

## 1: Greenwich Royal Hospital School 2

*The Royal Hospital School (usually shortened as "RHS" and historically nicknamed "The Cradle of the Navy") is a British co-educational independent day and boarding school with naval traditions.*

Cradle of the Navy: His teaching included mathematics, and fitted Greenwich boys for a sea career. In a new ward was fitted for the boys in the Queen Mary Court. This school was still run by the Academy. In the Hospital insisted that the staff that it paid taught only Hospital pupils. In a new school was built on the same site, with living accommodation for up to boys, though there were then only ready to move in. In the colonnades and flanking wings were begun. The upper floors of the new wings were dormitories, with teaching, dining and other space below. By there were children in the Asylum. Staff and students outside the Royal Hospital School. Numbers rose to All boys were committed to enter sea service, specifically in the Navy, after or, later, the Royal Marines, as an alternative. Boys of Greenwich Royal Hospital School. Of these, five became admirals. Boreman boys wore distinctive badges and, unlike the others, they were day pupils and not obliged to join the Navy, although many did. The last, George Berry, left to join as an apprentice engineer in He was transferred to the New Zealand Navy in George Berry died in New Zealand in It was almost entirely cloistered inside the grounds and self-sufficient. For many it was still an improvement on the hardship they had known. The senior boys practised their seafaring skills on these vessels. The last Fame, with many other ancillary buildings, was demolished when the school left for its new home in Holbrook, Suffolk in To find out more visit:

## 2: Greenwich | The Royal Hospital School

*Royal Hospital School, Greenwich / Holbrook. The Greenwich Royal Hospital School was established in as an extension of the activities of the Greenwich Royal Hospital founded in to provide medical care for seamen (in a similar way to that provided to Army veterans by the Royal Hospital, Chelsea).*

The School was to provide for the maintenance and education of the orphans of seamen who had died in active service. A separate school, known as the British Naval Endeavour, was founded in Paddington in for the orphans of soldiers and sailors. The original Pelham House building had been extended for the purpose with wings added at each side, connected with the centre by colonnades. The lower part of each wing contained school rooms for girls at one side and for boys at the other. The upper parts housed dormitories for the children and for the servants of the institution. In the centre building, the lower part held the committee-room and other facilities, with accommodation of the Governor, Matron, Secretaries, and Officers above. When completed, the premises could accommodate a thousand children. Other facilities were subsequently added, including a fully rigged ship and a swimming bath. The boys were taught reading, writing and figures, and those with aptitude were instructed in navigation. During their hours of relaxation, the older boys were taught rope and sail making. The girls were taught to read and write, and instructed in needle-work and household industry. The Asylum and Royal Hospital School were united in , with the Asylum becoming the lower school and the Royal Hospital School becoming the upper school. The School site is shown on the map below. Royal Hospital School site, Greenwich, c. Royal Hospital School entrance, Greenwich, c. Royal Hospital School, Greenwich, c. The boy and his parents or guardians had to sign an undertaking that at the age of 18 he would enter service in Royal Navy or, if found unfit, to enter the Merchant Service and be enrolled in Royal Naval Reserve. Boys on admission had to be between 11 and 14 years of age, physically fit for sea service, able to read and write, and have a knowledge of the four simple rules of arithmetic. In , the School moved to a new site at Holbrook, in Suffolk, where a maximum of boys could be accommodated. The design of the new premises provided for the capacity to be increased to places, but this was never done. Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, s. Royal Hospital School swimming bath, Holbrook, s. Royal Hospital School gymnasium, Holbrook, s. Royal Hospital School dining hall, Holbrook, s. The School is still in operation as an independent co-educational boarding and day school for 11 to year-olds. Has extensive holdings including: Registers of application ; Various admission and discharge records; Inspection reports etc.

