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### *The development of Hedworth Monkton and Jarrow, Stanhope and Thornley school boards from 1870-1904*

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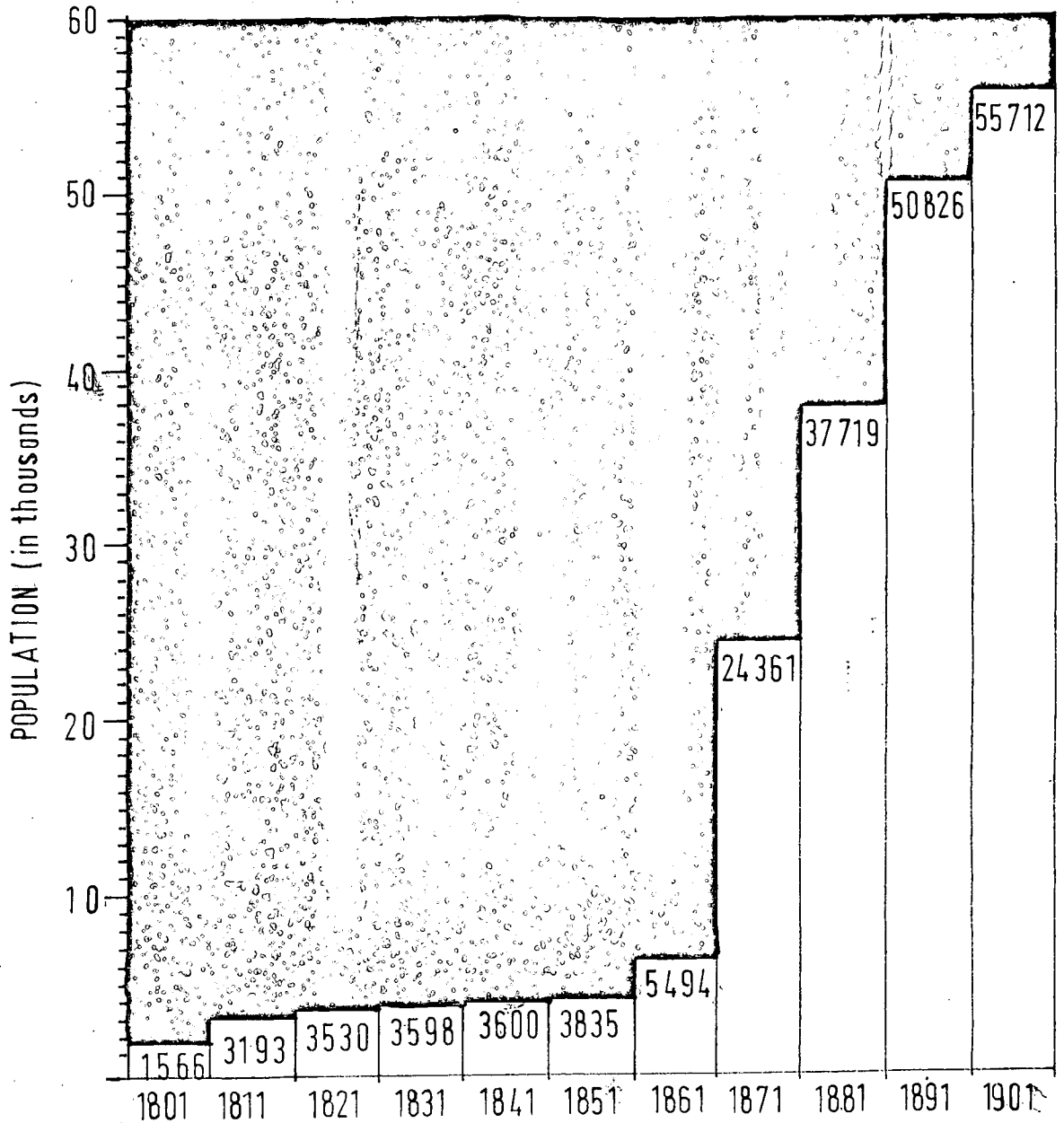
**MAPS AND PLANS**

Rear folder.

- A - Street plan of Hebburn showing the location of permanent Board schools existing on 1st April, 1902.
- B - Street plan of Jarrow showing the location of permanent Board schools existing on 1st April, 1902.
- C - 1" O.S. Sheet, 1864/65, indicating the permanent Board schools and the principal voluntary schools existing in Stanhope Parish on 1st April, 1902.

# APPENDIX J.1

## HEDWORTH MONKTON and JARROW POPULATION GRAPH. 1801 - 1901.



10 Yearly figures from census of population

APPENDIX J.2

HEDWORTH, MONKTON AND JARROW SCHOOL BOARD

1871 - 1904

LISTS OF MEMBERS

<u>KEY</u> -	U	=	Undenominational
	C	=	Churchman
	RC	=	Roman Catholic
	I	=	Independent
	L	=	Labour

FIRST SCHOOL BOARD 1871 - 1874

<u>Chairman</u>	-	Mr. William Henry Richardson	(U)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	-	*Mr. Joshua S. Ward	(U)
		Mr. John Buchanan	(U)
		Mr. Arthur Coote	(U)
		Rev. James J. Corboy	(RC)
		Mr. John McIntyre	(U)
		Rev. George Meynell	(RC)
		Rev. George A. Ormsby	(C)
		Mr. Thomas Sheldon	(C)

\* Mr. Sheldon was subsequently appointed Vice-Chairman on Mr. Ward's removal to Liverpool. With the concurrence of the Education Department the vacancy was left unfilled.

SECOND SCHOOL BOARD 1874 - 1876 \*\*

<u>Chairman</u>	-	Rev. George A. Ormsby	(C)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	-	Rev. James J. Corboy	(RC)
		*Dr. Michael Bradley	(RC)
		Mr. John Buchanan	(U)
		Mr. Arthur Coote	(U)
		*Mr. George H. Dexter	(U)
		Mr. John McIntyre	(U)
		*Mr. John Major	(C)
		Rev. George Meynell	(RC)

\* New members replacing Messrs. Richardson, Ward and Sheldon.

\*\* It was necessary to terminate this Board in 1876 as at this time only two of the elected members were prepared to serve owing to the disqualification of Mr. W.H. Richardson at the 1874 triennial election. As a quorum required 3 members it was necessary to hold a special election in 1876 to elect 7 new members to the Board.

SECOND SCHOOL BOARD 1876 - 1877  
(SPECIAL ELECTION)

- Chairman - Rev. James Corboy (RC)
- Vice-Chairman - \*Rev. William Hedley (C)
- \*Mr. John H. Bald (U)
- \*Mr. Charles Dougherty (RC)
- \*Mr. Thomas Gibb (U)
- \*Mr. Hugh McGrorty (RC)
- \*Mr. Peter McParlin (RC)
- Mr. John Major (C)
- \*Mr. John Robinson (U)

\* New members of the Board.

THIRD SCHOOL BOARD 1877 - 1880

- Chairman - \*Mr. William H. Richardson (U)
- Vice-Chairman - \*Mr. John Buchanan (U)
- \*Rev. John Bee (C)
- Rev. James Corboy (RC)
- \*Mr. Oliver H. Duffell (U)
- Mr. Thomas Gibb (U)
- Mr. Hugh McGrorty (RC)
- \*Rev. George Meynell (RC)
- Mr. John Robinson (U)

\* New members of the Board. Mr. Richardson had previously served from 1871 - 1874; Rev. Meynell had served from 1871-1874 and had been re-elected in 1874; and Mr. Buchanan had served from 1871 - 1874 but on his re-election in 1874 had refused to serve.

FOURTH SCHOOL BOARD 1880 - 1883

- Chairman - Rev. John Bee (C)
- Vice-Chairman - Mr. Hugh McGrorty (RC)
- Mr. John Buchanan (U)
- Mr. Oliver H. Duffell (U)
- Mr. Thomas Gibb (U)
- \*Rev. William Hedley (C)
- Mr. John Robinson (U)
- \*Mr. Thomas S. Salter (C)
- \*Rev. Peter Ward (RC)

\* New members. Rev. Hedley had previously served on the Board from 1876-77 but had lost his seat at the 1877 election. In August 1881 the seat of Mr. John Buchanan was declared vacant under the 3rd schedule of the 1876 Education Act and he was replaced by Dr. William Sweet. Rev. William Hedley died in November, 1882. Rev. Peter Ward resigned in June 1880 and was replaced by Rev. Jeremiah Foran who himself resigned in October, 1882.



FIFTH SCHOOL BOARD 1883 - 1886  
(Increased to 11 members from 1883)

- Chairman - \*Mr. William H. Richardson (U)
- Vice-Chairman - Mr. Thomas Gibb (U)
- Rev. John Bee (C)
- \*Mr. John Jameson (U)
- \*Rev. J.A. Kirwan (RC)
- \*Mr. Joseph Longmore (U)
- Mr. Hugh McGroarty (RC)
- \*Dr. J.E. Norman (U)
- \*Mr. Thomas Robinson (I)
- \*Mr. John Roy (U)
- \*Rev. Dr. Matthew Toner (RC)

\* New members of the Board. Mr. Richardson had previously served from 1871 - 1874 and from 1877 - 1880.

SIXTH SCHOOL BOARD 1886 - 1889

- Chairman - \*Rev. Martin Hayes (RC)
- Vice-Chairman - Mr. William H. Richardson (U)
- \*Mr. John Averill (I)
- \*Mr. John Cameron (L)
- \*Rev. Peter W. Clarke (C)
- Mr. Hugh McGroarty (RC)
- \*Mr. A. Morrison (Temperance)
- \*Mr. Thomas Ramsey (C)
- Mr. Thomas Robinson (C)
- Mr. John Roy (U)
- Rev. Dr. Matthew Toner (RC)

\* New members.

Mr. Cameron's seat was declared vacant in June 1887 under the 3rd Schedule of the 1876 Education Act and Mr. Thomas S. Salter (C) filled the vacancy. In August 1888 Mr. Salter's seat was declared vacant under the same schedule but the vacancy was not filled.

SEVENTH SCHOOL BOARD 1889 - 1892

<u>Chairman</u>	- Mr. William H. Richardson	(U)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	- Rev. Peter W. Clarke	(C)
	Mr. John Averill	(Independent Churchman)
	Rev. Martin Hayes	(RC)
	Mr. Hugh McGrorty	(RC)
	*Rev. Alex Matheson	(U)
	*Mr. John Morris	(C)
	*Mr. James Ratcliff	(I)
	Mr. Thomas Robinson	(C)
	Rev. Dr. Matthew Toner	(RC)
	*Mr. Thomas Wallace	(U)

\* New Members

EIGHTH SCHOOL BOARD 1892 - 1895

<u>Chairman</u>	- Rev. Alex Matheson	(U)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	- Mr. Thomas Robinson	(C)
	Rev. Martin Hayes	(RC)
	*Mr. Charles R.J. Loxley	(C)
	Mr. Hugh McGrorty	(RC)
	*Mr. A. Morrison	(I)
	Mr. James Ratcliff	(L)
	*Mr. William Scott	(U)
	Rev. Dr. Matthew Toner	(RC)
	Mr. Thomas Wallace	(U)
	*Mr. John Welch	(U)

\* New Members. Mr. Morrison had served at the Board from 1886 - 1889 as a "Temperance" member.

Rev. A. Matheson left the district in September, 1892 and was replaced by a Churchman, Rev. Peter W. Clarke, who had polled the highest number of votes amongst the unsuccessful candidates at the 1892 election. Mr. T. Robinson, the Vice-Chairman was elected to the chair and Mr. J. Ratcliff was elected Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Hugh McGrorty died in May, 1893 and his seat was filled by Mr. John O'Connor (RC).

NINTH SCHOOL BOARD 1895 - 1898

<u>Chairman</u>	- Mr. Thomas Robinson	(C)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	- Rev. Charles R.J. Loxley	(C)
	*Mr. Zephaniah Harris	(Independent Churchman)
	Rev. Martin Hayes	(RC)
	*Mr. William Jackson	(I)
	*Mr. John O'Connor	(RC)
	Mr. William Scott	(U)
	Rev. Dr. Matthew Toner	(RC)
	Mr. Thomas Wallace	(U)
	Mr. John Welch	(U)
	*Rev. George A. West	(C)

\* New Members.

TENTH SCHOOL BOARD 1898 - 1901

<u>Chairman</u>	- Mr. William Jackson	(U)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	- Mr. John O'Connor	(RC)
	Mr. Zephaniah Harris	(Independent Churchman)
	Rev. Martin Hayes	(RC)
	Rev. Charles R.J. Loxley	(C)
	Mr. Thomas Robinson	(C)
	Mr. William Scott	(U)
	Rev. Dr. Matthew Toner	(RC)
	Mr. Thomas Wallace	(U)
	*Dr. James J. Weir	(U)
	*Rev. G.K. Wilkinson	(C)

\* New Members.

ELEVENTH SCHOOL BOARD 1901 - 1904

<u>Chairman</u>	- Rev. Martin Hayes	(RC)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	- Mr. William Scott	(U)
	Mr. Zephaniah Harris	(Independent Churchman)
	Mr. William Jackson	(U)
	Rev. Charles R.J. Loxley	(C)
	Mr. John O'Connor	(RC)
	Mr. Thomas Robinson	(C)
	Rev. Dr. Matthew Toner	(RC)
	Mr. Thomas Wallace	(U)
	Dr. James J. Weir	(U)
	Rev. G.K. Wilkinson	(C)

APPENDIX J.3BYE-LAWS OF THE HEDWORTH, MONKTON AND JARROW SCHOOL BOARD

At the Court at Balmoral, the 3rd Day of November, 1871

Present

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas the School Board of Hedworth, Monkton and Jarrow appointed under "The Elementary Education Act 1870" have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the 74th Section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department made certain bye-laws, bearing date the 1st September, 1871, numbered 15.

