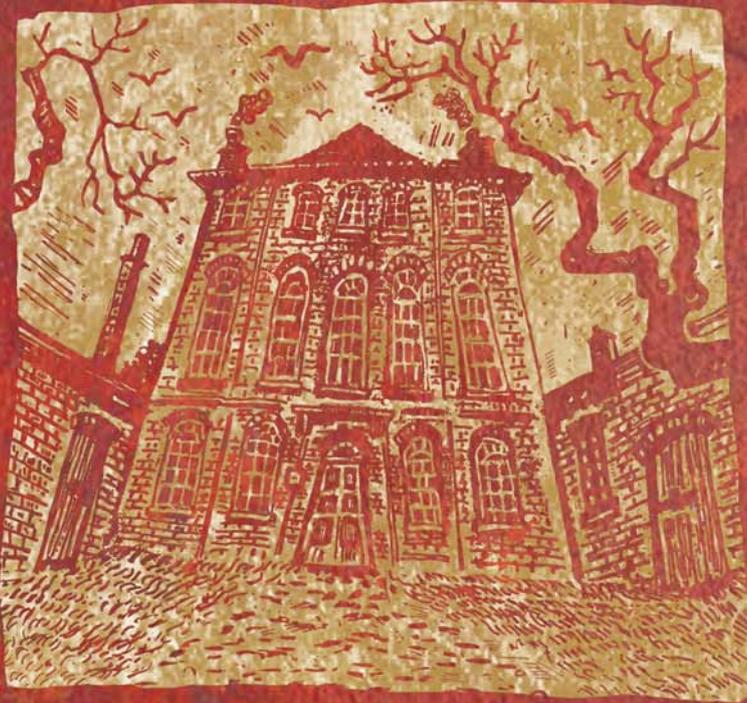


# THE ROAD TO JERICHO



LIFE INSIDE BURY  
UNION WORKHOUSE

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A Key Stage 3 resource created by Bury Archives Service, Bury Church of England High School and Greater Manchester County Record Office.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This series of lessons has been designed to create an innovative study of local history in Bury. The main aim is to challenge people's perceptions of the 'workhouse' and to assess the variety of people who entered Bury Union workhouse and the outcomes that they faced. The lessons help students put local issues into a wider social context and to make judgements about the quality of social provision for the vulnerable in late Victorian society. The study can be used as part of a scheme on changing attitudes to welfare and poverty, providing opportunities to assess continuity and change, and to explore issues of diversity and social provision.

The lessons incorporate a variety of learning styles and target the development of Personal, Learning and Thinking skills. The use of hypotheses will form an ideal starting point for targeted independent and group research. Opportunity is provided for individual and group tasks and these can be assessed within the framework of new key stage three levels.

There is significant value to link to schemes of learning within Citizenship education. This scheme will allow students to understand their own local community within the context of the past and should encourage them to act as responsible citizens who will pursue fairness and tolerance for all citizens.

**Robert Kanter,**

*Head of History, Bury Church of England High School*

## ABOUT THIS RESOURCE

This resource is a collaborative project between partners: Bury Archives Service, Bury Church of England High School and Greater Manchester County Record Office (GMCRO). The project has been generously funded by all three partners based on the success of past projects including *Cotton Threads* and *Safety in Numbers*.

Original source material has been extracted from the archive of Bury Union workhouse (also known as the Jericho workhouse) held at GMCRO and Bury Guardians held at Bury Archives. The pack contains contextual information in the form of a brief history of the workhouse and a timeline of poor relief. Three suggested lesson plans have been designed and use a range of original primary source material. Secondary sources have been compiled, drawing on a range of original documents to create case studies. Photographs depict life in Bury c.1900 (images of the workhouse have not survived). All source material is held in a Document bank and is freely available on the websites:

<http://www.gmcro.co.uk>

<http://www.bury.gov.uk/archives>

Analysis work is complemented with an additional resource in the form of an Excel dataset of admission and discharge register entries.



Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Next Meal after Admission.	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Religious Persuasion.	When Born.	ADMITTED.			
							1	2	3	4

## HISTORICAL TIMELINE OF BURY WORKHOUSE

- 1775 A workhouse was built on Manchester Road, Redvales, Bury.
- 1825 The Bury Select Vestry recommended that the town needed to build a new workhouse or improve the existing one.
- 1827 The Vestry decided to extend the existing Bury workhouse.
- 1837 The Bury Poor Law Union was formally declared on 8th February.
- 1850 Bury Board of Guardians were refused an extension on the lease of land for the workhouses.
- 1852 The Bury Board of Guardians gave notice that they were prepared to receive plans and specifications for a new union workhouse capable of accommodating 400 inmates with suitable outbuildings, yards and conveniences.
- 1853 The Vaccination Act introduced compulsory vaccination against smallpox. It required that every child, health permitting should be vaccinated within three, or in the case of orphans, four months of birth.
- 1855 Work began on the new Bury Union workhouse at Jericho, almost two miles east of Bury on Rochdale Old Road.
- 1857 The Bury Union workhouse opened on the 21st January. The total cost of the building and land was £20,418.
- 1858 The Bury Union workhouse burial ground was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester on the 26th July.
- 1862 Additions were made to the Bury Union workhouse providing separate infant accommodation.
- 1867 The poor law guardians were to control vaccination districts and pay vaccinators from 1-3 shillings per child vaccinated in the district.
- 1868 Additions were made to the Bury Union workhouse to provide separate accommodation for the 'insane'.
- 1877 On the 9th June the foundation stone for a new 32 bed infectious diseases hospital on the Jericho site was laid by Alderman John Duckworth, chairman of the Bury Board of Guardians. There was also to be a nurses' home and a mortuary.
- 1878 The infectious diseases hospital was opened on the 24th August.
- 1903-5 A new 126 bed infirmary with a maternity ward and staff accommodation was erected on the Jericho site. It was officially opened on the 20th September 1905.
- 1904 The Registrar General requested that workhouse births be disguised by the use of postal addresses. Birth certificates for those born in the Bury Union workhouse gave the address 380 Rochdale Old Road, and did not name the workhouse.
- 1911 Bury Union workhouse added an annexe to house male inmates.
- 1929 The Bury Union workhouse was renamed the Jericho Institution.
- 1946 The last burial took place at the Jericho Institution cemetery.
- 1948 The Jericho Institution became part of the NHS and was renamed Fairfield General Hospital.

CLASS FOR DIET.*								Number affixed to the Pauper's Clothes.	Parish from which Admitted.	By whose Order Admitted.	Date of the Order of Admission.	If Born in the House, Name of Parent.
4a	5	6	7	8	8a	9						

## THE HISTORY OF THE BURY UNION WORKHOUSE

From 1601 to 1834 the Overseers of the parish distributed Poor Relief to needy parishioners, whether their need was caused by old-age, sickness, unemployment or to pay for medical treatment. The Poor Relief was generally in the form of outdoor relief. That is the provision of money, food, clothing or other goods that the paupers needed to continue to live in their own homes or with family members. The able bodied could be given work in exchange for the relief.

This changed with the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 when responsibility for the provision of the poor was transferred from the parish to the newly-created Poor Law Unions that were administered by the Boards of Guardians.

The Guardians were to provide workhouse accommodation (or indoor relief) to those in need including the old, sick, handicapped, children and unmarried mothers. Many workhouses' had sick wards or infirmaries.

