

**WHITEGATE CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL  
CENTENARY HISTORY - 1986**

**PREFACE.**

This is a reprint of the History of Whitegate C of E Primary School, originally written to mark the 100th Anniversary of the school in 1986.

It has been reprinted at this time to celebrate the opening of the new extension to the school by the Bishop of Birkenhead on 15th September, 1991.

Plans for the extension were first formulated in 1989 and once the scheme had been accepted by the Department of Education & Science, the Governors had to raise no less than £25,000 as their share of the cost.

This very large sum of money was raised in a relatively short space of time by the untiring efforts of parents, the F.C.C's of both Whitegate and Little Budworth and by many others interested in supporting the school. The Diocesan Education Association also contributed to the fund and provided much support during the building operation.

The thanks of the Governing body go to all who contributed in any way to the Building Fund and it is hoped that the opening of the new building will also open up a new chapter in the life of the school.

G.W.LEADBEATER  
1991.

# WHITEGATE C.E.AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOL.

## INTRODUCTION

Whitegate School celebrates its Centenary this year, or to be exact it is the building which is one hundred years old in 1986.

There was a school in Whitegate prior to this, however - certainly as far back as 1779. Indeed, there appears to have been two schools - one for boys, which was part of what is now the Mews, and a girls's school in the building which became the Delamere Estate Office and later a private dwelling next to the school.

Little is known about the two original schools, but the following notes have been compiled from Directories, Bishop's Act Books, Diocesan documents and school log books.

This is not so much a history of a school but a glimpse into the life of a rural community through its school.

G.W.Leadbeater,  
Grange Lane, Whitegate.  
1986

One of the earliest references to schooling for the children of Whitegate appears to be in 1699 when, according to Bagshaw's Cheshire Directory for 1850, there was a Whitegate & Over Free School in Darnhall.

This school was endowed by Thomas Lee with the rents of certain lands, to be employed towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster or mistress at the school. Another reference quotes that he evidently desired to establish it on grammar school lines. He wanted Latin and Greek to be taught if requested, but he was also insistent on the careful supervision and moral training of the pupils.

Its statutes and ordinances represented a typical charity school and prescribed - "that the school shall be free for all the children of householders that shall inhabit and dwell within the parishes of Whitegate and Over and the township of Weaver, so long as the number did not exceed what the schoolmaster considered convenient. Girls were allowed to attend but had to leave at the age of nine or stay no longer than it took them to learn to read English."!

The hours of attendance at school were determined by the seasons of the year and in the summer months the children were expected to begin school at 6a.m. and depart at 6p.m. Even in winter they started at 7.30a.m and closed at 4p.m.

"The master was permitted to decide on the numbers in the classes for reading, writing and the understanding and penning of English. If he cared, he could teach Latin and Greek, both verse and prose. The S.P.C.K. suggested that Latin could only be learnt from the Roman authors but warned against the use of Latin plays, which they did not consider to be fit texts for study in schools".

A school existed in Whitegate in 1779 and is referred to in the report following Bishop Porteous's Visitation in that year. The report states - "that there are 120 houses, 6 papists, no dissenters and the number of communicants is about 50. It adds that the school is now £40 p.a. (in those days quite a considerable sum). The patron is Mr. Cholmondeley of Vale Royal."

According to the Bishop's Act Book of 1804, a licence was granted to Richard Wilkinson, Clerk, to be made master of the school at Whitegate in the County of Cheshire in 1804, on the nomination of Thos Cholmondeley, Esq., the Patron.

Our next clue to the history of the school comes from a plan of the grave-yard at Whitegate Church in 1858. This plan was drawn to show the proposed extension to the grave-yard, and very fortunately includes the area immediately surrounding the church-yard. It shows the building which is now the Mews to be a Boys' School and Coach House. The drawing is interesting because the Coach House is shown partly in plan and partly as an elevation and it can be seen that there were three archways, presumably to the stable area.

White's Directory of Cheshire for 1860 states that - "there is a free school in the parish of Whitegate, rebuilt some time since at the expense of Lord Delamere. A sum of £20 is also paid to the master by his Lordship's agent - for which he is bound to teach all children in the parish, reading."

The master was obviously expected to do much more than teach reading in 1875, as will be seen from the long catalogue of qualities listed by the Vicar of Whitegate in a letter to his brother cleric in Farndon. This was, in effect, requesting a testimonial for Mr R.Roberts who was applying for the post of Headmaster at Whitegate. The Rev. Hignett asks if Mr Roberts is such a man as this - "A man of blameless moral character, sober, high-principled and thoroughly trustworthy. One who

would not need always to be 'looked after' but who might be depended upon to do his duty faithfully in the absence, as well as in the presence of his employers. A good, moderate Churchman and Communicant. A thoroughly good teacher of boys. A man of firm, but kindly temper - able to enforce discipline without undue harshness. One who will not resent being spoken to and advised. A good musician and trainer of a church choir, and able to play a small organ with credit to himself and pleasure to his hearers." Mr. Roberts must have fulfilled these requirements satisfactorily as he was appointed Headmaster in 1876.

Earlier, in 1872, the Education Department, then in Whitehall, London, notified the Chairman of the Managers that the accommodation at the school was inadequate and that places for a further 40 children should be provided. At the time there were 60 boys in the Boys' School and 48 girls and infants in the National School and the recommendation was that the best solution would be to enlarge the Whitegate National School. In fact this was not done and the deficiency was catered for by the overflow children going to Meadow Bank Primary School, which had been open since 1871.

