

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HAMPSHIRE

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### ABSTRACT

*During the last quarter of the eighteenth century, Hampshire, like other parts of England, witnessed a rapid growth in private boarding schools and academies. Most of these schools were single-sex institutions offering young boys and girls of the 'middling sort' a practical, genteel education on advantageous terms. The following article considers the size and nature of this quiet revolution, the men and women behind it, and the prospects for private schools and academies in an increasingly competitive market. A lengthy Appendix also provides a checklist of relevant institutions in eighteenth-century Hampshire.*

It is now becoming clear that educational opportunities in England underwent a quite unprecedented expansion during the eighteenth century. The growth came in the proliferation of private boarding schools and academies (as distinct from grammar schools and so-called public schools), offering a rapidly expanding middle-class a practical, non-classical education. There is no mistaking either the scale or the importance of this quiet revolution, yet it has received scant regard from social historians. There are no adequate local studies, and very little information at all for central southern England, where one might expect expansion to have been most rapid (McKendrick, Brewer & Plumb 1982, 292–300). For this reason, Hampshire, with its cathedral city and fashionable spa town, warrants special attention.

Sadly, the few surviving records make it difficult to reconstruct the world of private schools and academies. The best source is advertisements in local newspapers. Nevertheless, advertisements are often unhelpful when it comes to the age and size of specific institutions and by their very nature are highly

selective. It is just here that directories can be useful, even if they do present problems of their own. Entries are inconsistent and sometimes misleading. There is no obvious correlation between numbers of teachers and numbers of schools, for example. Some teachers were undoubtedly ushers or assistants; others taught part-time, usually in the comfort of their own homes. Any estimate of the numbers and distribution of private schools, therefore, must be tentative, and what follows should be regarded as simply a progress report.

Initial findings suggest that there were about 112 private schools and academies in Hampshire between 1740 and 1799, although not all of these schools were active at the same time. Expansion was most rapid after 1770. While several schools were in operation before this date, including two of the best known, Mrs Langford's boarding school in Southampton and Mrs Leathes' rival establishment in Winchester, the total number was small and certainly no more than twelve or fifteen. Between 1770 and 1779, however, 29 new schools sprang up, followed by a further 33 in the next decade and 32 between 1790 and 1799 (see Table 1). Of course, some of these schools quickly closed and many did not last more than one or two years, but by 1790 there were at least 32 in the county. A directory for 1803 lists 22 school-masters and mistresses in Southampton alone.

Not surprisingly, the greatest concentration of schools was in urban centres like Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester. Southampton boasted as many as six schools in 1785, not to mention similar institutions in Totton and Swaythling (see Appendix). In



Table 1. *Growth in Private Schools and Academies in Hampshire, 1740-1799*

	1740/49	1750/59	1760/69	1770/1779	1780/1789	1790/1799	
Girls	1	2	8	9	19	17	(56)
Boys		3	4	16	13	14	(50)
Youth of both sexes				4	1		(05)
N/A						1	(01)
	1	5	12	29	33	32	(112)

Sources: HC, PG, SJ, OGMR, Hampshire Directory, 1784, 1792.

Winchester and its environs the numbers were, if anything, greater still. But it would be wrong to characterise this as strictly an urban phenomenon. Small towns and even villages like Froxfield, Buckler's Hard, Hambledon, Ashley Hill, Titchfield and Sherfield English had their schools. Ease of access was often the determinative factor. New schools tended to be most successful where they would comfortably be reached by stage. There were flourishing schools at Hursley, Andover and Romsey, for instance, and many more along the coastal road between Southampton and Portsmouth – those at Fareham, Gosport and Porchester being the obvious examples.

Most of the 112 schools in our sample were single-sex, marginally more of them catering for girls than for boys. A very few, about four or five per cent, were open to youth of both sexes, but such brave experiments gave way before the spectacular growth of girls' schools between 1780 and 1800. Nineteen of these schools were established during the 1780s, markedly more than the number for boys, and a one hundred per cent increase over the previous decade. The 1790s witnessed further expansion. These figures are highly suggestive. They reflect not only an abiding interest in female education among Hampshire's middle-class, evident also in the popularity of ladies' journals and pocket books, but a realisation on the part of teachers that young girls were important commercial targets (O'Day 1982, 188-190).