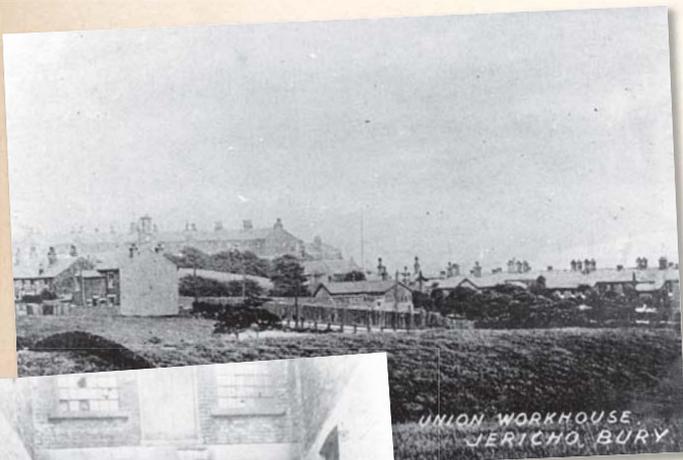
In 1851 the Local Government Board asked the Guardians of the Bury Union to consider a joint workhouse between Bury and Rochdale. The Bury Union obtained funding from the Government and a plot of land near Jericho was bought for the workhouse. On 8th September 1852 the Bury Times printed an advert asking architects to submit entries to an architectural competition. The architects were asked to design a new workhouse which would be able to accommodate 400 inmates and 60 sick mates. It would have an infirmary, out buildings, a yard and the workhouse building itself. The estimated cost was not to exceed £5,000 and the Guardians borrowed £6,000.

Work began on building the workhouse and by August 1856 the building was ready. In the Bury Times 29th August 1856 the Guardians asked people if they could give some of the following items to furnish the workhouse:

1. 210 iron beds
2. 420 cotton counterpanes
3. 800 cotton bed sheets
4. 420 single blankets
5. 800 yards of ticking.

The Bury Union workhouse opened on 21st January 1857, six years after the project began, at a cost of £20,418.

The number of inmates virtually trebled from 248 to 707 in 50 years. After the workhouse had been open for 5 years, the need for more accommodation was realised and so in 1862 an infants ward was built and in 1868 a ward for the insane was built. A cemetery was first used in July 1858, where well over 4000 burials took place from 1858-1916. However, these only represent deaths in the workhouse when a body was not returned to a family to be buried in another cemetery. The workhouse was the



UNION WORKHOUSE  
JERICHO, BURY



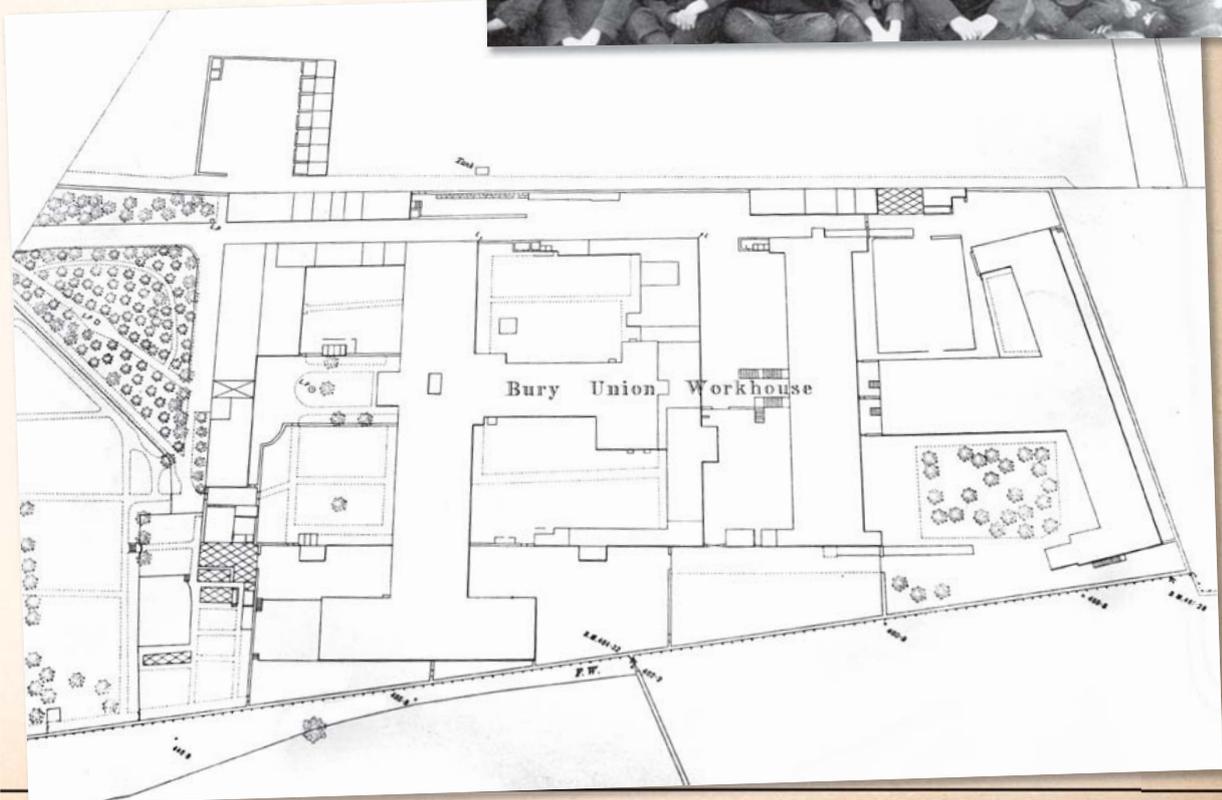
Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Next Meal after Admission.	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Religious Persuasion.	When Born.	ADMITTED.			
							1	2	3	4

only place the ill or dying could receive free medical help.

By 1900 the Bury Union held an area of land comprising 35,096 acres serving a population of 145,571. Needs within the Bury workhouse were recognised so in 1905 a new hospital for 126 patients and staff was opened and in 1911 a male ward costing £8000 was opened. After the hospital was opened in 1905 the infirmary started a maternity service. Birth certificates would be written to show the place of birth as 380 Rochdale Old Road to relieve people from the stigma of the workhouse name appearing on their certificate. After 1912 'casual wards' were opened, these wards admitted tramps who wandered from town to town.

During the 1st World War a military hospital was established at the workhouse and casualties were admitted from the battle fields of France.

The Local Government Act 1929 abolished the Poor Law Unions and Boards of Guardians with control of infirmaries and fever hospitals passing to County Councils. Bury Union workhouse became commonly (but not officially) known as Jericho, and was more of a hospital catering for the needs of the population of Bury. Eventually in 1948 the Jericho workhouse was consigned to the past as the hospital became part of the National Health Service. It is known today as Fairfield General Hospital.



When a Pauper is admitted before Bre...  
\* The Columns "Class for Diet" are to be filled

CLASS FOR DIET.*									Number affixed to the Pauper's Clothes.	Parish from which Admitted.	By whose Order Admitted.	Date of the Order of Admission.	If Born in the House, Name of Parent.
4a	5	6	7	8	8a	9							



# Lesson plans



\* At breakfast, the Master is to enter in the Column for "Next Meal after Admission" the letter B; when before Dinner the letter D; and when before Supper, the letter S; and when before Bed, the letter I. The Classes should correspond with the Classes of the Diet Table in use in the Workhouse. The Columns 4a and 8a are for the Children.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Next Meal after Admission.	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Religious Persuasion.	When Born.	ADMITTED.			
							1	2	3	4

## LESSON 1: WHY DID PEOPLE GO INTO WORKHOUSES?

### CONTEXT

- Develops the theme of local history - Bury in Victorian times
- To be used after packs *Cotton Threads* and before *Safety in Numbers*

### Thinking skills objectives

- Research skills and enquiry
- Analysis, evaluation, justification and synthesis
- Decision making

### History aims/objectives

- To understand causation
- To justify decisions
- Attainment levels 5 - 7

### Briefing

- No prior teaching on workhouses needs to have been done
- References to Charles Dickens novels and film adaptations could be used as examples of the social setting.

