

The Victoria Infants School
Stanley Road, Wellingborough,
Northamptonshire

Historic Building Record

Planning App. Ref. WP/14/00626/FUL
HER Event No. ENN108697



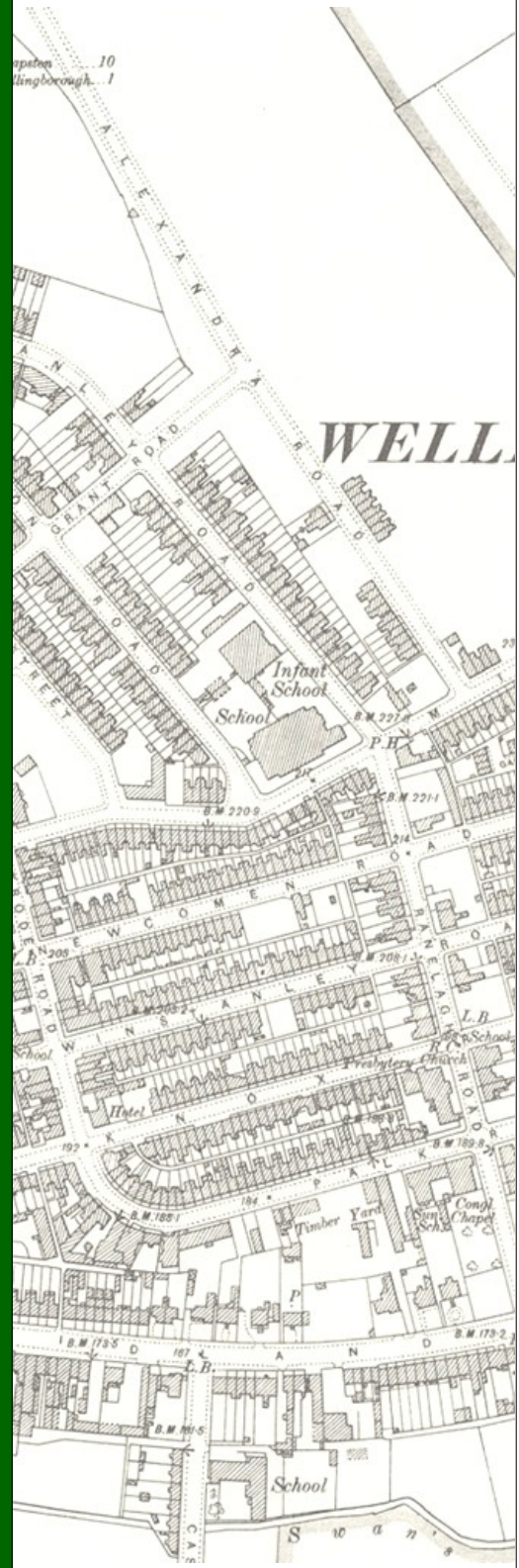
July 2017

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd
for

Design Board Architectural Services

Souterrain

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NORTHAMPTON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD EVENT NO. ENN108697

PLANNING APPLICATION REF. WP/14/00626/FUL

SOUTERRAIN PROJECT SOU17-531

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Summary

Between April and June 2017 a historic building record was made of a disused late 19th century Board School building, prior to its conversion to residential apartments.

Formerly known as Victoria Infants School, the building stands on Stanley Road, in the north-western quarter of Wellingborough town. The area, once known as the Victoria Estate, is characterised by contemporary rows of terraced houses and boot and shoe factories.

The school, together with an adjacent Junior School, was built to cope with the expansion of the Victoria Estate in the 1880s and 1890s, and the need to accommodate children of working class families with an education to elementary level in accordance with government requirements.

Built with government grant, the schools were essentially non-denominational. They were designed by eminent Wellingborough architects, Messrs. Talbot Brown & Fisher and built by a local building contractor in 1895, opening the following year. The Infants School functioned thereafter until the early 20th century when it became a local education centre.

Principally, the report uses primary sources to place the building into its original historical context, looking at the social and political viewpoints for its raison d'être, and its early years of existence.

By means of photographic catalogue, scaled elevations and plans, the report provides a descriptive and illustrative account of the building in its present 'as found' state, and identifies broad phases of development.

Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) cannot accept responsibility for errors of information or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of statements or opinions expressed in this document.

Historic Building Recording

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1. THE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

- 1.1 This document presents an illustrated and descriptive 'as found' record of Victoria Infants School, a Grade II listed late 19th century Board School, at 86 Stanley Road, Wellingborough, prior to its conversion to residential properties.
- 1.2 The Historic Building Record has been prepared by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) for *Design Board Architectural Services* on behalf of the property owner, in accordance with a Condition attached to the Grant of Planning Permission.
- 1.3 The creation of the Historic Building Record is consistent with paragraph 141 of National Planning Policy¹ which requires the developer to record, and to advance understanding of the significance of heritage assets that are to be lost, wholly or in part, due to development.
- 1.4 The record observes the current national guidance of Historic England (*Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2016)). It comprises:
 - a photographic archive (digital images);
 - a descriptive account based;
 - measured plans and elevations; and
 - a historic account.
- 1.5 The report provides a comprehensive visual documentation of the former school building prior to the permitted conversion. Integral to the record is a historical account of the building derived from locally available primary archive sources, the aim of which has been to gain an understanding of the building's local and regional historical context. The record falls within the overarching context of *East Midlands Heritage, Regional Research* objectives.²
- 1.6 The historic account draws on primary source material from the following main repositories:
 - Wellingborough Castle Museum
 - Northamptonshire Archives
 - Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record
 - The British Newspaper Archive
 - Northampton Public Reference Library
- 1.7 A purpose of the Historic Building Record is to inform future conservation decisions and subsequent management of the structure.
- 1.8 The report and archive is to be available as a public-accessible record.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Borough Council of Wellingborough Planning Permission (WP/14/00626/FUL) and Listed Building Consent (WP/14/00626/LBC) were granted on the 3rd of December 2014 to Mr M Rahman of 78 Stanley Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 1EA, for the

¹ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 27.03.2012

² Objective 9C (Knight, Vyner & Allen 2012)², which is to 'Investigate the development of social and religious building types'

conversion of former Waendel Centre to 14 self-contained apartments. The area of the proposed development is defined on the drawings (latest revisions) of *Design Board Architectural Services* submitted with the planning application: Drawing No. A281-2a, 'Proposed Plans' (Oct. 2014) and Drawing No.281-3a, 'Proposed Plans and Sections' (Oct. 2014). The nature and design philosophy of the proposed development is described in the *Design and Access Statement A281-DAS* (Oct. 2014).

- 2.2 Condition 4 of the Planning Permission and Listed Building Consent requires a Historic Building Record to be compiled prior to alteration or demolition, and submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.3 A specific *design brief* was prepared for this project by Liz Mordue, Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council³ and a *Scheme for a Historic Building Record*⁴ was subsequently prepared by Souterrain on behalf of the planning agent.

3. LOCATION

- 3.1 The former infants school building is located to the northeast of the town centre of Wellingborough, centred at National Grid Reference 489727, 268206 (Fig. 1). It fronts the southwest side of Stanley Road. The school playground to the rear borders Gordon Road, while the southwest side of the building borders the playground of the Victoria Junior School.
- 3.2 The neighbourhood of the school is characterised rows of late 19th century terraced dwellings, interspersed by contemporary boot and shoe factories and places of worship. The houses were built predominantly to house the factory workers, whose children attended the school.

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE INFANTS SCHOOL

Elementary Education for Wellingborough

- 4.1 On one level, the construction of the Victoria Board Schools at Stanley Road may be viewed as pragmatism, a means of managing the off-springs of a seemingly endless incursion of working class settlers to the north-east side of Wellingborough. On another level, the history of the Schools' construction is essentially the culmination of more than two decades of a frequently embittered struggle of rival education ideologies and political regimes.
- 4.2 In 1870, Liberal government of William Gladstone passed the Elementary Education Act. This introduced a State subsidiary for the numerous voluntary schools that existed throughout England and Wales. Wellingborough at this time possessed a number of denominational voluntary schools. Prior to the Act, these schools depended wholly upon benevolence and subscription, which prevented them from meeting more inclusive local educational needs. Attendance at school was not made compulsory by the 1870 Act, but this seemed rational, since there were insufficient school places countrywide; and this was particularly the case in the expanding industrial boroughs like Wellingborough.

³ Mordue, L, 2017. *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Building Recording at the former Waendel Centre, 86 Stanley Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire*, Planning Northamptonshire County Council, V1 9th Feb 2017 Mordue, L, 2017

⁴ *Former Waendel Centre, 86 Stanley Road, Wellingborough (NGR SP897682): Scheme for a Historic Building Record*, Planning App. Ref. WP/14/00626/FUL, SOU17-531, v.1 3rd May 2017

- 4.3 Significantly, the 1870 Act laid down the provision for the creation of borough School Boards, with powers to set up *non-denominational elementary schools* to counter the deficit of school places. The new 'Board Schools', as they were called, were to receive State grants and be maintained by ratepayers. Essentially, in order to continue to qualify for State grants under the Act, the School Board was required to appoint Inspectors to ensure that '*No religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught in the school*'⁵. It is notable that the Act was brought about at a time of relative economic prosperity and was closely allied to the second Reform Bill of 1867⁶, the latter which had widened the franchise to include great numbers of the urban working class.
- 4.4 The Wellingborough School Board was founded in 1871. In the next decade it set up four new Board Schools to cope with the town's rapidly ongoing industrial expansion. The new schools were Freeman's (Westfield Road, founded 1711; rebuilt c.1873), Rock Street (built 1873), Park Street (built 1873) and Victoria School (1881), the latter at Ranelagh Road on the newly built Victoria Town Estate⁷ (Fig. 2, magenta).
- 4.5 Notably, throughout the late 19th century, the Sunday Schools of the Wellingborough United Congregational Church also provided some level of graded education. In October 1873 there were 619 children registered⁸. By November 1883, the number of attendees had swelled to 1,479 scholars, 357 of whom attended the Church's school rooms at Ranelagh Road on the Victoria Town Estate⁹ (by October 1894, these numbers had gradually increased to 1,538 and 419, respectively¹⁰). In order to cope with needs at the Ranelagh Road Sunday School, classes were run in the morning and in the afternoon. The Sunday School Superintendent for the Victoria Estate, from 1883 onwards, was grocer and general dealer William Davidson, who was to become instrumental in the advancement of elementary education in Wellingborough.
- 4.6 The situation of weekday school places worsened in 1880 (the first year of Gladstone's second premiership) when school attendance until the age of 10 was made compulsory in England and Wales. Faced with government pressure to accommodate all children of school age, and the rapid expansion of the Victoria Town Estate, the Wellingborough School Board decided to take on a long-term lease of the Sunday School rooms in Ranelagh Road from the Congregational trustees (Fig. 2, magenta); supposedly, to save the expense of building a new school¹¹. The new school was to be known as the Victoria School and provided separate teaching arrangements for infants and juniors.
- 4.7 The Victoria Infants School Log Book officially commenced at Ranelagh Road on June 3rd 1881: "*Having heard from the Education Department that this school will be examined for govt. grants began fresh registers on the 1st inst...*"¹² The handwriting is that of the Certified Teacher, Miss Jane Tennant. The entry for the 23rd June reads: "*Received notice from the Education Department stating that the first inspection of the school will take place in January*

⁵ Preston, 1871, XI, (2). p.14

⁶ e.g. Fraser, D 1984. *The Evolution of the British Welfare State*, 86

⁷ 'The Victoria Town Estate, Midland Road Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, No.16', The United Land Company Limited, NRO maps 5477 and 4579 c.1870

⁸ NRO WURC/86 Wellingborough Congregational Sunday Schools, Minutes of Teachers Meetings 06.06.1873-31.05.1912

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ *Northampton Mercury* - Saturday 29 May 1886

¹² *Victoria Infants School Log Book*, p.1.

