

Two Gates Ragged School

Welcomes

Colley Lane Primary School

'From Slate to Ipad'

INTRODUCED BY:

**Mr Barry Willetts
(Superintendent)**

Ragged School History

John Pounds (1766- 1839)

Portsmouth shoemaker, John Pounds founded the first Ragged School in Victorian, England. Sometimes called the 'crippled cobbler' he began teaching poor children without charging fees, in 1818.



Ragged School History



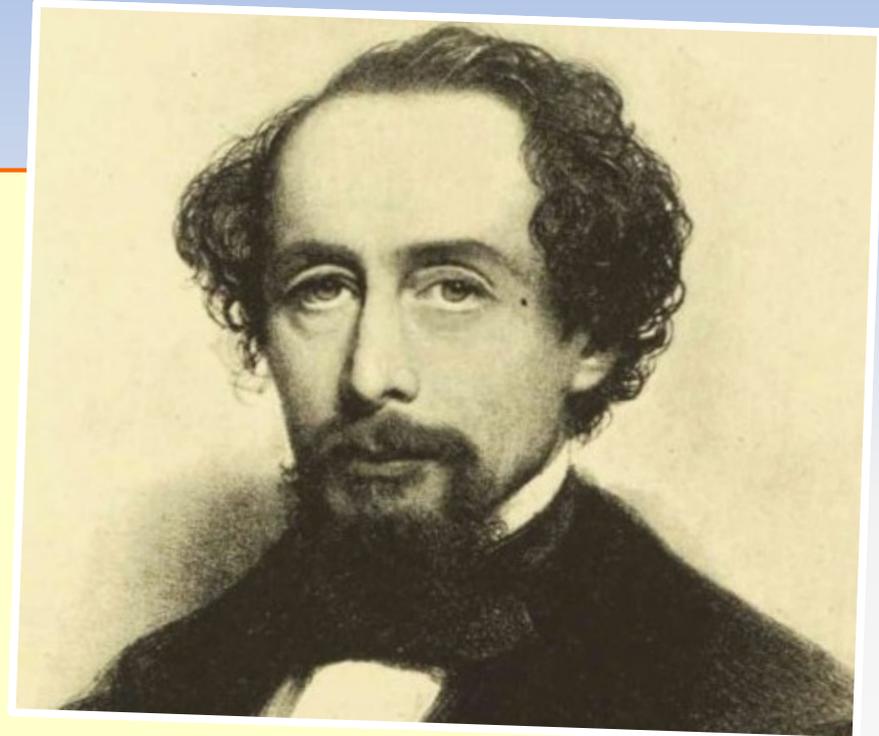
The Ragged Schools movement helped to establish 350 schools by the time that the 1870 Elementary Education Act was passed.

Ragged School History

Charles Dickens

(1812 - 1870)

Also born in Portsmouth, Charles Dickens was inspired to write the story 'A Christmas Carol' following a visit to Field Lane Ragged School in 1843. He also wrote 'Oliver Twist' and 'Great Expectations'.



Ragged School History



Thomas Barnardo (1845 – 1905)

Born in Dublin, he went to London in **1866** intending to train as a doctor. He saw a city where disease was rife, poverty and overcrowding endemic and educational opportunities for the

poor non-existent. Thomas gave up medical training and in **1867** opened his first “Ragged School” where children could gain a free basic education.

Ragged School History



The Ragged School Museum is in Copperfield Road, Tower Hamlets and occupies buildings previously used by Dr Barnardo

to house what is said to have been the largest Ragged School in London.

Free education provided by Ragged Schools played an important part in people's health, happiness and prospects

Ragged School History

Two Gates Ragged School was built in 1867 on land purchased by Noah Hingley and Jeston Homfray.

The chapel is used for the worship of God and for preaching the gospel.

Tradition says that all materials used to build the chapel were given by local industrialists and the school erected by voluntary labour.

Money was also raised by selling bricks in the community at a penny each, before they were laid.





Noah Hingley

(1796-1877)

**One of the founders of
Two Gates Ragged School**

Noah was a churchwarden at Cradley Chapel and an Ironmaster who started his chain works in Cradley in 1839 before moving to larger premises at Netherton



Harry Perry

Kept the shop on Two Gates opposite to Toys Lane. He was involved in the development of the chapel and became its 1st Superintendent

Cradley Early History

A chert axe head of the Palaeolithic period was found in 2001, made by Neanderthal mankind. It dates to about 475,000 BC

John Hemingway (2005)



