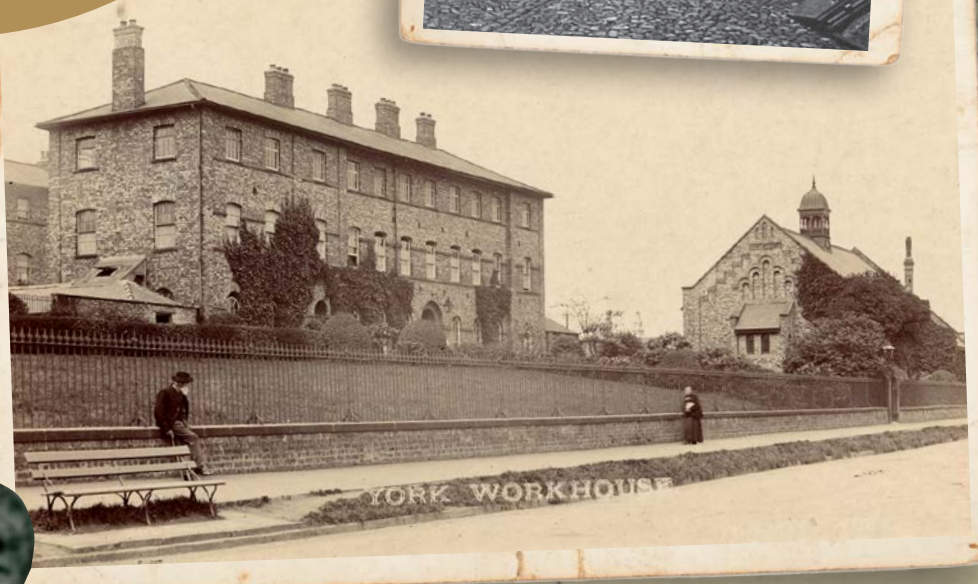
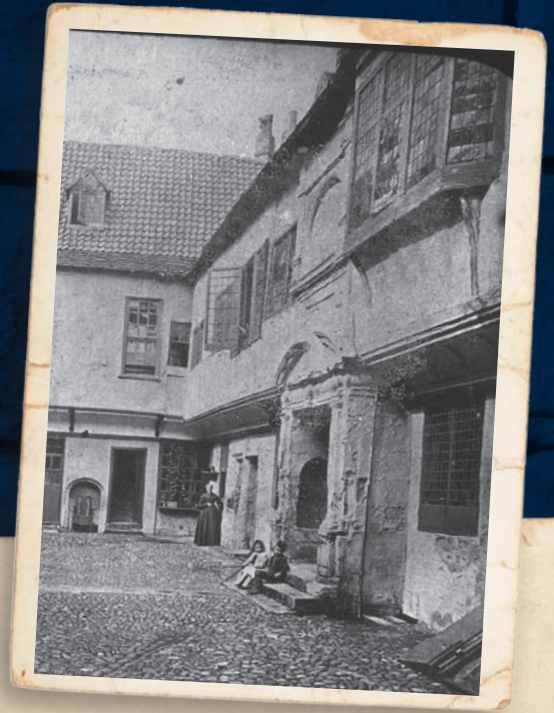


# Life in York's Victorian workhouse



Married, Widow, or if Child, whether Orphan, Deserted	Widower: bodied.
<i>Married No</i>	<i>from</i>
<i>by disabled</i>	<i>Pension of 8 p</i>
<i>per year</i>	



York Civic Trust  
**explore**  
Libraries and Archives

A York Civic Trust/Explore York Libraries and Archives education pack

# Poverty in Victorian York

Look at the children in the photograph.



Do they look happy?

Would you like to be friends with them? Why? Why not?

Where do you think they live?

