St. Enda's School,
Rathfarnham.
Sgoil Éanna,
Rád feinmáim.

an taimh-maiúirti - - -

maiúiríoned conaing - - -

ráthaice mac riapair, b.a.,
Tacaithi.

ráthaice ó Ó Duibh, p.n. ó (go bhí n-a oíche ó geoláirce cholmáin i maithirti péapmuighe)

réapgar an Ó Huallaigh, M.d. ó (go bhí n-a oíche ó geoláirce leipcé i mbailte d'ea chiala).

siollabhíghe ó Catháin, D. Æ., Cainte. ó (go bhí n-a oíche ó geoláirce an taimh agus ó geoláirce maolín i llamhlaic).

micháel smiric, D.a., tacaithi, ex-sg. R.u. I. ó (go bhí n-a oíche ó geoláirce tacaithi na cainte agus ó geoláirce na hoillteóire, cainte d'ub thiomhbaiont).

Éamonn ó Tuatail (atá i n-a oíche ó nápra. sgot éilm chun i geoláirce Connmhaoláidh.)

maigheas mac riapair.

an taimh micháel ón bóca.

Oíthi.

an nóit-eolas - - -

litiríbeacht an bóstála.

an taimhcheoiluned agus an
bealbhadóireacht - - -

an ceol (ceol clánbhíse agus beruin)

" (ceol phian agus gort)

an ceannnurbeacht - - -

comhndao leabhar, lucht-
seoainnedheacht, t.

an tuasaimhnedhacht agus na
cleasa lait - - -
LeigeadhTe.

Déardaoin na teasme naírthe le Leigeadh na Stáit i me na bliana 1910-11:

an gcéith aghus litirideacht na sae'itig—

Dubhglas de hNóis, L.L.D., L.Litt.
Una Í Ó Fearcailtaigh, M.A.
Eamonn Í Néill, B.A.
Maigh Eo Cinnéide, B.A.

staigh agus sean'chus na féireann—

Conn Mac Néill, B.A.

an dearth aghus litirideacht an deart—

u. b. Yeárp.
Maigh Eo Dúibhim, M.A.
Pároic Mac Cuilim.

litirideacht na fhraincise aghus na ghearmámise—

Eadaigh Cavin, L.Litt.
Bhuidheann (Dean Comáisi Í Comóideann), M.A.
Conn Í Cúillimín, M.A.

na tuathanna—

an tacaigh Ruairc ar Ó Dálaigh,
D.D., d.Phr.

an díriúideacht—

Eamonn Mac Dátha Í Dúntaim, B.A.

an sheaisceannaíochta—

Conn Mac Mucáda, M.A., d.Phr.

an tóit-éolas—

Alphne Í Ó Fearcailtaigh, M.A.

an tóir-éolas—

Dáití Hourton, P.L.S.

Luach Leigís.

Luais.


Luais Comhairle.


Rádbhachdóir.


Fiacóir.

Pároic Mac Óspóir, 54 Spáir Óspóirca, Baste Íe Cúnt.
ST. ENDA'S SCHOOL,
The Hermitage,
Rathfarnham.


ASSISTANT MASTERS - Patrick Doody, Ph.D. (Late Senior Classical
                         Master, St. Colman’s College, Fermoy).
                         Frank P. Nolan, M.A. (Late Professor of
                         Classics, Loreto College, Dublin).
                         Wilfrid Kane, B.A. Cantab. (Late
                         Assistant Master, Bridlington Grammar School,
                         and St. Munchin’s College, Limerick).
                         Michael Smithwick, B.A., Barrister-at-
                         Law, Ex-Math. Sch. R.U.I. (Late Professor of
                         Mathematics and Science, Rockwell College,
                         Cashel, and Lecturer in Mathematics and Science,
                         University College, Blackrock).
                         Eamonn O’Toole (Professor in Ulster College
                         of Irish, Cloghaneely).

ASSISTANT MISTRESS Miss Pearse.

CHAPLAIN - The Rev. Michael Bourke, C.C.