The situation was really no better in 1879, when the numbers on roll were 57 boys and 67 girls, although only 42 boys and 45 girls attended on average. There is a record of the dimensions of both schools about this time:-

Boys' School	29ft X 17ft X 13ft high
Girls' School	24ft X 16ft X 15ft high -

so that even with the actual attendance it must have provided very cramped accommodation, and if all those actually on roll had appeared, the girls particularly would have had little space - in fact less than 6 sq.ft. per child!

This acute shortage of space was recorded in the school log book of 1879 which reads - "attempted marching between lessons and found the room very inconvenient for any movement of classes in a body. Introduced a few extra drill movements instead."

If drill were difficult in 1879 it would surely have been impossible in 1882, when in June the average attendance was 60 boys (and on 15th September, 64 attended) - and the master reported "the room is now full and somewhat difficult to work in for want of space."

The school log book actually begins in 1873 although the present building was not opened until 1886 and reading through the entries for the next sixty or so years there appears to be one predominant and recurring theme - that of absence of the children from school, for a whole variety of reasons.

The most serious and occasionally tragic cause was the outbreak of various illnesses, some of which at times were sufficiently serious to close the school. One of these occasions was from 12th September to 30th November, 1884, owing to an outbreak of scarlet fever. Even two or three weeks after the re-opening of the school the log book records "many boys still kept away for fear of the sickness. Closing of the school for almost three months has sadly interfered with the work. There will be no Christmas holiday this year." The children must have been dismayed when this news was announced.

At least on Christmas Day they attended church to sing carols and "afterwards buns, oranges and books were distributed amongst them." Then on New Year's Day, 1885, there was a school tea and a magic lantern show, together with a distribution of toys through the kindness of the ladies of the parish.

There was a serious outbreak of measles in 1902, which caused considerable controversy because of the confusion over the closing of the school.

The next major closure because of illness was in 1914, when the general outbreak of influenza also attacked the children of Whitegate, and it was even worse in 1918 when there were many fatalities of both children and adults.

There was a further outbreak of measles in 1925 with more than half the children away from school, and the caretaker, Mrs Moore, also contracted the disease. School again closed, together with all the other schools in the area for over a month in 1927, this time again because of influenza.

Apart from sickness, absence from school was a constant concern to successive Headteachers - one other major factor being the employment of the children in the fields to pick potatoes, get in the hay or corn harvest - and one can almost determine the farming calendar from the absentee figures in the log book, as the seasonal jobs required doing.

The log book for 1888 includes an item which might cause some surprise today. It is to the effect that there were rumours that schooling was free for the fourth child in a family - this was not the case, although a reduction was made to 1d. per week instead of 3d. per week for each of the first three. One additional reason for keeping children away from school. The same entry records that Mary Fowles was admitted to school and that although she was seven years of age had not \_\_\_\_\_ attended school - in consequence she had to start in Standard I, not the infants.

During the First World War, because of the shortage of labour, children were released officially from time to time to help in the fields and occasionally the Headteacher even took them blackberrying - one of the forbidden reasons for absence in normal times.

There is an unusual entry on 20th June, 1916, when the Head recorded that - "the children today packed a hamper of foxglove leaves, which has been forwarded to the Manchester Druggists Association for the purpose of preparing a very necessary antiseptic drug which used to be purchased from Germany."

Even stranger was the collection of 5cwt of horse chestnuts which were sent to the Ministry of Propellants! Unfortunately the reason for this remarkable requirement is not stated and poses an intriguing question about the possible use of "conkers" by the Ministry.

Another major influence on the attendance at school was the weather, and through the years there are frequent references to adverse weather conditions. It was generally wet or snowy weather or the cold which caused the problem, but sometimes it was the other end of the thermometer which created difficulties. On 18th June, 1896, the log reports - "the temperature of the last few days has been excessive and with all our care we have not been able to reduce it in school to less than 82°F in the afternoons. The consequence has been that the work has been carried on with great difficulty as the children have suffered much from lassitude."

It was more usual for the rain and snow to cause problems, bearing in mind that the children had to walk to and from school, some as far as two or three miles. There was a violent storm on 3rd December, 1909, and only 36 (out of a normal attendance of 90) were present and eight were sent home being wet through.

Because of the distance many children had to walk, there were also complaints about them arriving home after dark and in the winter months it was usual to discontinue the afternoon playtime and close school at 3.45p.m.

Of course there were other occasions on which school was closed, some happy, some sad and others which were to celebrate National or important local events.

Because of the close association between the school and Vale Royal, it was inevitable that the children should have a half day off for the funeral of the late Lord Delamere on 4th August, 1887. Two years later on 13th April they had another half day holiday on account of the wedding of the Hon.Miss Cholmondeley of Vale Royal.

School closed for a week to celebrate the Coronation of Edward VII on 20th June, 1902. Each child was presented with a medal and an illuminated card by the District Council. The children assembled in the schoolroom on Thursday morning and given their medals and after church were presented with their certificates by Miss Dexter. "In the afternoon they will be allowed access to Vale Royal Park for games and pastimes until 5p.m. when tea will be provided in the schoolroom for the children and Old Folks. The rest of the evening will be spent in the Park with sports and fireworks. At the close each child will receive a Coronation Mug as a souvenir from Lady Delamere and the Hon.Mrs Cholmondeley."

The First World War commenced on 4th August, 1914, when the school was closed for the summer holiday.