*Photo: Nestlé S.A. (Reproduced from an original in the Borthwick Institute for Archives, University of York)*

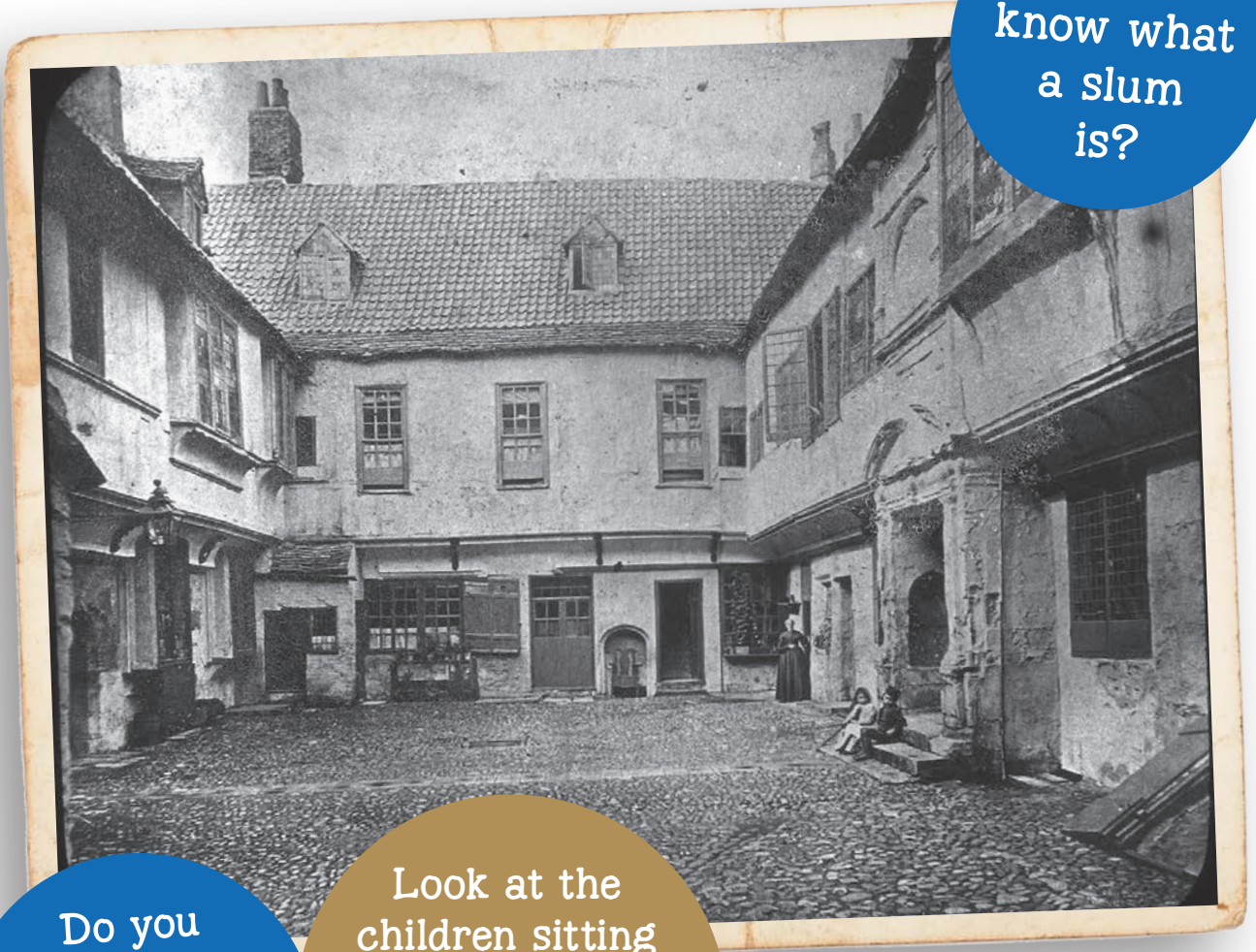
The children in the photograph are actually York children.

They lived in Walmgate, within York City Walls. The photograph is thought to have been taken in 1901, during a study of poverty in York.

In 1901 Walmgate was a slum.

Here's another photograph:

Do you know what a slum is?



*Photo: York Explore*

Do you recognise this place? Would you like to live there?