1882. *Arranged registers to meet requirements of the Code.*¹³ The attendance from September to November ranged between 152 and 175. Jane Tennant's staff consisted of Ada A Ford, her Assistant and Kate Ashby, an ex-Pupil-teacher from Freeman's Endowed Girls School. Miss Tennant's log continues until April 28th 1882, but what became of her after then is uncertain, for on May 5th 1882, Mary Alice Wilson, former Assistant of Rosecommon Street Infants School, Liverpool, was appointed Head Mistress of the Victoria Infants School. The average pupil attendance was between 180 and 210, Additional staff appointments were Ellen Lovell, a Pupil-teacher of the 1st year, and Maud Smith, a monitor. But the steady influx of new children from the Victoria Estate caused the Sunday School room to be "speedily filled"¹⁴. Not only this, but the building was considered ill-adapted for use as a Day School.¹⁵ Consequently, in September 1885, the School Board negotiated with the Congregational body, the erection of new school rooms on adjoining land, on the corner of Palk Road and Ranleigh Road¹⁶. The new building would also provide much-needed extra places for the Sunday School. This newly extended Victoria School comprised two large rooms furnished with reversible desks. One of the rooms could accommodate 60 to 80 infants. Notwithstanding this, it was becoming clear that there would be a serious shortage of school places if urban expansion continued at the same pace. To add to problems, staff numbers were deemed insufficient to meet the government requirements.

- 4.8 The 1870 Act brought with it decades of squabbling, nationwide, on the School Boards, between the denominational schools (commonly called the Church Party) and the non-denomination schools, between the two main political parties. Tuesday the 11th March 1889 marked a turning point in the history of elementary education at Wellingborough. The Liberal candidates for the Wellingborough School Board won an overwhelming majority. Ever since 1871 the Tories had dominated the Wellingborough School Board; only one other contest taking place in the interim, in 1886. The Wellingborough Liberals viewed the past 18 years as an uphill struggle against sectarian education. The contest of 1889 drew an electorate turnout of 15,518 for 8 candidates, attracting large excited crowds with "*vociferous cheering and throwing of hats*". Four Liberals took 8,778 of the votes, the Tories, 4,810. The leading Liberal candidate Henry Lack, a nurseryman, declared the victory as a notable day in Wellingborough and "*a valuable day for the principles of the Liberal party*", namely a departure from sectarian teaching at elementary level. Indeed the result was viewed as "*fresh evidence of the loyalty of the town of Wellingborough to the important principle of un-sectarian education*". A congratulatory telegram from Wellingborough's absent Member of Parliament, Mr F. A Channing read: "*We have had this year to meet with insidious attempts to replace the claims of sectarianism in elementary education. You have done noble work in crushing the attempt. Never has the plea of religion been invited so falsely...*" Another victorious Liberal candidate was the grocer and general dealer, William Davison, who declared (to cheers) that the first aim of himself and his colleagues (i.e. the School Board) should be "*to secure a first-class elementary education for the children*" and promising that "*they would take care the Bible was not taken out of the schools, but they would have no catechism in there*". But the bitter squabbling between non-sectarian and sectarian schools, between Liberal and Conservative principles, was to ensue for another five years as each side vied for State aid and for support from the electorate, the people who would pay for maintaining the schools by rates.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Northampton Mercury* - Saturday 29 May 1886

¹⁵ *Northampton Mercury* - 17th Jan 1896

¹⁶ *Northampton Mercury* - Saturday 29 May 1886

The Influx of Working Class Children

- 4.9 Meanwhile, fuelled by the footwear and iron industries, Wellingborough was growing at an unprecedented rate. Roads and housing plots were being laid out over the fields on the north-eastern side of the town, adjoining the Victoria Estate. A comparison of the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps of Wellingborough, surveyed in 1883 and 1889 respectively (Figs. 2 and 3), shows that during the period, more than 200 new homes had already been built between Cannon Street and Mill Road. Furthermore, extensive areas of vacant ground are shown on the 1889 map, between Thomas Street to the west and Alexander Road to the east, denoting that hundreds more houses were being planned, if not already under construction. The ultimate extent of urban infilling in this neighbourhood is seen on the third edition OS map surveyed in 1924 (Fig. 4). The existing schools, sectarian and un-denominational alike, were very soon overcrowded.
- 4.10 In 1891, the majority of school fees were abolished by Conservative government. In Wellingborough, the 'Church Party' was awarded a substantial grant from the Department of Education, to build and relocate to a new school north of the Midland Road¹⁷. This caused 'lively proceedings' at the School Board. The Liberals were aggrieved that the government had unheeded opposition from the Board. The Department merely viewed it as a *"continuance of grants to an existing school which is to be transferred to a site more convenient for the majority of the scholars now in attendance"*. But it wasn't how Mr Davidson (Liberal) on the Board saw it. Ironically, he claimed that a new school was unnecessary, as in their estimation there were over 700 vacant places in four schools in the immediate neighbourhood, including one Church of England, one Roman Catholic and two Board Schools, *'thus giving plenty of choice to parents'*. Mr Tasker (Conservative) asked Mr Davison if he had *"forgot that for many years past the Board had always adopted an ill-advised and bitter spirit towards all educational establishments not under their control"*.
- 4.11 In 1893, the fourth Gladstone premiership saw the school leaving age raised to 11, which became the minimum age that a child would be permitted to work in a factory (the leaving age would be raised to 12 years in 1899).
- 4.12 March 1895 witnessed new elections to the School Board. In addition to William Davison and Henry Lack, the un-denomination nominees were Charles Robinson, a shoe manufacturer, and William Alfred Rubbra, gentleman and bank manager. Notably, Davison, Robinson, and Rubbra were renowned in Wellingborough for their role as teachers or superintendents of the Congregational Church Sunday Schools¹⁸. In an election speech, the Reverend J Hirst Hollowell, announced that *"the new schools [i.e. at Stanley Road, Figs. 2 and 3] were now being built"*, and that *"the action was being taken in consequence of the overcrowded state of the Victoria Schools"*. In spite of this progress, he argued that the Church schools were a waste of money, that attendance was better at Board Schools, and that the people of Wellingborough preferred them. He compared the returns of 1893, for three Board Schools with those of the town's six Voluntary Schools. The Board Schools had 1,996 places, with an average annual attendance of 1,550, while the Voluntary Schools 2,232 places with an average attendance 992. *"That"*, he said, *"was the mark of failure"*. Moreover, the six voluntary schools in the town cost the people £2,617 to maintain, of which only £320 was met by subscriptions. He contended that *"it was the duty of the Board in fixing their schools, to consider the little children, and to put those schools where the little ones could easily reach them."*

¹⁷ *Northampton Mercury* 30th June 1891 'Lively proceedings at the monthly meeting of the Wellingborough School Board'

¹⁸ NRO WURC/86 Wellingborough Congregational Sunday Schools, Minutes of Teachers Meetings 06.06.1873-31.05.1912

- 4.13 Even so, the construction of the new Stanley Road schools had clearly riled the Church party which continued to pamphleteer the townsfolk, complaining that new schools were an unnecessary increase in the rates. Referring to the pamphlet, Hollowell stated that “*it was perfectly certain that the Wellingborough Board had not overbuilt (the number of schools)*”. In support, William Davison produced statistical evidence that “*...they [the Board] now had 800 children to take to the new schools, which would accommodate 1000, and were being erected in a rapidly growing district...*”. Furthermore, “*the fact that they were to have nine members on the board now instead of seven, was proof that the town was growing, and that, therefore, its educational needs had grown, so it was ridiculous of gentlemen on the other side to complain of increased expenditure...*”. The shoe manufacturer and non-sectarian education supporter, John Etkins (also committee member of the Congregational Church) sought to pacify the Church Party by passing on the blame, stating that “*the new schools now being erected were forced upon them by the Department of Education in consequence of the growth of the town*”. Indeed, the government’s Education Department had stated that the average attendance should not exceed three-quarters of the accommodation, but it had already well-exceeded that in Wellingborough¹⁹.

Building of the New Victoria Board Schools

- 4.14 One of accounts books of Edwin Brown and Sons survives for the construction of the Victoria Schools²⁰. It is likely to be the second account book, beginning 4th January 1895 with a balance brought forward of £4,415. 19s. 1d. and ending on 12th December 1895 with a balance carried forward of £7,866 18s. 9d. The book records the purchase and carriage to the site of all materials, together with the wages and costs for the on-site production of each structure, and its internal fittings and fixtures. The chronology of works clearly shows that the Infants School and the Junior School were being constructed simultaneously. The exteriors of the buildings were probably near-complete to roof height by the Spring of 1895, since carpentry record show that the ventilation turrets were being constructed between 8th March and 5th April. Floor screeds were overlaid with wooden blocks in July and the ventilation systems were being installed with bespoke fabricated materials, ‘on account’, from Grundy of Manchester (*post.* 5.8) in August. Occasionally, there is a specific reference to an item in the Infants School, such as; ‘Sept. 20th, Infants, gallery rails’ (*post.* 5.3). Other material deliveries inform us that the dressed stone was formed from either Weldon Stone (Corby), with York ‘self-faced’ stone for gully tops. Additionally, the school Log Book also reveals that floors of each classroom were originally tiered (or ‘terraced’), which would enable clear visibility between teacher and each pupil. All but two of the floors had been levelled by 1955²¹ and there is no visible trace of any today.

The Opening of the New Victoria Board Schools

- 4.15 The two new un-denominational Victoria Board Schools at Stanley Road were publicly opened by Mr F.A Channing, M.P on the 13th January 1896. The Mixed Department (junior school) had a capacity for 740 boys and girls, while the Infants School could accommodate 436 children. In the opening speech, Channing proudly asserted that a town’s buildings reflected the tastes, habits and character of the people. The buildings, he said, ranked amongst the finest of their kind in the country. The Board had chosen Wellingborough’s most eminent architect partnership, Messrs. Talbot Brown and Fisher, to design the school buildings, duly executed, “*in a quiet treatment of English Renaissance*”. Both schools had been built by Wellingborough builders Messrs Edwin Brown and Son, at a total cost of £11,000, including internal fittings, but excluding the land purchase (unknown), which

¹⁹ *Northampton Mercury* - Friday 15 March 1895

²⁰ NRO Br(W)/020 Accounts Book (29), ‘New Board Schools’

²¹ H.M Inspector’s Report, Log Book, 1955, p. 436

Channing considered to be fairly cheap considering their size and capacity²². Channing proudly announced that the Wellingborough School Board had 2000 registered scholars with an average attendance of 1,700. But, as a politician, he went on to further encourage his constituency. He declared that crime had witnessed a significant downturn since the Education Act²³ and now proclaimed that the new edifices at Stanley Road spelled the “*re-housing of a moral agency*”. Indeed, there was a prevailing view that universal education to elementary level would not only discipline the working class from an early age, but would produce a stream of sufficiently literate and numerate young factory operatives, capable of adapting to the demands of industry and new technologies²⁴.