The men and women who ran Hampshire's private schools and academies came from a wide variety of backgrounds. Of some 63

school-masters, 23 were local clergymen for whom teaching was not their main source of income. Two or three were ex-grammar school teachers. But most of these men seem to have had little formal academic training; indeed, the inescapable conclusion is that anyone with any practical experience of business or the professions felt qualified to offer his services to the public. William Taylor of King's Worthy was an ex-officer in the Excise (HC 14 September 1772); James Linden of Southampton was a bookseller and for a time proprietor of the *Hampshire Chronicle* (Oldfield 1988, 37). Most of the women were single and had either come to Hampshire having taught in schools elsewhere, usually London or Bristol, or worked as governesses. Mrs Stagg in Romsey recommended herself as having had many years service in the family of the Marchioness of Tweeddale (SJ 6 March 1769). More unusual, Miss Blackitter, who ran a school in Odiham with a Miss Hill, claimed to have spent three years in Picardy perfecting her French (HC 8 January 1781). The explosion in private education opened up exciting new opportunities for women, but for some teaching was obviously a last resort. One advertisement for a school in Petersfield was placed by 'a single lady of family who has met with great disappointments in life' (HC 10 September 1781).

What sort of education did these schools offer? Newspaper advertisements are thankfully very specific (see Fig 1). The most popular subjects for boys were writing (or penmanship), arithmetic and merchants accounts, followed by English and mathematics (algebra, geometry and trigonometry).



**W I N C H E S T E R.**

**M**<sup>**R**</sup>**S. FOUNTENEAU** begs Leave to inform her Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that she hath taken the House and Gardens belonging to Edward Sheldon, Esq. late in the Possession of Dr. Welsh, in St. Peter's Street, Winchester, which is very airy and commodious; and will be opened on Monday the 18th instant, and genteelly accommodated for the Reception of Young Ladies, on the following Terms:

For Board, Washing, and teaching to work and read, by the Year,	14	14	0
Entrance,	1	1	0
Dancing per Quarter,	0	13	0
Entrance,	1	1	0
Writing per Quarter,	0	7	6
Musick per Quarter,	1	1	0
Entrance,	1	1	0
French per Quarter,	0	10	6
Entrance,	0	10	6

Every Lady, who shall stay at School during the Whitsuntide or Christmas Holidays, to pay one Guinea each Time.

**M**<sup>**R**</sup>**S. FOUNTENEAU** hopes to give the utmost Satisfaction to those Gentlemen and Ladies, who shall please to Favour her with the Care of their Children; as the greatest Attention and Regard will be had to their Morals, Health, and Education, &c.

**E D U C A T I O N.**

**A**<sup>**T**</sup>**HURSLEY**; a pleasant and healthy village, between Winchester, Southampton, and Romsey, **YOUNG GENTLEMEN** are boarded, and taught English grammatically, writing, arithmetic, mensuration, navigation, fortification, land-surveying and planning, book keeping, perspective drawing, architecture, the use of the globes and other mathematical instruments, and every other useful branch of the mathematics, for fourteen guineas per annum, and one guinea entrance, by **EDWARD SMITH.**

☞ The school opens on the 18th instant.

**FAREHAM BOARDING SCHOOL**

**W**<sup>**I**</sup>**LL** open for the reception of Young Ladies, on January the 21st. Board and Washing 14 guineas per annum; French, Music, Writing, and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

**M**<sup>**R**</sup>**S. Bradley** presents unfeigned acknowledgements to her friends and the public for the flattering encouragement with which she has already been favoured. For the better accommodation of her pupils **M**<sup>**R**</sup>**S. B.** has removed into a larger and more commodious house, where she trusts her future attention to the persons and morals of such ladies as may be placed under her care will justify the confidence reposed in her.

