" Rector Riggs quoted at great length the Rev. John Bennett, on the importance and kind of an education a girl should have. The entire "ad" is worth quoting.

FEMALE EDUCATION

The Female Academy, in Lancaster, will be opened again, on its original plan, on Tuesday, the first of September next. The branches of learning here taught, are reading, writing, arithmetic; the rudiments of English grammar, with their practical use; the entertaining and useful science of geography; the elements of history, ancient and modern; and sketches of the nature and uses of several other sciences.

A person of sober character, and of decent manners, who is qualified to teach writing, arithmetic and sacred music, and who would act as clerk in the episcopal church, will be taken in as an assistant in the above mentioned academy, and be introduced to other employment of considerable emolument. Apply to Elisha Riggs, rector of St. James's Church. *Lancaster Journal*, Sept. 2, 1795.

Following is a quotation from Rev. John Bennett's book, on the Education of Girls, and which was in the advertisement:

As a sanction to the education of females, on a plan, at least, coextensive with the one above laid down, a few extracts are added from the Rev. John Bennett's letters to a young lady. "The *elegant* studies are," says he to his fair pupil, "more immediately your department. They do not require so much time, abstraction, or comprehensiveness of mind; they bring no wrinkles and they will give a polish to your manners, and such liberal extension of your understanding, as every *rational* creature should endeavor to attain.

"There is not a son or daughter of Adam who has not some concern in the knowledge of geography. It is necessary to your understanding the connection which this globe has with the other planetary system, and with all the wonderful works of God. It is indispensable to your comprehending history, or having a proper idea of the events and transactions it relates, as well as to divest your mind of little, narrow prejudices, by giving you a view of the customs, manners, ceremonies, and institutions of the different nations in the world.

"With history of our *own* country you cannot decently be unacquainted—The history of Greece and Rome is so frequently alluded to, so connected with that of almost all other nations, and so full of curious incidents and anecdotes, that a little knowledge of it would be useful and entertaining.—That species of history which declares the lives and characters of particular persons, and is included under the name of biography, is far the most useful and interesting to a woman—instead of wars, sieges, victories or great achievements, which are not so much within the province of a female, it presents those *domestic* anecdotes and events, which come more forcibly home to her bosom and her curiosity."

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 2, 1795.

Bennet.

Evidently there was a spring vacation, for Rector Riggs advertises—

The Female Academy in this borough, under the direction of the subscriber, will be opened on the first day of April next, on a plan more extensive than that on which it has *hitherto* been conducted.

Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, and the doctrine of light and colours (so intimately connected with drawing, &c.) will be carefully taught.

Embroidery, drawing and music, if required, will also be taught, by persons eminent for their abilities in those branches. Young ladies taken to board at a reasonable rate, and particular attention paid to their health.

Elisha Riggs.

N. B. The house into which Pupils will be received is spacious and stands in a part of the town particularly airy & pleasant.

Lancaster Journal, March 18, 1796.

Sometimes a teacher would advertise that he was looking for a place in the borough where he could teach the branches that he considered himself competent to teach. The following advertisement is found in the *Lancaster Journal* for November 6, 1795:

WANTED EMPLOYMENT

A Steady man, who writes well, has a thorough knowledge of Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Gauging, Navigation, Land Surveying, both theory and practice: He would wish to engage in a School, as he hopes that his Experience of near twenty years in that line of Business, would enable

him to give satisfaction. A line directed to A. B. at this Printing Office, will be duly attended to.
Lancaster Journal, Nov. 6, 1795.

There is no way to identify this willing teacher "who writes well" and has had "near twenty years in that line of Business."

There were women who also aspired to the position of teacher. As early as September 23, 1796.

HANNAH BROWN

Respectfully informs the Public and her Friends, that she has opened a School in Queen-street, Lancaster, opposite to Esquire Graeff's, for the instruction of Young Ladies in Reading, Plain Sewing, Marking, and the different kinds of Needle-Work, She flatters herself that her close attention to those committed to her care, will enable her to give general satisfaction.
Lancaster Journal, Sept. 23, 1796.

And half a year later.

MRS. GALLIGHER respectfully informs the inhabitants of this Borough, that she will attend to the instruction of Young Girls: to teach them spelling & reading, also all kinds of plain sewing, knitting and Working of Lace if required. She intends commencing the first day of May next, and will attend from 9 till 12 in the morning and from 2 till 5 in the evening at Mr. Reichenbach's new house.
Lancaster Journal, April 21, 1797.

In 1799, Francis Galligher tells the citizens of Lancaster borough that he intends continuing teaching as in the previous two and a half years, in this advertisement:

NOTICE

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Borough of Lancaster, that he intends opening school on his own account, on Wednesday the 9th inst. in the same house wherein he taught these preceding two years and a half, and not being any longer subject to the restraint of trustees, in regard of female education or application of Parents or Guardians, he now proposes to admit a number of both sexes, who may be taught Reading English, Grammer, Writing, Accompts and Geography, accordong to the best Modern Authors.

Francis Galligher

Lancaster Journal, Oct. 19, 1799.

Evidently George Caruthers was a competitor of Francis Galligher, for in the same month he announces that

A SCHOOL

WILL be opened in the next home south of Mr. Samuel Humes's in this Borough, On Monday the 7th of October, inst. where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammer, Geography, the use of the Globes and all the useful branches of the Mathematics, will be regularly taught by the subscriber.

Parents and Guardians who will please to commit their children to his care may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their improvement and morals.

He would wish to confine himself to the instruction of young ladies, if sufficient encouragement would immediately offer.

George Caruthers

Lancaster Journal, Oct. 5, 1799.

Although Mr. Caruthers seems not to attract enough girls to continue as a girls' school, he continues his work as a school for boys and girls as he says—

Caruther's English School is continued for the instruction of Boys and Girls in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic. English Grammar, &c.

The School-Room stands back from the street, a few yards from his Dwelling-house, consequently the children's attention cannot be attracted by any noise in the street, the central situation, the convenience of the Room, and his indefatigable endeavors to forward his Pupils, he hopes, will entitle him to public favor. North Queen-Street, Lancaster.

Lancaster Journal, July 12, 1800.

And competition increases when C. Bradley in 1799 advertises an evening school and a day school in this fashion:

The subscriber will open an

EVENING SCHOOL

Next door to Mr. Hager's tavern, for the instruction of youth in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., upon Monday the 14th inst. Hours from six to nine. The central situation of the place in the approaching season, and moderate terms, will give satisfaction to such as apply.

HIS DAY SCHOOL

Is likewise open for the reception of pupils to the study of the Classics, Writing, and usual branches taught in English schools. He hopes, that his long practice in his profession, and attention to business will enable him to give satisfaction to those who employ him. For further information enquire of Mr. John Galligher, or of

C. Bradley

Lancaster Journal, Oct. 12, 1799.

And Patrick Farely "informs the inhabitants of Lancaster & vicinity that he will open a public school." Of course it is not a public school in the American sense of a public school.

NEW SCHOOL PATRICK FARELLY

Informs the inhabitants of Lancaster & its vicinity, that he will open a public school on Wednesday the 9th Instant, at his school-house, opposite the German Lutheran school-house, in Duke Street; for the purpose of instructing youth in the Latin and Greek languages, Arithmetic*, reading and spelling, English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy and the various branches of polite literature. He anticipates the period, when, this institution will meet that approbation which it will be entitled to from his attention and application; and requests the patronage of all those who wish to see an institution, so useful and essential, prosper.

P. S. He further informs those young Ladies and Gentlemen, who from their age, situation or business cannot attend his school, that he will instruct

them in any of the above mentioned Branches, morning and evening at their respective lodgings.

*Bookkeeping is also taught.

Lancaster Journal, April 5, 1800.

Farely did not continue long, for some reason unknown to the writer of this paper, and further competition developed in 1801. One John A. Kenney, on March 28, 1801, "informs the inhabitants of Lancaster and vicinity" (a very conventional phrase) in this advertisement:

JOHN A. KENNEY

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lancaster and its vicinity, that he intends to open a *school* about the first of April, in West King-street, a few doors above Mr. Frey's tavern, where he purposes to teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, in all its branches; also, Book-keeping, Surveying, Navigation, &c. He hopes from a long experience in his line, and a proper attention to the morals and conduct of his pupils, as his utmost endeavors to instruct them in the several rules as above, to merit the favor of a generous public.

N. B. He will also undertake to teach *Reading* and *Writing* in the German language, if required.

Lancaster Journal, March 28, 1801.

In September and October of the same year Thomas Barton advertised that he will open a school in rooms lately occupied by Mr. Farely. He calls this an "English School," in the advertisement that reads thus:

THE INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER Are Respectfully Informed

THAT an ENGLISH SCHOOL is this day opened, in the building adjoining the dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Herbst, in West King-street; where the most strict pointed attention will be paid, by the teacher, to the tuition and morals of those children which may be committed to his care, and every exertion used to give general satisfaction.

Lancaster Journal, Dec. 5, 1801.

THOMAS BARTON will open his SCHOOL

On Monday, the 19th instant, at the rooms in Duke-street, directly opposite the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg's, lately occupied by Mr. Farely; where he will teach the usual branches of education, in the English Language, on the same plan and conditions as those of his predecessor;—and solicits the public countenance of his undertaking; which he will endeavor to merit, by a careful attention to the education and the morals of pupils under his charge.

Oct. 17, 1801.

Barton continues advertisements till late in 1804. September 21, 1804: he advertises, "*English School*." "The subscriber proposes resuming the occupation of an English School, at three dollars per quarter, on Monday next."

Private Adventure Schools in Secondary Education

In 1802 John Riddle, "late teacher of the Academy at Hagerstown" advertised that he was about to open a "Select School." He offers a reference "Mr. James Ross, teacher of Latin and Greek languages." This advertisement has several interesting statements.

JOHN RIDDLE

(late teacher of the Academy at Hagerstown)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends opening a SELECT SCHOOL, in this borough, on the first day of April next, in which he proposes to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, english grammar, &c, &c. The experience Mr. Riddle has already had in teaching enables him to hope, that his abilities will be found such as to merit the patronage of those who may favor him with the tuition of their children.

Gentlemen, disposed to encourage this school, may be satisfied, as to any enquiries they may wish to make, by applying at this office, or to Mr. James Ross, teacher of Latin and Greek languages.