Visiting Professors.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE - Richard J. Feely, A.R.C.Sc.I. (Science
                    Master, Rathmines College, Dublin).

ENGLISH LITERATURE Padraic Colum.

ART - William Pearse.

MUSIC (Harp and Violin) -

(“ (Piano and Vocal) - Owen Lloyd.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION Vincent O’Brien.

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS Miss M. B. Pearse.

DRILL AND GYMNASIUM Joseph Clarke (Late Co. Technical In-
                              structor for Co. Kerry).

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS John A. Clinch (Chief Accountant, Messrs.

DRILL AND GYMNASIUM William Carroll (Amateur International
                      Gymnastic Champion).
EXTERN LECTURERS.

The following will contribute to a series of Half-Holiday Lectures during the Session 1910-11:

Irish Language and Literature.
Douglas Hyde, LL.D., D.Litt.
Agnes O'Farrelly, M.A.
Eamonn O'Neill, B.A.
Mary O'Kennedy Fitzgerald, B.A.

Irish History and Archaeology.
Eoin MacNeill, B.A.

English Language and Literature.
W. B. Yeats.
Mary Hayden, M.A.
Padraic Colum.

French and German Literature.
Edouard Cadic, D. Litt.
Helena Concannon, M.A.
C. P. Curran, M.A.

Phonetics.
The Rev. R. O'Daly, D.D., D.Ph.

Mathematics.
E. J. Hughes-Dowling, B.A.

Philosophy.
Conn Murphy, M.A., D.Ph.

Physical Science.
Alphonsus O'Farrelly, M.A.

Botany.
David Houston, F.L.S.

MEDICAL ATTENDANTS.

Physician and Surgeon.
Dr. J. J. Tuohy, 15 North Frederick Street, Dublin.

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.
Dr. M. F. Cox, 26 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Ophthalmist.
Dr. J. P. Henry, 32 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.

Dentist.
P. J. Bermingham, 54 Harcourt Street, Dublin.
Le oídeaschar rithleannach uafach-saol na bhfuacailtí óga ag an t-ainmthaíocht uathús a úsáideadh. A bhfuil oídeaschar ní chéad oídeaschar iad tímeantaí an laethantaí óga, 'fhaoi cimeadh an Sgoti ñeo agus bhun.

'Si an fhionnu-cúrpaí an éipit pómpa ag lucht freisin na Sgoti na bhfuacailtí aca pá na ghearrmáin 'oídeamhaint cum bheit ina dhtháplaí freisin, an fhionnu-Christmas. Phósann sé amhar leis an tím, a's é an bhfuacail níos fearr. D'fhacas a Leighis le saol na féin éigeachta uaisce. Phósann sé leis an tím, a's é an bhfuacail níos fearr.

Muintear an Sgotáin Christmas na Sgoti gach uile trí, agus tugann Seipín-fhíneachta na Sgoti riamh agus gach Luan. Féachann na bhfuacail chomh brúthaí as an séipín gach uile marthun, agus léirítear séipín; Seipín na Sgoti an fhíneachta leis an téarmaíochtaí leis an tréimhse a chomharaí na h-áiteanna.

Sgoti Sáileach Sgoti Eanna. Phósann le gheall-théarmaí cheart a bhí leis an téarmaíochtaí leis an tréimhse a chomharaí na h-áiteanna. Ní hé amhain go muintear níos fearr.

Teach a bhí ar a dtír a bhíodh a chun féin. Ní hé amhain go muintear níos fearr.

Muintear an Sáileach (se an Mhób Óigeach, ná in Óigeach) go gach aon tímíomh. 'Sí an nuachtán na Sáileach sa Sgoti, a dhéanann an Sáileach na Sgoti. Muintear an bhfuacail leis an tímeantachtaí leis an tréimhse a chomharaí na h-áiteanna.