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said bye-laws which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: Now, therefore, Her Majesty having taken the said bye-laws (copy whereof is annexed hereto) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare Her sanction of the same.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order No. XV.

At a meeting of the school board of the said parish of Hedworth, Monkton and Jarrow held at the Board Room, 8 Grange Road, Jarrow, on 1st September, 1871, at which meeting a quorum of the members of such board are present, the said board does hereby in pursuance of the powers, and subject to the approval of the Education Department make and ordain the following:-

Bye-laws.

1. The parent of every child residing within the Hedworth, Monkton and Jarrow school district, shall cause such child being not less than 5 nor more than 13 years old, to attend a public elementary school unless there be a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

The following shall be deemed reasonable excuses:-

- (a) Sickness, incapacitating the child from attendance, or some other cause which is unavoidable, or which in the opinion of the school board, shall be deemed satisfactory.
- (b) That such child is otherwise under regular and efficient instruction.

- (c) That such child, having attained the age of ten years, has passed a public examination, according to the 4th Standard of the Government Code of February, 1871, and has obtained a certificate to that effect from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.
- (d) That any such child who has been so certified to have passed a public examination according to the 3rd Standard of Education mentioned in the said Code, shall be exempt from the obligation to attend more than one half of the meetings of the school in any one week.
2. The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children, providing that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or instruction in religious subjects, or shall require any child to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs, or shall be deemed or construed as being contrary to anything being contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.
  3. An officer may visit the parent of any child, who, according to his information and belief, is not attending school, or under efficient instruction, and may then, or at a subsequent time, serve upon such parent a notice in the form, or to the effect, prescribed in the schedule to these bye-laws; and unless the parent objects, the officer shall read over and explain such notice and the consequences of neglecting to comply therewith, to the parent at the time of service.
  4. The particulars of each notice served upon parents shall be recorded by the officer serving the same in a book, to be provided by the board, which shall be laid before the board at each ordinary meeting.
  5. No proceeding against any parent for breach of these byelaws, or any of them, shall be taken until after the expiration of 14 days from the service of the notice prescribed by bye-law (No. 3), or until such parent has had an opportunity of attending a meeting of the board, or of a committee thereof, or of the managers of a school, to state his or her reasons for not complying with the said notice.
  6. Any person committing a breach of these bye-laws, or any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding 2/6d. provided that all breaches of these bye-laws by a parent in one and the same week shall be deemed one offence, and that no penalty imposed for the breach of any bye-law shall exceed such a sum as with the costs will amount to 5/- for each offence.

7. Whenever the parent of any child shall satisfy the school board that the reason that his or her child does not attend school is that he or she is unable from poverty to pay the school fees of such child, the school board in the case of a school provided by the board, shall remit, and in the case of any other school shall pay, the whole or such part of the fees as in the opinion of the board the parent is unable to pay, for a renewable period to be fixed by the board, not exceeding 6 calendar months, and that such fees shall not in any case exceed the ordinary school fee payable at the school selected by the parent of the child, or the scale hereinafter mentioned.
- (a) Where the family consists of 2 persons, and the weekly income (after allowing for rent) does not exceed 4/- per head per week.
- (b) Where the family consists of 3 or 4 persons and the income (after allowing for rent) does not exceed 3/6d. per head per week.
- (c) Where the family consists of 5 or 6 persons, and the income (after allowing for rent) does not exceed 3/- per head per week.

SCALE OF FEES

5th & 6th Standards	- 6d.
2nd, 3rd & 4th Standards	- 4d.
1st Standard	- 2d.
Infants	- 1d.

No extra charge is to be made for books or other school requisites, whether for school or home use, by children who are paid for by the board.

NOTE - These bye-laws will come into force immediately after receiving the sanction of Her Majesty in Council.

Sealed with the corporate common seal of the school board of the parish of Hedworth, Monkton and Jarrow, this 1st day of September, A.D. 1871.

(Sgd.) W.H. Richardson (Chairman).

Sealed in the presence of

(Sgd.) George Mason (Clerk).

SCHEDULE

Form of notice to attend school

To Mr. ....

Take notice, that you are required within 14 days from the service hereof, to cause your child (A.B.) who is now between 5 and 13 years of age, to attend and to continue to attend an elementary school.

Dated this ..... day of ..... A.D. 187..

(C.D.)

Clerk to the Board.

Officers of the School Board,  
8 Grange Road,  
JARROW-ON-TYNE.

The officer serving this notice will explain the same, and the consequences of refusing to comply therewith, and will also give you any information relating thereto, or to the schools which your child may attend.

The officer will not disclose the fact of your having been served with this notice, nor any information relating thereto, to any person other than a member of the board, or a school manager, or the principal teacher of a school.

If you do not comply with this notice, and wish to give any reason or explanation for not doing so, you are invited to attend a meeting of the school board, to be held in the ..... on ..... the ..... day of ..... 187.., between ..... and ..... o'clock in the ..... and before proceedings are taken against you, full consideration will be given by the board to any statement you think fit to make at such meeting, or to the officer serving this notice.

APPENDIX J.4

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1870

HEDWORTH, MONKTON, AND JARROW SCHOOL BOARD

February 1st, 1872

Report of Education Committee on the Scheme of Education to be adopted in the schools under the control of the Board

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS ARE ARRANGED UNDER GENERAL DIVISIONS.

I. SCHOOLS

We recommend,

- (A) That large schools should be established wherever justified by local needs as being more efficiently and economically worked than small ones.
- (B) That all such establishments should comprise Boys', Girls', and Infants' Departments.

II. TEACHERS

We recommend,

- (A) That all Masters and Mistresses be appointed after advertisements.
- (B) That the Minimum supply of Pupil Teachers be according to the requirements of the Code of Regulations of 1871.

III. SALARIES

We recommend,

- (A) That the salaries of the Masters and Mistresses shall consist in part of a fixed sum to be determined at the time of engagement, and of a fractional part of the Government Grant for the year.
- (B) Assistant Masters and Mistresses be paid a fixed annual salary.

Pupil Teachers

The Salaries of Pupil Teachers shall be according to the usual allowance in Public Elementary Schools.



#### IV. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

We recommend,

- (A) That the School be opened with singing a hymn and prayer.
- (B) That the authorised version of the Scriptures be read, and such explanation be given therein by the Head Master or Mistress in each school, as is suited to the capacities of the children.
- (C) That Sec. VII and XIV of the Elementary Education Act be strictly enforced and observed in the School.
- (D) That 30 minutes be allowed for religious instruction.
- (E) That children, who, in compliance with the provisions of the Conscience Clause, may be withdrawn from the Bible Lesson, shall receive instruction in Secular subjects separately.
- (F) That these rules shall not be enforced in any schools which may be transferred to the Board without the sanction of the Managers of such schools.

#### V. BOYS & GIRLS SCHOOLS

We recommend,

That certain kinds of instruction should form an essential part of the teaching of every Elementary School, while others may be added to them by the special direction of the Board.

##### Essential Subjects.

- (A) Scripture Lessons (in accordance with Sec. 4 of this report).
- (B) Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.
- (C) English History and Grammar.
- (D) Geography and Drawing.
- (E) Music and Drill.
- (F) In Girls' Schools - plain needlework.

##### Discretionary Subjects.

- (A) Object Lessons.
- (B) Euclid and Algebra.

- (C) Mensuration and Book-keeping.
- (D) Domestic Economy.
- (E) Any extra subject recognised by the New Code.

VI. Infant Schools.

We are of opinion that an attempt should be made to prepare the first class for examination in the first standard of the code of 1871.

Subjects of Instruction.

- (A) Scripture Lesson (in accordance with Sec. 4 of this report).
- (B) Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.
- (C) Object Lessons of a simple character.
- (D) Such Exercises of the hands and eyes as are given in the Kinder Garten system.
- (E) Singing and Physical Exercises adapted to the age of the children.

VII. SCHOOL BOOKS AND APPARATUS

We recommend,

That reading Books, Text Books, Copy Books, and generally all Books and Stationary used in the schools be provided by the Board,

- (A) That the scholars be required to purchase their own Books and that provision be made for the same being supplied gratuitously at the discretion of the Managers to all who are too poor to purchase them.
- (B) That at least two sets of Lesson Sheets and Reading Books for the various standards, should be in use in each School.
- (C) That the following three sets of reading Books and Text Books be adopted in the Schools.

Reading Books

	<u>1st Set</u>	<u>2nd Set</u>
Reading Sheets	Langler's	National Society's (3 sets)
Primers	My 3rd Book (SSBA)	Infant's Primers (Gill's)
Standard I	My 4th Book (SSBA)	Jarrold's Reader I.
Standard II	My 5th Book (SSBA)	Jarrold's Reader II.
Standard III	My 6th Book (SSBA)	National Society III.
Standard IV	Progressive Lessons (SSBA)	National Society IV.
Standard V	Advanced Reader (SSBA)	National Society V.
Standard VI	Curtis's Poetical Reader	Osborne's Selection.

3rd Set

Standard I	Consecutive Narrative Reader, Book I.
Standard II	Consecutive Narrative Reader, Book II.
Standard III	Consecutive Narrative Reader, Book III.
Standard IV	Consecutive Narrative Reader, Book IV.
Standard V	Consecutive Narrative Reader, Book V.
Standard VI	Consecutive Narrative Reader, Book VI.

Text Books

Grammar - Gill's Grammar, Dr. Morell's Grammar.

Geography - Gill's Geography (E.T.C.) Cornwall's Geography (for advanced classes). Public School Atlas (E.T.C.)

History - Gill's History, Collier's British Empire.

Arithmetic - Davis's, Colenzo's for advanced classes.

Home Lesson Books - Gardner and Sharpe's.

Wall Maps - Johnson's Irish Board Maps.

Illustrations - Johnson's Diagrams, National Society's Illus. of Natural History.

Drawing - Gill's, Kennedy's and Moffatt's.

VIII. School Fees.

(A) That children attending the Infant School, shall pay 2d. each per week.

(B) The weekly fees in the Girls School shall be as follows:-

Standard I	.. 3d.
Standard II & III	.. 4d.
Standard IV, V & VI	.. 5d.

(C) Fees in the Boys School:-

Standard I	.. 3d.
Standard II & III	.. 4d.
Standard IV, V & VI	.. 6d.

(D) The fees shall be paid weekly and in advance.

**IX. EVENING SCHOOLS**

To meet the wants of those whose Elementary Education has been neglected and of those who seek more advanced instruction, we recommend that evening schools should be established in connection with every school for boys and girls over 13 years of age,

- (A) The course of instruction should be of the same general character as that recommended for Boys and Girls Schools.
- (B) That there be no Bible Instruction in the Evening Schools.
- (C) The Fees payable in Evening Schools should be left to the discretion of the Managers.
- (D) Evening Schools shall be conducted in accordance with the conditions of the Education Department.

J.S. WARD

Chairman.

SCHOOLS AND ACCOMMODATION

Name of School	Where Situated	Total Size in Sq.Ft.	Total accommodation provided by each school at 8 sq.ft. per child.	Total accommodation provided by each school at 80 c.ft. per child.	Number of children on the Roll in each school.	Further accommodation in progress or in contemplation for		
						Boys	Girls	Infants
<b>PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.</b>								
Bede School, Church of England.	Church Square.	1334.8	166	316	148	-	-	-
Ellison School, Church of England.	Ellison Street.	1538.0	192	228	200	-	-	-
Ellison School, Church of England.	Ellison Street.	1320.0	165	185	300	-	-	-
East Jarrow, Roman Catholic.	* Old Church Square.	3250.0	-	-	*	208	-	198
Hebburn Church of England.	Hebburn.	860.0	107	123	84	-	-	-
Hedworth National.	* Hedworth.	1360.0	-	-	*	80	70	20
Hebburn Quay Roman Catholic.	* Hebburn Quay.	3900.0	-	-	*	178	178	130
Hebburn New Town Wesleyan.	Hebburn New Town.	1234.0	154	312	233	-	-	-
Iron Shipbuilding Company's School.	Hebburn Quay.	1210.0	151	166	98	-	-	-
Iron Shipbuilding Company's School.	Hebburn Quay.	432.0	54	54	118	-	-	-
Iron Shipbuilding Company's School.	* Hebburn Quay.	3350.0	-	-	*	226	192	-
Jarrow Wesleyan School.	North Street.	2040.0	255	371	376	-	-	-
Presbyterian.	Ellison Street.	2226.0	278	289	212	-	-	-
St. Bede's Roman Catholic.	Monkton Road.	1399.0	149	262	230	-	-	-
St. Bede's Roman Catholic.	Monkton Road.	2957.0	234	386	464	-	-	-
St. Paul's National.	Queen's Road.	4426.8	-	-	-	200	170	182
			1895	2692	2463	892	610	530

\* East Jarrow Roman Catholic, Hebburn Quay Roman Catholic, and Iron Ship Building Company's Schools are in progress. Hedworth National and St. Paul's National are in contemplation.

