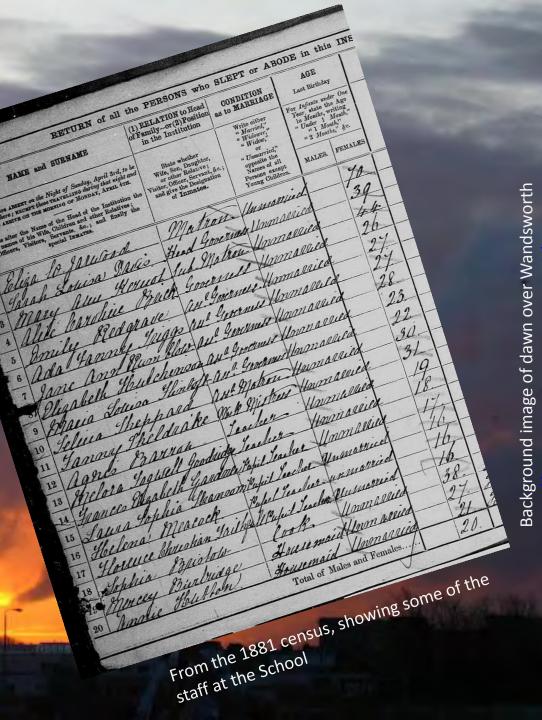


Image drawn by Sheila Donaldson Walters, former pupil, from an original in the Illustrated London News

Girls rise in Summer at 6am Girls rise in Winter at 7am



But for the girls to rise at these times, the staff had to be up before them!



chive.

The pupils would rise and dress themselves. By 1845, the uniform had changed little from the 1788 original: the blue serge dress - the same: the white apron, with the bib and wide 'collar'- the same.

By 1852, the apron had shortened but remained in proportion to the amount of dress covered as the dress itself had also shortened. Its hem had risen to mid-calf length where it remained for considerable time, regardless of what the skirt lengths did in the external world of fashion. The cape worn for outside walks and the straw bonnet looks remarkably like the one first sported by the 1788 pupils.

No concession was made for even the youngest pupils (8 years old) who were faced with the daily task of donning all the uniform.

Underneath the dress were the black woollen stockings worn throughout the year, regardless of the external temperatures.

And then there were the dreaded 'combinations', which were long-sleeved, long-legged and buttoned up to the throat. In summer, they were cotton, but in winter they were made of wool "which had the consistency of steel wool. They itched, prickled and tingled." Attempting to listen to the sermon in church was difficult because these undergarments itched so much. Ultimately, the chaplain visited the Matron. Quite what was discussed behind closed doors was never revealed, but in future, it was announced, the clean set of combinations would be issued on a Monday, not on a Sunday, in the hope that they would have become more comfortable in time for the sermon.

Morning Prayers in Summer at 7.30am Morning Prayers in Winter at 8.45am

Breakfast at 8am

in 1877 breakfast comprised bread and butter, washed down by milk and water.

By 1895, tea, coffee or cocoa were added

Background image of sunrise over Wandsworth Common http://fancycowdecor.blogspot.co.uk/2011 09 01 archive.htm





Morning School commenced at 9.30am Morning school closed at 12.30pm

This was six days a week, with half-holidays on Wednesdays and Saturdays

By the middle of the nineteenth century, in accordance with the pattern at other schools of similar nature, the subjects undertaken were reading, writing, arithmetic, needlework and domestic duties

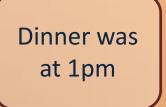
> In 1848, the first moves were made to improve the curriculum. It was suggested that French and Drawing should be introduced but this was rejected.

However, in 1858, a sub-committee met to consider the curriculum, with the result that it was recommended that French and Drawing *should* be taught and that two further pianos were to be bought so that children could be taught music.



In 1888, prizes were awarded in the following subjects: Needlework, Religious Knowledge, Music, Drawing, French, German, Elocution*, Arithmetic & Cookery.

*The rise in the nineteenth century of a middle class led to great interest in the teaching of elocution, and it became a staple of the school curriculum. Background image of the dining room, taken by a pupil in the C19th



In 1877 this was:

Monday: Roast mutton, vegetables, bread, rice pudding with treacle Tuesday: Roast or boiled mutton, vegetables and bread Wednesday: Beef steak pie, vegetables and bread Thursday: Roast beef, vegetables, plain pudding Friday: Roast or boiled mutton, vegetables and bread

In 1895, the weekday menu was:

Monday: Hot roast sirloin beef, fish, vegetables, bread & jam, or stewed prunes, pippins or pears Tuesday: Hot roast mutton, vegetables, bread, milk puddings Wednesday: Cold beef and mutton, potatoes, bread, baked apples or stewed fruits Thursday: Hot roast beef, potatoes, bread, jam or treacle tarts Friday: Hot roast mutton, vegetables, bread, milk puddings In 1877, the weekend meals were:

Saturday: Stewed meat, vegetables, bread and baked rice pudding Sunday: (summer) Roast beef, vegetables, bread and fruit tarts Sunday:(winter) Stewed beef, dumplings, vegetables and bread

> Occasionally when in season - pork, fish, peas, beans, plum pudding, fruit pies and salads.

