Durham E-Theses

An economic study of elementary: education in county Durham in the early part of the nineteenth century

Pallister, R.

P L A N S.

Bishop Auckland Barrington School.

Elwick Hall School.

Great Stainton School.

Hart School.

Hartlepool Prissick School.

Middridge School.

BISHOP AUCKLAND BARRINGTON C. E.
MODERN SCHOOL — built 1810

C. C. N⁰ 634.
M. E. N⁰ 25.

C.A.M.F./D.P.

(Photograph in folder)

Original building (as far as can
be ascertained) shown in red.
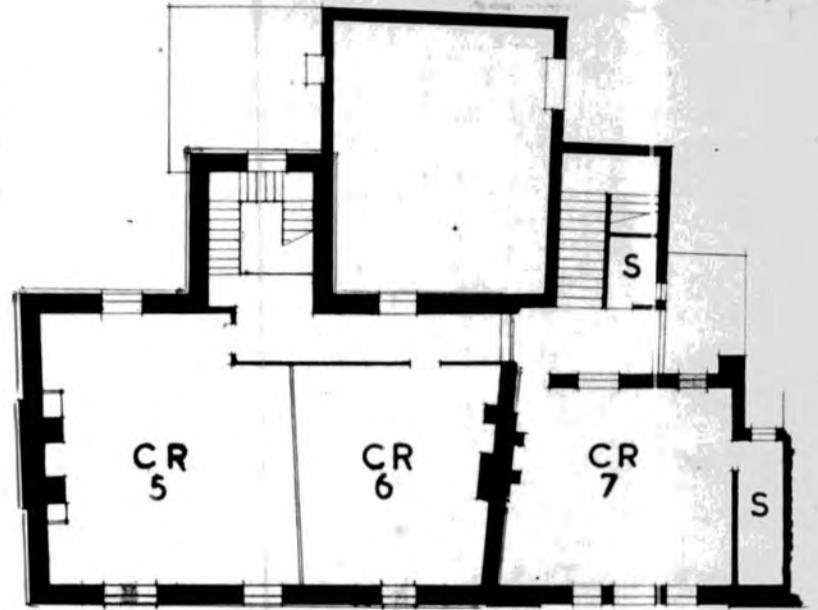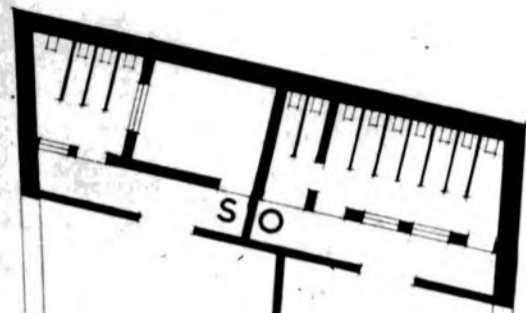
SO

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

| CR 5 | CR 6 | CR 7 | S |

S

CR 4

CR 1 | CR 2 | CR 3 | S

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SR

DS

K

CK

CK

HR
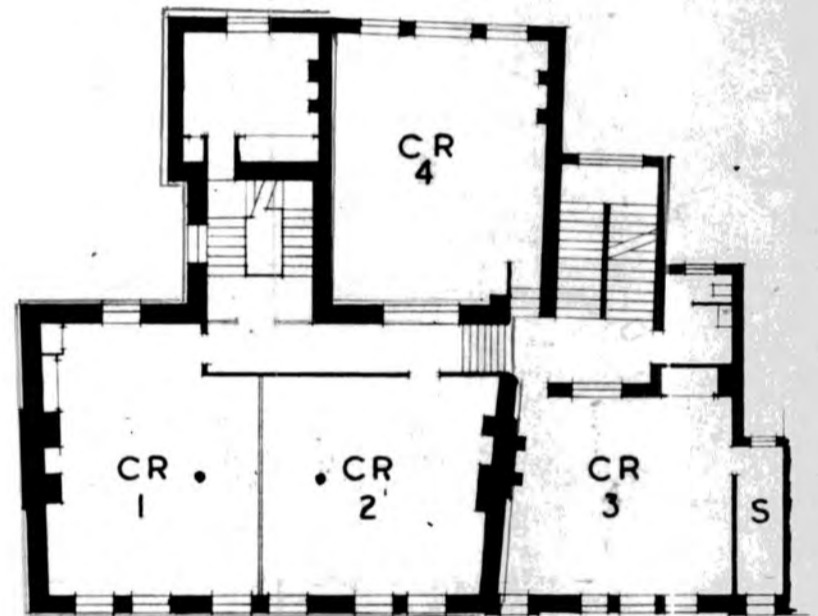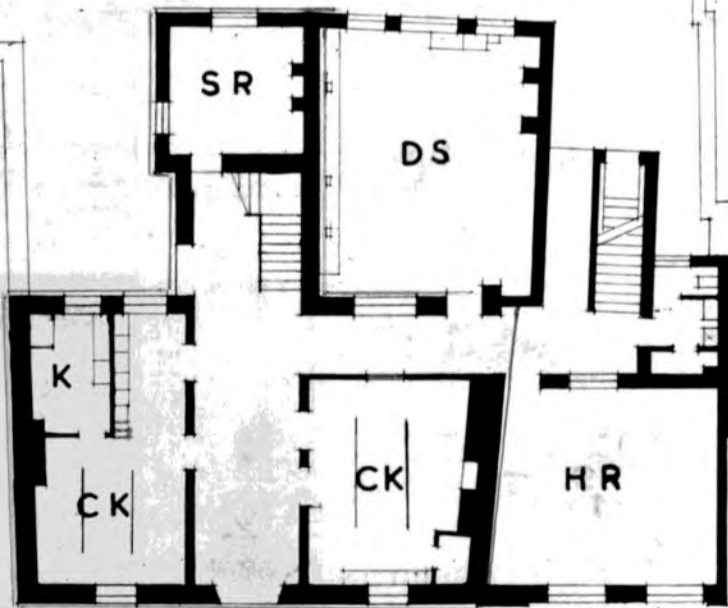
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
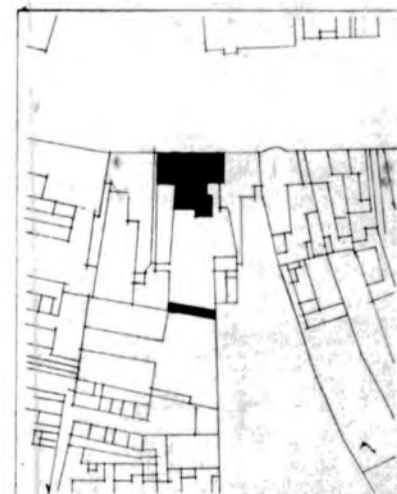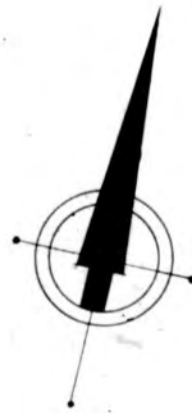
10 5 0   10   20   30   40   50   60   70 FEET

KEY PLAN

GREAT STAINTON C.E. SCHOOL

C. C. 97

M. E. 136

built 1847.

C.A.M.F!/D.P.

(Photograph in folder)