Look at the children sitting on the step. Who do you think they are? How old are they?

Who do you think the woman standing in the corner might be?

Have you ever been there?

The photograph shows St William's College, on College Street. People today like to go there for tea and cakes.

## This is what St William's College looks like today:



*St William's College.  
Photo: York Press*

The old photograph shows the courtyard of St William's College in about 1880.

Then, the building was divided into flats for poor people in York. It was a slum.

# Poverty in York

In Victorian times, many people in York were very poor.

Often, this was because the father and mother could not find work. So they had no money to feed their children.

Today, they would be able to apply for unemployment benefits such as jobseekers' allowance.

But in Victorian times there was no unemployment benefit.

**Here's another photo of a York slum, also taken in Walmgate in 1901**

So how did poor people survive?



What do you think of the people here?

*Photo: Nestlé S.A. (Reproduced from an original in the Borthwick Institute for Archives, University of York)*

## Why were people poor?

There were many reasons why people in Victorian York were poor. Sometimes it was only temporary, for example the dad or mum may be ill and not able to earn money for a while; or mum may have a new baby and so not be able to work for a while; or the factory in which mum or dad worked may have closed, so they have to find a new job; or there may have been flooding (a common problem in York).

Sometimes, however, the problems were more serious and more permanent. The main breadwinner (probably dad) might have died or been sent to prison. Mum or dad might have a serious or long-term illness, so be unable to work. There may have been work shortages, which made it difficult to people to find work. And many poorer people had almost no education.

Poverty in York got worse in the 1840s when many immigrants came to York from Ireland. They often lived in very poor conditions.

But if people in York were really desperate, they was something they could do to ask for help. They could apply for something called Poor Relief.

## Poor relief

In Victorian times, mothers and fathers who couldn't find a job could apply for 'poor relief'.

This was money given to them to help them when they couldn't afford food or clothes.

The money came from richer people living in York who paid a kind of tax called 'poor rates'.

But poor people who asked for help didn't get very much.



Here are some people who asked for help in 1838 (almost 200 years ago):

### CASE STUDY 1

#### **Mrs Frances Hughes, aged 26.**

Mrs Hughes' husband Thomas was in prison. Mrs Hughes had three children: William, aged 5; John, aged 2; and baby Thomas, five weeks old. But because her husband was in prison, Mrs Hughes had no money to support her children.

Mrs Hughes and her family lived in a single room in a slum building in Palmer Lane, Hungate. This is what Hungate might have looked like then.

Mrs Hughes earned a tiny amount of money by making gloves in the room where she lived with her children. But it wasn't enough to buy food for all of them.

She applied for 'poor relief' and was given six shillings a week. But the money was only paid for one month.

In 1845, Mrs Hughes applied for help again. By this time her husband had been 'transported'.

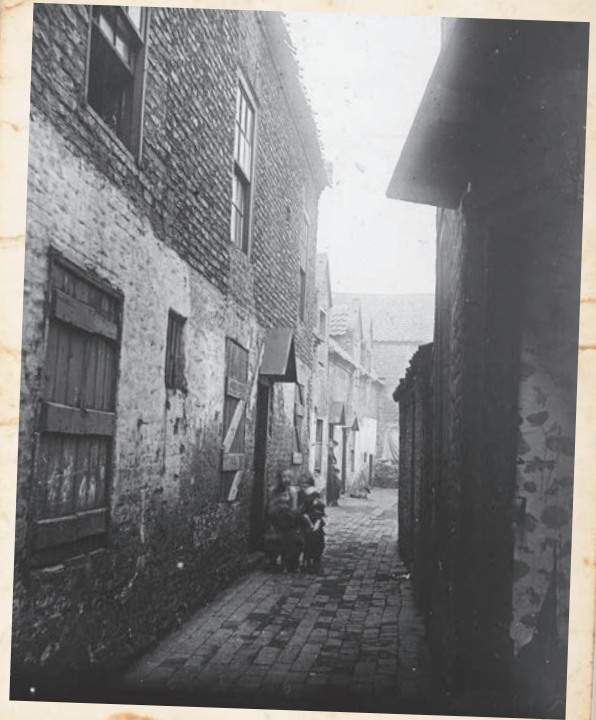


Photo: York Explore

What do you think would have happened to her when poor relief ended?

