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STEPHANIE TOBY

[Infant Mortality and Working-Class Child Care, 1850-1899](#) Routledge

The heart-breaking and compelling new book set in a Victorian workhouse from the author of the *The Orphans of Halfpenny Street*

The Justice of the Peace Oxford University Press

For two centuries, the shadow of the workhouse hung over Britain. The recourse of only the most desperate, dark and terrible tales of malnutrition, misery, mistreatment and murder ran like wildfire through the poorer classes, who lived in terror of being forced inside the institution's towering walls. This book contains 365 incredible tales of fires, drownings, explosions and disasters, infamous scandals such as the Andover affair - where inmates were forced to eat the bones they were supposed to be crushing to ward off starvation - and sickening tales of abuse, assault, bodysnatching, poisonings, post mortems and murder. Accompanied by 70 rare and wonderful illustrations, this book will thrill, fascinate, sadden and unnerve in equal measure. DID YOU KNOW? In the early hours of 31 August 1888, the mutilated body of Mary Ann Nichols - the first generally accepted victim of Jack the Ripper - was discovered in Buck's Row, Whitechapel, just a little way from the Whitechapel workhouse infirmary. Nichols, aged forty-two at her death, had been a regular habituée of London's workhouses. On 30 May 1896, at the age of seven, future Hollywood star Charlie

Chaplin entered the Newington workhouse in south London, together with his mother, Hannah, and his older half-brother Sydney. On 19 March 1834 a revolt took place amongst the juvenile female paupers of St Margaret's workhouse, Westminster. A young man named Speed, appointed as their superintendent, provoked their wrath by his alleged tyrannical behaviour. He was unmercifully thrashed by the girls who tore his clothes nearly off his back and beat him until his cries raised the alarm and the police were sent for to quell the disturbance.

Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners Routledge

Was there a notion of childhood for the labouring classes, and was it distinctive from that of the elite? Examining pauper childhood, family life and societal reform, Levene asks whether new models of childhood in the eighteenth century affected the treatment of the young poor, and reveals how they and their families were helped through hard times.

[A Grim Almanac of the Workhouse](#) Springer

A heartbreaking story of one child's courage, from the bestselling author of *The Orphan's of Halfpenny Street*.

Children and the Great Hunger in Ireland Random House

Blackwell Union Workhouse hid a secret for 8 long years. Two daughters born behind the dark walls thrust into the arms of the wrong mothers - one mother the Master's wife, the other a slave of poverty, Dora. Phoebe and Claretta, the workhouse babies, switched at birth and thrust into an uncertain future. As the years unfurl, destiny sends the young ladies in different directions, but their hearts are bound. One runs, the other seeks. One

haunted by fears, the other reaching for a faith and a future. Both longing for love. Their stories are woven into a lifelong saga that will keep you reading to the heart-rending end. Will Phoebe discover her roots and finally find peace? Will Claretta's past prevent her opening her heart to the arms of the man she has grown to love? Two ladies forged in an unlikely sisterhood. The men who seek to love them. The long journey from workhouse to a world filled with deepest tragedy and soaring joy. This is the story of Dora's workhouse child - a historical Victorian romantic saga. If you like Dilly Court and Rosie Goodwin, you will love reading, Dora's Workhouse Baby.

The boarding-out system, and legislation relating to the protection of children and infant life Routledge

Studies of child labour have examined the experiences of child workers in agriculture, mining and textile mills, yet surprisingly little research has focused on child labour in manufacturing towns. This book investigates the extent and nature of child labour in Birmingham and the West Midlands, from the mid-eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth century. It considers the economic contributions of child workers under the age of 14 and the impact of early work on their health and education. Child labour in the region was not a short-lived stage of the early Industrial Revolution but an integral part of industry throughout the nineteenth century. Parents regarded their children as potentially valuable contributors to the family economy, encouraging families to migrate from rural areas so that their children could work from an early age in the manufacture of pins, nails, buttons, glass, locks and guns as well as tin-plating, carpet-weaving, brass-casting and other industries. The demand for young workers in Birmingham was greater than that for adults; in Mary Nejedly's detailed analysis the importance of children's earnings to the family economy becomes clear, as well as the role played by child workers in industrialisation itself. In view of the economic benefit of children's labour to families as well as employers, both children's education and health could and did suffer. As well as working at harmful processes that produced dangerous fumes and dust or exposed them to poisonous substances, children also suffered injuries in the workplace, mainly to the head, eyes and fingers, and were often subjected to ill-treatment from adult workers. The wide gulf in economic circumstances that existed between the families of skilled workers and those of unskilled workers, unemployed workers or single-parent families also becomes evident. Attitudes towards childhood changed over the course of the period, however, with a greater emphasis being placed on the role of education for all children as a means of reducing pauperism and dependence on the poor rate. Concerns about health also gradually emerged, together with laws to limit work for children both by age and hours worked. Mary Nejedly's clear-eyed research sheds fresh light on the life of working children and increases our knowledge of an important aspect of social and economic history.