SO

CS S SO

CK

HOUSE

C R

B & G

10 5 0   10   20   30   40   50   60   70 FEET
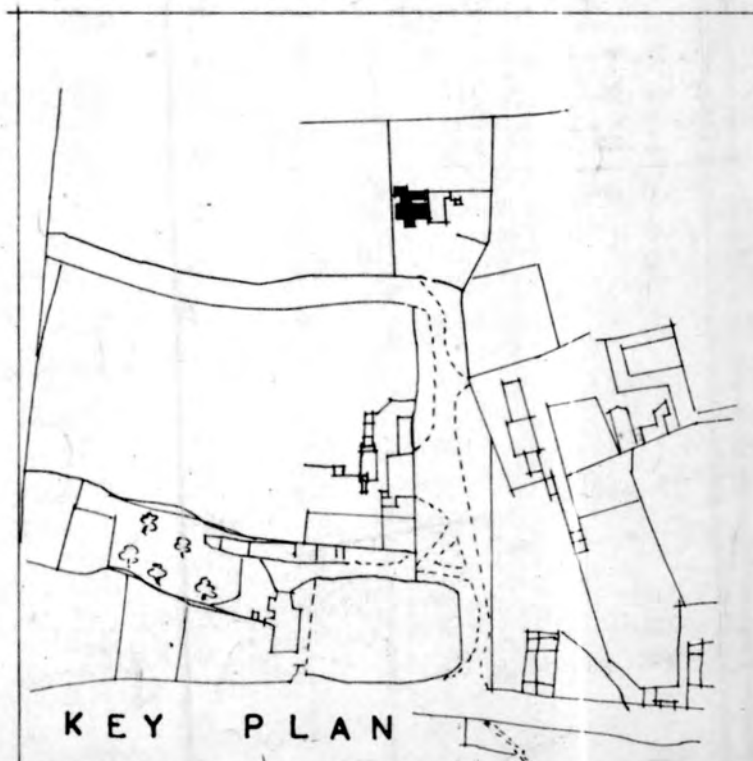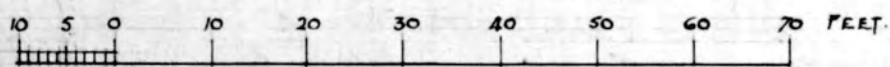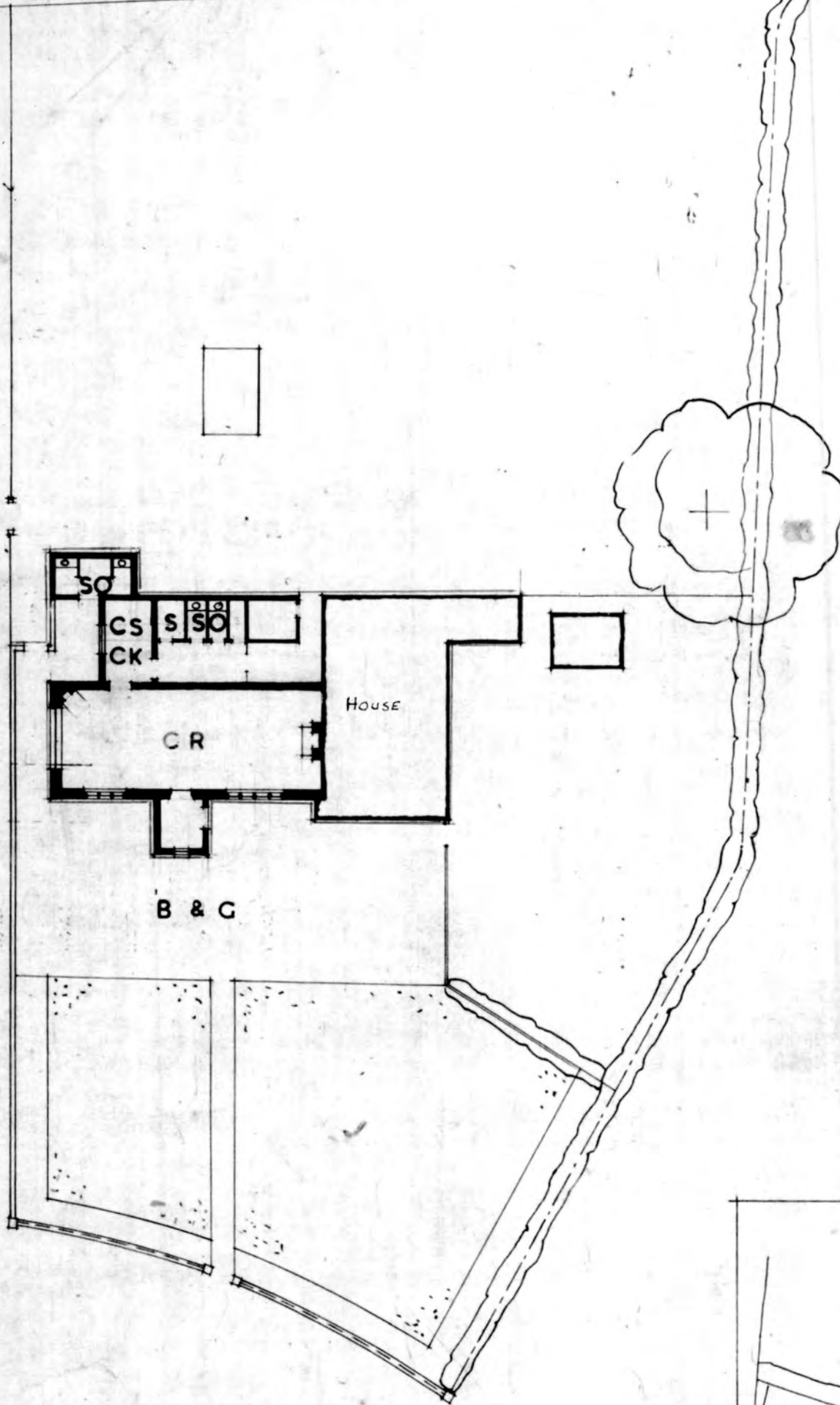
KEY PLAN

built 1838

(Photograph in folder)

B & G

CK

C 2 R

CK

C 1 R

C 3 R

CK S

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
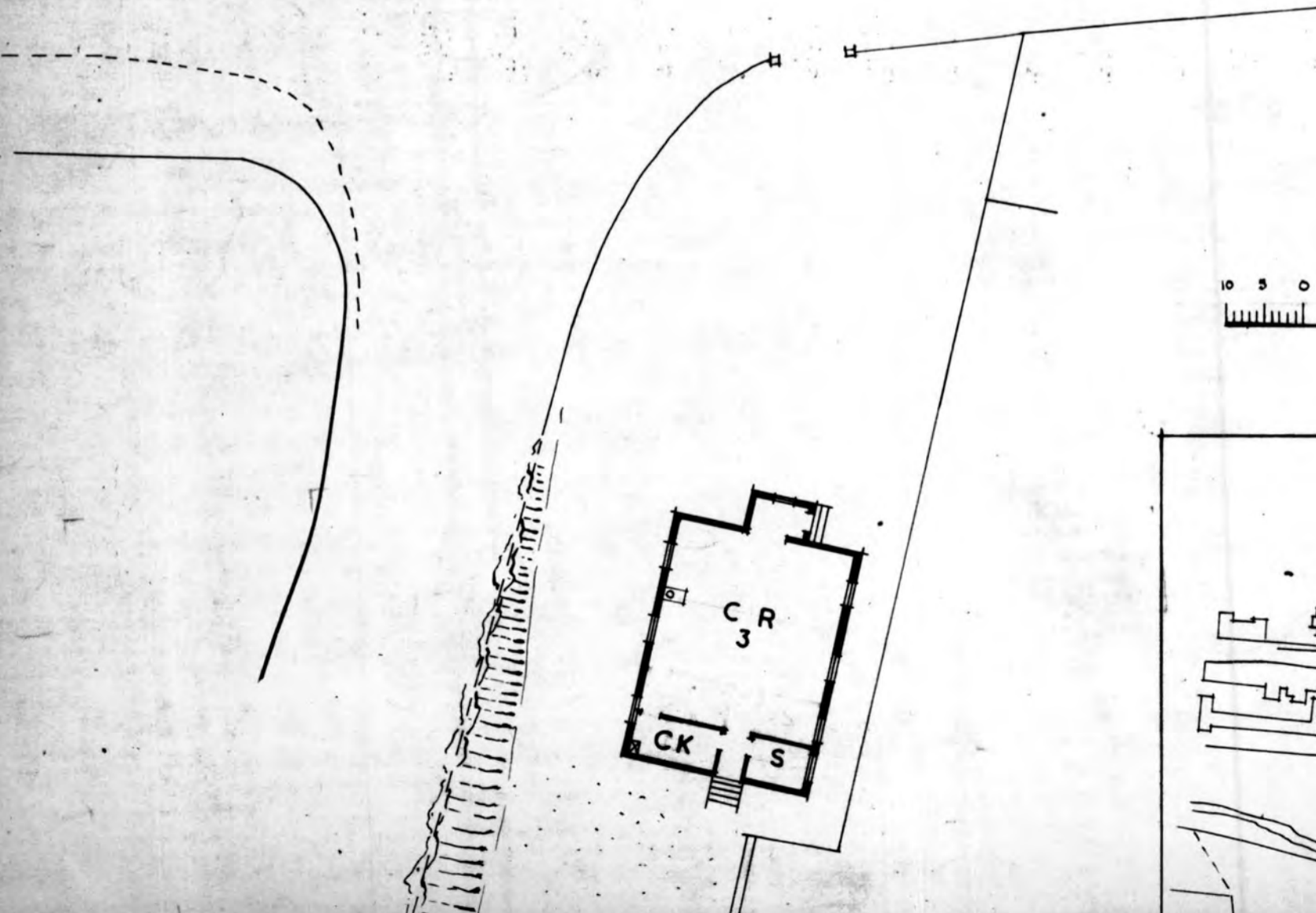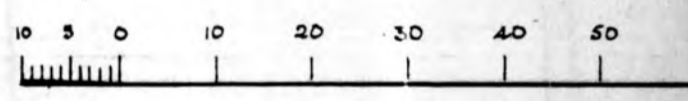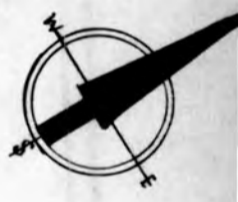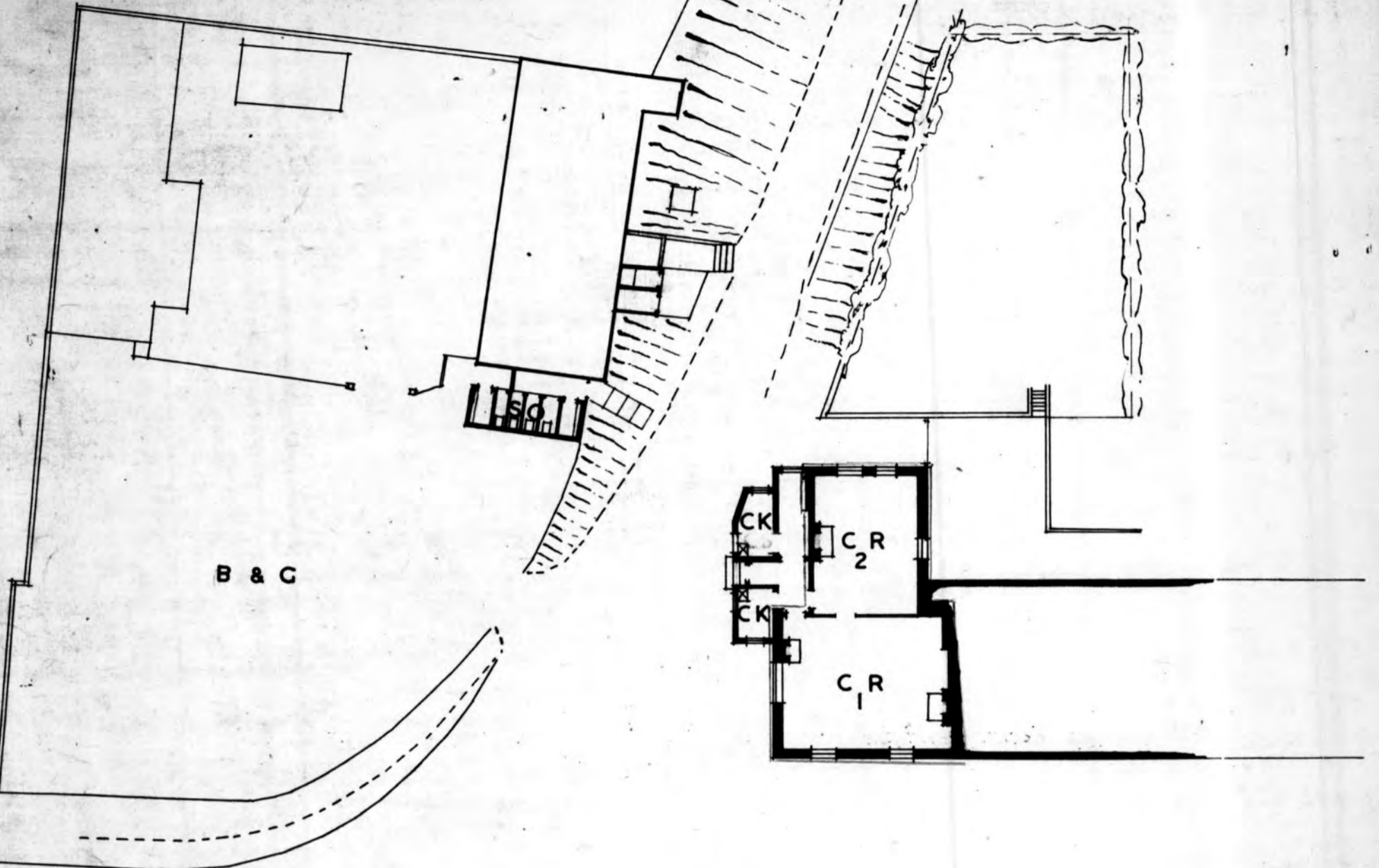
HARTLEPOOL PRISSICK ENDOWED C.E. SCHOOL

