

Historial notes on Westminster Schools

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MARYLEBONE

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

MANOR HOUSE

A considerable school was kept for many years by Mr de la Place, and after by Mr Fountaine in the Manor House. On Mr Fountaine's secession the building was demolished in 1791.

See Ashbridge collection: cuttings from newspapers and periodicals, 1734-1772; sketch of Mrs Fountaine's Mary-bone school, 1789; school house at Marylebone, 1790; Mr Fountaine's school, 1790.

LISSON GROVE HOUSE

Mrs Howson kept a school for young ladies here during the 18th century.

See Overture for the pianoforte composed and dedicated to the young ladies of the school. [F781.4 - Ashbridge]

16 NORTHWICK TERRACE

In the 1871 Census [RG10/183/81-82] Abraham Mendes, from Jamaica, was running a private school here (with his wife and eight children). He had two assistant masters, six servants and 18 pupils, all boys aged 9-18. Pupils came from as far afield as Jamaica, Portugal, the Azores and Egypt, as well as from London.

NOTTINGHAM MEWS

In 1871 census [RG10/159/91].

Could this have been linked to the school founded at 14 Nottingham Place by Octavia Hill and her sisters in 1863?

GREAT CUMBERLAND STREET

In 1871 census [RG10/161/90].

In 1996 the area of the former borough contains two secondary schools, of which one is Anglican; and 12 primary schools, of which 4 are Anglican and 3 Roman Catholic.

ALL SAINTS CE, St Marlebone

In 1871 Census at 84-85 Margaret Street [RG10/149/17]. In 1903 it had accommodation for 468 pupils.

ALL SOULS [CE PRIMARY] SCHOOL

Founded in 1824 for the children of All Souls and Trinity districts, as the Eastern National School. The schoolhouse was in Riding House Lane, in a 'commodious building' adjoining All Souls' Church, and was erected by subscription. In 1833 there was accommodation for 500 children, but the actual number in the school at that time was 417 (257 boys and 160 girls). 74 were clothed at the expense of the charity (44 boys and 30 girls).

1825: school began in Riding House Street, in cottages and stables next to All Souls Church

1827: cottages pulled down and new school built

1835: girls and infants schools built in Great Portland Street (Gosfield Street)

1906: both schools condemned as unsuitable

1908: new school opened in Foley Street

Riding House Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 844 pupils.
Foley Street, W1 (1996)
Langham Place

[Drawings and plans for School House, 126 Great Portland Street, 1898; P89/ALS/142-144]

BARRETT STREET

Duke Street, Oxford Street. Board School. In 1903 it had accommodation for 764 pupils.

BARROW HILL JUNIORS SCHOOL

Barrow Hill Road, St John's Wood. Opened as a Board School. In 1903 had accommodation for 895 pupils.

Bridgeman St, NW8 (1996)

Built 1875, extended until 1910. Photo c.1916 [T139.2 BHS(1)]

BELL STREET

Edgware Road [Bell St?]. Board School. In 1903 had accommodation for 1,107 pupils. School appears on corner of Lisson St and Bell St in OS map 1894-96.

Later became Bellfield Secondary School.

Built c1874, for 816 pupils. Site became part of Rutherford School, 1960.

BELLFIELD SECONDARY SCHOOL

Formerly Bell Street School. 1955 - linked to Regent's Park Secondary School, after plans for it to be united with St Marylebone Grammar School were thwarted by the latter. Pupils moved to Regent's Park School in 1957. Boys went to Rutherford School in 1960, girls to Sarah Siddons in 1971. Replaced by Rutherford School, built 1960, now part of North Westminster Community School. [Jack Whitehead's pamphlet on NWCS]

CAMEL GIRLS' RAGGED SCHOOL

Gray's Yard, James Street. 1854: picture of toy work carried out by girls [Newspaper cuttings C138 Grosvenor Square]

CAPLAND STREET

Grove Road, Lisson Grove. Board School. In 1903 had accommodation for 1,183 pupils. It also had a Centre for the Instruction of the Deaf, with 48 pupils.

CAPLAND STREET, JUNIOR

Portman Market. Board School. In 1903 it had accommodation for 782 pupils. It also had a Centre for the Instruction of the 'Mentally Defective', with 60 pupils.

CENTRAL NATIONAL SCHOOL

63 High Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 1,100 pupils.

A Day School of Industry was established in 1791 in Paradise Street, for 300 children. It was supported by voluntary contributions, charity sermons and the children's earnings. The boys were employed in plaiting straw and the girls in straw plaiting and needlework. In 1808 Sir Thomas Bernard, a philanthropist, put forward a proposal for the general education of the poor of St Marylebone. He bought a house and garden in High Street, on which a schoolroom was erected. This new institution was soon afterwards incorporated with the School of Industry, and placed under the direction of the Governors of the United National Schools. The entrance to the schoolroom for the children was in Paddington Street. In 1825, following the establishment of the Eastern and Western National Schools, it was resolved that this school should henceforth be known as the Central National School. The aim of the school was to provide useful and religious instruction for the children of the poor living in the parish, and 'to qualify them for those situations in life, which they will be called upon to fill'. In 1833 the school contained 500 children

(337 boys and 163 girls), but it seemed that many poor families were failing to take advantage of the education it provided because they did not know they could apply for admission.

A C M Sporne, *A Tale of the First Camp of the St Marylebone Central Boys' School*, 1913 [882.5-Ashbridge]

Acc 1828: Central Boys School (National Society) Sanctuary, register, 1842-43 [is this same school?]

CHARITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, St Marylebone

In 1871 Census at Devonshire Place North [RG10/178/14-16].

CHARLES STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARYLEBONE

Attached to St Andrews Schools, Marylebone.

In 1871 Census [RG10/184/86].

[Church scrap book 1851-1885 includes rules, subscriptions etc. P89/AND/12]

CHRISTCHURCH BENTINCK CE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Cosway Street (formerly Stafford Street), NW1 (1996)

Formerly Christ Church School. In 1903 had accommodation for 734 pupils.

Christ Church schools founded in 1832 (then became Bell Street schools [??]).

[P89/CTC/125]

[Deeds and papers 1823-1950 are among parish records of St John's Wood; includes lease of site, 1823; P89/JN/124-150]

CHRIST CHURCH see Christchurch Bentinck

CHRIST CHURCH INFANTS see: Emmanuel School

CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOLS

Schools of the incorporated Clergy Orphan Society at St John's Wood. Had no connection with St Marylebone parish. Schools established 1749 to relieve the distress of deceased clergymen's families, by clothing, maintaining and educating the children until they were of an age to be put apprentice. A boys' school was established at Acton, and a girls' school at Lisson Green. In 1812 the school at St John's Wood was built by subscription, and the schools moved there. In 1833 of the 130 children at the school, only 6 came from London. The boys remained at the school until they were 14, and the girls until the age of 16.

In 1871 census [RG10/186/73-75]

View of schools, 1812 [887.2-Ashbridge]

EASTERN NATIONAL SCHOOL See: All Souls'.

EMMANUEL CE

North Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 719 pupils.

Emmanuel Church, Northwick Terrace, Maida Hill was built in 1833-34 as Christ Episcopal Chapel. It was consecrated as Emmanuel Church in 1876, and became a separate parish. Closed in 1952, and parish divided between 3 others.

[Minutes of Infant School and Nursery, 1883-1890; P89/EMM/1]

[Is this same as Christ Church? In 1851 there is a school on the corner of Richmond and Fisherton Streets which appears as 'Christ Chapel School'. In the 1871 census it is Christ Church Infants [RG10/183/21]. In the 1891 census the school is listed as 'Emmanuel School'.

GATEFORTH SCHOOL

Church Street (formerly Nightingale Street)

Cuttings from various periodicals, 1877 [883.3-Ashbridge]

GATEWAY PRIMARY SCHOOL

Capland Street, NW8 (1996)

Opened 1963. Old premises remodelled - previously occupied by Secondary School. Gateway Building erected 1887 as a school.

GEORGE ELIOT INFANTS SCHOOL

Marlborough Hill, NW8 (1996)

GEORGE ELIOT JUNIORS SCHOOL

Marlborough Hill, NW8 (1996)

HAMPDEN GURNEY CE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Upper Berkeley Street. In 1903 had accommodation for 784 pupils. Harrowby Street, W1 (1996)

HINDE STREET METHODIST CHURCH SCHOOL

Day school, 1843-62

Sunday school, 1816-1909 [Acc 594 and 1265]

HOMER ROW RC

209 Marylebone Road. In 1903 had accommodation for 577 pupils.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, St Marylebone

In 1871 census at 3 North Street [RG10/182/8]

LADIES' SCHOOL, St Marylebone

St John's Wood Park. In 1871 census [RG10/186/94/95]

LISSON GROVE ACADEMY

Arithmetic teaching manual for adult evening classes, c.1825 [Acc 731; Thomas McCrerie papers]

[Acc 2002: Arithmetic exercise book of James Allbright c.1875-77]

LISSON GROVE HOUSE

Mrs Howson's School, 18th century, book of music [F 781.4, ARC-S, Ashbridge]

LISSON STREET RAGGED SCHOOL

1854, girls carried out toy work [Newspaper cuttings C138 Grosvenor Square]

LOTUS (RAJA YOGA)

19 Avenue Road. Recognised as an efficient elementary school by the London School Board in 1903.

OGLE MEWS RAGGED SCHOOL

54 Foley Street

Appears on 1870 map

Letters from Secretary of schools to Adeline Cooper, 1863 [Acc 2259/1/91b, 92a]

OGLE MEWS CE

Foley Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 290 pupils. (Connected to All Souls?)

PERCY ROAD METHODIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

?

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL See: St Marylebone Grammar School

PORTLAND

Little Titchfield Street. Board School. In 1903 it had accommodation for 738 pupils.

PORTMAN HALL SCHOOL

65 Great Carlisle Street (became Carlisle Street 1877, now Penfold St)

A radical school founded in 1854 by Barbara Leigh Smith Bodichon and Elizabeth Whitehead. Octavia Hill taught French and drawing there. Shared premises with the Marylebone and Paddington Literary and Scientific Institution (which became the North West London Christian and Literary Institute about 1854). Children paid 6d a week.

See: G Darley, *Octavia Hill*, pp68-9; J Barnard, *Virago women's guide to London*, pp110-112 [942.11(86)]

QUINTIN KYNASTON [SECONDARY] SCHOOL

Marlborough Hill, St John's Wood, NW8 (1996)

Founded in 1969 with amalgamation of two boys' schools. Changed to a co-educational comprehensive school in 1976. In 1995 it had 800-900 students, with about 500 being bilingual. Age 11-18.

RAGGED SCHOOL, 37-39 Nightingale Street

In 1871 census at 37-39 Nightingale Street [RG10/181/87].

REGENT'S PARK CENTRAL [SECONDARY] SCHOOL

Caplan St. Linked to Bellfield, 1955. Boys went to Rutherford 1960, girls to Sarah Siddons 1971?

RICHMOND STREET RC

In 1903 it had accommodation for 463 pupils.

Also known as St John's Wood Catholic School.

Linked to Church of Our Lady. On corner of Richmond (later Orchardson) Street and Fisherton Street. On map of 1868. Bombed. Replaced by St Joseph's RC Primary school, Lanark Road, Paddington.

In census of 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871.

First entry in Street Directory, 1844. Last entry 1939.

Minutes of School Managers, 1920-1941 [at school]

Photo of class [L132/50].

ROBINSFIELD INFANTS SCHOOL

Ordnance Hill, NW8 (1996)

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, St Marylebone

In 1871 census [RG10/169/4]

RUTHERFORD SCHOOL

Penfold St, NW11. Built in 1960. Now Marylebone Lower House, part of North Westminster Community School. 1997 awarded Grade II listing.

1960 - catered for boys from Bellfield, Marylebone Grammar and Regent's Park Secondary.

Whitehead, Jack *The Story of Marylebone Lower House, built as Rutherford School, London NW1, in 1960*, typescript produced for the Local History Resource, North Westminster Community School

ST ANDREW CE, St Marylebone

Well Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 413 pupils.

In 1871 census [RG10/148/85]

[P89/AND/12]

ST CHARLES RC

Upper Ogle Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 872 pupils.

ST EDWARD'S RC PRIMARY SCHOOL

Blandford Square. In 1903 it had accommodation for 488 pupils.

Lisson Grove, NW1 (1996)

Founded 1851.

ST FRANCIS XAVIER RC

Upper William Street. In 1903 had accommodation for 100 pupils.

ST JAMES RC, St Marylebone

Marylebone Lane. In 1903 it had accommodation for 864 pupils.

View of St James's Schools, Bentinck Mews, Marylebone Lane c.1890 [882.9-Ashbridge]

ST JOHN'S, St Marylebone

St John's Place. In 1871 census [RG10/179/60]

ST JOHN'S WOOD CATHOLIC SCHOOL

See Richmond Street School.

ST LUKE CE, St Marylebone

Nutford Place. In 1903 it had accommodation for 568 pupils.

ST MARK CE, St Marylebone

In 1871 census at 249 Marylebone Road [RG10/169/7]. In 1903 it had accommodation for 378 pupils.

ST MARK CE, St Marylebone

Violet Hill. In 1903 it had accommodation for 599 pupils.

ST MARY CE see: St Mary Bryanston Square

St Mary's Church Schools in 1871 census at Upper York Street [RG10/167/64].

ST MARYLEBONE CHARITY SCHOOL

Marylebone High Street 1750-1838; Marylebone Road 1838-1907; Ealing Lane 1907-1921; Herne Hill 1921-1933.

Boys and girls 1750-1829; girls only 1829-1933.

The Charity was founded in 1750 for 'instructing, clothing, qualifying for useful servants, and apprenticing, the Children of industrious poor Parishioners'. In 1754 the Countess of Oxford gave the trustees a piece of ground in High Street, called 'lower Church field', for a term of 999 years at a peppercorn rent, on which the school was built. The charity gradually expanded until by 1822 it was able to clothe, maintain and educate 120 children (60 boys and 60 girls).

1768: 20 girls maintained and clothed, and 40 boys clothed.
1770: 26 girls maintained and 40 boys clothed.
1785: 26 girls and 40 boys maintained and clothed.
1789: 28 girls and 40 boys.
1791: 30 girls and 50 boys.
1792: 32 girls and 50 boys.
1793: 38 girls and 50 boys.
1795: 44 girls and 50 boys.
1802: 50 girls and 50 boys.
1815: 54 girls and 54 boys.
1818: 60 girls and 60 boys.
1820: 60 girls and 50 boys.
1822: 60 girls and 60 boys.

The standard of the boys' school was never as satisfactory as the girls', so in 1829 it was decided to abolish the boys' school and concentrate all the funds on the girls' school. In 1833 they were clothing, maintaining and educating 105 girls, with plans to take 20 more as soon as funds allowed.