The first entry in the school log book, after noting that school had re-opened after the holiday on 1st September, states - "Piano tuned". There follows a note that for the first time in the school's history the number of children present had reached 100.

It is not until 2nd October that there is a mention of the war raging in Europe, when the log book entry is - "The girls are making mittens and the boys tobacco and match cases for the soldiers at the front." Later it records that 135 waterproof tobacco pouches filled with pipes, tobacco and matches, as well as 25 pairs of woollen mittens were forwarded to the Cheshire Regiment, then at the front.

Empire Day (24th May) was another occasion for a half day holiday. The children generally grouped round the flag-pole on the green which flew the Union Jack. In 1916 this same routine was followed with many parents attending, and after saluting the flag and singing the National Anthem a programme of music was presented by the children.

The children had a special half day off on 18th September, 1918. Private George Lewis, who had left Whitegate School in 1912, was presented at school with the DCM and MM by Colonel Cooke, and he also received Savings Certificates and a gold watch.

There was another happy occasion on 8th April, 1926, when the children assembled at school and attended the wedding of Miss Dempster of Vale Royal. They lined up on each side of the church path and scattered flowers as the bride and bridegroom left the church.

Successive Vicars were regular visitors to the school throughout the years, but none could have been more welcome by the children than the Rev. J.H.Mason who called on 19th January. 1934. with the news that an heir had been born to Lord Delamere and the children were to have a half day holiday in consequence.

The primary function of a school is the education of the children and this aspect is, of course, included in many of the log book entries. Most of the early ones summarise the situation in the classic schoolteacher's report phraseology - "Could do better" - but the standard at Whitegate fluctuated over the years much as the position of a football team in the First Division. An entry in July, 1875, records - "In arithmetic all boys failed except two", but three years later the Rev. Youard's examination concludes - "that the slate and paper work were creditably done and the result of the examination is very encouraging for the future". He lists the following children as reasonably mentioned: F.T. Williamson, William Hulme, Chas. Edwards, James Dawson and Herbert Johnson - Emily Hewitt, Mary Edwards, Sarah Lightfoot, Mary Hulme and Sarah Jane Dawson.

After the closure of the school at the end of 1884 for three months, which so seriously affected school work, the report of the H.M. Inspector for 1885 was much more encouraging - "The school is going on well. The Standard children acquitted themselves creditably in the elementary subjects and in English. The style of the work was good throughout - discipline quite satisfactory."

Discipline was strict by today's standards and the temporary master, Thomas Simonson (who became Head in 1886) on taking over for a short period in 1881 reported - "The children appear to be tractable but the order is not good." Discipline was also reinforced by sessions of "drill" and in 1902, Colour Sergeant Robinson, of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment was engaged by the Managers to drill the boys from 3p.m. to 4p.m. on Wednesdays.

Whilst taking drill in the yard in the afternoon of 16th September, 1926, the Headmaster unfortunately slipped and broke his ankle, which kept him away from school for about a month.

It was perhaps because of the strictness of the teachers that misdemeanours were minor, but up to the 1920's the cane was still administered fairly frequently. The most serious offence was truancy and there were frequent complaints to the School Attendance Officer. As mentioned earlier truancy was often to enable children to work on the farms, but blackberrying was a popular pastime for both boys and girls and in 1881 Thomas Heys reports punishing five boys for following the huntsman.

Theft was rare and even then of a minor nature, such as the taking of Thomas So-and-So's pencil. Other 'crimes' recorded are - "Arthur Metcalf and Wm. Burgess were charged by the Rev. Hignett in 1876 with playing in the girls' playground and cautioned." In the same year J. Burrows was punished for climbing over the wall.

Oddly enough throughout the span of the log books there is not a mention of children being punished for smoking - perhaps this is a modern phenomenon along with glue sniffing and drugs. It would seem necessary, however, to tell the children about the evils of alcohol and there appeared to be an annual lecture from a member of the Band of Hope on some aspect of this subject. The children then had to write essays which were forwarded to the Band of Hope, who in return sent certificates to the pupils,

Conditions in school, as in other spheres, have altered dramatically in the last hundred years and it is hard to imagine what it was like in those days. Electricity was only installed in 1931 and the school was closed for a day to enable the work to be done. Even up to the time immediately after the Second World War the school was heated by open fires and stoves and the old bucket toilets did not disappear until the early 1950's.

Imagine though, the situation in June, 1878, when the entry for the 20th reads - "Closets cleaned out on Tuesday - a most horrid stench in school." This was followed a week later by - "Boys cleaned up an accumulation of filth just outside the school door. Two cart loads thrown to the stable manure heap." Whether this meant just an accumulation of leaves and twigs, or whether the night soil men had not been very careful, is left to the imagination!

Heating was primitive and inefficient at the best of times, but in April, 1920, (it must have been a cold wet Spring like 1986) the children were sent home on three successive days because there was no coal. Finally after many exhortations to the coal merchant, the Headmaster sent a cart to Hartford Station to collect 9cwt. After arriving at school on rainy days the children were often wet through and on such occasions they would sit in their bare feet whilst their socks dried on the schoolroom fire guards.

School work was relieved occasionally by working in the school garden (which used to be the plot of land in Grange Lane where Mr & Mrs Fleet's house now stands. It became derelict and was last used for a communal village bonfire on Guy Fawkes' Night in 1949). The garden and also the children's garden note books were inspected from time to time.

Gardening for some may not have provided much of a break, particularly for those who worked on farms and they must have looked forward to the school "treats". These usually took the form of an outing to the sea-side in a char-a-banc, an early form of motor coach.