C.C. No. 323   built 1835

C.A.M.F! /D.P.

SO

S

CK

CR 4

CR 3

S S

CK

C2 R

CR

10 5 0   10   20   30   40   50   60   70 FEET
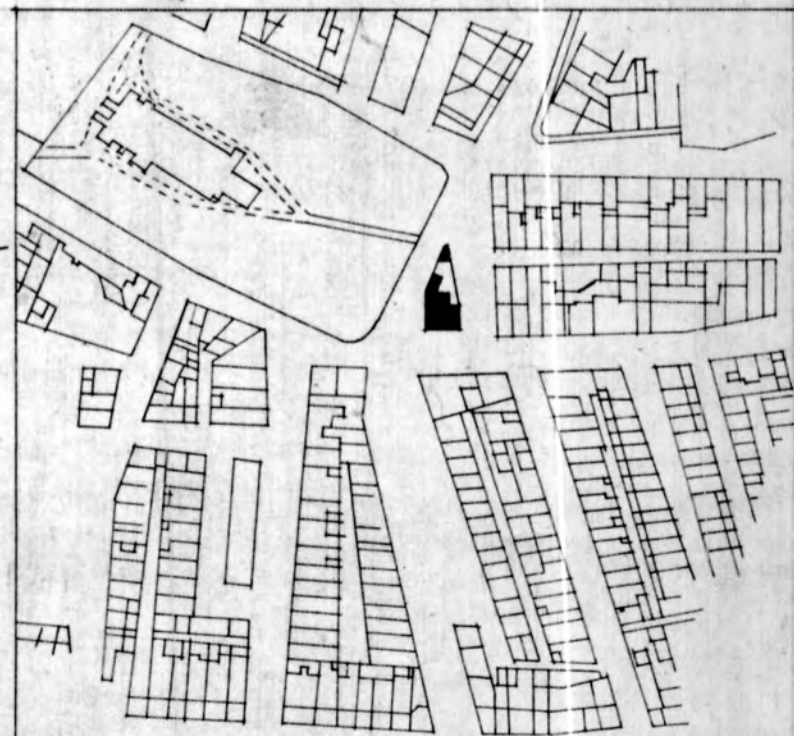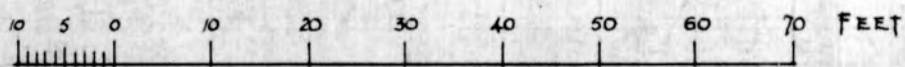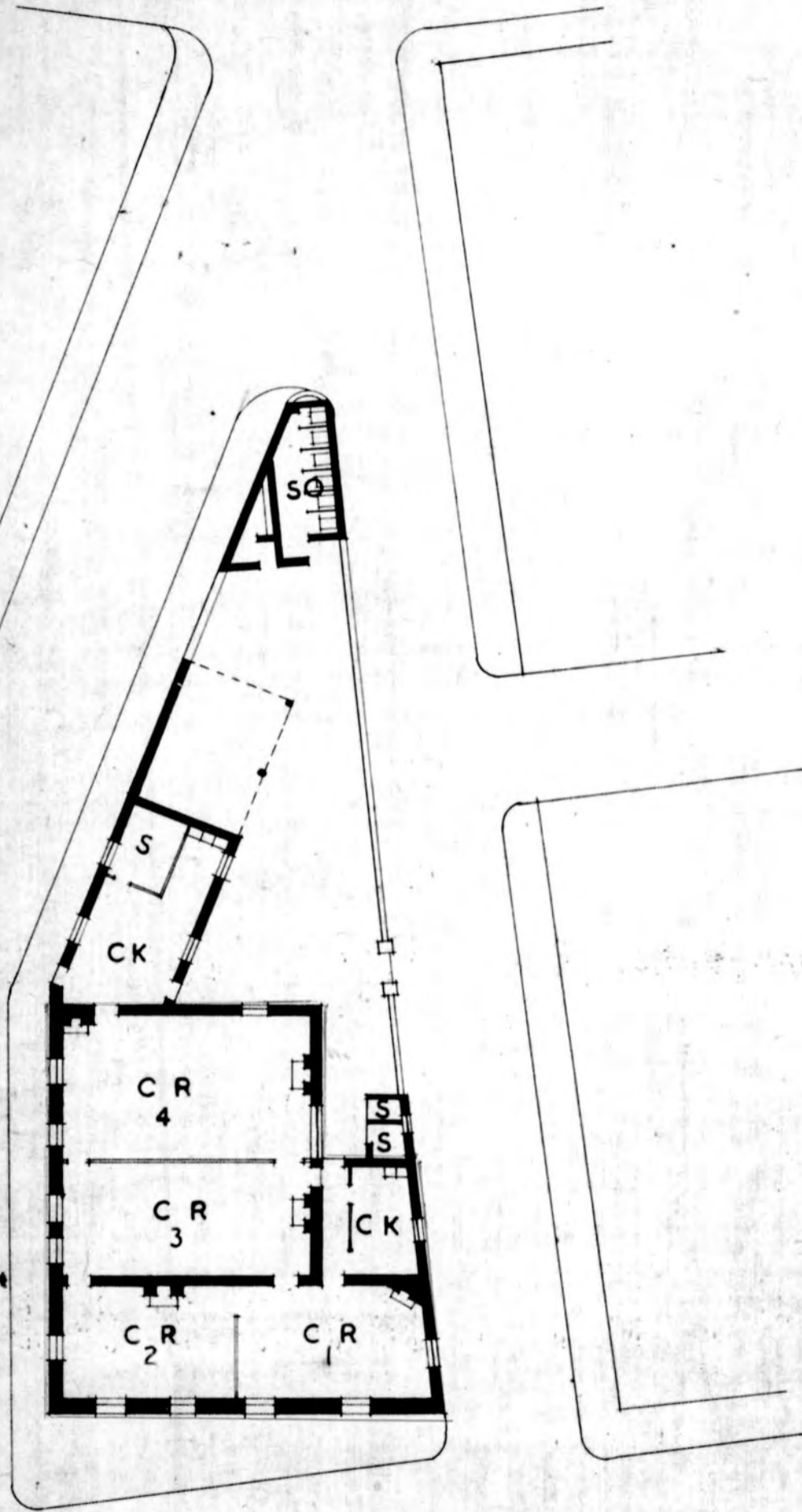
KEY PLAN