1833: 'the Girls are taught to read and write, and are practised in such of the rules of arithmetic as the Trustees think necessary; they also learn plain-work, and regularly assist in performing the domestic offices in the house, that they may be trained to the habits and duties of useful servants. Above all, they are carefully instructed in the knowledge of their religion and the practice of its duties'. (Thomas Smith, *A Topographical and Historical Account of the Parish of St Mary-le-bone*, 1833, p.171)

At the age of 15 the girls were discharged and given as Bible, a Common Prayer Book, a short form of private prayer, and a printed exhortation to the proper discharge of their duty. As an encouragement, a reward of 2 guineas was given to girls who, 3 years after leaving the school, could produce a certificate showing that they had remained with one employer for at least 2 years and conducted themselves with 'honesty, sobriety and diligence'. Alternatively, after 5 years they could show a certificate proving they had been in 2 employments for a total of at least 3 years.

By the 19th century there was some competition for funds with the National Schools, but it was pointed out that this was the first school in the parish and took children from anywhere in the parish. The support of wealthy parishioners was also urged on the basis of the special advantages offered by the school. These advantages were: 'vigilant control' of the girls who lived within its walls, 'wholesome discipline' to which they are 'continually subjected', but most of all 'in their removal from the contagion of evil example'. 'Their minds are thus deeply impressed with the principles of religion, before they can be assailed with temptation; and they are inured to habits of industry and sobriety, at a time when the idle cannot approach to seduce, or the profligate to corrupt them'. There is also the benefit to their families, as the 'industrious mechanic', struggling hard to maintain his family, is freed from the expense of having to clothe and maintain his daughters, and by this may even be saved from 'that last sad retreat of hopeless poverty' the parish workhouse.

The Another advantage for the wealthy is that the girls are ‘trained up in habits of cleanliness and industry, and qualified to fill, with credit to themselves and comfort to their employers, the useful station of domestic servants’.

A large collection including:

Admission and discharge registers, 1803-1933

Subscription records, 1769-1929

Administrative records and accounts, 1750-1934 [SMCS]

Photos [T139.2 - loads]

Election card for Eliza Underwood for admission to St Marylebone Charity School, 1830 [Acc 2167]

Newspaper cuttings, particularly re removal of school to Ealing, 1892-1907; sale particulars, 1907; prospectus of new school building in New Road, 1837; summons to meeting re election of 10 new pupils, 1897; short account of school compiled from minute books and other documents, 1887; pupils wearing uniform c.1900 [887.1-Ashbridge]

ST MARYLEBONE CE [SECONDARY] SCHOOL

64 Marylebone High Street, W1 (1996)

ST MARYLEBONE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

See: ST MARYLEBONE NATIONAL SCHOOL

ST MARYLEBONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

248 Marylebone Road

Known as the Philological School 1797-1901.

Closed in 1981.

Philological School, built 1855, Marylebone Road.

The Philological School was founded in 1792, under the patronage of the Duke of York, and a school was built in King Street, Bryanston Square (later called Nutford Place). In 1827 the school moved to larger premises in Marylebone Road and George IV became its patron. On his death Queen Victoria became its patroness. In 1832 there were 127 boys at the school.

For boys, not just in the parish of St Marylebone. Aim was ‘to educate the sons of Clergymen, Naval and Military Officers, Professional Men, Merchants, Manufacturers, Clerks in Public Offices, the higher order of Tradesmen, and other Persons of an equally respectable class of society, whose families have been in better circumstances and are reduced by accident or misfortune, whereby they are rendered incapable of affording their children a suitable education’. Supported by voluntary contributions.

Boys are educated in ‘English and French, in Writing and Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Geography, the Principles of Drawing, and the Rudiments of Latin’ as well as receiving religious instruction. They were also entitled to certain articles of clothing, but were not boarded.

A large collection, 1797-1981 including:

Lists of boys, 1827-1901, 1931-1969

Minutes, 1797-1910

Accounts, 1841-1910

School photographs, 1875-1910

School magazines, 1931-1973

Minutes of Governors’ meetings, 1926-81 [Acc 1172 and 1512]

Report (with rules and list of benefactors), 1831 [P881.1- Ashbridge]

ST MARYLEBONE INFANT SCHOOL

Established in 1828 to provide 'safety, attention, and suitable education' for the children of the poor. A schoolroom for 300 children was erected next to the church, with a playground and a house for the schoolmistress. Parents had to pay 1d a week. The school was open to all children of poor parents in the parish, under the age of 7, on the recommendation of a subscriber.

ST MARYLEBONE NATIONAL SCHOOL

Marylebone High Street

Established in 1791 as the Day School of Industry and now known as the St Marylebone Church of England School for Girls.

Minutes, 1792-1879 (gaps) [Acc 405]

In 1871 census [RG10/159/85]

Photo [T139.2/SMCES (4)]

ST MARY'S BRYANSTON SQUARE CE SCHOOL

Enford Street, W1 (1996)

Original building 1825, York Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 807 pupils.

Infants school 1888, destroyed by bomb in 1944. 1969 moved to new building in Enford Street.

Before the war known as the WESTERN CE SCHOOL.

ST PAUL CE, St Marylebone

East Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 660 pupils.

ST PAUL'S SCHOOL, St Marylebone

Portman Square

[Copy Trust Deed and appointment of new trustees of the Portman Chapel Schools, 1861-1889; P89/PAU/3/119]

ST PAUL'S BENTINCK CE

Broadley Terrace, Lisson Grove. In 1903 it had accommodation for 562 pupils.

In 1871 census, Grove Street [RG10/19/62].

Architects' facade and ground plan; proposal for new school [884.6-Ashbridge]

ST STEPHEN CE, St Marylebone

Henry Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 692 pupils.

ST THOMAS CE, St Marylebone

Orchard Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 659 pupils.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL RC, St Marylebone

9 Seymour Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 325 pupils.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, St Marylebone

Lisson Grove.

Proposed new building, prospectus, c1850; report 1899; special appeal c1880; plans [887.3-Ashbridge]

SESAME HOUSE

Acacia Road. Listed in 1903 by the London School Board as an efficient elementary school.

STEPHEN STREET

Lisson Grove. Board School. In 1903 it had accommodation for 1,054 pupils.

SYLVIA YOUNG THEATRE SCHOOL

Rossmore Road, Marylebone, NW1

In 1995 takes boys and girls, age 9-16; fee paying.

TRINITY CE, St Marylebone

Buckingham Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 967 pupils.

TYBURN RC INFANTS SCHOOL

Fisherton Street, NW8 (1996)

ST VINCENT'S RC PRIMARY SCHOOL

St Vincent's Street, W1 (1996)

WESTERN NATIONAL SCHOOL

In 1824 James Tillard, a private gentleman of Canterbury, gave £4,000 to the parish to build a school next to St Mary's Church, on condition that he received an annuity of £200 during his life. On his death in 1828 he bequeathed the sum to the parish as a charity for the upkeep of the school. In 1833 there were two schoolrooms, capable of accommodating 600 children: 350 boys and 250 girls. 100 of these (50 boys and 50 girls) were clothed at the expense of the Charity. The children were taken from the parishes of St Mary's and Christ Church. In 1833 the rules stated that the children had to be between the ages of 6 and 14, and must either have had small pox or been vaccinated. To be admitted children had to be recommended by a trustee. They had to attend church every Sunday morning and afternoon, and some went in the evening as well. When the children left the school it was generally to go into service of some kind.

See also: St Mary's Bryanstan Square

PADDINGTON

The first reference to education for the poor is found in the Overseers Accounts for 1697, when the parish paid for a 'foundling school'. A charity school seems to have existed during the 18th century, but to have ceased about 1780. By 1795, Paddington only had a Sunday School. In 1802 the parish decided to re-establish a free school for poor children, which became known as St Mary's. In 1831 a second church school was built at Bayswater to meet the increasing need. There were several private schools in the early 19th century, including a school for 50 girls, run by Mrs Sutcliffe in Orme Square from 1829, and a private infant school for 100 pupils, from 1833.

By 1850 there were four National schools, which received parliamentary grants, as well as being supported by charity and parish funds. These were St Mary's, St John's, Bayswater and St John's, Kensal Green (actually in a detached part of Chelsea parish, which became part of Paddington in 1900). These were joined by Westbourne and All Saint's National schools by 1855. In 1848 a ragged school opened, and from the 1850s there were Roman Catholic and nonconformist schools, which did not receive parliamentary grants. Eight more Church schools were founded between 1859 and 1870, making a total of 14, and there was a workhouse school from 1847 to 1871. After 1870 three more Church schools were founded, making a total of 18, and others were enlarged.

The first Board schools were opened in Queens Park in 1878 and 1881, followed by two more in Amberley Road (1881) and Campbell Street, Maida Vale (1881), and a further two, the Moberley (1884) and Kilburn Lane (1885). Essendine Road opened in 1900, making a total of seven Board schools.

In 1902, Paddington held a Children's Coronation Fete to mark the Coronation of Edward VII. A poster advertising the programme of events on the day shows there were 29 schools taking part in the procession, and a total of 22,221 children participating, who each received a souvenir copy of 'King Edward's Realm'.

In 1913 Paddington contained 8 council elementary schools, of which 7 were former Board schools, and 20 non-provided schools, of which 3 were Roman Catholics and 1 was Jewish. There were 2 council secondary schools: the County Secondary school, Paddington and Maida Vale High school, and 1 non-provided secondary: St Mary's College.

By 1951 there were 11 Council schools, 7 primary and 4 secondary; and 13 voluntary schools of which 12 were primary and one secondary. 10 of the Council schools lay in Paddington North, the poorest area, but only 5 of the voluntary schools.

In 1963 Paddington was joined with Westminster under ILEA. It then contained 3 mixed secondary schools, of which one was Anglican and one Roman Catholic, and 20 primary schools, of which 7 were Anglican and 3 Roman Catholic.

In 1997 Paddington, together with Marylebone, comes under the City of Westminster's Education Committee. The area of the former Borough contains 3 secondary schools, including one Anglican and one Roman Catholic; 17 primary schools, of which 7 are Anglican and 3 Roman Catholic; 2 special schools and 2 nursery schools.

ALL SAINTS C E, Paddington

Francis Street, Paddington. Opened 1852 as a National School for Boys, Girls and Infants. Girls school closed during late 1890s. Boys and Infants closed by 1903.

AMBERLEY ROAD

Harrow Road. Opened 1881 as Board school for boys, girls and infants. In 1903 had accommodation for 993 pupils. Enlarged 1906. Senior department by 1951, when secondary school was renamed Kemble. Junior department, called Amberley Primary, closed 1954.

In 1902, 650 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

BAYSWATER JEWISH SCHOOL

St James's Terrace, Harrow Road. Opened 1867 at 1 Westbourne Park Villas, as Paddington Bayswater Jewish School. Moved to new building in Harrow Road, 1879 (provided in compensation by Great Western Railway Company). In 1903 it had accommodation for 419 pupils. 1930, moved to Lancaster Road; name changed to Kensington Baywater Jewish School. Later called Solomon Wolfson.

In 1902, 222 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

BAYSWATER NATIONAL BOYS SUNDAY SCHOOL

Porchester Gardens

Admission books, roll books and journals, 1848-1860 (see list) [Acc 1145]

BAYSWATER NATIONAL SCHOOL

Queen's Road. Opened 1832 (?) in new building at north east corner of Porchester Gardens, as a National School for boys, girls and infants. Managed by committee for Paddington Charity schools (St Mary's) until 1860, when placed under joint control of incumbents of St Matthew's and Holy Trinity, and in 1861 it came solely under St Matthew's. The name was changed to St Matthew Parochial schools in 1868. Closed 1938.

See also: Paddington National Schools; St Matthew CE.

Separate schools for Boys and Girls (1842: P87/MTW/83/1)

[Minute book, 1844-1861; P87/MTW/47]

BAYSWATER RAGGED SCHOOL

Poplar Place, Moscow Road. Opened 1850 in shed, replaced 1855 by 2 rooms behind nos. 23-5 Upper Craven Place. Informally transferred to St Matthew's parochial schools in 1873, but continued to receive separate parliamentary grant. Closed by 1900.

Linked to Paddington National School

Became known as Poplar Place Infant School from 1875.

[Report of Bayswater Ragged School, Poplar Place, Moscow Road, for 1872; P87/MTW/84]

BEETHOVEN STREET

Queens Park. Opened 1881 as a Board school for boys, girls and infants. (Was in Chelsea division). The London School Board's first manual training took place here, where the school keeper, a carpenter, taught woodwork to senior boys from 1885. The costs, disallowed by the local government auditor were met by the City Guilds until the education Department modified its code in 1890. In 1903 it had accommodation for 1,173 pupils. Had become a Higher Grade school by 1906. Mixed secondary school; boys only by the time it closed in 1961. The building was used by Paddington Technical College from 1963-1967.

In 1902, 826 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation procession. [uncat poster]

CAMPBELL STREET

Maida Vale. Opened 1881 as a Board school for boys, girls and infants. In 1903 it had accommodation for 972 pupils. Name changed to Paddington Green Primary in 1962.

In 1902, 633 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

CIRENCESTER STREET see: Our Lady of Dolours

COLLEGE PARK

Monmouth Road. Opened as Kenmont Gardens School for educationally sub-normal, girls' secondary school, Hammersmith. Renamed 1949. New building in Monmouth Road, 1955. Annexe in Bravington Road, formerly Maryfields School, by 1967.

CRAVEN HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Opened 1862 in rooms beneath the church. Closed soon after 1874.

DROOP STREET see: Queen's Park Primary

EDWARD WILSON PRIMARY SCHOOL

Senior Street, Harrow Road, W2. Opened 1915 as Senior Street Council School for boys, girls and infants, replacing Harrow Road Temporary Council School. Had a secondary department in the 1930s. By 1951, had become a primary school, renamed Edward Wilson. Still a primary school today.

ESSENDINE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Essendine Road, Maida Hill, W9. It started about 1898 as a temporary Board school for boys, girls and infants in iron buildings. In 1900 it opened as Essendine Road Board School, for infants, juniors and seniors. In 1903 it had accommodation for 927 pupils, and was also a centre for 'the instruction of the Physically Defective', with accommodation for 40 pupils (see Franklin Delano Roosevelt School). Enlarged 1910. Name changed to Essendine Council School by 1938. Primary and mixed secondary schools until 1958, when it lost the secondary boys. The secondary girls school closed in 1962, on the opening of Sarah Siddons. Still a primary school today.

In 1902, 624 pupils from Essendine Road school took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

FERNHEAD ROAD METHODIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

1886-1934 [Acc 556]

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Essendine Road. Opened 1901 as Essendine Road School for physically handicapped. In 1903 it had 40 pupils. Renamed 1950, when it was a school for secondary girls and mixed primary, with an annexe in Hampstead. Moved to Hampstead, 1957.

GROTTO PASSAGE RAGGED SCHOOL

1854, girls carried out toy work [Newspaper cuttings C138 Grosvenor Square]

HALLFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Porchester Gardens, W2. Opened 1953 as a mixed junior and infant school in linked buildings of precast concrete, whose design led to the growth of the architect's reputation (Denys Lasdun). Exists today as separate Infants and Junior schools.