## 3: Royal Hospital School - Wikipedia

*The Royal Hospital School Cannon The Cannon - To the west-side of the main entrance to the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, stands a large bronze cannon, mounted on an iron carriage. Upon the carriage are a number of "battle honour" plaques.*

The school is owned by the Crown naval charity, Greenwich Hospital and as a result provides a number of means-tested bursaries for families with a seafaring background. Royal Hospital School, Holbrook. Students There are a little over students at the school; of those, are day students and are boarders. It is the largest boarding school in East Anglia. The students are separated by gender until the upper sixth, where they move into a multi-gender boarding house. As of the beginning of the - academic year, pupils in the Junior boarding houses Blake and Drake will also be in multi gender houses, with each year rotating through. There are international students from about 20 countries. The school has specialist staff for international students and has an English as a Foreign Language course. Academics The school uses the National Curriculum Key Stages 3, 4, and 5, and provides a large choice of subjects for study. These include English, French, Spanish, German, physics, chemistry, biology, Latin, geography, history, mathematics, technology, art, music, IT, physical education, media studies, business studies, psychology, drama and theatre, art history, government and politics, textiles, law, Russian, Greek and religious studies. Faculty All faculty live on site and participate in all aspects of school life. Boys of The Royal Hospital School. The Hospital was founded in , and the school in , both by Royal Charter. The Holbrook campus was designed by the Birmingham -based arts and crafts architect Herbert Tudor Buckland. Until relatively recently, entry to the school was limited to the children or grandchildren of seafarers. Until the s, boys of the school were also required to join the Royal or Merchant Navies, and as such the education was focused on maritime matters. Although this requirement has not been in force for some decades, the school has retained certain naval traditions such as Naval uniform , divisions a formal parade and march past as practised in the armed forces and an element of marching. In the school became coeducational , with the girls first being introduced into Hood house, followed by Cornwallis, Howe and Blake. The first female Head of School was appointed in to work alongside the male head of School. In the entire school was bussed to Greenwich Hospital to parade in front of Queen Elizabeth II , in celebration of the tercentenary of the Hospital. The hospital provides bursaries to a number of pupils. The school also awards academic, sports, music and sailing scholarships, as well as bursaries and discounts to the children of seafarers in the Royal Navy , Royal Marines or Merchant Navy. For example, key naval events are celebrated, the school has provision for sailing, and has a ceremonial guard and marching band. Naval uniforms As well as standard school uniform, both boys and girls wear Naval uniforms for ceremonial occasions such as "Divisions", a ceremony in which each house forms into two squads, Junior and Senior, and perform a march past on the parade square, with music played by the marching band and the Guard of Honour holding a key role. All house petty officers POs wear a chevron on their left arm. The school chiefs, approximately 20 Upper 6th Formers, wear chief petty officer ranks and uniform, including canes. The deputy heads of school one male and one female prefect carry the rank of warrant officer second class. The heads of school one male and one female prefect carry the rank of warrant officer first class. Music The Royal Hospital School has a distinctive musical tradition, with all pupils required to attend weekly congregation practice. The band forms a separate division and is the largest division.

## 4: Greenwich Royal Hospital School – The Cowkeeper's Wish

*In January the Hospital school was amalgamated, under the Greenwich Hospital Directors, with the larger Asylum to become 'the Upper and Lower Schools of the Royal Hospital'. The s Hospital School building became the children's infirmary.*