MIDDRIDGE CE SCHOOL

C.C. No. 147.
M.E. No. 200.

built 1817

(Photograph in folder)

SO

CR 4   CK   CR 3   HC   CS

CR 3   CR 2   CR 1

CK   S   S   SO

10 5 0   10   20   30   40   50   60   70   FEET

KEY PLAN
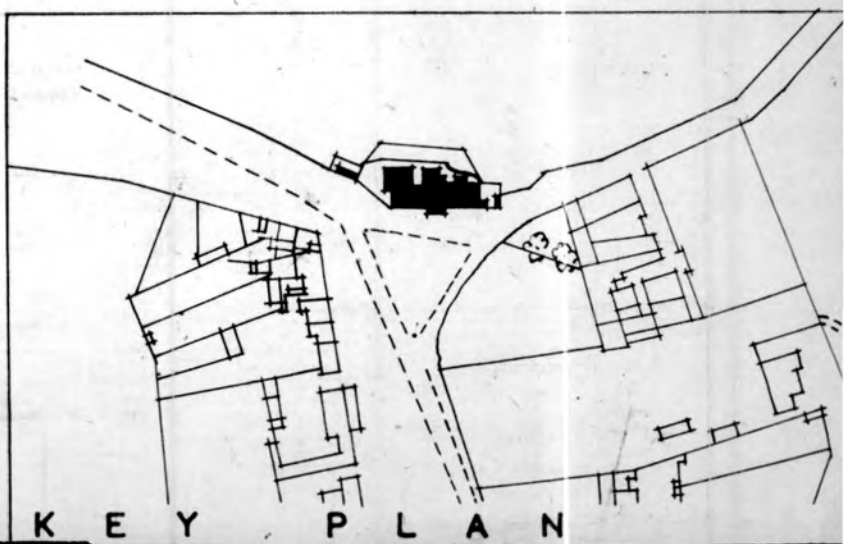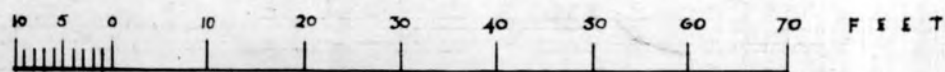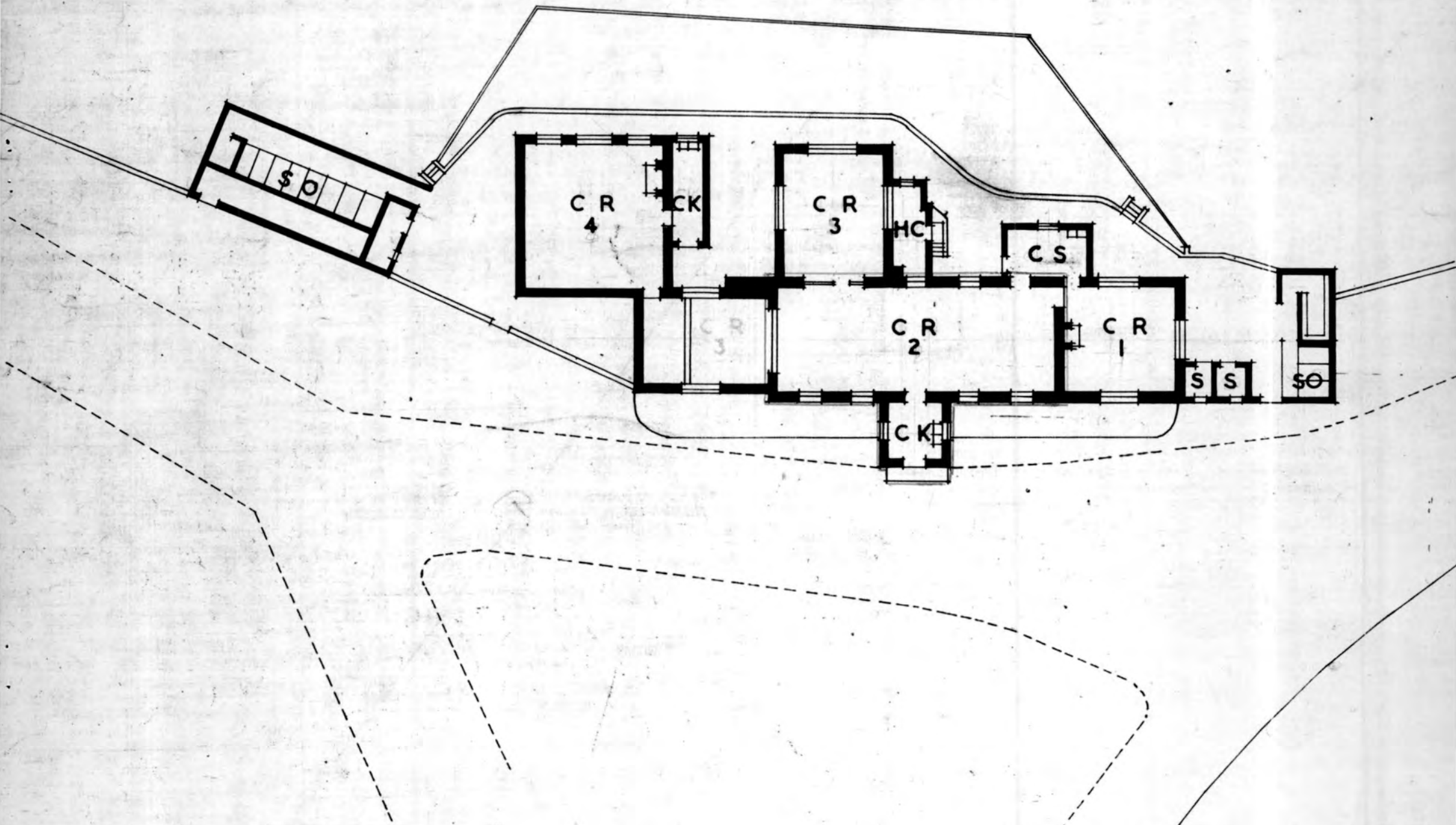
SCHOOL PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF SCHOOL WORK.

CONTENTS

<u>Examples of Work from Copy Books of the Mid 19th Century</u>.

The following points should be noted:

(a) the meticulous printing,

(b) no attempt having been made to simplify English terminology,

(c) the difficult quality of some of the examples,

(d) the use of rhyme in learning extraction of the Cube Root.

A Treatise
on
Practical Mensuration.

Part I.
Definitions, Problems,
And
Theorems, In Geometry.

Geometry originally signified the Art of measuring
the Earth, or any distance or dimensions upon or

Tapes are of various lengths; but those of four poles, or twenty-two yards, are most useful.

2. In practice, the dimentions may generally be commodiously ended ... upon a rough sketch of the figure.

3. The following tables of lineal, and square measures ought to be well understood by the learner, before he proceeds further.

A Table of Lineal Measure.

Inches	Links	Feet	Yards	Pole or Perch	Chain	Furlong	Mile
7.92 =	1						
12	1.5151 =	1					
36	4.5454	3 =	1				
198	25	16.5	5.5 =	1			
792	100	66	22	4 =	1		
7920	1000	660	220	40	10 =	1	
63360	8000	5280	1760	320	80	8 =	1

Note.— Two yards make one fathom; and seven yards one rood of fencing or ditching.

A Table of Square Measure.

Square Inches	Square Links	Square Foot	Square Perch	Square Chain	Square Rood	Square Acre	Square Mile
62.7264 =	1						
144	2.2956 =	1					
1296	20.6611	9 =	1				
39204	625	272.25	1				
627264	10000	4356	16 =	1			
1568160	25000	10890	40	2.5 =	1		
6272640	100000	43560	160	10	4 =	1	
4014489600	64000000	27878400	102400	6400	2560	640 =	1

Part II.

Mensuration of Superfices.

The area of any plane figure is its superficial content, or the measurement of its surface, without any regard to thickness.

The dimentions of figures are taken in lineal measure. Sometimes they are taken in inches and tenths; sometimes in feet, tenths, and hundredths; and sometimes in chains and links; and the area of any figure is estimated by the number of square inches, square feet, square chains, &c., contained in that figure.