HARROW ROAD RC see Our Lady of Dolours

HARROW ROAD TEMPORARY SCHOOL

Opened 1911 in iron buildings, as a Council school for junior boys and girls. Closed 1915, on opening of Edward Wilson.

HOLY TRINITY, Paddington see Trinity

HOLY TRINITY WITH ST PAUL'S SCHOOL

Waverley Road. Opened as a secondary school in former St Paul's school by 1955. Closed between 1962 and 1964.

JOHN AIRD

Amberley Road. Opened by 1925 as Amberley Road school for partially sighted. Renamed 1949, when it was a mixed primary and secondary school. Moved to Valliere Road, Hammersmith by 1955.

KEMBLE SCHOOL

Amberley Road, Harrow Road. Secondary school, formerly the senior department of Amberley Road School. Renamed Kemble in 1951. In 1954 took over whole of Amberley Road site, as a mixed secondary school, when junior department closed. Closed by 1958.

KENSAL HOUSE

533 Harrow Road. Opened 1911 as LCC's first open-air school for tuberculous children. Closed 1939 or later.

KILBURN LANE SCHOOL

Kensal Green. (Part of Chelsea division). Started as Temporary Board School about 1884. Opened 1885 as permanent Board School for boys, girls and infants. In 1903 had accommodation for 1,567 pupils. Higher Grade School by 1906. Primary school from 1926. Closed 1936.

1902: Paddington Children's Coronation Procession started from this school, from which 1,090 pupils took part in the procession. [uncat poster]

LANCEFIELD STREET TEMPORARY

(Part of Chelsea detached until 1900). Opened before 1881 as a Board School. Probably closed 1882.

MARYFIELDS

Bravington Road. Opened by 1925 as Bravington Road School for mentally defective. Renamed 1950, when it was a mixed primary school. Closed or moved between 1958 and 1961.

MOBERLEY, The

Kilburn Lane. Opened as Harrow Road Board School for boys, girls and infants. Name changed to the Moberley Board School by 1899. In 1903 it had accommodation for 1,607 pupils, and a special centre for 'the Instruction of the Mentally Defective', which took 40 pupils. Closed 1957.

In 1902, 954 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

MOBERLEY TEMPORARY SCHOOL

Harrow Road. Opened 1896 for mentally handicapped. Probably closed by 1925.

NORTH PADDINGTON

Kilburn Lane. Opened 1925 and 1926 as separate Kilburn Lane Central Schools for Senior boys and girls from Kilburn Lane School. Names changed to North Paddington Central Schools by 1932. Mixed secondary modern school by 1951. Upper school in Amberley Road and lower school in Harrow Road by 1972. In 1972, amalgamated with Paddington and Maida Vale High School to form Paddington School.

NORTH WESTMINSTER COMMUNITY [SECONDARY] SCHOOL

Opened 1980 on amalgamation of Paddington and Sarah Siddons Schools with Rutherford School, Marylebone. Premises of 3 former schools continued to be used for new school's Paddington lower house, upper school and Marylebone lower house respectively. Still a secondary school today on the 3 sites: North Wharf Road (W2), Oakington Road (W9), Penfold

Street (NW1). In 1997 it is a maintained secondary school with 1,947 pupils, of whom 63.3% are second language learners.

Whitehead, Jack *The History of North Westminster Community School*, typescript

ORPHANAGE OF MERCY

In 1902, 100 pupils from this school took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

OUR LADY OF DOLOURS RC PRIMARY SCHOOL

Desborough Street, 19 Cirencester Street, (W2). Opened 1867 as Harrow Road Vine Court RC School for girls and infants. Managed by priests of the church of St Mary of the Angels. In 1872, moved to new building in Cirencester Street. Boys, girls and infants by 1893. In 1903 had accommodation for 216 pupils. Name changed to Our Lady of Dolours about 1907. In 1997 it is a county primary school with 229 pupils, of whom 60% are second language learners.

In 1902, 123 pupils from Cirencester Street School took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

PADDINGTON AND MAIDA VALE HIGH SCHOOL

Elgin Ave. Opened before 1884 as Maida Vale High School in Warrington Lodge, Warrington Crescent, by Girls' Public Day School Trust. By 1890 it had moved to 129 Elgin Avenue, as Paddington and Maida Vale High School. By 1913 it was a County School for senior girls. In 1972, it was amalgamated with North Paddington to form Paddington School.

PADDINGTON CHARITY SCHOOL

Was in existence in Harrow Road in 1818 for 100 children [Vestry Minutes].

PADDINGTON GREEN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Park Place Villas (W2). Formerly Campbell Street School. Name changed to Paddington Green Primary in 1962. Still exists as a primary school.

PADDINGTON NATIONAL SCHOOLS

Paddington Vestry Minutes: 3 Feb 1818: committee met to consider best means of establishing a school in this parish to be regulated on the National system. March 1818: presented a report - stated that there was in the parish a Charity School supported by voluntary contributions, with accommodation for 100 children. That there were supposed to be at least 400 children of the poor between the ages of 7 and 12 years and that it would be desirable to provide for the instruction of at least 300 children who may be spared from their families for that useful purpose in the day time. Best site appeared to be at back of the Poor Houses on Paddington Green.

Queen's Road. Established 1831.

From 1847, called Paddington Parochial Schools; from 1868 called St Matthew's Parochial Schools, Bayswater. Infant School was at Poplar Place, Moscow Road, known as Poplar Place Infant School from 1875.

Separate schools for Boys, Girls and Infants.

'These Schools have been established for the purpose of affording a religious and useful Education to all the Children of the Labouring Classes in this Parish'. (1842; P87/MTW/83/1]

[Minutes of Committee of Paddington National and Charity Schools relating to grant from Bishop of London of ground for school in Bayswater, 1831, P87/MTW/46]

[Records: P87/MTW/46-91]

PADDINGTON PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Queen's Road

Known as Paddington National Schools before 1847. From 1868 became St Matthew's Parochial Schools, Bayswater.

1861 placed under Charity Commissioners for benefit of children of poor. [P87/MTW/74]

[Bundle of correspondence, 1861-1868; P87/MTW/48]

PADDINGTON SCHOOL

Oakington Road. Opened in 1972 as a mixed secondary school, on the amalgamation of North Paddington with Paddington and Maida Vale High School for Girls. Annexe in Elgin Avenue. Became part of North Westminster Community School in 1980.

PADDINGTON WHARF SCHOOL

Church Place. Opened 1848 as Ragged Schools for boys, girls and infants in Kent's Place. Soon moved to 22-24 Church Place, where infants nursery for working mothers also opened. Managed by committee of subscribers. Probably closed by 1880.

POPLAR PLACE INFANT SCHOOL

Founded as part of Paddington National Schools, 1831. Known as Paddington Parochial Schools 1847-1868; known as St Matthew's Parochial Schools from 1868. Known as Poplar Place Infant School, 1875.

Bayswater Ragged School before 1875 ?

[Letter re proposed transfer of Poplar Place Schools to Trustees of St Matthew's Schools, 1873; P87/MTW/50]

QUEEN'S PARK HALL TEMPORARY

Opened by 1883 as a temporary Board School in mission hall. Replaced by Kilburn Lane School.

QUEEN'S PARK PRIMARY

Droop Street (W10). Opened 1877 as D Street (later Droop Street) Board School for boys, girls and infants. (In Chelsea division). In 1903 it had accommodation for 1,172 pupils. Name changed to Queen's Park Primary by 1951. Still exists as a primary school.

In 1902, 775 pupils from Droop Street took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation procession. [uncat poster]

QUEEN'S ROAD, BAYSWATER

See: Paddington Parochial Schools; established 1831; reorganised 1861 [P87/TRI/56]

RANELAGH ROAD SCHOOL

Opened 1867 as mission school in building leased from Grand Junction Canal Company. Managed by committee on National Society lines. Board School by 1878. Probably closed by 1882. (In 1903 there is a St Mary Magdalene School listed in Ranelagh Road, with 286 pupils).

ST AUGUSTINE'S CE PRIMARY SCHOOL, Paddington

Kilburn Park Road (NW6). Opened 1871 as Kilburn Church Extension School for girls and infants. Boys school opened 1873. Both schools in temporary premises at first. In 1903 it had accommodation for 2,398 pupils, making it the largest school in the area now covered by the City of Westminster. Had a secondary department by 1951, which became a separate comprehensive school in 1969. Still exists as a primary school.

In 1902, 1,701 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

ST AUGUSTINE'S CE [SECONDARY] SCHOOL, Paddington

Oxford Road (NW6). Began as part of St Augustine's CE School before 1951. In 1969, became separate comprehensive school, in new buildings in Oxford Road.

ST AUGUSTINE MISSION SCHOOL, Paddington

Kilburn Park Road. Opened 1874 as mission school for girls and infants on same site as National schools. Managed by committee. Probably closed by 1881.

ST GEORGE'S RC [SECONDARY] SCHOOL, Paddington

Lanark Road, Maida Vale (W9). Opened 1956 as a mixed secondary school, in a new building. In 1961 became Comprehensive, and acquired annexe for lower school in Linstead Street, Hampstead (formerly Netherwood Street Board School, built 1881). In 1993, the school was united on one site in Lanark Road. Part of new school building completed September 1995.

ST JAMES, Paddington see: St James's and St Michael's

ST JAMES'S AND ST MICHAEL'S CE SCHOOL

Craven Terrace (W2). Opened in 1862 as St James's National School for boys, girls and infants. In 1903 it had accommodation for 493 pupils. Renamed [after 1986]. Still exists as primary school, now renamed St James' and St Michael's.

In 1902, 255 pupils from St James' School took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST CE SCHOOL [St John's Kensal Green]

Kensal Green. Opened 1850 as St John's National School for mixed juniors and infants. In 1903 it had 330 pupils. Closed 1930.

In 1902, 151 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

[Deed re site for Church Schools, 1849; P87/JNE 2/93-95]

Girls school opened at Midsummer 1842, at Sale Street. In 1843 the lease of premises adjoining the School House in Titchborne Street was purchased for the Girls School; completed in 1844. [may be some confusion between this and St John's National Schools below]

[P87/JNE 1/125-135]

ST JOHN'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS, Paddington

Titchborne Street. Opened about 1830 as St John's National School for juniors. Infant school opened 1840-41. Financed by voluntary contributions and income from charities.

In 1903 it had accommodation for 721 pupils. Closed 1940.

Separate schools for Boys, Girls and Infants and an Evening School for Girls. (1842: P87/MTW/83/1)

In 1902, 316 pupils from St John's School took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

ST JOHN SERVANTS' TRAINING SCHOOL

Great Western Road. Opened by 1862 for girls only, adjoining Westbourne School. About 1890 renamed St John's Training School for Girls. Private school by 1900, and continued until about 1933, when premises, St John's House, became a social club.

ST JOHN'S TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

In 1902, 54 girls took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation procession. [uncat poster]

ST JOSEPH'S RC PRIMARY SCHOOL, Paddington

Lanark Road (W9). Opened 1959 in new building, replacing bombed Richmond Street (otherwise known as St John's Wood) RC School in Fisherton Street, Marylebone. In 1997 it is a voluntary aided primary school with 293 children, of whom 36% are second language learners.

Punishment Book, 1960-1982 [at school; copy – EO]

ST LUKE'S CE PRIMARY SCHOOL, Paddington

Fernhead Road, West Kilburn (W9). Opened 1877 as National School for juniors and infants from Willesden. In 1903 it had accommodation for 547 pupils. Reorganised 1925. Still exists as primary school.

In 1902, 445 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

[Minutes of managers' meetings, 1877-1898, 1904-1911, 1921-1937; P87/LUK 1/29-31]

ST MARY CE, Paddington

Paddington Green. Opened 1802 as a charity school, adjoining the parish house in Harrow Road. In 1816 it had 100 pupils. In 1822 it was rebuilt as St Mary's National School, east of the almshouses, on part of a pond site at the corner of Harrow Road and Church Place, with money from waste land and a bequest from Denis Chirac (will dated 1775). The school was financed by voluntary contributions and charity money. Infant school opened 1833, south of the almshouses. In 1903 the school had accommodation for 788 pupils. In 1905 the girls and infants schools were closed. The boys' school was in temporary accommodation in 1913, and closed in 1917.

In 1902, 372 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

ST MARY'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS, Paddington

See also St Mary CE.

New accession (Dec 1998) records 1897-1911.

ST MARY RC see: St Mary of the Angels

ST MARY MAGDALENE'S CE PRIMARY SCHOOL, Paddington

Rowington Close (W2). Built 1865 as National Schools for mixed juniors and infants in Clarendon Street. In 1879 a site was acquired for a boys school in Cirencester Street, where a school was built beneath St Martha's chapel. In 1882 a site was acquired for a girls and infants school in Clarendon Street. New infant department opened 1914, taking some pupils from Amberley Road. Rebuilt in Rowington Close, [after 1986]. Still exists as primary school.

In 1903 there were three St Mary Magdalene church schools. The school in Cirencester Street had accommodation for 445 pupils; in Clarendon Street there was accommodation for 382 pupils, and in Ranelagh Road there was accommodation for 286 pupils.

In 1902, 809 pupils from St Mary Magdalene's took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

ST MARY MAGDALENE PENNY MIXED SCHOOL, Paddington

Opened 1873 for mixed juniors and infants in the home of the vicar. Probably temporary.

ST MARY MAGDALENE SENIOR STREET NATIONAL SCHOOL

Opened 1870 for girls in a hired house. Under same management as other St Mary Magdalene schools. Probably closed by 1880.

ST MARY OF THE ANGELS RC SCHOOL

Westmoreland (later Moorhouse) Road. Opened 1857 for girls. Managed by clergy of St Mary of the Angels. Later took boys and infants as well. In 1903 had accommodation for 200 pupils. Amalgamated with St Michael's RC School between 1958 and 1961. Still exists as primary school, now on site at Shrewsbury Road (W2).

In 1902, 73 pupils from Westmoreland Road school took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

ST MARY'S ORPHANAGE, Paddington

Kilburn. CE school for girls opened 1885 in orphanage of the Sisters of the Church. Closed after 1894.

ST MATTHEW'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, Paddington

Queen's Road. Founded as Paddington National Schools (St Mary's), 1831. New building at NE corner of Porchester Gardens leased 1832 as Bayswater National School for mixed juniors and infants. Building largely financed by rents from charity estates and the sale of waste lands. Known as Paddington Parochial Schools 1847-1868. Originally managed by Paddington Charity Schools until placed under the joint control of the incumbents of St Matthew and Holy Trinity in 1860, and under a committee for St Matthew's in 1861. Name changed to St Matthew's Parochial Schools in 1868. In 1903 it had accommodation for 541 pupils. Closed 1938.