[Charles Dickens and the Victorian Child](#) Routledge

This is Volume V of twelve in the Sociology of Youth and Adolescence Series. Originally published in 1959, this study looks at the development of service for the deprived child. It was written primarily to help students to explore the changing social patterns and ideas which lie behind the history of attention and care given to the deprived child. But it tells also a story of human struggle, endurance and inspiration which seems to me to belong not only to the professional social worker but to the people and the community at large.

[Dora's Workhouse Child](#) Cork University Press

What image does the word orphanage conjure up in your mind? A sunny scene of carefree children at play in the grounds of a large ivy-clad house? Or a forbidding grey edifice whose cowering inmates were ruled over with a rod of iron by a stern, starched matron? In Children's Homes, Peter Higginbotham explores the history of the institutions in Britain that were used as a substitute for children's natural homes. From the Tudor times to the present day, this fascinating book answers questions such as: Who founded and ran all these institutions? Who paid for them? Where have they all gone? And what was life like for their inmates? Illustrated throughout, Children's Homes provides an essential, previously overlooked, account of the history of these British institutions.

[Hansard's Parliamentary Debates](#) The History Press

The first study to focus exclusively on the baby in nineteenth-century literature and culture. Drawing on novels by writers such as Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Mary Elizabeth Braddon, as well as parenting magazines and manuals, it analyses how representations of infancy shaped an iconography that has defined the Victorian age.

Child Life and Labour HarperCollins

Every family historian has child ancestors, and childhood experiences and records are an essential aspect of research into a past life. That is why Sue Wilkes's detailed and accessible handbook is such a useful guide for anyone who is trying to find out about the early years of their forbears. In Tracing Your Ancestors' Childhood she explores the history of childhood and education and brings together information about relevant records and archives into one handy reference guide. She outlines ancestors' childhood experiences at home, school, work and in institutions, especially during Victorian times. In the opening chapter she reviews basic family history sources, then she discusses records of childhood in detail. Specialist archives, published sources, recommended reading and other resources and documents are covered. She focuses primarily on England and Wales and covers the years 1750-1950. The second part of her book is a directory of archives and specialist repositories. Databases of children's societies, useful genealogy websites, and places to visit which bring the social history of childhood to life are all included.

[The Training of Pauper Children](#) Hachette UK

This book investigates the treatment of children in the workhouses in the period 1780-1871. It examines the way in which children were treated, educated and trained, by whom they were cared for and the outcome of their treatment.

[Letters to the guardians of the infant poor to be appointed by the act of the last session of parliament; also to the governors and overseers of the parish poor, etc](#) The History Press

For over 135 years The Children's Society has provided care and protection for vulnerable, disadvantaged, destitute, endangered and unsupported British children aged from six weeks to 16 years. Without my mother signing me over to the Society I would have had a continued dire existence in the workhouses. Without the Children's Homes I would have been on the streets. From my birth, alone with my mother was a destitute situation on all accounts, and there were times that we spent in the workhouse. I was left in various places, nurseries etc, some apparently very dubious and consequently I would be very quickly removed and placed elsewhere. Living in bed and breakfasts, and flats to apparently became a task for my

mother and I as not many would take in a toddler as well. So my mother had no choice but to try and get me into care. A mother in your life should be unconditional, mortal or immortal. I've tried to find mine on a computer. Through the Children's Society's micro film documents on the life of Patricia McLendon Owen, I have further recounted and remembered the facts presented in the pages to come. I was lucky as a fire in the Society's London Records Department had destroyed the documents of many others. I am thrilled to have my life double documented and now in my possession, since correspondence started in 2006, but at the same time deeply saddened that so much of my childhood was 'so sad'. In the chill, stark environment of the orphanages children questioned their existence. Where do I belong? Who do I belong too? Who am I? Confusion created long periods of silence in me, neglect produced behavioural issues in others, while self doubt and insecurities settled in all of us. The baby boomers - the war babies...there's so many of us with the same upbringing in the Homes. If I saw something like WAR BABY Love Child on the book shelves I'd gravitate towards it. I'd want to read it, to verify what I went through. The flow of documents to follow are accurate and eloquent, indisputable evidence of my existence. Reflective of the 'decorum' of the times, the neat and tidy correspondence at times manages to twist and twirl the truth of my experiences for I was just a vulnerable and abandoned little girl looking for someone to love me.