The School Log Book

- 4.16 Quite fortuitously, at the closure of Victoria Schools in 2008, two Log Books of the Infants School²⁵, were discovered and rescued by Robert Wharton, trustee representative of the Castle Museum, Wellingborough. The Department of Education (and the Act of 1870) required the headmaster or headmistress of a Board School to keep an official Log Book in which weekly events were to be concisely recorded, particularly with respect to attendance. The log was to be examined and signed by a School Board Inspector at monthly intervals (Figs. 10 - 11). The historic Log Book of the Victoria Infants School covers a period of 74 years, up until 1955. Significantly, the first entry (June 3rd, 1881) pre-dates the opening of the Stanley Road school by 14 years (*ante* 4.7), clearly demonstrating that the new buildings did not mark a new foundation, but moreover the transfer of a long-established and well organised education institution to new premises. On the 15th January 1896, the Headmistress, Ada A. Ford entered the following log:

*“Today (Wednesday) commenced duties in the New Schools after the Christmas vacation. Transferred 41 boys and 26 girls to the Mixed Department (i.e. the new junior school]. Several children about six years of age have been retained in this school owing to delicate health or dullness on the part of the children. Admitted 38 fresh scholars since Wednesday morning. Reclassified the whole school according to age as far as practicable. Visitors Mr Rubbra + Mr Davison. Average [attendance] 196.3”.*²⁶

- 4.17 Ada Ford was an experienced Board School professional. The abrupt critical assessments of her own staff members reveal the high standards she expected. In May 1882, she had been appointed Assistant Head Mistress of Victoria Infants School at Ranelagh Road (i.e. the leased Sunday School building). Two years later she left to take up a post at Bozeat School (Northamptonshire), subsequently becoming Head Mistress at Broad Green Infants School, Wellingborough. She rejoined the Victoria Infants School as its Head Mistress in 1888, following the resignation of Mary Alice Wilson²⁷ (*ante*. 4.7). On the 15th January 1896, Ford duly copied *verbatim* the School Inspector’s first report (in the new premises) into the Log Book, in accordance with the Department regulations²⁸:

“Infants School

The school is well conducted and well taught. Elementary subjects and Varied Occupations receive due attention, and a successful attempt has

²² *Northampton Mercury* 17th Jan 1896

²³ *ibid*

²⁴ *c.f.* May, T. 2006, p.3

²⁵ *Victoria Infants School Log Book, 1881-1955*, Wellingborough Museum

²⁶ Log Book p.275, 15 January 1896

²⁷ Log Book p.97, 31. July 1888

²⁸ Log Book p.275, 15 January 1896

been made to encourage the habit of answering in complete sentences. Singing by Note and Musical Drill are satisfactory.

M A Bliss	<i>Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Knowledge of Method, Geography and History. She has failed to pass her Examination. With reference to future Examinations the Board's attention is drawn to Article 41 (b) of the Code).</i>
M Hinman	<i>Grammar, Composition and Music (Skill)</i>

Staff.

A A Ford	<i>Certificated Teacher of the 2nd Class</i>
E Barton	<i>Certificated Assistant of the 3rd Division</i>
B Spencer	<i>Assistant Mistress, Article 50</i>
E L Craddock	<i>Out of her apprenticeship</i>
M A Bliss	<i>Pupil Teacher of the 3rd Year</i>
B J Hackeley	<i>Pupil Teacher of the 3rd Year</i>
M Hinman	<i>Pupil Teacher of the 2nd Year</i>

[signed] James Heygate Clerk of the
Board"

- 4.18 Over the succeeding months a steady stream of new scholars came to enrol. A main function of the Log Book was the record of attendance, since it was linked to the size of the State grants a school could expect to be awarded. Indeed, such was the pre-occupation with attendance that a children with the best attendance record would be awarded a prize (a reading book) at the end of the year. An examination of the Log Book shows that attendance fluctuated greatly. Absences during the winter months were often due to bad weather, but the record also reveals the harsh living conditions of the working class and the poor. Throughout the year, absences were predominantly the result of illness and epidemics - measles, mumps, bronchitis, whooping cough, scarlatine, influenza, diphtheria, 'peeling' - all of which also took its toll on the teaching staff. At times it became necessary to close the school. A poignant Log Book entry was made by Ford on November 13th, 1896: *"amongst the little ones present the coughing is almost incessant and proves a great drawback to the work of the classes"*.

Subject Matter

- 4.19 Importantly, the Log Books provide a valuable insight to the subjects taught to the youngsters, the teaching methods, and the Board's expectations of staff knowledge. A typical Inspector's report (see also Fig. 10 -11 for Jan 1899) reads:

*Jan 29th
1897*

"The school is most efficiently conducted. The children are making good progress, and while the elementary schools are thoroughly well taught the children show great intelligence in their answers in the Object Lessons. And the school methods of teaching are so well adapted to train their faculties of observation. Needlework, Kindergarten work and Recitation are all good. No Pupil-Teachers of the first or second year should be allowed to mark the Registers.

*M. Bliss, B. J Hacksley and M Hinman have passed fairly, but Bliss should attend to Composition, History & Teaching (knowledge & method), Hacksley to Arithmetic and Grammar, and Hinman to Grammar, Composition and History, Music (Theory), and teaching (Knowledge and Method)*²⁹.

- 4.20 Object Lessons were an integral part of elementary learning, devised to draw out and encourage individual thought and expression from a child. The lists of Object Lessons taught were recorded at regular intervals in the Log Book (Fig. 12).

Pupil-Teachers Apprentices

- 4.21 As can be seen from Ada Ford's staff list (*ante.* 4.17), an important feature of the Board School system was the employment of Pupil-Teachers. This was basically a paid-apprenticeship scheme, offered to the most promising scholars at the age of thirteen, for a period of five years. A good example of this rise from the ranks was Millicent Ann Bliss, Pupil-Teacher of the 3rd year. She was first appointed as a Monitor on the 26th of October 1891. The following year she was listed as a Candidate for a Pupil-Teacher post, and was subsequently appointed Pupil-Teacher of the 1st year in 1893.
- 4.22 On completion of the Pupil-Teacher apprenticeship to the satisfaction of the Board, and on passing the periodic Examination, it was expected that the individual would enter an appropriate Training College with a Queen's Scholarship. Mabel Hinman, also on Ford's staff in 1896, was the daughter of a commercial traveller. Mabel had been engaged in 1895 with a contract running until 1898 (Fig. 14). Her annual wage was paid by the Board from a Department of Education grant, £12.10s in the first year, with an increase of £2.10s. per year for each subsequent year, on the condition that she passed the required examination.
- 4.23 Also of interest is the survival of a male Pupil-Teacher contract from Victoria School, prior to its transfer of premises to Stanley Road. The Pupil-Teacher was Arthur Lack, none other than the son of Henry Lack the nurseryman, School Board inspector and prime mover for elementary education in Wellingborough (*ante.* 4.8; 4.12). Lack junior was engaged on the 1st of December 1885, with a contract until the 30th of November 1889. The inequality of women is to be noted. Lack's wage in the first year, was £17.10s (Fig. 13).
- 4.24 The school Log Book is indeed worthy of separate detailed study (which can only be touched on within the remit of the present investigation), for it provides an invaluable insight to the evolution of the Elementary Education system in Wellingborough, from its incipient form in the late Victorian period, through to the mid 20th century. It is notable that throughout the school's 74 year record, the reports of the H.M. Inspectors are remarkably consistent, praising both the efficiency of the organisation and quality of the schooling. "*The children are happy and enjoy the right amount of freedom. Throughout the school there is a delightful atmosphere of friendliness and purposeful work...*" (H.M. Inspector's report 22nd Oct 1946).

World War II

- 4.25 In the context of the present historic building record, one period in particular - the Second World War - was to affect the running of the Infants School in a number of ways. On 4th September 1939, the day after Britain's declaration of war on Germany, the school was requisitioned as a First Aid Post³⁰; pupils, stock and apparatus were transferred to the 'Senior' School. The overcrowded conditions subsequently led the parents to petition to the

²⁹ Victoria School Log Book, p. 300

³⁰ Log Book. pp.341-2

Board of Education for the immediate release of the school 'for its legitimate purpose'. The plea was escalated to the Parliamentary Secretary for Education and the Chief Medical Officer, following which, in January 1940, the First Aid post was transferred to Rock Street School and the Infants School released³¹. Between November 1940 and January 1941, the school admitted its share of evacuees. Air-raid shelters were constructed in the school playground, and although the location of the shelters could not be identified during the present survey, we do know that the well-drilled infants were able to respond to the Raid Alarm and reach the shelters within three minutes³². Between July 23rd and 12th August 1942, the Air-raid alert was sounded almost every day³³. On one of such daylight raids, on 3rd August, two German bombers caused damage or destruction to 593 buildings in Wellingborough. This included damage to the roof of the Standard I Classroom of the Infants School. There is no visible sign of roof repairs today.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING & OBSERVATIONS

- 5.1 In the descriptions below, the numbers in bold refer to photograph numbers (Section 11; Appendix 1). The photograph viewpoints are shown on Figures 15 to 18. The metric scales which appear in the photographs are either 2 m in length with divisions of 0.2 m, or 1 m and 2 m with divisions of 0.2 m (for interior features).

List Entry Description

- 5.2 The following description is extracted from the Historic England Listed Building entry³⁴.

"Red brick with stone dressings. Red tile roofs with lead cladding on cupolas... ...The principal elevation of the infants school faces Stanley Road (1-4). It has a two-storey central section with a double-gabled roof (1-3), a round-arched door (5, 7) and a stone plaque inscribed 'INFANTS' in relief (location: 6, detail: 7). There are three round-arched windows on the ground floor (5) and six sash windows on the first floor (6, 7). To the right and left there are projecting single-storey gabled blocks, each with three tall segmental-headed sash/pivot windows (1-4) and a round window above with stone surround (11). There are two tall chimneystacks on the roof (1, 25, 30, 32, 36). The west elevation of the infants school, facing the playground, reveals the gable end of the central hall which has two large round-arched windows with a buttress in between, flanked by two smaller gable ends (17-20). On the roof of the central hall there is an octagonal wooden bell-cote [not a bell-cote, but a ventilator, post. 5.8; Figs. 19, 20, and 22] surmounted by a lead-clad cupola and spire and sitting on an octagonal lead-clad base (general location; 4, 17, 29; close-up 35-36). The two small single-storey plant blocks (17-19) attached to the building on the west side are later additions and are not of special interest [i.e. modern toilet blocks].

- 5.3 *The central hall in the infants school is ... grand for an infants school. The roof has depressed arch braces (53-55) and carved brackets (62-63, see also 91-92), and tie-rods with floriated connectors. At the west end there is a pair of large round-arched windows (52-53) with glazing bars, while at the east end there is a gallery with a stick balustrade (52; see also gallery support 60-61). Behind the balustrade there is at present a temporary wooden partition (see 87 to 92). Along the sides of the hall there are clerestoreys (54-56, 58; see also*

³¹ Log Book, pp.343-4

³² Log Book, 351

³³ Log Book, 365-6

³⁴ Historic England: Victoria Schools, Grade II listing 20th May 2008, English Heritage Legacy ID: 495607; Source ID: 1392597

90), and part-panelled glazed partitions to the classrooms (56, 58-59), and one side also has a panelled cupboard (56-57). Other features of note in the infants school include the staircase to the gallery which has stick balusters (82-86), and two fireplaces in the classrooms with Renaissance-style carved timber surrounds (location: 45-47; detail: 48-50; see also Figs. 8 and 9) one temporarily covered.”