One trip in 1930 was to New Brighton, when the Headmaster, Forester Nixon, took some of the children on the Liverpool Overhead Railway along the Dock Road. Later they were taken over the Royal Mail Steamship "Cedric". What a sight the docks were in those days when there would be ships in every dock, loading and unloading cargoes from all over the world, as well as accommodating the trans-Atlantic liners of the time. The overhead railway, sadly no longer there, was a perfect vantage point from which to see these great ships.

On 8th January, 1929, the children of Standards VI & VII were taken in the evening by the Headmaster to the Magnet Picture House in Winsford to see "Uncle Tom's Cabin".

Before the days of motorised transport, outings were much more local affairs and Over Fair (held twice yearly in May and September) provided most of the entertainment, as did the Fetes which were held from time to time at Vale Royal. In the "Northwich Guardian" of August, 1886, it was reported that between 6 and 7000 persons attended the Fête at Vale Royal, many coming from as far afield as Acton Bridge, who were transported by barges on the River Weaver. Events included many sporting contests with swimming races taking place in the old course of the river below the Hall.

School concerts were the highlight of the Autumn term and two programmes of concerts held in 1901 and 1902 have survived - one of which has been reproduced in this booklet.

It is unfortunate that entries in the school log books cannot be quoted after 1936 under the 50 year rule of the Local Government (Records) Act 1962 and the Cheshire County Council Act 1953.

It is possible to record, however, that during the Second World War the main impact on the school appears to have been the intake of a number of evacuees. mainly from Liverpool but some from London and Manchester.



The first winter of the war was particularly severe and the village and the school were cut off for several days by tremendous snowdrifts across the roads. One morning many children were absent or late because of a prolonged air raid the night before, which continued until the early hours of the following morning - presumably this was the raid on Oulton Park when a number of bombs were dropped in the Little Budworth area.

There had been a close association between the school and the Delamere family of Vale Royal for well over a hundred and fifty years, and indeed they were the original founders of the school. This association finally came to an end in 1948, when the fourth Lord Delamere conveyed the school and the surrounding land to the Chester Diocesan Education Association by a Deed of Gift. Part of the document conveying the school is reproduced in this booklet and also forms the cover.

Immediately after the war there were many and frequent changes of staff and it was not until the appointment of Mrs Amy O' Neill in 1951, that stability was restored. There were also changes to the building - a major extension being made in 1956, when a new classroom (the present infants' room), a staff room and toilet block were added.

Mrs O'Neill retired in 1977 after 26 years at the school and was succeeded by the present Headmaster, Mr J.Higginson. Her retirement presentation took place in school in the style of the T.V. programme "This is Your Life". It was attended by her family, many parents, friends, members of staff and colleagues from the teaching profession and even Father Christmas paid an unseasonable visit. The master of ceremonies Mrs Joan Leadbeater, the school clerical assistant - the first to be appointed at Whitegate School.

It is also a pity that because of the fifty year rule, details cannot be given of the Nativity Plays and other school productions, of the fun of Christmas parties with visits from Father Christmas, of school trips - especially to Kestrel Lodge, of school sports, Morris and country dancing, swimming galas, rummage and car boot sales and other fund raising activities, of morning assemblies, Harvest Festivals and Church Services. Each of these requires almost a booklet to itself.

No mention, either, has been made of the kitchen staff and caretakers, mid-day assistants, School Governors, the Parent/Teacher Association, the Church and many other worthy organisations and individuals who contribute to the life of the school, but each again requires a separate narrative and is left to some future historian.

Finally, if the Headteacher's report of those early days stated - "Could do better", it is fair to say that the present assessment would be that - "There has been a great improvement over the years, which augers well for the future". Of one thing there is definitely no doubt at all, there are many generations of children who have fond memories of their happy days at Whitegate School - long may it continue.

Perhaps the last word of all should be left to one or two ex-pupils.....

A seventy-eight year old ex-pupil admitted that he had been "a right beggar" at school and hardly a day passed without him being caned. Despite this he summarised his days at school as - "They were grand".

This same pupil went to school on a donkey, which he left in the Mews stables, whilst doing his lessons. His brother went to school on a 'bike' and he always arrived first. On returning home after

school, however, the roles were reversed, as by this time 'Neddy' was hungry and rushed home at top speed.

Another ex-pupil is quoted by his mother of saying, when she once asked him about his schooldays, - "Whenever I think back to being at Whitegate School, I simply think of happiness".

TEACHERS AT WHITEGATE SCHOOL

HEADTEACHERS

1804 Richard Wilkinson, Clerk .  
1873 Mr Douglas.  
1876 R.Roberts.  
1881 Thomas Simonson.

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1886 Re-opened as Whitegate Mixed School Thomas Simonson.  
1887 A.H.R.Balmforth.  
1891 J.H.Bennet.  
1900 Benjamin Dexter.  
1908 Frederick Dexter.  
1911 Forester Nixon - he retired in 1931 and lived in the house in Grange Lane, now occupied by Mr & Mrs N.Guest, until 1933.  
1932 Amy Boughton.  
1935 Miss M.P.Byron.  
1949 Mr Holding.  
1950 Miss Sproston.  
Miss Watson.  
1951 Mrs Amy O I Neill.  
1977 Mr J.Higginson.