I nádúrtha muintear seo do thoil líthéin a bhí amhain leis an téarmaíochtaí leis an tréimhse a chomharaí na h-áiteanna.
an Tannaíseochaí, an Caipitseach, an tSliabhseach, Contae Leitir, an Luait-Spáinseacha, an Clu-Spáinseach, an Antóireach, an Ceolt (t. Céol Gorta agus Céol 5leaf), an Rinnse, an Luaisseacht, agus na Céara Lucht.

Tá Sgot Eanna furóc i mbailt ainmtháin pásragh an tSliabh Ruaró i gceannach Cualann. Tá Tuaisceart na Sgotte ag na tseacht éip h-éasga dí aí: Cíos uaire agus na Sgotte.

na dhéanann i mBhreathnú na h-oibríochta haoise Déag. Tá na b'omraí rósa púmpin, rósa b'omraí Sgotte, tuaitheann, rósa anfás, b'omraí cruaite, le. Tá tan-eas ar a na teanga agus bain till an teac, rósa coinne asme, t. dhéanann uair thar e, b'omraí na teanga, b'omraí na teanga, b'omraí na teanga, b'omraí na teanga, b'omraí na teanga, b'omraí na teanga, b'omraí na teanga, b'omraí na teanga, b'omraí na teanga.

Tá an t-éasa idir na teanga agus na teanga a d'fhéadfadh an t-éasa a ghlacadh agus an t-éasa a d'fhéadfadh an t-éasa a ghlacadh agus an t-éasa a d'fhéadfadh an t-éasa a ghlacadh agus an t-éasa a d'fhéadfadh an t-éasa a ghlacadh agus an t-éasa a d'fhéadfadh an t-éasa a ghlacadh agus an t-éasa a d'fhéadfadh.

Tugtar aipe mar go fhlaínte na maitroc. Na gairni atá i n-a gceannairdeach na teag, tá ríocht go cúram mna uairthi u bhfuil tairgeach mar is féidir leis an uisce do haoisidh le haghaidh. Tugtar an baint de chaoi aca; ceapadh leis an ghaláide 120; ceapadh caol aca; ceapadh leis an ghaláide 120.

Don eolár eile atá as ceaptáil i sochaí na Sgotte, tá feidhme a bhaint oíche.

**ARMO-MÁIGISTIR,**

Sgot Eanna,

Rachtseanáin.
Prospectus, 1910-11.

St. Enda's School was founded in the autumn of 1908 with the object of providing a secondary education distinctively Irish in complexion, bilingual in method, and of a high modern type generally, for Irish Catholic boys. Its programme at once arrested attention, and whether judged by the number of pupils who had come to it, by the satisfaction expressed by their parents with the results of its system, or by the wide and growing reputation it had established, St. Enda's had already achieved a remarkable success at the end of its first year. The development of the School, especially as a boarding school, during its second year has been such as to warrant its founders in taking the great step of removing St. Enda's from its original centre at Cullenswood House to a permanent and entirely worthy home,—the beautiful and historic demesne known as the Hermitage, a mile beyond the village of Rathfarnham and about a mile and a half from the foot of Kilmashogue. This removal has had the advantage of enabling the work initiated in the founding of St. Enda's to be carried to its logical conclusion by the establishment at Cullenswood House of a school on similar lines for girls and little boys.

St. Enda's, apart from its distinctively Irish standpoint, has brought the experience of its founders to bear on an effort to extend the scope and improve the methods of secondary education in this country. The central purpose of the School is not so much the mere imparting of knowledge (and not at all the "cramming" of boys with a view to success at examinations) as the formation of its pupils' characters, the elicitng and development of the individual bents and traits of each, the kindling of their imaginations, the placing before them of a high standard of conduct and duty, in a word, the training up of those entrusted to its care to be strong and noble and useful men. While a wide and generous culture is aimed at, and classical studies are assigned a prominent place in the curriculum, the education provided by the School is on the whole "modern" in type. The course enters at every point into relations with actual life and is framed with particular reference to the needs and conditions which prevail in our own country at the present day.
Since the function of education is to prepare for life, and since the most important part of life is that which centres around the profession and practice of Religion, the first care of St. ENDA’s is to provide a proper religious and moral training for its pupils. The religious instruction is under the superintendence of a Chaplain approved by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. The Boarders attend daily Mass. School opens and closes with prayers, and the Rosary is recited in the School Chapel every evening. A Guild of the Sodality of the Sacred Heart has been formed in the School in connection with the Parish Church of the Annunciation, Rathfarnham. Pupils are prepared at the proper age for First Confession, First Holy Communion, and Confirmation.

