

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES TO THE PROVISION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN HAMPSHIRE, 1800-1870

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'In England, the progress of education has varied in different parts, according to local circumstances, but, generally speaking, the lower orders in the north of England have been much more educated than those in the south; and it requires no great knowledge of the state of this country to perceive that the southern and agricultural districts have been exposed to the most violent agitations amongst the labouring poor.' This extract from their report for 1830 makes it clear that the Hampshire Society for the Education of the Infant Poor, the county agency of the National Society, sought a remedy in more education.

While their answer to the causes of the social problems of the day was over-simplified and, indeed, seen to be so by William Cobbett at the time when he questioned whether education or moral precepts could quiet the gnawings of hunger,¹ the Hampshire Society, ably seconded by the clergy and the Bishop of Winchester, did much to encourage the spread of elementary education throughout the county by overcoming the indifference of the populace and, at times, the hostility of the farmers.

By 1850 progress had been such that Rev. H. Brookfield, H.M.I., after taking account of the proportion and peculiarities of their respective populations, considered education in Hampshire and Surrey, in its extent and character, to be somewhat in advance of that in Kent and Sussex. A circumstance he attributed in large measure to sustained episcopal encouragement.²

Such achievements, naturally, are not without their basis in former times and, indeed, the 18th century had seen not inconsiderable educational activity in Hampshire and some of the results were bequeathed to the 19th century. Thirty-three charity schools, catering for a little in excess of 500 boys and 100 girls, were reported to S.P.C.K. in 1724,³ the year in which the first definitive list appeared in the Account. For lack of the relevant material it is not possible to say how long many of these survived. Some, no doubt, would have a relatively brief existence. The school at Wherwell, for example, was probably defunct before 1724. It was first reported to the society in 1711, but then appears in the annual account only until 1715.⁴ After 1724 the returns to S.P.C.K. became purely perfunctory, and Hampshire is credited with the same number of schools for the remainder of the century. However, the Schools Inquiry Commission of 1867 listed endowed schools for primary instruction and 28 of these were founded in Hampshire before the opening of the 19th century, but only ten are schools named in S.P.C.K. records.⁵

¹ W. Cobbett, *Rural Rides*, vol. i, 300.

² CC. Ed. 1850.

³ S.P.C.K. 1724, 46.

⁴ *ibid.* and M.S. W. E. Tate, *Index of English Charity Schools*.

⁵ *SIC*, vol. xi. H.M.S.O. 1868. Andover, Pollen's School; Basingstoke Blue Coat School; Basingstoke N.S.; Broughton, Dowse's School; Cliddesdon; Corhampton; Dummer N.S.; Odiham Free School; Romsey; Winchester Free School.

Only a minority of charity schools retained their separate identity beyond the middle of the 19th century. In 1818⁶ some 95 schools gained some support from endowments, but by the time of the National Society's General Inquiry in 1846 only 15 Hampshire Church Schools gained an income solely from this source, and two of these were described as dame's schools.⁷

The dame's school is more often associated with the 18th century. It is difficult to say how many such schools functioned in Hampshire before the voluntary societies re-invigorated educational activity, but the Parliamentary Inquiry of 1818⁸ gave the figure of 81 dame's schools in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Clearly the voluntary societies had a foundation of local effort to build on, and in a number of cases the endowed parochial school in particular became the basis of the National School.⁹

By far the most active of the voluntary societies in Hampshire in the 19th century was the National Society. This is to be expected in a predominantly rural county. The pre-eminence of the Established Church should be sought, however, not so much in the greater financial resources it could tap, for many of the congregations were relatively poor and there was significant opposition from the farmers to education for the sons of labourers, as in the number of interested parties, among the clergy, squirearchy and middle class, who were willing to play their part. Such effort was co-ordinated and encouraged by the Hampshire Society from 1811¹⁰ and the Diocesan Board of Education from 1838.¹¹