In 1902, 400 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

ST MATTHEW PAROCHIAL INFANTS SCHOOL, Paddington

Poplar Place. Opened 1850 as Bayswater Ragged School in shed. Replaced 1855 by 2 rooms behind 23-25 Upper Craven Place. Informally transferred to St Matthew's Parochial Schools in 1873. Closed by 1900.

ST MICHAEL CE SCHOOL, Paddington

Star Street. Opened 1870 as National School for mixed juniors and infants in a new building which had replaced a house. In 1903 it had accommodation for 660 pupils. Departments for canal boat children added by 1932. Had a senior department by 1936. Closed between 1970 and 1972.

In 1902, 439 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

ST MICHAEL RC SCHOOL, Paddington

Westmoreland Place. Opened 1874 as a school for boys, on a site adjoining the school of St Mary of the Angels. In 1903 the address of the school was Artesian Road, and it had accommodation for 100 pupils. Amalgamated with St Mary of the Angels by 1961.

In 1902, 85 pupils from St Michael's, Artesian Road, took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

ST PAUL CE SCHOOL, Paddington

Waverley Road. Opened 1868 for mixed juniors and infants as a branch of Holy Trinity National School. Managed by committee for Holy Trinity until informally transferred to new district by 1894. In 1903 it had accommodation for 558 pupils. Closed between 1951 and 1955. Premises later used for Holy Trinity with St Paul's Secondary School.

In 1902, 465 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. The school was then known as St Paul's, Harrow Road.[uncat poster]

[P87/PAU/36]

ST PETER'S CE PRIMARY SCHOOL, Paddington

Chippenham Mews (W9). Opened 1867 as National School for mixed juniors and infants in an iron building. Permanent site acquired 1872. In 1903 it had accommodation for 773 pupils. Still exists as primary school.

Built 1869 by parishioners.

In 1902, 500 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

ST SAVIOUR'S CE PRIMARY SCHOOL, Paddington

Shirland Road (W9). Opened as a National School for mixed juniors and infants in temporary accommodation by 1871, when permanent buildings were under construction. In 1903 it had accommodation for 554 pupils. Had a senior department by 1936, but had reverted to a primary school by 1955. In 1997 it is a voluntary aided primary school with 180 children, of whom 42% are second language learners.

In 1902, 423 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

[Conveyance of site for schools for parish of St Saviour's, Paddington, 18 Apr 1872; P87/SAV/47/1]

[Minute books, 1916-1955; P87/SAV/64-71]

[Cash books and accounts, 1886-1943; P87/SAV/72-74]

[Subscribers names and addresses, 1944-1962; P87/SAV/75]

[Copies of out letters, 1881-1953; P87/SAV/76-78]

[Inspectors' reports, 1910-1914; P87/SAV/79]

[Log Books, Boys, 1871-1896, 1913-1920; P87/SAV/80-81]

[Log Book, Girls, 1913-1920; P87/SAV/82]

[Log Book, Infants, 1934-1964; P87/SAV/83]

[Log Book, Junior Mixed, 1952-1959; P87/SAV/84]

[Admission registers, 1880-1893; P87/SAV/85-86]

[Attendance registers, 1932-1933, 1953-1954; P87/SAV/87-89]

[Other records, 1904-1964; P87/SAV/90-95]

ST STEPHEN'S CE PRIMARY SCHOOL, Paddington

Westbourne Park Road (W2). Opened 1859 as a National School for mixed juniors and infants. Building enlarged 1897. In 1903 it had accommodation for 866 pupils. Still exists as primary school.

In 1902, 709 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

1863-1897 (gaps)

1849-1863 (gaps)

SALTRAM CRESCENT HIGH SCHOOL,

Kilburn. Originated 1886 in Gordon Commercial Temporary School Infants classes. Opened 1891 as a National School for mixed juniors and infants in new buildings of the Church Extension Association. Closed about 1913.

SARAH SIDDONS

North Wharf Road. Opened 1961-62 as a girls' secondary school, for girls from Bellfield and Regent's Park Schools, in a building of purple brick and concrete designed by the LCC Schools Division. In 1980 it became part of North Westminster Community School.

TRINITY CE SCHOOL, Paddington

Westbourne Park Terrace. Opened 1864 as National School for mixed juniors and infants. Founded as a result of re-organisation of Paddington Parochial Schools in 1861. In 1903 was listed as Holy Trinity, Harrow Road, when it had accommodation for 547 pupils. Closed by 1951.

Minute books 1864-1883	[GLRO/P87/TRI/51-52]
Conveyance of site for schools, 23 Sep 1862	[GLRO/P87/TRI/53]
Records	[GLRO/P87/TRI/51-84]

In 1902, 446 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

WESTBOURNE CE SCHOOL

Great Western Road. Opened 1851 as a National School for mixed juniors and infants, connected to the Lock Hospital. Middle-class department added by 1872, and school described as middle-class by 1890. In 1903 it had accommodation for 1,304 pupils. From 1905 continued as a private school, after the LCC's abolition of fees and demand for building improvements. In 1939 was still in existence as Middle-Class Secondary School, Westbourne Park.

WEST LONDON YOUTHS INSTITUTE

42 Moscow Road.

Minutes and other records, 1860-1868 [WCA/Acc 1146]

WESTMORELAND ROAD see: St Mary of the Angels RC

WILBERFORCE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Herries Street, Kilburn Lane (W10). Opened 1889 as CE School for mixed juniors and infants. In 1903 it had accommodation for 1,037 pupils. Transferred to LCC in 1929. In 1997 it is a county infant and junior primary school with 327 pupils, of whom 57% are second language learners.

In 1902, 490 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

WOODFIELD DISTRICT SCHOOL

Harrow Road. Opened by 1859 as a National School. Building sold by 1870, and may have been used as a British school in 1875. Not listed in 1903.

WORDSWORTH COLLEGE (VICTORIA ORPHANAGE)

Shirland Road. A church school. In 1903 had accommodation for 364 pupils.

In 1902, 112 pupils took part in the Paddington Children's Coronation Procession. [uncat poster]

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Pre 1820	MANOR HOUSE , Paddington Green Ladies' school kept by Miss Warings
1828	16 private schools, 5 at Paddington Green and 5 in Bayswater
1833	43 private day schools, with 954 pupils; 11 boarding schools
1863	50 ladies' schools; 19 gentlemen's schools
1879	18 boys' schools
1884	over 30 girls' schools
after 1902	number of private schools declined

Westbourne Collegiate School

Founded 1847, in union with King's College, London.

ST ANNE, SOHO

ANGLO-FRENCH RC

18 Lisle Street, Leicester Square. Listed in 1903.

Originally founded as the Notre Dame de France Roman Catholic School in Leicester Place in 1866, when Soho was still the centre for French Roman Catholics in London. In 1890 the boys' school moved to 8 Lisle Street, and in 1911 to 34-35 Lisle Street. The schools were closed a few years after the end of World War II.

CHARING CROSS ROAD

Soho. Board School. In 1903 it had accommodation for 496 pupils.

1823-1846 schoolroom built on former burial ground north of chapel by Calvinistic Methodists. [Survey of London, XXXIII, p282-3]

Became National School in 1852.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

14 Manette Street, Soho. This school occupied former parish workhouse 1839-1847.

FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL

From 1874-1879 the French Protestant School was at 10 Golden Square, in a house previously used as a school of arms by Baptiste Bertrand, a celebrated fencing master of the day (1862-1869). It was then known as the Salle Bertrand, and became the premier fencing academy in England. In 1898 a new building was opened at 14-17 Noel Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 234 pupils. The school closed in 1939, but the building remains with a frieze inscribed 'Ecole de L'Eglise Protestante Francaise de Londres'. Two doorways are marked 'filles' and 'garcons'.

[Survey of London, XXXIII, p173-4]

GOLDEN SQUARE

3 Golden Square, used as a girl's school 1841-1861. Demolished in 1913.

10 Golden Square; part of the house used as a school of arms by Baptiste Bertrand, a celebrated fencing master of the day, from 1862-1869. It was then known as the Salle Bertrand, and became the premier fencing academy in England. From 1874-1879 the house was occupied by a French Protestant School.

17 Golden Square: girls' school 1859-1864, Demolished 1902.

31 Golden Square: part of the house was occupied by the School of Japanese Self Defence 1905-1925. Demolished 1930.

PULTENEY BOARD SCHOOL

Berwick Street, Soho.

This building was erected for the London School Board in 1880 on the site previously occupied by a number of small houses and St Luke's National School.

In 1903 it had accommodation for 940 pupils.

ST ANNE'S NATIONAL SCHOOL

Dean Street, Soho. In 1903 it had accommodation for 914 pupils.

Founded at end of 1699 as a charity school for 40 boys. Two rooms hired in Frith Street, and number of boys almost immediately increased to 50. Boys provided with clothes but not boarded. In 1703 the school moved to new premises at corner of Frith and Church Streets. In 1704 a school for 30 girls was founded in the parish poorhouse off Wardour Street, where it remained c1708-11 and may then have shared the same premises as the boys' school. The schools remained there until the 1730s when they moved to a larger site south of Rose (now Manette) Street.

In 1802 the number of boys was limited to 120, but by 1858 the schools were attended by 134 boys, 70 girls and 172 infants. They were by then National Schools.

In 1872 the schools moved to 21 Dean Street (previously used by St Patrick's Charity School and Western Jewish Girls' School).

In 1877 the number of pupils was 1,005, but with the decrease in population following the Shaftesbury Avenue and Charing Cross Road improvements the number fell, and in 1898-99 the average attendance was 180 boys, 180 girls and 183 infants. Fees ranged from 1d to 3d a week

The schools closed in 1939, when they were attended by 82 children. The site is now occupied by the West End Great Synagogue, rebuilt in 1963.

Two charity schools, 1714-1733

Minute book of St Anne's School, 1845-1856

Papers relating to St Anne's Infant School, 1853

Cardwell, John Henry. *The story of a charity school: two centuries of popular education in Soho, 1699-1899*. Truslove, Hanson and Comba, 1899.

ST EDWARD RC

91/2 Dufours Place. In 1833 a school was opened on the ground to the east of no 9 Dufour's Court (now Place). In 1903 it had accommodation for 595 pupils. The school survived until 1923.

[Survey of London, XXXI, p214]

ST LUKE'S FREE SCHOOL

Berwick Street. In 1854 there were 250 children there, although as the schoolroom was 'extremely low, an attendance of 250 children is found almost too great for a wholesome state of the atmosphere'. [J E Kempe, *A Statement Respecting the Charitable Institutions of St James's, Westminster*, 1856, pam 361.76]

ST MARY [THE VIRGIN] NATIONAL SCHOOL

Charing Cross Road. Founded in 1852, after the Church was built in 1850 as chapel of ease for St Anne's. The first premises were a schoolroom built on a former burial ground north of a chapel, used by Calvinistic Methodists, 1823-1846. In 1873 new school buildings erected on site of former almshouses, with accommodation for 600 children. In 1877 the school was transferred to the London School Board. In 1888 an inspector complained of the proximity of cottages whose inhabitants were of 'the lowest class' and performed 'gross indecencies' within view of the children and teachers. In 1891-3 the cottages were bought and laid out as playgrounds and other buildings. In 1903 it had accommodation for 496 pupils, but by December 1912 only 40 children were on the school roll. It was closed in 1913, and the building transferred to the St Martin's School of Art (since rebuilt).

Church united with St Anne's 1932, demolished 1934

[Survey of London, XXXIII, p282-3]

ST PARTICK'S RC [CHARITY] SCHOOL

Denmark Street. Moved to 21 Dean Street in 1812 – remained there until 1832. In 1817 instruction was being given to 600 children, and by 1822 the school was educating ‘the whole of the Irish children west of a line running north and south through Fleet Market [Farringdon Street]’. Moved to Great Chapel Street in 1888. In 1903 it had accommodation for 741 pupils.

1838-40: Mrs Sarah Roy's ladies school

ST PETER AND ST JAMES CE

Great Windmill Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 813 pupils.

[is this Soho Parish CE?]

SOHO ACADEMY

8 Soho Square. Martin Clare first opened his school at 1 Soho Square in 1717, and in a school text book entitled *Youth's Introduction to Trade and Business* which he published in 1720, he described himself as ‘M Clare, School Master in Soho Square, London, with whom Youth may Board, and be fitted for Business’. In 1725-26 Clare moved to no 8, where his school became known as the Soho Academy. Throughout the 18th century it was one of the most celebrated and successful private boarding schools. He published a book in the late 1740s called *Rules and Orders for the Government of the Academy in Soho Square*, with his partner and successor Revd Cuthbert Barwis. The fee for board and tuition was £30 per year plus extras. The boys were taught French, drawing, dancing and fencing, and there were weekly lectures on morality, religion and natural and experimental philosophy, ‘for the Explication of which, a large Apparatus of Machines and Instruments is provided’. Dr Barwis took over the school after Clare's death in 1751, when the school became known for its regular performances of Shakespeare's plays. Several boys later went on to become actors, including Joseph Holman, John Liston and John Bannister. The dramatist Thomas Morton was also a former pupil. Instruction in drawing and painting was also given, and both Thomas Rowlandson and J M W Turner attended the school for a time. Other pupils included the architect Philip Hardwick, Henry Angelo the author of *Reminiscences*, John Horne Tooke the politician and Philologist, and the sons of James Boswell and Edmund Burke.

Dr Cuthbert Barwis died in 1782, leaving the school to his nephew John Barwis. He also left him the maps, globes and prints and his ‘mathematical and philosophical instruments and apparatus’. He was succeeded in 1785 by Dr William Barrow until 1799, and then by Revd William Whitelock until 1805, when the school closed or moved to premises elsewhere. In its later years the number of pupils declined, may be because of the decision of Barrow to discontinue the theatrical performances for which it had become renowned. In the 1804 edition of his *Essay on Education* he wrote that the plays had exposed his pupils and school to censure and moral danger, even though the performances had attained ‘an extraordinary degree of excellence’. However, in 1801 the school was still described as ‘the *first* academy in London’.

[Survey of London, XXXIII, p61]

SOHO PARISH CE PRIMARY SCHOOL

23 Great Windmill Street, W1

St Peter's Temporary Schools were established about 1860, at the same time as the church, which was completed in 1861. They began in an old building in a yard behind what was then 40 Rupert Street, and later became part of the site of the Apollo Theatre.

In 1870, the church bought 23 Great Windmill Street, and 1-2 Queen's Head Court from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and a new school opened the following year. The school,

which had to be squeezed into the space of a small Georgian house, was built as a memorial to the 14th Earl of Derby, who had been a liberal benefactor to St Peter's Church (he donated £4,500 towards the cost of building it). His bust can be seen over the centre doorway, and on the floor above are the crossed keys of St Peter. In 1877 the school was extended by adding a new wing. This was a Victorian Gothic adaptation of the Georgian house previously on this site at 15 Archer Street.

In 1953 St Peter's was united with the combined parishes of St Anne's and St Thomas's, Soho. The church was closed in 1954 and demolished.

In 1997 it is a voluntary aided primary school with 135 pupils, of whom 45% are second language learners.