By tracykasaboski In s In Darkest London 7 Comments Our great grandfather, Harry Deverill, began his working life with a shop of his own, an oil and colourman in a time when paints and pigments were mixed by hand and people bought lamp oil, stove polish, waxes and soap from their neighbourhood trader. The entrepreneurial spirit could be said to have been in his blood: She and William Walker Taylor married in at St. Alphege Church, Greenwich, and she signed with a bold press of the pen on the line beneath his in the parish register. Photo courtesy of <http://> Like most couples just beginning married life, Mary Anna and William surely anticipated several decades together, and had plans. Then in the chill days of autumn, , year-old Mary Anna became a widow with five children under the age of 10 dependent upon her. There is a something telling me it is for my good to be doing something. They derive their claims of admission from the comparative merits, services, and sufferings, of the father in the Royal Navy; regard being also had to the number and destitution of the family. The vacancies are filled up strictly on this principle; the admissions being carefully selected from the list of candidates by three of the principal officers of the Hospital, subject to the approval of the Governor. Photo courtesy National Maritime Museum. Upon acceptance by the school of the eldest, Mary Anna promptly applied to send her second son, Charles, but for some unknown reason that application was denied. Her manner of dress, and other habits, would make it rather inconvenient for her to go to the mast-head in a gale, or handle goods in a wholesale grocery establishment. She soon had enough business that she employed an assistant, and took in her younger sister to help as a domestic. Mary Anna might have used a trade card like this one to advertise her business, and show off the kinds of hats she could create for her customers. According to the pamphlet *The Guide to Trade: The Dress-Maker and The Milliner*, such success was unusual without prior training. Most would have had to serve an apprenticeship, so maybe Mary Anna, daughter and sister of a tailor, had had that advantage prior to setting up on her own. Except for the very poor – those like our Lazy Mary – who worked as chars or fur-pullers or jam girls, and for whom so-called sweated labour was the norm, young women, widowed or not, were mostly unwelcome in the working world of men in the mid-Victorian era. Yet such a concern does not seem to have troubled our Mary Anna. But James Batten seemed anxious to try new things, and while he changed careers several times, her name appeared regularly in the postal directories: Sketch by David Ring for Europeana Fashions. Then finally, by , Mr Batten fashioned himself into a neck-tie manufacturer, and this time the entrepreneurial Mary Anna became his business partner. *London Illustrated News*, February 19, Click to buy.

## 5: Royal Hospital School, Greenwich / Holbrook

*The Royal Hospital School Gallery is a permanent exhibition dedicated to the story of the School, located at the Queen's House, National Maritime Museum. Information on the Royal Hospital School is also included in the Historic Greenwich exhibition located in the Queen's House.*

Overview[ edit ] Seafaring traditions are important and integral elements of school life and Royal Navy uniforms sailor suits are issued to all pupils and used for ceremonial and formal events. The school is owned by the Crown naval charity, Greenwich Hospital and as a result provides a number of means-tested bursaries for families with a seafaring background. Leadership development is another distinctive feature of the Royal Hospital School derived from the naval background. Pupils[ edit ] There are a little over students at the school; of those, are day pupils and board on a full-time, weekly or 3-night basis. It is the largest boarding school in East Anglia. This provides a period of settling in and bridge from primary to senior school. In the final year Year 13 boys and girls join Nelson House where more independent living provides a stepping stone to University or life beyond school. There are around international students from about 30 countries. The school has specialist staff for international students and provides an English as an Additional Language. Academics[ edit ] The school uses the National Curriculum Key Stages 3 Years , 4 Years , and 5 Years , and provides a large choice of subjects for study. These include English, French, Spanish, Mandarin, German, physics, chemistry, biology, Latin, geography, history, mathematics, design technology, art, music, music technology, computing, physical education, media studies, business studies, psychology, sociology, drama and theatre, art history, government and politics, textiles, enterprise and entrepreneurship and religious studies. The Hospital was founded in , and the school in , both by Royal Charter. The Holbrook campus was designed by the Birmingham -based arts and crafts architect Herbert Tudor Buckland. Until relatively recently, entry to the school was limited to the children or grandchildren of seafarers. Until the s, boys of the school were also required to join the Royal or Merchant Navies, and as such the education was focused on maritime matters. Although this requirement has not been in force for some decades, the school has retained certain naval traditions such as naval uniform, divisions a formal parade and march past as practised in the armed forces and an element of marching. In the school became coeducational , with the girls first being introduced into Hood house, followed by Cornwallis, Howe and Blake now co-educational and Anson. The first female Head of School was appointed in to work alongside the male Head of School. In the entire school was bussed to Greenwich Hospital to parade in front of Queen Elizabeth II , in celebration of the tercentenary of the Hospital. In the school marked three hundred years since its foundation with the opening of a Heritage Centre, publication of a commemorative book and a formal dinner in the Painted Hall at Greenwich. The hospital provides bursaries to a number of pupils. The school also awards academic, sports, music and sailing scholarships, as well as bursaries and discounts to the children of seafarers in the Royal Navy , Royal Marines or Merchant Navy. For example, key naval events are celebrated, the school has provision for sailing, and has a ceremonial guard and marching band. Naval uniforms[ edit ] As well as standard school uniform, both boys and girls wear Naval uniforms for ceremonial occasions such as "Divisions", a ceremony in which each house forms into two squads, Junior and Senior, and perform a march past on the parade square, with music played by the marching band and the Guard of Honour holding a key role. All house petty officers POs wear a chevron on their left arm. The school chiefs, approximately 20 Upper 6th Formers, wear chief petty officer ranks and uniform, including canes. The deputy heads of school two male and two female prefect carry the rank of warrant officer second class. The heads of school one male and one female prefect carry the rank of warrant officer first class. Music[ edit ] The Royal Hospital School has a distinctive musical tradition, with all pupils required to attend weekly congregation practice. When the school forms up in divisions on the parade square, the band forms a separate division, larger than the others.