Half-an-hour each day is devoted to the teaching of the Christian Doctrine, and a weekly Catechetical Instruction is given by the Chaplain. In addition to this formal doctrinal teaching, the School Staff constantly exerts itself to promote among the boys an active love and reverence for the Christian virtues, especially for the virtues of purity, temperance, fortitude, truth, and charity. A spirit of chivalry and self-sacrifice, gentleness towards the weak and courtesy and considerateness towards all, kindness to animals and respect for their lives and well-being, as well as a love of inanimate nature and of everything in the world that is fine and beautiful,—these are among the virtues and sentiments which the teachers of St. ENDA’s most sedulously endeavour to implant in the hearts of their pupils. A manly self-reliance and a healthy ambition to plan and achieve are not only inculcated in theory but fostered in practice by the system of organisation and discipline which is adopted in the schoolroom and on the playground. The School Staff directs earnest efforts towards the awakening of a spirit of patriotism and the formation of a sense of civic and social duty.

The Course.

In the general curriculum the first place is accorded to the Irish Language, which is taught as a spoken and literary tongue to every pupil. The teaching is by attractive modern methods, Object Lessons, Action Games, Pictures, Working Models, “Images Animeés,” the Magic Lantern, and other devices of progressive Continental teachers
being freely adopted. Irish is established as the official language of the School, and is as far as possible the ordinary medium of communication between teachers and pupils.

All modern language teaching is on the Direct Method. To boys who are Irish-speaking to start with, English is taught on the Direct Method; and to boys who are English-speaking to start with, Irish is taught on the Direct Method. Foreign languages other than English (French, German, Italian, and Spanish) are taught on the same attractive lines. Under this system it is hoped that every pupil who passes through St. Enda’s will, at the end of his course, have obtained a good oral and literary knowledge of at least three modern languages. Latin is taught to all boys in the upper forms, and Greek and Old Irish to such as exhibit an aptitude for classical studies.

All teaching other than language teaching is as far as possible bilingual,—that is to say, each subject is taught both in Irish and in English. This applies in greater or less degree to Christian Doctrine, History, Geography, Nature-study, Experimental Science (Chemistry and Physics), Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, and Trigonometry), Handwriting, Drawing, Manual Instruction, Hygiene and First Aid, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Dancing, and Physical Drill.

From the foregoing subjects a suitable course is selected for each pupil.

In making this selection, not only the wishes of the parents or guardians, but also, to a certain extent, the wishes and inclinations of the pupil himself are carefully consulted. No pupil of St. Enda’s is forced into a groove of study for which he evinces no special talent or native inclination. Where parents so desire pupils are prepared and sent forward for the examinations of the Board of Intermediate Education; but the rules and programme of the Board are not allowed to interfere with the distinctive ideals and methods of the School. The curriculum in the higher forms is co-ordinated with that of the Universities, and classes are prepared each year for the Matriculation Examination of the National University of Ireland. Pupils are also prepared for the various professional preliminary examinations.
In the case of younger boys, the course is framed with a view to capturing their imaginations, quickening their powers of observation and reasoning, and giving them a pleasant interest in the world of life round about them. Their earliest instruction is purely oral, and is directed towards helping them to marshal their thoughts and to express themselves with intelligibility and accuracy. The formal study of literature as such is led up to by an attractive course of hero and fairy tales and of simple poetry. Similarly, the beginnings of a knowledge of physical science are made, not in the classroom or with the aid of books, but in the presence of nature itself by means of object lessons conducted in the School Grounds or in the course of country walks.