[formerly **St James and St Peter**; in 1903 it was known as **St Peter and St James**, and had accommodation for 813 pupils]

School Committee minute book, 1903-1941

WESTERN [WESTMINSTER?] JEWISH [GIRLS'] FREE SCHOOL

21 Dean Street. (later West End Great Synagogue)

Schoolroom on ground floor c1850-3 before moving to 60 Greek Street. Building formerly used as St Patrick's Charity School for Irish children. Later by St Anne's National School. 1850-1853 at 59 Greek Street. In 1853 moved to no 60. School remained here until 1884 when it moved to Hanway Place, St Pancras.

ST CLEMENT DANES

ST CLEMENT DANES [CE PRIMARY SCHOOL]

Drury Lane, WC2 (1996)

Charity school was established by subscription about 1701, for the education of 50 boys and 30 girls in reading, writing and arithmetic, as well as the elements of Christian knowledge. The girls were also taught needlework. In 1714 there were 70 boys and 40 girls in the school, but in 1741 the number of boys was reduced to 60. In 1817 there were 60 boys and 22 girls in the school, and the girls lived in the school house. Boys were admitted at 7 and usually remained until 10, when they were apprenticed out. Girls were taken at 9 and many remained until 15 when they were given a suit of clothes (before going into service). In 1903 it had accommodation for 527 pupils.

'First Report of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor' (pp67-8), in *Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster, 1815-39*, pp659-60 [361.76]

Minutes, 1876-1915 (1915-1973 closed)

Accounts 1903-1965

Headmasters' reports 1904-1973

School magazine 1907-1959, 1964-1976 (gaps)

Girls School Governors' minutes 1909-1914

Headmistress' reports 1904-1916

Admissions registers 1880-1915

Maplestone, Peter, *St Clement Danes School: 300 Years of History*, Trustees of the St Clement Danes Educational Foundation, 2000

ST CLEMENT DANES GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Hadley, W. *A brief history of St Clement Danes Grammar School*. Privately printed, 1951

Pooley, R J B. *The history of St Clement Danes Holborn Estate Grammar School. 1552-1952*. Privately printed, [1959]

ST MARY-LE-STRAND

ST MARY-LE-STRAND CHARITY SCHOOL

Founded by voluntary contributions in 1708, and supported by dividends of stock, a small donation from the Ironmongers' Company, subscriptions, a collection at a charity sermon and a dinner on the day of the procession to St Paul's. At first there was only a boys school, taking 30 boys. In 1815 the girls school was established, after which there were 25 boys and 15 girls. The boys were taught reading, writing and arithmetic and the girls reading and needlework, but they are not all taught writing and accounts. Admitted into the school from 7 to 10, and stay until 14. Appointed by subscribers in rotation. They are of the poorest class in the parish, and parishioners are always preferred.

'First Report of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor' (p184), in *Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster, 1815-39*, p658 [361.76]

LIBERTY OF THE SAVOY

CHAPEL ROYAL CE

Savoy. In 1903 it had accommodation for 57 pupils.

St Mary's German Lutheran School, founded 1707 in Savoy

1875 demolished to make way for embankment

1877 – new building in Cleveland St

Received funds from German Emperor and celebrated Emperor's Day

closed 1939 [see Acc 90]

St Mary's German Lutheran Church London, 1694-1994 [284.14211/S]

ST GEORGE HANOVER SQUARE

Rocque's map of 1746 shows two schools in St George's parish – General Steuart's Charity on the east side of the burial ground attached to Grosvenor Chapel, and St George's School in Noel Street on land adjoining Trinity Chapel in Conduit Street. This seems to have been a private school which did not outlast the 18th century.

GENERAL STEUART'S SCHOOL

South Street, Grosvenor Square

Charity school, founded by the bequest of General William Steuart, whose will was dated 21 May 1726. He left £5,000 for the establishment of a school for 20 boys of honest poor parents of the parish. Master was to be a clergyman of the Church of England. Boys to be instructed in the principles of the church of England, and to be taught to read and write, so as to qualify them for servants or other useful employment. In 1742 his trustees bought a piece of freehold land in South Street, just outside the Grosvenor estate, and built a school house there.

By 1802 it had fallen into neglect. New trustees appointed who felt funds were insufficient to maintain more than 10 boys. In 1817 it was amalgamated with St George's Parochial School, in General Steuart's School building. 24 poor boys continued to be taught here under the bequest. In 1817 they were taught reading, writing, cyphering and were entitled to be instructed in all trades that may be taught in the parochial school. They learnt the catechism and read other books of religious instruction. The boys are aged 7-15.

The endowments of the General Steuart Charity continue to benefit the boys, past and present, of today's St George's School.

Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster, 1815-39, pp650-1, 723-7 [361.76]

See also: St George's Hanover Square CE Primary School

ST ANSELM CE

Gilbert Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 392 pupils.

ST GEORGE'S

Noel Street on land adjoining Trinity Chapel in Conduit Street.

This seems to have been a private school which did not outlast the 18th century. Shown on Rocque's map, 1746.

ST GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE CE PRIMARY SCHOOL

South Street, W1 (1996)

See also General Steuart's School: The land on which Steuart's school stood forms the south-eastern part of the site of the present school.

In May 1803, a group of parishioners, concerned at the lack of educational facilities, met to raise money for the provision of Parish Schools. The first of these opened in leasehold premises in South Street in 1804.

The development of Belgravia brought a demand for a school in that area of the parish and in 1810 the Board of Managers discussed plans for a second school. Premises in Belgrave Street were acquired in 1815, and on 18 December 19 boys and 23 girls were admitted. This school still continues as St Peter's, Eaton Square, Primary School in Lower Belgrave Street.

The St George's United Day Schools of Instruction and Industry were severely practical in their purpose. In addition to elementary education, the boys were taught tailoring and the girls straw plaiting, bonnet making and basket work. St George's Schools were maintained by voluntary subscriptions and the proceeds of charity sermons preached in the churches and chapels of the neighbourhood.

The original premises in South Street were evidently not very suitable, and in 1817 this and General Steuart's school were amalgamated, this united school being conducted in General Steuart's buildings, which were probably enlarged at this time. (Site shown on 1869 OS map).

St George's School was limited to 500 children over 7 years of age, and in 1829 the problem of younger children began to be tackled. In 1831 a Parochial Infant School for children from 2 to 7 years of age was opened on the north side of St Mark's Chapel, North Audley Street. In 1841, another school was built on part of the yard attached to Grosvenor Chapel – this is now Liddon House.

In 1898 a fine new building was built on land in South Street presented by the Duke of Westminster. The architect was P A Robson, and it cost £13,745. The old school building was closed and demolished in 1897, and until the new school opened in 1899 the girls and infants were temporarily accommodated in the old Institute in Grosvenor Hill. Parents of pupils were required to pay 6d a week.

In 1903 the school in South Street was known as St George Higher Grade School, with accommodation for 600 pupils.

In 1931 the Boys and Girls departments were amalgamated into a mixed school under a headmaster. At the beginning of the Second World War most of the children were evacuated to the country, and the ground floor of the school was turned into a mortuary, but many of the children had returned to London by May 1940 so the school had to be reopened. The roof and upper floors were damaged by incendiaries later in 1940, but work went on virtually uninterrupted.

In 1952 the Secondary and Primary departments were separated, the Secondary School going to St Martin-in-the-Fields School, leaving the Juniors and Infants in sole possession.

ST MARK CE

North Audley Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 392 pupils.

Opened in 1831, on the north side of St Mark's Chapel, as the first Infant School for the parish of St George's, taking children from 2 to 7 years of age.

Minutes, 1828-1872 [Acc 1075]

ST PETER'S EATON SQUARE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Lower Belgrave Street

Plans for this school were first discussed in 1810, when the development of Belgravia brought a demand for a second school for the parish of St George's. Premises were acquired in Belgrave Street, and the school opened on 18 December 1815 when 19 boys and 23 girls were admitted.

ST JAMES PICCADILLY

ABERDEEN FREE SCHOOL

28 Foubert's Place [D]. Appears in PO Directories from 1871-1901. The building (now used for commercial purposes) is small, and of Victorian Gothic style peculiar to church schools

[Survey of London, XXXI, p203]

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S SCHOOL

Founded by Archbishop Tenison in 1700 as a free school in King Street.

Began as a small charity school annexed to St Thomas's Church, Kingly Street (formerly King St), which was erected as a proprietary chapel in 1702 by Dr Thomas Tenison, then Archbishop of Canterbury, on the site of an earlier wooden tabernacle or oratory which he had erected about 1687, while rector of St James's. St Thomas's became a district church in St James's parish in 1869.

In the 1680s the rapid increase in population led to division of St Martin's parish into two new parishes: St James and St Anne. These new churches still insufficient, so Dr Tenison (first rector of St James) began in 1687 to erect a temporary chapel in King (now Kingly) Street, in the northern, and less fashionable quarter of his large parish.

Apart from the Boys' Offertory School, the poorer inhabitants of the parish of St James had no free schools. Dr Tenison had already founded a free school in St Martin's, while rector there. Now inhabitants of St James's could not send their children there, so he decided to found a charity school for boys alongside his new chapel. Plot of land he bought for the chapel and school in 1687 was on the west side of King Street, and stretched back to Swallow Street. The chapel was completed in 1688, and at first the boys were taught inside the chapel until a separate school room was provided. In 1690 a house was built for the schoolmaster, and a playground was laid out for the boys. In 1700 Tenison executed a deed of settlement, which set up trustees who had to provide one or more schoolmasters to teach 16 poor boys living in the parish of St James, to 'read, write, cast accounts and such other parts of mathematicks as may the better qualify them to be put out Apprentices'.

By 1702, the chapel had become 'so very crazy and badd' that it was demolished and rebuilt very quickly, with a small schoolroom. By 1713 there were 36 scholars, and the school hours were from 7 to 11 o'clock in the morning, and 1 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with morning school an hour shorter in winter. The schoolroom was rebuilt in 1824, on the first floor above the new Regent Street entrance to the chapel. In 1849 economies and improvements were made in the running of the charity school, and the curriculum extended to attract more fee-paying pupils. By 1854 there were 80 boys at the school receiving 'a very good religious and commercial education'. 40 were free pupils, and the other 40 were 'of the class above the poor' paying 12s 6d per quarter for their schooling.

However, income was still insufficient to meet the cost of the school. In 1854 the new rector decided to convert the Regent Street entrance to the chapel and the schoolroom above it into a shop. The school also lost its playground, and had to move to new premises at 6 Cambridge (now Lexington) Street.

In 1869 the school, hitherto governed by the Tenison trustees, lost its link with the chapel and was made a separate institution.

In 1871 it was amalgamated with Archbishop Tenison's other school in St Martin's parish, in a new building in Leicester Square designed to accommodate 200 boys.

In 1896 the lofty hall on the first floor was divided into 5 classrooms and a science laboratory on the top floor. The school remained in Leicester Square until it moved to Kennington Oval in 1928.

Cash book, 1863-1903 [St Thomas PR]

Survey of London, XXXI, pp180-5

J E Kempe, *A Statement Respecting the Charitable Institutions of St James's, Westminster*, 1856 [pam 361.76]

Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster, 1815-39, p727 [361.76]

OFFERTORY SCHOOL

Swallow Street, St James.

Soon after the constitution of the parish in 1685 a boys' charity school was established, to be maintained out of the offertory money, hence its name. For many years after 1704 the school occupied a room over a watch house which had been built in the churchyard of St James's Church. By the 1760s the watch house was no longer large enough, and in 1767, both the school and the watch house moved to a house on the north side of Little Vine Street. In 1786 it was destroyed in a fire which destroyed several houses in Swallow Street, Vine Street and Little Vine Street. It was rebuilt, and a survey shows that the watch house occupied the basement and ground floor, while the whole of the upper storey was one lofty room for the Offertory School. In 1816 another storey was added for the use of the schoolmaster.

In 1836 a new school was erected round the corner, on the site of 7 and 8 Swallow Street (now no 14). In 1854 80 boys were clothed and educated here, 'selected from the largest and poorest families, provided the parents are of good character; and preference is given to those children whose parents were married in a place of worship belonging to the Established Church, and to those who were baptized at St James's Church, and who were baptized within a year after their birth'. Boys were apprenticed by the parish on leaving the school.

The school was eventually closed in 1881

[J E Kempe, *A Statement Respecting the Charitable Institutions of St James's, Westminster*, 1856, pam 361.76]

Survey of London, XXXI, pp57, 65-6.

See also St James National School.

BURLINGTON SCHOOL

This charity school for girls of the parish of St James, was founded at the instigation of the rector, William Wake, in 1700, although the date of foundation is traditionally said to be Christmas 1699. The name Burlington was not adopted by the school in its early days. The first recorded use is on Horwood's map of 1792.

From 1700 to 1721 it occupied a house in Carnaby Street. 60 girls were educated and clothed here. However, the standard of education was not high because in 1705 the trustees sought permission from the trustees of Archbishop Tenison's school 'that such of their boys as are qualified for it, may be employed to teach such of the girls of this school as shall be thought fit to learn'. The girls were taught to read and write, but the training was chiefly for domestic service or apprenticeship in trade, which continued until the 19th century.

In 1715 the trustees began to look for a site for a boarding school. Several sites were considered, including one near the boys' charity school, but finally the Earl of Burlington agreed to give them some land in the northern part of his new estate at a reduced rent. It was on the north side of 'the street intended to be called Boyle Street', fronting the street intended to be called Great

Burlington Street. The front of the school had to be built to fit in with Lord Burlington's taste. There is no surviving record of what this looked like; the front was altered in 1876.

The move from Carnaby Street appears to have taken place in 1721, but the new school in Boyle Street was not fully opened as a boarding school until 1725. In 1723 the trustees decided that 30 girls should be taught and lodged in the first year, but the carpenter was ordered to make 20 bedsteads for 40 girls. The school may have been temporarily situated in Old Burlington Street during the transition.

Although the new building was very handsome, the girls' education was strictly to fit them to be good servants. In 1732 they were taught housewifery including washing, scouring, sewing plain work and spinning flax, besides reading and writing.

This was still the case in 1854, when 110 girls, children of poor housekeepers, parishioners, or old residents in the parish were boarded, clothed, educated and trained for domestic service. 'Both the educational and industrial arrangements of this institution will admit, in many respects, of great improvement ... The poor will be benefited when so large a number of children are, not only taken off their hands at an early age, but fitted for situations of the most respectable description; and the wealthier class, by the supply of a want daily more and more felt - that of well-principled, well-educated, and well-trained female servants'.

In 1861 fee-paying boarders were admitted for the first time, and the character of the school changed dramatically in 1867 when fees were made payable for all children admitted. The distinctive 'charity dress' was abandoned at this time, but the girls' needlework still helped to provide income for the school.