Cradley Early History

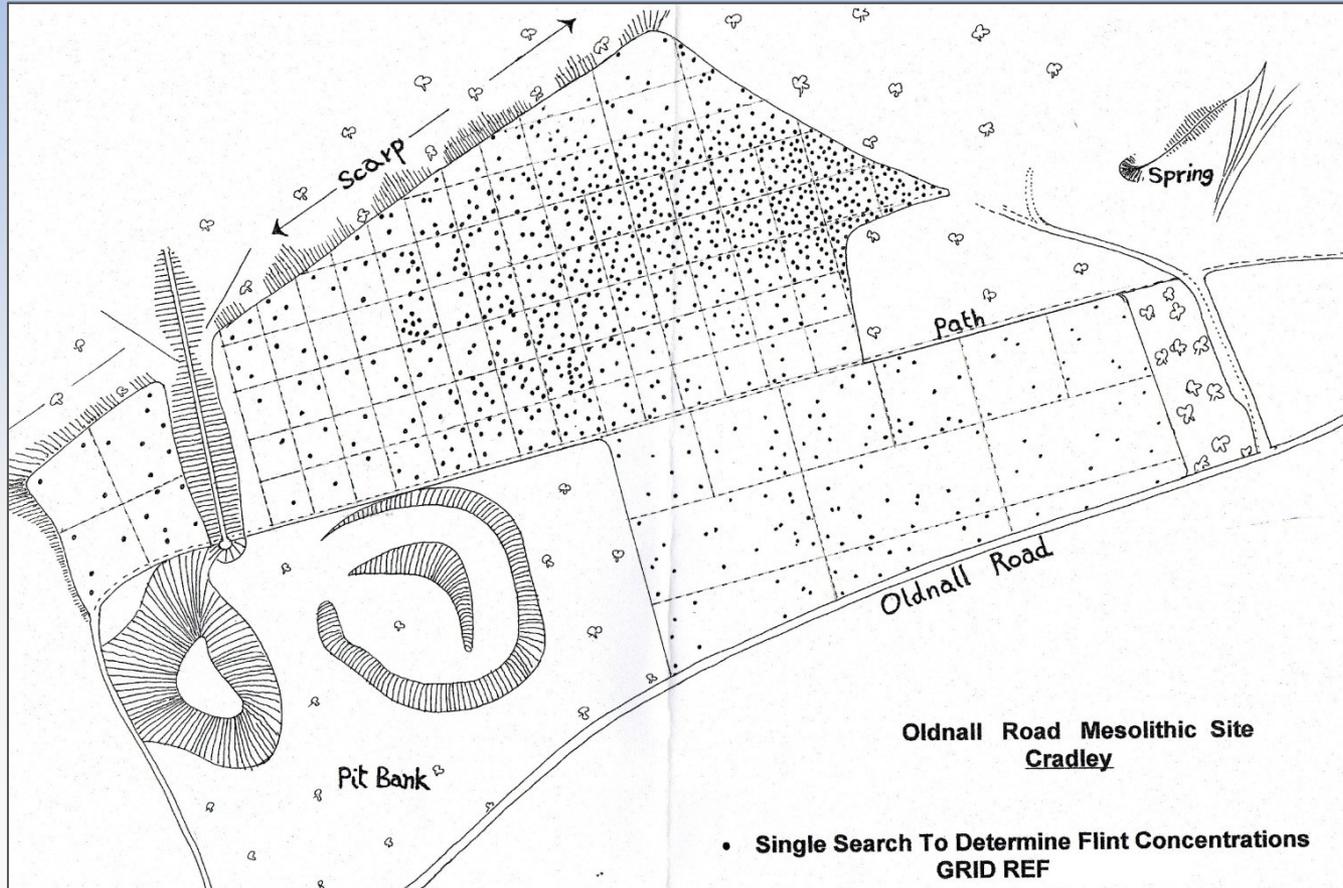
Cradley had four main settlements in the medieval period:

- Netherend,
- Overend,
- Cradley and
- Oldnall.



John Hemingway (2005)

Cradley Early History



Oldnall Flint Fields

Nearly 6,000 struck pieces of flint dating to the Middle Stone Age have been found at Oldnall.