The situation of Lancaster is, perhaps, preferable to that of any other in this state, for the establishment of a general school. —The town is remarkably healthy and pleasant—the necessaries of life are cheap, and the manners of the inhabitants favorable to virtue.

Lancaster Journal, April 3, 1802.

Mr. Riddle continues as teacher, and refers to his school as an academy in the advertisements through 1805.

LANCASTER ACADEMY

THIS Academy has lately been repaired, and, with respect to convenience, as well as elegance, is now completed in a style, equal, if not superior, to any other school chamber in the state. At this Academy, youth are instructed in the several branches of useful and polite education, necessary to form the gentleman, the scholar, and the man of business.

Young gentlemen, whose parents wish to educate at this academy, may be accommodated with board and lodging at the house of the tutor, (*John Riddle*) next door to the Academy. Those parents, or guardians who may honor him with their confidence, may rest assured, that the strictest attention will be paid to their health, as well as to the morals and improvement of the pupils committed to his charge.

Lancaster Journal, Feb. 22, 1805, repeated to June 12, 1805.

In the autumn of the same year, 1802, John Barber informs "his friends and the public, that he intends continuing his school," which he calls a "New School" in the advertisement.

NEW SCHOOL

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he intends continuing his school, in North Queen street, nearly opposite to Mr. Michael Gross; on the same reasonable terms as heretofore. The dry and pleasant situation of the rooms render them very eligible for the purpose, and cannot by reason of cloudiness in the summer, or dampness in the fall, prove in any wise prejudicial to children, even of tender constitution. Any person desirous of encouraging said school, may be satisfied, as to any further

particulars by applying to Mr. Michael Gross, or to Mr. Lind living in North Queen-street.

John Barber

Lancaster Journal, August 7, 1802.

From early in 1804 to the end of the period we are studying this season, 1818, John Galligher is engaged in teaching, first in his own dwelling where he conducts "An English Grammar School," then in 1810 he goes to the Friends' Meeting-house where he conducts several public "Examinations" as a means of showing what his teaching has accomplished, and in 1818 he announces that he will open his school in the house now occupied by Mr. Snow, East King Street.

TUITION

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL will be opened by John Galligher, formerly teacher of the Select-School in the borough of Lancaster, on the 9th of April next in his dwelling house, next door to Mr. Jefferies tavern. Parents and guardians, who may favor him with the care and instruction of their children, may learn the terms of admission by applying to him at said place.

Where he has as usual, a neat assortment of China, Glass, Queens wares, Grocery and Dry-Goods which will be sold at the most reduced prices.
Lancaster Journal, March 7, 1804.

EDUCATION

JOHN GALLIGHER most respectfully informs his benefactors and the public, that he will remove the school under his tuition to the Friends' Meeting-house, in the borough of Lancaster, on the first Monday in April next. In this large, convenient situation, detached from public view and noise, he will (as heretofore) teach Reading and Writing, Geography and English Grammar, to the general satisfaction of the most competent judges of this important part of literature. Also Arithmetic, mensuration and Book-keeping, agreeably to the best modern authors extant, which will enable him to teach all the practical branches of the Mathematics.
Lancaster Journal, March 10, 1810.

EXAMINATION

On *Friday*, the 20th inst. in the Friend's Meetinghouse, the Students, under *John Galligher's* tuition, will undergo an Examination. The syntactical exercises will commence, at 9 o'clock A. M. to which the Patrons of this Seminary, and the Friends of Literature, are most respectfully invited.
Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser, Dec. 14, 1811.

REMOVAL THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Under the tuition of John Galligher, will be opened on Monday the 6th of April next, for the reception of Students, in the house now occupied by Mr. Snow, East King street, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Guaging, English Grammar and Geography will be taught, agreeably to the best modern authors, moderate terms.
Lancaster Journal, March 11, 1818.

In April, 1804, John Gibbons arrived from Carlisle and advertised opening an academy for girls. By November he advertises an "Evening School," and early in 1805 says he will again admit girls.

Advertises January 1, 18, 25, 1805 — will admit girls.

BOROUGH OF LANCASTER

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Lancaster and its vicinity, that he has arrived from Carlisle, and proposes to open an Academy in a few days for the instruction of young ladies:— He is to be conversed with at Mr. Henry Slaymakers near the court-house.

John Gibbons

Apr. 6, 1804.

Apr. 14, adds that he will teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, English grammar.

On November 2, 1804, advertises an *Evening School*, "day school is small."

The name of Mr. Archibald McLenegan appears rather frequently in the advertisements of these private adventure schools. Mr. McLenegan seems to have had the knack of drawing teachers to his house. Evidently he had rooms appropriately equipped. Mathew Stevenson opened an English School at McLenegan's in 1805. Later he opened an Evening School.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL

Will be opened, by the subscriber, on Monday the 9th of April next, at the house of Mr. Archibald McLenegan, in Lancaster; where he purposes teaching reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and book-keeping, the elements of geometry, plain and spherical trigonometry, mensuration, gauging, surveying, navigation, conic sections, geography, astronomy, algebra, and fluxions.

Mathew Stevenson

Lancaster Journal, April 5, 1805.

AN EVENING SCHOOL

Will be opened by MATHEW STEVENSON, the 19th instant, for the instruction of youth in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and the Mathematics. Hours of tuition, from 6 to 9 o'clock at night.

Lancaster Journal, Oct. 16, 1807.

Within a fortnight of Mr. Stevenson's advertisement Mr. William Armstrong announces that he has removed his school to the house occupied by Mr. T. Barton opposite the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg's. His wife, Mrs. Armstrong, also teaches English branches, plain and fancy sewing.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, and its vicinity, that he has removed his SCHOOL to the house lately occupied by Mr. T. Barton, opposite the rev. H. Muhlenberg's—where he teaches spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and mensuration.

MRS. ARMSTRONG

teaches as usual, spelling, reading, writing, plain sewing, sampler work, spriging, flowers, flowering on muslin and Sattin, rug work, and setting in lace.

Lancaster Journal, April 12, 1805.

The same year John Husband, clerk of the English Church, advertises a school. He intends teaching the three R's, and singing.

A SCHOOL

WILL be opened on Monday, the 10th of June next, by John Husband, clerk of the English Church, at his house in Prince-street, near the Chapel, Lancaster; where reading, writing, arithmetic, and the rudiments of singing will be taught, on reasonable terms.

A singing-school will be held at the same place, on Tuesday evenings, from 6 to 9. Music transposed and neatly copied.
Lancaster Journal, May 31, 1805.

In 1807, J. Twible (also Twibill) opened a Night School to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic. By January 8, 1808, he was able to announce a public examination to which he invited "patrons of said seminary, friends of Literature, and members of the Legislature." In August, 1808, he advertised the opening of school on the 15th, after a vacation. In the same advertisement he informs the public that he has secured "the lately invented stereotype copy books."

NIGHT SCHOOL

J. Twible (Twibill) respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lancaster, that he intends to open a Night School on Monday Evening, October 5; in which will be taught Reading, writing, and Arithmetic.
Lancaster Journal, Sept. 25, 1807.

The pupils in the seminary under the immediate care and direction of Mr. Joseph Twibill (in the Borough of Lancaster) will undergo an examination in the different branches of English education, on Tuesday next, precisely at 2 o'clock, to which the patrons of said seminary, friends of Literature, and members of the Legislature are particularly invited to attend.
Lancaster Journal, Jan. 2, 1808.

EDUCATION

J. Twibill respectfully informs his patrons and the public in general, that the term of vacation will expire on Saturday 13th inst. and on Monday the 15th the duties of the seminary will be resumed.

N. B. J. T. has at considerable expense procured for the benefit of his pupils, the lately invented stereotype copy books by which children are enabled to form the most perfect letters in one-third of the time required in the ordinary way. Specimens of which may be seen at the room.
Lancaster Journal, Aug. 12, 1808.

Early in 1808, some friend of a "lady highly qualified," communicates through the *Lancaster Journal* and encourages the lady's effort in establishing a Seminary.

COMMUNICATION

"It is with pleasure we observe a Seminary is opened in Lancaster for the education of young ladies, by a lady highly qualified, who instructs her pupils in English Grammar, History, Music, French, Geography, Orthography, and Writing. Drawing and Painting are also taught—we have no doubt but that this institution will deserve the patronage of those who feel an interest in female education."
Lancaster Journal, April 8, 1808.

Sometimes teachers advertised that they are willing to give instruction, naming the branches for which they thought themselves competent to teach, but in this case, remaining anonymous.

MATHEMATICS

Young gentlemen desirous of being instructed in the various branches of mathematics, including Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, application of Algebra to Geometry, Surveying, Navigation &c. are informed that they may obtain the advantage of private lessons in that useful part of education, by enquiring of the Editor of the Lancaster Journal.

Lancaster Journal, April 22, 1808.

The year 1808 saw an unusual number of persons advertising and opening schools. Mr. McLenegan, an innkeeper, was keen to see an opportunity to keep his schoolroom or schoolrooms filled. Notice the following advertisement:

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED

A Schoolmaster of talents, and well acquainted with the various branches of common English education, will meet with encouragement on application to

Archibald McLenegan.

N. B. None but who, can produce recommendations, need apply.

Archibald McLenegan.

Nor had Mr. McLenegan to wait a long time to see results as is shown by the following notice by Paul Boggs from Ireland, who really aimed to do secondary school work in preparing young men for university study:

TUITION

Paul Boggs from Ireland having opened his School in that part of the house belonging to Mr. Archibald McLenegan, lately occupied by *Mr. Stevenson*, deceased; respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lancaster and its vicinity that he will teach the following branches viz: The Latin and Greek authors in general as far as they are used in School preparatory to an university; English grammar, arithmetic, reading, writing, &c.

N. B. As the character and the conduct of the young man can be easily obtained, he further begs leave to refer his abilities to the rev'd Mulinburg, Lancaster; to Doctor Wilson, principal of the Columbia College, New York; and Doctor McNiece also of New York, being regularly examined by each.

His evening School to commence on the 10th of October.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 23, 1808.

Paul Boggs was not modest about publicising his "assiduity to his vocation" nor "the proficiency made by his pupils."

NIGHT SCHOOL

The subscriber intending to commence His Night School, at Mr. Archibald McLenegan's, innkeeper, on the 6th of November next, returns his most unfeigned thanks to the inhabitants of this borough, for the liberal patronage which he has experienced from his commencement, and more particularly as being a stranger — He also flatters himself with the idea, from his assiduity to his vocation, as also the proficiency made by his pupils, that general satisfaction has been given to his benefactors, and pledges himself in the future to use every exertion to merit the applause of a generous public.