## 6: Greenwich Hospital, London - Wikipedia

*Admiral Phillip was an old boy of Greenwich Royal Hospital School who joined the Merchant Navy as an apprentice on a whaling vessel straight from School.*

The description will show with what regularity and precision the courses of instruction and discipline are ordered in this extensive and liberal institution, within whose tutelage are clothed, maintained, and educated eight hundred children, destined to man our "wooden walls", as well as to extend the blessings of civilisation in many an unexplored clime. It will be seen that the present efficient condition of these schools has been of gradual growth, and the result of large experience; more especially as we are enabled, by aid from official sources, to present the reader with all the system of management in all its leading details. The Royal Hospital Schools are divided into two distinct departments, which are designated, respectively, "the Upper School" and "the Lower School. The remaining boys, sons of officers of the above, of inferior rank, and of private Seamen or Marines, who have served, or are serving in the Royal Navy, as well as of officers and seamen in the merchant service - are nominated by the Patrons of the School, who exercise their privilege in rotation, as vacancies occur. The qualifications for admission to this school are, that the candidate shall have attained ten, and not have exceeded eleven, years of age; be free from mental or bodily infirmity; be able to read fluently; to write small text well; and to work the first four rules of arithmetic with facility and accuracy. In their fourteenth year, the Chaplain, the Rev. The Instruction in the Upper School, which is conducted by the Rev. The School is divided into four classes, each having its respective Master, with an Assistant Master for the first Class. By a late order from the Admiralty, the Headmaster is authorised to have six Pupil-Teachers, selected from the boys, of either School, to assist him in the duties of the School, and be themselves instructed in the art of Teaching, in order to their after-employment in a similar capacity in the Royal Navy. Lectures on Chemistry, Magnetism, Light, and Optical Instruments, are delivered from time to time by three Masters, to the whole of the Boys of the Hospital Schools; in such wise that each Boy, during his term, attends a course of lectures. On being transferred to the Nautical School, which is conducted by Mr. Edward Riddle, and his Assistants, the Boys receive their strictly professional education. The course includes Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, both theoretical and practical, Navigation and Nautical Astronomy; instruction in the use of the Sextant, Reflecting Circle, Azimuth Compass, and the Artificial Horizon, and the number of Observations recorded, is, at least, , per annum. Riddle, the Headmaster, is a member of the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, and has a reputation of being one of the best observers with the Sextant in the world. This may, in a great measure, account for the extraordinary expertise of the youths under his tuition, in the very difficult use of this instrument; many of the pupils being competent to take from 6 to 10 altitudes, which can be confided in, in ten minutes. John Riddle, aided by Mr. Muggeridge, the boys are instructed in chart drawing; and many of their charts are elegantly executed. On half-holidays the boys are taken on the Thames in boats, and instructed in the practice of Marine Surveying, by Mr. Muggeridge, the junior Masters of the Nautical School. Many instances might be related of the boys having distinguished themselves as navigators. One of them, whilst still an apprentice, was appointed to the command of a whaler, to navigate seas where coral reefs and shoals abounded; and he made a most successful voyage. Several cases, too, have occurred of boys from the School having been appointed officers on board merchant ships, at the early age of 17 years. Robert Calder Allan, the able master of HMS Blenheim, received his education in this School, and was the first officer that attained a first-class extra certificate at the Trinity House examination. These facts sufficiently attest the importance which the Government attaches to the institution. The candidates must be free from impediment of speech, or other infirmity. They derive their claims of admission from the comparative merits, services, and sufferings, of the father in the Royal Navy; regard being also had to the number and destitution of the family. The vacancies are filled up strictly on this principle; the admissions being carefully selected from the list of candidates by three of the principal officers of the Hospital, subject to the approval of the Governor. The course of education embraces Religious Instruction and the ordinary branches of English learning. In the first class, which is under the immediate tuition of Mr. After a recent