What might it have been like for Mrs Hughes and her children when her husband was transported?

Do you know what 'transported' means?

## CASE STUDY 2

**Jordan Richard, 41**

Mr Richard, a 'flax dresser' by trade, lived in Clementhorpe with his wife Selina and their four children Samuel, Thomas, William and Richard. He was 'partially disabled' from a 'broken body' – what do you think this might have meant?

Because he was unable to find work, he had no money to feed himself, his wife, or the children. He was given 4 shillings a week for four weeks, which was then reduced to 2 shillings a week for another two weeks. But what do you think might have happened to the family afterwards?



# The workhouse

But at least people who were given poor relief could live in their own homes still – however poor they might have been. And they could stay together as a family.

In 1834, the government passed a new law, the Poor Law Amendment Act. This made it much harder for poor people to ask for poor relief.

Now if people wanted help they had to go into a workhouse to get it.

A workhouse was a big, ugly, uncomfortable building where poor people were made to live. It was called a workhouse because poor people were forced to work while they were there. They did things like:

- breaking stone
- breaking old bones, to make fertiliser
- chopping wood
- untwisting old rope (so it could be used for other things, like filling in holes in ships)

In 1849, York built a new workhouse in Huntington Road. It could take more than 300 people, and it was not meant to be a pleasant place to live.

## Look at the photo of the York workhouse



The York workhouse on Huntington Road. Photo: York Explore

## Life in the workhouse

The government wanted to save money by stopping people asking for help, so life in the workhouse was hard.

- Families were split up. Children were taken away from their parents, and women and men had to sleep in separate dormitories
- People living in the workhouse had to wear uniforms, a bit like prison uniforms
- They had to get up early
- Men and women had to work
- The food was very basic: bread and butter and tea for breakfast and supper, and bread, potatoes, cabbage and perhaps a bit of boiled beef for lunch. The food would have been the same every week.



Look at the two pages below. These come from the York workhouse records, and show what children in the workhouse would have had to eat every day:

**TABLE 3.—Dietary for Children from 2 to 5.**

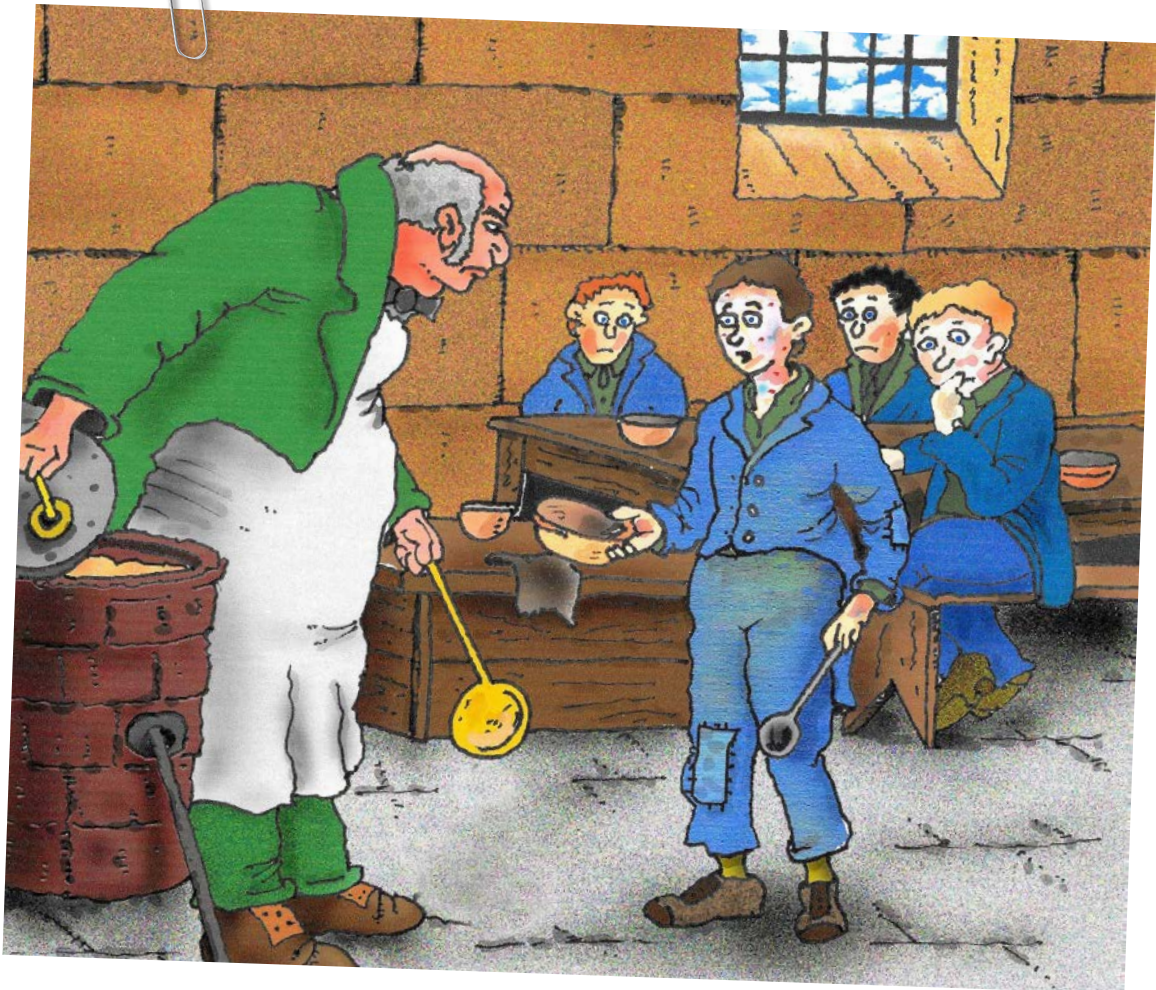
	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
	Bread.	New Milk.	Cook'd Meat without bone.	Potatoes.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie.	Bread.	New Milk.	Butter.
	Oz.	Pint.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pint.	Oz.
Sunday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	...	...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Monday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	8	...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Tuesday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Wednesday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	...	...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Thursday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	8	...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Friday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	8	...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Saturday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

York Workhouse weekly dietary list for children aged 2-5

**TABLE 4.—Dietary for Children from 5 to 9.**

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER		
	Bread.	New Milk.	Cook'd Meat without bone.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pie.	Bread.	Butter or Porridge.	
	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
Sunday .....	5	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday .....	5	1	...	...	5	1	..	...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday .....	5	1	...	...	...	...	..	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday .....	5	1	5	8	.	...	...	...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday .....	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday .....	5	1	..	...	...	...	10	...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday ... ..	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

York Workhouse weekly dietary list for children aged 5-9



'Please, sir, I want some more.' Illustration: Richard Stansfield

## EXTRACT

### Please Sir, can I have some more?

**Charles Dickens wrote a famous story about a poor orphan boy, Oliver Twist, who went to live in a workhouse. Here's a short extract:**

"The room in which the boys were fed, was a large stone hall, with a copper pot on a stove at one end, out of which the master ladled gruel at mealtimes. Each boy had one bowl, and no more - except on very special occasions, when he had a small piece of bread as well.

The bowls never needed washing: the boys polished them with their spoons until they shone. Then they would sit staring at the copper pot with eager eyes, as if they could have eaten the pot itself, sucking their fingers to catch any splashes of gruel on them.

▶ Oliver and his companions suffered the tortures of slow starvation for three months. At last they got so wild with hunger that one boy, who was tall for his age, hinted that unless he got another bowl of gruel each day, he was afraid he might have to eat the boy sleeping next to him. A meeting was held; the boys voted on who should walk up to the master that evening and ask for more; and Oliver was chosen.