### What you will need from the Document Bank

- Starter Activity sheet – snakes and ladders
- OS maps / Building plans
- Admission and discharge record
- YOU need to supply counters and dice
- Spider diagram and table

### Managing the activity

- **STARTER:** Pupils to work in small groups/ pairs and play snakes and ladders. Use as a prompt to introduce what a workhouse was, using the definition a **workhouse:**  
*An institution for the poor homeless, funded by the local parish, where the able-bodied were required to work.*

- Using the admission and discharge record pupils should look for the reasons why people were in Jericho? They can put their answers on the spider diagram or the table.
- Look back at the definition of the workhouse – pupils to decide whether the inmates should have been in the workhouse. Pupils to justify their choices

### DEBRIEFING

**Plenary:** Use the following questions as the basis of discussion:

**Did the workhouse meet the needs of the inmates?**

**If the inmates had been born in the later half of the 20th Century, what would have happened to them?**

**How do the homeless / poor / sick get treated today?**

### FOLLOW UP

- Complete lesson 2: *An Historical Enquiry*



CLASS FOR DIET.*									Number affixed to the Pauper's Clothes.	Parish from which Admitted.	By whose Order Admitted.	Date of the Order of Admission.	If Born in the House, Name of Parent.
4a	5	6	7	8	8a	9							

## LESSON 2: AN HISTORICAL ENQUIRY - WHO WAS IN THE WORKHOUSE IN 1897?

### CONTEXT

- 19th Century reforms
- Local history
- The struggle of everyday life for the working classes in Victorian England

### Thinking skills objectives

- Analyse, categorise and interpret data from an Excel dataset
- Creating and testing hypotheses
- Evaluating the evidence

### History aims / objectives

- Carry out an historical enquiry
- Identify the main features / characteristics of inhabitants of Jericho workhouse in 1897
- Test the validity of hypotheses generated through the historical enquiry

### Briefing

- You will need an ICT suite / laptops - preferably one computer per student
- You will need students to be able to view (and download) the Excel dataset and worksheet
- You will need to be familiar with the dataset and its content before you deliver the lesson in order to get ideas for possible hypotheses to set with the class.

### What you will need from the Document Bank

- Excel dataset - Jericho workhouse.
- Lesson 2 worksheets
- Glossary of useful terms

### Managing the activity

- Open up all the documents on the interactive whiteboard that the students will need to use in the session - allow them time to log on / download and save the documents to their own area.
- For a starter activity give a contemporary non-historical example of a hypothesis and

how you would go about testing it to see its validity. Depending on the ability of the group - either give the students hypotheses to test or for a more able class allow them to generate as a group / individually, with your assistance, hypotheses that they may wish to test. (E.g. 'There were more people from Radcliffe in Jericho workhouse than any other parish in 1897' / 'More people in Bury were destitute than in any other parish' / 'Most people entered the workhouse during winter months')

- Main development is to manipulate the dataset and sort the information to fill in the four table worksheets - focused on occupations of inhabitants / religion of inhabitants / the parish inhabitants came from and reasons for admittance. Students should complete the reflection questions after each section is completed.

### DEBRIEFING

**Plenary:** Complete the evaluation worksheet and then discuss with whole class, using the evidence they have obtained to reflect on the validity of their hypotheses:

**Any surprising data?**

**Anything shocking?**

**Anything unusual?**

**Were hypotheses proved?**

Inferences about attitudes towards the poor in Victorian England.

### FOLLOW UP

- Produce a report on your findings
- Move onto lesson 3.

ADMITTED.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Next Meal after Admission.	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Religious Persuasion.	When Born.				
							1	2	3	4

## LESSON 3: LIFE AFTER JERICHO. WAS THERE A 'HAPPY ENDING'?

### CONTEXT

- Develops the theme of local history - Bury in Victorian times and social change / hardship in late Victorian England.
- To be used after lessons one and two in the 'Jericho workhouse' series.

### Thinking skills objectives

- Research skills and enquiry.
- Analysis, evaluation, justification and synthesis.
- Decision making.
- Writing a balanced argument.

### History aims / objectives

- To consider the social hardship that existed in England around 1900 and how well this was dealt with.
- To explore different interpretations of Jericho's impact in combating social ills.
- Attainment levels 5 - 7.

### Briefing

- By this stage students will have a sound understanding of the workhouse and reasons why people entered.

### What you will need from the Document Bank

- Case studies
- Results from the Excel spreadsheet lesson

### Managing the activity

- Using the Flannery family case study (6) ask pupils to answer the following questions: Why do you think there is little information for Walter and Harold? What might have happened? Why do you think that Arthur discharged on his own? Which members of the family may have had a 'happy ending' and why? What does this case suggest about social problems within Bury in 1897?
- Reflecting on multiple case studies pupils should imagine they have just been discharged from the workhouse. Get them to complete the SWOT analysis or the diary entry to reflect on the issues that would be faced.

### DEBRIEFING

**Plenary:** Get pupils to move to different parts of the room to show whether they agree or disagree with the following statements:

**The Jericho workhouse improved the lives of its residents**

**Most people who left Jericho were readmitted to the workhouse**

**The Jericho workhouse helped to solve social destitution**

**Most people were left unsupported as soon as they left Jericho**

**Bury was a harsh place to live in 1897**

### FOLLOW UP

**Discussion** - Can the problems of those in the workhouse still be seen today?

Document  
Bank

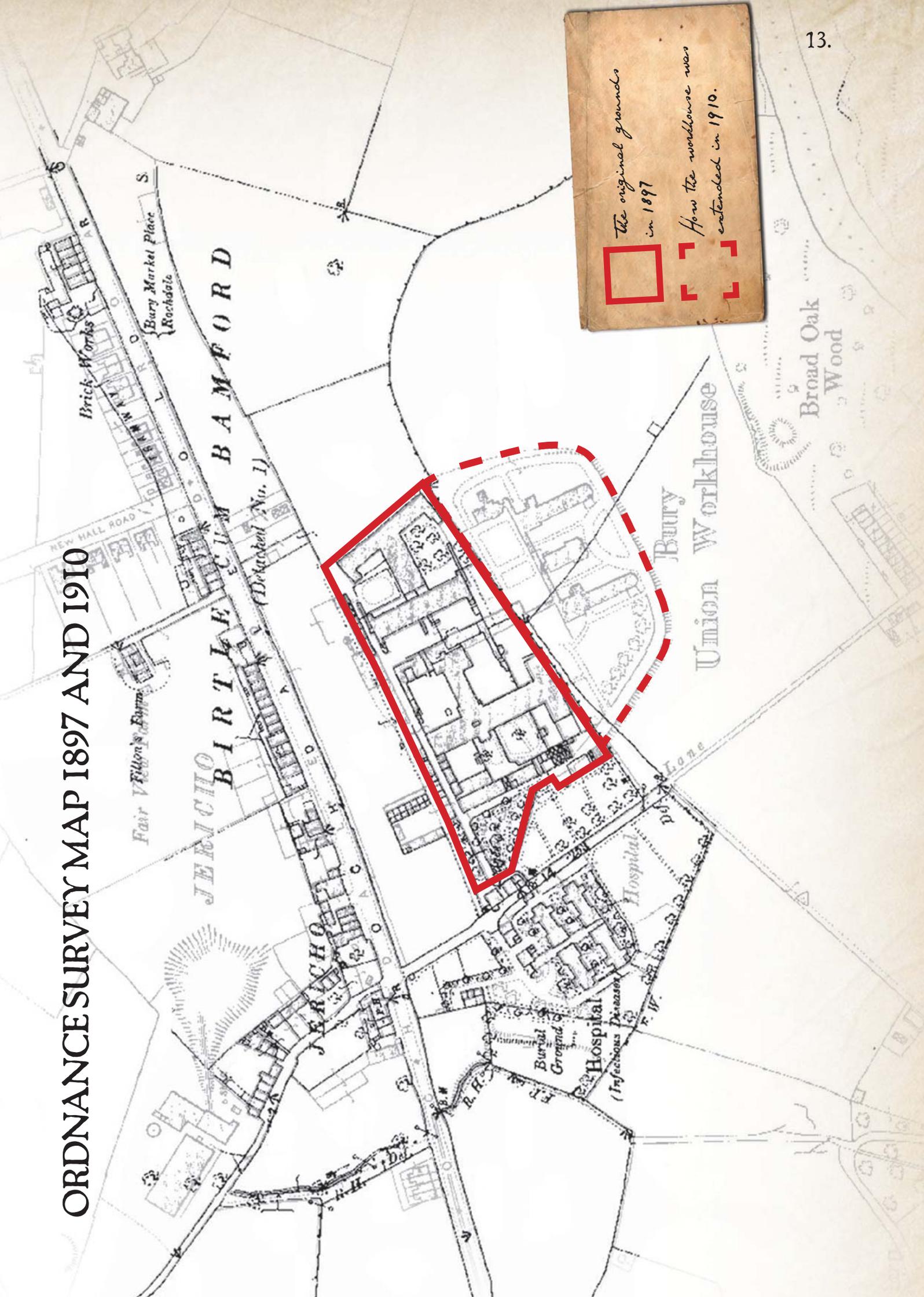


# SNAKES & LADDERS GAME

The aim of the game is to stay **OUT** of the workhouse.