Additional Observations and Notes

- 5.4 Both schools were planned on the Central Hall System, flanked by the classrooms (Fig. 16). This permitted the headmaster and head mistress to simultaneously observe proceedings in each classroom. The floors throughout were composed of small wooden blocks (no longer visible). Classrooms 6 and 7 were divided by a sliding part-panelled glazed partition wall (Fig. 16, 77, 79). This is mirrored in the SE wing, where the partial remains of partition wall survives in Classroom 1 (Fig. 16, 46 - 47). The on-site manufacture of sliding doors and frames was recorded in E Brown & Sons Accounts Book on 6th September 1895.
- 5.5 The window frames of the three round-arched windows of the vestibule(5) were replaced at some juncture after c.1931 (Fig. 7).
- 5.6 Few other alterations are discernible on the ground floor. A stud-walled lobby/vestibule was introduced to Classroom 6 (Fig. 16, 77 – 78) which was converted to an office in the early 21st century when the building was used as a local education centre, known as the Waendel Centre.
- 5.7 The brickwork of the school is English Garden Wall bond. There was a door in the NW wall Classroom 7, which at some juncture was bricked up using the same brickwork bond (Figs. 16 and 19, 12 and 81).
- 5.8 The construction of modern toilet block altered the rear entrance to the school (Figs. 15 and 20, 64 and 65). The top of the exterior of the entrance is discernible above the roof of the toilet block (19 and 21). It is possible that there were two rear entrances, one on either side hall (see Fig. 165). The location of the original toilet facilities for the children could not be located, but was possibly in the playground.
- 5.9 Each school was equipped with a state-of-the-art smoke-consuming heating and ventilation system designed and manufactured by Grundy³⁵ in Tyldesley, near Manchester. Fresh air was drawn through external grilled vents at ground level (e.g. 8 and 16) warmed by a heating apparatus in the basement (the boiler house (37) was situated beneath Classroom 2 on the SE wing and accessed via the Junior School Playground (31); Fig. 16). The warm air then circulated throughout a network of flues (galvanised steel ducts) installed in the walls of the building into the classrooms (e.g. Classroom 1: 48 and central hall (e.g. 64). The vitiated air was then extracted through flues (in the hall, extraction flues are situated in the clerestory (53, 56, 58), via the roof space (Fig. 22; 107 - 109) to a ventilation turret on the roof (Figs. 19 and 20; 35-36). It is possible that the boarded fire places in Classroom 1 (Fig. 15; 48) conceal a Grundy Warm Air Ventilating Fire Grate (patented in 1890)³⁶. The radiator heating system appears to have been later addition. The original system of heating was replaced for the building's last use, at which time many new radiators were installed.
- 5.10 The rear (SW) playground (28) is understood to have had a covered play shed, traces of which no longer survive.

³⁵ Northampton Mercury 17th Jan 1896

³⁶ For further information see: www.hevac-heritage.org/victorian_engineers/grundy/grundy.htm

- 5.11 There is no evidence for a bell tower at the Infants School. It is most likely that the bell of the Mixed (i.e. Junior) School was sufficient for both schools. The bell turret noted in the Listed Buildings List Entry for the Infants School is in fact a ventilation turret.
- 5.12 The first floor (Fig. 16) consists of three main rooms. It is presumed to have included the head mistress's room (probably **101-102**) and staff toilet, cloakroom and washroom (**93, 95-98**). One room may have been used as either a staff room or a sick bay. A store room is also present (**105**). The gallery was accessed from the same staircase.
- 5.13 Partial access to the roof space was enabled via a small opening in the wall of the washroom/cloakroom (**93 - 95**). The roof space above the hall was accessed along a narrow boarded walkway, built to enable roof maintenance and servicing of the heating and ventilation flue (**106-109, 112**). Figure 18 shows the direction of photographs inside the roof space. Below the lowermost purlin on both sides of the roof, a stud wall with lath and plaster infill stands to a height of c. 0.65 m (**106-111**). Three trusses are present, each with kingpost, diagonal struts and trenched purlins (**106-109**); the principal rafters and king post of each truss fastened a bolted iron strap/bracket. The ventilation flue is constructed of box-sectioned galvanised steel, held in place by a timber box framework cradle (Fig. 22; **108-109**). Girder trusses fastened by bolted iron straps (**111-118**) have been employed in the roof construction of the NW wing and front part of the building (vestibule and first floor rooms). Interestingly at the time of the inspection, the roof space above the NW wing above Classroom 7 was littered with broken children's school chairs, other items furniture and toys (**115, 117-118**).

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Historic Documents

(NA= Northamptonshire Archives; WM = The Wellingborough Museum)

1881-1955	Victoria Infants School Log Book, WM
1873-1912	Wellingborough Congregational Sunday Schools, Minutes of Teachers Meetings 06.06.1873-31.05.1912, NA WURC/86
1895	Accounts Book (29), Edwin Brown & Sons 'New Board Schools' NA NRO Br(W)/020
1893	Memorandum of Agreement, between School Board of Wellingborough and Mabel Hinman, 18 th February, WM 4.10.39, modes 7639.4

- 1896 Memorandum of Agreement, between School Board of Wellingborough and Arthur Lack, 11th January, WM14.10.38, modes 7639.43

Historic maps

- c.1870 Plan of the Victoria Town Estate, The United Land Company Limited, NRO map 2635
c.1870 The Victoria Town Estate, Midland Road Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, No.16', The United Land Company Limited, NRO map 5477
c.1870 The Victoria Town Estate, Midland Road Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, No.16', The United Land Company Limited, NRO map 4579
1888 Ordnance Survey, Northamptonshire, 1:2500, Sheet XXXIX.7 (surveyed 1883-4)
1890 Ordnance Survey, Northamptonshire, 1:2500, Sheet XXXIX.7 (surveyed 1899)
1924 Ordnance Survey, Northamptonshire, 1:2500, Sheet XXXIX.7

Photographic Archive

The Wellingborough Museum

- c.1911 Victoria Infants School, WM modes 8456.17
1914 Class photograph, Victoria Infants School, modes 000.1625, box 160,(4.10.22)
c.1970s View from the Junior School bell tower, modes 7639.2.38
c. 1931 Victoria School Pageant, 'Old Cries of London' modes 199.11.04
c. 1920s-1930s Class photograph (Classroom 1) modes 4.10.63
c. 1948. Class photograph (Classroom 1), modes 4.10.62, modes 9513.2

Newspaper Archives

Northampton Mercury:

- 29th May 1886
17th January 1896
30th June 1891
15th March 1895
17th January 1896