Fig 1. Three examples of newspaper advertisements for eighteenth-century Hampshire schools. **Top** HC 18 January 1773. **Middle** HC 11 January 1799. **Bottom** HC 21 January 1793.

There was comparatively little interest in music, drawing, dancing and French, evidently considered 'feminine' subjects, although a significant number of schools (19) offered instruction in the classics, however rudimentary. But for the most part these schools

provided a practical education intended to fit pupils for business, the lower levels of the professions and, of course, the sea. Edward Smith's school at Hursley, for instance, taught boys navigation, fortification, land-surveying and planning, gauging, perspective drawing, architecture, the use of the globes and 'every useful branch of the Mathematics', as well as English, writing, arithmetic and accounts (HC 19 June 1775). More unusual was the provision at 'Mr Smith's Academy' in Totton of lectures every fortnight on astronomy, geography and 'the most important parts of experimental philosophy' (HC 10 January 1786).

By contrast, the most popular subject for girls was needlework. It was a very strange school, indeed, that did not provide some basic instruction in embroidery, tambour and ornamental work. The French School in Portsmouth even offered tuition in making artificial flowers and drawing and painting on silk and gauze (HC 23 December 1776). Next in popularity were writing, dancing, music and French, although in nearly every case all these subjects were advertised as 'extras'. Undoubtedly, the chief concern was with social accomplishments and fashionable manners. Very little serious attention seems to have been paid to the training and development of girls' minds. Nevertheless, there were some notable exceptions; at least eight schools in our sample taught girls arithmetic, while five taught merchants accounts.

Significantly, only 14 schools taught reading. This and the emphasis on writing is the clearest indication we have of what age group these schools were aimed at. Since at this period children were not taught to write until they could read, we can assume that very few pupils were admitted under the age of five or six. At the other end of the spectrum, many of these schools boarded pupils as old as fifteen or sixteen. This was particularly true among women, for the simple reason that no other educational opportunities were open to them. As to size, most schools catered for no more than ten or twelve pupils and some as few as six. William Taylor's school in King's Worthy, which advertised 30 places in 1774, was un-

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## PARTICULARS, &c.

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*The whole exonerated from Land Tax.*

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### LOT I.

Is peculiarly well adapted, both as to Situation and commodious and suitable Apartments for

### A LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL,

For which Purpose, for many Years with high Celebrity, it has been occupied.

AND CONSISTS OF

A SPACIOUS SUBSTANTIAL-BUILT

## Freehold Residence,

With a conveniently attached Three-Stall Stable, and double Coach-house, Garden, Yard, and Offices.

### THE DWELLING

CONTAINS

On the ATTIC STORY—Four Bed Rooms with Closets.

On the TWO PAIR STORY—Four good airy Chambers with Closets.

On the ONE PAIR STORY—An exceeding good Drawing Room, 20 Feet 9 Inches by 18 Feet, neatly papered and dadoed, with Marble Chimney Piece; a Breakfast Room; a good Bed Chamber; and spacious Landing.

On the GROUND STORY—A good sized Dining Room; a Front Parlour; a small Back Parlour; a handsome Hall and Staircase, and a Store or China Closet.

ALSO,

A Room, 37 Feet long and 15 Feet 6 Inches wide, erected a few Years since, and heretofore used as the School-Room; and another Room adjoining.

On the BASEMENT STORY—A commodious Kitchen, a Pantry, a large Wash-house or Brewhouse, and good Wine, Beer, and Coal Cellars;

A paved Yard, through which by separate Doorways is a Communication from GLOUCESTER-SQUARE to the LONG ROOM and BASEMENT STORY.

Behind the House, is a walled Garden, and communicating therewith as well as with the Back Street are the Three-stall Stable, double Coach-house and Loft.

Lot 1, for many Years, and until very recently, has been in the Occupation of Miss BARNOUIN, at a moderate Rent of £99 : 9s. per Annum.