<p>36 <b>GO TO THE WORKHOUSE</b></p>	<p>35 The mill is expanding, taking on new workers.</p>	<p>34 Evicted from our room.</p>	<p>33 I got a promotion at work.</p>	<p>32 Food is expensive</p>	<p>31 Older children working as half timers.</p>
<p>25 Overtime at work so I can save some money in the penny saving bank.</p>	<p>26 The mill has shut.</p>	<p>27 No money or food.</p>	<p>28 Can't afford the rent.</p>	<p>29 Reduced hours of work at the mill.</p>	<p>30 Plenty of work.</p>
<p>24 The weather is very wet and cold.</p>	<p>23 The farmers have had a bad harvest.</p>	<p>22 I have broken my leg.</p>	<p>21 The price for cotton is falling so work hours cut.</p>	<p>20 Half timers laid off.</p>	<p>19 Half timers laid off.</p>
<p>13 The mill has shut.</p>	<p>14 The farmers have had a bad harvest.</p>	<p>15 I have broken my leg.</p>	<p>16 The price for cotton is falling so work hours cut.</p>	<p>17 Half timers laid off.</p>	<p>18 Plenty of work.</p>
<p>12 The weather is very wet and cold.</p>	<p>11 The farmers have had a bad harvest.</p>	<p>10 I have broken my leg.</p>	<p>9 The price for cotton is falling so work hours cut.</p>	<p>8 Half timers laid off.</p>	<p>7 Plenty of work.</p>
<p>1 <b>START YOUR JOURNEY</b></p>	<p>2 The weather is very wet and cold.</p>	<p>3 I have broken my leg.</p>	<p>4 The price for cotton is falling so work hours cut.</p>	<p>5 Half timers laid off.</p>	<p>6 Plenty of work.</p>

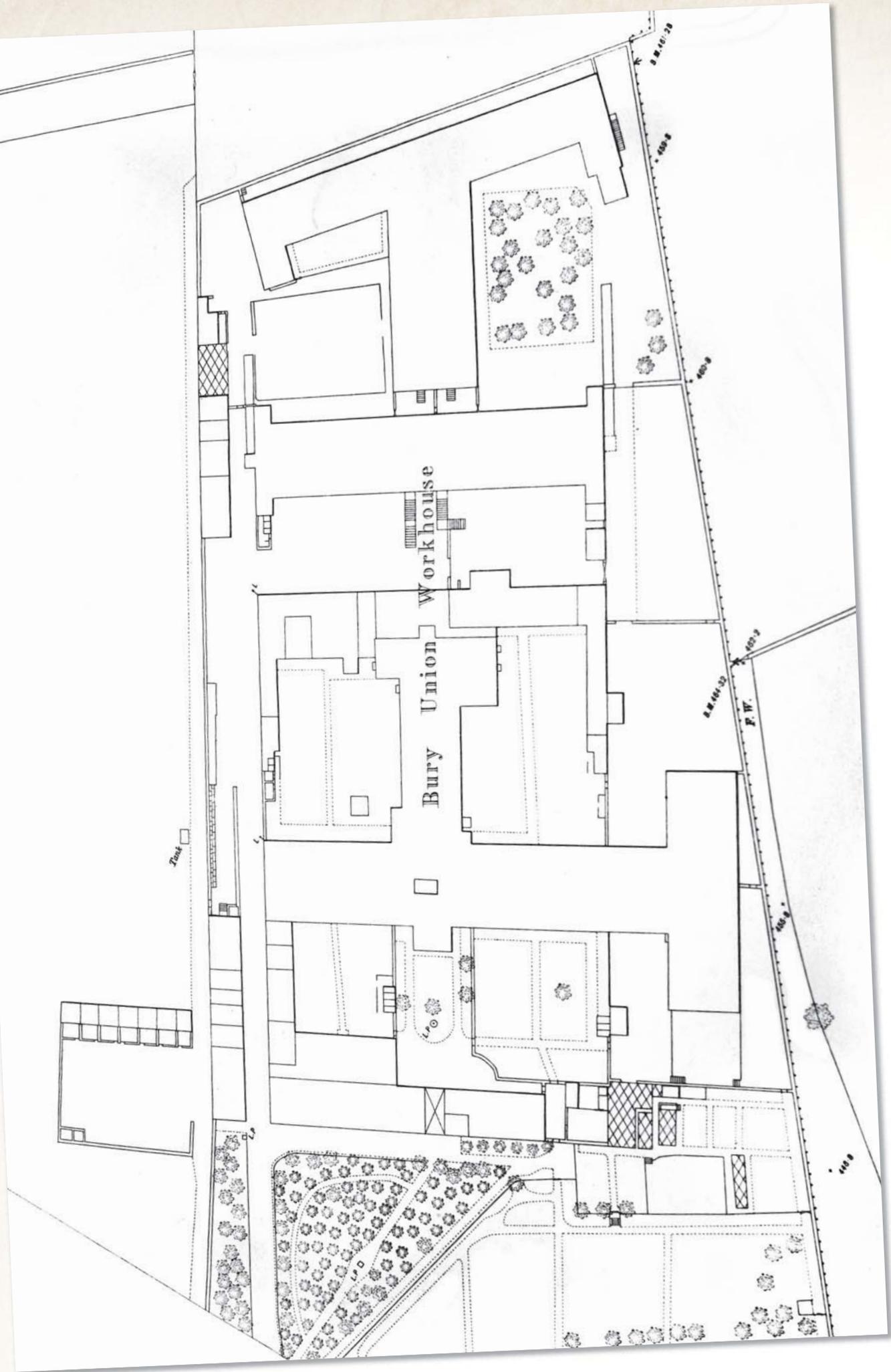
ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1897 AND 1910