And in 1895: -

Saturday: Cold beef and mutton, fish, potatoes, bread and butter with golden syrup Sunday: Cold boiled beef, vegetables, bread, plum pudding or fruit pies



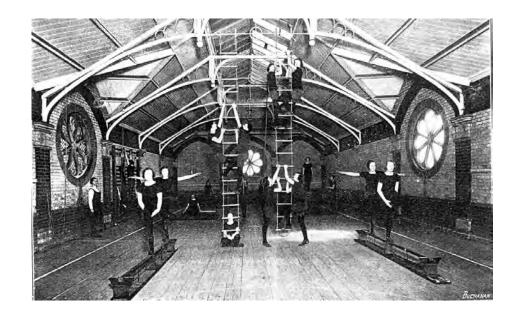
Many of the pupils' lunch breaks were occupied with practising Drill, this being a form of calisthenics to music and a tradition that the School still practises with pride today, as was demonstrated on BBC 1's *The One Show* in September 2012.

In addition to Drill, the girls were "to walk out once a week, and take exercise in the Garden every day, weather permitting".

There was also a swimming pool which, in winter, was drained and boarded over to become a gym.







Afternoon School commenced at 2pm and ended at 5pm

Background image taken by Alice Kent, a C19th pupil

In 1868, the first pupils of the school sat public examinations the papers of which were demanding. The week was clearly an intensive period of examination:

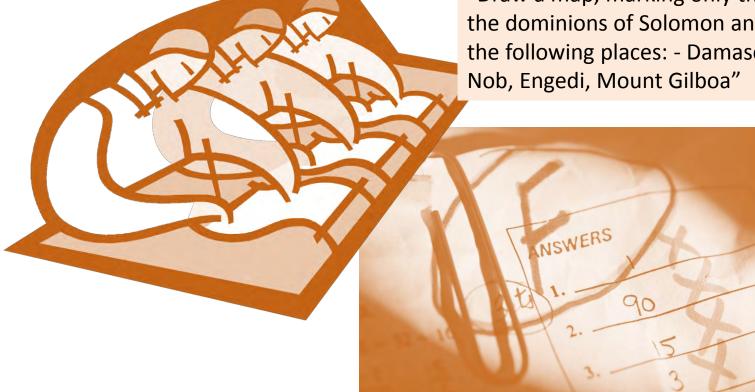
Monday - two Scripture papers running back to back; Tuesday - an English paper, followed by two French papers; Wednesday - Latin; Thursday - Introductory Lessons on Christian Evidences and a German paper which finished at 8pm; Friday - Catechism.

There were also papers in Linear Perspective and Model Drawing and a two hour music paper.

These questions are taken from an examination paper of the time. How will you fare?

> "Who were Ahithophel, Zeruiah, Rizpah, 'the Cherethites and the Pelethites'?"

> > "Draw a map, marking only the boundaries of the dominions of Solomon and the positions of the following places: - Damascus, Ezion-geber, Nob, Engedi, Mount Gilboa"



Ahithophel was an adviser to King David Zeruiah: was an older sister of King David Rizpah ("coal", "hot stone") was one of Saul's concubines. Cherethites: A people in South Palestine whose territory bordered upon that of Judah Pelethites. These people were mentioned always along with the Cherethites. The Cherethites and Pelethites were foreign mercenaries who formed David's bodyguard.



Ezion-Geber was a city of Idumea, a biblical seaport on the northern extremity of the Gulf of Aqaba Nob a place in the vicinity of Jerusalem Mount Gilboa is a mountain range overlooking the Jezreel Valley in northern Israel.

Did you pass?



Background image by Alice Kent

Afternoon school closed at 5pm Tea was at 6pm

Tea - daily bread and butter, tea or coffee, later added to by cocoa and milk.

Occasionally: cake, and watercress, radishes, mustard and cress when in season



×

Background image: dining room at Clapham

Later on in the C19th, supper was added, consisting of milk and bread and butter, cake or biscuits 'to those children who require it and to all the older children who study late'.

For nutritionists this no doubt made a welcome change from what had formerly been supplied to drink – beer.



Of course, one should temper this knowledge with the fact that, at the time, the water was undrinkable!



All meals were consumed in silence.

Background image: photograph of the Committee dining room windows taken by Alice Kent, pupil at the School in the late C19th



Grace was sung not spoken and both before and after every meal.

Anyone who had not finished her meal before the second grace had to face the ignominy of sitting down again afterwards and finishing her meal, under the gaze of the pupils filing out of the dining room.

After tea and before supper, pupils did the school work set for completion for the following day. There might also be chores to do as one of the lessons the girls took away with them from their days at school was the virtue of industry.

Background image from http://moblog.net/view/109498/sunset-river-thames-wandsworth



And then it was bedtime with uniform carefully folded and stored in a basket underneath the bed, ready for the next morning.

Background image of evening sky over Wandsworth from http://jrogel.posterous.com/?tag=photo&page=12