*N. B. A few Fixtures to be taken at a Valuation, an Inventory of which may be seen at the Time of Sale.*

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Fig 2. Sale particulars for Miss Barnouin's Boarding School, Gloucester Square, Southampton, 1813. SRO D/PM Box 79.



sual in this regard (HC 14 January 1774). Pupils generally boarded in the schoolmaster's or mistress's house, hence the restriction on numbers. Miss Barnouin's school in Southampton was probably typical, being a four storey town house with provision for boarders in the attic and 'two pair story' (Fig 2). What distinguished this building from its neighbours in Gloucester Square was only the purpose-built schoolroom, 37' by 15' 6", on the ground floor (SRO D/PM Box 79).

What did a private education cost? Charges varied, but parents probably paid on average 15 or 16 guineas a year for board and basic tuition. Educating a girl was invariably more expensive because music, dancing, French and drawing, which all required specialised teachers, were offered as extras. If a father was determined that his daughter should take advantage of these highly desirable subjects he could find himself facing a bill of twenty-five or thirty pounds, to say nothing of the cost of clothes and incidental expenses. Female education was undoubtedly something of a lottery in the eighteenth century, and many unsuspecting parents must have been bemused by the steadily increasing demands on their pockets. For this reason a standard, fixed charge was always attractive. Mrs Founteneau in Winchester, for instance, charged her pupils 22 guineas a year, inclusive of board, tuition, washing, gratuities, pens, ink, paper, books, music to country dances and even tickets to the ball (SJ 18 March 1771).

Costs like these suggest that private education was well within the reach of the 'middling sort', even if some of the more established schools earned themselves a reputation for exclusivity. As time went on, moreover, special rates for day scholars became more common. The academy on the Upper Brooks in Winchester offered to teach boys English, writing and arithmetic for just 10/6 a quarter. For another 10/6 they could also learn French (HC 25 December 1780). Competition inevitably drove prices down. By 1803 a Mrs Young in Lymington was offering to teach young ladies on the following terms: from ages four to six 6/- a quarter; six to nine 8/-; above nine 9/-; writing

7/- (HRO H Photocopy 275). The lowest rates that I have found are those for Mr Bennett's school, again in Winchester, which taught day scholars English, writing and arithmetic all for 6/6 a quarter (HC 12 March 1796). One or two guineas a year was a very low sum, indeed, and almost certainly afforded small farmers, shopkeepers and even skilled artisans the rudiments of an education. But without detailed lists we are unlikely ever to be certain who patronised these schools and academies.

Despite competitors like Mr Bennett, a good teacher in charge of a well-established school probably earned enough to live in some style. But overheads were high and the frequent resort to entrance charges, usually one or two guineas a year, suggests that fees were often hard to collect. Small wonder that some teachers diversified. Mr Bugby combined his duties as a schoolmaster in Alresford with those of an agent for Royal Exchange Insurance (HC 18 June 1787). Others taught part-time in their rivals' schools, or, like Richard Boor in Southampton, gave English lessons to foreign students (HC 21 June 1790). In the end, many moved on or simply accepted defeat. Ann Founteneau is a case in point. Miss Founteneau moved to Winchester in 1771, having previously taught in Basingstoke and Bristol (SJ 18 March 1771). But after five frustrating years she was forced to close her boarding school in St Peter's Street and seek employment as a housekeeper-cum-governess (HC 1 January 1776).

As newspaper advertisements make clear, teachers fought constantly to steal a march on their rivals. A healthy location was always an advantage and special emphasis was placed on attention to morals and good behaviour. William Heath on the Isle of Wight solemnly assured parents that 'good principles, and an esteem for good actions, are easier inculcated in a retired country residence, than in large and town seminaries, where obscene expressions and lewdness are (notwithstanding a master's vigilance) too frequently heard and seen' (HC 7 June 1784). Academic success was also an important consideration. William Taylor claimed to have taught several boys to

read, 'when others have declared it impossible to be done' (HC 7 June 1773), while William Cover in Hambledon was ready to reimburse any parent who was dissatisfied with his son's progress (HC 14 January 1784). Ever alert to changing tastes and fashions, an increasing number of teachers even undertook to treat all children entrusted to their care with 'tenderness and respect' (e.g. HC 7 January 1793). But a 'genteel' education was clearly what mattered most; the phrase appears time and time again in advertisements and speaks volumes about middle-class preoccupations.