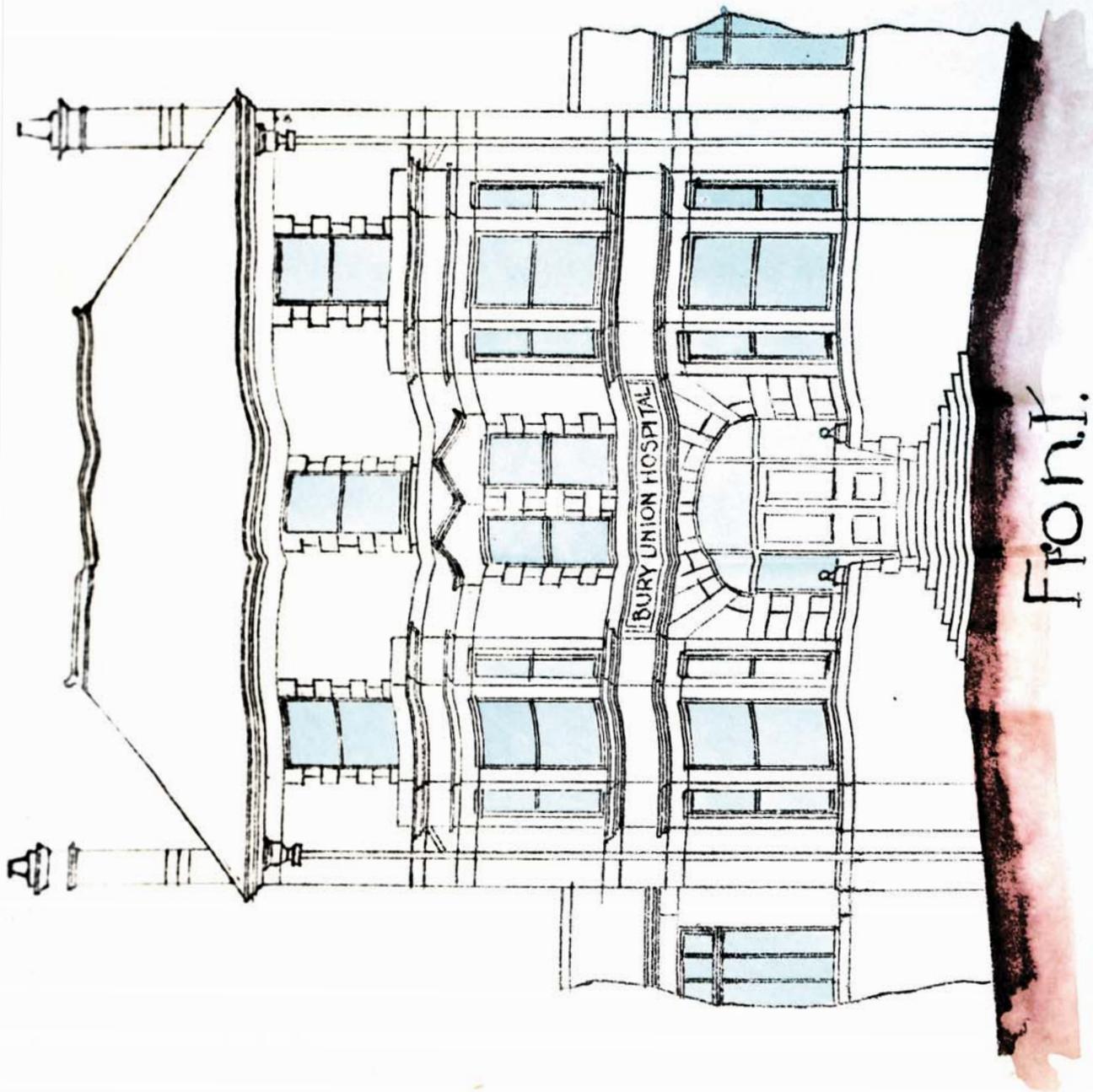


The original grounds  
in 1897

How the workhouse was  
extended in 1910.

BUILDING PLANS





Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Time for Next Meeting.	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Religious Persuasion.	When Born.	Parish from which Admitted.	By whose Order Admitted.	Date of the Order of Admission.	If Born in the House; Name of Parent.
Oct 6	Wed	S	Loid, Thomas	Mason	CH	1849	Bury	Bird	Oct 6	PHthis
Oct 7	Thurs	S	Ford, Cath	R Spinner	RC	1866	Heywood	Bird	Oct 6	Pregnant
Oct 9	Sat	S	Moylan, Hugh	Labourer, Plasterer	RC	1854	Bury	Dyle	Oct 9	Destitute
Oct 9	Sat	S	Moylan, John	Nil	RC	1884	Bury	Dyle	Oct 9	Destitute
Oct 9	Sat	S	Moylan, Thomas	Nil	RC	1886	Bury	Dyle	Oct 9	Destitute
Oct 11	Mon	S	Appleby, Thomas	Labourer, Bleach works	CH	1880	Unsworth	Magistrate	Oct 11	Lunacy
Oct 13	Wed	S	Hall, James	General Labourer	CH	1826	Bury	Bird	Oct 13	Old Age
Oct 13	Wed	S	Flannery, Jane	Winder	RC	1862	Lamsbottom	Bentley	Oct 13	Destitute
Oct 13	Wed	S	Flannery, Arthur	Nil	RC	1885	Lamsbottom	Bentley	Oct 13	Destitute
Oct 13	Wed	S	Flannery, Walter	Nil	RC	1887	Lamsbottom	Bentley	Oct 13	Destitute
Oct 13	Wed	S	Flannery, Harold	Nil	RC	1889	Lamsbottom	Bentley	Oct 13	Destitute
Oct 13	Wed	S	Flannery, Adelaide	Nil	RC	1890	Lamsbottom	Bentley	Oct 13	Destitute
Oct 16	Sat	S	Monaghan, Peter	Brick maker	RC	1818	Bury	Dyle	Oct 16	Caruncle

Admission  
Record

When a Pauper is admitted before Breakfast, the Master is to enter in the Column for "Next Meal after Admission" the letter B; when before Dinner the letter D; and when before Supper, the letter S; The Columns "Class for Diet" are to be filled up by the figure 1. The Classes should correspond with the Classes of the Diet Table in use in the Workhouse. The Columns 4, and 8, are for the Children.

BURY UNION.		DISCHARGED			To case of death say 'dead'		Parish from which admitted		Observations	
Date	NAME	How Discharged: and if by order, by whose order								
28 Feb 1898	Lord, Thomas				Dead					Age 48
23 Dec 1897	Ford, Cath	Own Act								
1 Jan 1898	Moylan, Hugh	With Hugh Moylan								
1 Jan 1898	Moylan, John	With Hugh Moylan								
1 Jan 1898	Moylan, Thomas	Own Act								
1 Mar 1898	Appleby, Thomas	Own Act								
11 Nov 1897	Morris, Phoebe	Own Act								
27 Jan 1898	Hall, James	Own Act								
31 Jan 1898	Flannery, Jane	Own Act								
31 Jan 1898	Flannery, Arthur	With Mother								
31 Jan 1898	Flannery, Walter	With Mother								
31 Jan 1898	Flannery, Harold	With Mother								
31 Jan 1898	Flannery, Adelaide	With Mother								
12 Nov 1897	Monaghan, Peter	Own Act								
3 Oct 1899	Greenhagh, Nancy	To Friends								
26 / 11 / 1897	Greenhagh, William	Own Act								
12/03/1898	Greenhagh, Mary	to husband								
12/03/1898	Greenhagh, Richard	to father								
12/03/1898	Greenhagh, Annie	to father								
12/03/1898	Greenhagh, Mary A	to father								
19/03/1898	Greenhagh, Emily	to father								

*Discharge Record*



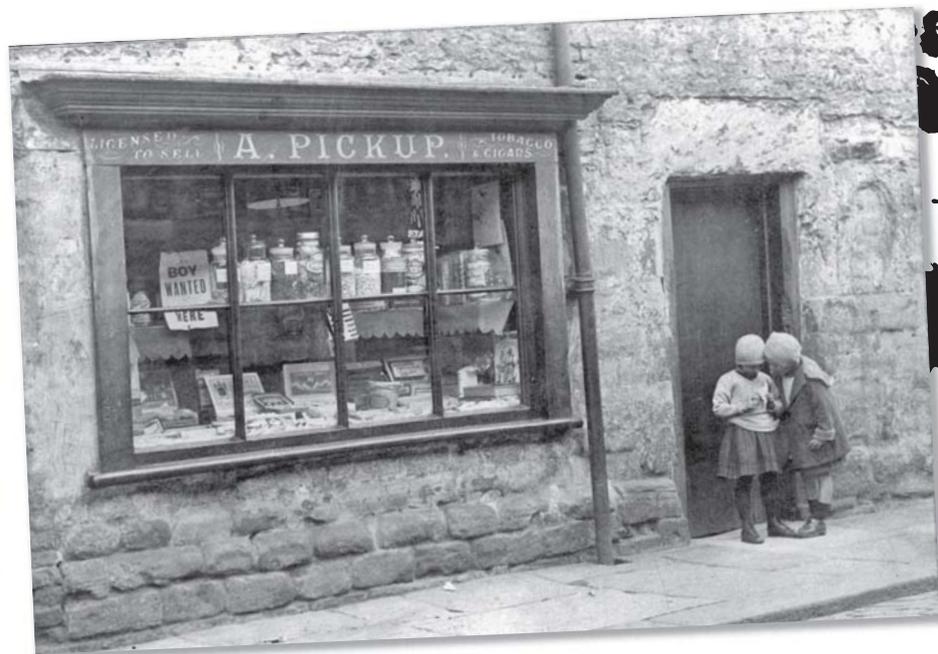
When a Pauper is admitted before Breakfast, the Master is to enter in the Column for "Next Meal after Admission" the letter B; when before Dinner the letter D; and when before Supper, the letter S; The Column "Case for Death" are to be filled up for the names of the Paupers, and for the names of the Clergymen, who would be present at the Discharge of the Paupers, and for the names of the Clergymen, who would be present at the Discharge of the Paupers.