Note 1. — A measuring tape, (usually called a box and tape,) divided into feet and inches on one side, and links on the other, is admirally calculated for taking dimentions.

If the parallel sides of a garden be 65 feet 6 inches, and 49 feet 3 inches, and their perpendicular distance 9.85 links; what is its area? 56 ft. 9 in.; what did it cost at £325. 10s. per acre?

ft. in.
65 . 6
49 . 3

56 . 9
6426 . 0
86 . 0 . 9
2)6512 . 0 . 9
3256 . 0 . 4 . 6

Ans. £24 . 6 . 7¼

a   £ . s   ft.
1 : 325 . 10 :: 3256
43560   20   6510
43560   6510   32560
               16280
43560)21,9,2,6,3,60(486
         17424 0   24.6.7¼
          3772 56
          3484 80
           287 76 0
           261 36 0
            26 40 0
                      12
43560)3168000(7
      304920
       148800
43560)475200(
      43560
       3960

The hipped roof of a square building is flat at the top; the length of the eaves, from hip to hip, is 54 ft. 6 in.; the side of the square at the top is 30 ft. 9 in.; and the nearest distance from the top to the eaves is 18 feet 3 inches: how many square yards of slating are contained in the four sides of the roof?

Required the area of the trapzoid
A B C D, whose parallel sides A B
and D C measure 46 ft. 10 in. and
28 ft. 4 in.; D E, the perpendic-
ular distance between them.
26 ft. 9 in.; and A E 12 ft. 6 in.
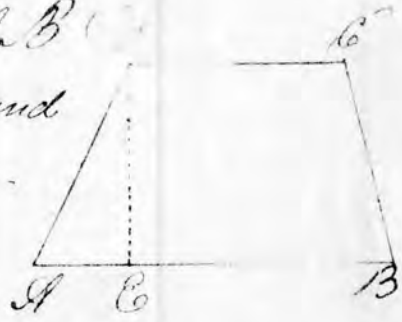
Here 46 ft. 10 in. = 46·83333, and 28 ft. 4 in. = 28·333;
then (46·83333 + 28·33333) × 26·75 = 7 . . 16666 × 2675
= 2010·708155, half of which is = 1005·3540775 ft. the
area required.

The parallel sides of a piece of ground measure
856 and 684 links and their perpendicular dis-
tance 985 links; what is its area?

links   links
856   1540
684   985
1540   7700
                12320
          13860
        2)15·16900
          7·58450
                4
          2·33800
              40
         13·52000

Theorem XX.

All similar solids are to each other, as the cubes of their like dimensions. (Con. VI. 24.)

An Explanation
Of The
Principle Mathematical
Characters.

The sign or character = (called equality) denotes that the respective quantities, between which it is placed, are equal; as 4 poles = 22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links

The sign (called plus, or more) + signifies that the numbers, between which it is placed, are to be added together; as 9 + 6 (read 9 plus 6) = 15.

Theorem XVI.

All similar figures are in proportion to each other as the squares of their homologous sides. (Si   IV. 26. Em. III. 20.)

Theorem XVII.

The circumference of circles, and the arcs and chords of similar segments, are in proportion to each other, as the radii or diameters of the circles. (Em IV. 8 & 9.)

Theorem XVIII.

Circles are to each other as the squares of their radii, diameters, or circumferences. (Euc. IV. 3.)

Theorem XIX.

Similar polygons described in circles are to each other, as the circles in which they are inscribed; or as the squares of the diameters of those circles. (Em. IV. 36.)

PRACTICE

So so called from the general use thereof by all persons concerned in trade and business. All questions in this rule are performed by taking aliquot or even parts, by which means many tedious reductions are avoided the table of these aliquot parts is as follows. tole. When, in the following rules, you are directed to "take aliquot parts that are in a penny remember that you do not not divide by ⅟₄, ½ &c; but by 4, 12, &c. Rule 1. When the price is less than a penny, take the aliquot parts that are in a penny; then divide by 12 and 20, it will be the answer.

6 & 4 7 at ¾.

½	½	6 5 4 7
¼	¼	3 2 7 3 . ½
		1 6 3 6 . ¾

12 | 4 9 1 0 . ¼
20 | . 4 0 9 . 2 ¼
£ | 2 0 . 9 . 2 ¼ Answer

Comp.ᵈ Proportion

If 2 men, working 6 days, earn £3..15
what sum will 8 men, working 27 days
earn?

$$2 : 8 :: 75$$
$$6 : 27$$

$$\frac{27 \times 8 \times 75}{6 \times 2} = 1350 = £67..10.0 \; Ans$$

If 15 men can did a trench 120 yards
in 16 days, what number of yards would
35 men dig in 52 days?

$$15 : 35 :: 120$$
$$16 : 52$$

Compound Interest.

Is that which arises both from the principal and Interest; that is when the interest on money becomes due, and not paid, the same interest is allowed on that unpaid interest as was allowed on the principal.

What is the amount of £400 for 3½ years at 6 per cent per annum. Compound Interest.

£	s	d		£	s	d		£	s	d
				400 · 0 · 0				449 · 8 · 9½		
400	0	0 = 1ˢᵗ years prin		6				6		
24	0	0 = 1ˢᵗ years int	£24,00 · 0 · 0				£2858 · 8 · 7½			
424	0	0 = 2ⁿᵈ years prin	424 · 0 · 0				20			
25	8	9½ 2ⁿᵈ years int		6			5468			
449	8	9½ 3ʳᵈ years prin	£2544 · 0 · 0				12			
26	19	3¼ 3ʳᵈ years int	20				8,23			
476	8	1¼ 4ᵗʰ years prin	5880				4			
14	5	10 = half years int	12				ƒ 94			
490	13	11¼ = amount ans	7960			£ · s · d			
			4 2	28	11				
			ƒ240	14	5 · 10				

Barter.

Barter is the exchanging one commodity for another, and informs the traders, so to proportion their goods that neither may sustain loss.

How much tea at ⅜ per lb, can I have in barter for 4 cwt 2 quarters of chocolate at 1¾ per lb;

```
                    4    28
        cwts    qrs   lbs
        4  .  2  ..  0
     .   4
        18
        28
      ────────
       1 4 4
        3 6
      ────────
       5 0 4  lbs
           4
      ──────────── cwts
  9 \ 2 0 1 6 \ 2 ans
       2 2 4
       2 2 4
      ────────
```

Another Rule for extracting the Cube Root.

The Cube of your first Period take,
Of its Root a Quotient make,
Which Root into a Cube must grow;
And from your Period taken fee.
To the Remainder then you must,
Bring down another Period just;
Which being done thereupon you must see,
Your Number straight divided be;
By just three hundred times the square,
Of your Quotient figures bear.
Which do, so that you in may take,
The fact your Quotient figures make;

Last square and multiply'd by the rest.

And Product thirty times exprest,

The Cube of your last found Figure too,

You must put in. if right you do.

Repeat your Work. and so descend.

From Point to point. into the End;

That done if ought if remain there shall.

Add treble Cyphers for a Decimal —

Examples

Examples of Reading Material Taken from School
Books Published in the Mid-Nineteenth Century

The following points should be noted:

(a) the morbid plot and sadness in the characters.

(b) the underlying morality in the stories.

(c) the religious teaching embodied in the actions and sayings of the persons in the stories.

(d) the detail poured into the space of one small page in the Geography Book.

(e) the choice of several words for spelling which have religious connotations e.g. sanctification, solemnization, transfiguration, transubstantiation.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

PHYSICAL FACTS.

531. *Extent.*—SPAIN, 640 miles long; 530 broad; 179,000 sq. m. PORTUGAL, 360 miles long; 145 broad; 37,000 sq. m. Shape, nearly square.

Spain and Portugal form a peninsula, united to the Continent by an Isthmus 230 miles broad. It is often called the Spanish Peninsula.

532. *Coast.*—Unbroken, except in the *N.W.*

Considering the great extent of coast, Spain and Portugal are remarkably deficient in good harbours.

533. *Capes.*—Ortegal, Finisterre,[1] Rocca, the most *W.* point of Europe;[2] St. Vincent, Trafalgar, Tarifa, most *S.* point of Europe; Europe Point, Gata, Palos, Creux.

534. *Islands.*—The Baleä'ric Isles,[3] the chief of which are Majorca, Minorca,[4] and Iviza. Leon.

535. *Mountains.*—The greater part of the Peninsula is a large table-land, at an elevation of about 2,000 feet. *Principal mountain ranges:* Pyrenees, the highest Maladetta, 11,424 feet; the mts. of Asturias, a continuation of the Pyrenees to the *W.*; mts. of Castile, the highest Sierra de Gredos, 10,500 ft., continued through Portugal to Cape Roca, and called Serra de Estrella;[5] mts. of Toledo, the highest part Sierra de Guadalupe, 5,100 ft.; Sierra Morena,[6] continued through Portugal to Cape St. Vincent, and called Serra Manchique; Sierra Nevada,[7] of which Mulhacen, 11,660 ft., is the highest mt. in Spain.