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9. Figures

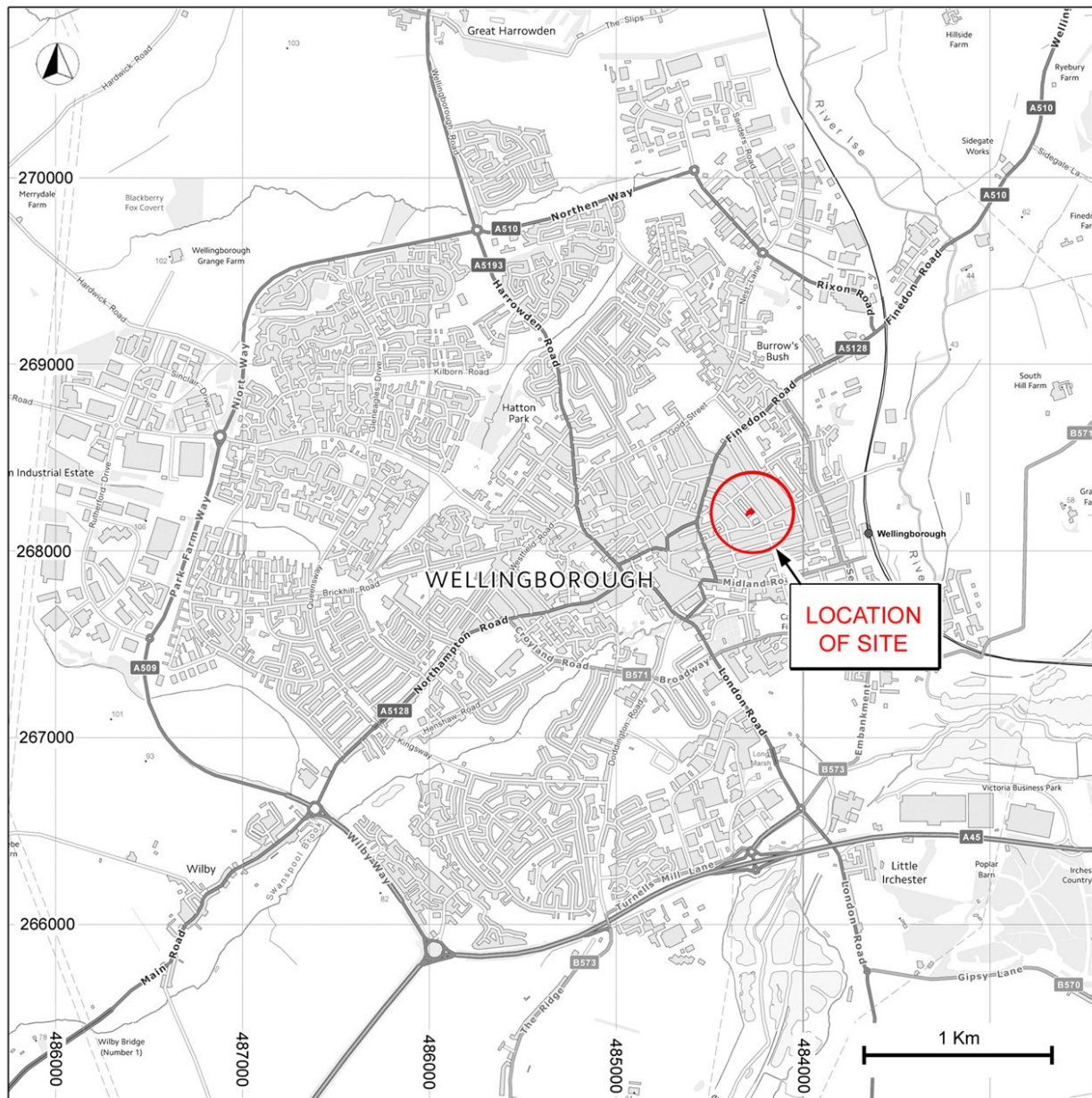


Figure 1. Location of Site

(based on Ordnance Survey Open Data mapping , © Crown Copyright.
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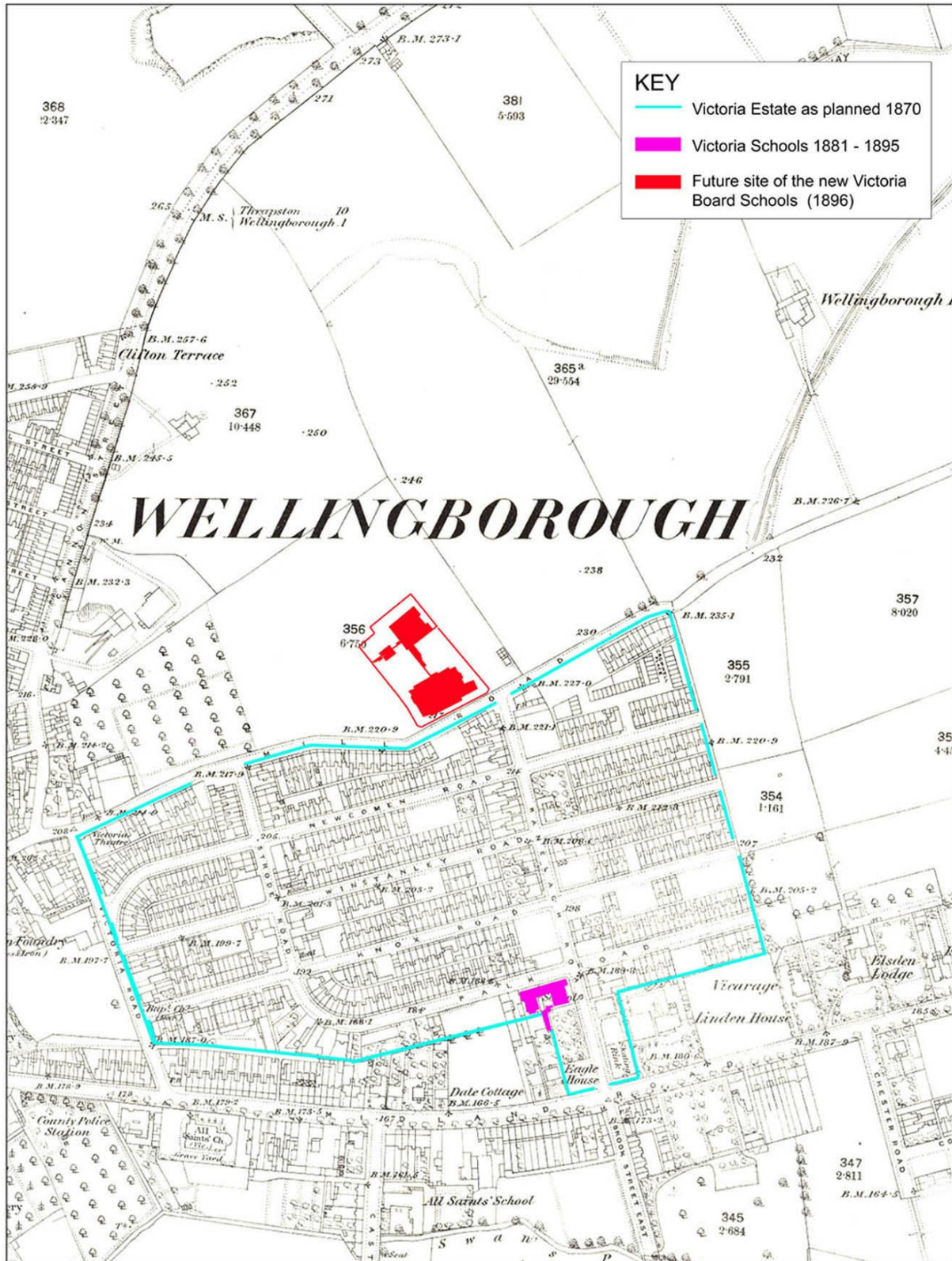


Figure 2. The Victoria Estate in 1883, showing the location of Victoria Schools (in magenta) and the future location (1896) of the new Victoria Board Schools (in red)

(base map extract: Ordnance Survey 2500 map 1888, © Crown Copyright.
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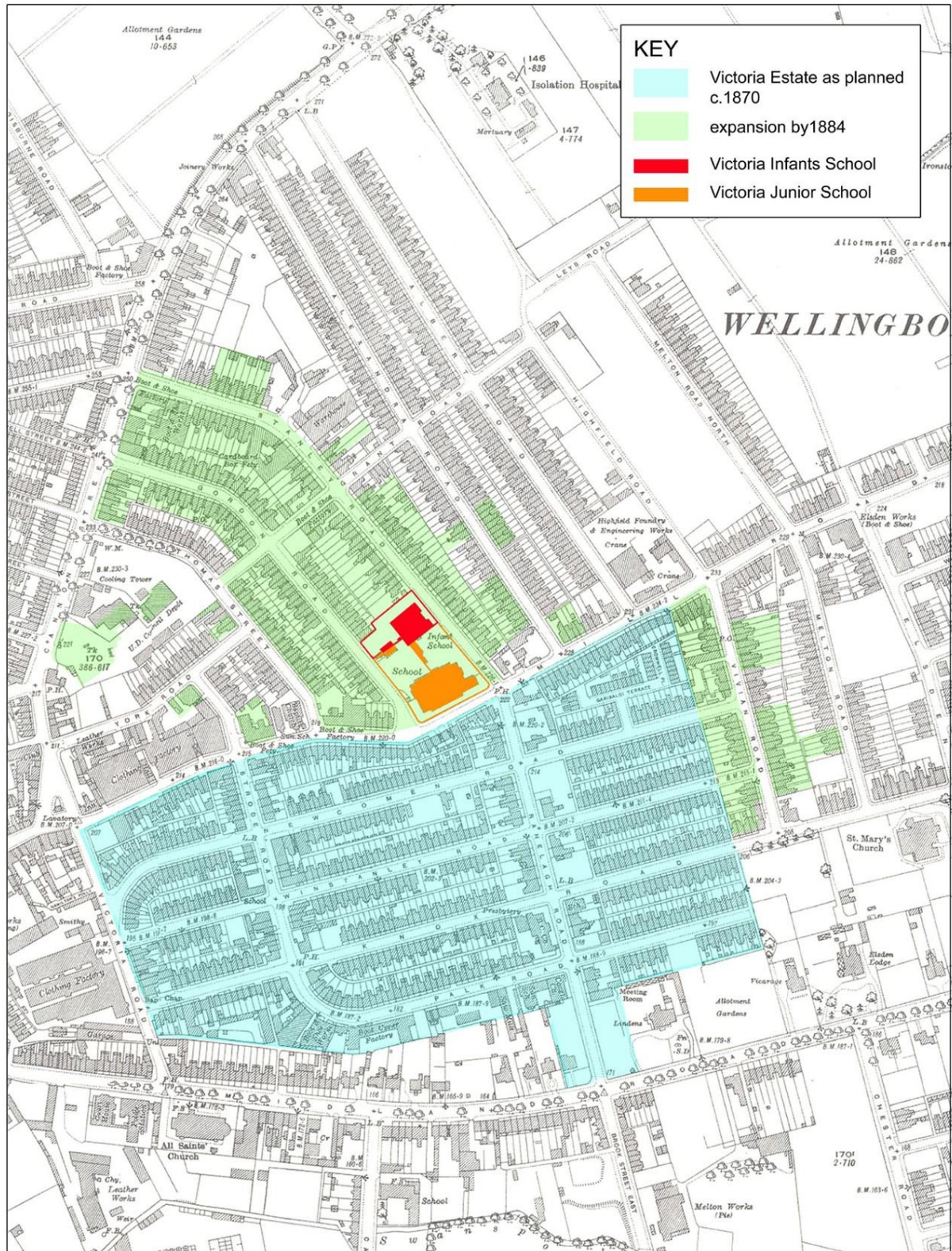


Figure 3. Expansion of the Victoria Estate c.1870 – 1924

(base map extract: Ordnance Survey 2500 map 1924, © Crown Copyright.
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Figure 4. Victoria Infants School (right), c.1911 *(Courtesy of Wellingborough Museum)*

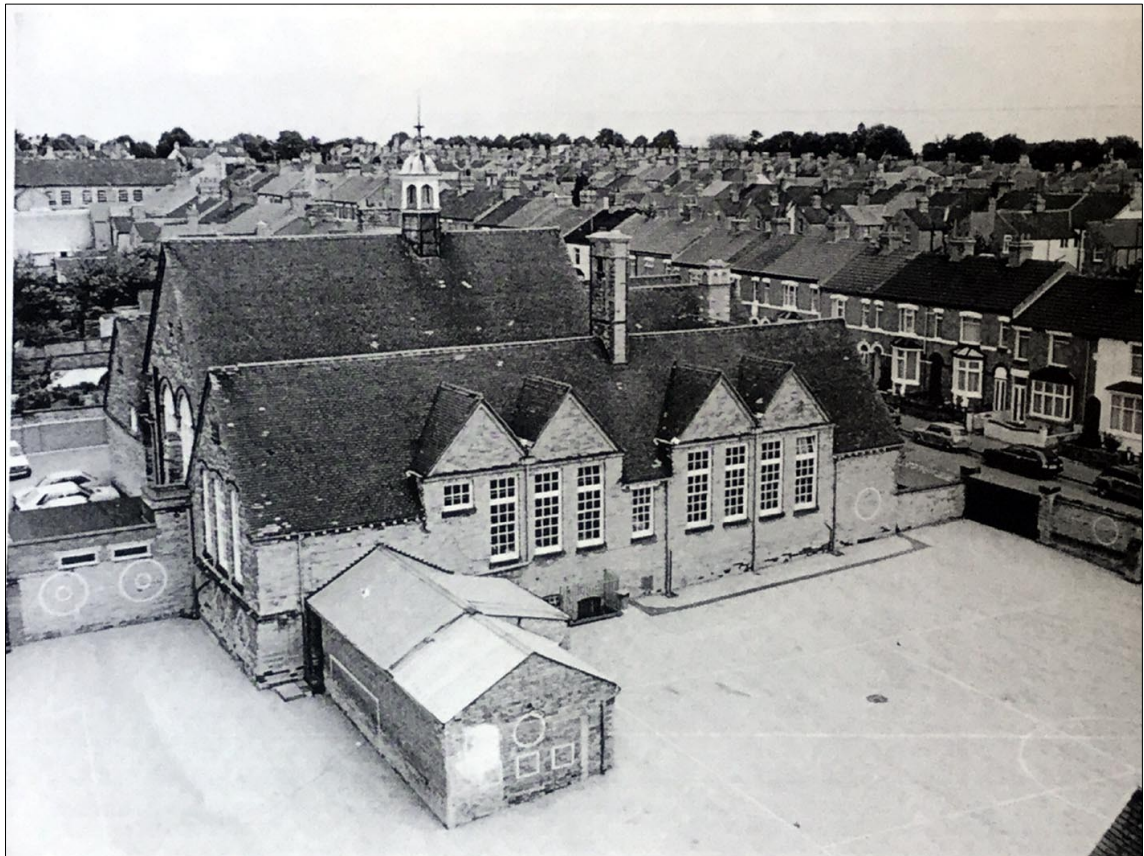


Figure 5. View from the Junior School bell tower, c.1970s *(Courtesy of Wellingborough Museum)*



Figure 6. Class photograph, Victoria Infants School, 1914 (Courtesy of Wellingborough Museum)



Figure 7. Victoria School Pageant c. 1931 'Old Cries of London' (Courtesy of Wellingborough Museum)



Figure 8. Class photograph (Classroom 1), c. first half 20th century (Courtesy of Wellingborough Museum)



Figure 9. Class photograph (Classroom 1), c. 1948

(Courtesy of Wellingborough Museum) modes 4.10.62, modes 9513.2

1899
345
Jan. 23rd The following is a summary of Her Majesty's
Inspector's Report and remarks. —
Infants' School.

"This is a good Infants' School. The schemes of work are carefully drawn up, the Head Teacher's examinations are thorough and the reports are discriminating and helpful. The varied occupations are intelligently treated and a promising start has been made in brush work. The singing and Musical Drill are very satisfactory, and the school life of the children is bright and happy. Greater attention has been paid to word phrasing, the Object Lessons are carefully taught given and the habit of answering in complete sentences is prevalent throughout."