The evening arrived. The boys took their places at the long table. The master, in his cook's uniform, stood beside the copper pot; the gruel was served out, and grace was said.

The boys ate their gruel, whispered to each other, and winked at Oliver. Frightened about what would happen, but desperate with hunger, he got up and walked up to the master, his bowl and spoon in his hand.

"Please sir, I want some more," he said.

The master was a fat, healthy man, but he turned very pale. He stared at Oliver in astonishment, then clung to the stove for support.

"What?" he said, in a faint voice.

"Please sir," replied Oliver, "I want some more."

The master aimed a blow at Oliver's head with the ladle, caught him by the arm, then shrieked aloud for the workhouse guard.

When the workhouse managers were told what had happened there was horror on every face.

"That boy will be hung one day," said the master.

"I know that boy will be hung."

*(Adapted from Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens)*



# Changes in the York workhouse

Gradually, conditions in the York Workhouse improved.

By 1900, it was not such an awful place to live.

There was a trained nurse, and the workhouse offered a home to people who were unable to look after themselves: old people, the sick and disabled people who had no-one else to look after them, as well as orphans and unemployed people.

It helped a lot of people who might otherwise have been homeless.

There was even a Christmas party.

**This photograph shows the Christmas party at the workhouse in about 1900:**



Who do you think the people in the photograph are?

Do you think the children are enjoying their Christmas?

*Photo donated by Philippa Plitt*

Still, no-one really wanted to go to the workhouse. It was a place you went to if you had nowhere else to go.

# Could members of your family have lived in the workhouse?

It is possible. Some well-known people had ancestors in York who were very poor. York's Lord Mayor in 2017/2018 was Cllr Barbara Boyce. She was York's 'first citizen'. But her grandmother, Emma Pallister, was born in the York workhouse on Huntington Road in 1895.

There are some even better-known people today whose ancestors in York were very poor.

In 1910, Seebohm Rowntree – son of the famous Joseph Rowntree - wrote a book about poverty in York. It was called *Unemployment: A Social Study*.

Rowntree employed researchers to visit the homes of poor people, and describe their lives.

One family visited was the Nevinsons.

They lived in a small four-roomed house somewhere on the outskirts of York, possibly New Earswick.



*Lord Mayor Barbara Boyce  
Photo: York Press*

Here is an extract from a York Press article about the Nevinsons:

### CASE STUDY

“Mr Nevinson was well-liked. Nearing 50, he suffered from sciatica and, since being laid off two years earlier, had been unable to find regular work. He was up at dawn every day to see if he could get temporary work at the York wharf, usually without success.

The researcher who visited the Nevinsons’ home in 1910 as part of a study into unemployment carried out by Seebohm Rowntree described him as “a silent man, but when he talks he is often original, quaint, and worth hearing... he can neither read nor write, but the deficiency is largely atoned for by a fund of native shrewdness, adaptability and practical knowledge”.

Mrs Nevinson, the researcher added, “feels the heat, being very tall and stout, with a face radiating good nature and even hope”.

She worked occasionally as a char, or washerwoman. Yet the family were cripplingly poor. Some days, all they had to eat was tea and bread and, if they were lucky, some stale buns.

“They have had a very large family,” the researcher wrote. “But as Mrs Nevinson once remarked, ‘the undertaker has buried them a lot’.”

A few years ago, the BBC made a documentary describing how they had tried to find if the Nevinsons had any descendants living in York today.

The BBC found something remarkable. The Nevinsons did have descendants - including Mark Addy, the Hollywood star of films like *The Full Monty* and TV series like *Game of Thrones*.



Mark Addy in York. Photo: Nigel Kirby



# Resources

## Photographs

### 1. The York workhouse in Huntington Road

*(Photo: York Explore)*



### 2. A workhouse Christmas in the early 1900s

*(Photo: Philippa Plitt)*





### 3. Children in Walmgate

*(Photo: Nestlé S.A. Reproduced from an original in the Borthwick Institute for Archives, University of York)*

### 4. Children in Walmgate in the 1900s

*(Photo: Nestlé S.A. Reproduced from an original in the Borthwick Institute for Archives, University of York)*



## Questions

Look at photographs 3 and 4

Why do you think the children are not smiling?