examination of this class, by Mr. Lloyd, the Chief Engineer of the Admiralty, he obtained the appointment of a certain number of Boys annually, as engineer apprentices to the Steam Factory, at Woolwich Dockyard. The Naval Asylum was originally founded by a benevolent individual, Mr. Thompson, and was first conducted on a small scale at Paddington, supported by voluntary contributions. In , the Establishment was enlarged, so as to accommodate boys and girls. And, in , by an Act of Parliament, the general control of the Hospital and Schools, and of all appointments therein, became vested in the Admiralty. The patronage possessed by the Chairman has been incidentally mentioned. By this grant, the Committee acquired some privilege in the nomination of Boys to the Upper and Lower Schools. The centre and the east wing are appropriated to the Lower, and the west wing to the Upper School. The grounds surrounding the buildings are tastefully laid out and on the eastern side of it are the wash-houses, laundries, and other offices. The Boys are then marched down to the playground, and the Company whose turn it is first to wash, are marched direct to the lavatory. The interim is employed by the other Boys in cleaning their shoes, and brushing their caps. At a given signal from the bugle, they collect in military order, and are marched by the Sergeant over to the dinner hall. After dinner, they return to the playground; and, at five minutes before two, they are marched to School, as in the morning, ten minutes being allowed in the playground during the afternoon. At about seven, they are marched to the Reading Rooms. Great attention is paid to the dietary, which consists of cocoa and bread for breakfast; for dinner, meat and pudding on alternate days, with beer and potatoes; and bread and milk for supper. On each of the four annual festivals, and on Christmas Day, the Boys have roast beef and plum pudding. The quality of the food is very good and sufficient; as, from 30 to 50 lbs. Under no pretence whatever will the Lieutenant-Superintendent suffer any meat to be served except such as is in strict accordance with the contract. We subjoin an interesting testimony to the improved discipline of the Schools, which we have received from a young man, lately a pupil. The education I acquired there has enabled me to obtain a valuable situation; and, though now entirely unconnected with the Institution, I shall always esteem it one of my highest privileges to be allowed admission to see my late schoolmates and schoolmasters, to the latter of whom I shall ever feel grateful for the kindness and care bestowed upon me whilst under their charge. It is this which will tend materially to strengthen the attachment of the Boys to them, and to the Institution, and make them feel pleasure in revisiting it when they are no longer pupils. Cases of running away are now of very rare occurrence, and other rebellious conduct has altogether ceased. Of the whole boys, only one or two have been severely punished the severity of punishment not exceeding twelve lashes of the birch in a period of six months; a circumstance that appears almost incredible when compared with the number of punishments formerly inflicted. Owing to the laxity which then prevailed, the position of the Drill-Masters, at the commencement of their duty, was most difficult, and they were compelled to exercise a certain degree of severity to bring the Boys to anything like order; but, this being once established, kindness succeeded severity, by the practice of which, and also constant attention to the comfort and personal appearance of the Boys, proper subordination has been ever since effectually maintained. Rouse, that the highest credit is due; as the improvement effected in the discipline is, in a great measure, the result of his exertions; and he has constantly endeavoured to inspire the Boys with a feeling of self-respect. Before his day, punishment was looked upon by the Boys as no disgrace, and more than forty Boys have been flogged in one morning. The improvement has been gradual and constant, and were a Boy to be now guilty of theft, he would require the protection of the Drill-Masters to shield him from the effects of the indignation of his schoolmates. Should anything occasion the removal of Mr. Rouse from the Schools, the Boys would lose in him, although a very strict disciplinarian a friend whom it would be difficult to replace; whose whole heart is in their welfare, and who has acquired both the affections of the Boys and the respect of the Masters. Such kindness is well appreciated by the Boys. Schools are less frequent, and of a more trivial character, than is the case in regard to any other class of apprentices.