Name of School	Where Situated	Total Size in Sq.Ft.	Total accommodation provided by each school at 8 sq. ft. per child.	Total accommodation provided by each school at 80 c.ft. per child.	Number of children on the Roll in each school.	Further accommodation in progress or in contemplation for		
						Boys	Girls	Infants
<u>PRIVATE ADVENTURE SCHOOLS.</u>								
Bell, James.	High Street.	488.3	61	97	96	-	-	-
Cowan, Margaret.	High Street.	240.0	30	22	33	-	-	-
Douthwaite, Mary.	Hebburn.	550.0	68	103	62	-	-	-
Fletcher, Elizabeth.	Lord Street.	256.0	32	32	18	-	-	-
Johnstone, Mary Ann.	New Grange Road.	157.9	19	18	27	-	-	-
Lundin, Sarah.	James Street.	164.2	20	17	50	-	-	-
Major, John.	Grange Road.	818.1	102	99	120	-	-	-
McGlenchy, Mary.	Caledonian Road.	175.6	21	20	20	-	-	-
Mort, Mary Jane.	Monkton.	225.0	28	22	28	-	-	-
Potts, Mary Jane.	Springwell Paper Mills.	850.6	106	110	32	-	-	-
Rennie, Henry.	Ferry Street.	884.6	110	132	80	-	-	-
			597	672	566	892	610	530
			1895	2692	2463			
Total			2492	3364	3092	892	610	530

APPENDIX J.6.HEDWORTH MONKTON AND JARROW SCHOOL BOARDDirections as to the Training of Children

THE BOARD particularly desire and direct that constant, earnest, and careful attention be given to the Training of Children, as well as to their Instruction.

Reverance for God is to be inculcated, and all children, of whatever age, are to be taught to seek after and to do what is right and good; to attend to the monitions of their own consciences as in the sight of God; and to cultivate feelings of love and duty towards Him and towards their fellow men.

All profanity or coarseness of language, indecency of behaviour, deceit, untruth, speaking evil of others, fighting, cruelty, dishonesty, wilful damage or destruction of property, carelessness, and recklessness, are to be reprov'd, and when necessary offenders are to be discreetly punished.

The Board wish to have all the Scholars encouraged in thrift, cleanliness, neatness, order, punctuality, self respect, honesty, truthfulness, fortitude, unselfishness, and gentleness, and to acquire habits of industry, sobriety, obedience, self reliance, self control, self denial for the good of others, good manners, and gracefulness.

Teachers should endeavour, both in the Scripture Lessons, in the Classes, and in the Playground, to train the minds of the Children under their care in the direction indicated, and to respectful and considerate treatment of each other, of their teachers, their parents and guardians, their superiors, their inferiors, and all persons of whatever condition, nation, or position.

Parents and others having the charge of children are earnestly requested to assist the Teachers and the School Board by their example and influence, out of school hours, in this important part of Education.

APPENDIX J.7.

TO THE RATEPAYERS

of the

UNITED SCHOOL DISTRICT OF HEDWORTH, MONKTON & JARROW

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

At the earnest request of numerous ratepayers I offer myself, for the seventh time as a Candidate for your support at the ensuing Triennial School Board Election.

I congratulate you on the progress that has been made in education, notwithstanding much covert and open opposition, during the last three years. I believe much more progress would have been effected had the Education Acts been administered by the Board in a more liberal spirit.

The unfortunate differences in principle that have existed on the Board have prevented the right development of the scheme for Higher Education which I first introduced to the Ratepayers nine years ago.

I trust you will elect gentlemen on the new Board who will carry out the Act so as to admit of every child having a fair start in life so far as education is concerned.

The statistics of the fees paid at Board Schools in other districts, which were moved for by me, show conclusively that the fees charged at the Boards Schools in Jarrow are too high and that a reduction is desirable.

In consequence of the unreasonable delay in printing these returns, there has not been sufficient time to fully consider them and the probable effects of a reduction in the fees in our schools here. My best endeavours shall be used to reduce the fees to the lowest point consistent with the interests of education and of the parents of children attending Board Schools.

I regret that in consequence of engagements of long standing in the South of England I am obliged to leave home to-day, which will prevent me from attending a public meeting before the election. As, however, my views on the subject are well known and have been often publicly expressed during the last twenty-five years, I content myself with assuring you that I shall be guided in the future by the same principles that have guided me in the past, and, should I be elected, will do my utmost, as far as time and strength will permit, to promote the efficiency of our schools, believing that to be the truest economy.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Yours sincerely,

WM. HENRY RICHARDSON

Jarrow, 9th March, 1889Jackson, Printer, Jarrow.



APPENDIX J.8.HEDWORTH, MONKTON AND JARROW SCHOOL BOARDSyllabus of Religious Instruction for  
the Board Schools 1886 - 1887

(The examination will be held on Friday, 29th July, 1887)

STANDARDS I, II and III

To study: GENESIS XXVII, XXVIII, XXXII and XLVI to XLIX inclusive.  
ST. MATTHEW VIII, IX, XII and XIII.

To learn  
by heart: ST. MATTHEW VII, verses 7 - 12 inclusive.  
1 CORINTHIANS XIII, verses 4 - 7 inclusive and 13.  
The Lord's Prayer.  
The Ten Commandments.  
The Beatitudes.  
ST. MATTHEW V verses 1 - 12 inclusive.  
Two hymns.

STANDARDS IV, V, VI and VII

To study: GENESIS I to IX inclusive, XI to XV inclusive, and  
XXII to XXIV inclusive.  
ST. MATTHEW XVII and XVIII.

To learn  
by heart: PSALMS XIX and XXXIV.  
ST. MATTHEW VIII.  
PHILLIPIANS IV verses 6 to 8  
The Lord's Prayer.  
The Ten Commandments.  
Two hymns.

By Order of the Board

M. HAYES Chairman.  
GEO. MASON Clerk.

October 12th, 1886

APPENDIX J.9.HEDWORTH, MONKTON AND JARROW SCHOOL BOARDSyllabus of Religious Instruction for  
the Board Schools 1887 - 88INFANTS

- To learn by heart:       The Lord's Prayer.  
                                  The IV and Vth Commandments.  
                                  One or more hymns.
- Scripture Instruction:    The chief facts of The Creation.  
                                  The Fall.  
                                  The Life of Abraham.  
                                  Birth of Christ.  
                                  Visit of the Wise Men.  
                                  Death and Resurrection of Our Lord.  
                                  Gospel according to St. Matthew Chapter XIII.

STANDARDS I, II & III

- To learn by heart:       The Lord's Prayer.  
                                  The Ten Commandments.  
                                  The Beatitudes.  
                                  Psalm XIX.  
                                  One or more hymns.
- Scripture Instruction:    Genesis Chapters I to VIII.  
                                  Life of Samuel and Saul.  
                                  Gospel according to St. Luke Chapters I to XII.

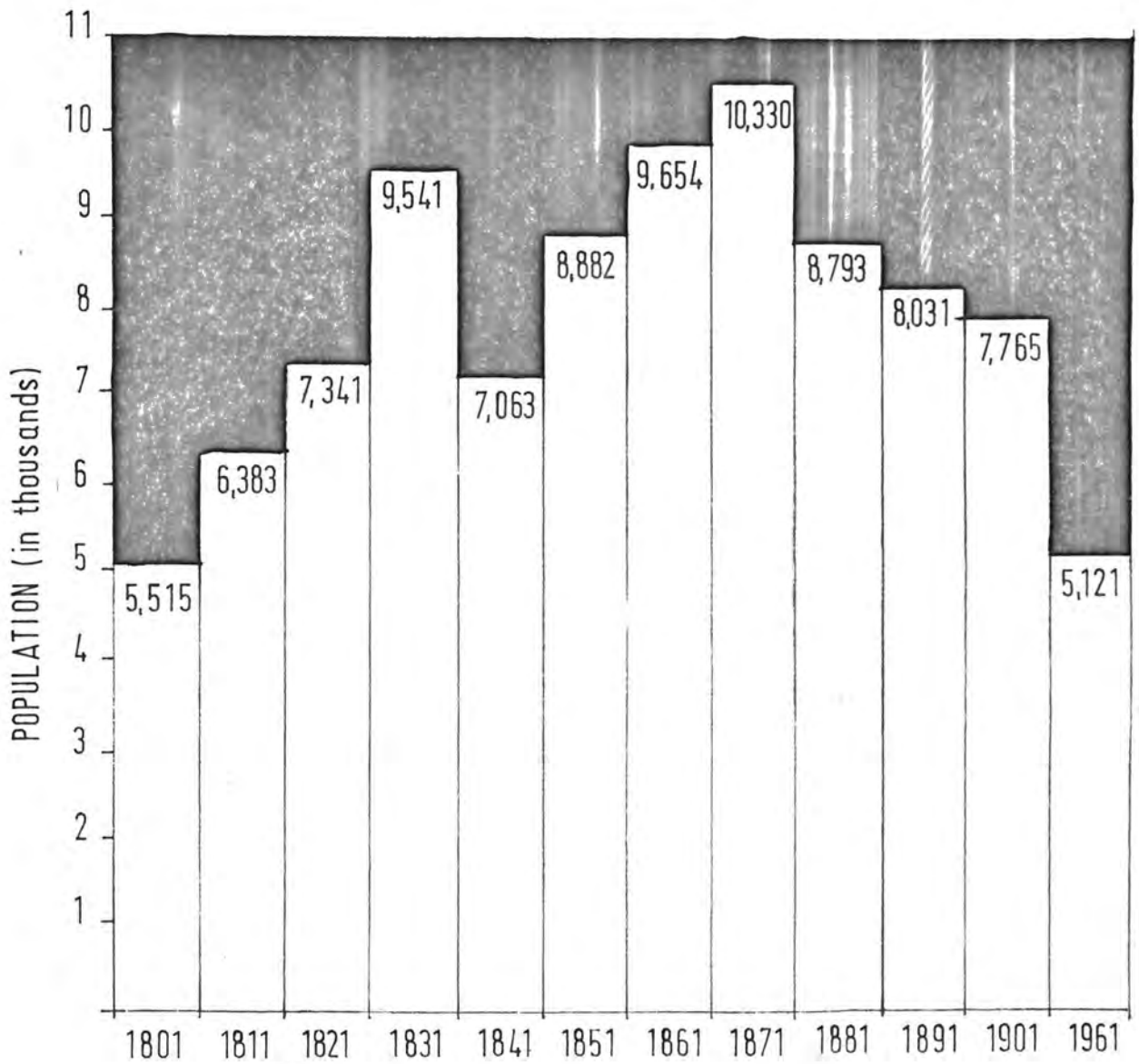
STANDARDS IV - VII

- To learn by heart:       The Beatitudes.  
                                  The Ten Commandments.  
                                  Proverbs Chapter III.  
                                  One or more hymns.
- Scripture Instruction:    Exodus Chapters I to XII (chief facts).  
                                  Life of Daniel.  
                                  Gospel according to St. Luke Chapters XIII to XXIV.  
                                  Acts Chapters I to VII.

By Order of the Board

M. HAYES           Chairman.  
GEO. MASON        Clerk.

APPENDIX S.I.  
STANHOPE PARISH POPULATION GRAPH.  
1801 - 1901 and 1961.



10 Yearly figures from census of population.

APPENDIX S.2.STANHOPE SCHOOL BOARDS

<u>KEY</u>	-	C	=	Churchman - representing the Established Church.
		D	=	Dissenter. Originally described as Undenominationalist and later as Nonconformist.
		I	=	Independent.

FIRST BOARD 1874 - 1877

(First Meeting held 26th March, 1874)

<u>Chairman</u>	-	Mr. Joseph C. Cain	(I)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	-	Dr. Thomas Livingstone	(D)
		Mr. John R. Crone	(C)
		Mr. John Featherstone	(D)
		Mr. George Race	(D)
		Mr. Jacob V. Walton	(D)
		Rev. Richard Waters	(C)

SECOND BOARD 1877 - 1880

(First Meeting held 23rd March, 1877)

<u>Chairman</u>	-	Dr. Thomas Livingstone	(D)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	-	Mr. George Race	(D)
		*Mr. Thomas D. Bolton	(C)
		Mr. James C. Cain	(I)
		Mr. John Featherstone	(D)
		*Mr. Valentine A. Rippon.	(C)
		Mr. Jacob V. Walton	(D)

\* New members replacing Mr. Crone and Rev. Waters.

THIRD BOARD 1880 - 1883

(First Meeting held 19th March, 1880)

<u>Chairman</u>	-	Dr. Thomas Livingstone	(D)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	-	Mr. George Race	(D)
		Mr. Thomas D. Bolton	(C)
		Mr. James C. Cain	(I)
		Mr. John Featherstone	(D)
		*Rev. James Schofield	(C)
		Mr. Jacob V. Walton	(D)

\* New member replacing Mr. Rippon.

Uncontested election as three of the original nominees withdrew leaving only seven candidates. Rev. James Schofield replaced Mr. Rippon who did not seek re-election.

FOURTH BOARD 1883 - 1886  
(First Meeting held 16th March, 1883)

<u>Chairman</u>	- Dr. Thomas Livingstone	(D)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	- Mr. George Race	(D)
	*Mr. Thomas Crawhall	(C)
	Mr. John Featherstone	(D)
	*Mr. Octavius Monkhouse	(C)
	*Mr. William Vickers	(D)
	Mr. Jacob V. Walton	(D)

\* New members replacing Messrs. Bolton, Cain and Schofield.

FIFTH BOARD 1886 - 1889  
(First Meeting held 26th March, 1886)

At this election the number of members on the Board was increased to nine; seven representing Stanhope Parish and two representing the contributory district of Wolsingham.