APPENDIX (ii)

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

1879 William Charles Webb.

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1886 Mrs Newman.  
1890 Miss Nellie Bradley.  
1894 Miss Elizabeth Hannah.  
1900 Miss Mary Leggat.  
1912 Mrs Dawson.  
1913 Mrs Oakes.  
1915 Miss Maycock .  
1921 Miss L.J.Cheshire.  
1922 Miss Millicent Hilliam.  
1923 Miss Hough.  
1924 Miss Gladys Maud Mason .  
1925 Mrs Bevan (née Maycock) .  
1927 Miss E.A. Walker.  
1929 Miss Towers.  
Miss Richards .  
1930 Miss Annie Woodbine.  
1940 Mr Smallwood. (Left after five months to join Royal Navy).  
Miss Wainwright .  
Miss E.J.Dyers.  
Miss M. Wood.  
Mrs Le Maitre.  
Mrs Lloyd.  
1941 Miss McCall (Evacuee teacher from Liverpool).  
1942 Miss B.Jones.  
Miss E .M.Roberts.  
1945 Miss F.M.Burton.  
Mrs Gore (née Burton).  
1946 Mrs G.G.Osborn.  
1947 Mr Bradbury.  
1948 Mr D.D.Jones.  
Miss Parry.  
1949 Mrs Humphries.  
Miss Freda Markham.  
Miss Watson.  
1953 Miss I.James.  
Mrs Scholefield.  
Mrs Garner.  
1958 Mrs G.R.Arthurson.  
1962 Miss A.W.Smart.  
1969 Mrs Angela Lees.

- 1972 Mrs Z.N. Williams.  
Mrs Jean Westlake .
- 1973 Mrs Jean Wilson.
- 1975 Miss Valerie Shambrook . (later as Mrs Cotterill.)
- 1982 Mrs Andrea Higginson.
- 1983 Mr Peter Robinson.  
Mrs Vivian Naylor.
- 1986 Mrs Paula Bury.

This list includes part-time and temporary staff as well as full-time teachers.

## APPENDIX (iii)

### LIST OF CAREERS AND ACTIVITIES OF EX-PUPILS.

Airline Pilot (now flying BAC 111's)

College Lecturer

Doctor

Farm Equipment Supplier

Helicopter Pilot (recently seconded to "Greenpeace")

Farmers & Horticulturists

Crew of Cruise Liner

Members of all Armed Services & Civil Police

Professional Artist

Sales Manager

Nutrition Advisor in Papua New Guinea

Sales Representatives

Teachers

Local BBC Radio Presenters

Waterboard Officials

Builders

Plumbers

Coachman to Lord Delamere

Blacksmiths

Shop Assistants

Cooks and Caterers

Housewives

Mothers (& Fathers) - many of whom have had children who have been pupils at Whitegate School

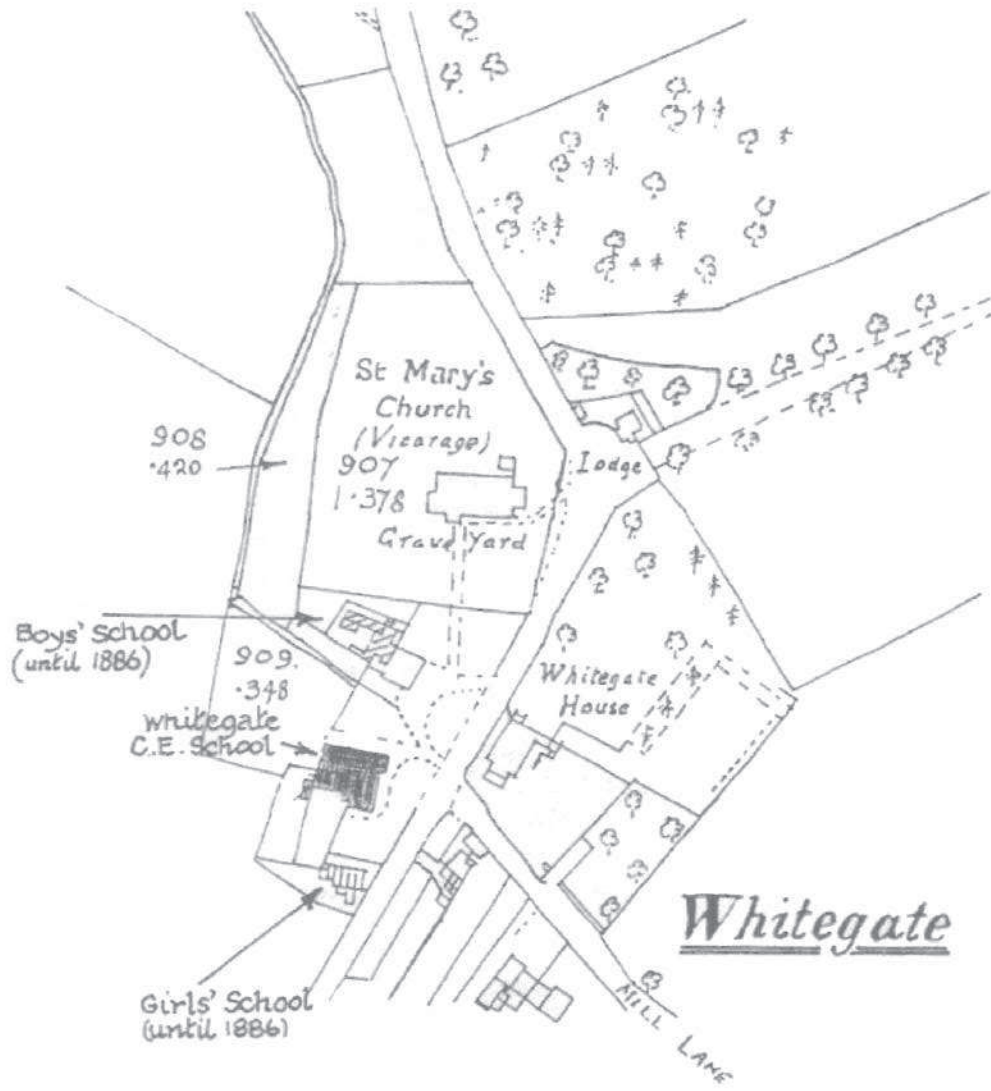
Mechanics

Workers for V.S.O. (Voluntary Service Overseas)