In such a highly competitive market success was always a relative term. Very few schools lasted longer than the working lives of the teachers who started them, and those that did were held in particular esteem. One of the most enduring was Mrs Leathes' boarding school in St Thomas Street, Winchester. Opened in 1759, this prestigious establishment was still flourishing at the turn of the century, having passed into the hands of Mrs May in 1788 and a Miss Cooke in 1799 (HC 12 May 1788 and 24 June 1799). Older still was the girls' school at Bishop's Waltham run by Mrs Wyatt and later Miss Jemima Jones (see Appendix). Two schools established during the 1770s also proved remarkably buoyant. Edward Smith's school at Hursley, opened in 1775, was taken over by Willaim Alner in 1780 and subsequently run by his widow (HC 4

December 1780 and 7 January 1787); while at Sherfield English John Foote and his son ran a highly successful boys' school for over twenty years (see Appendix). But these schools were exceptions and their ability to survive needs to be set against the larger number, perhaps as high as fifty per cent, that fell victim to poor management or were simply unable to compete against well-established rivals like Mrs May and Miss Jones.

Clearly, there was a spectacular growth in private schools and academies in Hampshire during the eighteenth century, the greatest surge coming after 1770 and coinciding with the growing prosperity of urban centres like Portsmouth and Southampton (Temple Patterson 1966, 40-43, 72-73). This much is in no doubt. Less easily assessed is the impact of these schools. Unquestionably, they made education (or, at least, a particular kind of education) accessible to growing numbers of the 'middling sort', and, despite the poor quality of many of the teachers, contributed to a general improvement in educational standards, not least in literacy and numeracy (Thomas 1987, 103-132). They also played a vital role in shaping middle-class values and middle-class culture. Some of these enterprises were admittedly little more than shabby finishing schools, but this should in no way diminish either their importance or their significance for social historians.

## APPENDIX

### *A Checklist of Private Schools and Academies in Eighteenth-Century Hampshire*

#### ALRESFORD

Boarding school for youth (Mr Bugby), HC 29/12/83 - 12/1/84.

#### ALTON

Boarding school for young ladies (Mr & Mrs Dusautoy). OGRM 25/7/68. The Dusautoy's later moved to Southampton. See below.

(Holybourn) Boarding school for young gentlemen (Rev. Bryan Robinson). HC 20/10/83 - 8/1/87.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mary Alexander).

Hampshire Directory 1792.

#### ANDOVER

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Rev. Mr Thomas Bealy, formerly master of the Grammar School in Basingstoke). SJ 16/4/59.

Boarding school for young ladies (Miss Willis). SJ 27/1/69 - 19/2/70.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Crouch). Hampshire Directory 1784/1792.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Nossworthy). Hampshire Directory 1784/1792.

#### ASHLEY HILL (nr LYMINGTON)

School for young gentlemen (Rev. Philip Le Brocq, M.A.). HC 22/1/87 - 5/3/87.



# **BASINGSTOKE**

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Rev. Mr Ilsley). OGRM 20/4/67.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Dickenson). OGRM 4/4/68. Hampshire Directory 1784.

Boarding school for young ladies (Founteneau & Slader). SJ 17/4/69. Ann Founteneau later moved to Winchester. See below.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Hind). Hampshire Directory, 1784.

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Rev. J. Williamson). HC 28/6/90 – 18/7/91.

Boarding school for young ladies (Miss Mainwaring). Hampshire Directory 1794 and HC 13/1/98.

# **BISHOP'S WALTHAM**

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Wyatt). SJ 7/1/51. In 1771 school was taken over by Miss Jemima Jones (SJ 28/1/71). Cited in Hampshire Directory for 1784 and 1792).