Before the Parliamentary Grant of 1833 the principal financial source for the encouragement of voluntary schools was the Hampshire Society, whose Central Schools at Winchester served both as a model to others and as a training department for teachers. The teachers were given a lodging allowance of twelve shillings per week during their stay,¹² while elementary books were supplied free to schools in union with the Society¹³ on the clear understanding that they would be run on Dr. Bell's System.¹⁴

Periodical inspection of schools so aided was also provided. It is not clear how thoroughly this was carried out, but the first general visitor, Dr. Frederic Iremonger, produced a small book about his work in 1813¹⁵ and the personal notebook of one of his later counterparts is still preserved in the Winchester City Archives.¹⁶

The first point at which an estimate of the Society's exertions can be made is in 1813. According to Iremonger there were 30 schools or departments in union and 3,490 children in attendance. Only three of these schools, those at Fawley, Lymington and Milford, were purely Sunday schools.¹⁷

From the notes made by Thomas V. Short, as Secretary of the Hampshire Society between 1829 and 1834, it is clear that the arrangements for inspection had done much to encourage parochial effort. He commended, among others, the schools at Lyndhurst,

⁶ *PI*, 1818, vol. ii, 817-852.

⁷ Barton Stacey and Fyfield.

⁸ *ibid.*

⁹ eg. Alton, Andover, Fordingbridge, Selborne and Wonston. *NSI*, 1846.

¹⁰ *HSM*, 19th November, 1811.

¹¹ Diocesan Board, 1st Report, 16th December, 1840, p. 5, 'two years since institution of the Board'.

¹² cf. *HSM*, 8th September, 1814.

¹³ *HSM*, 25th February, 1813, and *HSR*, 1824, 8.

¹⁴ *HSM*, 4th May, 1815.

¹⁵ Rev. F. Iremonger, *Suggestions to the Promoters of Schools on Dr. Bell's System*, 1813. Jacob and Jacob, Winchester.

¹⁶ T. M. Short, Notebook, 1829-34. Guildhall, Winchester.

¹⁷ F. Iremonger, *op. cit.*, chap. 12.

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Bransgore, Havant and Portsea, but considered that more consistent visitation was necessary in a number of places. The schools at Andover in 1830 and 1831 were 'in as efficient a state as schools which are not much visited can be'. The National School at Romsey was, in October 1830, in a good state for one which was never visited, but on his re-examination of the school in July 1831 Short summed up the situation with the cryptic remark, 'The whole concern is asleep, particularly the master'.

Certainly by 1832 a solid foundation had been laid in many parts. There were 125 schools in union and 9,578 children in attendance,¹⁸ while several more schools were conducted on Church of England principles, but, for various reasons, had declined to be united.

The main acceleration in the establishment of National Schools in the county, and in the country,¹⁹ took place in the early 1840s. The returns to the General Inquiry of 1846/47 give the most complete picture of the achievements of the National Society for any time in the period as the later inquiries of 1856 and 1866 are far more generalised and lack reference to individual schools and parishes.

In 1846 there were 569 Church Schools in Hampshire, of which 268 were united to the National Society either directly or through the Diocesan Board. Only 25 parishes had no church school, while 18 had made no return.²⁰ In all there were over 30,000 children in the schools. By 1854²¹ the Bishop of Winchester was able to take comfort in the fact that there were more day schools (89) in the single union of Winchester than in the whole county a century and a quarter before (83).²²

By far the most comprehensive survey of inspected church schools in Hampshire is that contained in Rev. William Warburton's general report for 1863.²³ Though heartened by the progress he saw he felt obliged to declare that a comparison between the whole number of schools in his district with the smaller number of inspected schools could 'hardly be satisfactory to those who indulge the hope that we are realising an approach to something of a national system'.²⁴

Among inspected schools Warburton commended progress at Southampton and Portsmouth where he declared elementary education to be vigorously promoted, while he classed all the schools in Winchester above the average in efficiency. Commendable progress was not limited to the larger concentrations of population, or to important country towns such as Alton, Lymington, Petersfield and Romsey. In various isolated localities throughout the agricultural part of the county he found many excellent schools, which proved to him that local conditions had less to do with the prosperity or failure of schools than the less successful managers often supposed.²⁵ In this class he included the school for boys and girls at Bentley which he considered well-taught, excellently disciplined and thoroughly appreciated by the inhabitants, and that at Martyr Worthy which he declared to be 'a specimen of a class which one would gladly see springing up in country villages'.²⁶ Unfortunately he could not report this of one of the schools, 34 in all, which had received building grants but had declined inspec-

¹⁸ HSR, 1832.