## WHITEGATE C.E.AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOL

Present Staff - May,1991

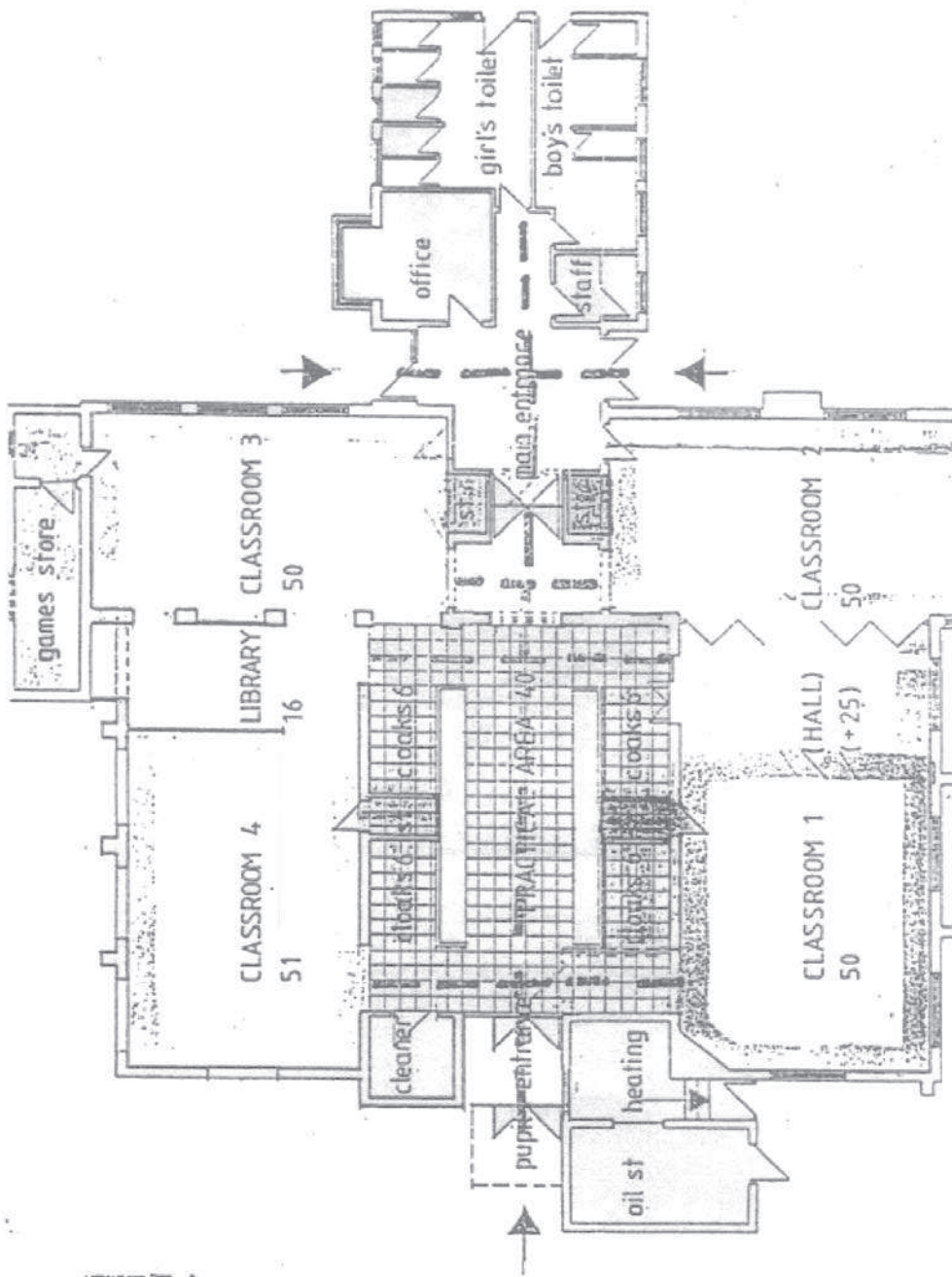
John Higginson	Headteacher
Peter Robinson	Deputy Head
Christine Fishburne	
Glenys Farrell	
Vivien Naylor	(0.8)
Andrea Higginson	(0.4)
Patricia Fleet	Secretary
Rosamund Mims	Cook
Nancy Brookes	Caretaker