The study of History, especially Irish History, forms an important part of the curriculum. European and general History is also dealt with, but from the first the pupils' attention is concentrated on their own land. The legends, literature, and history of Ireland are treated of in close association with the geography and physical features of the country. By "Half-Holiday Lectures," illustrated by the Magic Lantern, alternating with excursions to spots of scenic, historic, or antiquarian interest, as well as by constant incidental teaching, it is sought to instil into the minds of the pupils an intimate and lively love of their fatherland. The History teaching thus merges into Geography teaching, and Geography again into Nature Study. The wooded glens of the Hermitage, the lake with its islands, the river with its waterfalls, will form an ample map on which geographical demonstrations of a very interesting kind can be given. Globes, charts and maps in relief, and realistic models are used in the class work, and the Magic Lantern is called into requisition to help the pupils to visualise the scenery and life of foreign countries. The geography of Ireland is thoroughly taught, and in this connection the industrial conditions and possibilities of the country are carefully dealt with.

Nature-Study forms an essential part of the work at St. ENDA'S. The instruction, however, does not take the form of a mere dry-as-dust teaching of the rudiments of zoology, botany, and geology, but consists rather in an attempt to inspire a real interest in and love for beautiful living things. The study is commenced
in the School Garden and is continued during frequently-organised outings to suitable spots within an easy radius of the School. Practical Gardening and Elementary Agriculture are taught as part of this scheme. Each pupil who so desires is allotted a plot of ground, which he is at liberty to plan out and cultivate according to his own taste, but under skilled direction. The new Biological Laboratory will give facilities for the prosecution of more advanced Nature-Study, and a larger Physico-Chemical Laboratory completes the equipment of the School for the proper teaching of Experimental Science.

In connection with this side of the programme there has been established a School Museum, containing zoological, botanical, and geological specimens, together with some illustrations of industrial processes and a few objects of historical and antiquarian interest. The pupils are encouraged to collect specimens for this Museum during their country rambles.

A School Library of Irish, Anglo-Irish, and general literature has also been established, to which all pupils have access. There are frequent talks and lectures on literature with a view to fostering among the boys a love for the companionship of books.

A feature of the school work is the series of weekly "Half-Holiday Lectures" on Irish and general History, Literature, Art, Science, and so on, illustrated, where possible, by the Magic Lantern. These lectures are sometimes given by members of the School Staff, and sometimes by distinguished outside specialists, of whom a number have promised their services for the coming year. Lectures in school are frequently replaced by visits to the city Museums, Art Galleries, and Zoological and Botanical Gardens, where demonstrations are given.

A Review under the title of "An Macaomh" has been established as a medium for the publication of work done in the School.

Careful attention is devoted to Physical Culture. All the boys are taught Drill and the various exercises of the Gymnasium. The chief outdoor games are Hurling, Gaelic Football, and Handball. Irish Dancing forms a part of the ordinary curriculum. The boys
are taught to prize bodily vigour, grace, and cleanliness, and the advantages of an active outdoor life are constantly insisted on. In the summer months as much as possible of the school work is done in the open air.

Chess is encouraged as an indoor game.

**Choral Singing** in Irish and English is taught to all pupils. Instrumental Music (Harp, Violin, Piano, or Pipes) and a special course in Solo Singing are taught on special terms.

**Drawing** is taught as part of the ordinary curriculum. Instruction in Modelling and in Practical Carpentry is given on special terms.

A **Course** in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, and Commercial Arithmetic has been arranged to suit boys intended for a commercial career.

The organisation of the School embodies some new and important principles.

**Association of Pupils with Administration.** With a view to encouraging a sense of responsibility among the boys, and establishing between them and the masters a bond of fellowship and *esprit-de-corps*, the pupils are as far as possible actively associated with the administration (though not with the teaching work) of the School. They are consulted with regard to any proposed departures in the curriculum or system of organisation, and are frequently called on for suggestions as to schemes of work or play. At the beginning of each school term they are asked to elect from their own ranks a School Captain, a Vice-Captain, a Secretary, a Librarian, a Keeper of the Museum, a Master of Games, Captains of Hurling and Football, and a House Committee, their choice being limited merely by the condition that only boys of good conduct are eligible for office. An "Eire Og" Club, or juvenile Branch of the Gaelic League, was established in the School during the first term.