### 7: Medal, Greenwich Royal Hospital School Old Boys Association - National Maritime Museum

*The Royal Hospital Schools are divided into two distinct departments, which are designated, respectively, "the Upper School" and "the Lower School." THE UPPER SCHOOL Is the old "Greenwich Hospital School" and in it are clothed, boarded and educated boys, the sons of officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines; and of officers and seamen.*

Pensioner uniforms The Greenwich Pensioner. In , when grey proved difficult to keep clean, uniforms were changed to brown and only later to blue. With up to in-pensioners, each wore a numbered tally identifying where he belonged in the Hospital. When it opened in the extra space in the main buildings allowed pensioner numbers to reach Food Hospital food was plentiful if basic. Even then, cabbage was the only green vegetable, for two months in summer. The Painted Hall was built as the refectory, with the officers eating in the railed-off Upper Hall. Suitable inmates helped in the service of beer and other kitchen duties. One man in each mess of four men took it in turns to be served last to ensure fair division of food. Staff Descriptions of Battles by Sea and Land. Under the lieutenants, senior pensioners were appointed Boatswains, one to each ward with two mates to assist him. These had braided uniforms and ensured pensioners shaved, looked after clothes and Hospital property and otherwise behaved. They also made sure all except the sick attended daily chapel, otherwise they could be fined, or even expelled if they were incorrigible. He was then about 96, with 70 years at sea. By the 19th century the coats had red sleeves and were largely reserved for those found drunk on Sundays. The sole official recreation facility, from , was a small library and reading room. In a monument to Charles Dibdin was placed in there. His sea songs were said to have recruited more men for the Navy than the press gang. As a result the Greenwich area became a community of families living apart from pensioner husbands. Many wives found domestic or similar work. Many, defeated by the type and quantity of Hospital food, took advantage. Leftovers were also distributed to the Greenwich poor. Page 4 of 8.

### 8: Royal Hospital School - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

*Home - The Royal Hospital School Set in acres of Suffolk countryside overlooking the Stour Estuary and within an hour of London, Royal Hospital School is a leading, co-educational boarding and day school providing a full and broad education, fit for the modern world.*