In 1876 the school became a Middle Class School for Girls, providing 'an education of a higher order than is given in elementary schools'. Girls could now be trained as teachers here, and was now mainly a fee-paying day school. An extra storey was also added to the school building. By 1881 numbers had risen to 280, but had fallen by 1897 to 152 (137 girls and 15 boys). Only 60 of these were from the parish of St James, with others from surrounding parishes including 8 from St Anne's. Most of these were the children of hotel keepers, lodging house keepers, tradesmen and shop keepers.

From 1905 the school ceased to take boarders and by 1911 over a third of the pupils came from outside Westminster. In 1922 it was reported that a psalm was substituted for a reading at morning assembly 'as the noise of carters outside ... renders the reading inaudible'. No doubt coming from the Coach and Horses Yard. The school still had some pupils from Soho, but it was increasingly drawing pupils from the suburbs, and in 1928, partly because of problems with the building, it was decided to move the school. A new school was built in Shepherd's Bush, opening in 1937, when the old school was demolished.

J E Kempe, *A Statement Respecting the Charitable Institutions of St James's, Westminster*, 1856, pam 361.76

Survey of London, XXXI, pp539-45

Governors' minutes, 1954-1967, 1955-1967 [St James PR]

CRAVEN CHAPEL SCHOOL

Foubert's Place, St James's.

Craven Congregational Chapel opened 1822 on part of the site of the former Carnaby Market. The chapel had seating for 2,000, and seems to have had a large congregation. In 1874 a lecture hall and schools were opened on the north side of Foubert's Place. These were planned to replace the basement schoolrooms which had been part of the original chapel plan. Craven Hall had an infants' school on the ground floor, a girls' school in a lofty hall on the first floor, and a boys' school on the second floor.

In 1894 the chapel and hall closed and were transferred to the West London Methodist Mission, and in 1907 the hall was sold to Messrs Liberty.

Survey of London, XXXI, pp200-1.

DUFOUR'S PLACE SCHOOL

In 1833 a school was opened on the ground to the east of no 9 Dufour's Court (now Place). The school survived until 1923.

Survey of London, XXXI, p214.

FOUBERT'S ACADEMY

In 1687, Lewis Maidwell (1650-1716), the son of a Northamptonshire lawyer, set up a boarding school in King Street for the sons of the nobility and gentry, which was run on advanced lines and included a riding school for his pupils called an 'Academy for the Great Horse'. As well as the usual classical education the curriculum included French, Italian, mathematics, 'merchants' accounts', navigation, astronomy, geography, history and chronology, as well as dancing, fencing and riding. Music must also have been taught because in 1689 a new work by Henry Purcell, 'A Welcome Song at the Prince of Denmark's Coming Home' was performed at the school. The school attracted a very fashionable clientele.

From 1700 to 1705 Maidwell petitioned Parliament for permission to turn the school from a private into a public institution for the free education of 40 scholars in 'Languages, Arts and Exercises'. He produced pamphlets, and suggested the school could be supported by a tax on all printed books and papers. He blamed his lack of success on the jealousy of the universities. His one success was in 1702, when William III granted a charter of incorporation to the school as the 'Royal School of King William the Third', but he failed to get financial backing and finally sold the school to Henry Foubert about 1707.

Henry Foubert was the proprietor of a school of arms, founded by his father in Paris. As Huguenots, the family were forced to flee to England in 1679. His father appears to have opened a fencing school, and kept stables in Great Windmill Street in 1689 and 1690. Major Henry Foubert, who had distinguished himself at the Battle of the Boyne, had a house in Coventry Street and then Rupert Street before taking over Maidwell's school in King Street. He managed the school until his death in 1743, when it was taken over by his nephew Solomon Durrell until 1771, and then by the latter's son-in-law Thomas Evans, who took the name Durrell, until 1778, when it closed. By this time the academy had declined in fashion and become merely a riding school and stables.

In 1782 the school was sold to the parish of St James's who used it to accommodate the older children from the workhouse. They set up a School of Industry to maintain, educate and employ the poor children of the parish. The boys were taught shoemaking, and the girls household work, as well as reading and writing. In 1797 there were 270 children in the school. At the age of 13 or 14 they were apprenticed, many going to cotton mills in Derbyshire and Manchester. The boys were also taught navigation, and 75 'promising boys' were sent into the Navy during the Napoleonic Wars with France. Other boys were apprenticed to the fishing industry.

The school was demolished in 1820 for the building of Regent Street.

[Survey of London, XXXI, pp179-80]

ST JAMES'S NATIONAL SCHOOL

Marshall Street – school on this site 1827-1892; later occupied by electricity station on west side of street.

In 1854 there were National Schools for 250 boys, 220 girls and 240 infants in Marshall Street, free schools for children of the poorest class under St Luke's Church, Berwick Street, and Infant School in Swallow Street, Sunday Schools at each of these places, Evening Schools in Marshall Street, a Middle School (which educates 40 poor boys free), and evening school at Archbishop Tenison's Chapel. [J E Kempe, *A Statement Respecting the Charitable Institutions of St James's, Westminster*, 1856, pam 361.76]

Minute book, 1853-1903 [Acc 494]
Schools of Industry, deeds, bills, accounts, register, 1776-1879
Offertory School, account book, 1836-1917, Fund 1962, 1968

See also Burlington School, Offertory School.

ST JAMES' AND ST PETER'S SCHOOL

School Committee minute book, 1903-1941
Managers' cash books, 1939-1962 [Acc 2176]

ST LUKE'S FREE SCHOOL

Berwick Street. In 1854 there were 250 children there, although as the schoolroom was 'extremely low, an attendance of 250 children is found almost too great for a wholesome state of the atmosphere'.

See St James's National School

[J E Kempe, *A Statement Respecting the Charitable Institutions of St James's, Westminster*, 1856, pam 361.76]

ST LUKE'S NATIONAL SCHOOL

Peter Street

In 1755 an independent Scottish Chapel was built in Peter Street, described as 'a small neat building, with three galleries and conveniently fitted up with pews'. In the 1850s it was used by the Wesleyans, but it ceased to be used as a chapel in 1858.

It later became St Luke's National School which was demolished in 1880 for the erection of Pulteney Board School.

ST PETER AND ST JAMES CE

Great Windmill Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 813 pupils.
[now **Soho Parish CE**] Usually known as **St James and St Peter**

ST JAMES' AND ST PETER'S SCHOOL

Now **Soho Parish School**. See also **St Peter and St James**.

School Committee minute book, 1903-1941

ST JAMES'S INFANTS SCHOOL

Log books, 1863-1913 [Acc 1073]

FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL

14-17 Noel Street.

The building was erected in 1897-8.

In 1903 it had accommodation for 234 pupils. The school closed in 1939, but the building remains with a frieze inscribed 'Ecole de L'Eglise Protestante Francaise de Londres'. Two doorways are marked 'filles' and 'garcons'.

GOLDEN SQUARE

3 Golden Square, used as a girl's school 1841-1861. Demolished in 1913.

10 Golden Square; part of the house used as a school of arms by Baptiste Bertrand, a celebrated fencing master of the day, from 1862-1869. It was then known as the Salle Bertrand, and became the premier fencing academy in England. From 1874-1879 the house was occupied by a French Protestant School.

17 Golden Square: girls' school 1859-1864, Demolished 1902.

31 Golden Square: part of the house was occupied by the School of Japanese Self Defence 1905-1925. Demolished 1930.

WESTERN INFANT SCHOOL

Parish of St James's. In 1854 there were 90 pupils.

ST MARGARET, WESTMINSTER

In 1681, Thomas Jordan was schoolmaster of a parish school for poor children in St Margaret's Westminster. He was removed from office as the vestry felt 'he is not capable of performing that undertaking as it ought to be done'; despite his appeal on the grounds of his own poverty, 'having four small children and an impotent sister lying on his hands'. He was replaced by Judith, the wife of Thomas Smith, who was to receive half a chaldron of coals and any money left over in the charity account once the coals were paid for. [St Margaret's Vestry Minutes]

In 1871 there were 14 'private adventure' or dame schools, with accommodation for 387 and average attendance of 307.

In the 19th century Westminster had about a dozen private academies at any one time.

Every new church and chapel had to have its satellite schools, dedicated to the education of the poor. Mainly Anglican, but Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists also made substantial provision. Church of England's National School movement had its training college in Victoria Street. When School Board for London established in 1870, Westminster was reasonably well covered by school provision. Only three new schools were built 1870-1890: Horseferry Road, Buckingham Gate and St George's Row.

In 1996 the area of the former City contains three secondary schools, of which one is Anglican; 12 primary schools, of which 8 are Anglican and 2 are Roman Catholic; and one nursery school.

Mrs Thomas kept a school in Orange Court [F5068 p131]

BLACK COAT SCHOOL

Included in Palmer's Hospital, east of Brewer's Green, until 1728 when lack of funds forced this wing of the charity to close, not to open again for some 90 years. [Watson p.122]

See: **Palmer's School**

BLUECOAT SCHOOL

Built 1708 on Brewer's Green, by the Greene family, founders of the Stag Brewery. Sprang from the religious defensiveness of a group of worshippers at the Broadway Chapel, part of a late 17th century Protestant backlash against Jesuit led educational initiatives, begun in St Martin's and Covent Garden. The boys' school was founded in 1688, in Duck Lane (now St Matthew Street), girls joining them in 1713 in the new building in Brewer's Green. The building was the gift of the brewer William Greene (he used the cellars for storing beer). In 1842 there were 86 poor children (52 boys and 34 girls). The children were taught to read, write and cast accounts; the girls were also taught needle and household work. In 1846-8 there were 134 poor children (100 boys, of which 52 were clothed by the charity, and 34 girls), aged 7-14; numbers of boys had increased because of the demand. Curriculum was religious education, plus reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history. The girls were also taught knitting, needlework and household work. An examination of the children took place in the school room every Sunday evening in the presence of the Governors and the public.

See also Grand Khaibar.

'First Report of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor' (pp177-78), in *Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster*, 1815-39, pp651-2 [361.76]

1851 Census, 16 Little Chapel Street [HO107/1480]
Apprenticeship indentures, 1736-1759 [Acc 108]

Subscribers list, 1700, 1714 [Acc 989]
Subscribers, accounts, bills, apprenticeship indentures, 1698-1896 (gaps) [St Margaret PR]
Report of examination, 1870, with list of governors [E3309/2]
Posters, 1842, 1846, 1848 [E3309/2]

BROMPTON CE

Montpelier Street. A Higher Grade school, part of Brompton Churchyard, Holy Trinity, Kensington. In 1903 it had accommodation for 542 pupils.

BUCKINGHAM GATE

Board School. Opened between 1870 and 1890. In 1903 it had accommodation for 605 pupils.

BURDETT-COUTTS AND TOWNSHEND FOUNDATION see: Burdett Coutts
Founded 1876 from an endowment by Revd Chauncey Hare Townshend, originally as a free evening institute for young working people. Baroness Burdett-Coutts was an early trustee and supporter.

BURDETT COUTTS CE PRIMARY SCHOOL

In 1903 it had accommodation for 989 pupils.

Rochester Street, SW1 (1996)

CHRIST CHURCH CE

Palmer Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 342 pupils.
Known as Christ Church Schools by 1845 [See: Letter E3309], formerly known as the Westminster New Charity School (still called that in 1842). In 1845 it was in a private house at 5, Dacre Street, which was too small to meet the demand.
Originated in 1795. Records show occasional support from the Gentry - but owes its continued existence [1845] to zeal of Governors, who were local tradesmen. Acted as subscribers, and provided clothes for 50 boys and girls. In 1845 wanted to open a subscription to build a new school. Hope to obtain a site from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. 'No stronger motive in favor of this object can be adduced than that multitudes of children of the industrious classes in the district are exposed to the demoralizing influence, and example, of as great a mass of vice, as it is possible to find concentrated, in any part of the Metropolis, and that there seems no mode, under Providence, of staying this moral plague, so likely to prove effectual, as the present attempt to provide them with the surest safeguard against contamination in the blessing of a sound and religious education?'

It seems that a temporary school (and church) was erected in Palmer's Village, attended by about 80 boys. There was also a girls' school, attended by about 80-90 girls in a hired room in the area. There were also Sunday Schools. However, the temporary school had to be demolished in 1851 for the building of Victoria Street. New site proposed is near Shaftesbury Terrace, Vauxhall Road, for a school for 400 children. [Is this St Michael's]

See also Westminster New Charity School.

Letter [E3309]
Appeal [E3309/2]

Is this National School, Little Chapel Street? In 1851 Census [HO107/1480]

DACRE STREET NATIONAL SCHOOL

Dubbed the Drab Coat School by Emmanuel pupils. [Is this the same as Christ Church?]

CHURCHILL GARDENS PRIMARY SCHOOL

Ranelagh Road, SW1 (1996)

Formerly Warwick Junior School.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL SCHOOL

Although a school for 20 poor children was founded under the will of Lady Anne Dacres in 1594, and a hospital was built in Tothill Fields for poor men and women, no school was established until 1736. In 1795 the number of girls in the school was increased from 10 to 12, and a school was set up near Brandsburton in Yorkshire, to which 8 boys were sent. This school closed in 1805. In 1817 there were 10 boys and 12 girls in the school, who lived there, and were taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls needlework and household work. Remain until the age of 14, when they are usually apprenticed.

Wore brown coats. Founded in 1738, under an endowment in the will of Lady Dacre. Will of Lady Anne Dacre, 1594, directed executors to buy piece of ground in or near Tothill Fields for Emanuel Hospital, to provide homes for 20 aged people and 20 poor children. Children were not admitted and school established until 1736. In 1795, the number of poor girls was increased from 10 to 12, and a school was set up near Brandsburton, Yorkshire, to which 8 boys were sent. This school closed in 1805. In 1818 there were 10 boys and 12 girls, aged 7-14. Moved to Wandsworth in 1882.

See also: United Westminster Schools

'First Report of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor' (pp69-72), in *Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster*, 1815-39, pp661-64 [361.76]

1851 Census: Emmanuel Hospital, Little James Street [HO107/1480]

Reports on examinations, 1880, 1887 [Acc 1657/2]

Report of headmaster, August 1887 [Acc 1657/2]

Reports, 1888-1892 [Acc 1657/3]

Reports, 1906-1907 [Acc 1657/4]

Report, 1908 [Acc 1657/5]

Minute books [Acc 1657/8]

Provisional rules and regulations, 1876 [Acc 1657/8]

Minute book; statistics of food consumption, 1884-1886; specimen diet table, 1887, financial report, 1887 [Acc 1657/9]

Minute book, 1888-1889 [Acc 1657/10]

etc.

Minutes of Evidence to Commissioners on Education of the Poor, 1818 [E3309/2]

Maskell, Henry P. *Recollections of Emanuel School*. United Westminster Schools, 1904

Scott-Giles, C Wilfred and Slater, Bernard V. *The history of Emanuel School, 1594-1964*. The Old Emanuel Association, 1966

EMERY HILL

1674, Emery Hill in his will left money to found a 'free school to teach 20 poor town-born children born in Westminster'. Children were to be taught English and Latin, and to write and keep accounts, but especially to be well catechised and instructed in the principles of religion. No boys were educated until 1817, when 20 boys were taught in the school belonging to Palmer's Charity, which had just been rebuilt.