P. Boggs

Lancaster Journal, Oct. 24, 1809.

John Hamilton opened a "Night School" early in the year 1808 in which he taught the usual English branches and bookkeeping.

NIGHT SCHOOL

JOHN HAMILTON respectfully informs the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, that his night school has commenced on the 8th of October inst. where will be taught reading, writing, arithmetic &c., book-keeping. by the double entry, together with other branches of literature.

N. B. The school has been already established nearly 6 months, next door to Michael Musser, West King-street.
Lancaster Journal, Oct. 21, 1808.

Even a French teacher came to Lancaster with a hope of finding an opportunity to employ his talents. Whether his "Night School" was really opened is difficult to determine.

FRENCH SCHOOL

A person intimately acquainted with the FRENCH, would be willing to open a *Night school* for the purpose of teaching the polite language, should encouragement offer.

Any person desirous of patronizing the school, will please to apply at this office.

Lancaster Journal, Nov. 25, 1808.

And in this same year a "Children's School" was opened by Mrs. Ash. The advertisement reminds one of the New England "Dame School." The offerings are more liberal, perhaps one should say broader, than those of the Dame School.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL

MRS. ASH, in South Queen Street, nearly opposite the Friend's Meeting house, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will open a school on Monday next, to teach reading, writing, and every kind of sewing, upon reasonable terms.

Lancaster Journal, Dec. 30, 1808.

The year 1809 brought but one newcomer, Edward V. James who opened a night school. Here is a case of limited enrollment, for he will accept only 20 pupils. Applications are to be made early.

NIGHT SCHOOL

Edward V. James respectfully informs his friends, and the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, that he intends opening a Night School, at his house, two doors below Robert Wilson's, South Queen-street, on Monday the 6th of November next, he therefore solicits the patronage of those who may please to favor him.

The number of pupils is limited to 20, those who intend sending, will please to make early application.

Lancaster Journal, Oct. 24, 1809.

There are three newcomers in the teaching world of Lancaster in 1810. The first one, Mr. Williams follows the conventional advertisement, *Lancaster Journal*, January 13, 1810.

NEW SCHOOL

Mr. Williams respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lancaster, that he intends opening AN ENGLISH SCHOOL; at the corner of Duke and King-

streets, where children may be taught Reading, writing, Arithmetic and Geography. He hopes to meet with a share of public patronage, as he will leave nothing undone, in his power, to give general satisfaction.

The school will commence on Monday, the 15th January.

Later in the year 1810, a new feature appears in the notices and advertisements. The cost of tuition is specifically mentioned by S. Bacon and John Webb. And in addition, "Each scholar to furnish himself with lights," says Mr. Bacon.

EDUCATION

MR. BACON informs his friends and the public, that on Monday the 3d of September, he will open an evening school at his rooms in East King-street for the instruction of young lads at 2 dollars and 50 cents per quarter. Each scholar to furnish himself with lights.

Mr. B. will receive a few more scholars at his day school at 4 dollars per quarter.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 1, 1810.

Judging by the following advertisement, Mr. Bacon secured an associate, H. Bullard. These two men organized a "Tyrocinium." Now a Tyrocinium seems to be an institution in which tyros, or beginners, are found. One can not be sure which are the tyros here, the instructors or the pupils, or both.

Some of our modern "Progressive Schools" might find helpful hints in the advertisement which follows:

LANCASTER TYROCINIUM

The teachers in this institution respectfully inform the public, that the accommodations, organization, and classification of their schools is now such, that they can, with advantage, receive an additional number of pupils — THE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES is *wholly* detached from the rest of the school and is so situated and attended to as to render it both pleasing and useful to them.

In the CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, which is also a *separate* one, are taught with the greatest care and fidelity, the ancient classical and several of the modern European languages, and the higher branches of the mathematics — To the DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN and LADS and for SMALL CHILDREN, every needful attention is paid in teaching them all the useful branches of common education.

The progress of learners in every institution depends much on the government and organization of it. In this school every exertion is made to excite an honorable emulation to excel in useful *improvement* and to be distinguished for *genteel deportment* and *moral religious principles* — The teachers have so arranged their pupils in classes (a method of teaching infinitely more *serviceable to children*, than any other) that they can do *perfect* and *equal justice* to a larger number than they now have. They can command and will procure other assistants, the moment it becomes necessary. They have not nor will they spare any pains or reasonable expense to render their institution both useful and pleasing to those who attend it.

Ladies and gentlemen of the borough interested in EDUCATION of YOUTH are respectfully desired to call at any time and examine this institution. A few doors south of Mr. Krug's.

S. Bacon
H. Bullard

Whether the Tyrocinium succeeded one does not know. We do know that Samuel Bacon continued teaching for several years. Indications are that he is prospering.

SAMUEL BACON

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his friends, that the regular semi-annual removal of his school, will take place on or near the 1st of April ensuing; after which time, it will be kept at the house now occupied as a Land Office. As S. Bacon has no room, at present, large enough to accommodate his friends at an examination, it will therefore be postponed, until the school has been removed, and accommodated in a more convenient house.

Lancaster Journal, March 28, 1812.

As a teacher, John Webb has staying qualities. He informs the public, in 1810, that he "will open a night school" October 8th, and names terms of tuition. Six years later he advertises an English School, evidently a day school, and also an "Evening School for the instruction of young men." He expresses willingness to "accomodate children from the county" "with boarding and lodging."

NIGHT SCHOOL

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that on Monday the 8th instant, he will open a night school at his room, in West King-street, for the instruction of those who have not the opportunity of a school. The terms of tuition will be 2 dollars per quarter. It will be requested that the scholars furnish themselves with lights.

John Webb.

Lancaster Journal, Oct. 6, 1810.

ENGLISH SCHOOL

JOHN WEBB

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster and its vicinity, (particularly his former customers) that he has opened a school in West Orange street for the instruction of youth, where the following branches will be taught, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Mensuration, Surveying, &c. Those who may please to favor him with their custom, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their children's education and morals.

He tenders his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement received when formerly a Teacher in the borough, and hopes by his endeavors to give general satisfaction, to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He has likewise opened an Evening School for the instruction of young men.

September 23.

N. B. Children from the country can be accommodated with boarding and lodging.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 23, 1816.

In 1818 John Webb is continuing as a teacher of "the usual branches" and has a table of charges for tuition, which charge includes ink.

ENGLISH SCHOOL

John Webb

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of the City of Lancaster and its vicinity, that he still continues his school in Orange-street, nearly opposite the Theatre, where all the usual branches will be taught. Having a large and commodious house for the purpose, parents of children will find it to be an advantageous place, as either sex can be accommodated with separate apartments.

Terms of Tuition

Spelling & Reading, per quarter	\$2.50
Writing, including ink do	3 6 1-4
Arithmetic, including ink,	3 56 1-4.

N. B. He will open an Evening School on Monday evening September 14th, for the instruction of those who have not the opportunity of a Day School.

Terms of tuition including ink per quarter	\$2.50
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Lancaster Journal, Aug. 2, 1818.

The year 1811 finds three new teachers. The first one is William Rankin who opened a school at Mr. McLenegan's. He aims to instruct in higher mathematics.

EDUCATION

WILLIAM RANKIN, respectfully informs the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, that he will open a school on Monday the 11th inst. at Mr. McLenegan's school-room; East King-street, where his pupils will be instructed in Spelling, reading, grammar, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, surveying, navigation, geography, and the use of the globes and maps.

From several year's practice in teaching the aforesaid branches, he flatters himself to receive a part of public patronage. Terms of tuition may be known by applying at Mr. McLenegan's.

Lancaster Journal, Feb. 1, 1811.

In 1801 John Kenney opened a school in West King-street. Now in 1811, he advertises a public "examination of young ladies under my tuition." He calls his School a "Young Ladies Academy of Lancaster."

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY of LANCASTER

The Patrons of this institution, the reverend clergy of the borough, teachers and others, particularly the ladies, are respectfully invited to attend the examination of the young ladies under my tuition, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P.M. at the school room. South Queen-street.

John A. Kenney

Lancaster Journal, June 28, 1811.

At Mr. McLenegan's again, Mr. Metcalf announces that he will open a school for girls and boys October 28, 1811. He also intends opening night school at the same time and place.

NEW SCHOOL

Mr. Metcalf

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that, on Monday the 28th Inst. he will open a school for the instruction of girls and boys, in the usual

branches of education, at the house of Mr. McLenegan, in East King-street. Being an experienced teacher, Mr. Metcalf conceives it sufficient to say, that he will perform the duties of his station with the strictest fidelity.

He will also at the same time and place, open a night school.

N. B. Apply at Mr. McLenegan's.

Lancaster Journal, Oct. 25, 1811.

In 1813 C. Bensly announces modestly that he intends opening a "Day School" "for a select number of youth, of the younger branches," and also "An Evening-School for the instruction of Young ladies."

SELECT SCHOOL

C. Bensly respectfully announces, that he intends to open a

DAY SCHOOL

For a select number of youth, of the younger branches, to commence on Monday, the 26th inst. in the home of Mr. George Moore, East King-street, Lancaster.

Parents are politely solicited to favor him with the tuition of their children, as every attention will be paid to facilitate their improvement.

AN EVENING-SCHOOL

For the instruction of young ladies, in writing.

Lancaster Journal, April 22, 1813.

Certainly Mr. Bensly's courage rose by 1815, for now he advertises "his Academy," and he inserts the complete list of rates for tuition.

EDUCATION

C. BENSLY being sensibly impressed with the patronage he has received, takes leave to announce, that the duties of his Academy will recommence on Tuesday the 28th of March, instant. Youth of both sexes are instructed in the following branches, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Bookkeeping, Geography (demonstrated by maps) and Composition.

Terms, eight dollars per quarter.

Lancaster Journal, March 24, 1815.

(March 31st the same advertisement is repeated with these terms.)

Terms

Orthography and Reading, per quarter	\$3.00
Ditto with Writing	4.00
Ditto with Arithmetic and Grammar	5.00
Ditto with Geography and Bookkeeping	6.00

Ibid, March 31, 1815.

To Miss Henry belongs the credit of being very modern. Her notice omits nothing. She includes the branches of study; rates, presumably payable in advance; charges for boarding; and a Junior School; also instruction in Sewing, Music, and Drawing.