For me the song is about the way many young people in Britain are looked upon today. The verses describe how you and kids your age are perceived as losers; hanging about, drinking, smoking and being cheeky; in essence being lippy kids. A couple of years ago I was lucky enough to hear a presentation given by a man called John May who was the director of Young Enterprise. John trained as a teacher and has worked with young people in a variety of situations ranging from schools in England to refugee camps in Uganda. He became a headteacher at just 28, briefly holding the honour of being the youngest head in the country and quickly developed a reputation for regenerating underperforming schools. During the presentation John May told stories of how teenagers living in high-rise developments in places like Greenwich and Tower Hamlets within eyeshot of the Olympic Park, the City of London and Canary Wharf, have absolutely no aspiration to really better themselves and get on in life. When questioned about desirable jobs in the city, the sum total of their career aspirations was to work for one of the banks or law firms as a cleaner or security guard. In one of his addresses last year, the Chaplain talked about talent and how talent shows are perceived as the doorway to fame and fortune. Millions of people are prepared to risk national public humiliation in pursuit of that dream. Real talent should be celebrated and appreciated. People should not be made to feel humiliated if they truly give their best. In fact, one could argue that all of our lives are a talent show. You have all been entrusted with talent – not singing and dancing, but talents or gifts like leadership, loyalty, generosity, creativity, encouragement, wisdom and hospitality. Gifts to be used, gifts for which you are accountable and one day will have to give account for that talent you have been given. In closing, I want to leave you with a short story, which I believe I may have told some of you before. An eagle flew down from the sky and laid an egg. Not long after, a chicken walked by and hatched the egg and raised the eagle as one of its own. The eagle chicken never learned to fly and scratched around on the ground with all the other chickens. But then one day he looked up to the sky and saw an enormous bird with a massive wing span gliding on the thermals high in the sky. He is the most powerful and respected bird in the animal kingdom.

## 9: Royal Hospital School Association - Home

*The Royal Hospital School is part of Greenwich Hospital, a Crown naval charity, one of whose charitable objectives, in accordance with its Royal Charter of and subsequent legislation, is to provide for the education of the children of seafarers.*

And for the Sustentation of the Widows and the Maintenance and Education of the Children of Seamen happening to be slain or disabled Also for the further reliefe and Encouragement of Seamen and Improvement of Navigation [emphasis added]. Following the establishment of the Hospital in Greenwich, consideration was given to the provision of education to the children of seamen, especially orphans. At this time the boys were accommodated in the attic of the Hospital buildings. Soon the number of Greenwich Hospital pupils grew to such an extent that it became economical to provide their own school and teachers. The boys would have been taught to use such navigational instruments as the magnetic compass, Nocturnal, Back-staff, Cross-staff, Quadrant, and Sextant, and would have been familiar with map projections such as Mercator. The rules of the school stated: The school also provided the bulk of officers to the Hydrographic Service the branch responsible for surveying the oceans of the world. Thus, just as, according to the Duke of Wellington, the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, it may justifiably be claimed, that the establishment, defence, integration, and trade of the largest empire the world has yet seen, the British Empire, was charted and plotted in the classrooms of Greenwich Royal Hospital School, and facilitated by its former pupils. The school rapidly outgrew its premises on Paddington Green, which could only take 70 children. Lord Nelson was an early patron, as were the brothers Abraham and Benjamin Goldsmid. The new facilities presently occupied by The National Maritime Museum were formally opened on 21st October Trafalgar Day when a large Turkish cannon, captured from the island of Kinaliada in the Sea of Marmara by Admiral Duckworth on 27 February was presented by the Duke of Cumberland. The cannon, decorated by the Royal Arsenal with plaques commemorating the great sea battles that led to the establishment of the Asylum, is now on display defending the main entrance to The Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, Suffolk. The two schools operated independently side-by-side at Greenwich until when it was realised that it would reduce administrative overheads to merge the schools and their sites as, eventually the Greenwich Royal Hospital Schools. Later the Upper school was increased in size at the expense of the Lower School, and a third even higher school established called the Nautical School, principally for teaching navigation and nautical astronomy. Under the guidance of Edward Riddle, and in succession his son John, the Nautical School became the globally acknowledged leading school in the instruction of navigators. The combined schools offered the boys an education suitable for entry into a sea-going career at various levels. The girls were given an education suitable for domestic service. By contemporary standards the school had become badly overcrowded by the s, and so it was decided to move it to purpose-built facilities in Holbrook, Suffolk following a generous bequest of land and money by Gifford Sherman Reade. The Greenwich boys could not have been other than totally impressed and overawed by their new home with its spacious facilities, including new school-buildings, and their idyllic views over the River Stour to Essex. Both may still be found at these final resting-places. Boat work continued using naval cutters and whalers, and sailing dinghies on the River Stour. Two new masts were constructed at Holbrook, a signalling mast at the main entrance with gaff and crosstrees, and a fully rigged foot 38 metres ceremonial main-mast comprising lower and top masts, three yards, two tops, truck, shrouds, and stays but this mast was only retained until when maintenance costs became prohibitive and it was removed, leaving impressive mast-manning ceremonies to near neighbour HMS Ganges at the confluence of the Rivers Stour and Orwell. The Royal Hospital School continues to flourish, and is now a regular boarding school, still bent on its naval traditions, but educating its pupils to fill useful places in modern society. In fact it is the most successful wholly boarding school in the United Kingdom, and the number of places it offers to pupils is still being increased to meet demand, despite the fact that most boarding schools have seen a decline in student numbers. The pike and cutlass drill of the old school have long given way to the ceremonial small arms drill of the school guard, who together with the excellent marching band, are much in demand outside the