¹⁹ NSI, 1866-7, 38.

²⁰ NSI, 1846-47.

²¹ *Conspectus of the Diocese of Winchester*, 1854. Hampshire Record Office.

²² M.S. returns to Queries of Bishop Willis, 1724-25.

²³ CC, Ed. 1863-64, 158.

²⁴ CC, Ed. 1863-64, 160.

tion. Some of these were in a prosperous condition but of one, which he did not name, he remarked that he found no teacher present but 'the mistress's baby in its cradle in the middle of the room being rocked by one of the "scholars", a little older but more ragged and unkempt even than the others, about a dozen in all, who, from two years old to nine, were climbing at random over the desks or rolling among a litter of rags and torn books upon the floor.'²⁵

When the National Society conducted its Third General Inquiry in 1866 there were 389 Church day schools in Hampshire, of which 188 were receiving annual grants from the government.²⁶ These 389 schools accommodated no fewer than 43,000 children. By 1870 the annual grant schools had increased to 234,²⁷ a reflection of the Church's anxiety to increase its share in education under the threat of secularism embodied in the 1870 Act.

Although the Church had achieved much it is equally clear that the voluntary system had been put to considerable strain. In 1870 Rev. C. D. du Port, H.M.I., concluded that in Hampshire the voluntary system left to itself had reached 'its extreme limit of elasticity and progress'.²⁸

DISSENTERS' SCHOOLS

Dissenters' schools in Hampshire were placed under less fortunate financial circumstances than the National or parochial schools. The British and Foreign School Society did much to promote non-sectarian education but the British schools clearly suffered from the absence of the more immediate interest of a counterpart to the Hampshire Society.

Local initiative was encouraged by the British and Foreign School Society and by 1834 several auxiliary societies had been founded in Hampshire, notably at Portsmouth, Southampton, Alton, Basingstoke, Fordingbridge and Lymington,²⁹ but their purpose was rather to encourage financial support of the central society and to foster its educational aims.

Two sets of conditions favoured the successful establishment of British Schools in Hampshire; namely a large population of small subscribers and donors, as in Portsmouth and Southampton, or a prosperous middle class such as was to be found in the thriving country towns of Basingstoke and Andover.

According to the Newcastle Commission³⁰ there were 32 British and 27 non-conformist schools in Hampshire (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight) in 1858, though whether many of these were in a prosperous condition can be doubted if a later source is given due consideration. In 1897 the British and Foreign issued a list of schools but could not, unfortunately, ascribe dates to all the schools listed.³¹ The picture that emerges is one of very varied fortunes for individual schools. The total number of schools in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight founded since 1798 was given as 87, of which 15 had survived as British Schools by 1897. Eleven had been transferred to School Boards or had been abandoned with the establishment of Boards. The dis-

²⁵ *ibid.* 163.

²⁶ *NSI*, 1866, 32-33.

²⁷ *CC*, Ed. 1870-71, App. 3, 462-466.

²⁸ *ibid.* 61.

²⁹ *BFSS*, 1831, 34, and 1833, 129.

³⁰ *NC*, 1861, 596.

³¹ *BFSS*, 1897, 312.

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continuance of five more had been reported to the Society, while 56 others had been closed, but the circumstances had not been reported.