SCALE 1/2500



Date	Name of Scholar	Stand. or Class.	Offence.	Corporal Punishment.	
				Extent.	Administered by
1906.					
Feb. 19	Frank Williamson	VI	Breaking window	2 strokes	B. Dexter
" 23	Rowland Clarke	"	Insubordination during drill	"	B. Dexter
" "	William Jones	IV	Careless work	1 stroke	B. Dexter
March 6	Fred Smith	III	"	1 "	B. Dexter
" 12	Matthew Brown	"	"	1 "	B. Dexter
" 15	William Dunn	IV	Gross carelessness	1 "	B. Dexter
" 19	William Jones	"	Idleness.	1 "	B. Dexter
" 22	Harry Fowles	II	Talking	1 "	B. Dexter
" "	Frederick Lye	"	"	1 "	B. Dexter
" 23	Wilfrid Hudson	"	"	1 "	B. Dexter
" 29	Thomas Hughes	IV	"	1 "	B. Dexter
April 23	Thomas Kay	II	Leading little boy astray during recess	2 strokes	B. Dexter
" 27	Thomas Robinson	III	Gross carelessness	1 stroke	B. Dexter
May 4	Fred Smith	III	Talking	1 "	B. Dexter
" 8	Wilfrid Hudson	"	"	1 "	B. Dexter
" 10	Albert Tynon	IV	"	1 "	B. Dexter
" 11	Harry Vernon	II	"	1 "	B. Dexter
" 14	Rowland Clarke	VI	Striking a girl	2 strokes	B. Dexter
June 11	Thomas Kay	II	Talking	1 stroke	B. Dexter
" 13	Harry Vernon	"	"	1 "	B. Dexter
" 15	Thomas Hughes	IV	"	1 "	B. Dexter
" 18	William Jones	"	"	1 "	B. Dexter

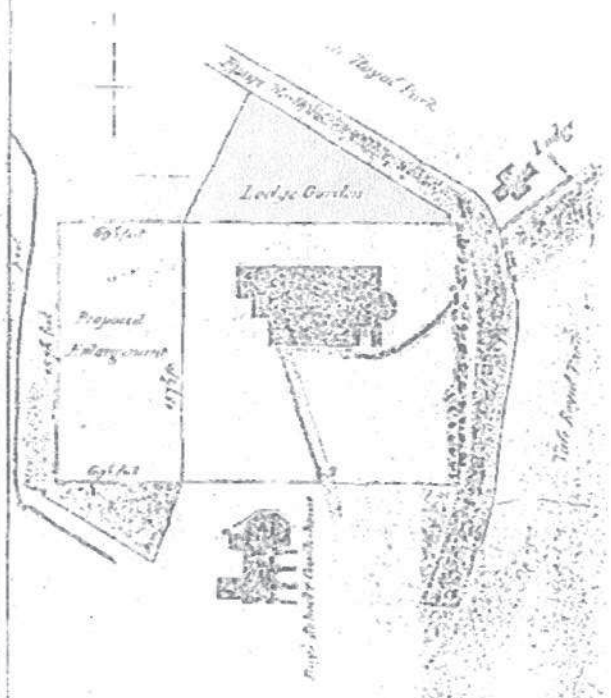


Plan and Content  
of a PLOT of LAND  
in the Parish of  
**THE REVEREND LORD DE LA MERE,**  
proposed for the Enlargement of the  
**"GRAVE-YARD" of WHITEGATE**

in the  
**County of Chester,**  
and a Plan of the Natural Site of  
July 5<sup>th</sup> 1822

**Content**  
19 Rows Church-Yard  
or  
1216 Sq<sup>rs</sup> yards

SCALE, 50 feet to an Inch



## KESTREL LODGE



### Daily Routine

At 7:15am get up, wash, dress.  
make your bed and tidy your room.

After breakfast dishes are washed  
and dried. There will be a short  
assembly in the dining room followed  
by room inspection. After collecting  
your own picnic lunch we are  
ready for the day's excursion.

On rambles, keep behind the  
leader, make sure the rest of the  
group know which way the party is  
going and act sensibly on roads.  
Always respect private property.

### Daily Routine (continued)

Always be polite in shops and be  
a credit to your school.

When you return, take off  
boots, wash, change and prepare  
for the evening meal. If you have  
got wet during the day, have a  
bath or shower when you return.

Once you have gone to bed  
for the night do not leave your  
room unless necessary. If you don't  
feel well, you must tell your teacher.  
You must not get up before 7:15am.  
Remember you are in some-one's home

\*\*\*\*\*

Children from Whitegate School have been coming  
to Kestrel Lodge for several years for a weeks  
walking and climbing in the Lakeland hills.  
For many it is the first time they have been away  
from home and enables them to experience a real  
adventure with their fellow pupils.

July 26<sup>th</sup> School Re-opened  
Whitegate. Miss School  
Staff: Mr. Simonson feat<sup>r</sup> master  
Mrs. Newman mistress.

School resumed work after an  
interval of three months in the  
new building on Monday July 26<sup>th</sup> 86.  
The Vicar opened the school, by  
giving a short address to the children  
& prayer. All the managers were  
present.  
School commenced work under the new  
arrangement. Master taking upper  
standards, and the mistress stands till  
infants. Several scholars have left &  
gone to another school owing to the  
footmngers holiday

Inspection — 24 April 1891.

List of songs:—

1. Oh! the sports of childhood.
2. Who so full of fun & glee!
3. Now pray we for our country.
4. Oh! Pilot, 'tis a fearful night.
5. Round — "Metella".

The 1<sup>st</sup> 3 are taken by the lower division.

Scheme for English:—

- St. I — To point out Nouns.  
" II — " " " Nouns & Verbs.  
" III — " " " Nouns, Verbs, Adj; Adv, Poss. Pron,  
& to form simple sentences containing them.  
II-IV — Analysis of easy sentences.  
Parsing easy words.  
" II-III — Parsing & analysis of simple sentences.  
Word building. Common Prepositions.