# Case studies.

Case studies include:

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. James Hall     | 5. Thomas Appleby  |
| 2. Peter Monaghan | 6. Flannery Family |
| 3. Thomas Lord    | 7. Moylan Family   |
| 4. Cath Ford      | 8. Nancy Lee       |



# Case Study 1

Name: James Hall  
 Born: 1826  
 Religion: Church of England

Admission Record

BURY UNION. Week of the Quarter ending 189 .

ADMITTED.			Parish and by whose Order Admitted.
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	
13th October 1877	JAMES HALL	General Labourer	Discharge Record
2nd August 1878	JAMES HALL	General Labourer	
30th January 1879	JAMES HALL	General Labourer	

BURY UNION. Week of the Quarter ending 189 .

DISCHARGED			Reason for discharge.
Date of discharge.	NAME.	Reason for discharge.	
27th January 1878	JAMES HALL	Own Act	Went on leave and did not return
25th January 1879	JAMES HALL	Own Act	
11th April 1879	JAMES HALL		

Cannot find in census records in 1901 - did he die?  
 No friend or relative named in the creed register

# Case Study 2

Name: *Peter Monaghan*  
 Born: *1818*  
 Religion: *Roman Catholic*

## Admission Record

BURY UNION. \_\_\_\_\_ Week of the Quarter ending 189

ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED	
Date	NAME.	Week of the Quarter ending	Reason for discharge.
16th October 1877	Peter Monaghan	189	Carbuncle

Parish and by whose Order Admitted.

Reason for Admittance.

*Discharge Record*

BURY UNION.

Date of discharge.	NAME.	Reason for discharge.
12th November 1877	Peter Monaghan	Own Act

This man has not married and seems to travel around looking for work as a brickmaker

## Census Return

Census Record.

Date	NAME.	Occupation.	Street.	Relation to Head of the House.
1877	Peter Monaghan		Liverpool	Lodger
1881	Peter Monaghan		Liverpool	Lodger
1901	Peter Monaghan		Bolton	Lodger

Not found on 1891 census return

Although his year of birth differs in the records he does not die until 1903, aged 84 years.

1823  
1819  
1813

Lodger  
Lodger  
Lodger

# Case Study 3

Name: *Thomas Lord*  
 Born: *1849*  
 Religion: *Church of England*

*Admission Record*

BURY UNION.

Week of the Quarter ending \_\_\_\_\_ 189 .

ADMITTED.

Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for Admission.	Parish and by whose Order Admitted.
<i>6th October 1897</i>	<i>Thomas Lord</i>	<i>MASON</i>	<i>PHthisis</i>	

*Creed Register*

CREED REGISTER.

Date Admission.	Discharge or DEAD.	Date of Discharge of DEATH.	Name of Pauper's nearest relative or friend.
<i>6th October 1897</i>	<i>DEAD</i>	<i>28th February 1898</i>	<i>JAMES Lord, Thrush Barn Farm and John Lord, Low Head, Stacksteads</i>

He was buried in the Bury Union workhouse cemetery on 4th March 1898

Name: Cath Ford

Born: 1866

Religion: Roman Catholic

Case Study 4, page 1 of 3

Admission Record

BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending 189		ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED	
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for Admittance.	Parish and by whose Order Admitted.	Date of discharge.	NAME.	Reason for discharge.
7th October 1897	CATH FORD	Ring Spinner	PREGNANT	Discharge Record		CATH FORD	Own Act
						CATH FORD (CHILD)	

Her daughter is born 1st December 1897, also named Cath

Continued...

# Case Study 4, page 2 of 3

Name: *Cath Ford*  
 Born: *1866*  
 Religion: *Roman Catholic*

## Admission Record

BURY UNION. Week of the Quarter ending 189.

ADMITTED.			Parish and by whose Order Admitted.
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for Admittance.
17th January 1899	CATH FORD	King Spinner	<div data-bbox="702 168 837 728" data-label="Text"><p><i>Discharge Record</i></p></div>
17th January 1899	MARGARET, born 1891		
17th January 1899	CATH, born 1897		

BURY UNION. Week of the Quarter ending 189.

DISCHARGED			Parish and by whose Order Admitted.
Date of discharge.	NAME.	Reason for discharge.	
8th April 1899	CATH FORD	Own Act, with children	

Cath dies in the June quarter of 1899 in Rochdale, aged 32 years

*Continued...*

# Case Study 4, page 3 of 3

Name: *Cath Ford*  
 Born: *1866*  
 Religion: *Roman Catholic*

*Census Return*

Census Record.	Date	NAME.	Occupation.	Date of Birth.	Street.	Relation to Head of the House.
1901		Cath (Katie) Ford		1897	48 Union Street	Lodger with Bridget Monagan and family

*A*

Earlier census records show that Bridget Monagan was Cath's sister  
 Margaret is not living with relatives in 1901  
 - at aged 9, she is resident of Rochdale Union Cottage Homes

# Case Study 5, page 1 of 3

Name: *Thomas Appleby*  
 Born: *1880*  
 Religion: *Church of England*

## Admission Record

BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending 189 .	
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for Admittance.
11th October 1897	Thomas Appleby	labourer, benchworks	lunacy
			Parish and by whose Order Admitted.
			MAGISTRATE

*Discharge Record*

BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending 189 .	
Date of discharge.	NAME.	Reason for discharge.	
1st March 1898	Thomas Appleby	Own Act	

Thomas was readmitted on numerous occasions and discharged himself...

*Continued...*

# Case Study 5, page 2 of 3

Name: *Thomas Appleby*  
 Born: *1880*  
 Religion: *Church of England*

## Admission Record

BURY UNION. Week of the Quarter ending 189

ADMITTED.				
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for Admittance.	Faith and by whose Order Admitted.
1st March 1898	Thomas Appleby	Labourer, bleachworks	Sick	Church of England
6th July 1898	Thomas Appleby		In firm	Church of England
17th August 1898	Thomas Appleby		Infirmity	Church of England
6th May 1899	Thomas Appleby		Destitute	<i>Discharge Record</i>
13th June	Thomas Appleby		Destitute	

Week of the Quarter ending 189

DISCHARGED		
DATE OF DISCHARGE.	NAME.	Reason for discharge.
6th July	Thomas Appleby	Own Act
15th August	Thomas Appleby	Own Act
13th April 1899	Thomas Appleby	Went out on leave and did not return
12th June 1899	Thomas Appleby	Own Act

*Continued...*

# Case Study 5, page 3 of 3

Name: Thomas Appleby

Born: 1880

Religion: Church of England

## Creed Register

### CREED REGISTER.

Date Admission.	Discharge or DEAD.	Date of Discharge of DEATH.	Name of Pauper's nearest relative or friend.
1st March 1898	discharge	6th July	Mrs Schofield, Blackford Bridge Brow, nr Bury
6th July 1898		15th August	Mrs Jolly, Keel Brow, Ramsbottom
17th August 1898		13th April 1899	Mrs Schofield, Blackford Bridge Brow, nr Bury
6th May 1899		12th June 1899	Mrs Walsn, Livseys House, Hollins Vale, Unsworth
13th June			Emma Schofield, 34 Blackford Brow, Whitfield

He had a number of different friends or relatives named in the creed register each time he was admitted

Census Return

### Census Record.

Date	NAME.	Occupation.	Date of Birth.	Street.	Relation to Head of the House.
1901	Thomas Calvert Appleby	Cotton Dyers Labourer	1880	107 Victoria Street, Ramsbottom	Boarder with the family of Zachæus Jolley