'First Report of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor' (p182), in *Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster*, 1815-39, p656 [361.76]

FRANCIS HOLLAND SCHOOL

39 Graham Terrace.

Francis Holland Senior School was founded in 1878. The school opened in 1881 in Eaton Terrace and transferred to the present site in 1884. In 1995 it takes fee-paying girls age 4-18, with a bias towards the performing arts.

Dunning, Beatrix (ed). *Graham Street memories: Francis Holland Church of England School for Girls: Jubilee 1881-1931*. Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd, 1931

GRAND KHAIBAR SCHOOL

A charity of 'great antiquity' whose origins are unknown, for the education of 20 children. It was linked to the Blue Coat School where the master was given 30 guineas a year for teaching them.

'First Report of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor' (p178), in *Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster, 1815-39*, p652 [361.76]

Accounts, receipts, 1826-1836 [St Margaret PR]

GREEN COAT SCHOOL

Founded by Charles I in 1633 as St Margaret's Hospital, Westminster.
See: St Margaret's Hospital

GREY COAT HOSPITAL [CE SCHOOL]

Grey Coat Place, SW1 (Upper, 1996); Graham Terrace, SW1 (Lower, 1996)

Charity school founded in 1698 by 8 local tradesmen of St Margaret's, Westminster and supported by voluntary subscriptions, for the education of poor children 'in the principles of the Christian religion, teaching to read, and instructing them in the Church catechism, and discipline of the Church of England as by law established, and for teaching to write and cast accounts' and (when fit) binding them apprentices to honest trades and employments'.

The Upper School stands on the original site, which was formerly an Elizabethan workhouse.

Had its origin in the inability of parish nurses, employed to look after orphaned and neglected children, to keep their young charges under control. Local shopkeepers appalled by parish children wandering up and down begging in the streets. In 1698 founded a day school for 50 boys in the Abbey Sanctuary. In 1701 the Grey Coat Hospital became a boarding establishment, to remove poor children from the evil influences at home, moving into the old parish workhouse facing the Artillery ground, and admitting girls for the first time. Children were given a basic education, being trained primarily to take up apprenticeships in a suitable trade, or to go into domestic service. In 1874 it became exclusively a girls' school, under church management.

From 1785, 60 boys and 30 girls were admitted. A mathematical school was added in 1739 and a master employed to teach navigation – several boys apprenticed to the sea. Examination every Sunday evening which is open to the public. Children appointed by the governors; 10 by Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Amalgamated with St Michael's.

Rebuilt in the 1950s after war damage.

In 1997 it is a voluntary aided secondary school with 944 pupils, of whom 17% are second language learners.

Minutes, accounts, admission registers etc. 1698-c.1950 [Acc 1648]

Chetham-Strode, D F. *History of the Grey Coat Hospital, Westminster, 1698-1939*. The author, 1939

Day, E S. *An old Westminster endowment: being a history of the Grey Coat Hospital as recorded in the Minute Books*. Privately printed, 1902.

Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster, 1815-39, pp653-4, 727-9 [361.76]

HOLY TRINITY CE

Vauxhall Bridge Road. In 1871 it had accommodation for 447 pupils, and average attendance of 225. In 1892 it had accommodation for 634 and average attendance 616. In 1903 it had accommodation for 457 pupils.

HORSEFERRY ROAD

Board School. Opened between 1870 and 1890. In 1871 it was not in existence. In 1892 it had accommodation for 712 and average attendance 533. In 1903 it had accommodation for 712 pupils.

HORSEFERRY ROAD RAGGED SCHOOL

In 1871 it had accommodation for 140 and average attendance 159. No figures given for 1892.

MILLBANK PRIMARY SCHOOL

Board School. In 1903 it had accommodation for 794 pupils. It also had a Centre for the Instruction of the Mentally Defective, with 60 pupils.

Opened 1890s on new Millbank housing estate (celebrated centenary 24 May 2001).

Erasmus Street, SW1 (1996)

NEW CHARITY SCHOOL

See: Christ Church School

ONE TUN RAGGED SCHOOL

3 Perkin's Rents (later Westminster Buildings, Old Pye Street).

The early history of the school is not clear, but it seems to have been an offshoot of the Pear Street Ragged School. In 1853 Adeline Cooper was asked by Lord Shaftesbury to come to its rescue, and after problems with the tenancy she began a new school in two small cottages known as Simon's Buildings, in Old Pye Street. These premises were also unsuitable and she began a successful campaign to raise money to convert the One Tun public house, a notorious den of thieves in Perkins' Rents, into a school. The pub was vacant at the time as 'the last tenant had disappeared without paying the rent, and had carried off everything that could be conveniently removed'. During the alterations nearly a bushel of counterfeit gold and silver coins were discovered behind one of the walls. The One Tun Ragged School opened here in 1858. In 1871 it had accommodation for 95 pupils, and an average attendance of 133. The lease ran out in 1879 and the school moved into Westminster Buildings, a block of rooms for working-class families with a working men's club and library, built by Adeline Cooper in 1866 for the families of the children in the Ragged School, many of them costermongers and hawkers. The school remained here in Old Pye Street until it closed in the 1930s.

1851 Census [HO107/1479]

Letters to Adeline Cooper about the school, and letters to and from pupils [Acc 2259/1/10b, 14b, 15a, 15b, 29b, 47a, 78b, 84b, 95a, 98b, 99a, 102; Acc 2259/9]

PALMER'S SCHOOL

In 1656, Rev James Palmer, conveyed to trustees chapel, school and almshouse recently erected in Tothill Fields. Funds for the education of 20 poor male children born in St Maragaret's.

School was for catechising and instructing old men and women (in almshouse) and children in religion and piety, and educating the poor children in learning. No children educated after 1728, until school (and almshouses and chapel) rebuilt in 1817, when 20 pupils were again taken in.

These were taught in the same room as 20 children from Mr Emery Hill's Charity. The boys were taught Latin grammar as well as English according to the instructions of the founder.

See: **Black Coat School**

'First Report of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor' (pp181-2), in *Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster, 1815-39*, pp655-6 [361.76]

See: Emery Hill

PEAR STREET RAGGED SCHOOL

In 1871 it had accommodation for 118 and average attendance 35. No figures given for 1892.

Pear Street Institution, 1851 Census [HO107/1479]

PERKIN'S RENTS RAGGED SCHOOL

See: One Tun Ragged School

PIMLICO GRAMMAR SCHOOL

22 Ebury Street. [charming building still survives - print of it - see Watson p127]

Founded in 1830. Private academy providing a classical education for boys. Only lasted a few years.

PIMLICO [SECONDARY] SCHOOL

Lupus Street, SW1 (1996)

ST BARNABAS CE PRIMARY SCHOOL

In 1903 there were two schools, in Church Street and Ebury Street, with accommodation for 928 pupils.

St Barnabas Street, SW1 (1996)

ST GABRIEL'S CE PRIMARY SCHOOL

St Gabriel's Church, Warwick Square, was consecrated in 1853, and began to run classes 'in a miserable hired room' soon afterwards. A public meeting held in 1861 decided that 'the rapid increase in the number of the poorer classes in this district renders it a matter of urgent necessity to provide means for the education of the children', and within a year the Church had opened a school on Distillery Lane, later called Glasgow Terrace, under the lee of Octavius Smith's establishment. St Gabriel's school was very popular, and some were soon complaining of the classrooms 'crowded state'.

On OS Map 1869: St Gabriel's and St Saviour's Schools

In 1903 it had accommodation for 921 pupils.

During World War II it was used as ARP Warden's Post 26 [photo: CD vol]

Churchill Gardens, SW1 (1996)

ST GEORGE'S ROW

Ebury Bridge, Pimlico. Board School. Opened between 1870 and 1890. In 1903 it had accommodation for 673 pupils.

ST JAMES THE LESS CE

Upper Garden Street. In 1871 it had accommodation for 472 pupils, and average attendance of 303. In 1892 it had accommodation for 462 and average attendance 399.

Chapter Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 550 pupils.

ST JAMES'S PARK OPEN AIR SCHOOL

Photograph Album, with cuttings, 1934-1936 [Acc 1822]

ST JAMES'S INFANTS SCHOOL

Log books, 1863-1913 [Acc 1073]

ST JOHN CE

See St Margaret and St John

ST MARGARET CE

New Tothill Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 521 pupils.

See also: United Westminster Schools

School Board Conference, 1879

Minute books [Acc 1657/8]

ST MARGARET AND ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST CE SCHOOL

Tufton Street.

First stone laid on 11 August 1834. After difficulty in discovering a site suitable for the new school, two houses were bought in Tufton Street. The school was originally for Infants only. In 1871 it had accommodation for 145, and an average attendance of 95. By 1892 it took Girls as well and had accommodation for 472 pupils, and an average attendance 325. It was still in existence in 1903.

Building fund report, and handbill, 1834 [E.3309/2]

ST MARGARET AND ST JOHN'S (FREE)

Horseferry Road. In 1871 it had accommodation for 333 pupils, and average attendance of 222.

Figures not given for 1892.

ST MARGARET'S HOSPITAL

Founded by charter of Charles I in 1633 to maintain boys and girls of tender years with meat, drink and apparel, and instruct them in manual arts. Have to be children of parents who have been settled in parish for 3 years.

20 boys in the school in 1817, receiving a commercial education. Master allowed to take other paying pupils.

Built near Artillery Row - sprung out of local poor law provision in the 1620s.

Settlement examination of a former servant to Mrs Ellis [check name], mistress of the Greencoat School, Tothill Fields, 1781 [F5067 p.92]

1851 Census, Knightsbridge Green [HO107/1480]

See: Green Coat Hospital School

Minutes, accounts, admission registers, 1641-1893 [Acc 1656: see draft list]

ST MARGARET'S TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

See also: United Westminster Schools

Called Westminster City School from 1899.

Printed circular and prospectus, 1874 [Acc 1657/1]

Report on annual examination, 1875 [Acc 1657/8]

ST MARY CE

Tothill Fields. In 1871 it had accommodation for 545, average attendance 298. In 1892 it had accommodation for 744 pupils, and average attendance 461. In 1903 it had accommodation for 722 pupils.

ST MARY RC

Great Peter Street. In 1871 it had accommodation for 693 pupils, and average attendance of 223. In 1892 it had accommodation for 861 and average attendance 267. In 1903 it had accommodation for 738 pupils.

ST MARY RC

Johnson's Place. In 1903 it had accommodation for 100 pupils.

ST MATTHEW CE

Great Peter Street. In 1871 it had accommodation for 668 pupils, and average attendance of 249. In 1892 it had accommodation for 706 and average attendance 587. In 1903 it had accommodation for 703 pupils.

16-18 Old Pye Street, SW1 (1996). In 1997 it is a voluntary aided primary school with 188 pupils, of whom 24.5% are second language learners.

Deeds, 1691-1897 [Acc 448]

ST MICHAEL'S CHESTER SQUARE CE SECONDARY SCHOOL

Beauman, Katharine Bentley. *St Michael's Chester Square Church of England Secondary School: a short history, 1847-1959*. Privately printed, 1959

Amalgamated with The Greycoat Hospital. (?) Original site was close to new Belgravia Police Station; bombed in World War II.

ST MICHAEL CE

Ebury Square, Pimlico. In 1903 it had accommodation for 1,016 pupils.

Minutes, log books, admission registers etc. 1863-1977, 1991 [Acc 1649: see draft list]

ST MICHAEL'S, West Hugh Street

West Hugh Street, 1851 Census [HO107/1478]

ST MICHAEL'S INFANT SCHOOL

Eccleston Street East, 1851 Census [HO107/1478]

ST PAUL CE

Caroline Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 62 pupils.

ST PAUL CE

Wilton Place. In 1903 it had accommodation for 481 pupils.

ST PETER CE see: St Peter's Eaton Square

ST PETER'S EATON SQUARE CE SCHOOL

Belgrave Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 888 pupils.

Lower Belgrave Street, SW1 (1996)

Started as Infants School in 4 private rooms opposite St Barnabas' Church. Present site in Lower Belgrave Street given by Marquess of Westminster, opened 1872.

ST PETER'S GRAMMAR

Eaton Square, 1851 Census [HO107/1477]

ST PETER AND ST EDWARD RC

Palace Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 367 pupils.

ST STEPHEN

Rochester Row. In 1871 it had accommodation for 427 pupils, and average attendance of 331. In 1892 it had accommodation for 1038 and average attendance 616. 'Until recently known as the Chauncey Hare Townshend' School [1892].

In 1892 there was also St Stephen Elementary School, Rochester Row. It was not in existence in 1871, but in 1892 had accommodation for 949, and average attendance of 696.

1851 Census [HO107/1479]

ST VINCENT RC

see St Vincent de Paul

ST VINCENT DE PAUL RC SCHOOL

Morpeth Terrace, SW1 (1996)

Started as Orphanage run by Convent (there on 1868 OS map)

1903 – listed as St Vincent, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street.

1963 – St Vincent's RC Primary and Secondary Schools, at Convent of St Vincent de Paul, Carlisle Place; St Vincent's Primary School (annexe) in Morpeth Terrace

1979 – St Vincent de Paul Primary School at Morpeth Terrace (new building); Montfort House School at Convent in Carlisle Street

SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL

from 2 May 1910

See: United Westminster Schools [Acc 1657: see draft list]

TOWNSHEND SCHOOL see Burdett Coutts

1876

TRINITY NATIONAL SCHOOL

Cleveland Street

Minutes, 1852-1914 (gaps) [Acc 405]

UNITED WESTMINSTER SCHOOLS

See also: Westminster City School, Emanuel School and Sutton Valence School.

Brief sketch of the origin and histor of the United Westminster Schools, c.1889 [Acc 1657/294]

Minutes, accounts, admission registers, 1873-1962 [Acc 1657]

Goffin, Robert E H. *United Westminster (Endowed) Schools: a brief account of the foundation and history of the schools from 1874 to 1894*. The author, 1894

WARWICK JUNIOR SCHOOL

Later became Churchill Gardens Primary School.

WARWICK STREET WESLEYAN

A Higher Grade School in 1903, when it had accommodation for 638 pupils.

WESLEYAN

Horseferry Road. In 1871 it had accommodation for 1502 pupils, and average attendance of 597.

In 1892 it had accommodation for 1325 and average attendance 526. In 1903 it had accommodation for 1,172 pupils.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHOIR SCHOOL

3b Deans Yard

In 1995 takes 36 boys, age 7-13, as fee-paying boarders.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL RC SCHOOL

Bessborough Place, SW1 (1996)

WESTMINSTER CITY [CE] SCHOOL

55 Palace Street, SW1 (1996). Housed on what was originally the endowment land, later the garden, of Emanuel Hospital, fronting Palace Street.