The Workhouse Child Oxford University Press, USA

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[The Winter Orphan \(The Children of the Workhouse, Book 3\)](#) Springer

This fascinating, fully illustrated volume is the definitive guide to every aspect of the workhouse and of the poor relief system in which it played a pivotal part. Compiled by Peter Higginbotham, one of Britain's best-known experts on the subject, this A-Z cornucopia covers everything from the 1725 publication An Account of Several Work-houses to the South African Zulu admitted to Fulham Road Workhouse in 1880. With hundreds of fascinating anecdotes, plus priceless information for researchers including workhouse locations throughout the British Isles, useful websites and archive repository details, maps, plans, original workhouse publications and an extensive bibliography, it will delight family historians and general readers alike. Where was my local workhouse? What records did they keep? What is gruel and is it really what inmates lived on? How did you get out of a workhouse? What famous people were once workhouse inmates? Are there any workhouse buildings I can visit? If these are the kinds of questions you've ever wanted to know the answer to, then this is the book for you.

Annual Report Springer

A generous impulse prompts Pansy to change clothes with a girl from the workhouse, beginning a series of strange adventures.

Reports from Commissioners Routledge

The use of child workers was widespread in textile manufacturing by the late eighteenth century. A particularly vital supply of child workers was via the parish apprenticeship trade, whereby pauper children could move from the 'care' of poor law officialdom to the 'care' of early industrial textile entrepreneurs. This study is the first to examine in detail both the process and experience of parish factory apprenticeship, and to illuminate the role played by children in early industrial expansion. It challenges prevailing notions of exploitation which permeate historical discussion of the early labour force and questions both the readiness with which parishes 'offloaded' large numbers of their poor children to distant factories, and the harsh discipline assumed to have been universal among early factory masters. Finally the author explores the way in which parish apprentices were used to construct a gendered labour force. Dr Honeyman's book is a major contribution to studies in child labour and to the broader social, economic, and business history of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries.

The Orphan in Eighteenth-Century Law and Literature Arkose Press

This book explores the ideas of children and childhood, and the construct of the 'ideal' Victorian child, that developed rapidly over the Victorian era along with literacy and reading material for the emerging mass reading public. Children's Literature was one of the developing areas for publishers and readers alike, yet this did not stop the reading public from bringing home works not expressly intended for children and reading to their family. Within the idealized middle class family circle, authors such as Charles Dickens were read and appreciated by members of all ages. By examining some of Dickens's works that contain the imperfect child, and placing them alongside works by Kingsley, MacDonald, Stretton, Rossetti, and Nesbit, Malkovich considers the construction, romanticization, and socialization of the Victorian child within work read by and for children during the Victorian Era and early Edwardian period. These authors use elements of religion, death, irony, fairy worlds, gender, and class to illustrate the need for the ideal child and yet the impossibility of such a construct. Malkovich contends that the 'imperfect' child more readily reflects reality, whereas the 'ideal' child reflects an unattainable fantasy and while debates rage over how to define children's literature, such children, though somewhat changed, can still be found in the most popular of literatures read by children contemporarily.

[Debauched, Desperate, Deranged](#) Alan Sutton Publishing

This collection of essays explores the broad range of influences which have shaped the distribution of authority within British homes and families - religion, commercial advertising, governments, welfare professionals, medical experts, psychologists and the law.

Tracing Your Ancestors' Childhood Casemate Publishers

Contemporary studies have concluded that women are far less likely to kill than men and that when women do kill, they do so within the family.

[Debauched, Desperate, Deranged: Women Who Killed, London 1674-1913](#) examines the evolution of this pattern in the over 1400 trials in which women were prosecuted for homicide in London from the late seventeenth century until just before the First World War. Which deaths were

considered homicides and in what circumstances women were culpable illustrates profound changes in the prevailing assumptions about women. The outcomes of trials and the portrayals of these women in the press illuminate changes in perceptions of women's status and their physical and mental limitations. *Debauched, Desperate, Deranged* breaks new ground in existing studies of gender and homicide, using a long time frame to discern which trends are brief anomalies and which represent significant change or continuity. *Debauched, Desperate, Deranged* is the first empirical, quantitatively

as well as qualitatively based study of women and homicide from the seventeenth century to the twentieth. It presents new and significant conclusions on changing incidence of maternal homicides and the remarkable constancy of spousal homicides.

[Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales](#) HarperCollins

This publication explores the impact of the Famine on children and young adults. It examines the topic through a variety of disciplinary perspectives, including literature, history, visual representations, folklore and folk-memory.