Name: *Flannery family*  
 Born: -  
 Religion: *Roman Catholic*

*Case Study 6, page 1 of 5*

*Census Return*

The Flannery family in 1891

Census Record.	Date	NAME.	Occupation.	Date of Birth.	Street.	Relation to Head of the House.
1891		Patrick Flannery	Quarryman	1860 - Born in Roscommon, Ireland	Scout Road, Walmieristey cum Shuttlevorth	Head
1891		Jane Flannery		1862	Scout Road, Walmieristey cum Shuttlevorth	Wife
1891		Arthur Flannery		1880	Scout Road, Walmieristey cum Shuttlevorth	Son
1891		Walter Flannery		1887	Scout Road, Walmieristey cum Shuttlevorth	Son
1891		Harold Flannery		1889	Scout Road, Walmieristey cum Shuttlevorth	Son

*Continued...*

Name: Flannery family

Born: -

Religion: Roman Catholic

# Case Study 6, page 2 of 5

## Admission Record

BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending 189 .		ADMITTED.	
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for Admittance.	Parish and by whose Order Admitted.	
13th October 1897	Jane Flannery		Destitute	RAMSBOTTOM PARISH	
13th October 1897	Arthur Flannery, aged 12		Destitute	RAMSBOTTOM PARISH	
13th October 1897	Walter Flannery, aged 10		Destitute	RAMSBOTTOM PARISH	
13th October 1897	Harold Flannery, aged 8		Destitute	Discharge Record	
13th October 1897	Adelaide Flannery, aged 7		Destitute		

189 .

Week of the Quarter ending 189 .

BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending 189 .		DISCHARGED.	
Date of discharge.	NAME.	Reason for discharge.	Reason for Admittance.	Parish and by whose Order Admitted.	
6th November 1897	Arthur Flannery	went out and did not return		RAMSBOTTOM PARISH	
	Arthur Flannery		Notitudo	Continued...	
3rd December 1897	Arthur Flannery	Arthur left alone - but within a month had to return to the workhouse			

189 .

Week of the Quarter ending 189 .

Name: *Flannery family*  
 Born: -  
 Religion: *Roman Catholic*

*Case Study 6, page 3 of 5*

The whole family left together on 31st January 1898 - the family / friend noted in the creed register is an Annie Daws

*Admission Record*

BURY UNION.		189	
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for Admittance.
31st February 1898	Arthur Flannery		
31st February 1898	Walter Flannery		Deserted
31st February 1898	Harold Flannery		Deserted
			Deserted

ADMITTED.

Parish and by whose Order Admitted.

*RAMSBOTTOM PARISH*  
*RAMSBOTTOM PARISH*

*Discharge Record*

189

Week of the Quarter ending

BURY UNION.

DISCHARGED

Reason for discharge.

NAME.

*to mother*  
*to mother*  
*to mother*

*Arthur Flannery*  
*Walter Flannery*  
*Harold Flannery*

*19th February 1898*  
*7th March 1898*  
*7th March 1898*

They left at different times

*Continued...*

Name: *Flannery family*  
 Born: -  
 Religion: *Roman Catholic*

*Case Study 6, page 4 of 5*

*Admission Record*

BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending	189	Parish and by whose Order Admitted.
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for Admittance.	
22nd April 1898	Walter Flannery		<i>Remanded</i>	<i>Discharge Record</i>
BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending	189	
Date of discharge.	NAME.	Reason for discharge.		
28th April 1898	Walter Flannery	<i>to police</i>		<i>Census Return</i>

Census Record.		Street.	Relation to Head of the House.
Date	NAME.	Occupation.	Date of Birth.
1881	Patrick Flannery	Quarryman	1860 - Born in Roscommon Ireland
1881	Jane Flannery		1862
1881	Annie Flannery		1880
		Scout Road, Walmersey cum Shuttleworth	Head
		Scout Road, Walmersey cum Shuttleworth	Wife
		Scout Road, Walmersey cum Shuttleworth	Daughter

Annie married a Joseph Daws in June 1897 in Haslingden and lived there in 1901 - so from 1897 was known as Annie Daws

*Continued...*

# Case Study 6, page 5 of 5

Name: *Flannery family*  
 Born: -  
 Religion: *Roman Catholic*

*Census Return*

Census Record.	Date	NAME.	Occupation.	Date of Birth.	Street.	Relation to Head of the House.
1901		Jane Flannery			29 Higher Lane, Haslingden	Head
1901		Arthur Flannery			29 Higher Lane, Haslingden	Son
1901		Adelaide Flannery			29 Higher Lane, Haslingden	Daughter

No Walter or Harold was found in the 1901 census it is possible Walter may have been resident in St Joseph's certified Industrial School for Boys, Longsight, Manchester.

Patrick Flannery is living alone at 191 Rochdale Road, Walmersley cum Shuttleworth in 1901. Annie and Joseph Daws also live in Haslingden.

# Case Study 7, page 1 of 3

Name: *Hugh Moylan*  
 and his two sons

Born: -

Religion: *Roman Catholic*

## Admission Record

BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending 189		ADMITTED.		Parish and by whose Order Admitted.	
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for Admittance.				
2nd June 1897	Hugh Moylan	Labourer	Destitute				
2nd June 1897	John Moylan, born 1884		Destitute				
2nd June 1897	Thomas Moylan, born 1886		Destitute			<i>Discharge Record</i>	

Week of the Quarter ending 189

BURY UNION.

BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending 189		DISCHARGED		Reason for discharge.		
Date of discharge.	NAME.	Reason for discharge.						
1st July 1897	Hugh Moylan	own act						
1st July 1897	John Moylan	with father						
1st July 1897	Thomas Moylan	with father						

*Continued...*

# Case Study 7, page 2 of 3

Name: *Hugh Moylan*  
 and his two sons

Born: -

Religion: *Roman Catholic*

Boys come in alone

Admission Record

BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending	ADMITTED.	189	Furish and by whose Order Admitted.
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for Admittance.		
30th August 1897	<i>John Moylan</i>		<i>Deserted by father</i>		
30th August 1897	<i>Thomas Moylan</i>		<i>Deserted by father</i>		

Admission Record

BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending	ADMITTED.	189	Reason for Admittance.	Furish and by whose Order Admitted.
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.				
2nd September 1897	<i>Hugh Moylan</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Destitute</i>			

Closely followed by Hugh

Continued...

# Case Study 7, page 3 of 3

Name: *Hugh Moylan*  
and his two sons

Born: -

Religion: *Roman Catholic*

## Admission Record

BURY UNION. Week of the Quarter ending 189 .

Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for
9th October 1897	John Moylan		Destitute
9th October 1897	Hugh Moylan		Destitute
9th October 1897	Thomas Moylan		Destitute

## Discharge Record

BURY UNION. Week of the Quarter ending 189 .

DATE OF DISCHARGE	NAME.	Reason for discharge.
7th May 1898	John Moylan	to service
16th May 1898	Hugh Moylan	OWN ACT
16th May 1898	Thomas Moylan	WITH FATHER

All discharged on 30th September 1897 by own act and with father but 9th October 1897 all return destitute.  
 Discharged again on 1st January 1898 but all admitted again within a week on 7th January 1898, destitute.  
 All discharged on 31st March 1898 by own act and with father.

All three return to the workhouse on 4th May 1898, but are discharged separately. Research has shown the mother of John and Thomas died in 1897, aged 39 years, in Bury.