**Prizes and Distinctions.** Prizes and distinctions are awarded at the end of each school year on the basis, not of the results of an examination, but of the good conduct and progress in studies of the pupils during the year, of which a record is kept from day to day.
School Buildings, etc.

St. ENDA'S SCHOOL is situated in the healthiest, most beautiful, and most romantic corner of South Co. Dublin. Ancient legend and modern history combine to hallow the region in which the Three Rock Mountain, Tibradden, Kilmashogue, Ticknock, Mountpelier, and Glenasmole are landmarks. The School grounds command glorious prospects of the Dublin Hills; the School building itself of the Bay and the whole Dublin coastline. The grounds are fifty acres in extent. They are watered by a stream which in the woods behind the house expands into a picturesque island-studded lake. The flower and vegetable gardens, with their vineries, peach-houses, and conservatories, cover five acres; the fields, of which the best are appropriated to the boys' hurling and football grounds, twenty-five acres. Encircling all are the famous woods of the Hermitage, with their delightful walks and ruined grottoes. There is a tradition in the district that these woods were a favourite haunt of Robert Emmet's, and a quasi-military building occupied as one of the School lodges is popularly known as Emmet's Fort. The Priory, the home of John Philpot Curran, is immediately opposite St. Enda's; not far off Emmet's own house still stands in Butterfield Lane, where also the Devlin family had their home; other noted houses in the neighbourhood are those of Archbishop Loftus, "Buck" Whaley, and James Henthorne Todd. The Hermitage itself was in the last years of the eighteenth century the residence of Edward Hudson, whose son, William Elliott Hudson, born at the Hermitage on August 11th, 1796, was the generous patron of the Celtic and Ossianic Societies, and, just before his death in 1853, endowed the Royal Irish Academy with the fund for the publication of its still unfinished Irish Dictionary.

The boys' play-ground comprises hurling and football fields, a tennis court, and handball courts. A cycle track is being laid down and a swimming-bath will be provided.

The main house at the Hermitage is one of the noblest of the old mansions of Co. Dublin. A more recent building adjoining houses the School proper. The boys' quarters comprise a spacious Study Hall, five Classrooms, an Art Room, Physico-Chemical and Biological Laboratories, a Library, a Chapel, a Play-room, a Gymnasium, a Refectory, several Dormitories (the main one being seventy by twenty-five feet), and an Infirmary, together with Bath-rooms, Lavatories, etc. The sanitation has been specially designed and is fully certified.

The internal decoration and furnishing of the School have been carried out in accordance with a carefully-considered scheme of colouring and design. The object held in view has been the encouraging in the boys of
a love of comely surroundings and the formation of their taste in art. In
the classrooms beautiful pictures, statuary, and plants replace the charts
and other paraphernalia of the ordinary schoolroom.

THE equipment is modern in every respect.

It is not proposed to allow the School at any time to grow so large as to
make it impossible for individual care and attention to be
devoted to each pupil. For the present and for some time to
come the number of Boarders will not be permitted to exceed sixty. The
School will always maintain a private and homelike character. The resident
pupils live rather under the conditions which prevail in a large family than
under the somewhat harsh discipline of ordinary boarding-schools. An
important point is that their domestic welfare is in charge of ladies, a fact
which, in conjunction with its private character, renders the School specially
suited for the education of sensitive or delicate boys.

IN connection with St. ENDA’S there has been established a Summer
Holiday School in an Irish-speaking district. It is housed
in a cottage romantically situated on the shores of Lough
Aroolagh in South Connemara. Here a limited number of
St. Enda’s boys can be given an annual holiday in a purely
Irish-speaking atmosphere and amid the finest scenery of the West. The
terms may be had on application to the Head Master. Boys other than
pupils of St. ENDA’s will be allowed to join the party under certain condi-
tions. Application should be made before June 1st in each year.