[1,2] From *finis*, the *end*; and *terre*, *land*. Finisterre means the same as our Land's End. [3] Rocca, a rock. It is also called the Rock of Lisbon. [2] From the Greek *ballô* (βαλλω), *I throw*; the inhabitants having been noted for their skill in slinging. [4] Majorca, from *major*, greater. Minorca, from *minor*, less. [5] Ranges of mountains are called in Spain *sierra*, and in Portugal *serra*, both being from the Latin *serra*, a *saw*, and have received the name from the saw-like appearance which the continuous summits of a range of mountains present. *De* means *of*; so that the *Sierra de Guadalupe*, means the *mountain range of Guadalupe.* [6] *Morena* means *black mountains.* [7] *Nevada* means *snow mountains*, and is so named because its peaks are above the line of perpetual snow, which in the *S.* of Spain is a little below 10,000 feet.

The great central table-land is a distinguishing physical feature of Spain. It is far larger than any other in Europe, extending over nearly one half of that kingdom, from the Ebro to the Sierra Morena, and from the E. of Portugal to about the same distance from the coast of the Mediterranean. This table-land is not one plain, but several; being intersected by various ranges of mountains.

The Pyrenees have the steep descent on the Spanish side. The valleys, unlike those of the Alps, are transversal; that is, they run across the chain, not longitudinally. There are above 100 passes for mule and foot passengers, but only five good carriage roads: and of these only two are open at all seasons of the year, being at a less elevation than 5,000 feet.

536. *Rivers.*—Douro, 500 m.; Tagus, 600; Guadiana,[1] 420; Guadalquivir,[2] 320; Ebro, 400; Minho.

537. Spain is not a well-watered country. The rivers are long, but their volume of water is but small. The Douro drains the *N.* of the central table-land, and in its lower course the *N.* of Portugal. As many of its tributaries rise in high mountains, its course is very rapid; and it is subject to heavy swellings on the melting of the snow, or the falling of heavy rains. The Tagus, the largest river of the Peninsula, drains the central part of the table-land between the Castilian mountains and the Sierra de Toledo, and in its lower course Central Portugal. Before it reaches Lisbon its estuary is above 7 miles wide, but contracts to 2 miles at that city. The Guadiana drains the *S.* of the table-land between Sierra de Toledo and Sierra Morena, and in its lower course the *S.* of Portugal; forming, in part, the boundary between that country and Spain. At about 30 miles from its source it disappears for 20 miles, and then rises again, and forms two small lakes called *Los Ojos de Guadiana.*[3] The Guadalquivir drains the district *S.* of the great table-land, between Sierra Morena and Sierra Nevada. The direction of all the above is that of the mountains, viz., *W.* or *S.W.* The Ebro drains the *N.E.* of Spain, in a rapid course. The Minho, in part, forms the *N.* boundary between Spain and Portugal. The Bidassoa divides France and Spain.

The rivers are navigable but to a small part of their course, owing to their rapidity, and being encumbered with rocks and shoals; and owing to their running for the most part in deep channels, are not to a great degree available for irrigation.

538. *Climate.*—Very dry, except on the *N.* and *N.W.* coasts. The central table-land subject to great extremes of temperature.[4]

[1] From Arabic *wady*, a *river*; and the ancient name *Anas.* [2] The Great River. From Arabic *wady*, a *river*; and *al.Kebir, the great.* [3] The *eyes of Guadiana* [4] At Madrid, on the great table-land, the winter is much colder than in England; the thermometer not unfrequently standing at 14 degrees. A wind called *Gallego*, because coming from Gallicia, is very piercing and inju-

---

of their hearts. In short, he begged them to be father and mother to Mary, who had no longer any parents. Whenever Mary attended divine service at Erlenbrunn, she never failed to visit the tomb. She also went, every Sunday evening, when she had an opportunity, to visit the tomb of her father, and to weep over his cherished remains. "Nowhere," would she say, "have I prayed with so much fervour as here at my father's grave. Here the whole world is nothing to me. I feel that we belong to a better world. My heart sighs for that country, because I daily feel the evil of the one in which I now am." She never left the grave, without having made good resolutions to despise the pleasures of the world, and to live only to her God.

CHAPTER XII.

MARY EXPERIENCES FRESH TRIALS.

FROM the time of her father's death, Mary was always sad. The flowers had, in her eyes, lost all their beauty, and the pines near the farm looked as though they were clothed in black. Time, it is true, moderated her grief, but she soon had new trials to undergo. Great changes had taken place in the Pine Farm, since the death of her father. The farmer had given the farm to his only son, a man of good temper and amiable disposition, but unhappy in the choice of his wife, whom he had married a short

re-tal-i-à-tion
Sanc-ti-fi-cá-tion
sig-ni-fi-cá-tion
so-lem-ni-zá-tion
su-pe-ri-or-i-ty
Trans-fi-gu-rá-tion

tran-sub-stan-ti-à-tion
Un-cir-cum-ci-sion
un-in-ter-rup-ted-ly
u-ni-ver-sal-i-ty
Vul-ne-ra-bil-i-ty
val-e-tu-di-na-ri-an

TABLE XVII.
USEFUL FABLES.

FABLE I.—OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

AN old man found a rude boy in one of his trees, stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young saucebox told him plainly he would not. Won't you, says the old man, then I will fetch you down; so he pulled up one tufts of grass, and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend beat him out of the tree with grass only.

Well, well, says the old man, if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones; so the old man pelted him heartily with stones, which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree, and beg the old man's pardon.

MORAL.

If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.

FABLE II.—OF THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

THERE was a lion that was once very kind to a mouse, and saved his life from the claws of a cat. Some time after this the lion was caught in a net, in such a manner that he lay there struggling till he was half dead.

The mouse, coming by at that time, was very sorry to find the lion in such a condition, and was resolved to use all the means he could to release him.

The lion, seeing the mouse so busy, thanked him for his good will, but told him it was impossible for such a little creature as a mouse to release him out of so strong a net.

Be easy, says the mouse, what strength cannot do, art and resolution often effect; you saved my life, and gratitude obliges me to return the favour if I can.

The mouse, therefore, though not capable of breaking the net, yet set about to gnaw it asunder in several places, which, after great pains, he completed, and set the lion free.

MORAL.

Since no one knows what may befall him, nor who may be a means of serving him, it is the highest wisdom to behave kindly and civilly to all mankind. This, indeed, should be done without any selfish or worldly feeling, and for the love of virtue itself.

THE STRAWBERRIES.

AN old soldier, with a wooden leg, came into a village, and was suddenly taken ill. He could not travel any further, and was obliged to lie on some straw in a barn; and it went very hard with him.

The little Agatha, the daughter of a poor basket-maker, felt tender compassion for the sick man, and visited him every day; and every time made him a present of a half-penny. But one day the honest soldier was much distressed, and said, "Dear child, as I have learnt to-day that thy parents are poor, pray tell me candidly where you get so much money? Because I would rather starve than receive a single farthing which you could not give me with a good conscience."

"O," said Agatha, "do not be anxious on that account. The money is lawfully obtained. I go to the next market-town to school. The road thither leads through a wood where there are plenty of wild strawberries; so I gather my little basket full every time, sell them in the town, and receive a half-penny. My parents know the whole matter well, and have nothing against it. They often say, that there are many people poorer than we are, and so we must do them as much good as our circumstances will permit."

The bright tears stood in the eyes of the old soldier, and trickled down his beard. "Good child," he said, "God will bless you and your parents for your benevolent disposition."

The poorest may, with willing heart,
Perform a kind and loving part.

PART THE SECOND.

Some time after a distinguished officer, who wore many orders, was passing through the village, and drew up his magnificent carriage before the inn to let his horses feed; who, hearing of the sick soldier, went to visit him.

The old soldier immediately told him of his benefactress. "What!" exclaimed the officer, "has a poor child done so much for you? Then, I, your old general, can be allowed to do nothing less. I shall make arrangements at once that they provide for you the best in the inn."

He did so, and then went to the cottage of little Agatha. "Good child," he said, deeply moved, "your benevolence has made my heart warm and my eyes wet. You have given the old soldier many copper-coins, here you have instead of them as many gold ones."

"Ah," said the astonished parents, "that is too much." But the general said, "No, no, this is only a poor reward, the good child has a better one to expect in heaven."

The friendly acts of holy love
Have their rewards here and above.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH MADE BY A

PROSPECTIVE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL TEACHER.

I William Compston of Witton Gilbert
in the County and Diocese of Durham ++
Schoolmaster now to be licenced to teach the
Parochial School of Witton Gilbert aforesaid
do willingly and freely subscribe to the first
and third Articles and all things contained
herein And to the two first Clauses of the
second Article and all things therein
contained And I do declare that I will
conform to the Liturgy of the Church
of England as it is now by Law established
As witness my hand this twenty fourth
day of June 1837.

At the same time the said ⎫ Wm Compston
William Compston was duly ⎬
sworn   ⎭

Before me

James Raine
Surr.