TERMS OF THE MISS HENRY'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FOR DAY SCHOLARS

English tuition, comprising Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Orthography, Composition, History, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globe and Maps — Entrance 2 1-2 dollars per quarter,

Sewing, Marking, Netting, Embroidery working, &c. &c.—2 1-2 dollars per quarter,

Drawing and Painting, \$ 2 1-2 per quarter.

For Boarders

Board and Tuition in the above branches, (except Music and Drawing,) 5 dollars entrance— 100 dollars per annum; each quarter paid in advance.

Junior School.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Orthography, Sewing, Marking, Working, &c. — Entrance two dollars and a half per quarter — five dollars.

N. B. The terms of Music and Drawing as above.

Lancaster Journal, May 13, 1814.

J. Montgomery announces that he intends opening in his Seminary, an evening school in October of 1815. Terms as reasonable as times permit. Evidently his Seminary was in operation earlier.

J. MONTGOMERY

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster and the patrons of his Seminary in particular, that he intends opening his Evening School on Monday the 2d of October next, at his Seminary, in West King-street.

Geography, demonstrated by the Globe and Maps will be taught in addition to the usual branches.

Terms will be made as reasonable as times will permit — Apply to above.

Lancaster Journal, April 11, 1815.

On November 4, 1814, Thomas Barton who began in 1801 announces that he "Has opened an English Day & Night School."

THOMAS BARTON

Has opened an English Day & Night school, opposite his dwelling, in Prince-street.

Lancaster Journal, Nov. 4, 1814.

In the spring of 1815, John D. Armstrong announces that "will open a Seminary, on the first day of May next." He expects to teach the usual English branches, Bookkeeping, "and the practical branches of the Mathematics, agreeably to the best modern authors extant, on moderate terms."

EDUCATION

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the borough and vicinity of Lancaster, that he will open a Seminary in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Scott, on the first day of May next, where will be taught the following branches, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and the practical branches of the Mathematics, agreeably to the best modern authors extant, on moderate terms.

John D. Armstrong.

Lancaster Journal, April 28, 1815.

To Daniel J. Snow belongs the honor of having a keen sense of humor. At the end of a rather detailed announcement telling where he intends open-

ing a school the first Monday of November, 1815, and the many branches he hopes to teach, Mr. Snow has this his statement: "A good Feather Bed for sale. Enquire as above." This seems like an appropriate close of an advertisement by a teacher whose name is "Snow."

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

THOSE of the citizens of Lancaster, who are solicitous for the education of their children and wards, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber purposes to open a school on Monday next, in the pleasantly situated and commodious house formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Hager, in King street - - - and requests a portion of public patronage. He will produce satisfactory testimonials of good character and the necessary qualifications for an instructor of youth, which has been his employment for twelve years. The branches proposed to be taught are Orthography—Reading—Writing—English Grammar—Arithmetic—Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes—Geometry—Trigonometry—Surveying and Navigation. A night school will also be attended to, if required.

November 1.

Daniel J. Snow.

A good FEATHER BED for sale. Enquire as above.

D. J. S.

Lancaster Journal, Nov. 1, 1815.

In 1816, John D. Armstrong announces that he intends "opening his Evening School on Monday the 30 inst (September), in Franklin College, North Queen street" where he expects to teach the usual English branches. Dr. Dubbs, in his History of Franklin and Marshall College, (1903) page 110, says, "Professors Cassidy and Armstrong we have not been able to identify." I think I can explain why my respected teacher could not identify John D. Armstrong as a member of the faculty of Franklin College. It seems that teachers would sometimes rent rooms in Franklin College building to conduct their schools. This fact did not entitle them to rank in the faculty. It is my judgment that Mr. Armstrong was not a member of the college faculty, but a renter holding his school in the college building.

JOHN D. ARMSTRONG

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lancaster and its vicinity, that he intends opening his Evening School on Monday the 30th instant, in Franklin College, North Queen street, where the following branches will be taught, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Surveying, Mensuration, Gauging and Navigation, according to the best authors, on moderate terms.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 23, 1816.

Here we have a "Writing School" advertised by Mr. Johnson, in July, 1816. He claims to be able to teach the pupils to write expeditiously, "a good expeditious hand, in 15 lessons, or no charge." The price of tuition is \$5.

WRITING SCHOOL MR. JOHNSON

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lancaster, that he has opened his school for the tuition of that very necessary accomplishment, the *Art of Writing*, at the house of Mr. Daniel Witmer, Orange street, where

he trusts by strict attention, to give general satisfaction, to those who favor him with their patronage.

By his system of writing he will teach the pupils to write a good and expeditious hand, in 15 lessons, or no charge.

Hours of tuition from 10 till 12 A. M. and from 3 till 5 P. M. Price of tuition \$5.

Persons wishing to attend will please make immediate application at the School-Room.

Lancaster Journal, July 16, 1816.

It appears that J. O. Flaherty was conducting a day school and an evening school in 1816, in the house of Mr. McLenegan. He announced the evening school for Monday, Oct. 7th.

J. O. FLAHERTY

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lancaster and its vicinity, that he intends opening his

EVENING SCHOOL

on Monday the 7th of October next, at his schoolroom, (in the house of Mr. A. M. McLenegan) East King street, where will be taught— Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and the practical branches of the Mathematics.

A few day scholars will be admitted, if early application be made, on moderate terms.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 27, 1816.

The Pennsylvania Legislature enacted what are called Pauper Laws according to which children, whose parents could not pay for the tuition charged regularly, could attend private schools, and the county would pay for the tuition of such children, provided the teacher presented the bill to the county officials. Such laws were enacted in 1802, 1804, and 1809. We come upon this for the first time in Lancaster in the announcement in the *Lancaster Journal*, January 6, 1817. J. Montgomery refers to such pupils when he states, "that all scholars paid for by the county." It must not be inferred that there were no others whose pupils were aided in this. This is the first time reference is made to such scholars. Mr. Montgomery, I think, charged all of his scholars ten cents per day for the days absent. This is a unique way to bring about more regular attendance.

J. MONTGOMERY

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, &c. and the patrons of his Seminary in particular, that all scholars paid for by the county, and day-scholars of every description, shall pay ten cents per day. Such persons who are in the habit of indulging their children with seeking their own pleasure about the streets when they ought to be in school, shall be charged with the absent time at the above rate.

Quarterly scholars as usual—Also Bookkeeping, Surveying, and Navigation, together with the use of the Globes and Maps, either by the quarter or branch, as reasonable as times permit. All persons who have made engagements in any wise with the above, will please to call, and they shall be regularly attended to in any of the above branches.

Jan. 6.

N. B. It is proposed to open an evening school immediately—Attendance from five to seven o'clock. Young persons of either sex, who wish to

study or revise any of the branches, will please to leave their names at the school room, so as classes may be arranged.

Lancaster Journal, 1817.

In 1797 the Monitorial plan of teaching was first published in England. In this year Andrew Bell, who was a teacher in India, published his experiment with the plan, and the same year Joseph Lancaster of England was conducting his school on a similar plan. Both devised this plan, independently, because they had too many pupils for the number of paid teachers they could afford to pay for. By this plan the brighter, or more advanced, pupils are coached by the head teacher on the lessons for the day. These pupils then are assigned to a group of their fellow-pupils whom they instruct in the lesson for the day. The pupil-teachers are called *monitors*, hence the name of the plan, *Monitorial Plan*.

By this plan one head-teacher can give fairly satisfactory instruction in the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic to as many as three hundred children, thus reducing the cost of tuition very much. The introduction of this plan into the American schools after 1805 or 1806, influenced the speedy development of public school systems in the several states of the United States. This explanation at this point is necessary because in 1817 this Monitorial, or Lancastrian, plan is introduced to Lancaster borough by A. G. Boner. In November, 1816, he advertised the plan, and apparently the school was opened January 6, 1817.

Apparently Mr. Boner made intelligent use of this plan, for he uses it only in teaching "The first rudiments of an English education, such as Spelling, Reading, and Writing."

The following advertisements show the progress made in the use of the Monitorial, or Lancastrian, Plan:

LANCASTRIAN SCHOOL

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that he proposes to establish a school in this town, on the plan of the celebrated Joseph Lancaster. He has provided himself with a temporary room and apparatus for the purpose, in North Queen street, in the house now occupied by Mr. Stacy Swem, Cabinet Maker, where he can accommodate eighty scholars. Should the plan meet with the approbation of the public, he will provide permanent accommodations. The great advantage and excellence of this system can only be properly known and appreciated by examination. He therefore invites all persons favorable to the improvement of youth, and disposed to foster so excellent an institution, to call, as soon as the school is organized, and examine it in operation. The first rudiments of an English education, such as Spelling, Reading, Writing, with the element of Arithmetic, will be taught at the moderate price of \$3.00 per quarter.

He likewise intends to open an Evening School, on the same plan, for the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently attend to a day school.

No scholar can be taken for less term than three month.

A. G. Boner.

Lancaster Journal, Nov. 8, 1816.

THE
LANCASTRIAN SCHOOL

WILL be ready for the reception of scholars on Monday the 18th instant, where scholars will be furnished with books and stationary, without charge.
A. G. Boner.

Ibid, Nov. 13, 1816.

(The school will open Monday January 6th, 1817.)

LANCASTRIAN SCHOOL

Mr. A. G. Boner having obtained the Lessons and Apparatus formerly expected by him, will open his School again on Monday, 6th of January next.
Lancaster Journal, Jan. 1, 1817.

A. G. BONER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his School to the College Building, where, in addition to his former instructions, he will teach Composition, Geography and the different branches of the Mathematics.

Young Ladies will be attended, in an apartment by themselves.
Lancaster Journal, April 2, 1817.

The Lancastrian (Lancasterian) system or plan is further advertised by James Lutwyche on January 2, 1818. He states that Miss Lutwyche will open a school on this plan, on the fifth of January, and that he is engaged in "papering the centre room in Franklin College for the purpose of opening a school for the tuition of boys on the Lancasterian principle." This school opened January 19th, at 9 o'clock.

A note of explanation is not out of order here. In writing about this plan, some use the term *Monitorial* which describes the plan; others use the term *Lancastrian* or *Lancasterian*, referring to the inventor of the plan. *Lancastrian* and *Lancasterian* are the adjectives from the noun Lancaster.