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Rev. Charles Walters). HC 15/1/81 – 4/2/82.

Boarding school for young gentlemen (William Jennings). HC 12/7/90.

# **BUCKLER'S HARD**

Boarding school for youth (William Burnet). SJ 5/6/69.

# **CATHERINGTON**

Boarding school for young gentlemen (J. Wells). PG 13/5/99 – 15/7/99.

# **COMPTON**

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Richard Goldfish). HC 17/5/79.

# **DROXFORD**

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Reynolds). HC 14/1/97.

FAREHAM Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Bradley). HC 21/1/93 – 9/1/96; PG 18/7/96 – 8/1/98. Subsequently taken over by Miss Pike (PG 4/2/99).

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Fry). PG 14/1/99.

# **FROXFIELD**

Boarding school for both sexes (Thomas & Mary Baynton). HC 1/1/79.

# **GOSPORT**

Gosport Academy for youth at Cold Harbour (William Burney). HC 2/1/92 – 30/12/97.

Boarding school for young ladies (Misses Brisaults). PG 11/5/95 – 11/1/96.

# **HAMBLE**

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Rev. Mr Barnes). SJ 7/1/71.

# **HAMBLEDON**

William Cover's School for youth. HC 7/6/73.

# **HAVANT**

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Hamley & Miss Mant). HC 14/6/73 – 7/7/88. By 14/1/88 in hands of Miss Gibson.

Boarding school for youth (William Skelton). HC 5/7/90 – 11/7/91.

Boarding school for young ladies (E. Matthews). PG 27/8/98.

# **HEADBOURN WORTHY**

Boarding school for young ladies & a separate school for young gentlemen (in Headbourn?) (William & Patience Taylor). SJ 9/1/69. Taylor and his daughter, Mary, later set up a school in King's Worthy. See below.

# **HURSLEY**

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Edward Smith). HC 19/6/75 – 9/1/92. By 4/12/80(?) taken over by William Alner and 7/1/87 in charge of Mrs Alner and Mr Callaway.

Boarding school for young ladies (Miss Isdell & Miss Ranger). HC 9/1/92.

# **ISLE OF WIGHT**

Boarding school for young ladies at Newport (Mr & Mrs Strugnel). SJ 15/7/68.

Boarding school for young gentlemen at Ryde (William Waller). SJ 25/6/70.

Boarding school for youth at Whitwell (William Heath). HC 13/1/77 – 30/6/77.

Boarding school for young ladies and gentlemen at Brixton/Brightstone (William Heath, formerly run by Mr Snell). HC 13/5/82 – 11/6/92 (when in the hands of William Heath & son and a boarding school for young gentlemen).

Boarding school for young gentlemen at Newport (Elias Atkins, Dissenting Minister). Hampshire Directory, 1784.

Boarding school at Newport (Mayor Day). Hampshire Directory, 1784.

# **KINGS WORTHY**

Boarding school for youth of both sexes (Mr William & Miss Mary Taylor). HC 14/9/72 – 29/5/80.

In 1775 the Taylors moved their school to Winchester and took over the premises formerly used by Miss Founteneau (see below). By 15/6/78 the couple were apparently back in Kings Worthy and running a Boarding School for young ladies.

# **KINGSCLERE**

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Greigg). Hampshire Directory, 1792.

# **LONGPARISH**

Boarding school (E. Street). HC 11/1/90.

# **LYMINGTON**

School for young gentlemen (Rev. Richard Rice). SJ 7/9/67.



Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Tealing & Miss Bernard). SJ 29/4/71.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Harmood). SJ 6/5/71.

Boarding school for young gentlemen (James Alexander Lock). HC 25/12/75 – 22/6/78.

Lymington Academy (Rev. Anthony Davidson). HC 15/1/87 – 12/1/89.

#### ODIHAM

Boarding school for young ladies (Miss J. Blackitter & Miss M. Hill). HC 8/1/81 – 14/1/82.

Boarding & Day school for young ladies (Miss Dickinson). HC 12/3/87 (opened 9/4/87).