Music — Junior Std. No. — 1<sup>st</sup> Year.

Infants, St. I & II to take Division I.

St. III - III " " " II, with

Note Book of II.

Poetry for Repetition

- St. I — "The Sparrow on the tree," P. 77 New Nat. Reader.  
" II — "Who taught them," P. 52 Hierarchy Reader.  
" - - "God made them all," P. 107 " "  
" III — "Fairies of Alder-Row."  
" IV — Extract from "Lay of the last Minstrel."  
" V — Letts. and. "Sleep"  
" VI-VII Letts. and. "The Bells"

**ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1870. Section IX.**

Notice B.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF MARTON.

Whereas the Education Department, in pursuance of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, have received the Returns in the said Act mentioned, and made such inquiry as they think necessary with respect to the School accommodation of the District hereinafter mentioned; Now, therefore, the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have decided, and

**Hereby give Notice as follows:—**

- I. The School District is the Township of MARTON.
- II. The Schools named in the first Schedule to this Notice are considered to be available for such District.
- III. Additional Public School accommodation of the amount and description mentioned in the second Schedule to this Notice appears to be required for the District.

SCHEDULE I.

Name and Description.	Situation.	No. of Children accommodated.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	TOTAL.
Boys' School . . . .	Whitegate . . . .	80	-	-	80
National School . . . .	Whitegate . . . .	-	-	48	48
TOTAL . . . . .					128

SCHEDULE II.

Amount and description of accommodation required.	Situation.	Particulars.
For 30 children . . . . .	Whitegate . . . . .	The deficiency will be best supplied by enlarging the Whitegate National School.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,  
 30th day of December, 1872.  
 Notice No. 3237.  
 Poor Law Union of NORTHWICH.

*J. P. Sandford.*  
 Secretary.

Cheshire RO, P52/11/2



This

DEED OF GIFT is made the *thirteenth*

day of *May* One thousand nine hundred and forty --

eight BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS PITT HAMILTON ----  
(FOURTH) BARRON DELAMERE and CLIFFORD WILLOUGHBY HORDERN of Number *Three*  
Lombard Street in the City of London Company Director (hereinafter called  
"the grantors") of the one part and THE CHESTER DIOCESAN EDUCATION ----  
ASSOCIATION whose Office is situated at Abbey Chambers Number 12 Abbey  
Square in the City of Chester (hereinafter called "the Association") of  
the other part -----

WHEREAS :

1. BY a Vesting Deed dated the Thirteenth day of March One ----  
thousand nine hundred and forty made between the Earl of ----  
Enniskillen and Joseph Pybus Jackson of the one part and the ----  
Grantors of the other part the said Earl of Enniskillen and ----  
Joseph Pybus Jackson conveyed unto the Grantors All the property  
(which included the property hereinafter described) then com-  
prised in the Compound Settlement in the said Vesting Deed ----  
referred to in fee simple Subject to a Legal Charge dated the



Whitegate National School

# CHILDREN'S CONCERT,

Thursday Evening, December 18th, 1902.

## PROGRAMME.

### PART I.

Prologue	...	"A little girl's School,"	...	Lillian Emery
Song	...	"Cherry ripe,"	...	M. J. Fowles
Recitation	...	"The Seaside,"	...	A. Woolley
Song and Chorus	...	"The Sons of the Sea,"	...	R. Williamson
School Song	...	"Dewdrops,"	...	Older Scholars
Recitation	...	"A new Parasol,"	...	L. Blake
Song and Chorus	...	"Where is Home?"	...	Older Scholars
Recitation	...	"The two Blacksmiths,"	...	N. McFall
Scarf Drill	...	"Old Betty,"	...	Girls
Dialogue	...	"Old Betty,"	...	F. Dunn and E. Smith
Mimic Band	...	W. Dodd, R. Brown, T. Fowles, G. Whitley, R. Clarke, W. Smith	...	
Recitation	...	"A little boy's troubles,"	...	C. Emery
Song and Chorus	...	"Grace Darling,"	...	M. J. Fowles
Recitation	...	"Mr. Nobody,"	...	T. Hughes
Song and Chorus	...	"The Old Folks at Home,"	...	E. Lightfoot
Song and Chorus	...	"Never forget the dear ones,"	...	Older Scholars
Sketch	...	"The worried Wife,"	...	D. Woolley, A. Jones, C. Emery, P. Gerrard
Coon Song	...	"Sue,"	...	R. Williamson
School Song	...	"Swinging,"	...	Infants
Humorous Song	...	"The Sparrow,"	...	Older Scholars
Dumb-bell Drill	...		...	Boys
Husbandy	...	"Bedtime,"	...	M. Williamson, A. Robinson, E. Lewis, H. Bettley, L. Clarke, L. Blake, M. Gerrard

### INTERVAL

### PART II.

## A Children's Play: "Cinderella,"

Cinderella	...	...	...	Gladys Lightfoot
Fairy Godmother	...	...	...	Edith Smith
Cinderella's Sisters	{ Angelina	...	...	Constance Clarke
	{ Jemima	...	...	Marie Tomlinson
Prince	...	...	...	William Dexter

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Doors open at 6-30. Commence at 7. Admission—6d. (Reserved Seats, 1/-).

PROCEEDS FOR CHILDREN'S TREAT.

J. Billington, Printer, High Street, Windsor.