Seven of the fifteen 'survivors' in 1897 can be identified positively as functioning prior to 1870. These were located in major country towns such as Alton and Andover, or at centres of local industry such as Lymington, or were supported by Dissenting congregations as at Christchurch and Holdenhurst. Those in the large towns, such as Portsmouth and Southampton, had either been transferred to School Boards or apparently had not long survived the Boards' foundation. The remainder of the British Schools in Hampshire between 1810 and 1870 were well scattered, but evidence of a lengthy survival of a number of these is lacking. Certainly more than 50 British Schools were functioning in the county in this period, the earliest being the Royal British School, Southampton, founded in 1810,³² and the latest, that at Odiham, established in 1869,³³ but the more successful were located in the larger country towns or in the ports and their hinterland.

The foundation of a British School in Winchester was relatively late in comparison with the Society's activities in other important towns in the county. A girls' school was established in 1844,³⁴ while the local correspondents first reported to the parent body in 1849.³⁵ An explanation of this late start might lie in the fact that the middle class would by this time already be committed to parochial ventures and the influence of the Established Church would be, as it were, more concentrated in Winchester. The school, however, seems to have prospered and was receiving annual grants from the government in 1870.³⁶

There do not appear to have been any specifically Quaker elementary schools in Hampshire in this period. Perhaps the loose organisation of the Society of Friends and the corresponding smallness of the funds of the local meetings militated against concentrated work on elementary education,³⁷ but individuals and groups of Quakers made some contribution to the maintenance of British Schools. The Southampton School received aid from a prosperous Quaker in 1835,³⁸ while the Alton schools were almost entirely maintained by Friends, despite the fact that they were situated next to an Independent Chapel.³⁹

The British and Foreign School Society attempted a good deal in Hampshire but achievement fell short of expectation in the country districts. At Fordingbridge, for example, the school had a small number of supporters but their zeal was no match for the population which the society stated to be 'altogether too much sunk in poverty and ignorance to support it (the school) on such a scale as is desirable'.⁴⁰

According to J. D. Morell, H.M.I., of British Schools in the south-eastern counties the country had, by the passing of the 1870 Education Act, clearly pronounced its verdict upon the inadequacy of voluntary effort. However, the British and Foreign School Society had at least started a good number of schools and several were regarded as efficient if the annual grant list is taken as a standard (23 British and Wesleyan Schools were receiving grants in 1870).⁴¹

³² *ibid.*

³³ *ibid.*

³⁴ NSCF, St. Maurice's Parish, 4th June, 1844.

³⁵ BFSS, 1849, 87.

³⁶ CC, Ed. 1870-71, 462.

³⁷ cf. W. A. C. Stewart, *The Quakers and Education*, 60.

³⁸ BFSS, 1835.

³⁹ CC, Ed. 1848-49, 384, App. v.

⁴⁰ CC, Ed. 1847, 296.

⁴¹ CC, Ed. 1870-71, 254.

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CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

It is perhaps true to observe that promoters of Catholic schools in Hampshire worked under the most unfavourable circumstances of all the voluntary organisations. Privy Council grants tended to be gained in appreciable numbers in areas where the ratio of the wealthy to the poor was relatively high, whereas the demand for Catholic schools in Hampshire showed itself mainly in the populous coastal towns of Portsea, Gosport and Southampton where such favourable conditions could not be expected. Correspondingly a great burden was thrust upon the Catholic Poor School Committee, which subsidised local effort, to a degree, with its building and other grants. Schools which benefited from grants over the period were those at Portsea, Southampton, Havant, Christchurch, Gosport and Aldershot.⁴²

There is reason to suppose that the tables of Catholic schools which appear in the reports of the Poor School Committee and in the Catholic Directory are incomplete. In the first case this is because the committee was relying upon voluntary returns, and in the latter because some of the information is contained in advertisements. The first return in the reports of the Poor School Committee is for 1845,⁴³ when only Gosport, Portsea and Winchester are mentioned, and this information is only fragmentary. At Portsea the schools accommodated 70 boys and girls, while it was calculated that 600 Catholic children required a gratuitous education. Financial support came from subscriptions and payments from 'a few of the children'. Of Winchester it was remarked that there had been a boys' school once but it had been closed,⁴⁴ though the 1850s were to witness new developments here.