The claim for additional Grant under Article 101* of the Code should be returned to the Department with evidence in support of the entry 'Sanitary Authority' in Column II. of the Fly Leaf to Form 101* (see page 1 of the Form 101* which is already in your hands.)

Figure 10. Inspector's report, 23rd January 1899, Victoria Infants School Log Book

(Courtesy of Wellingborough Museum)

1899. 346

M. A. Bliss has obtained a Second Class
in the Queen's Scholarship Examination.
Susan. A. Smeathers 1st Year I. I. Below Fair.
Geography* and History*.
Annie. M. Wills Candidate. Has passed.
Frances. S. Crowder Candidate Failure.
The report was accompanied by Form 140A,
which sanctions the omission of the
annual inspection of the school due in
December 1899.

Staff. A. A. Ford, Certificated Teacher of the 2nd Class.
E. Barton, " " of the 3rd Division.
J. Strange, Assistant Mistress Article 50.
E. Walker " " " 50.
M. A. Bliss " " " 50.
M. Skinner. Ex. Pupil Teacher.
S. Smeathers. Pupil Teacher of the 2nd Year.
A. M. Wills " " " 1st Year.
J. S. Crowder Candidate.
E. A. Walshaw Pupil Teacher of the 1st Year.
James Huggate
Clerk of Board

Figure 11. Inspector's report 23rd January 1899 (cont.), Victoria Infants School Log Book

(Courtesy of Wellingborough Museum)

1897 317	<h2 style="text-align: center;">List of Object</h2> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><u>I Some Useful Plants.</u></p> <p>Corn Vegetables Plants which give sugar Tea, Coffee, Cocoa. Cotton, Linen.</p> <p><u>III Some Useful Animals.</u></p> <p>The Cow " Sheep " Horse " Dog Ducks, Geese & Turkeys. The Honey Bee Silkworm.</p> <p><u>V Lessons About Myself.</u></p> <p>The Skin. More about the Skin.</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><u>II Lessons on Common Objects.</u></p> <p>Properties of India Rubber. A Sponge. Minerals. Clay. The Gum Bottle.</p> <p><u>IV Learning to be Useful</u></p> <p>Learning to Lay the Dinner Table. " Wash up the Tea Things " Make the Bed. " Tell the Time. A Day. Hours & Half hours. Minutes. The Brain.</p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><u>I Lessons giving Early Impressions</u></p> <p>(a) Through the Hand (b) Through the sense of Taste</p> <p>Hard & Soft Rough & Smooth Heavy & Light</p> <p><u>II Lessons About Plants</u></p> <p>A Plant A Tree Grass Buttercup Daisy</p> <p><u>IV Lessons on Common Objects</u></p> <p>A Box A Red Apple A Table A Chair A House (Outside) " (Inside)</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><u>III Lessons About Animals</u></p> <p>A First Chat about Animals Animals that Walk Animals that Fly Animals that Crawl Animals that Swim</p> <p><u>V Lessons About Myself</u></p> <p>Parts of the Body. What the Body is made of. The Head Arms & Legs. Hands & Feet</p> </div> </div>
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339	<h2 style="text-align: center;">List of Object</h2> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><u>I Lessons About Plants</u></p> <p>How Seeds Grow Leaves Stems of Plants The Bark of Plants</p> <p><u>III Lessons on Natural Phenomena</u></p> <p>A Thunder Storm A Frosty Day A Snow Storm Rain</p> <p><u>V Lessons About Animals</u></p> <p>Birds. Wings instead of Arms. " Their Legs & Feet. " Croaking & Beaks. A Bird's Nest Bat. Butterfly. Frog. Whale.</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><u>II Lessons on Common Objects</u></p> <p>Glass Water Solids & Liquids Salt & Sugar</p> <p><u>IV Lessons About Myself</u></p> <p>The Blood Eating & Drinking. Breathing. The Nails.</p> <p><u>VI Learning to be Useful</u></p> <p>Setting the Dinner Table Setting the Tea Table Learning to tell the time A Day. Hours & Half hours. Minutes.</p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><u>I Lessons About Plants</u></p> <p>The Roots of Plants Leaves and Buds Buds and Flowers Fruit and Seeds</p> <p><u>III Lessons on Natural Phenomena</u></p> <p>The Sky The Sun Clouds and Rain The Wind</p> <p><u>Lessons About Animals</u></p> <p>Feet of Animals Croaking of Animals Eyes & Ears of Animals</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><u>II Lessons on Common Objects</u></p> <p>A Brick. A Lick. Water. A Piece of Clay How to make a Fire A Cup and Saucer.</p> <p><u>IV Lessons About Myself</u></p> <p>The Eyes. The Ears. The Nose. The Mouth.</p> <p><u>Feeding Our Pets.</u> Winter Coats of Animals Summer . . .</p> </div> </div>
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Figure 12. Victoria Infants School Log Book: List of Object Lessons, 1897 (top) and 1898 (bottom)

(Courtesy of Wellingborough Museum)

157.

11 1 96

ENGLAND AND WALES.

1. Name of the School Board. **MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the School Board of**
Wellingborough hereinafter called the Board

2. Name in full of the pupil-teacher. *Arthur Lack* hereinafter called the pupil-teacher, and *Henry Lack of Wellingborough*
Kursenyman hereinafter called the surety, the *Father* — of the pupil teacher.

3. Name, description, and address in full, of father or other person who is to be the surety of the pupil-teacher.

4. Father, or other relation or friend of the pupil-teacher as the case may be.

5. His or her.

6. Name of the School.

7. The month defined by Article 20, or January.

8. Preceding month.

9. Four full years, or any less number of years, not under two, provided (a) that the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service; and provided also (b) that the end of the reduced term of service fall beyond the candidate's 18th year (completed).

10. The wages may be weekly, or as the parties agree; they should be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

The agreement may be in the following form:—

per—In the first year, and this sum shall be increased by—per—In each subsequent year of the engagement, but such increase may be stopped at the discretion of the Manager of the said School for the time being for the want of a remainder of one year after receipt of notice from the Education Department that the pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination or to fulfil the other conditions of a pupil-teacher according to the standard of the preceding year as prescribed in the Articles of the Code of the said Department applicable to the case.

11. One year later than the second date in paragraph 2.

The Board, for themselves and their successors, covenant with the pupil-teacher, and with the surety, *his* executors and administrators and assigns, and the pupil-teacher and the surety for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant with the Board and their successors, as follows:—

1. The pupil-teacher is engaged to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping and teaching the *Wellingborough Victoria Estate Board* school of the said Board, but so that the said pupil-teacher shall not serve therein less than three or more than six hours upon any one day, nor more than 25 hours in any one week. Sunday is expressly excluded from this engagement.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of *December* 189*5*, and, subject to the proviso in paragraph 4, shall end on the last day of *November* 189*9*, but if the pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, enter a Training College as a Queen's Scholar before the last-mentioned date, or such later date as shall be fixed by an extension of the engagement under paragraph 4, this engagement shall thereupon end.

3. The Board shall pay to the pupil-teacher as wages *seventeen pounds ten shillings per annum in the first year and this sum shall be increased by two pounds ten shillings per year in each subsequent year of the engagement but such increase may be stopped at the discretion of the Manager of the said School for the time being for the want of a remainder of one year after receipt of notice from the Education Department that the pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination or to fulfil the other conditions of a pupil-teacher according to the standard of the preceding year as prescribed in the Articles of the Code of the said Department applicable to the case.*

4. Provided always, that (1) if the pupil-teacher fails to pass the examination prescribed by the Code for any year, this engagement shall, with the consent of the Board and the Education Department, be extended so as to end on the last day of *November* 189*9*; and (2) if the pupil-teacher defers the Queen's Scholarship Examination for a year in accordance with the Code, this engagement shall, with the consent of the Managers, be extended so as to end on the last day of the month in which such deferred examination takes place.

When this engagement is so extended, the course of study of the pupil-teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil-teacher failed shall be the same as in the last-mentioned year; and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 6 of this agreement.

W B & L (5081)—H004—3000-7-94

Figure 13. Pupil-Teacher Memorandum of Agreement: Arthur Lack, 11th January 1896

(Courtesy of Wellingborough Museum)

18. 2. 95.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the School Board of¹
Wellingborough hereinafter called the Board

2. Name in full of the pupil-teacher. ² *Mabel Hinman* hereinafter

3. Name, description, and address in full, of father or other person who is to be the surety of the pupil-teacher. ³ *George Hinman of Wellingborough, Commercial Traveller.*

4. Father, or other relation or friend of the pupil-teacher as the case may be. hereinafter called the surety, the ⁴ *Father* of the pupil teacher.

5. His or her. The Board, for themselves and their successors, covenant with the pupil-teacher, and with the surety, his ⁵ *is* executors and administrators and assigns, and the pupil-teacher and the surety for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant with the Board and their successors, as follows:—

6. Name of the School. 1. The pupil-teacher is engaged to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping and teaching the⁶ *Wellingborough Victoria Estate Board* school of the said Board, but so that the said pupil-teacher shall not serve therein less than three or more than six hours upon any one day, nor more than 25 hours in any one week. Sunday is expressly excluded from this engagement.

7. The month defined by Article 20, or January. 2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of *December* 189*4*, and, subject to the proviso in paragraph 4, shall end on the last day of *November* 189*8*, but if the pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, enter a Training College as a Queen's Scholar before the last-mentioned date, or such later date as shall be fixed by an extension of the engagement under paragraph 4, this engagement shall thereupon end.

8. Preceding month. 3. The Board shall pay to the pupil-teacher as wages¹⁰ *Twelve pounds ten shillings per annum in the first year and this sum shall be increased by two pounds ten shillings per annum in each subsequent year of the engagement but such increase may be stopped at the discretion of the Managers of the said School for the time being for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Education Department that the pupil-teacher had failed to pass the examination or to fulfil the other conditions of a pupil teacher according to the standard of the preceding year as prescribed in the Articles of the Code of the said Department applicable to the case.*

9. Four full years; or any less number of years, not under two, provided (a) that the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service; and provided also (b) that the end of the reduced term of service fall beyond the candidate's 18th year (completed). 4. Provided always, that (1) if the pupil-teacher fails to pass the examination prescribed by the Code for any year, this engagement shall, with the consent of the Board and the Education Department, be extended so as to end on the last day of *November* 189*9*¹¹; and (2) if the pupil-teacher defers the Queen's Scholarship Examination for a year in accordance with the Code, this engagement shall, with the consent of the Managers, be extended so as to end on the last day of the month in which such deferred examination takes place.

10. The wages may be weekly, or as the parties agree: they should be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher. When this engagement is so extended, the course of study of the pupil-teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil-teacher failed shall be the same as in the last-mentioned year; and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 6 of this agreement.