THE COMPLETE
LANCASTERIAN
SYSTEM
OF EDUCATION
FOR YOUNG LADIES

This School, under the direction of Miss Lutwyche, will be opened at the house of Mrs. Howe, West King street, on Monday the fifth of January.

This system is no longer experimental or new. Its superiority over all others for the education of youth, is proved by its general adoption in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the principal cities of the United States. It has been approved of by the scientific in both countries, and its usefulness promoted and extended by the strenuous exertions of the benevolent in its favor, who have highly recommended it as a system happily combining of expense and of time. Indeed the rapid progress which children have been observed to make in the useful branches of education, has frequently obtained for the pupil encomiums on his genius and application, which however in some instances deserved, in a majority of cases would be more appropriately bestowed on the excellence of a system which calls into action and bends to its purpose every faculty of the infant mind.

The charge for tuition in the usual branches, are for Orthography, reading and writing, three dollars; for reading, writing and Arithmetic, four

dollars; and the above branches with Geography and Grammar, five dollars per quarter.

JAMES LUTWYCHE

Informs the public, that he is now employed in preparing the centre room in Franklin College for the purpose of opening a school for the tuition of boys on the Lancasterian principle. When the room is ready for the reception of scholars due notice will be given.

Lancaster Journal, Jan. 2, 1818.

THE COMPLETE LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR BOYS

James Lutwyche respectfully informs the public, that his preparations for commencing a School on the celebrated Lancasterian principle, are nearly completed, and that the middle room in the College will be open for the reception of Scholars, on Monday the 19th instant at 9 o'clock.

The great advantages which the Lancasterian System possess over all others, in facilitating the improvement of youth, is so generally admitted, that recommendation is altogether superfluous; but there is one material point worthy of consideration, which has seldom been noticed — the great saving in books, papers, &c. This, together with the moderate terms of tuition, must prove to those who have large families, an important object.

Persons who are desirous of examining the System, or of observing the peculiar effects on the progress of the pupil, are respectfully invited to visit the School for young Ladies, under the direction of Miss Lutwyche, at the house of Mrs. Howe, West King street, at any time during school hour.

The price of tuition is

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per quarter, \$3.00

For the above branches, with English Grammar and

Geography \$4.00

Lancaster Journal, Jan. 14, 1818.

The Lancasterian plan is used by A. Thomas, in a school which he is about to open on the 6th of April, 1818. He also uses it in the teaching of rudiments as in the case of the others mentioned. This school was opened in the Friends' Meetinghouse.

SCHOOL A. THOMAS

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lancaster, that he proposes commencing school on the 6th of April next, in the Friends' or (Quakers') Meetinghouse, in South Queen street, where he will teach the following branches, viz;

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic per quarter, \$4.00

The above with English Grammar..... \$4.50

Guaging, Mensuration & Bookkeeping (by double entry) \$5.00

Surveying and Navigation..... \$7.00

Those who wish to become acquainted with his character and abilities as a teacher, are referred to his patrons in York (where he has taught with success for several years, and where he is about to leave a large collection of children, in compliance with a contract made with the purchaser of his property which debars him from teaching at that place), or to John Welsh, Col. N. Mosher, or William Webb.

N. B. All children learning the rudiments will be instructed upon the Lancasterian system at \$3.50 per quarter, if desired by the Parents or Guardians, but no attempt will be made to teach those who are advanced by this system, as A. Thomas has made a sufficient number of experiments in the course of two years teaching upon that plan, to satisfy him that it cannot be extended with advantage to any but those learning the rudiments.

Lancaster, March 11.

The Editor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette, Lancaster Intelligencer and Volksfreund*, will give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Lancaster Journal, March 11, 1818.

A. THOMAS

Informs those who wish to patronize his School, that he has commenced (in South Queen street) according to his former publications, and hopes his exertions to forward all children who are entrusted to his care as fast as prudence and their abilities will admit of, will justify a continuation of their confidence.

Lancaster Journal, April 10, 1818.

Either a demand for instruction in the French language is making itself felt, or teachers of the language are creating a demand for it. The following anonymous advertisement seems to fall into the latter supposition. This in December of 1817.

LANGUE FRANCAISE THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

A gentleman lately from Geneva, whose mind is ornamented with the lectures of the best French authors, and who has passed a part of his life in the vocation of teaching, wishes to give practical and theoretical lessons in the French language. His pronunciation is strong, clear and distinct.—He is willing to go to the houses of Gentlemen and Ladies who wish it. He writes a good hand and will give lessons in writing, and will endeavor as much as possible to please those persons who may please to give him their confidence. They may apply to John-Risdell.

Lancaster Journal, Dec. 12, 1817.

How quickly the apparent demand for instruction in French is followed-up is indicated in the announcement of Mr. and Mrs. Quenan.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL

For the education of young Ladies

Mr. and Mrs. Quenan will open their school on Monday the 5th of January, at East King Street, for the instruction of Ladies in the following branches:

French and English, including History, ancient and modern; Geography and Astronomy, with the use of the Globe; Mythology; Writing, Reading, Spelling and Arithmetic; Needle work, plain & fancy sewing; Music and Drawing.

Mrs. Quenan has been educated from infancy in Paris, where she was distinguished among the best informed for accent of almost peculiar accuracy, to which she adds the unusual advantage of rendering her French lessons a medium of instructing her pupils in other branches of education, and presumes from experience, that she perfects her pupils in a much shorter time than has been usual hitherto.

Presenting the above mentioned advantages in conjunction with moderate terms, perseverance and unremitting attention, Mr. & Mrs. Quenan hope for the encouragement of an enlightened and discriminating public.
Lancaster Journal, Jan. 2, 1818.

French seems to meet with favor as is shown by the announcement in the *Lancaster Journal* for September 4, 1818.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Mr. & Mrs. Quenan postpone their going to Philadelphia will continue their useful and ornamental education.
Lancaster Journal, Sept. 4, 1818.

Secondary and Higher Education in Lancaster Borough

The records show that the line of distinction between elementary school work and secondary school work was frequently crossed by teachers. Many very definitely announced their purpose to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar, elementary school subjects; and proceeded to offer instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, or in algebra, geometry, surveying, and bookkeeping, secondary school subjects. One also finds that announcements of secondary schools—academies and seminaries—include elementary school subjects. It ought to be added that, in the days in which we are interested, the period when Lancaster was a borough, no clear line of distinction was made. Teachers included in their announcements what they had to sell to the public, or what they thought the public would buy.

When we examine curriculums of colleges and of secondary schools, a similar over-lapping is discovered. In fact, in college advertisements one would occasionally find an elementary school subject listed such as arithmetic; and many secondary school subjects. So the line of distinction between these two institutions is not clearly drawn. However, we can decide rather readily, upon examining the offerings, in which class an institution belongs.

In a certain sense, it is simple, in our study, to draw the line of distinction, inasmuch as there was only one college in Lancaster borough. And yet it is not so simple, for Franklin College, during a part of the period we are studying was scarcely a good academy. It had to struggle for mere existence. Then, too, the college building was at times used by elementary and secondary school teachers.

Franklin College was started in 1787. Dr. Joseph Henry Dubbs has written a volume on the History of Franklin and Marshall College, so it need but be mentioned in this paper. There are, however, points that will come up here and there, even at the risk of repeating what Dr. Dubbs has so well stated in his writings.

In 1800, James Ross came to Lancaster to teach the Latin and Greek languages. His first announcement is found in the *Lancaster Journal* for September 13, 1800. In this he refers the people of Lancaster to distinguished scholars. Mr. Ross proposes "to open an Academy in the Borough of Lancaster" on the first day of October next. The responsibility for making known the terms are placed on the printer of the Journal.

TO THE PUBLIC

The Subscriber having practiced the teaching of the Latin and Greek languages, for more than 30 years, in several established public institutions, under the direction of reputable professors, particularly the Rev. Doctor James Davidson and the Rev. Doctor Charles Nesbit, proposes to open an Academy in the Borough of Lancaster for the education of youth in the above languages, the first day of October next and he further wishes to declare, that due attention shall be given to cultivate the morals of the youth committed to his care, as well as to improve, and further them in the study of classical learning. This he expects to demonstrate in fact to the conviction, and satisfaction of those who shall be pleased to employ him.

James Ross

N. B. Those that are disposed to encourage the undertaking, are requested to apply to the printer of this paper who will make known the terms of tuition, &c. Boarding can be readily procured in genteel families at a comparatively moderate rate.

Lancaster Journal, September 13, 1800.

A month later James Ross indicates his view on the still debatable question, whether a student trying to master a foreign language should first master the grammar of his own language, or whether, in the mastery of a foreign language, the student learns the grammar of his own. As is shown in the following advertisement, Mr. Ross held to the theory that a student of a foreign language, like Latin or Greek, should first master the grammar of the language he speaks, reads, and writes. He calls his school an "Academy."

ACADEMY

For the teaching of the Latin and Greek languages, and the first principles of English Grammar,

Will open next Monday, in this Borough. It is most certainly obvious to every one who has any tolerable acquaintance with these studies, that, to insure success in the study of the learned Languages, a competent grammatical knowledge of our *own* is previously necessary. With a firm persuasion then, and deep conviction of this truth, I now undertake the additional task; and hope, through a benign Providence in the presentation of it, to maintain an energetic authority, decent order, mild discipline, and the preservation of good morals among the youth, which will be sure productive of real advantage and lasting satisfaction to them and to all rational Parents and Guardians.

The price of tuition per quarter is six dollars and sixty-six cents.

James Ross.

Lancaster Journal, Oct. 18, 1800.

James Ross was the best friend of the advertising department of the *Lancaster Journal*, among those who came to Lancaster to teach. For in nearly every issue of the *Journal* he inserts an item about admission to his school, examinations, vacations, publication of his Latin Grammar, and other items; all show the spirit of Mr. Ross, his school, and his publishing interests.

Mr. Ross states that students are admitted and continues similar advertisements, all of which tells an historical story about teaching we moderns are likely to pass by unnoticed. Like practically all teachers of his time, James Ross taught each pupil as an individual, he did not arrange his pupils

into classes and teach the class as one. Therefore it was entirely possible to admit young men at any and at all times. Notice the following advertisement:

STUDENTS ARE ADMITTED, FOR TUITION

In the Rudiments of the English, the Latin, and Greek Languages, by James Ross, near the State-house, King-street, Lancaster.
Lancaster Journal, Jan. 24, 1801.