SCHOOL PLANS ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

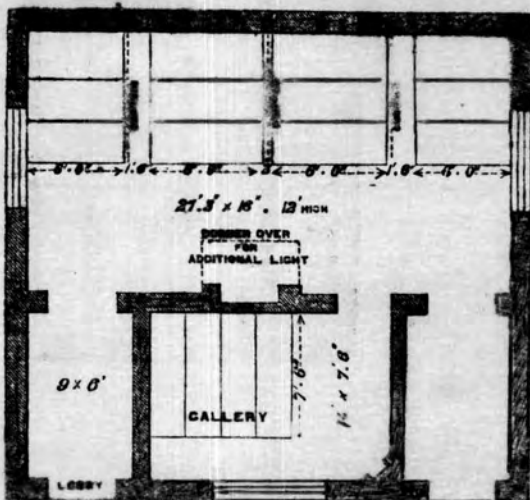For comparison purposes a plan of a modern primary school is added.

No. 1.

A School for 48 Children of one sex, in 4 Classes; with a classroom having a gallery capable of containing two of the classes.
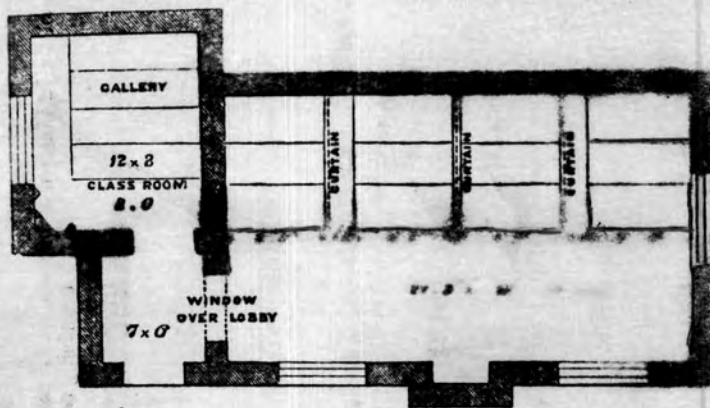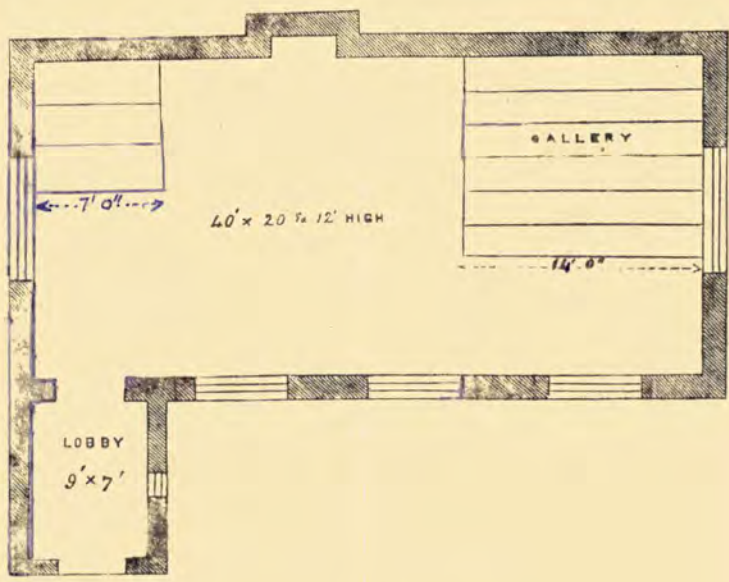

No. 2.

A School for 48 Boys and Girls, in 4 Classes; with a Class-room having a Gallery capable of containing two of the Classes.
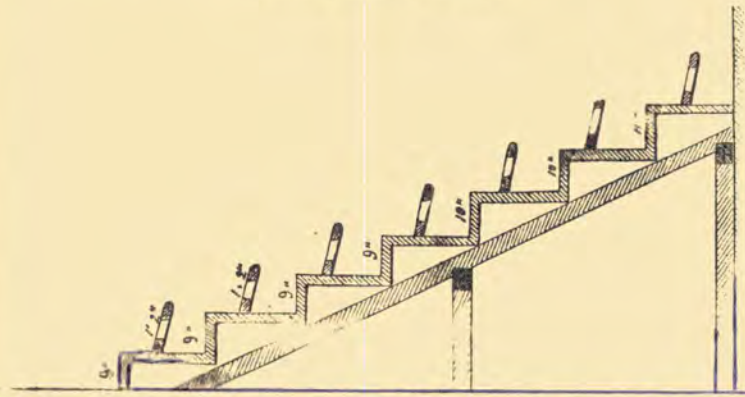

Minutes of Committee of Council. 1851/2 Vol. I p. 81

No. 8.

Infant School for 100 Infants with a gallery capable of accommodating 72 Infants, and a group of benches and desks capable of accommodating 15 Infants; with section of Gallery.
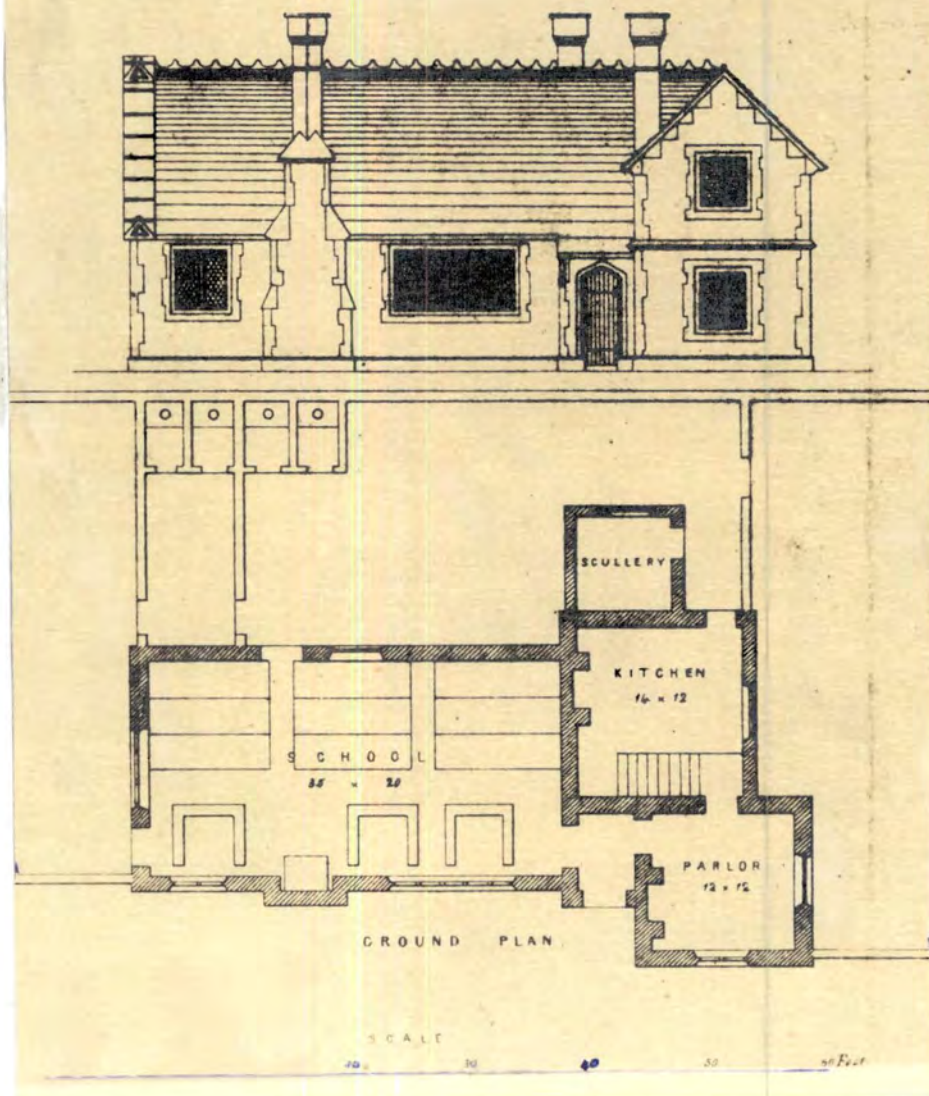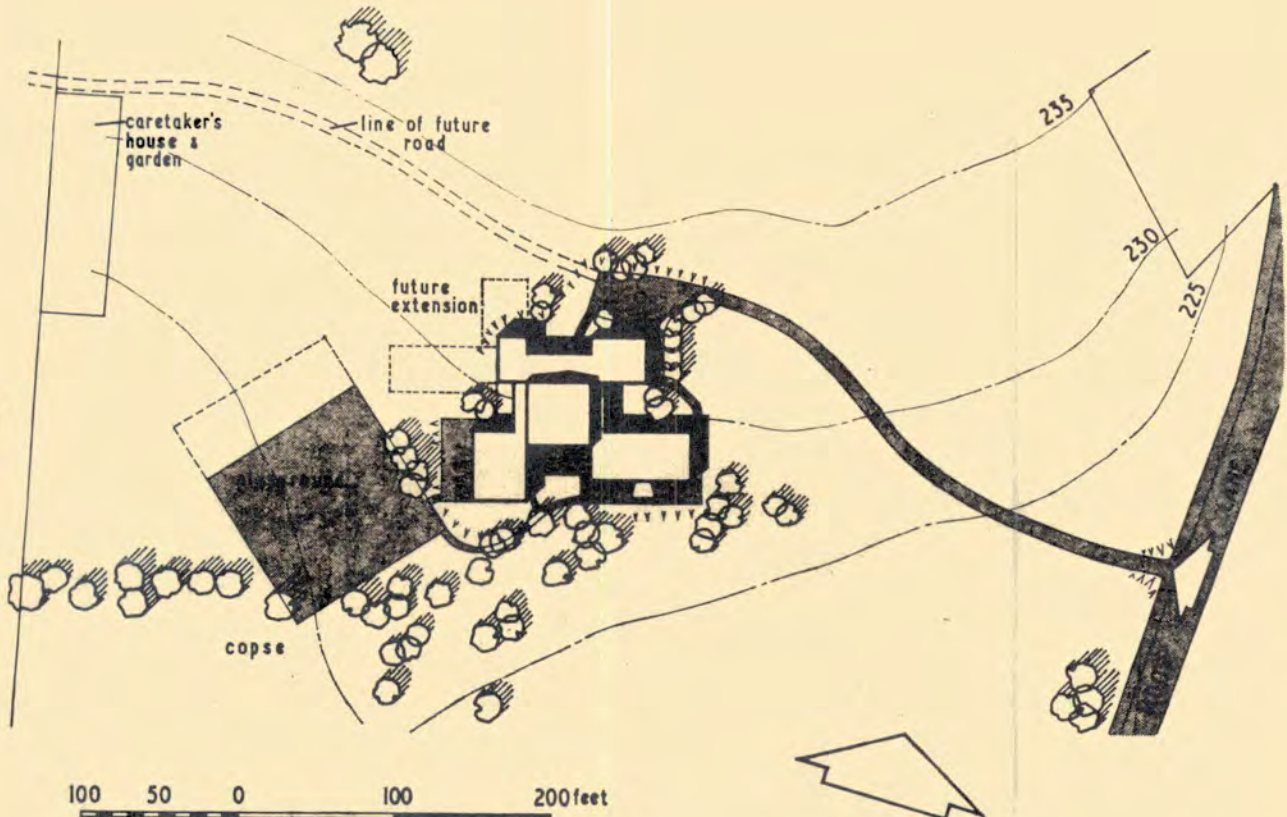