# Case Study 8

Name: *Nancy Lee*  
 Born: *1872*  
 Religion: *Church of England*

BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending <u>189</u>	
ADMITTED.			
Date	NAME.	Calling, if any.	Reason for Admittance.
<i>20th November 1897</i>	<i>Nancy Lee</i>	<i>Cotton Weaver</i>	<i>Lunacy, 14 day order</i>
BURY UNION.		Week of the Quarter ending <u>189</u>	
DISCHARGED			
Date of discharge.	NAME.	Reason for discharge.	
<i>9th December</i>	<i>Nancy Lee</i>	<i>To Prestwich Asylum</i>	

Next of kin is named as James Lee,  
 20 Mason Street, Bury

Records of Prestwich Asylum show Nancy Lee, Patient number 11368. Married with 4 children (youngest born 7 November 1897) Cause: Mania, Puerperal

# Road to Jericho - Worksheets



## CONTENTS

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LESSON 2 — EVALUATION AND EXTENSION

LESSON 3 — FLANNERY FAMILY CASE STUDY

LESSON 3 — DIARY ENTRY

LESSON 3 — SWOT ANALYSIS



# LESSON 1: TABLE

## WHY DID PEOPLE GO TO JERICHO?

Inmate Name	Reason for being in the workhouse	Should they have been in Jericho? Yes/No?	Justify your reason
James Hall			
Peter Monaghan			
Thomas Lord			
Cath Ford			
Thomas Appleby			
Nancy Lee			
The Flannery family			
The Moylan family			

## LESSON I: SPIDER DIAGRAM



WHY DID PEOPLE GO  
TO JERICHO?



## LESSON 2: AN HISTORICAL ENQUIRY - WHO WAS IN THE WORKHOUSE IN 1897?

### Starter Task

You are going to analyse a dataset with information on a selection of patients who were in Jericho Workhouse in 1897. What do you expect to find? Write down at least 3 hypotheses that you would like to test:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

### Task 1

Find the number of people who were in the workhouse in 1897 by sorting by occupation. Add to the table 3 other occupations with the number of people who did this job.

Occupation	Number of People
Cotton Weaver	
Tailor	
Servant	
Labourer	
Engineer	
Cotton Spinner	
Collier	
Clogger	
Cooper	

## LESSON 2: AN HISTORICAL ENQUIRY - WHO WAS IN THE WORKHOUSE IN 1897?

### Task 2

Find the number of people who were in the workhouse in 1897 by sorting by religion.

Religion	Number of People
Baptist	
Catholic	
Church of England	
Congregational	
Free Church	
Independent	
Jewish	
Methodist Free Church	
Primitive Methodist	
Presbyterian	
Unitarian	
Wesleyan	

Do any of these figures surprise you?

What inferences (logical guesses) can you make about the inhabitants of the workhouse through this search?

## LESSON 2: AN HISTORICAL ENQUIRY - WHO WAS IN THE WORKHOUSE IN 1897?

### Task 3

Find the number of people who were in the workhouse in 1897 by sorting by parish (area in which they lived).

Parish	Number of People
Ainsworth	
Whitefield	
Bury	
Heywood	
Outwood	
Radcliffe	
Ramsbottom	
Tottington	
Unsworth	

Do any of these figures surprise you?

What inferences (logical guesses) can you make about the inhabitants of the workhouse through this search?

## LESSON 2: AN HISTORICAL ENQUIRY - WHO WAS IN THE WORKHOUSE IN 1897?

### Task 4

Find the number of people who were in the workhouse in 1897 by sorting by causes (reason for admittance). Add to the table 4 other reasons why people were admitted with the number of people who were admitted for this reason.

Causes	Number of People
Old Age	
Destitute	
Deserted	
Pregnant	
Neglect by mother	
Epilepsy	
With Mother	
Wife Sick	

Do any of these figures surprise you?

What inferences (logical guesses) can you make about the inhabitants of the workhouse through this search?

## LESSON 2: AN HISTORICAL ENQUIRY - WHO WAS IN THE WORKHOUSE IN 1897?

### Evaluation

Study the statistics in the above tables. What do you find the most:

- a. Shocking
- b. Interesting
- c. Upsetting
- d. Surprising

Look at your hypotheses are they true or false? Explain your answer fully.

### Extension work

What can we learn from these records about:

- a. Values in the Victorian Period
- b. Men and Women's roles in the Victorian Period
- c. Social problems in the Victorian Period
- d. Poverty and the working class in the Victorian Period

## LESSON 3: FLANNERY FAMILY CASE STUDY: WAS THERE A 'HAPPY ENDING'?

People often left Jericho hoping never to return. For some people this hope came true, but other people found themselves quickly readmitted to the workhouse. In some cases, people were readmitted more than once and we cannot always be sure of the final outcome.

### TASK

Look at the evidence for the Flannery Family. In pairs research this case study and answer the following questions.

- What happened to the different members of this family after 1897?
- Why do you think there is no information for Walter and Harold? What might have happened?
- Why do you think that Arthur was readmitted twice?
- Which members of the family may have had a 'happy ending'? Why?
- What does this story suggest about social problems within Bury in 1897?

# LESSON 3: LEAVING THE JERICHO WORKHOUSE: A REFLECTIVE DIARY ENTRY

## TASK

Using the following structure, complete a reflective diary entry. You entered the workhouse, destitute, after losing your job as a weaver. You were very low and needed help.

23rd December 1897

Dear Diary

This morning I left the Jericho workhouse for the final time. I now have a new opportunity to start afresh.

The positive experiences of living in the Jericho workhouse were...

My sister says I can stay with her for a week so I need to...

The negative experiences of living in the Jericho workhouse were...

My biggest fears are that...

# LEAVING THE JERICHO WORKHOUSE: A SWOT ANALYSIS

**STARTER TASK:** It is November 1897. You are Joseph Scott, a young male, and you are about to leave the Jericho workhouse. COMPLETE THE SWOT ANALYSIS by reflecting on the following issues:

<p><b>STRENGTHS:</b> (Why are you now in a good position to leave Jericho?)</p>	<p><b>WEAKNESSES:</b> (What weaknesses do you have that could lead to problems?)</p>
<p><b>OPPORTUNITIES:</b> (What opportunities do you now have outside of Jericho?)</p>	<p><b>THREATS:</b> (What threats might await you outside of Jericho?)</p>

# WORKHOUSE GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## ANNEXE

An addition to a main building

## BOARDER

A person who pays rent to live in another persons house

## CARBUNCLE

A large skin eruption with many openings, similar to a boil

## CENSUS RETURN

An official count of the population, taken every 10 years from 1811  
Containing information about individuals

## CLOGGER

Maker or repairer of wooden soled shoes (clogs)

## COAL

A type of rock made from layers of decomposed vegetation deposited in the carboniferous period used for fuel

## COLLIER

Coal Miner, a person who works in a coal mine

## COOPER

A person who makes & repairs wooden barrels

## CREED

A statement of a persons religious beliefs

## DESERTED

To be abandoned and left behind

## DESTITUTE

Without money, belongings and a place to live. Lacking anything of value

## EPILEPSY

A disorder of the central nervous system

## HALF TIMERS

Children who worked for half a day and attended school for the rest of the day

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Where poor, orphaned, neglected children were sent to a boarding school & taught a trade. Used as a means of solving juvenile delinquency

## INFECTIOUS

Something that can be easily passed from one person to another

## INFIRM

Weak in health or body, especially from old age

## INSANE

Of unsound mind, crazy, foolish

## INSTITUTION

An organization or building founded for a specific purpose, such as a hospital or college

## LABOURER

A person who is undertakes physical unskilled work

## LUNACY

Any severe mental illness

## MANIA

Abnormal excitement in something

## MASON

A skilled person who builds and repairs using stone

## PARISH

An area that has its own church and clergyman, a subdivision of a larger area called a Diocese

## PAUPER

A person supported by public charity

## PLASTERER

A person who works with plaster

## PHTHISIS

Any disease that causes wasting of the body eg: Pulmonary Tuberculosis

## POOR LAW

A law providing for the relief or support of the poor from parish funds

## PUERPERAL

Occuring during the period following childbirth

## SERVANT

A person employed to work by another, especially one who performs household duties

## SPINNER

A person who uses natural fibres (cotton, silk, wool) to draw out and twist into a long continuous thread

## TAILOR

A person who makes, repairs or alters outer garments, mainly menswear

## UNION

A number of parishes united for the administration of Poor Relief.

## WINDER

A person who winds or twists, usually with natural fibres with employment in a mill

## WORKHOUSE

An institution maintained by public expense where able bodies paupers did unpaid work in return for food and accommodation