Instead of holding commencements at the end of the school term as is our custom today, Mr. Ross held public examinations to show what his pupils had learned under his tuition. To these public performances by his pupils, many distinguished persons, and particularly parents and guardians of the pupils were invited. The first one found in the *Journal* follows:

AN EXAMINATION

Of the pupils in Mr. Ross's academy will be held on Monday next, in the forenoon, to which the parents especially, & the friends of learning in general, are respectfully invited.
Lancaster Journal, Sept. 20, 1801.

Mr. Ross includes in his advertisements the price of tuition, and shows that he hopes for patronage by persons living outside of the borough for he includes the price of living "in very respectable families, in a central part of the town, at 45 pounds per annum."

LANCASTER, WEST KING-STREET, OCT. 30, (1801)

STUDENTS are taught the rudiments of English Grammar, the Latin & Greek classicks, according to the most useful and approved methods, at 50 shillings per quarter; to the *morals* and *learning* of the youth committed to his care, he professes to pay strict attention, as to succeed in *both* is the sincere wish of

JAMES ROSS

N. B. BOARDING, Lodging, washing and mending can be had in very respectable families, in a central part of the town, at 45 pounds per annum.
Lancaster Journal, Oct. 31, 1801.

By the following, one sees that fame of this teacher of the Latin and Greek languages is spreading:

AN EXAMINATION

Of the pupils of Mr. Ross's academy, is to be held on Wednesday morning next, at nine o'clock, to which the literary gentlemen of this borough, as well as those from different parts of the state are respectfully invited.
Lancaster Journal, Dec. 19, 1801.

Next year, 1802, Professor Ross advertises his "quarterly examination," and the time of vacation. A more significant item in this insertion in the *Journal* is the fact that he has removed his school to Franklin College.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE

Lancaster, Sept. 25, 1802.

THE quarterly examination of the Students in the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, will be on the first day of October next. Parents especially, and all those who are friendly to a classical education, are requested to attend.

James Ross.

* * The vacation is to continue three weeks, and the college will be again opened on the fourth Monday in October.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 25, 1802.

May the Public Be respectfully informed That the Academy for the Latin and Greek languages, is removed, by permission, to the spacious and airy brick building appropriated to the use of Franklin College, in North Queen-street.

Date—May 4, 1802.

Note the distinguished guests who are invited to attend the quarterly examinations. Professor Ross now considers himself a member of the faculty of Franklin College, and there is evidence of an organization of the teaching body, for Mr. Ross says he "previously consulted the Principal."

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, BOROUGH OF LANCASTER.

March 16, 1804.

THE professor of the Latin and Greek languages, having previously consulted the *Principal*, informs the parents and guardians of the youth under his tuition, that the quarterly examination is appointed to be on the 3d of April; at the conclusion some selected pieces of LATIN and GREEK, will be delivered by the students of the class, as specimens of correct pronunciation, in these languages. Members of the house of representatives, and senate are most respectfully invited by

James Ross.

Lancaster Journal, March 15, 1804.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Dec. 10, 1804.

THE EXAMINATION, in the Latin and Greek languages, is appointed to be on the 28th day of this present month, to begin at 9 o'clock. The governor, and members of the general assembly, parents and guardians, who will attend, to observe the proficience of the students, will be respectfully received.

James Ross.

Lancaster Journal, Dec. 14, 1804.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE

March 14, 1805.

THE Quarterly *examination* of the youth, in the *Greek* and *Latin* languages, is appointed to be on Thursday, the 21st, to begin at 9 o'clock. Members of the Legislature, who may be disposed to attend; parents, guardians, and principals of classical academies, are invited, and shall be respectfully admitted.

That the progress and the proficiency of the classes may be discovered, and justly estimated, is the object of their, and the people's servant.

James Ross.

Lancaster Journal, March 15, 1805.

THE EXAMINATION of the students in Franklin College, is appointed, with the consent of the principal, to be on this day, September 27. The exercises are to begin at 9 o'clock.

The attention of parents, relatives, and friends to the institution, is earnestly and humbly solicited, by

James Ross.

N. B. The vacation will terminate, and business recommence on the third Monday in October.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 27, 1805.

James Ross had a career filled with thrills and rich experiences. He was born in Oxford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1744; was graduated from Princeton (College of New Jersey) in 1766; became a member of the faculty of Dickinson College in 1784; and went to Chambersburg to become "Rector of the Franklin Academy." While teaching the ancient classic languages here, he wrote and published his Latin Grammar. The title page reads as follows:

A
plain, short, comprehensive, practical
LATIN GRAMMAR,
Comprising all the Rules and Objections
necessary to an accurate knowledge
of the
LATIN CLASSICS
With the SIGNS and QUANTITY affixed to
certain Syllables to show their right
PRONUNCIATION
* * * * *
By JAMES ROSS, A. M.
Teacher of the Latin and Greek languages
and Rector of Franklin Academy
in Chambersburg
* * * * *

Chambersburg
Printed for the Author
By Robert Harper
MDCCXCVIII
[1798]

Franklin and Marshall College Library has a copy of this Latin Grammar. Mr. Ross came to Lancaster, as indicated above, late in the year 1800, and remained here as teacher of Latin and Greek languages till 1809 when he went to Philadelphia where he taught a select school to about 1826. He died in 1827.

While teaching in Lancaster, Mr. Ross revised his Latin Grammar. The progress in publishing this book, and the way the author advertised it is told in the following taken from the *Lancaster Journal*.

IN THE PRESS

of H. Grimler, and soon to be published,

A plain, short, comprehensive, practical

LATIN GRAMMAR,

Comprising all the rules and observations necessary to an accurate knowledge of the *Latin Classics*, with the signs of quantity affixed to certain syllables, to shew their right pronunciation. To this edition will be added a vocabulary.

The second edition carefully corrected and improved: printed with excellent types by

JAMES ROSS

Lancaster Journal, Jan. 9, 1802.

Notice the use of Franklin College.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE

Lancaster, Aug. 28, 1802.

THE second edition of the LATIN GRAMMAR, corrected and improved, is printed, and will be ready in a few days.

JAMES ROSS

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 4, 1802.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE

Lancaster, Sept. 11, 1802.

THE second edition of the LATIN GRAMMAR, corrected and improved by the Author, is now ready for those who may call for it.

James Ross.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 11, 1802.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE

Lancaster, Dec. 4, 1802.

THE second edition of the *Latin Grammar*, corrected and improved, is to be sold at Robert and Benjamin Johnsons, and M. Carey's Bookstore, Philadelphia—and at the subscriber's house, in west King-street, Lancaster.

James Ross.

Lancaster Journal, Dec. 25, 1802.

JUST PUBLISHED

And may now be purchased by the single copy

or Dozen,

A Short, Plain, Comprehensive,
Practical

LATIN GRAMMAR

Comprising all the rules, and observations necessary to an accurate knowledge of the

LATIN CLASSICS;

Having the signs OF QUANTITY affixed to *certain syllables*, to shew the *right pronunciation*.

The second edition, corrected and improved, with an Alphabetical Vocabulary,

BY JAMES ROSS

Professor of the Latin and Greek languages in Franklin College in the borough of Lancaster.

Lancaster Journal, January 22, 1803.

Here Professor Ross states his academic title.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, LANCASTER.

THE terms of admission, for the tuition of *students* in the *Latin* and *Greek* languages, in this college, are 50 shillings per quarter.

Accommodations of room and board, washing, mending, fuel and candles included, are to be had, in respectable families, at the rate of 45 pounds per

annum, in the borough. Examinations (to which parents, guardians, and men of letters are heartily welcomed) are held about the end of every quarter.
James Ross.

Dec. 31, 1803.

N. B. Students may be supplied with Latin Grammars in the office.

Lancaster Journal, Jan. 7, 1804.

Although Professor Ross continues teaching the Latin and Greek languages in Franklin College to 1808, there is little to add that gives one a better picture of his work and his school.

And yet before passing on to another teacher of the ancient languages, it ought to be remarked that Ross's Latin Grammar was considered of sufficient importance to induce Thomas Cowperthwaite & Co. to publish a new edition in 1844, which was revised by Professor N. C. Brooks, Principal of the Baltimore Latin High School. This edition the college library also possesses. It does not have the edition, called the "second edition" by the author, which he published while teaching in Lancaster Borough.

Professor Ross was not the only teacher of the Latin and Greek languages, in Lancaster. Thomas Poole advertises, November 1, 1805, that "he has opened a SCHOOL in a commodious and restricted situation, a few doors north of the Court-house, in Queen street" in which "he proposes to teach the Latin and Greek languages to such young gentlemen as may be intrusted to his care."

"The terms of tuition, are ten pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly."

THOMAS POOLE

Lately from the French Seminary of Baltimore

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened a SCHOOL in a commodious and restricted situation, a few doors north of the Court-house, in Queen-street. He proposes to teach the Latin and Greek languages to such young gentlemen as may be intrusted to his care.

From his experience as professor in that college in which he was educated; and from the encouragement he has already received from a number of the most respectable gentlemen in the bourough, he hopes to merit the patronage of the friends of literature.

The terms of tuition, are ten pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly.

Lancaster Journal, Nov. 1, 1805.

In his History of Franklin and Marshall College, Dr. Dubbs thinks Mr. Poole was one of the College faculty, and a probable successor to James Ross. I am inclined to think that Mr. Poole, at least, began teaching in another building. Dr. Dubbs prints a circular announcing this school. The announcement reads, in part, as follows:

"FRANKLIN ACADEMY
under the Direction of
Thomas Poole, Professor of Languages
In the Borough of Lancaster, Pennsylvania."

(Dubbs' History of F. & M. College, 104-6)

Many details as to tuition charges, school hours, periods to enter, quarterly examinations, discipline, limitation of enrollment in languages and in

English, accommodations for gentlemen from a distance "in the Professor's house, which is adjacent to the Academy, at \$30 per quarter, washing and linen mended included,"

"Each pupil that enters this Academy must Contribute his quota for firewood and for rent of the school-rooms."

Gentlemen, whose name are found in the circular will visit the Academy from time to time.

I have no way of knowing how long Thomas Poole continued his teaching in his Franklin Academy. However, on September 25, 1807, Rev. N. R. Snowden and Mr. John Riddle announce an examination which indicates that the former is the instructor in Latin and Greek languages, and that the latter gives instruction "in the English language and sciences."

CLASSICAL EDUCATION

Under the direction of the Rev. Mr. N. R. Snowden and Mr. John Riddle, at Franklin College.