<u>Chairman</u>	- *Rev. James P. Shepperd	(C)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	- Mr. Octavius Monkhouse	(C)
	*Mr. George Curry	(C)
		(Wolsingham)
	Mr. John Featherstone	(D)
	Dr. Thomas Livingstone	(D)
	*Mr. John D. McCallum	(C)
	*Mr. George Stephenson	(D)
	Mr. William Vickers	(D)
	*Mr. George R. Wooler	(C)
		(Wolsingham)

\* New members replacing Messrs. Bainbridge, Crawhall and Race and filling two additional seats on the Board.

SIXTH BOARD 1889 - 1892  
(First Meeting held 5th April, 1889)

At this election the number of members on the Board was increased to eleven; nine now representing Stanhope Parish and two representing the contributory district of Wolsingham.

<u>Chairman</u>	-	Dr. Thomas Livingstone	(D)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	-	*Mr. John W. Roddam	(C)
		*Mr. Cuthbert Bainbridge	(D)
			(Wolsingham)
		*Mr. Joseph Harrison	(D)
		Mr. Scott Jervis	(D)
		*Mr. Joseph Maddison	(D)
		Mr. Octavius Monkhouse	(C)
		Mr. Thomas Peadon	(D)
		*Mr. Valentine A. Rippon	(C)
		*Mr. Joseph Roddam	(D)
		Mr. George R. Wooler	(C)
			(Wolsingham)

- \* New members replacing Messrs. Curry, Featherstone, McCallum, Stephenson, Vickers and Rev. Shepperd, and filling two additional seats on the Board. Mr. Rippon had been a member of the Board from 1887 - 1880.

Mr. Scott Jervis's membership of the Board terminated in accordance with Section 14 of the Second Schedule of the 1870 Education Act. Replaced by Mr. George Stephenson.

Mr. Thomas Peadon died in February, 1892 but the vacancy was not filled because of the impending triennial election.

SEVENTH BOARD 1892 - 1895  
(First Meeting held 1st April, 1892)

- Chairman - Dr. Thomas Livingstone (D)
  - Vice-Chairman - \*Mr. Thomas E. Fenwick (D)
- (Wolsingham)
- \*Mr. Henry Featherstone (D)
  - Mr. Joseph Harrison (D)
  - Mr. Joseph Maddison (D)
  - \*Mr. Thomas Mawson (C)
  - Mr. Octavius Monkhouse (C)
  - Mr. John W. Roddam (C)
  - \*Mr. George Stephenson (D)
  - \*Mr. Joseph Watson (D)
  - Mr. George R. Wooler (C)
- (Wolsingham)

\* New members replacing Messrs. Bainbridge, Jervis, Peadon, Rippon and Roddam (Mr. Stephenson had been appointed during the Sixth School Board period to replace Mr. Jervis).

EIGHTH BOARD 1895 - 1898  
(First Meeting held 29th March, 1895)

- Chairman - Dr. Thomas Livingstone (D)
  - Vice-Chairman - Mr. Thomas E. Fenwick (D)
- (Wolsingham)
- Mr. Henry Featherstone (D)
  - Mr. Joseph Harrison (D)
  - \*Rev. Robert William Hartley (C)
  - Mr. Joseph Maddison (D)
  - Mr. Octavius Monkhouse (C)
  - \*Mr. Valentine A. Rippon (C)
  - \*Mr. Thomas Vickers (D)
  - Mr. Joseph Watson (D)
  - Mr. George R. Wooler (C)
- (Wolsingham)

\* New members replacing Messrs. Mawson, Roddam and Stephenson. Mr. Rippon had been a member of the Board from 1877 - 1880 and 1889 - 1892.

NINTH BOARD 1898 - 1901  
(First Meeting held 25th March, 1898)

Chairman - Dr. Thomas Livingstone (D)  
(Appointed in his absence owing to illness)  
Vice-Chairman - Mr. Thomas E. Fenwick (D)  
(Wolsingham)

\*Mr. John Dalkin (D)  
Mr. Henry Featherstone (D)  
Rev. Robert William Hartley (C)  
Mr. Joseph Maddison (D)  
Mr. Octavius Monkhouse (C)  
\*Mr. Thomas Philipson (D)  
Mr. Valentine A. Rippon (C)  
Mr. Thomas Vickers (D)  
Mr. George R. Wooler (C)  
(Wolsingham)

\* New members replacing Messrs. Harrison and Watson.

TENTH BOARD 1901 - 1904  
(First Meeting held 22nd March, 1901)

Chairman - Dr. Thomas Livingstone (D)  
(Appointed in his absence owing to illness)  
Vice-Chairman - Mr. Valentine A. Rippon (C)

Mr. John Dalkin (D)  
Mr. Henry Featherstone (D)  
Mr. Thomas E. Fenwick (D)  
(Wolsingham)  
\*Mr. Joseph Harrison (D)  
Mr. Joseph Maddison (D)  
Mr. Octavius Monkhouse (C)  
Mr. Thomas Vickers (D)  
\*Mr. Joseph Watson (D)  
Mr. George R. Wooler (C)  
(Wolsingham)

\* New members replacing Mr. T. Philipson and Rev. R. Hartley.  
Mr. Harrison had previously served as a member of the Board  
from 1889 - 1898 and Mr. Watson from 1892 - 1895.

Mr. George R. Wooler died in January, 1902 and Mr. John A.  
Snowdon was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Livingstone died in August 1901 and Mr. Valentine A. Rippon  
the Vice-Chairman was elected to the chair and Mr. Thomas E. Fenwick  
was appointed Vice-Chairman.

Dr. Thomas H. Livingstone, son of the recently deceased Chairman was  
appointed a member of the Board to fill the vacancy. He resigned  
in May 1903 when he left the district.

Mr. Thomas Philipson was appointed to the Board in May 1903 in place  
of Dr. Thomas H. Livingstone (Junior) who had left the district.



## APPENDIX S.3

## THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1870.

## PARISH OF STANHOPE.

## BYE-LAWS OF THE STANHOPE SCHOOL BOARD.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of a requisition from the Education Department to the Clerk of the Weardale Union, in the County of Durham, a School Board for the district of the said parish was duly elected on the Ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Four.

And whereas by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, power is given to School Boards to enact Bye-Laws, subject to the approval of the Education Department. Now, therefore, at a Meeting of the said Board, held at the Board-room of the said Board, in Stanhope aforesaid, on the Seventeenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Four, at which said Meeting a quorum of such Board is present, the said Board do hereby enact the following:—

## BYE-LAWS.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, and of these Bye-Laws the parent of every child not less than five years of age, nor more than thirteen years of age, residing within the district of the said School Board, shall cause such child (unless there is some reasonable excuse) to attend School. Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse, namely:—
  - (a) That such child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
  - (b) That such child has been prevented from attending School by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
  - (c) That there is no Public Elementary School which such child can attend within three miles, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child.
2. The time during which every child shall attend School shall be the whole time for which the School shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child during the time or times in which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given, and that no child shall be required—
  - (a) To attend School on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his or her parent belongs.
  - (b) To attend School on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any day set apart for a Public Fast or Thanksgiving, or on a Saturday after Twelve o'clock at noon.
  - (c) To attend School on any day fixed for the inspection of the School or the examination of the scholars therein, in respect of religious subjects.
3. In case one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools shall certify that any child between ten and thirteen years of age has reached the fifth standard of education mentioned in the New Code of Regulations of the Education Department, made on the Twentieth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Four, such child shall be totally exempt from the obligation to attend School, and any such child who has been so certified to have reached the fourth standard of education mentioned in the said Code shall be exempt from the obligation to attend School more than fifteen hours in any one week.
4. Provided always that if and whenever the present Bye-Laws or any of them shall be contrary to or inconsistent with the regulations affecting any child, subject thereto contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour, the said regulations shall prevail and the said Bye-Laws shall affect such child only to such extent as they are consistent with the said regulations.
5. If the parent of any child satisfies the School Board that he or she is unable from poverty to pay the School Fees of such child, the School Board in the case of a School provided by the Board, will remit the whole or such part of the fees as in the opinion of the Board the parent is unable to pay for a renewable period to be fixed by the Board, not exceeding six calendar months.
6. Any person committing a breach of these Bye-Laws, or any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two shillings and sixpence; but no penalty imposed for any such breach shall exceed such a sum as with the costs will amount to five shillings for each offence.
7. These Bye-Laws shall take effect from and after the day on which the same shall be sanctioned by Order in Council.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the School Board of the parish of Stanhope, this Seventeenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Four.

[REPRINTED FROM THE "RECORD," NOVEMBER 10, 1875.]

## SCHOOL BOARDS.

Sir,—In your third leading article to-day you quote Mr. Forster as having said (when the measure was before Parliament) that the object of the Education Act was "not to supplant but to supplement existing schools." Your article likewise stated that it is to be feared that some School Boards are applying the powers given them by the Act "to drive denominational schools out of the scheme of national education altogether."

This parish of Stanhope is, I conceive, a case in point. The whole parish, sometimes called Weardale, is sixteen miles long, and is divided into six separate ecclesiastical districts. For educational purposes, however, these six districts have been made one. My parish, Stanhope (proper), when the Government inquiries were made in 1873, was pronounced officially to be fully provided with school accommodation. As soon, however, as the School Board was formed for Weardale, and the majority was found to consist of Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, this majority began to talk of building a School Board school here. To create an excuse for so doing, they had a fresh census made of the parish, and then carried a Resolution to ask the Education Department in London to allow them to build here a school for 200 children. This the Education Department refused to allow, as there was still sufficient provision made.

Six weeks ago they made a fresh census, and finding the population somewhat increased, they passed the same Resolution as before (by a majority of one, three voting against two); and they have applied to the Education Department for permission to build for 200. That application is now before the Department; but we have every reason to hope the Department will again refuse to sanction such a reckless expenditure of the ratepayers' money.

For what are the facts of the case? According to their own last census the population of Stanhope (proper) is 2,643. Now, in a printed letter, dated Aug. 8th, 1870, Mr. Forster laid it down as a rule that if provision were made for one-sixth of the population, that provision would be deemed "adequate." One-sixth of 2,643 is 440. But we have accommodation already for 548. We have three Church of England schools, all most conveniently situated for the population, all under Government inspection, and all in good working order. One of them is a noble and capacious building, erected in 1863, and is alone capable of receiving 417 scholars.

The average attendance in our three schools is 418. So that at this moment we have room for 130 more, if (by compulsion or otherwise) they can be brought in. If the School Board were really anxious for the better education of our parishioners, their first step, one would suppose, would be to put in force the compulsory powers of the Act, and fill up these 130 vacancies, and not lay upon the ratepayers the unnecessary expense of about 2,000*l.* for the erection of a school which is in no wise needed. When our existing schools are quite filled, our managers, I doubt not, will at once provide additional accommodation by voluntary contributions, if more room is really required.

It is hard for my parishioners to have to pay School Board rates for the other districts in Weardale, and to receive no direct benefit for themselves, as well as to be liable to the religious strife engendered by School Board elections. But it will be a still greater hardship, if we are to have the rivalry of a School Board school here, at an additional cost to ourselves, while we have the

greatest difficulty in keeping up our present schools. With the pockets of the ratepayers to fall back upon, the Board will be sure to charge lower fees than we can afford to charge; and, what is far worse, they will prohibit all Bible teaching in their schools, as they have already done in all the Board schools in Weardale.

I mention these facts as a proof of the truth of your leading article, and also as a warning to my clerical brethren, that they may learn what to expect from a School Board, if the majority of them are inimical to the Church of England and to Bible teaching.

The dominant party here have had the above statistics laid before them again and again; but, impervious alike apparently to argument and to shame, they still persist in their tyrannical endeavours to force this Board school on my parish, with a view of opposing and injuring our Church of England schools, and that too at a heavy cost to the ratepayers, who have already to pay, or will have had to pay, 10,000*l.* for the erection of schools in the other districts, to say nothing of the expense of carrying on those schools when erected.

I cannot believe the Education Department will ever sanction so glaring a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Education Act of 1870.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES CLAYTON.

Stanhope Rectory, Nov. 4, 1875.

P.S.—I might have made the case still stronger had I included in my calculation Eastgate, a hamlet of Stanhope (proper), within three miles' distance, where there are a boys' and girls' schools, under Government inspection, for 129. The population is 250. The total of my population is therefore 2,868, with provision for 677 scholars. One-sixth of 2,868 is only 478, so that we have 199 more seats than are required; and yet the majority of our Board (3 voting against 2) have decided that a Board school is to be built for 200 more—making a surplus of 399!!

The present Education Act does not seem fitted for our country districts, where too often the members of School Boards, either from their ignorance or their inexperience, are totally incompetent to discharge their responsible duties. As a clergyman, I speak of course principally of the spiritual and eternal welfare of the children. One of the first acts of the Stanhope School Board was to pass the Resolution that the Bible in their schools was only to be read, and not explained; and that, too, in direct defiance of Mr. Forster's noble and well-known protest, "It would be a monstrous thing if, in a Christian country, the Bible, and not merely Bible reading, but *Bible teaching*, were excluded from the day school." This question was reopened at the Board last April, and the following rule was proposed, "That the Bible be read in the schools, with such explanations and instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children, provided always that no attempt be made to attach the children to any denomination." But even that most moderate proposal was rejected, happily, however, only by a majority of one, three voting against two. The Chairman, who professes to be a Churchman, for reasons best known to himself, declined to vote. Had he voted, and then given his casting vote in favour of the Motion, Bible-teaching would not have been prohibited, as it now is prohibited, in all the Board schools of Weardale. Every other book may be read and explained, but not the best of all books,—God's book.