GALLERY

40' × 20 to 12' HIGH

7' 0"

14' 0"

LOBBY
9' × 7'

Section of Infants' Gallery.

Minutes of Committee of Council 1851/2 Vol I.

SCULLERY

KITCHEN
16 × 12

SCHOOL
55 × 20

PARLOR
12 × 12

GROUND PLAN.

SCALE

10   20   40   50   70 Feet

caretaker's house & garden

line of future road

235

230

225

future extension

copse

100   50   0   100   200 feet

BRAMCOTE HILLS COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL, NOTTS.,
[Ministry of Education Building Bulletin. No. 23 p. 30]
Date of Tender : July 1959.
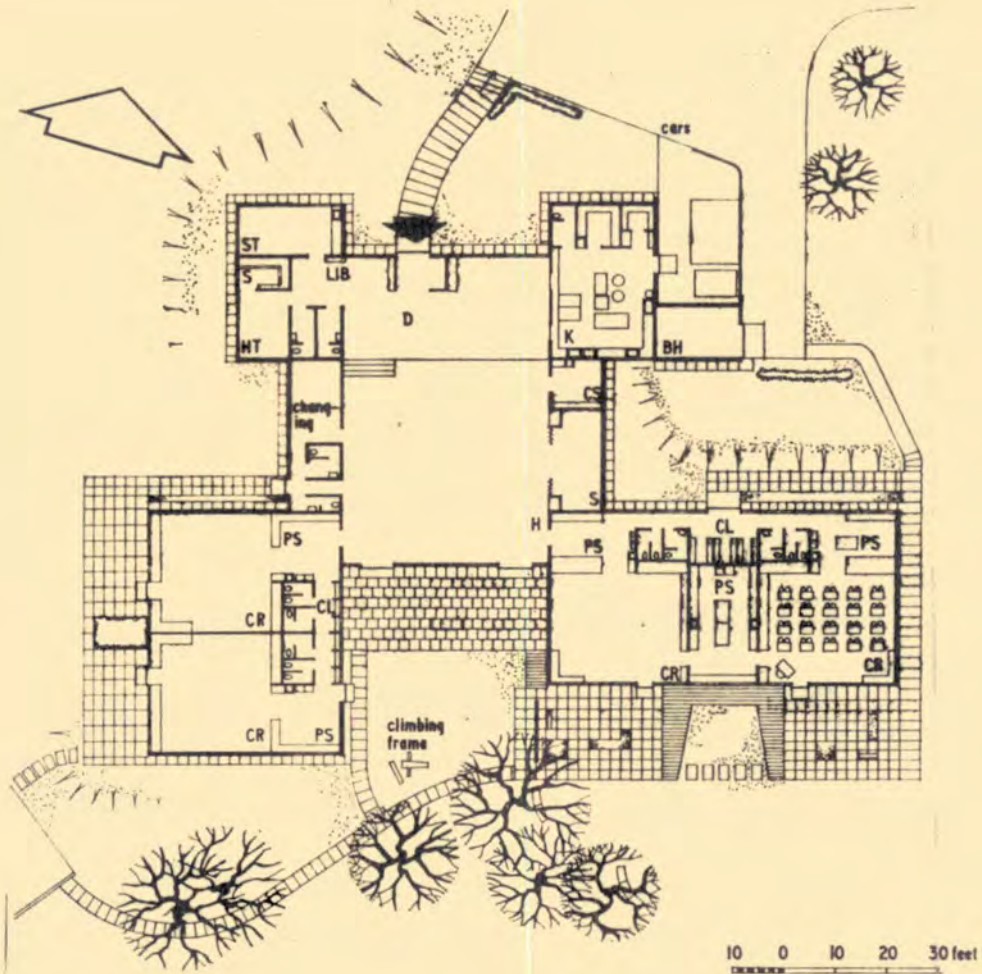
BRAMCOTE HILLS COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL, NOTTS.,
[Ministry of Education Building Bulletin No. 23. Page 33]
33
Date of Tender : June 1959

PHOTOGRAPHS OF 19th CENTURY DURHAM SCHOOLS.

CONTENTS.

1   BISHOP AUCKLAND BARRINGTON SCHOOL.

Opened 26th. May 1810.   Cost £2,250.

The right-hand part was added in 1929.

Situated in Bishop Auckland Market Place.

2   CORNFORTH SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Opened c. 1850.

Provided and supported by Mr. C. Garthorne and Mrs. Surtees.

Situated in Cornforth Village

Built by the trustees of the will of William Russell of
Brancepeth Castle in 1811.

School held in centre building.

Small rooms adjoining used as almshouses - 6 women on one
side, 6men on the other.

Situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile out of Cornsay Village.

Now known as Greenacres Naturist Camp.

4

COUNDON NATIONAL SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

Built 1841 to accommodate 522 children.

Adjacent to the church.

6   DURHAM ST. CUTHBERT'S R.C. SCHOOL.

Built c. 1842.

Situated in Old Elvet, Durham City.

DURHAM ST. OSWALD'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

School and house built 1845.

Situated in Church Street.

ELWICK HALL SCHOOL.

Built 1851.

Supported by the rector and pupils' fees.

ESCOMBE SCHOOL.

Built 1860 by Messrs. H Stobart and Co., coalowners.

Situated at Three Lane Ends.

ETHERLEY SCHOOL.

Built 1833.

The original building has been enlarged several times.

Supported by H. Stobart, coalowner, who lived at Etherley

House.

Date unknown.

12   GREATHAM BARRINGTON SCHOOL.

Built 1831.

Inscription to Barrington above the door.

13   GREAT STAINTON NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Built 1847.

Cost £245, of which £54 was obtained from the Committee
of Council.

14   HART SCHOOL.

Built 1838 by the Duke of Cleveland.

Enlarged 1873.

HEIGHINGTON NATIONAL ENDOWED SCHOOL.

Original building 1812.

Adjoins the Church.

Supported by the Elizabeth Jennison Charity dated 1601.

MIDDRIDGE SCHOOL.

Built c. 1820.

Wings added later.

Bishop Barrington, the Weardale Iron Co., and the Earl of Eldon subscribed.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Buildings in South Street, Durham City, used as a private school 1840.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Building in Crossgate, Durham City used as a private school 1840.

SOUTH CHURCH SCHOOL (BRITISH).

Built 1862 by Messrs. Joseph Pease and Partners, coalowners.
Made of white brick from the Pease brickworks.