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Rev. H. Jeston). HC 19/1/89.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Hart). Hampshire Directory, 1792.

#### OVETON

Boarding school for young gentlemen (William Sprent). HC 9/6/95.

#### PETERSFIELD

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Wane & Miss Carpendale). HC 16/10/80.

Seminary for young ladies. HC 10/9/81.

Boarding school for young ladies (Miss Patrick). HC 17/1/85.

#### PORTCHESTER

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Boulton). HC 19/1/84 – 26/1/89. Mrs Boulton moved to Portsea. See below.

#### PORTSEA

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Boulton). Hampshire Directory, 1792.

Boarding school for young ladies at 12, St George's Square (Miss Penny). PG 11/1/96 – 16/1/97.

Boarding school for young ladies in King Street (Mrs Figg). PG 3/7/97.

#### PORTSMOUTH

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Mr Bettesworth). SJ 4/9/58.

Boarding school for young gentlemen in Penny Street (Rev Benjamin Forester, formerly run by William Smith.) HC 22/5/75 – 19/6/75.

French School for Young ladies. HC 23/12/76 – 30/12/76.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mary Bucknill). Hampshire Directory, 1792.

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Rev Ebenezer Hepburn). PG 16/6/94.

Boarding school for young ladies at 52, St Thomas Street (Mrs Ross). PG 2/7/98.

#### ROMSEY

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Stagg). SJ 6/3/69.

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Rev. P. Good, dissenting minister). SJ 20/5/71.

Boarding school for young ladies (Miss Overton). HC 10/4/75 – 17/6/76 (new premises in Church Street).

Boarding school for youth (Rev. W. Watson). HC 12/2/76 – 18/3/76.

Burt's boarding school for young gentlemen. HC 7/1/93.

#### SHERFIELD ENGLISH

Boarding school for youth (John Foote). HC 16/6/77 – 15/7/97 (8/7/97 Messrs Foote & Son).

#### SOUTHAMPTON

Boarding school for young ladies at 120 High Street (Joanna & Elizabeth Shergold). 1740? (SRO D/MC/10/8–11).

Boarding school for young gentlemen (Mr & Mrs Wrench) SJ 29/10/50.

Boarding school for young ladies (Miss Langford). SJ 4/6/64. In 1771 (13 May) school moved from High Street to 7(?) Gloucester Square. Later taken over by Miss Barnouin (HC 12/1/89). House sold at auction Jan/Aug, 1813 (SRO D/PM Box 79).

Boarding school for young ladies at 79, High Street (Miss Easom). HC 9/11/72 – 21/12/72.

School for youth of both sexes at 53, High Street (J. Linden & J. Ward). HC 28/12/72 – 13/4/78 (when Linden went bankrupt). J. Ward continued a school at 80 High Street (Southampton Academy for young gentlemen). HC 13/1/83 – 14/7/94. Cited in Southampton Directory, 1803. Linden appears to have returned to teaching in the 1790s (PG 12/6/97).

Boarding school for young ladies at 78, High Street (Mrs Dusautoy). HC 25/12/75 – 6/1/77.

Boarding school for young gentlemen at 93 High Street (Rev. Mr Watson). HC 21/2/80.

Boarding school for the classics, High Street (Rev. Mr Kingsman). Hampshire Directory, 1784.

Boarding school for young ladies, High Street (Miss Rooks). Hampshire Directory, 1784.

Boarding school for young ladies, St Michael's Square (Mrs Lobb). HC 13/7/89.

Boarding school for young gentlemen (R. Boor). HC 21/6/90: PG 15/7/93 – 9/1/97. Cited in Southampton Directory, 1803.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Holyworthy). Hampshire Directory, 1792. Moved to larger premises in Castle Square in 1796 (PG 25/7/96).

School for young gentlemen in Bugle Street (Rev Robert Rooke). PG 22/6/95.

#### SWAYTHLING

School for young ladies & gentlemen (Mrs Winkworth). HC 22/6/78 – 3/1/80.