APPENDIX S.5.THE RECTOR AND HIS UNCHARITABLE NOTIONSTO THE RATEPAYERS OF STANHOPE PARISH.

Seeing my name introduced into Mr. Clayton's Pastoral, the question forces itself upon me - Is this tenth pastoral a specimen of the kind of spiritual food with which he feeds his flock at Stanhope? If so, he is indeed a degenerate descendant of those grand and noble men who gave us those true pastorals which we find addressed to the churches at Corinth, Ephesus, Colosse, etc. Paul's pastorals contain words of warning, and loving reproof to the erring and wandering, - and comfort, encouragement, and direction to the heaven-bound traveller; - sure charts are they, from earth to heaven. But in this so called pastoral it is difficult to find more than a mere trace of gospel truth, and that small trace is vastly counter-balanced by other matter which savors not of Christ, but of Belial.

As far as Mr. Clayton is concerned, the godless may pursue their sad course downward; and those who are toiling upward to a higher life beyond, and who, at any rate once a year, ought to expect wise counsel and advice, must look elsewhere for the aid and help they need. His New Testament must have been very little consulted when he produced this counterfeit article - to every right-minded christian it must be truly lamentable to see how the Rector of Stanhope has allowed a golden opportunity (for which he will have to give an account to the great Judge at last) of speaking a word for his professed Master to pass unimproved; - nay worse than that, he has by his letter forfeited the confidence of those who ought to look to him as their guide; and throughout the parish has again sown broadcast the seeds of strife, bitterness, and discord; a peacemaker he ought to have been, but a canting agitator he has become.

The object of this pastoral is in plain language an illadvised and suicidal attempt to prejudice the minds of the people against the five undenominational members of the school board.

It ought to have been called "My Secular Pastoral Address, and Electioneering Harangue".

I will now take up some of these would be startling facts with which he has sought to enliven his otherwise lifeless and weak address. He states - "I think it my bounden duty to speak complainingly of certain members of the Stanhope school board whose aim appears to be not so much to provide education for the people as to do all they can to oppose and injure the Church of England". The narrow mindedness and conceit of this statement will at once be seen if the Minute Book of the school board is examined. There it will be found that the time of the Board is most fully occupied with its own legitimate work. The members of the Board have neither the time, nor do they care to trouble themselves with either the Established Church or any other church - they know no church or sect - their work is not to pull down the Church of England, but

to build up, not some Sect, but a structure that will bring a rich return, in the increased intelligence and well-being of all future generations in Weardale, free forever, I trust, from all priestly influence, and its attendant evils.

I suppose Mr. Clayton thinks he gathers considerable capital out of the reference he makes to Rookhope, Frosterley, and Stanhope.

1. Rookhope - Mr. Clayton says - "You ought to be informed that the board were offered the use of the Barrington schools there. The condition however was that the Bible should be taught; but that condition the dominant party on the board refused to accept. The consequence has been, for the past seventeen months the children have been running about the streets at Rookhope with no school open to receive them". I ask you now to look at the terms on which these schools were offered to the board.

Minutes, 5th June, 1874.

- (1) That the school board pay the managers £5 per year for Teacher's House, and £1 per year for schools.
- (2) That the managers have the uncontrolled use of the schools every Sunday, and on two evenings in each week, viz. Monday and Wednesday.
- (3) That the school board take the School apparatus at a valuation.
- (4) That the school board keep the premises in such repair as they are when taken.
- (5) That the agreement may be cancelled by either party giving 6 months notice in writing.

It will be seen that in these terms nothing is said respecting Bible teaching, about which, Mr. Clayton makes so much noise.

These terms the Board could not accept, as the Educational Department refused to sanction clause 1 and 3 - on the grounds that the managers being merely Trustees could not rent the buildings, nor sell the school apparatus to the board. Subsequently the board reviewed the matter again; being extremely anxious to keep a school open in Rookhope: and offered to the managers a very liberal set of terms for the temporary use of the school buildings, in fact the very same terms on which the board have taken over schools at Frosterley, Westgate, New House, Wearhead, and Lanehead; but these terms they rejected. Any unprejudiced mind will now see at whose door the sin lies. Instead of closing the school in such a hasty manner, it surely would not have been a killing matter for the extreme church party at Rookhope, assisted by their friends at Stanhope, to have kept going a small school such as had previously been in existence, especially when it would have only been required for a few months. But their pockets were touched, and their hearts failed them. They fled from the post of duty when the hour of trial came.

The new board schools will not cost £2,000, and time will prove whether they are too large or not.

2. Frosterley - Here Mr. Clayton seems to have two points of complaining.
- (1) The site of the proposed new board schools. Here it must be distinctly understood that the Rector has entered into a league with certain of his own way of thinking at Frosterley. Their object being to get the new board schools thrust off to some out of the way corner. Forsooth, those above-named parties took upon them to point out to the Educational Department that field No. 20 on the Ordnance Plan would be the best site for the new schools. This site is fully a mile from the village, on the south side of the river Wear; a single glance at its position, and any person with common sense, will at once condemn it. It is very clear to see, the design in all this is simply that the endowed school which has recently been built in the village, and which is now altogether under church influence, might have all its own way, and enjoy a monopoly, such as neither the people of Frosterley desire, nor do I think the board will allow. I leave you therefore to put your own interpretation on Mr. Clayton's remark on the point. I am certain, that when the board do fix on a site, it will be at a point best suited to the convenience of the people, and also for the most economical working of the schools in the future.
  - (2) The cost of the new schools. As no contract has yet been entered into for the erection of these buildings, no correct estimate can be given as to the expense - most certainly the board will not take for their model the £500 school to which we are referred. The school buildings the board are now erecting are intended for the use of those who may need them 50 and 100 years hence, and are not run up merely for present use.
  - (3) Stanhope. Mr. Clayton seems shocked at the idea of the board putting forth an effort to meet a crying want here. He gives you very lengthy extracts from tory newspapers, to endeavour to show that such action is uncalled for. Seeing that Mr. Clayton's school policy has already, in a very emphatic way, been rejected by the ratepayers, and as he is himself the embodiment of toryism, I don't think these extracts will carry any weight with his parishioners.

As another member of the board has recently given you figures which show clearly that there is at present a deficiency of school accommodation, I will simply now give you two reasons why a board school ought to be built at Stanhope:

(1) The number of children of school age within the school district of Stanhope, as per census recently taken by the Board, is 701; and, according to Mr. Clayton's own figures, the highest weekly attendance at the present schools for the past year is only 390 (last year it was 418). I ask, what about the large number of children that these two figures show must not be attending any school at all? It must be clear to all that something is wrong. As school matters now stand, I see no prospect of any change for the better. Facts show that the people of Stanhope do not believe in Mr. Clayton's schools. I think that the unprejudiced amongst his parishioners will see that the only practical and effective way to meet the difficulty is for the board to secure schools for at least 200 children.

(2) Suppose that to-morrow the board opened schools at Stanhope for the number named, with compulsory powers brought into force, in a wise and judicious manner (looking at the experience of other denominational schools under similar circumstances), my conviction is Mr. Clayton's schools would not suffer in the way he so much fears. The day will come when it will be seen he has been standing in his own light, and sacrificing the interests of a large number, simply to prop up a pet idea of his own.

JACOB VICKERS WALTON.

February 9th, 1876.

Stanhope, June 21st 1820.

REGULATIONS  
for the  
SCHOOLS IN WEARDALE

Erected by SHUTE, Lord Bishop of Durham

1. That the BISHOP OF DURHAM for the time being be sole VISITOR.
2. That the VISITOR do appoint for the time being a Committee of Management to be nominated by the VESTRY of the PARISH of STANHOPE, (of which Committee the Rector of Stanhope, and in his absence, be Chairman) and a Treasurer - to continue in office three years and no longer, when a new Committee and Treasurer be appointed.
3. That the COMMITTEE (or at least TWO-THIRDS thereof) shall be MEMBERS of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND - that the CURATE of ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, and the other CURATES of the Parish of Stanhope, be EX-OFFICIIS Members of the Committee.
4. That it be the business of this Committee to nominate the Masters to the several Schools, subject however, to the approval of the Visitor. The said Masters MUST be MEMBERS of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, and regular attendants on Divine Service in the CHURCH or CHAPEL belonging to the CHURCH, and at NO OTHER PLACE of PUBLIC WORSHIP.
5. That the Visitor annually appoint a Person duly qualified to examine the Children at Christmas; and in the event of his omitting so to do, then the Committee shall appoint one.
6. That the annual examinations be holden in the months of December and January: that the Washer Boys, or such other Children as are absent during the Summer months, may attend.
7. That a Meeting of the Committee be holden immediately after the examination, when a Report of the Schools shall be drawn up and forwarded to the Visitor.
8. That the Committee and Examiner select Books, form Rules, and decide as occasion may require, upon the general Plans of Education to be adopted in these Schools, subject to the approval of the Visitor.
9. That the Committee superintend the Masters, and see that the Schools be regularly and properly conducted: that Morning and Evening Prayers be read: that the Church Catechism be taught: with such books from the Catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, together with such other religious and moral tracts as the Visitor shall approve.

10. That the Committee, individually and collectively, give every assistance in their power to support the Masters in the discharge of their duty, and that they enforce a regular and orderly attendance on Divine Service in the Church.
11. That the Committee report to the Visitor all irregularity or neglect of duty, which, individually or collectively, they may observe in the Masters, or in any of their own Members. The Visitor will discharge such Masters or Members of the Committee (not being either Rector or Curate) on application made to him by a majority, amounting to at least three-fourths of the said Committee, and appoint others in their room.
12. That, in addition to the Annual, a Quarterly Examination be appointed by the Committee to be holden by the Master of each School, in the presence of two or more of their Members in rotation, such rotation to be determined by themselves.
13. That for the purpose of affording means of instruction to Miners in this district, inclined to read, a Library be established at Stanhope, and a Branch Library at St. John's Chapel, (towards the establishment of which the present Bishop of Durham has liberally given a donation of £50), both to be under the control of the Rector (if Resident); and the School Committee.
14. That in case the precarious nature of mining adventures should at any future period render it necessary to remove the present Schools to a part of the Dale more convenient to the workmen of the Bishop's lessee or lessees, the Visitor, upon a statement and recommendation first made by the Committee to that effect, may order such alterations to be made as may seem requisite, and may empower the Treasurer to transfer the salary hitherto paid to such School or Schools thus to be removed, to the Masters of the new School or Schools.
15. That the quarter pence of each School be paid in advance, and no arrears be allowed.
16. That the several sums and quarter pence affixed by the Committee, be regularly paid to the Masters for the time being of such Schools respectively.
17. That the quarter pence be increased or diminished in proportion to the amount of endowment appointed to each School, as may be thought necessary by the Committee, subject to the approval of the Visitor.
18. That the plan of education invented by the Rev. Dr. Bell, known by the name of the MADRAS SYSTEM, be adopted for the time being in these schools.



19. That children of EVERY DENOMINATION be admitted into these Schools, on paying the stipulated quarter pence, and conforming to the Rules of the Schools, as fixed and enjoined by the Committee, and approved by the Visitor.
20. That the Children who are instructed in these schools be required to attend the CHURCH twice every Sunday, where they have an opportunity to do so.
21. That the interest of £2,000, with which the Bishop has so liberally endowed these Schools, be apportioned in such a manner amongst the Schools erected by him, (viz. at STANHOPE, WEARSHEAD, HEATHERLY CLEUGH, and BOTTSBUENE) and the Schools at EASTGATE, WESTGATE, and ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL (on the conditions hereafter specified) as shall be judged most advantageous and judicious by the said Committee, subject, however, to the approval of the Visitor.
22. That the SCHOOL HOUSES and BUILDINGS erected by the BISHOP OF DURHAM, at STANHOPE, WEARSHEAD, HEATHERLEY CLEUGH and BOTTSBURNE, be vested in a TRUSTEE or TRUSTEES, for the full and free use of ALL the inhabitants of the PARISH of STANHOPE, agreeably to the FOREGOING RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Whereas the Bishop of Durham has re-built some of the Schools, and much enlarged others at St. John's Chapel, Eastgate and Westgate, which are under the control of the inhabitants of those respective places; - it is the desire and intention of the Bishop, that they should receive equal benefit from his endowment with those Schools which he has erected. The Committee, therefore, are empowered to give such assistance to those Schools as they deem expedient, Provided always that the Trustees and Inhabitants exercising control over them, allow the authority of the Committee to regulate the management and concerns thereof, in the same manner as they regulate those which have been erected and established by the Bishop.

STANHOPE, July 7th 1820.

The NEW SCHOOL COMMITTEE nominated by the Vestry of Stanhope, on the 21st day of June last, having been confirmed by the VISITOR, held their first monthly meeting on July 7th, 1820, and entered into the following Regulations, subject to the approval of the Visitor.