The Catholic schools in Winchester and Portsea are linked in the person of Rev. Ignatius Collingridge who, as pastor of both places in turn, was instrumental in establishing the Portsea, St. John's School in 1844⁴⁵ and St. Peter's School, Winchester, in 1853.⁴⁶ The Portsea school experienced considerable financial difficulties. In 1847 it was described as being 'without the means of support',⁴⁷ and it was indicated that any contributions would be welcome. The school, however, seems to have prospered and by 1851 it provided places for 150 boys and girls.⁴⁸

One of the earliest recorded 19th century Catholic schools in Hampshire is the Alverstoke school, started in 1830,⁴⁹ and supported by Rev. John Clark, Catholic incumbent of Gosport. In 1833 it provided for 23 boys and 19 girls, and admitted non-Catholics on the sole condition that they should be taught the Lord's Prayer and the Apostle's Creed.

By 1860, according to the Catholic Poor School Committee and the Newcastle Commission, there were 18 Catholic schools in Hampshire, accommodating 404 boys and 446 girls. This provision might seem sparse, but it should be compared with the two schools in Dorset and the three in Wiltshire at the same date.⁵⁰ The schools are not named but those at Portsea, Southampton, Lymington and Stockbridge can be identified from other references.⁵¹

⁴² CPSC.

⁴³ CPSC, 1849, 50.

⁴⁴ *ibid.*

⁴⁵ CD, 1844, 38.

⁴⁶ School accounts, 1853.

⁴⁷ CD, 1847, 54.

⁴⁸ CPSC, 1851, 39.

⁴⁹ PI, 1833, 835.

⁵⁰ CPSC, 1860, App. C.

⁵¹ CPSC, 1861, 1.

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Despite these encouraging developments Roman Catholic inspected schools in the Southern District of England in 1865 were few and far between.⁵² There were whole counties without a single Catholic school under inspection, while on the south coast there was 'not a Roman Catholic school under inspection between Plymouth and Arundel'.⁵³ According to one source⁵⁴ the real expansion of Catholic education for the needy came in the period immediately after 1870 when the Catholic Church in England set up a 'Crisis Fund' to meet the threat to sectarian education posed by the passing of Forster's Act.

'THE EDUCATIONAL CENSUS' OF 1870

One means of measuring the achievements of voluntary effort over the period is the 'educational census' carried out in consequence of the passing of the 1870 Education Act. The returns are now preserved as Education Class 2 at the Public Record Office.⁵⁵ The inspectors calculated the number of places required as one in five of the labouring population, whose children might be expected to attend elementary schools. The numbers in this class varied from place to place but were often calculated at substantially more than three-quarters of the total population.

The extant documents for Hampshire account for 131 school districts in all parts of the county. Defining adequate provision as accommodation in efficient elementary schools for one in five of the labouring population it was found that 79 districts were adequately provided for and that the deficiencies varied considerably in the remainder. Efficiency, in practice, tended to mean a certificated teacher and adequate buildings. On the same calculation, 27,451 places ought to have been provided in these 131 districts, whereas 23,795 places were, or were in the course of being, provided in efficient schools. Thus voluntary effort was providing for the education of 85 per cent of the children of the poor. The part played by the Church of England is significant. Of the places provided in the districts already referred to over 18,000 were provided by the National or the Parochial schools.

The location and nature of the deficiencies is more instructive than a mere statement of numbers. Deficiencies occurred in both urban and rural areas, but were most marked in the coastal towns such as Fareham, Portchester, Southampton, Christchurch and Bournemouth, although the inhabitants had reservations concerning the extent of the deficiency in the latter two places as a subsequent public enquiry proved.⁵⁶ Some rural areas, such as Boldre, Hambledon, Headley and Michelmersh, were badly served, but it is in such areas that a number of small or even marginal deficiencies were noted. In ten of the 52 deficient areas the number of places required was 20 or less,⁵⁷ and at East Woodhay there was a deficiency of two, but the population was said to be diminishing yearly.⁵⁸

In some cases the extent of the deficiency was magnified by the fact that efficient accommodation in a neighbouring district was considered inconvenient for travelling.