The agreement may be in the following form:—

11. One year later than the second date in paragraph 2.

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Figure 14. Pupil-Teacher Memorandum of Agreement: Mabel Hinman, 18th February 1895

(Courtesy of Wellingborough Museum)

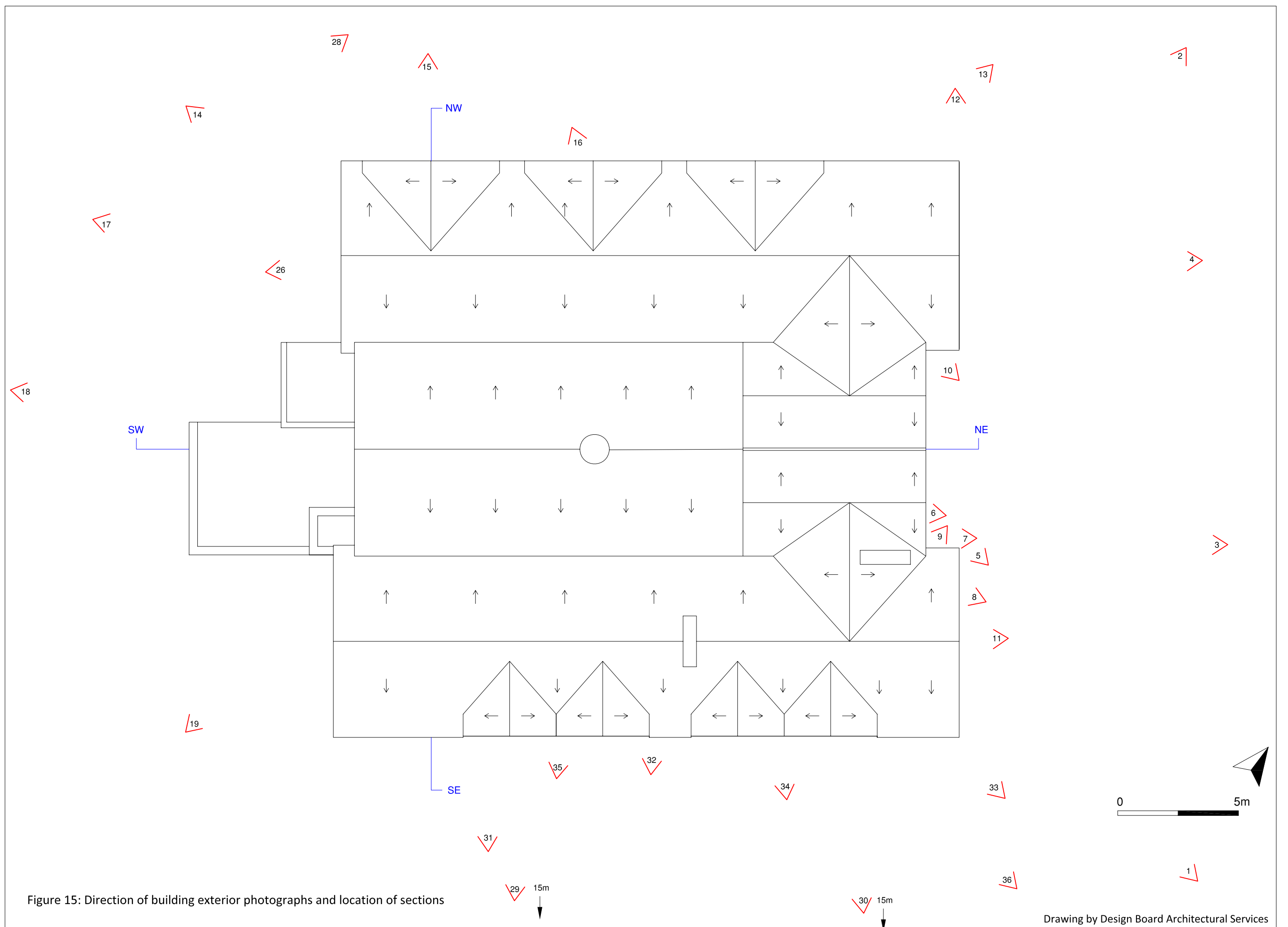


Figure 15: Direction of building exterior photographs and location of sections

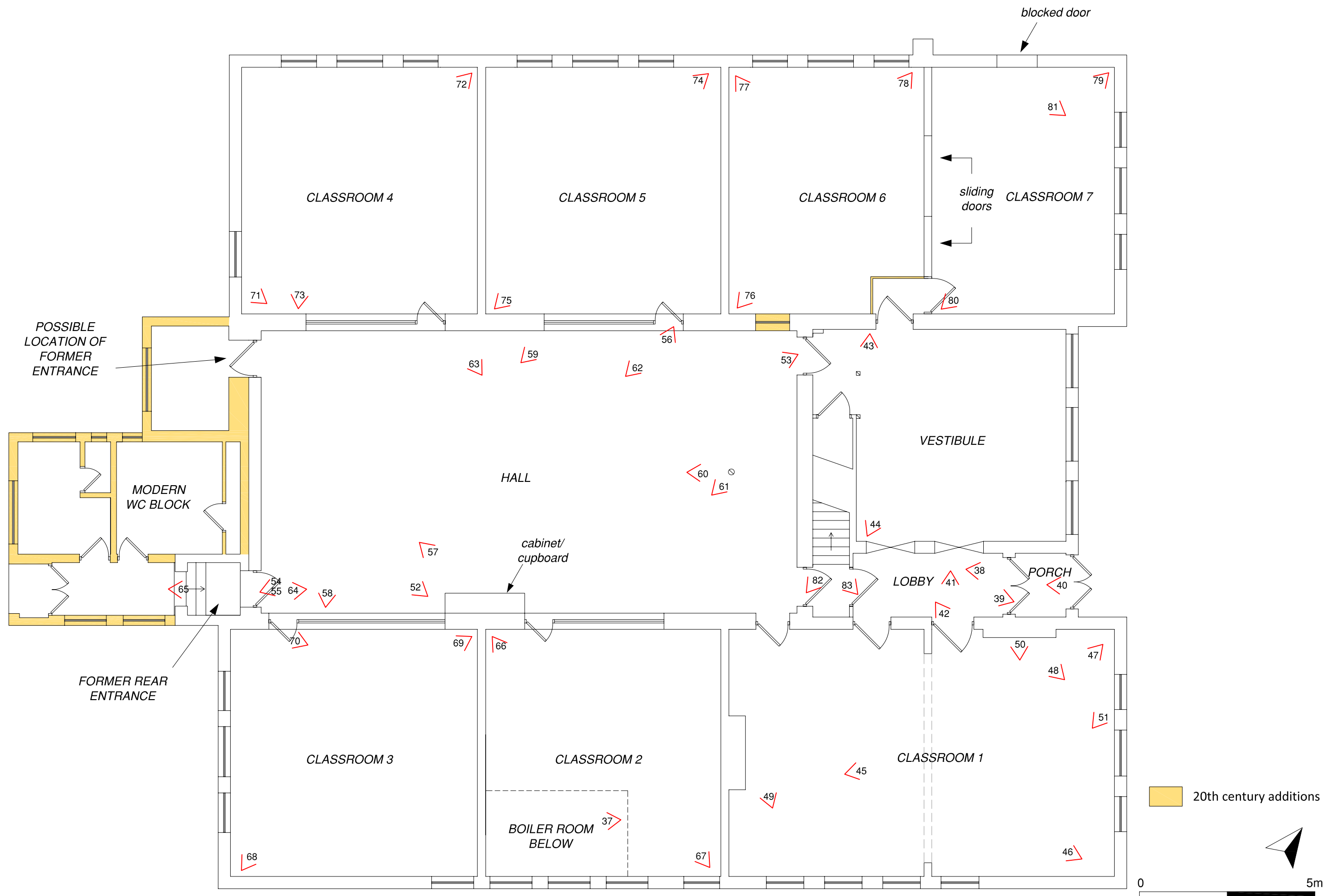


Figure 16: Ground floor plan showing phases and direction of photographs