The Rev. G. Langhorn in the Chair:-

1. That the COMMITTEE meet the FIRST FRIDAY in every MONTH.
2. That at every monthly meeting, the place of holding the subsequent meeting be appointed.
3. That three Members shall constitute a quorum.
4. That no new regulations be proposed, of which notice had not been given in writing, at a preceding meeting.
5. That any three Members may call a special meeting, on specifying in writing the special matter to be discussed.
6. That the Committee fill up any vacancy in their own body, the candidate being proposed at one, and elected at the subsequent monthly meeting, which candidate shall act as a Member till the annual Report is made, and if at that time not disapproved of by the Visitor, shall continue in office till the general election of the new Committee.
7. That the Members of the old Committee be eligible to be re-elected on a new Committee.
8. That two of the Committee act as local inspectors of each School, viz. C. Rippon, Esq., and Mr. Little, for Stanhope; Mr. Cuthbert Bainbridge and Mr. George Bainbridge, for Eastgate; Mr. Sowerby and Mr. John Brumwell, for Westgate; Mr. Crawhall and Mr. Bustin, for St. John's Chapel; Mr. N. Burnett and Mr. Smith, for Bottsburne; Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Harrison, for Wearshead; Mr. David Dalton and Mr. Martin, for Heatherley Cleugh; and that one of each division be requested to inspect the School attached to his division at least once a month, and that the resident Parochial Clergy be general, regular, and constant inspectors, and that all the said inspectors report to the monthly meetings all irregularity whatsoever.
9. Mr. John Muschamp, the Treasurer, shall receive all subscriptions and sums of money paid for the use of the Schools; that he make all payments sanctioned by the Committee, and lay before them his accounts the first Friday in January, and the first Friday in July, which shall then be audited by the Committee.

10. That the SCHOOL MASTERS shall attend every Sunday at their respective Schools, some time before the commencement of Divine service; that they go with the Children to Church, that they be at the Churches, previous to the commencement of Divine service, and take care that the children be orderly and quiet during its performance.
11. That the Schoolmasters be particular in keeping their register books, and report all irregularity to the inspectors, who on visiting shall sign and date the books, which books shall be produced at the monthly meetings.
12. That the Schoolmasters appoint Monitors to attend both morning and evening service on Sunday, to distribute tickets to the children present after service, which tickets the children shall deliver to the Schoolmasters on the Monday mornings, who are requested to mark down the absentees, and the reasons for absence, if any.
13. That the Schoolmasters read Prayers every morning at half-past eight, and every evening at five o'clock: that the prayers in the morning are the 2nd and 3rd Collects in the morning service, the Lord's Prayer, and the Grace of our Lord, - and those in the evening are the 2nd and 3rd Collects in the evening service, the Lord's Prayer, and the Grace of our Lord.
14. That the school hours every week day, are from half-past eight to twelve; and from two till five o'clock and a half a holiday allowed on Saturday.
15. That the quarter pence be 1s.6d. a quarter, to be paid in advance.
16. That seven loads of coal be provided by the Committee for each School; the Masters to provide more, if wanted.
17. That twelve free scholars be allowed for each School, to be appointed by the Committee, and that all the children in the Workhouse be sent free by the Committee.

(Signed) G. LANGTHORNE, Chairman.

The above Regulations were confirmed by the Visitor, July 27th  
1820.

APPENDIX S.7.FACTS FOR THE RATEPAYERS OF STANHOPE

1. Dr. Hartwell's is a Church of England School. No Dissenter has ever given a penny towards its funds. The scheme binds the Governors to provide "religious instruction", and states that this must be in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England. The remark of DR. LIVINGSTONE and MR. PHILLIPSON about "sacerdotal pretensions", they know as well as you do, has no reference to Stanhope. It is weak clap-trap. They say what is untrue, when they allege that "the School belongs to every sect alike".
2. Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Phillipson say that Churchmen are careless "what expense our parish is put to", if they can but gain their own ends. They are on the side of economy now. Is it because they are afraid that the expense of the contest will fall upon themselves? They were not so thoughtful in the matter of the School Board. They are the representatives of the party, who never gave a Shilling for schools themselves; but have saddled the parish with a debt that will reach £8,000 or £10,000, and a rate of nearly, if not quite, a Shilling in the pound for 50 years to come. And they wish to persuade you that they are your friends! though all your rates will be for Westgate, Heatherley Cleugh, St. John's Chapel, and other parishes, and not one penny for your own.
3. Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Phillipson are the advocates of GODLESS EDUCATION. The resolution of the School Board, prohibiting all explanation of the Bible, stands in the name of DR. LIVINGSTONE, and this resolution has lately been again affirmed. This is a fact which he dare not deny. Is such a man fit to have control of the Religious Education of the young in a "Church of England School"?
4. They promise to look after the interests of those whom they represent. Did DR. LIVINGSTONE look after the interests of the ratepayers in general, when, together with Mr. J.V. WALTON, he moved that the School Board should buy and patch-up the old Wesleyan School at Frosterley, which has been twice condemned? and was not this too at a time when they were wishing to build a new Wesleyan Chapel? Did he look after the interests of the Primitives and Churchmen in particular, when he resolutely opposed the building of the School Board School on the South side of the Wear, near Hill End? And whom does he represent? He came to Stanhope as a Presbyterian; he has been Churchman, Primitive, and Wesleyan by turns, and remains where he is for reasons which are very well understood. Will you make such a man your representative?
5. They say this is not a question of expense, but of right and wrong. So it is. But no man, with a sense of right and justice, will vote for those who try to seize upon what does not belong to them, whose party, for selfish purposes, have burdened the parish with an enormous debt, and who have done their utmost to rob the poor man of his "dearest interests", by excluding all Bible teaching from the Weardale Schools.

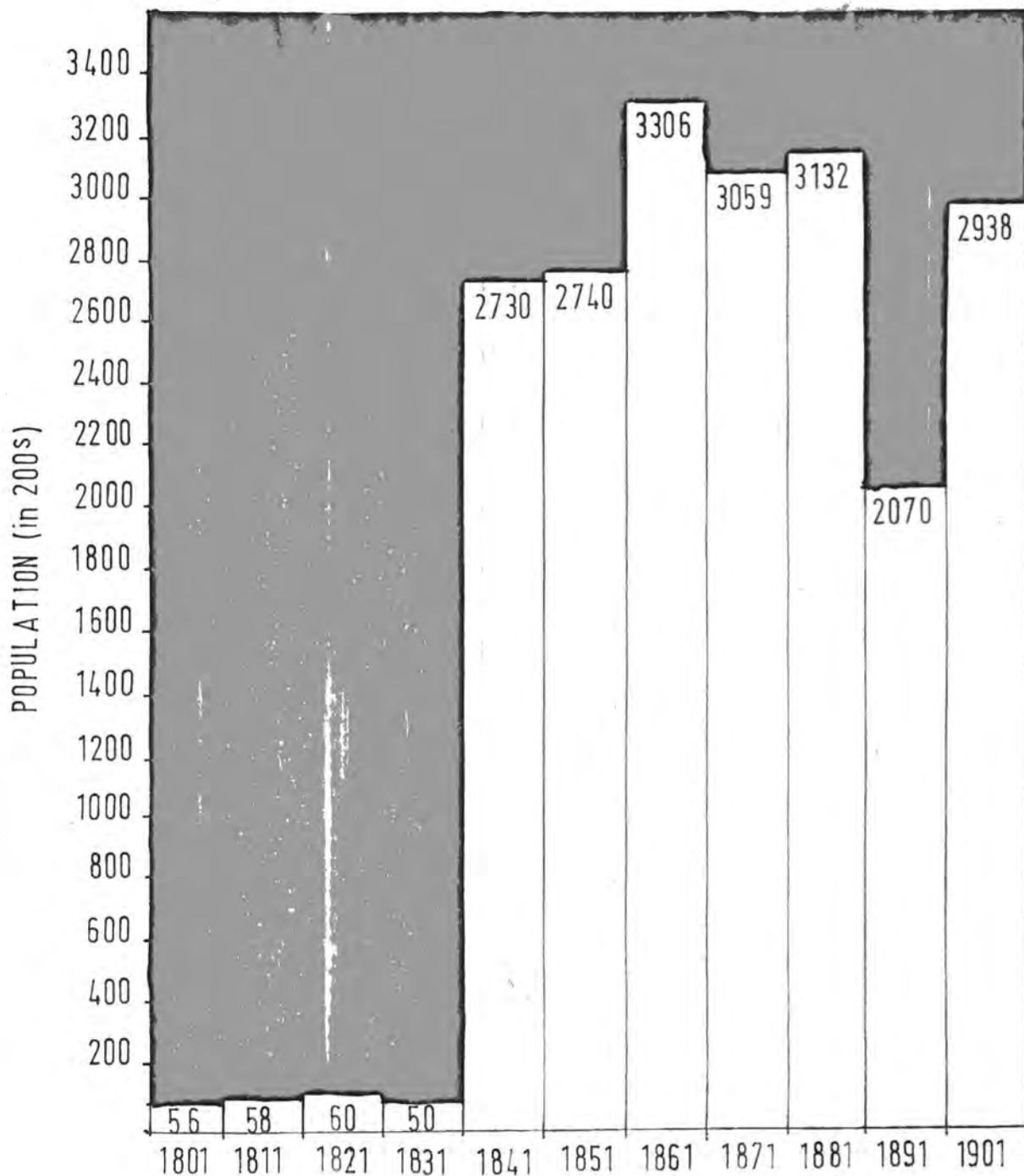
A RATEPAYER.

Stanhope, 2nd July 1875.

Harrison Penney, Printer by Steam Power, Prebend Row, Darlington.

## THORNLEY PARISH POPULATION GRAPH.

1801-1901.



10 Yearly figures from census of population

APPENDIX T.2.THORNLEY SCHOOL BOARDS

1875 - 1904

FIRST BOARD 1875 - 1878

Chairman - Rev. William Mayor  
Vice-Chairman - Mr. Phillip Cooper  
 Mr. William Binks  
 Mr. Edward Clark  
 Dr. William D. Galt

SECOND BOARD 1878 - 1881

Chairman - Rev. William Mayor  
Vice-Chairman - Mr. William Binks  
 \*Mr. Edward Clark  
 Mr. Philip Cooper  
 Dr. William D. Galt

\* Mr. Clark died in July 1880, and was replaced by Mr. William Hall from 8th August, 1880.

THIRD BOARD 1881 - 1884

Chairman - Mr. Philip Cooper  
Vice-Chairman - \*Mr. William Hall  
 Rev. J.B. Bulletti  
 Mr. John Dees  
 Rev. William Welford

\* Mr. Hall resigned from the Board in July 1882, and was replaced by Mr. John Laverick. Rev. Welford was elevated to the vacant office of Vice-Chairman. Mr. Laverick resigned in August 1884, and was replaced by Rev. J.W. Keyworth.

Mr. Dees resigned in January 1882, and was replaced by Rev. William Mayor, chairman of the two previous Boards.

FOURTH BOARD 1884 - 1887

Chairman - Rev. William Mayor  
Vice-Chairman - \*Mr. J.A. Ramsay  
 Mr. William Binks  
 Rev. H. Brennan  
 Rev. William Welford

\* Mr. J.A. Ramsay resigned in February 1887, and was replaced by Rev. Edward Cairns.

Rev. Welford resigned in May 1885, and was replaced by Mr. Thomas Park.

FIFTH BOARD 1887 - 1890

Chairman - Rev. William Mayor  
Vice-Chairman - Rev. N Brennan  
 Mr. William Binks  
 Mr. Philip Cooper  
 Mr. William B. Wilson

Rev. Brennan resigned in December 1888, and was replaced by Rev. James Smits. Mr. W.B. Wilson was elected to the vacant vice-chairmanship.

Mr. William Binks resigned in November 1888, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Thomas G. Binks.

Mr. Cooper resigned in March 1889, and was replaced by Dr. William Nisbet.

SIXTH BOARD 1890 - 1893

Chairman - Mr. William B. Wilson  
Vice-Chairman - Mr. William Binks  
 Dr. William Nisbet  
 Mr. Thomas Rutherford  
 Rev. James A. Smits

SEVENTH BOARD 1893 - 1896

Chairman - Mr. William B. Wilson  
Vice-Chairman - Rev. Ernest Coltier Biggs  
 Mr. Thomas G. Binks  
 Rev. James A. Smits  
 Mr. Thomas Winn

EIGHTH BOARD 1896 - 1899

Chairman - Mr. William B. Wilson  
Vice-Chairman - Mr. Thomas G. Binks  
 Mr. John Fleming  
 Mr. Peter Smith  
 Rev. James A. Smits

Rev. Smits resigned in October 1897, and was replaced by Rev. Michael Haggerty.

NINTH BOARD 1899 - 1902

Chairman - Mr. Thomas G. Binks  
Vice-Chairman - Rev. Michael Haggerty  
 Mr. J.W. Laverick  
 Mr. James T. Scott  
 Mr. Francis Smith

TENTH BOARD 1902 - 1904

Chairman - Mr. Thomas G. Binks  
Vice-Chairman - Rev. Michael Haggerty

Mr. James T. Scott  
Mr. M.J. Stokoe  
Mr. William Thompson

Rev. Haggerty resigned in December 1902, and was replaced by Rev. William Toner. In view of the proximity of the date for transfer of authority to the Durham County Council no vice-chairman was appointed to replace Rev. Haggerty.



APPENDIX T.3.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1876

PRESENT

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas the School Board of Thornley, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870", have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the 74th section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain bye-laws, bearing date the 31st January 1876, numbered 656.

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

G.L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order

NO. DCLVI

The Elementary Education Acts, 1870 - 1873

THORNLEY SCHOOL BOARD

Whereas a school board was duly elected for the Parish of Thornley, in the County of Durham, on the 23rd November, 1875:

Now therefore, the said board, in pursuance of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, make the following

BYE-LAWS

I. Cases of Compulsory Attendance and Exemption.

Subject to the provisions of the above Acts, and of these bye-laws, the parent of every child residing within the said Parish of Thornley shall cause such child, being not less than five nor more than thirteen years of age, to attend school, unless there be a reasonable excuse for non-attendance. Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse, viz:-

- (a) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (b) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or other unavoidable cause.
- (c) That there is no public elementary school which the child can attend within the distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.
- (d) That such child having attained the age of ten years, has reached a standard of education which would enable it to pass a public examination according to the 4th Standard of the Government Code of 1875, and obtained a certificate to that effect from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, or be found so certified in the school register.