Cradley Early History

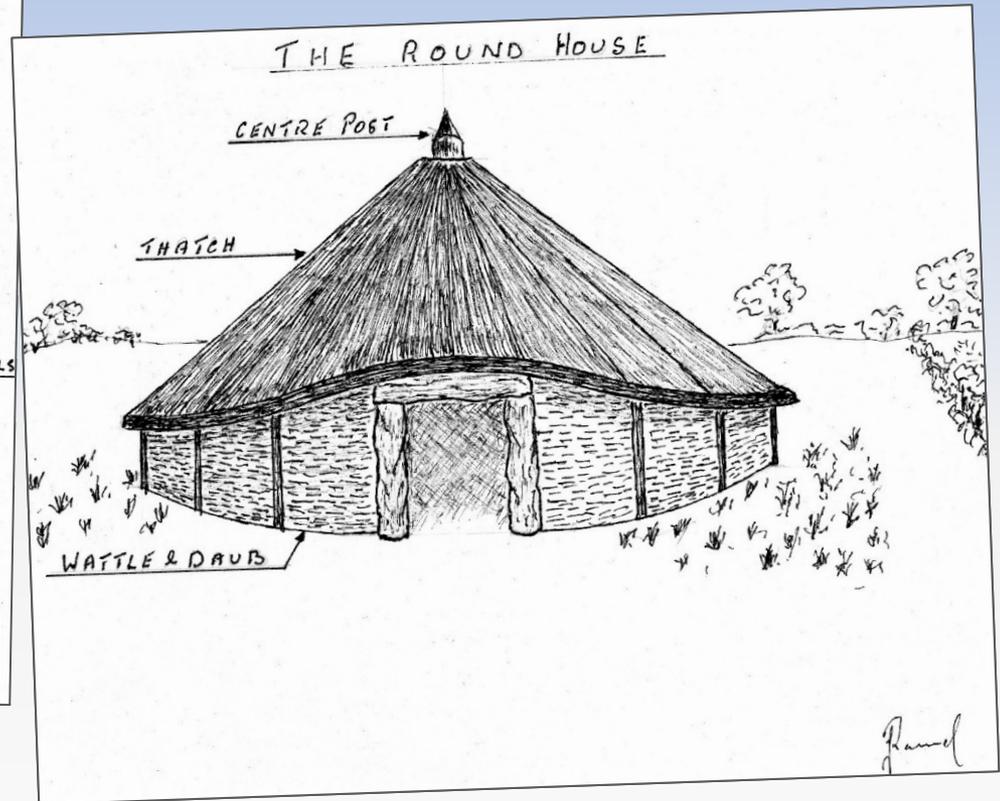
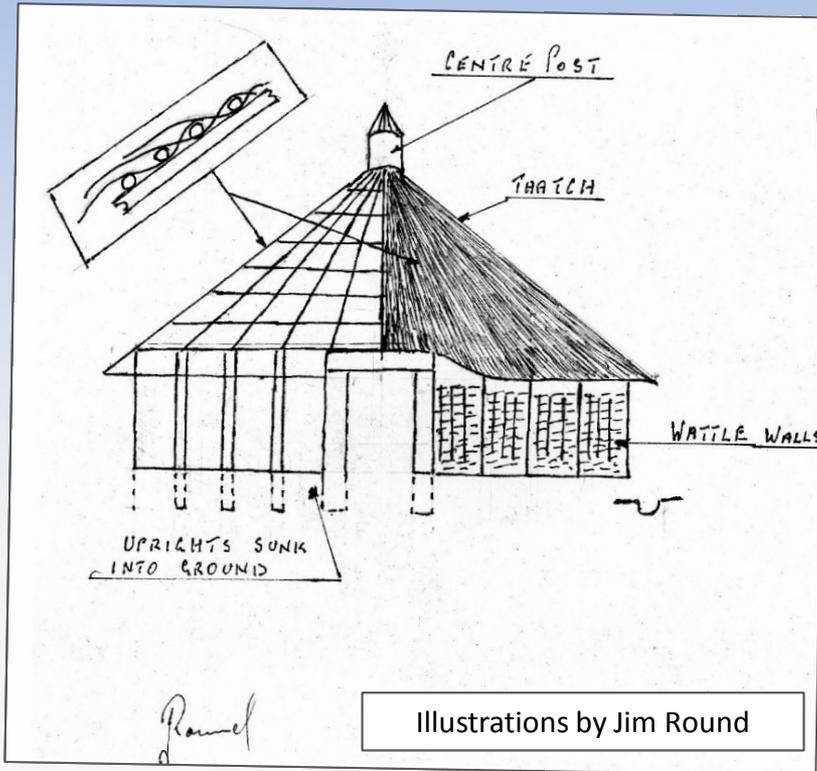


Oldnall Flint Fields

Also found were Neolithic and Bronze Age arrowheads, as well as a pottery shard from the Iron Age.

Other finds suggest that at one time there was a Romano-British farmstead at Oldnall.

Cradley Early History



Oldnall Flint Fields

The flint was left by nomadic hunter gatherers who built summer camps on the hills overlooked the Stour valley

Cradley Early History

The Broadstone

Formed some 280 million years ago, the stone weighs 15 cwt and was as a boundary marker between the parishes of Cradley and Lutley at Foxcote Lane.

Local folk believed it capable of granting wishes.

‘Spit upon it and wish’. It was brought here in 1967