See also: United Westminster Schools [Acc 1657: see draft list]

Called St Margaret's Technical Day School before 1899.

Photographs, 1906-1923 [Acc 1657/265-289: see draft list]

Carrington, R. *Westminster City School and its Origins*. United Westminster Schools' Foundation, 1983.

WESTMINSTER FREE SCHOOL

Orchard Street

(later Westminster National School)

1810-1818 [E 3346] 1812-17 (parcels)

Accounts, correspondence, 1812-1820

WESTMINSTER NATIONAL SCHOOL

(formerly Westminster Free School)

WESTMINSTER NEW CHARITY SCHOOL

Founded 1795, in private house at 5, Dacre Street, for the education of 100 children, aged 8-14, according to the principles of the Church of England (of whom 25 boys and 25 girls were clothed annually). Supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations. Funds were also raised by the children doing paid needlework. After the building of Christ Church in Broadway, renamed Christ Church Schools.

Rules of the School, and list of governors, 1842 [E3309/2]

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

17 Deans Yard. It is the only long-established London school to remain on its original site.

Westminster School has been teaching scholars in the precincts of the Abbey since at least 1394, offering a classical education for those destined for the learned professions. It continues to be one of the country's foremost public schools.

In 1995 takes boys and girls, age 13-18, as day pupils and weekly boarders.

Its origins can be traced to 1179, when the Benedictine monks of the Abbey of St Peter in Westminster were required by Pope Alexander III to provide a small charity school. Its continuous existence is certain from the early 14th century. After the dissolution of the monasteries in 1540, Henry VIII personally ensured its survival by statute, and Elizabeth I confirmed royal patronage in 1560, and is celebrated as the School's Foundress.

Barker, George Fisher Russell and Stenning, Alan Herbert (comps). *The record of old Westminsters: a biographical list of all those who are known to have been educated at Westminster School from the earliest times to 1927*. Chiswick Press, 1928. 2 vols. See under Whitmore and Pagan for supplementary volumes.

Barker, G F Russell and Stenning, Alan H (comps). *The Westminster School Register from 1764 to 1883*. Macmillan, 1892

Carleton, John Dudley. *Westminster*. Blackie, 1938

Carleton, John Dudley. *Westminster School: a history*. Revised ed. Hart-Davis, 1965
 Forshall, Frederic H. *Westminster School: past and present*. Privately printed, 1884
 Pagan, F E (comp). *A supplementary volume to the record of old Westminsters: comprising Part 1: addenda and corrigenda to Volume 3. Part 2: a biographical list of all those admitted to the school from Lent Term 1961 to Play Term 1974*. Westminster School Society, 1978
 Sargeaunt, John. *Annals of Westminster School*. Methuen, 1898
 Tanner, Lawrence Edward. *Westminster School*. 2nd ed. Country Life, 1951
 Welch, Joseph. *The list of the Queen's Scholars of St Peter's College, Westminster, admitted on that Foundation since 1663; and of such as have been thence elected to Christ Church, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge from the foundation by Queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the present time ... A new edition, with very numerous additions relating to persons educated at the School, as well as to those on the Foundation*. Privately printed, 1852
 Whitmore, John Beach and Radcliffe, Geoffrey Reynolds Yonge (comps). *A record of old Westminsters: supplementary volume. Part 1: Addenda and corrigenda to the original work compiled by George Fisher Russell Barker and Alan Herbert Stenning. Part 2: Supplement ... 1919-1937*. Elizabethan Club, [1938]
 Whitmore, John Beach, Radcliffe, Geoffrey Reynolds Yonge and Simpson, D C (comps). *The record of old Westminsters. Volume III. A biographical list of all those who are known to have been educated at Westminster School from Play 1883 to Election 1960*. Westminster School Society, 1963

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

56 Old Pye Street

A Ragged School for boys where the master taught them shoemaking. May have been a reformatory?

1851 Census returns

Lord Shaftesbury visiting school, 1846 [E137/Wes]

Letter from Lord Grosvenor to Adeline Cooper, 1860 [Acc 2259/1/47a]

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL FUND

Minutes, accounts, correspondence, 1887-1951 [Acc 1658: see draft list]

?

CURZON, The, CE

Market Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 648 pupils.

ECOLE DE CHARITE FRANCOISE DE WESTMINSTER

Began 1747. Maintained by subscription. [printed subscription receipt Box 51/4]

FRENCH PROTESTANT CE

16 and 17 Noel Street. In 1903 it had accommodation for 234 pupils.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH CHARITY SCHOOL

Investment book, subscriptions, accounts, papers etc., 1708-1908 [Acc 90]

SAVOY STREET

School House in 1851 Census [HO107/1511]

VERE STREET

Clare Market. Board School. In 1903 it had accommodation for 559 pupils.

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S SCHOOL

Founded by Archbishop Thomas Tenison in 1697, when he was rector of St Martin-in-the-Fields as a free school for poor children of the parish, in the new churchyard of St Martin's. He also founded a library there. (He later became rector of St James Piccadilly, and founded a second charity school with the same name there).

30 boys instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and Latin grammar. Day pupils, must be recommended by 3 or more respectable householders; appointed by Vicar and churchwardens; name, occupation and residence of father and mother must always be given. Boys pay for books and stationery.

In 1854, the school was known as Archbishop Tenison's Library and Grammar School, and was situated in Castle Street, Leicester Square, in the parish of St Martin-in-the-Fields. In 1861 the library was sold and in 1868 the site of the school was compulsorily purchased for the enlargement of the National Gallery. In 1866, its name was changed to Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School (for Boys of the Middle Classes). In 1872 it became Archbishop Tenison's United Grammar School, when the parish of St James's joined with St Martin-in-the-Fields in its government. [Castle Street was dropped from its address - becoming simply Leicester Square - check whether this was a new building]

In 1869 the freehold of 30 and 31 Leicester Square, the site of the Sabloniere Hotel, was purchased by the trustees of Archbishop Tenison's School. The Hotel was demolished and a new school building erected to accommodate 200 boys. In 1871 the two schools, in St Martin's and St James's were amalgamated. In 1896 the lofty hall on the first floor was divided into 5 classrooms and a science laboratory on the top floor. The school remained in Leicester Square until it moved to Kennington Oval in 1928.

Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster, 1815-39, pp655-6, 709-10 [361.76]

Cash book, 1863-1903 [St Thomas PR]

Survey of London, XXXI, pp180-5

J E Kempe, *A Statement Respecting the Charitable Institutions of St James's, Westminster, 1856* [pam 361.76]

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S SCHOOL

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In 1854 it was in financial trouble, but more than 80 children of parishioners (which parish - St James's?) 'receive there a very good religious and commercial education'. 40 are free boys, the other 40 'are of the class above the poor', and pay 12s 6d per quarter for their schooling. [J E Kempe, *A Statement Respecting the Charitable Institutions of St James's, Westminster, 1856, pam 361.76*]

Mrs Mary Jost, 'Has been Mistress of Archbishop Tennyson's day school for girls 7 years. Most of the girls leave at 14 years, some younger. They go out principally as servants. Has never known any of them go to manufacturing labour'. [*Industrial revolution: Children's Employment, vol 10:*

(1843 [431] XIV) Children's Employment (trades and manufactures) Appendix to 2nd Report Part I, Sub-Commissioners' Reports and Evidence, f 299]

Archbishop Tennison's Grammar, 1851 Census [HO107/1481]

Cash book, 1863-1903 [St Thomas PR]

BEDFORDBURY SCHOOLS

Founded as Bedfordbury Mission Mixed School in 1863 in a 'good room' forming part of the buildings of the Bedfordbury Mission Church. The school was passed as efficient in 1871. In 1878 average attendance was about 110. One of many schools in the parish of St Martin-in-the-Fields, it was paid for by a Voluntary Rate. In 1891 the name changed to Bedfordbury Infant Schools. It closed in 1893, by which time attendance had dropped to about 45. Throughout its history it was under the direction of a schoolmistress.

Number of documents including a Log Book, 1877-93 [Acc 1831]

HUNGERFORD MARKET FREE SCHOOL see: St Martin's Charity School

ST MARTIN'S CHARITY SCHOOL

Established in 1699 and supported originally by subscriptions. In 1817 the school was in Hemmings Row and had 80 boys and 40 girls. The boys were taught reading, writing and arithmetic and the girls the same, with the addition of needlework and housework. Boys were frequently apprenticed from the school.

Hungerford Market. Founded 1699. May 1699 appeal went out to parishioners for subscriptions and donations to start a parochial charity school in the Strand. So successful was it that enough money was raised to hire a large room in Hungerford Market House, nearby, formerly used by the French Huguenots as a church. The room was furnished with benches and St Martin's School was opened for fifty poor boys. In 1700 it was agreed that the school should be extended to take up to forty poor girls in 'a very convenient place in Castle Street, near Leicester Square. 1704 – new, larger premises were found for girls'school in Hunt's Court, Castle Street. 1705 – annual report of SPCK on charity schools in London and Westminster stated that St Martin's taught and clothes eighty boys and fifty girls. 1718: school extended to take 30 orphans (as neighbouring charity schools were doing) - leasing upper floor of Hungerford Market House. 1781 moved to larger premises in a house in George Street. 1793 house had become too delapidated. New school built in Hemming's Row (St Martin's Place). Opened 1797. (Sold under National Gallery enlargement Act 1870s).1874: Moved to new purpose-built, four-storey school at 15 Charing Cross Road. Became St Martin's Endowed Middle School for Girls. 150 girls. Changed status from charity school to endowed secondary school for girls. [what happened to boys?]

1928: school moved to new building at Tulse Hill. Still there today

list of girls, 1739-1741

See also: St Martin's Parochial Schools

1771: 80 boys, 40 girls - Invitation to public examination [Box 4/13]

Mrs North's settlement for the benefit of the Free School in Hungerford Market (extinct) n.d. [Schedule of deeds in F Unlisted bundles 2]

St Martin's Free School: Trustees draft minutes, 1699-1709, 1715-1723, 1813-1824 Registers, 1702-1706

Settlement Examination of woman whose daughters are at school [F5040, p151]

ST MARTIN'S FREE SCHOOL see: St Martin's Charity School

ST MARTIN'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Originally Hungerford Market – for early history see St Martin’s Charity School.

Charing Cross Road. Founded in 1875 as St Martin’s Middle Class School for Girls. It was presumably seen as a sister school for Archbishop Tenison’s Grammar School for Middle Class Boys. In 1890, the word ‘Class’ was dropped from the name, and in 1895 it became St Martin’s High School for Girls.

1874: Moved to new purpose-built, four-storey school at 15 Charing Cross Road. Became St Martin’s Endowed Middle School for Girls. 150 girls. Changed status from charity school to endowed secondary school for girls. [what happened to boys?]

1928: school moved to new building at Tulse Hill. Still there today

Thomas, D H. *A short history of St Martin-in-the-Fields High School for Girls compiled from the old minute books*. 2nd ed. Privately printed, 1949

Siddall, Margaret *From Schoole to School: changing scenes, 1699-1999*, Devonshire House, 1999 [373.42]

ST MARTIN’S INFANT SCHOOLS

In 1854 these were in Adelaide Place [?]. In 1861 the two schools were in Adelaide Place and Castle Street, each had a schoolmistress and was supported by voluntary contributions. They were still there in 1900.

ST MARTIN’S LIBRARY SCHOOL

1719-1796

[Is this Archbishop Tenison’s?]

Schedule of deeds relating to the Library School [F unlisted bundles 2]

ST MARTIN’S MIDDLE [CLASS] SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

See: St Martin’s High School for Girls

ST MARTIN’S NATIONAL SCHOOLS

Adelaide Place. The two schools (presumably one for boys and another for girls) had a separate master and mistress, but were both in Adelaide Place. In 1903 it had accommodation for 835 pupils.

Committee minutes, 1859-1894 [Acc 419]

Board of Governors’ minutes, 1844-1885 [Acc 419]

Dinner ticket for anniversary dinner on 29 Feb 1816 (cost 14s) [Box 4/13]

ST MARTIN’S NORTHERN SCHOOLS

Castle Street, Long Acre. Supported by voluntary contributions. Appears in the Parochial Directory for 1854. Originally there were two separate schools for boys and girls, with a master for the boys and a mistress for the girls. In 1903 it had accommodation for 581 pupils.

Committee of managers’ minutes, 1858, 1904-1957 [Acc 167]

Illustration [Box 43/27B]

ST MARTIN’S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

In 1854 there were two schools, one for boys in Adelaide Place (which shared the same headmaster as the National School), and a girls’ school in Hemmings Row. The schools were supported by charitable bequests and voluntary contributions. In 1871 the girls’ school at Hemmings Row seems to have closed, and in 1874 this reflected in a change of name, becoming St Martin’s Parochial School.

Hemmings Row Parochial Charity School for Girls was established for both boys and girls in Hemmings Row in 1699. Its site was compulsorily purchased for the enlargement of the National Gallery in 1868. It moved to a site to the east of the new Archbishop Tenison's school in Leicester Square. In 1928 the school, now known as St Martin's High School for Girls, moved to Tulse Hill.

See also: St Martin's Charity School

ST PAUL, COVENT GARDEN

CROWN COURT

Covent Garden. Board School. Centre for the Instruction of the Mentally Defective. In 1903 it had accommodation for 40 pupils.

ST PAUL'S CHARITY SCHOOL

Covent Garden

A school for boys was established in 1701, and extended to girls in 1712. There was no school house and the charity children, 15 boys and 15 girls, were lodged and boarded in the poorhouse. During school hours the boys were kept by themselves in the hall of the poorhouse and at night they slept separately from the adult paupers. The girls were kept and taught in a separate wing. 35 pauper boys were taught with the charity boys on the 'Madras system', and 18 pauper girls were taught under the same system with the charity girls. Children appointed by the trustees. When a vacancy occurred – notice was given in church of the election when the 'fittest objects of charity' were selected 'giving a preference to the children of decayed housekeepers'. Children admitted at the age of 8 and kept until 13 or 15 when they were apprenticed or put into service. On leaving school each was given a Prayer Book, Bible and some SPCK tracts. They were taught reading, writing and arithmetic and religion on the principles of the Established Church. The girls were also taught needlework and spinning, they made their own clothes and the linen of the boys. Part of the boys' time was devoted to making bed-sacking, corn sacks and rope mats under the superintendence of a task master. The children go to church twice on Sundays and every evening prayers are read to all inhabitants of the poorhouse. They also have a lecture every Friday evening from the Curate of the parish.

'First Report of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor' (pp72-3), in *Reports of the Commission on Charities and Education in England and Wales, vol 22: London and Westminster, 1815-39*, pp664-5 [361.76]

Treasurers' and Trustees' minutes, 1798-1872

ST PAUL COVENT GARDEN NATIONAL SCHOOL

Dinner ticket for anniversary dinner on 29 Feb 1816 (cost 14s) [Box 4/13]

Girls Parochial, Hand Court, Covent Garden, 1851 Census [HO107/1511]

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