## II. Hours of Attendance and Exemption.

The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age, not being less than 25 hours per week; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child during the time or times in which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects given, and that no child shall be required -

- (a) To attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his or her parent belongs.
- (b) To attend school on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any day set apart for a day of public fast or thanksgiving, or on Saturday after 12 o'clock at noon.
- (c) To attend school on any day fixed for the inspection of the school, or the examination of the scholars therein, in respect of religious subjects.

## III. Proviso as to Labour Acts.

Provided always, that if and whenever the present bye-laws or any of them, shall be contrary to, or inconsistent with, the regulations affecting any child subject thereto contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour, the said regulations shall prevail, and the said bye-laws shall affect such child only to such extent as they are consistent with the said regulations.

## IV. Remission of Fees.

When a parent of any child residing in the district of the school board satisfies the board that he is unable, from poverty, to pay the whole or any part of the school fees of such child, the board shall, in the case of a school provided by the board, remit, and in the case of any other public elementary school pay, the whole or such part of the fees as, in the opinion of the board, the parent is unable to pay, for a period, to be fixed by the board, not exceeding 6 calendar months, but to be renewable from time to time for a similar or shorter period.

## V. Penalty.

Any person committing a breach of these bye-laws, or any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding 2/6d., provided that all breaches of these bye-laws by a parent in one and the same week shall be deemed one offence, and that no penalty imposed for the breach of any bye-law shall exceed such a sum as, with costs, will amount to 5s. for each offence.

VI. Date.

These bye-laws shall take effect from and after the day on which the same shall be sanctioned by Order in Council.

VII. Interpretation Clause.

In construing the above bye-laws -

The term "Education Department" means the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The term "Her Majesty's Inspectors" means the Inspectors of Schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Education Department.

Any term importing males in these bye-laws includes persons of both sexes.

The term "school board" or "board" means the school board of the parish of Thornley.

The term "public elementary school" means a public elementary school as defined by the said Act of 1870, and includes a free school, but not an industrial school.

The term "parent" includes guardian and every person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of any child, but does not include the mother of a child when the father is living and is residing within the parish of Thornley.

Any term importing the plural number shall include the singular numbers.

The corporate seal of the school board for the parish of Thornley was hereunto affixed, this 31st day of January 1876, in the presence of -

William Mayor (Chairman)

William W. Brunton (Clerk)

APPENDIX T.4.THORNLEY SCHOOL BOARDATTENDANCE RULES

1. The Attendance Officer will call at the Board School and St. Godric's School every Monday morning and obtain from each Head Teacher a list on the form marked A herewith of children who have been irregular in attendance during the previous week.
2. The Officer will at once visit the homes of all the children named and ascertain the causes of absence - ordering immediate attendance where possible and threatening proceedings. He will also write against each child's name, in the right hand column of form A, the reason of its absence, and the form is to be returned to the Teacher, signed and dated, not later than the Thursday following its receipt.
3. Four days previous to each Board Meeting (i.e. on Mondays) the officer will attend at the above schools and in conjunction with the Teachers the following business shall be carefully done:-
 

Select from the 4 previous weekly sheets the names of all non-attenders who, in the opinion of the Teacher and the Officer, have no proper excuse for absence.

The Officer will then serve on the parents of these children notices to attend the Board Meeting on Friday.
4. On the forenoon of the day of the Board Meeting the Officer will again call at each School, and each Teacher will, in conjunction with him, prepare (on the form marked B herewith) a list of all children who have attended badly during the month and have no good excuse. Each of these lists is to be signed by the Teacher and Officer and laid before the Board in the afternoon. The names thereon ought to correspond with the list of parents summoned to the meeting.

The Attendance Officer will provide himself before each meeting with the attendances for the last month of all children who have attended irregularly.

It is the duty of the officer from time to time to send notice to the attendance officer of each adjoining School Board District of all children from the districts who come to school in Thornley and are attending irregularly.

APPENDIX C.1SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL CODES, IN THE NEW SERIES, ISSUED  
AFTER 1870. DETAILING THE MAJOR POLICY CHANGES1871 Code.

- (1) Secular schools became eligible for grants and grants were extended to schools where the average fees did not exceed 9d. per week instead of those which "provided for the children of those who supported themselves by manual labour". (1)
  - (2) Fees charged by school boards had to be approved by the Education Department in order to obviate unfair competition with voluntary schools.
  - (3) The six standards of the previous code were modified and raised; Standard I disappearing and being replaced by the previous Standard II with a new Standard VI being added.
  - (4) More liberal monetary grants were introduced; 6/- for a minimum of 250 attendances, 4/- for each pass in reading, writing and arithmetic and a grant of between 8/- and 10/-<sup>(2)</sup> per head for infants according to the accommodation provided. A more liberalised curriculum was encouraged by offering 3/- for a pass in each of not more than two "specific subjects" by children in Standards IV, V & VI. Finally motivation towards the promotion of evening schools took the form of a 4/- grant for attendance and 2/6d. for each pass in reading, writing and arithmetic.
- (1) Code of 1862.
  - (2) The larger grant was earned if the infants were taught in a separate department.

1872 Code.

- (1) Grants could be deducted for contravening the regulations of the Education Department. (1)
- (2) Certificates of the third class could be granted, without examination, during the three years ending 31st December, 1873 to teachers of ten years standing who were above 35 years of age. (2)

1874 Code.

- (1) Attendance grant reduced to 5/- per head.
- (2) Additional grant of 1/- per head for teaching of singing.

1875 Code.

- (1) Preliminary steps were taken to modify the system of Payment by Results, for on certain subjects (3) the grant was paid according to the proficiency of the class as a whole and not according to the result of individual work.
- (2) The grant for reading, writing and arithmetic was reduced to 3/- per subject but a grant of 1/- per head was paid if a satisfactory report was received on the discipline and organisation of the school.
- (3) The attendance grant was further reduced to 4/- per head.

(1) New Code (1872) Article 32 - this reduction could be varied from one-tenth to one-half of the grant payable.

(2) Ibid. Article 59 (1) (a), (b), (c).

(3) These subjects included grammar, history and geography which were now to be taken throughout the school. A pass in any two of these subjects earned a grant of 4/- per head.

1877 Code.

- (1) A ratio of not more than three pupil teachers to each certificated teacher was to be employed and in schools where the average attendance was in excess of 220 an additional adult assistant was to be appointed. (1)
- (2) The grants per head could now rise to a maximum of 17/6d. per child in average attendance before reduction because of excess over local income. (2)

1882 Code.

- (1) A further move was made towards the eventual abolition of payment by results; grants were now dependent on the results of general inspection as well as on the examination of individual scholars. A fixed capitation grant of 4/6d. per scholar was allowed together with a merit grant of 1/-, 2/- or 3/- per head based on the Inspector's report of "fair", "good" or "excellent" respectively. Such reports were based on standards of organisation and discipline, intelligence employed in instruction and the general quality of work, especially in elementary subjects. Average attendance replaced individual attendance for grant assessment.
- (2) Grants for reading, writing and arithmetic, which since 1862 had been paid on individual examination, were changed to a capitation grant fixed at 1d. for every unit of the percentage of passes. (If, for example, 80% of the total possible passed was obtained, the rate of grant would be 6/8d. per scholar.)

(1) Minutes of the C.C.Ed. This regulation did not, in fact, operate until March, 1878.

(2) The 1871 Code had set this figure at 15/-.



(3) Grants for "specific" subjects, of which not more than two could be taken, were reduced to 1/- per scholar if the examination result was "fair" and 2/- per scholar if it was "good".

(4) Further capitation grants of 1/- per scholar for needlework and either 6d. or 1/- for singing were awarded.

1890 Code.

(1) Grants ceased to be based on the results of individual examination in the elementary subjects and a new type of grant known as the Principal Grant was introduced. (1) This grant combined the old capitation grant, the grant for examination in elementary subjects and the "merit" grant, and varied from 12/6d. to 14/- per child in average attendance, according to the recommendation of the Inspector.

(2) Grants for needlework, singing and "specific" subjects remained unaltered.

(1) In fact individual examination of not less than one-third of the scholars still took place but there ceased to be an individual assessment. The Inspectors' reports were of course influenced by these examinations but the limits of minimum and maximum grant were now very narrow indeed.

1892 Code.

Grants for "specific" subjects were now awarded on the report of the Inspector instead of on the results of individual examination and were reduced from 4/- per pass to either 2/- or 3/- per scholar.

1897 Code.

The system of "Payment by Results" finally disappeared; the remaining "specific" subjects now attracted a rate per scholar rather than an individual assessment.

1900 Code.

All grants were consolidated into a new Principal Grant into which the fixed variable grants were merged. The new grant was at the rate of 21/- or 22/- per scholar and 16/- or 17/- for infants, the higher rate of grant always being recommended unless the inspector felt he could not report favourably on the school.

APPENDIX G.2.**POPULATION FIGURES FOR THE GEOGRAPHICAL COUNTY OF DURHAM  
1801 - 1901**

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1801	-	149,384
1811	-	162,293
1821	-	193,511
1831	-	239,256
1841	-	307,963
1851	-	390,997
1861	-	508,666
1871	-	685,045
1881	-	867,258
1891	-	1,106,559
1901	-	1,187,474

Extracted from the censuses of population for England  
and Wales

COMPARISONS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1894 (1)

INCOME

	H.M. & Jarrow S.B.			Stanhope S.B.			Thornley S.B.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Grants from Committee of Council on Education	8536	4	10	1368	1	0	592	8	10
Under Technical Instruction Act 1889	43	15	10	-			-		
Books sold to children	223	4	1	-			5	7	4
Amount from Rating Authority (representing a rate of)	7300	0	0	1255	10	6	300	0	0
	(9.2d. in £1)			(7.5d. in £1)			(2/- in £1)		
From other sources	10	13	5	-			-		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>£16,113</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>£2,623</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>£897</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>

(1) Information extracted from the Report of the Committee of Council on Education 1894/95.

EXPENDITURE

	H.M. & Jarrow S.B.			Stanhope S.B.			Thornley S.B.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Boards' Officers	997	3	0	100	12	6	36	0	0
Other administrative and legal expenses	143	11	0	23	7	4	8	3	5
Maintenance of public elementary schools	11881	14	0	2128	10	2	596	11	1
Contribution to Industrial School	124	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of land and erection of schools	6310	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	639	5	7	-	-	-	5	5	9
Repayment of principal of loans	1063	10	4	135	1	10	88	15	6
Interest on loans	1890	0	9	270	10	4	101	15	3
Election expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	2
Other expenditure	18	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>£23,069</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>£2,658</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>£844</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>



### HEBBURN COLLIERY BOARD SCHOOL

Opened on 24th October, 1881, and originally designed to cater for over 700 pupils, was organised as separate Mixed and Infants Departments under the control of different Head Teachers.

The school now caters for approximately 210 Junior Mixed and Infant pupils and is known as the Hebburn Colliery County School.



#### HEBBURN NEW TOWN BOARD SCHOOL.

Opened on 3rd May, 1875, with separate departments for boys, girls and infants, it was the first Board School to be erected in Hebburn. Initial accommodation was for 1,000 pupils but an extension added in 1893 increased this number to approximately 1600. Now a Junior Mixed and Infants School it is known as the Hebburn New Town County School and has approximately 470 pupils in its two departments.



**HEBBURN QUAY BOARD SCHOOL.**

Opened on 19th July, 1886, with accommodation for approximately 1,000 pupils organised into Mixed and Infants Departments under separate Head Teachers.

Now known as the Hebburn Quay County School the school is organised into Junior Mixed and Infants Departments with approximately 260 and 160 pupils on the respective registers.



**JARROW CROFT TERRACE BOARD SCHOOL.**

Opened on 30th April, 1894, as a Board School with accommodation for 1100 pupils (Mixed and Infants). It was the last new school to be erected in the district by the School Board.

Now controlled by Durham County Education Committee and known as the Jarrow Croft Terrace Secondary School it functions as a secondary modern school with approximately 380 students on its registers.





JARROW GRANGE BOARD SCHOOL - OPENED, 23RD. APRIL, 1873

(Details overleaf)

By permission of the "Shields Gazette"

### JARROW GRANGE BOARD SCHOOL

Opened on 23rd April, 1873, with accommodation for 1,000 pupils, this was the first school to be erected by the Hedworth, Monkton and Jarrow School Board and the first permanent Board School to be established in Durham County. The school was originally organised as departments for boys, girls and infants, each under a separate head teacher. It was subsequently enlarged and provided accommodation for 1600 pupils by the end of the Board's period of control. The premises were demolished in 1965.