school. Boat handling continues in the form of dinghy sailing on nearby Alton Water, and in sea-going yachts that venture out to sea from the Stour. The first Governor of Australia, Admiral Arthur Philip, was a pupil; the Canadian Coast Guard College in Sydney, Nova Scotia, has its roots in the school; and many other nautical colleges, academies, and schools were strongly influenced by, or modelled on, Greenwich Royal Hospital Schools. Other international links include a sister institution also founded by its original Royal patrons: It is our purpose to attempt to uncover the history of the cannon, and we begin by recording the various inscriptions on the gun and its carriage, including the plaques, and make the observation that it is not mounted as a naval cannon. Rearwards from the Tugra are some markings that state that the barrel weighs 92 10 Kantar. The carriage and wheels are of iron, and the decorations, apart from the various plaques, suggest that the carriage may be original, albeit restored. The plaques were almost certainly added to the carriage, in order to make it into a commemorative object for the purpose of presentation. Engraved in English on the top of the barrel is: George III reigned from until Immediately to the west was the Greenwich Hospital School founded in Of these the most central to our research is the Dardanelles. At the time the British feared that the French were attempting to woo Turkey in preparation for a French advance to the east, and decided to resort to an early form of gunboat diplomacy. The Dardanelles are 40 miles long and between one and four miles wide. There were also numerous forts and shore batteries along the way including a new one at the Point of Pesquies. The battery on the Point had more than thirty guns, but was still under construction and would have been a considerable danger to the British. The Turkish guns were immediately spiked, and the redoubt destroyed. The British fought their way through under close scrutiny and heavy fire, to Constantinople where, by anchoring about eight miles offshore, but in sight of the harbour, they attempted to provoke the resident Turkish naval squadron into battle. On the 27 February the Turks were spotted landing on the island and starting to erect a battery in the old monastery of the Transfiguration, within range of the anchored British squadron. The Royal Marines were dispatched to neutralise them with fire-support from the Repulse and Lucifer, which totally destroyed the one-thousand-year-old monastery. The Turks swept the beaches with grapeshot during the landing, but then upped-sticks and fled in their boats. All except eleven men in one boat escaped, and these eleven men together with the boat, and two guns that they intended to install in the new battery, were captured. The gun at RHS is undoubtedly one of these two captured pieces. Duckworth was not authorised to start a full-scale war, and so made a strategic withdrawal in which a favourable wind was of major assistance. The British squadron endured heavy losses of 42 killed, wounded, and 4 missing. The lack of an inscription giving the date of presentation suggests that the date was so obvious as to obviate the need to record it. The gun, however, must have been donated after the Dardanelles incident. As there is no reference to Greenwich Hospital it may be inferred that the donation occurred prior to April However there is no discernible logic in their ordering. These six naval battles however, just happen to be the battles which led to the establishment of the British Endeavour School and its successor the Royal Naval Asylum. But what of the Algiers and St. The Acre plaque is definitely the odd one out. That leaves us with the Algiers plaque, which undoubtedly was also added later. It was taken to Woolwich Arsenal for refurbishment and preparation for its presentation to the Royal Naval Asylum, and then transported the short distance to Greenwich.

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