**TITCHFIELD**

Boarding school for young gentlemen at Crabborn Lodge. Opened 17/6/71 by Rev. J. Barnes. By 20/5/76 in hands of Rev. Mr. Croker who went into partnership with Rev. Mr. Neale in 11/5/78. References up until 11/1/79. Opened as a French & English Boarding School for young ladies 6/6/80 by Mrs La Grange (all references HC).

**TOTTON**

School for youth (J. Smith). HC 17/4/75.

Mr Smith's Academy for young gentlemen. HC 17/1/85 – 16/1/86.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Chandler). HC 17/1/85.

**TWYFORD**

Boarding school for young gentlemen (William Scardefield). HC 7/6/79 – 11/6/81.

Boarding school for young gentlemen (W. Foote). PG 26/3/96 – 9/7/96. Subsequently taken over by George Hanington (PG 2/1/97 – 14/1/99).

**WEST MEON**

Boarding school for young gentlemen (J. Bicknell). OGRM 11/1/68.

**WHITCHURCH**

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs May, later of Winchester?). Hampshire Directory, 1784.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Thomas). HC 19/7/84.

Whitchurch School (Mr Earle). HC 28/11/85.

**WINCHESTER**

Boarding school for young ladies in St Thomas St (Mrs Catharine Leathes). Opened March/April, 1759 (SJ 29/1/59). Extended & improved in 1771 (SJ 25/3/71). In 1788 taken over by a Mrs May (HC 12/5/88). Midsummer of 1799 taken over by Miss Cooke (HC 24/6/99). References in HC up to and including 23/12/99.

Boarding school for young ladies (Mrs Founteneau, formerly of Bath & Basingstoke). Opened March/April, 1771 (SJ 18/3/71). In 1773 moved to house of late Dr Welsh in St Peter's St (HC 18/1/73). Closed by 1776 (HC 1/1/76).

Rev Cotton's School. HC 8/8/74 – 27/12/79 (when school was in hands of Rev. Mr. Richards, Cotton's son-in-law).

School for young gentlemen (Mr Mercer). HC 19/6/75 – 8/1/76.

Boarding school for young ladies in Southgate St. (Mrs Scruton, formerly run by Mrs Phillips). HC 25/12/75 – 8/1/76.

Academy on the Upper Brooks for young ladies & gentlemen. HC 25/12/80.

Elizabeth Meere. HC 1/1/81 – 25/2/88.

Boarding & day school for young ladies in Kingsgate Street (Mrs Chilcot & Miss Harwood). HC 7/4/83.

French morning school for young ladies & French evening school for young gentlemen in Kingsgate Street (Mr Jung). HC 15/3/84.

Boarding & day school for young ladies in St Peter's Street and later Southgate St (Mrs Bennett). HC 29/8/85 – 3/3/98.

Boarding school for young ladies, High Street (Mrs Newlyn & Miss Batt). HC 27/4/89 – 13/7/89.

Boarding school for young ladies in the Square (Miss Wade). Hampshire Directory 1792. Later moved to High Street (PG 1/1/98).

Boarding school for young gentlemen, Gaol St (H. Ward). HC 1792 – 7/1/99.

Boarding & day school for young gentlemen in Southgate St (Mr Bennett). HC 12/3/96 – 24/12/96. Bennett formerly ran a writing & drawing academy in Winchester (HC 17/10/95).

Boarding & Preparatory School for young gentlemen in St Thomas St (T.W. Bower). HC 22/7/99.

**REFERENCES**

*Abbreviations*

HC Hampshire Chronicle  
HRO Hampshire Record Office  
OGRM Oxford Gazette and Reading Mercury  
PG Portsmouth Gazette  
SJ Salisbury Journal  
SRO Southampton Record Office

*Source from HRO*

H Photocopy 275. Advertisement for Mrs Young's day school for girls in Captain's Row, Lymington.

*Sources from SRO*

D/MC/10/8–11. Title deeds to Adult House.

D/PM Box 79. Sale particulars for six houses in Gloucester Square dated 23 January, 1813.

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