JARROW HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL

Built at a cost of approximately £5,000, this mixed school was opened on 19th July, 1886. The premises, situated in Oak Street, were adjacent to the now demolished Grange Board School. This school is now known as the Jarrow Central Secondary School and has 384 pupils on its registers (July, 1968)



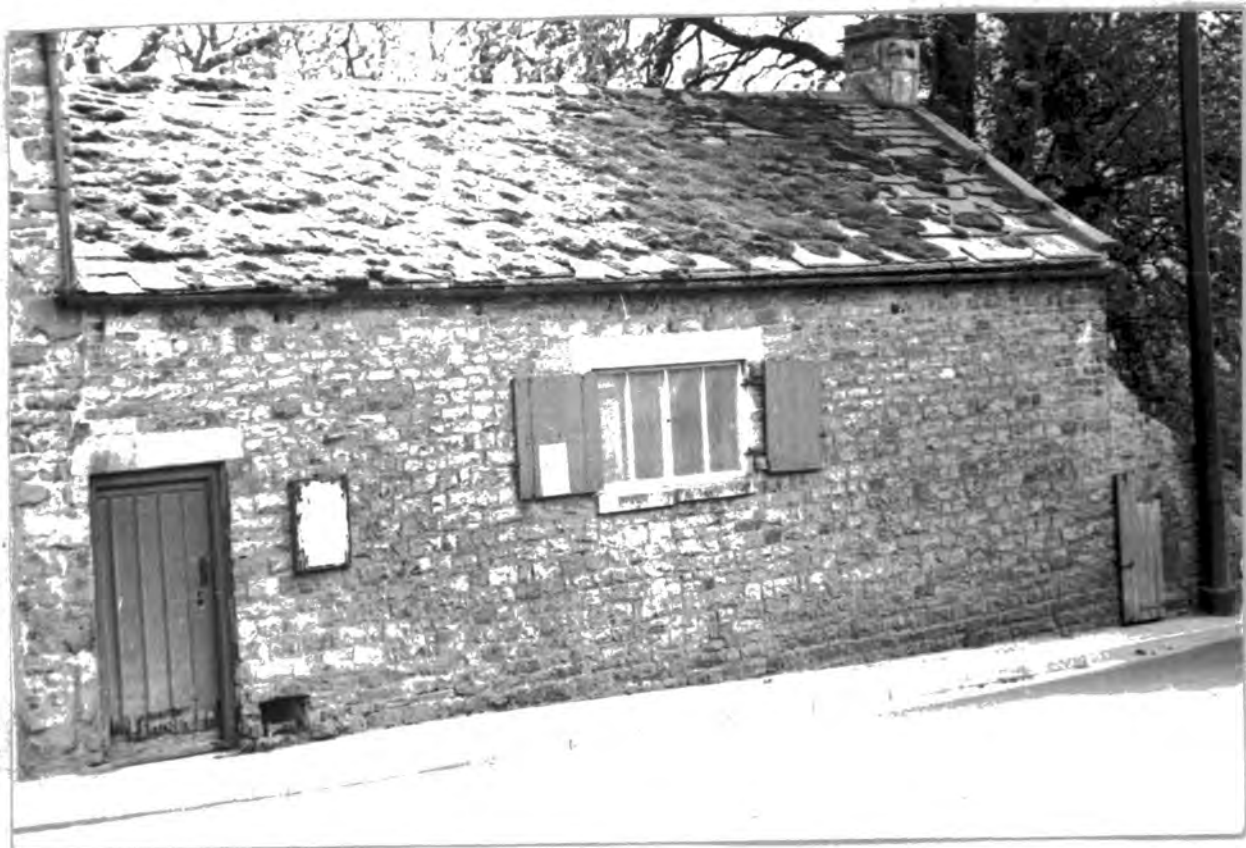
### MONKTON BOARD SCHOOL

This school was opened on 19th May, 1873 to accommodate 200 pupils, of both sexes, from Monkton Village and the Springwell Paper Mills. This photograph shows the original building which has since been enlarged by the addition of two "wings". The school is now known as the Jarrow Bede Burn County School and accommodates 250 Junior Mixed and Infant pupils.



EASTGATE BARRINGTON SCHOOL

A boys' school established by the Barrington Trust in 1820 to accommodate 52 scholars. Eventually amalgamated with the Eastgate Girls' School to form the Eastgate C.E. Mixed School. After amalgamation this school was closed and the building used as the village reading room and institute. The erection is now in a state of partial dilapidation.





### EASTGATE C.E. SCHOOL

Originally a girls' school built in 1859 to accommodate 64 children. It became a mixed school when it assimilated the boys transferred from Eastgate Barrington School. The building was enlarged in 1891 and served as a village school until July, 1958. It is now in service as a village hall providing social and recreational facilities for the villagers.

FROSTERLEY ENDOWED SCHOOL

The school was originally established in 1747 and transferred to this building in 1873. It passed to the jurisdiction of the Stanhope School Board on 1st. September, 1891 and became known as the Frosterley North Board School. The building was finally closed as a school by the Durham County Council in July, 1951; it now serves as a store for agricultural purposes.







FROSTERLEY WESLEYAN SCHOOL

This school was transferred to the Stanhope School Board in January, 1875, and continued under the jurisdiction of the Board until its closure in 1879 consequent upon the opening of the new Frosterley Board School. It is now occupied as part of a local contractor's residence and out buildings.

**FROSTERLEY SOUTH BOARD SCHOOL**

Opened on 28th. February, 1879, with accommodation for 150 children. Originally known as Frosterley Board School but re-named Frosterley South Board School in April 1893 to distinguish it from the ex-Endowed School which became known as Frosterley North Board School. It was transferred to the Durham County Council in 1904 and as the Frosterley South County School continued in service. Extended and modernised in 1963 the school is now known as the Frosterley County School and has 89 pupils on the registers. (July 1968)





NEW HOUSE SCHOOL, IRESHOPEBURN

This school, originally built in 1854 by the Beaumont Lead Mining Company, was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Stanhope School Board on 25th July, 1875. It was the first school to be acquired by the Board and it continued under their administration until 26th June, 1882. Owing to the trade depression in the surrounding district and the availability of surplus accommodation at the nearby St. John's Chapel Board School, it was then closed. The building is now in use as a private guest house.

LANEHEAD BARRINGTON SCHOOL

Erected about 1820 by the Barrington Trust, the school was originally divided into boys and girls departments with accommodation for a total of 72 scholars. It was used as a temporary Board school from 1875-76 until the opening of the Wearhead Board School. It is now in use as a private residence.





**LANHEAD BOARD SCHOOL**

**This school was opened on 10th. October, 1876, with accommodation for 140 children. It was transferred to the Durham County Council in 1904 and finally closed as a school in July, 1959. The building is now used as a Field Studies Centre by the Geography Department of the University of Durham.**

ROOKHOPE BARRINGTON SCHOOL.

Erected about 1820 with finance provided by the Barrington Trust, the school had accommodation for 153 children. It was superseded by the Rookhope Board School and eventually used as a church hall. The building is still church property but its community function has now largely been usurped by the newly erected village hall.





**ROOKHOPE BOARD SCHOOL**

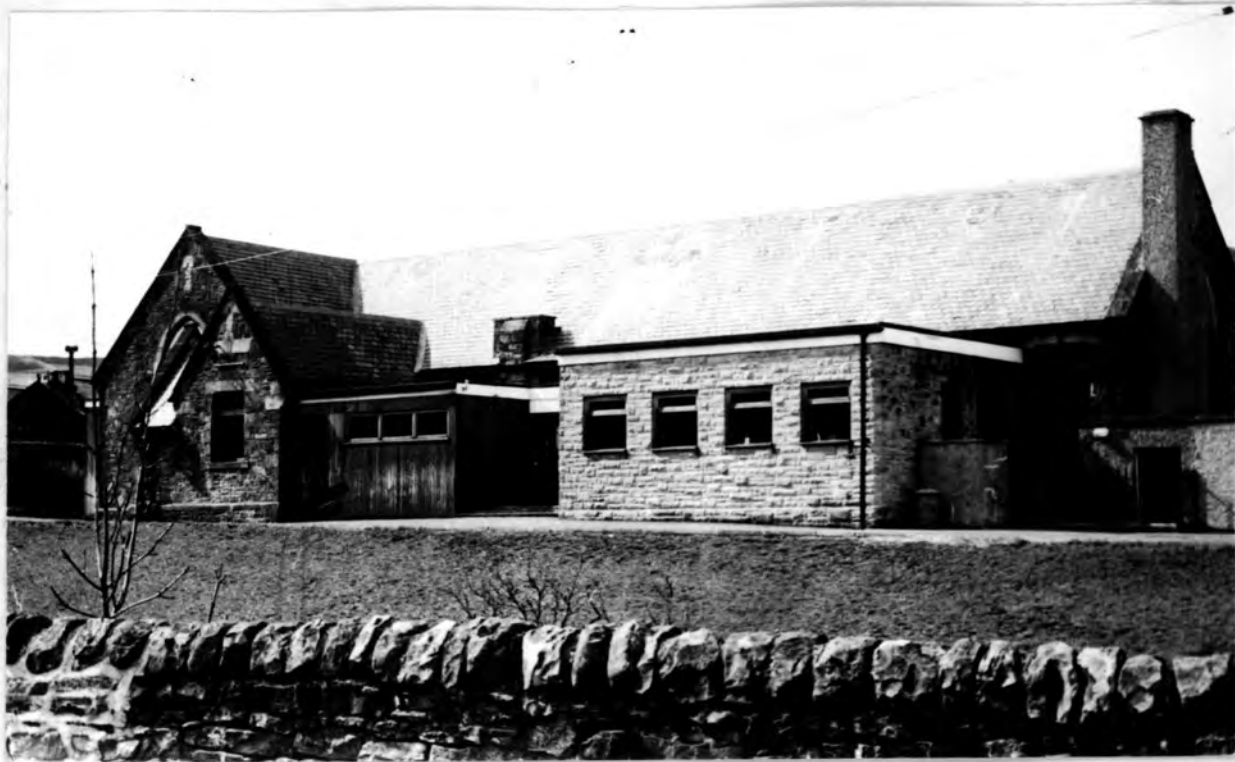
This school was opened on 3rd. July, 1876, with accommodation for 200 children. It was transferred to the Durham County Council and, as Rookhope County Junior Mixed School extended and modified in 1963. There are at present 41 pupils on the registers (July 1968)

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL BARRINGTON SCHOOL

Erected in 1830 it consisted of a single schoolroom measuring 45' x 18' and a teacher's residence. The school continued as a voluntary school after the formation of the Stanhope School Board and in 1879 had an average attendance of 33 boys and 24 girls. Fees at this time were 2½d. per week and the headmaster was Mr. John Fleming. The building was used as a parish room after ceasing to function as a school and is still in parish ownership.







ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL BOARD SCHOOL

This school opened on 15th. January, 1877 with Mr. R. Slacke as headmaster and accommodation for 165 children. It was transferred to the Durham County Council in April, 1904 and still functions as the St. John's Chapel County School. There are at present 97 pupils on the roll (July 1968)

STANHOPE WESLEYAN SCHOOL

The school was erected in January, 1877 to accommodate 170 children, transferred to the Stanhope School Board in June, 1892, and finally to Durham County Council in 1904. After this date the school continued as the Stanhope Council School and the Stanhope County School until its closure in July, 1967 when pupils were transferred to the new Stanhope C.E. (Controlled) School.





**STANHOPE BARRINGTON C.E. SCHOOL**

The school was originally founded in 1820 but replaced by the above building in 1868. There was an extension to the school in 1871 to give a total accommodation of 421. It continued as a voluntary school throughout the School Board period finally closing in July, 1966 when its pupils were transferred to the new Stanhope C.E. (Controlled) School.

DR. HARTWELL'S SCHOOL, STANHOPE

The school was founded in 1724 and originally consisted of two rooms; the boys measured 20' x 17' and the girls 13' 6" x 11'. It retained its strong church connections and was eventually used as an ancillary of the Barrington School. After the Durham County Council assumed control of elementary education it was eventually put to use as a Manual Instruction and Domestic Subjects Centre. Latterly the building has been used for industrial purposes but is not at present occupied (July, 1968)



STANHOPE CRAWLEYSIDE C.E. SCHOOL

This school, situated in a bleak position 1000' above sea level, was erected in 1873 to accommodate 72 children. It finally closed as a school in July, 1957 and is now used as a Training and Expedition Centre by the Army Cadet Force.



WEARHEAD BARRINGTON SCHOOL

This school was erected in 1820 and transferred to the School Board in 1875. It reopened as a voluntary school in August, 1877, with Mr. Thomas James as headmaster. The building is now in a state of dilapidation and is used as a workshop by a haulage contractor.





WEARHEAD BOARD SCHOOL

This school was opened, by the Stanhope School Board, on 10th. October, 1876, with accommodation for 200 children. It was transferred to the Durham County Council in 1904 and extensively modified during the early 1960's. It is now known as the Wearhead County Junior Mixed School and at present has 60 pupils on its registers (July 1968)



WESTGATE BARRINGTON SCHOOL

This school was erected about 1820 with accommodation for 240 children. It was temporarily transferred to the School Board in October, 1875, but relinquished by them on 10th. October, 1876, when the Board's new school was opened. The building now serves a double use in the curious mixture of slaughterhouse and scrap metal depository.



WESTGATE BOARD SCHOOL

This school was opened on 10th. October, 1876, with accommodation for 242 children. It was transferred to the Durham County Council in 1904 and finally closed as a school on 27th, July, 1962. The premises are still under the control of the County Council and are used as a residential camping establishment for handicapped children.





#### THORNLEY BOARD SCHOOL

This school, costing originally £3805 was planned to accommodate a total of 660 children. Opened on 1st. October, 1877, it was organised into three separate departments, Boys, Girls and Infants, each with its own headteacher. The school was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Durham County Council on 1st. April, 1904 when its name was altered to the Thornley Council School. Now controlled by the Easington R.D.C. (Excepted District) Committee for Education it is known as the Thornley County Junior Mixed School and has 209 pupils on the roll (July, 1968)

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