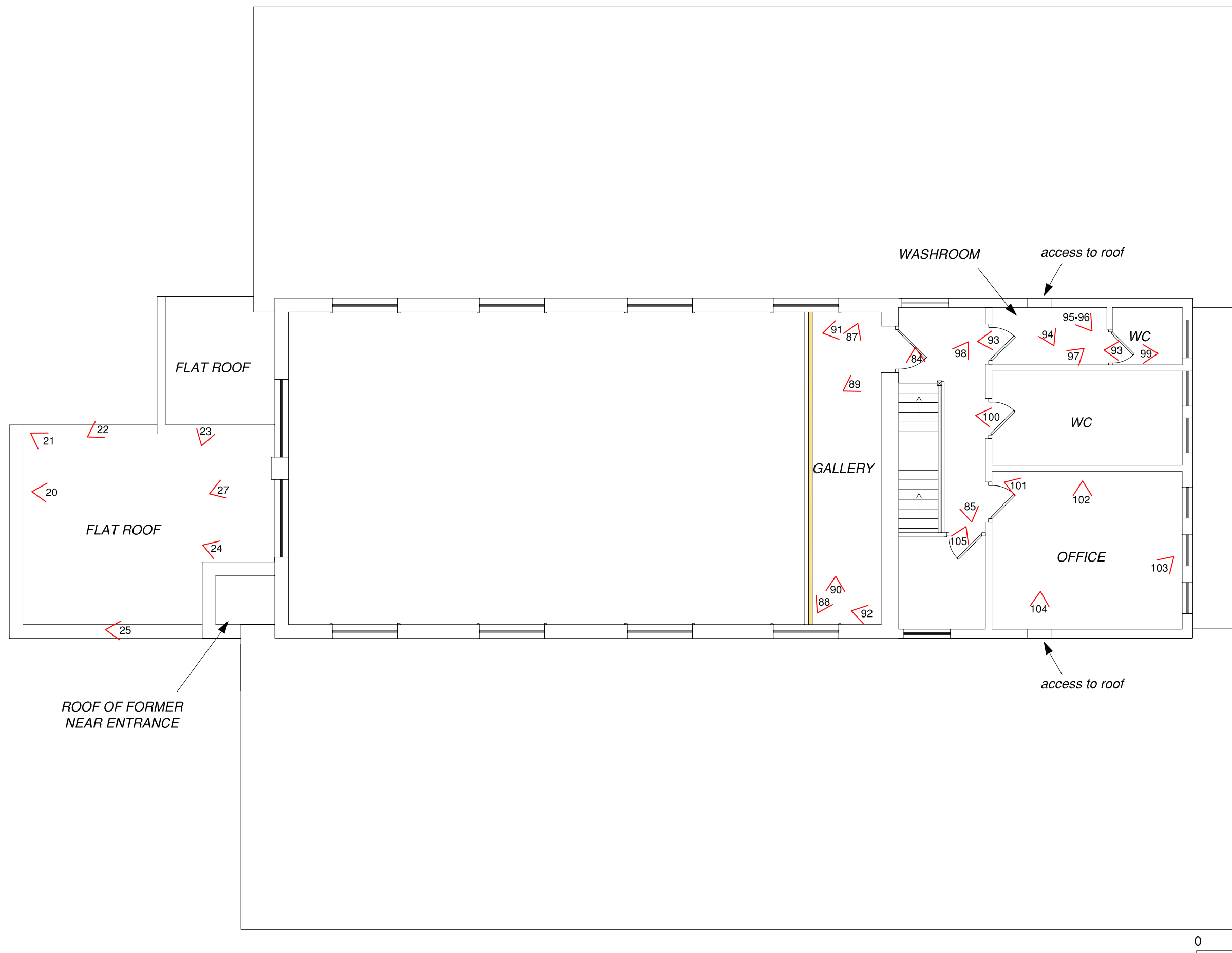


Figure 17: First floor plan showing phases and direction of photographs

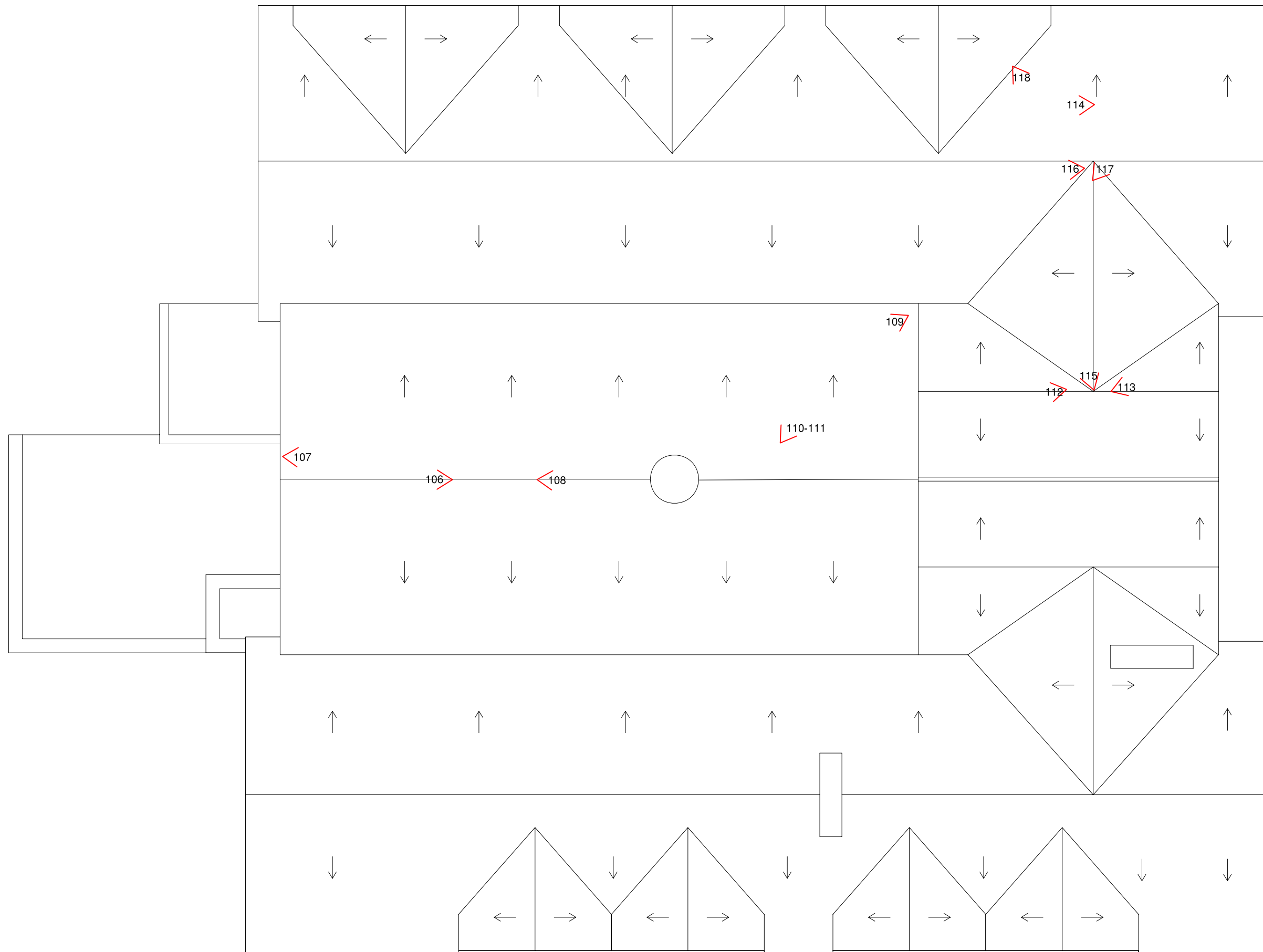


Figure 18: Roof plan showing direction of photographs inside the roof space



SW

NE

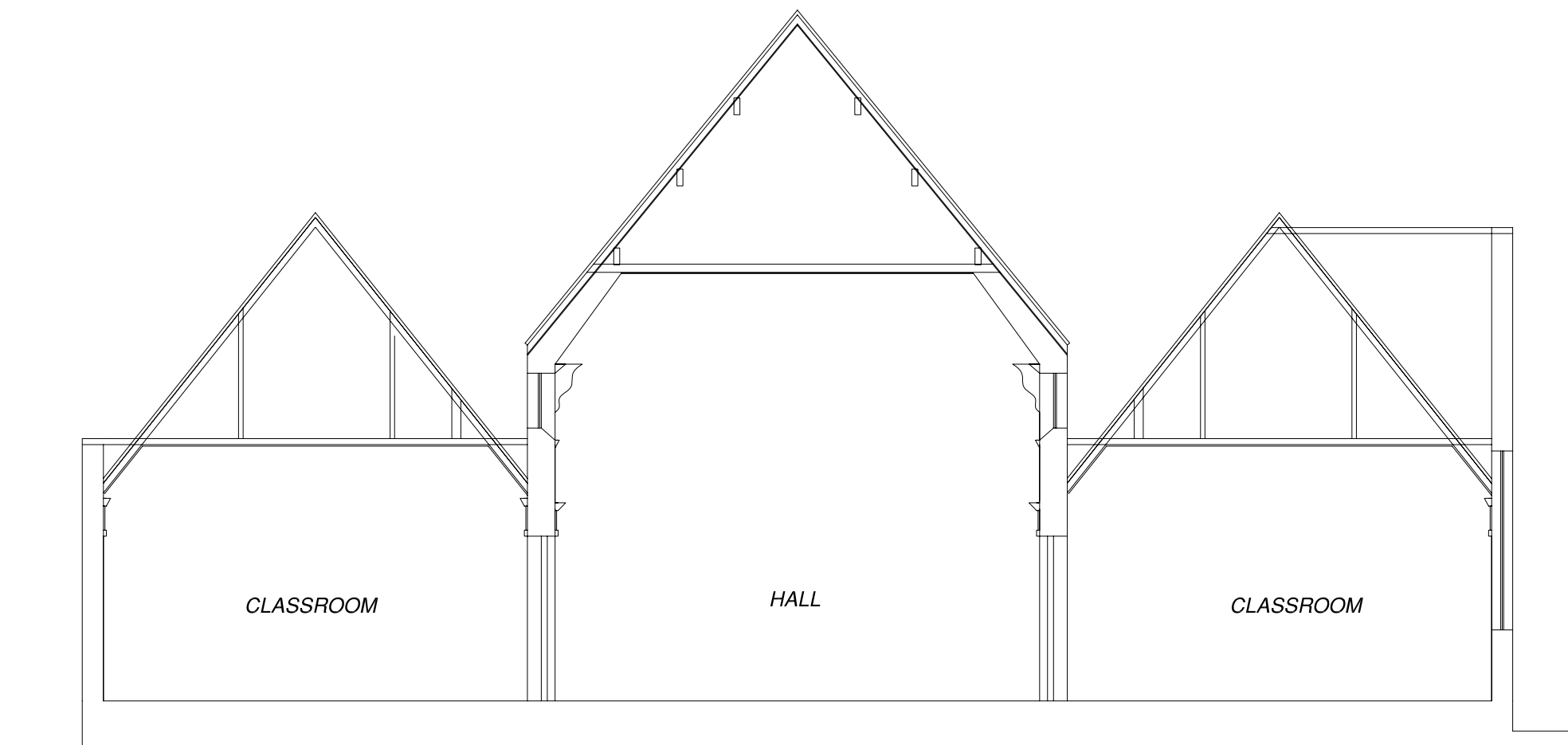
0 5m

Scale 1:100 @ A3

Figure 20: SE Elevation

NE

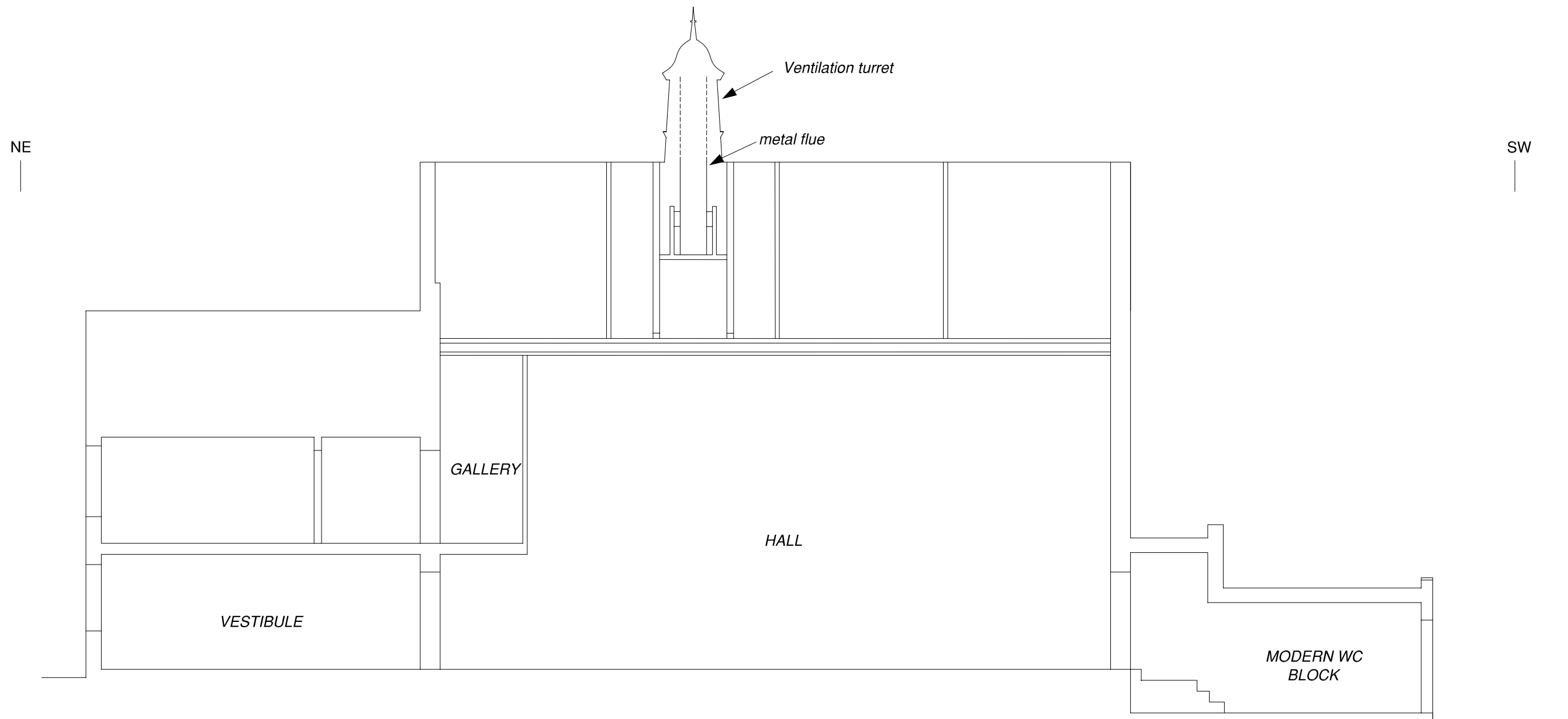
SW



0 5m

Scale 1:100 @ A3

Figure 21: Cross section SE-NW



0 5m
Scale 1:100 @ A3

Figure 22: Longitudinal Section NE-SW

10. Photographs