On Thursday next, at nine of the clock A. M. there will be an examination of the pupils in the Latin and Greek languages, and under the immediate direction of the Reverend Mr. Snowden; and at half after 2 of the clock P. M. of the pupils in the English language and sciences, and under the direction of Mr. Riddle. The parents of the scholars and patrons of literature are respectively invited to attend the college.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 25, 1807.

A year later this school, devoted to "Classical Education," is removed to Franklin College.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE

The Subscriber, would give notice, that the Trustees, are finishing the room for the accommodation of the Latin and Greek students in the College, and that he expects to move his school to that place some time in October, and that being large and convenient, he will be happy to receive a few scholars more under his care. The examination of the Classes is deferred till the removal takes place.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 30, 1808,

Nathaniel R. Snowden.

In the same year as Snowden advertises his moving into Franklin College B. J. Schipper announces in his advertisement in the *Lancaster Journal* that he will open an Academy in Franklin College, "permission being granted by the Trustees."

B. F. SCHIPPER. LITERARY NOTICE

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lancaster and its vicinity, that he will open next Wednesday an Academy of the Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, Arithmetic, both practical and rational, Algebra, Geometry, &c. in Franklin College, permission being granted by the Trustees.

B. F. Schipper.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 12, 1809.

Professor Schipper kept up the practice of holding public examinations of the students who attended his "seminary in Franklin College," as he calls his school.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION

THE citizens of Lancaster are respectfully informed, that the pupils under my care will undergo a *public examination* on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. at my seminary in Franklin College. — Commencement at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Examinations of this kind being instituted in order to encourage industry and emulation among the students, and to afford an opportunity to parents to judge themselves of the progress of their children, I flatter myself with the hope that the friends of a classical education will honor me with their attendance.

B. F. Schipper.

Lancaster Journal, April 7, 1810.

Dr. Dubbs thinks Professor Schipper must have been a good German scholar, and finds sufficient evidence that he was teaching in Franklin College as late as 1823. (Dubbs' History, F. & M. College, 106-7.)

In 1812, Professor Schipper and Dr. Henry Muhlenberg published a two-volume *English-German and German-English Dictionary*, printed in Lancaster by William Hamilton. (*Ibid* 108-9.)

Dr. W. C. Brownlee taught an Academy in 1815 and 1816. Dr. Dubbs thinks this Academy was also conducted in Franklin College. In September of 1815, he held the customary public examination.

ACADEMY

ON Thursday the 10th instant there will be a public examination of the Greek, Latin, French, Geography and other classes, at the Academy.

The parents and guardians of the young Gentlemen, the Revd. Clergymen and patrons of literature, in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

W. C. Brownlee.

Lancaster Journal, April 26, 1815.

In his announcement, dated August 23, 1816, Mr. Brownlee shows his keenness in seeing an opportunity to give what may be called pre-professional work to young men.

ACADEMY

THE young gentlemen will resume their studies on Monday the 26th instant.

As a number of pupils may be admitted, those parents who wish to give their sons a liberal education for business, or with a view to any of the learned professions, are requested to send them as soon as possible. Junior classes of English Grammar, Latin and French, will be opened as soon as pupils present themselves. Arithmetic, Bookkeeping and Geography, with the use of the globes, taught as usual on the afternoons. Half day scholars admitted to these branches.

W. C. Brownlee.

Lancaster Journal, Aug. 23, 1816.

And another teacher of the Latin and Greek languages who advertises, September 21, 1817, that he has opened a Classical School in Franklin College, appears in Lancaster near the close of the period of Lancaster as a borough. This is Terrence McGuigan who says he will teach, in addition to

the Classical languages, "A few scholars" - - - "Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar." Latin and Greek students pay \$12.50 per quarter; English Scholars, \$3.50 per quarter.

Mr. McGuigan is willing also to arrange to give instruction privately, "on such terms as may be agreed upon."

TERRENCE MCGUIGAN

VERY respectfully informs the citizens of the borough of Lancaster and its vicinity, that he has opened a Classical School in the Franklin College, in North Queen street, where he will teach the

Latin and Greek Languages
Grammatically. A few English scholars will be admitted, to whom will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar.

Terms of Tuition

Latin and Greek Students—\$12.50 cents per quarter.

English Scholars—\$3. and 50 cents per quarter.

N. B. He will also give private lessons to Gentlemen in the Latin and Greek Languages, who cannot attend in school hours, at his boarding place, or any other convenient place, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Editors friendly to Classic Literature will please to give the above a few insertions.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 21, 1817.

Like his predecessors, Mr. McGuigan conducted public examinations, and wants the people of Lancaster to judge his success as teacher by the results of the examinations.

TERRENCE MCGUIGAN

Very respectfully informs the citizens of the borough of Lancaster and its vicinity, that he has commenced a second quarter in Franklin College. He hoped that from the respectable acquirements his Students have made in the Latin and Greek languages, not only in his opinion, but in the estimation of the Reverend and respectable Gentlemen who attended his Students' examination, to meet with that encouragement which classic literature merits.

Mr. McGuigan also informs the Gentlemen who cannot attend school hours, that he will give private lessons in the Latin and Greek languages, at Mrs. Nauman's, or any other convenient place, on moderate terms.

Editors friendly to classic literature will please to give the above a few insertions.

Lancaster Journal, Feb. 9, 1818.

It can be seen now from the foregoing facts and data, that in so-called academies and a college the Latin and Greek languages were taught as well as a variety of advanced mathematics, and also many English, or elementary school, branches. All of these adventures have the ear-marks of private adventures, with no coordination or coordinated organization in the College or the Academies. All this is true of the period of the rise and growth of the Academy in the United States. In this respect, what occurred in Lancaster after the War for Independence, took place in almost every community. For by 1850, it is recorded, that there were over 6000 of these private academies

in the United States, with a total enrollment of young people, boys and girls, of over a quarter of a million.

Not only were the English branches and the Classical languages taught in the borough of Lancaster, the practical activities in the home and community as well as the fine arts and social arts receive a goodly share of attention. This represents what is sometimes called "social realism" in education.

In July of 1800, James Cox who has taught "the polite and useful accomplishments of Dancing" in the City of Philadelphia for fifteen years, "offers his services to the inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster."

Dancing, Painting, Drawing, Music, Fencing

DANCING AND PAINTING SCHOOL

The Subscriber, having taught the polite and useful Accomplishments of Dancing and Painting, with Reputation, nearly fifteen years in the City of Philadelphia, offers his services to the inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster; if he meets with sufficient encouragement, to commence Teaching on the first of August next.

For Terms of Tuition, and further particulars, enquire of Mr. J. Moore, or Dr. George Moore, in Lancaster. James Cox.
Lancaster Journal, July 19, 1800.

With what success Mr. Cox met in this venture, there is no evidence. A year and a half later, Mr. P. A. Peticola announces that he and his son, August, "intend to teach music on the *Piano-Forte* or *Harpsichord*, according to the best and most approved manner." They will also tune Pianos. They will "take likenesses at the usual price of from twenty-five to forty dollars." This seems a rather steep price, but wait, note what follows: "No likeness—no pay" — [There are some who would pay this price for no likeness]. The price of music lessons is also announced.

However, seven years earlier a German Flute-player, in the Italian taste announces his willingness to teach "a few gentlemen."

GERMAN FLUTE

A person capable of giving instruction on the German Flute, in the Italian taste, would accept a few gentlemen, as pupils, who may wish to attain a knowledge of this agreeable and fashionable instrument. Particulars may be known by applying at this Printing-Office.
Lancaster Journal, Sept. 9, 1795.

Note the announcement of John L. Lentz.

MUSIC

John L. Lentz

"Master of music, and teacher on the Clavicord is just arrived here from Philadelphia, and intends during his abode in Lancaster, to teach on the Clavicord or Piano forte, also in singing. The Ladies and Gentlemen who desire his instruction, may apply at Mr. L. Eichholtzes, at the sign of the Bull, where they may hear of the Conditions and other Particulars. He will endeavor to deserve the Satisfaction and confidence of those who will honor him with their custom."

Lancaster Journal, May 18, 1799. Aug. 17, 24, 31, Sept. 14.

MINIATURE PAINTING and MUSIC

P. A. PETICOLA

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lancaster, that he and his son, AUGUST, intend to teach music on the PIANO-FORTE or Harpsichord, according to the best and most approved manner.

P. A. P. will tune those instruments above mentioned; his price for tuning a common Piano-Forte, is one dollar — and for a grand Forte, two dollars.

P. A. P. will take likenesses at his usual price of from twenty-five to forty dollars.

No likeness — no pay.

The price of teaching music, half a dollar a lesson, when out — and two shillings and six pence at his home, in East King-street, nearly opposite George Moore's.

Lancaster Journal, Jan. 2, 1802.

In the same year Mrs. Elliott, living in East King-street announces that she gives instruction to young ladies in all kinds of sewing, and painting and drawing.

MRS. ELLIOTT

Living in East King-street, Lancaster, begs leave to acquaint the inhabitants of the borough and its vicinity, that she instructs young ladies in the following branches of needle-work, viz. — Tambour-work, in shading and in gold and silver; embroidery in all its branches. Also shenel-work, filagree-work, open-work, plain-sewing and sampler-work, painting, drawing, &c.

The greatest attention will be paid to those ladies who may be placed under her care.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 25, 1802.

Six years later an anonymous person announces that a Drawing and Painting academy was opened.

ACADEMY

The Drawing and Painting academy for ladies and gentlemen was opened on the 26th ultimo. The periods of tuition are Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings for ladies, and Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings for gentlemen.

Lancaster Journal, April 8, 1808.

Frederick Frank, in 1817, proposes to open a Drawing School in Lancaster. Whether he met with encouragement or not is impossible to tell from sources consulted.

LANCASTER DRAWING SCHOOL

THE subscriber proposes establishing a Drawing School in the Borough of Lancaster, and is desirous of being aided by subscriptions in the undertaking.

Should such an establishment meet with approbation and encouragement, he intends in the course of a fortnight to commence the teaching of

Flower, Landscape and Perspective-Drawing

In the mean time the further particulars may be ascertained by applying at Mr. Smith's tavern, North Queen street, where a subscription paper, containing the most advantageous terms, is open for inspection.

Frederick Frank.