**Terms, Fees, etc.**

**There** is one annual School Term divided into Autumn, Christmas, and
Easter Sessions. The School Term opens each year in the
first week of September and closes in the third week of June.
A vacation of three weeks is given at Christmas, and a vacation of ten days
at Easter. Pupils are expected to be in their places on the first day of re-
opening after vacation. New pupils are admitted at any time during the
year, and the Fee charged is strictly **pro rata**. Three months’ notice, or
three months’ pension, is required in the case of the removal of a Boarder
during term.

All Fees are payable in advance, but for the convenience of parents the
Fees annual pension may be paid in two equal instalments, on
September 1st and on February 1st respectively.
As St. Enda's School has not been established with a view to personal profit, it has been found possible to fix the Fees both for Boarders and for Day Pupils at a more moderate figure than usually obtains in private schools of a similar standing. They are as follows:

**Day Pupils.**

Inclusive Fee for ordinary Course. Boys under 10 6 guineas per annum.

" 13 8 "

" over 13 10 "

Pupils in the Senior Grade and Matriculation Classes pay an additional fee of £2 2s. per annum.

(A reduction of 10 per cent. is made in the case of brothers).

**EXTRAS.**

*(Compulsory).*

School Museum and Library ... 5 shillings per annum.
Games and Gymnasium ... 5 "
Books and Stationery (supplied at School at invoice prices).

*(Optional).*

Music (Harp, Violin, Piano, or Pipes) ... £1 1s. to £2 2s. per session.
Special Course in Solo Singing ... £1 1s. per session.
Special Course in Modelling or Carpentry ... £1 1s.

**Boarders.**

Inclusive Fee for Board and Tuition. Boys under 13 32 guineas per annum.

" over 13 35 "

(A reduction of 10 per cent. is made in the case of brothers).

**EXTRAS.**

*(Compulsory).*

(in addition to the Extras for Day Pupils).

Laundry ... £2 2s. per annum.
Medical Attendance as required.

Boarders may remain at School during vacation on terms to be arranged with the Head Master.

The meals for Boarders consist of breakfast, light lunch at mid-day, dinner (two or three courses), and supper.

Day Pupils are provided with a milk and bread-and-butter lunch at mid-day for an extra charge of 12s. 6d. per session. Day Pupils living at a distance can join the Boarders at dinner for an extra charge of £2 2s. per session. Day Pupils can return to school in the afternoon for study or recreation with the Boarders for an extra charge of 7s. 6d. per session.

**Outfit for Boarders.**

Each Boarder should come provided with at least two suits of clothes, of which one should be dark in colour; one overcoat or hooded cape; three flannel day shirts; a dozen collars; six pairs of socks or stockings; two pairs of walking boots or shoes; one pair of football boots; one pair of house shoes; a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs; three flannel sleeping suits; two bolster cases; two pillow-cases; two pairs of sheets; comb, hair-brush, teeth-brush, nailbrush, two toilet towels, one bath towel; knife, fork, tablespoon, dessert-spoon, three table-napkins, and napkin-ring.

Each article should be plainly marked with the full name of the owner. An inventory of the articles composing the outfit should be gummed inside the lid of the boy's trunk.

All clothes and other articles are to be, as far as possible, of Irish material and manufacture.

Boarders' clothes are kept in repair at the School free of charge.

It is suggested that parents should dress their boys in the Irish kilt, which, apart from its claims as a distinctively national form of dress, provides an economical, hygienic, and becoming costume for boys. This recommendation applies to Day Pupils equally with Boarders, as does the regulation with regard to clothes, etc., of Irish manufacture. Messrs. M. Meers & Co., Tailors, 10 Lower Pembroke Street, Dublin will supply the kilt in the School colours to pupils of St. Enda's at special terms.

Tax School Cap (£3) and the School Athletic Costume (10s. 6d.) will be supplied to Day Boys and Boarders on entrance.

All enquiries should be addressed to

THE HEAD MASTER,
St. Enda's School,
Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.