⁵² CC, Ed. 1865-66, 272.

⁵³ *ibid.*

⁵⁴ M. G. Diamond, *The Catholic Poor School Committee: 1847-1905*. M.Ed. Thesis, Liverpool, 1963.

⁵⁵ Ed. 2, 191-205.

⁵⁶ Ed. 2, 194 and 199.

⁵⁷ Bedhampton, Bullington, Crondall, Crux Easton, Farnborough, St. Mary Bourne, Nately Scures, Waterloo, Woodcott, East Woodhay.

⁵⁸ Ed. 2, 196.

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For example, at East Wellow the deficiency was 47 despite the 38 unoccupied places in the neighbouring districts of Plaitford, Melchet and Sherfield. At the other end of the scale no accommodation was required at Upper Eldon⁵⁹ as there were no children in the small population of eleven.

There was no rush to form School Boards in Hampshire. By June 1872⁶⁰ only six had been established, and it is to be noted that three of these, those at Portsmouth, Southampton and Aldershot, were established in places where a rapidly expanding population had placed great pressure on the parochial system. By 1875 the number had increased to 17.⁶¹ These were largely in the heavily populated areas, or were rural parts, often with a widely scattered population, where some of the greatest deficiencies had been noted by the inspectors in 1870; places such as Liss, Wootton, Tadley and Pamber.⁶²

There had been considerable expansion in school places over the period and most religious parties had contributed. In 1818 the Parliamentary Inquiry⁶³ had reported 467 daily schools in Hampshire, but many of these were very small and several were merely dame's schools. This figure had grown to 1,105 by 1833,⁶⁴ but some of this increase is more apparent than real when the size of some of the schools is considered. For example, Aldershot was credited with two daily schools. The National School had 73 children on roll, but the other school, which probably resembled a dame's school of an earlier period, provided for only three boys and six girls. The town's total child and adult population was calculated at 665 in 1831. By 1858 the proportion of weekday scholars to the total population of the county was 1 in 10.9,⁶⁵ which ranked Hampshire 19th among 53 counties in England and Wales. It is also true that many schools had declined inspection, or if inspected had but barely attained the standards applied.

THE BUILDINGS

A major difficulty confronting the promoters of schools was the procuring of suitable schoolrooms, and the accommodation which was provided was often a matter of local expediency. Indeed the National Society urged a barn as no bad model for a school and asserted that a good one could easily be converted.⁶⁶

By far the most common expedient was to use buildings connected with a church or chapel. In 1851,⁶⁷ for example, of thirty daily schools in Portsmouth eight were carried on in such buildings. The Orange Street schools were held in the body of an old chapel, while the boys at the Bath Square schools were taught at the top of the Bethel Chapel and the girls in the front gallery of the same building. Other makeshift arrangements in Portsmouth were at the Daily and Sunday schools in St. Mary's Street, held in two large store-rooms which had formerly belonged to the government, and at the Hay Street schools which were carried on in two large upstairs rooms formerly used as factories.

⁵⁹ Ed. 2, 205.

⁶⁰ CC, Ed. 1871-72, App. p. 21.

⁶¹ CC, Ed. 1874-75, App. p. 32.

⁶² Ed. 2, 191-205.

⁶³ PI, 1818, 844, vol. ii.

⁶⁴ PI, 1833, 866, vol. ii.

⁶⁵ NC, vol. i, 591.

⁶⁶ NS, 1816, App. iv.

⁶⁷ Henry Sligh, m.s., *A Personal Inspection of the Schools within the Borough of Portsmouth*, 1851. Portsmouth Central Library.