Lancaster Journal, Nov. 1817

Practically every kind of music teacher is found advertising his particular line as follows:

BAND MUSIC

MR. C. MERCIER, Leader of the band of the New Circus, Philadelphia, informs the gentlemen of Lancaster that he intends spending two or three months in the borough, (should sufficient encouragement offer) . . . to give instruction on the Clarinet and Flute.

For information inquire of Mr. Twibill or Mr. W. Hamilton.
Lancaster Journal, June 30, 1809.

Instruction with Orchestral Musical Instruments.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

William Geiseldorf.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the gentlemen of Lancaster, that he intends opening a school for the tuition of music on the following instruments, to wit. The Clarinet, French horn, trumpet, flute, hautboy, and every other instrument necessary to constitute a complete band.—For further particulars, apply to Doctor Charles Herbst.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 13, 1811.

W. STEPHAN

Begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lancaster, that he intends to give lessons on the piano forte, violin, and on different wind instruments at the usual prices. He respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Lancaster Journal, March 7, 1812.

The Singing School is sure to appear.

SINGING SCHOOL

Mr. Sherman will open a school for instruction in Psalmody, on Saturday evening next, at Mr. Kenney's school room, South Queen-street; and, if sufficient encouragement be given, continue it for the season.

Lancaster Journal, Dec. 3, 1813.

SINGING SCHOOL

E. W. Jenkins (Clerk of the English Presbyterian Church) and James Snodgrass, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will open a Singing School at the house of Mr. Stacy Swem, in North Queen street, on Sunday evening next, where they hope to merit a share of public patronage. Those who have subscribed, will please furnish themselves with Smith's and Little's Collection of Sacred Music, to be had at Mr. Dickson's Bookstore.

Terms of tuition, for two evenings in the week, two dollars per quarter, one dollar payable at entrance—One evening in the week, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar to be paid in advance.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 27, 1816.

Evidently Frederick Reinert, a teacher "on the piano-forte and violin" met with success and encouragement, for he announces

THE NEWEST
AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS METHOD OF TEACHING
MUSIC

At the request of some of my old Scholars, I think proper to make it public, that I intend to give lessons again to Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, on the piano-forte and violin. All attention will be paid by me.

Frederick Reinert.

Lancaster Journal, Jan. 26, 1818.

And now the fine art of Dancing. In April, 1800, Mr. Baconais announces that he is returning to Lancaster to establish another Dancing School, because the ladies and gentlemen of Lancaster and vicinity gave him such liberal encouragement heretofore.

DANCING SCHOOL

Mr. Baconais presents his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lancaster and its vicinity, offers his sincere acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and informs that he has returned to Lancaster for the purpose of establishing another School. Hopes by his assiduity and his usual attention to merit the countenance and support of the public. As his mode of teaching has been generally approved he trusts he will give general satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may grant him their confidence.

A night school will be opened for the convenience of the Gentlemen whose business will not permit them to attend in the daytime.

For further information, apply at the Fisher's, in West King-Street, or at Mr. Hamilton's Printing-office.

As it has been objected that one quarter's tuition is not sufficient to perfect the scholars, Mr. Baconais proposes to remain as long as his school is encouraged.

The School will be opened on Monday next at the home of Mr. Fisher.

Lancaster Journal, April 5, 1800.

School opened 15th - 20th of Oct.

DANCING SCHOOL

Mr. McFarlane, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lancaster, That he proposes to open a dancing school at house of Mr. Jefferies, West King-street, on Monday next; which will be held three times each week, at six o'clock in the evening.

Mr. M. assures those parents and guardians, who may honor him with the tuition of their children, that he will use every exertion to deserve their approbation and support; and solicits the patronage of a generous public.

N. B. No money received in advance. For terms apply to Mr. Jefferies.
Lancaster Journal, Nov. 13, 1802.

For a number of years, Mr. Cezeron taught dancing in Lancaster borough from about 1807 on. He conducted "Practise Balls." Both children and adults received instruction. The hours for children extended from five till seven and for "grown persons" from seven till nine.

DANCING SCHOOL

Mr. Cezeron respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of the borough and vicinity of Lancaster, that he will open his School on Monday next, at Mr. Lowe's long room.

The school will be held three days in each week. The hours of tuition will be for children from five till seven, and for grown persons from seven till nine.

The terms will be eight dollars a quarter, to be paid at the end of the quarter. — An additional dollar to be paid in advance.

Apply at the dancing room, or to Mr. Cezeron at Mr. Daniel Witmer's.

As Mr. Cezeron will remain here at this time for only one quarter, he recommends those who wish to join his school to make an early application. *Lancaster Journal*, Dec. 11, 1807.

PRACTISING BALL

Mr. Cezeron's first Practising Ball will be held this evening at Mr. Lowe's long room. Tickets (price half a dollar) to be had at the bar. *Lancaster Journal*, Dec. 18, 1808.

Mr. Cezeron also taught French without an extra charge for fire-wood and candle-light.

FRENCH SCHOOL

MR. CEZERON respectfully informs the public, that he has opened an evening French school, during this winter for gentlemen, at Mr. Bacon's school room. the school is held three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 7 in the evening. Terms of tuition are ten dollars per quarter, without any extra charge for fire-wood and candle-light. *Lancaster Journal*, 1811.

More than one Frenchman came to Lancaster to instruct the ladies and gentlemen in the fine grace of social dancing.

DANCING SCHOOL

Mr. Boudet will open a DANCING SCHOOL in the long room of Mr. Rohrer, sign of the King of Prussia, West King street. Also takes portraits, large and in miniature, at Mr. Rohrer's inn. *Lancaster Journal*, Sept. 16, 1808.

DANCING ACADEMY

Mr. Colome

Dancing Master, Professor of the Academy at Paris and Madrid, advertises that he will open a "Dancing Academy," at the public house of Mr. Rohrer on Monday the 8th of October, etc. *Lancaster Journal*, Sept. 20, 1810, Oct. 13.

It may be supposed that during the War of 1812-14, it became evident that a man may come into situations where he must defend himself or his honor. In 1814 two gentlemen announced that they were about to open schools to teach men the art of self-defense. Mr. D. Sullivan opened his Fencing Academy "at the public house of Daniel Witmer, in West King Street where the BROAD-SWORD EXERCISES in all its variety, is taught both on Horse and on Foot."

Mr. Gray, May 6, 1814, announces under the heading SELF DEFENCE that he "intends opening a school for the purpose of teaching the following arts, scientifically, viz." Pugilistic Science, Small Sword, Cut and Thrust, Broad Sword, and Cane Exercises.

FENCING ACADEMY

D. Sullivan.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lancaster and the public in general, that he has opened a School at the public house of Daniel Witmer, in West King Street where the

BROAD-SWORD EXERCISE

in all its variety, is taught both on Horse and on Foot, according to the most approved method now in use.

To military men, an acquaintance with this science is all important, and if a knowledge of self-defence, in time of danger, is not sufficient to actuate the citizen and man of leisure to come forward, he will be doubly repaid for his attention by the benefit of *exercise alone*—Gentlemen are earnestly solicited to embrace the present opportunity, perhaps the only one that may offer for a long time.

Terms—Four Dollars per Month; half in advance—5 lessons per week, at hours convenient to the Scholars.

Lancaster Journal, Jan. 7, 1814.

SELF DEFENCE

Mr. Gray respectfully informs the gentlemen of Lancaster, that he intends opening a school for the purpose of teaching the following arts, scientifically, viz.

Pugilistic Science	} Exercises
Small Sword	
Cut and Thrust	
Broad Sword	
Cane	

And all the other exercises necessary to the defence of gentlemen who may at times accidentally be subjected to the consequences resulting from the ungovernable passions of men.

A proficient in the Norman Cane exercise will defend himself against the attack of six men at the same time with the same weapons.

A subscription paper will be left at Mr. Daniel Witmer's Tavern, sign of the Golden Swan.

Lancaster Journal, May 6, 1814.

Miscellanies

SCHOOL BOOKS

SCOTT'S SELECTIONS, WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOKS and
DILWORTH'S ASSISTANTS,

for sale at this office. Also a few copies of Parson Osgood's (political) Sermons.

Lancaster Journal, June 17, 1795.

The same advertisement plus Pike' Arithmetic, July 15, 23, 29, et seq.

CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED

ANY gentlemen, capable of teaching the Latin and Greek languages, will meet with considerable encouragement in Lancaster.

Lancaster Journal, Sept. 27, 1805.

MR. CARUSI will, This Evening, if the weather permits, perform some of his best Italian tunes in the steeple of the Lutheran church.

Lancaster Journal, Aug. 22, 1809.

Mr. Oglivie's Oration on

EDUCATION

Will be delivered this evening at 7 o'clock, in Mr. Reigart's ballroom. towards the close of the oration, Mr. O. will endeavor to illustrate the radical importance of

FEMALE EDUCATION

Summary

Education in the Province of Pennsylvania, which was an English colony, was at one with English theory, at that time, regarding the responsibility for the education of children. The view long maintained by Englishmen, in England, was that it is not the responsibility of the state, or the public, to provide and support schools. It is the responsibility of parents to pay for the education of their children, either in the home with private tutors or in private schools. In case parents are unable to pay for the instruction of their offspring, Englishmen held that it is the duty of the Church or Charity to provide education for them.

This same view obtained in Pennsylvania, and of course in Lancaster, in the eighteenth century. With the beginning of the nineteenth century, American society felt the inadequacy of such a plan for a republic in which the people are sovereigns. Gradually private enterprise capitalized the need for universal education, and its support by public taxation. Just as Lancaster was becoming a city, through the introduction of the Monitorial School Plan the public was becoming prepared for the taking of the first step in that direction in 1822.

The history of education in Lancaster Borough gives us a typical example of the way our American society evolved the idea of our public school system.

Another very significant change in American education is typified in this history of schools in Lancaster Borough. In 1742 there were elementary schools in which reading, writing, spelling, and number, or arithmetic, were taught, and nothing more except religion. In the Latin Grammar school which prepared boys for college, nothing was taught except the Latin and Greek languages, with a little arithmetic, and religion was continued.

By the middle of the eighteenth century, it became apparent that boys, and for that matter girls too, who do not enter college need an education that prepares them better than the work of the elementary school could, for the activities they as adults would engage in. That is why in the lists of subjects taught in the Lancaster Private Adventure Schools one finds so many new, and "practical" studies. The people wanted an education that would give their children a better start in life. This introduction of new studies is one of the most significant movements in American education. The private school, because of its dependence on private support, was very sensitive to the demands and wants of the populace.