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Several of the schools visited by Thomas Short, as secretary of the Hampshire Society between 1829 and 1834, were conducted in temporary or make-shift accommodation. At Chilbolton the schoolroom was formed out of an old blacksmith's shop and Short readily admitted that it was 'not a very splendid place'.⁶⁸ The parochial school at North Waltham had fallen into decay but in 1833 the rector re-established it in a coach-house.⁶⁹

Sometimes inconvenience arose from the use of make-shift accommodation. Cleanliness and order were difficult to maintain at the Andover British School because the schoolroom in 1848 was still being used as a timber-store by a neighbouring dealer.⁶⁹ Order was also difficult to maintain at the Southampton, All Saints girls' school which in 1847 was being temporarily carried on in a private house for, as the Inspector records, 'the girls, being recently assembled, began by beating their governess'.⁷⁰

School managers sought essentially economical building plans, especially in the early years before government assistance became available. Rev. Richard Iremonger evolved an economical building plan for a school in the village of Wherwell in 1813, which is instructive in its use of local materials and labour.⁷¹ The schoolroom was 50 feet by 20. Fifteen loads of large flints sufficed for the foundation. Each principal farmer in the parish contributed three loads and the flints were gathered by women who were supported out of the poor-rate. The clearing of the site, the laying of the foundations, and the building of the chalk and rubble walls were done by two or three old men who were also supported by the rates and usually employed in mending the parish roads. Second-hand glass and frames were purchased for the windows. The roof of long poles and thatch was also provided by the farmers. Three or four fir trees sufficed for the supports and each farmer provided a load of straw. Iremonger estimated that to purchase the roofing material would have cost £28. The thatching cost exactly £4 and the floor of earth mixed with lime another £4. The remaining materials consisted of 5,000 ceiling laths and 17,000 nails at a gross cost of £10 17s. 6d. This substantial saving in materials and labour produced a schoolroom for approximately £25, whereas if all the materials and labour had been paid for the cost would certainly have been considerably in excess of that amount.

The buildings doubtless improved as the voluntary societies and the government in particular came to share the cost of building, but it is clear that all was not entirely well from the inspectors' returns following the 1870 Act.⁷² A frequent stipulation for those schools which were only provisionally recognised as providing efficient accommodation was the provision of separate 'offices' for the boys and the girls.

⁶⁸ T. V. Short, Notebook. Guildhall, Winchester. 1830.

⁶⁹ CC, Ed., 1848-49, App. v, 384.

⁷⁰ CC, Ed. 1847. Rev. H. Moseley's Reports.

⁷¹ Rev. F. Iremonger, *op. cit.*, 208-210.

⁷² Ed. 2, 194-205, inc. P.R.O.

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Abbreviations

<i>BFSS</i>	British and Foreign School Society, Annual Reports.
<i>CCEd</i>	Reports of the Committee of Council on Education.
<i>CD</i>	Catholic Directory and Annual Register.
<i>CPSC</i>	Catholic Poor School Committee, Annual Reports.
<i>Ed 2</i>	Inspectors' Returns, Education Class 2, Public Record Office.
<i>HSM</i>	Hampshire Society, Minutes.
<i>HSR</i>	Hampshire Society, Annual Reports.
<i>NC</i>	Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of Popular Education in England, 1861. (Newcastle Commission)
<i>NSCF</i>	National Society, Correspondence Files.
<i>NSI 1846</i>	Results of the Returns to the National Society's General Inquiry into Church Schools, 1846-47.
<i>NSI 1856</i>	Summaries of the Returns to the National Society's General Inquiry, 1856-57.
<i>NSI 1866</i>	Statistics of Church of England Schools for the Poor in England and Wales 1866-67.
<i>PI 1818</i>	Digest of Parochial Returns made to the Select Committee into the Education of the Poor, 1818.
<i>PI 1833</i>	Parliamentary Inquiry. Abstract of the Answers and returns made pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons, 1833.
<i>SIC</i>	Schools Inquiry Commission. Report, vol xi, 1868.
<i>SPCK</i>	Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, Annual Account.