Do you think their parents are rich? Why? Why not?

How do you think they keep their clothes clean?

Would you like to wear clothes like these?

Do you think the children in photograph 4 all belong to the same family?



**5. A York slum, late 1800s/ early 1900s, possibly Hungate.**

*Photo: York Explore*



6. Children standing at the bottom of Dennis Street in 1912.

*Photo: York Explore*

Who do you think the line of washing belongs to?

What do you think the children are doing?

7. Children at the bottom of Dennis Street, off Walmgate, in 1912



### Questions

Look at photographs 6 and 7

Do they look as though they are having fun?

Do you think the wall some of the children are sitting on looks safe?

Would you like to play with them?

What sort of games do you think they play?

Where do you think they live? Would you like to live there?

## 8. St William's College in Victorian times

(Photo: York Explore)



Who is the woman standing behind the children?

What do you think she is doing?

## 9. St William's College in the 1880s.

(Photo: York Explore)





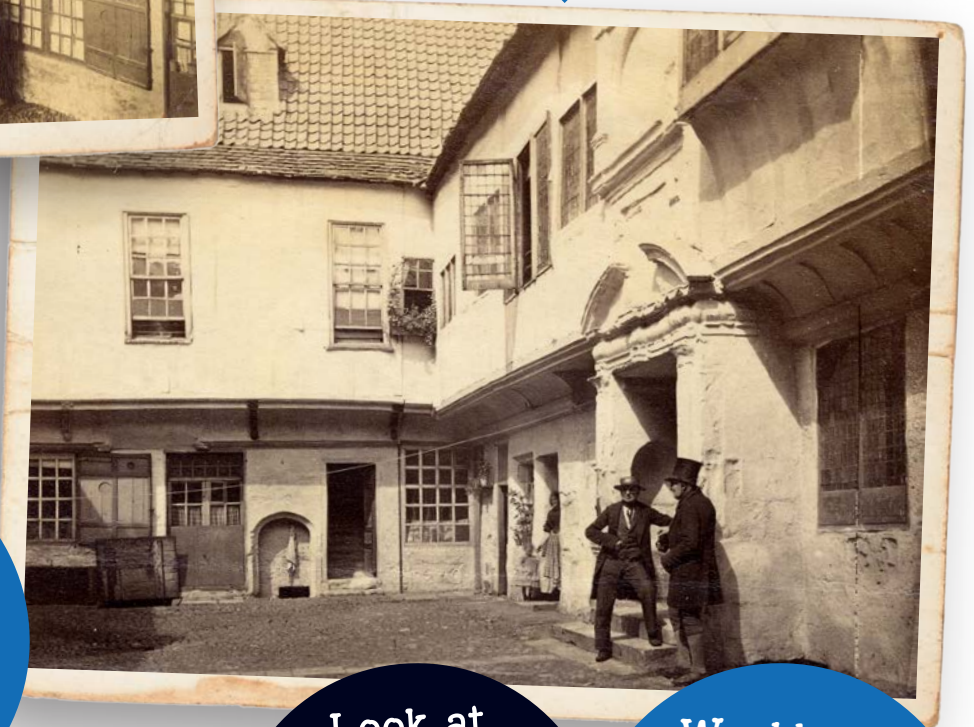
**10. St William's College in the 1880s**

*(Photo: York Explore)*

Would you like to live in a flat in this courtyard? Why?/Why not?

**11. St William's College in the 1870s**

*(Photo: York Explore)*



**Questions**

Look at photographs 8, 9, 10 and 11

What are the children sitting on the step in photograph 8 doing?

What do you think they might be saying to each-other?

Look at the men in photograph 11. Who do you think they are?

Would you like one of these men to be your teacher? Why/ why not?

Do they look rich? Why/ why not?

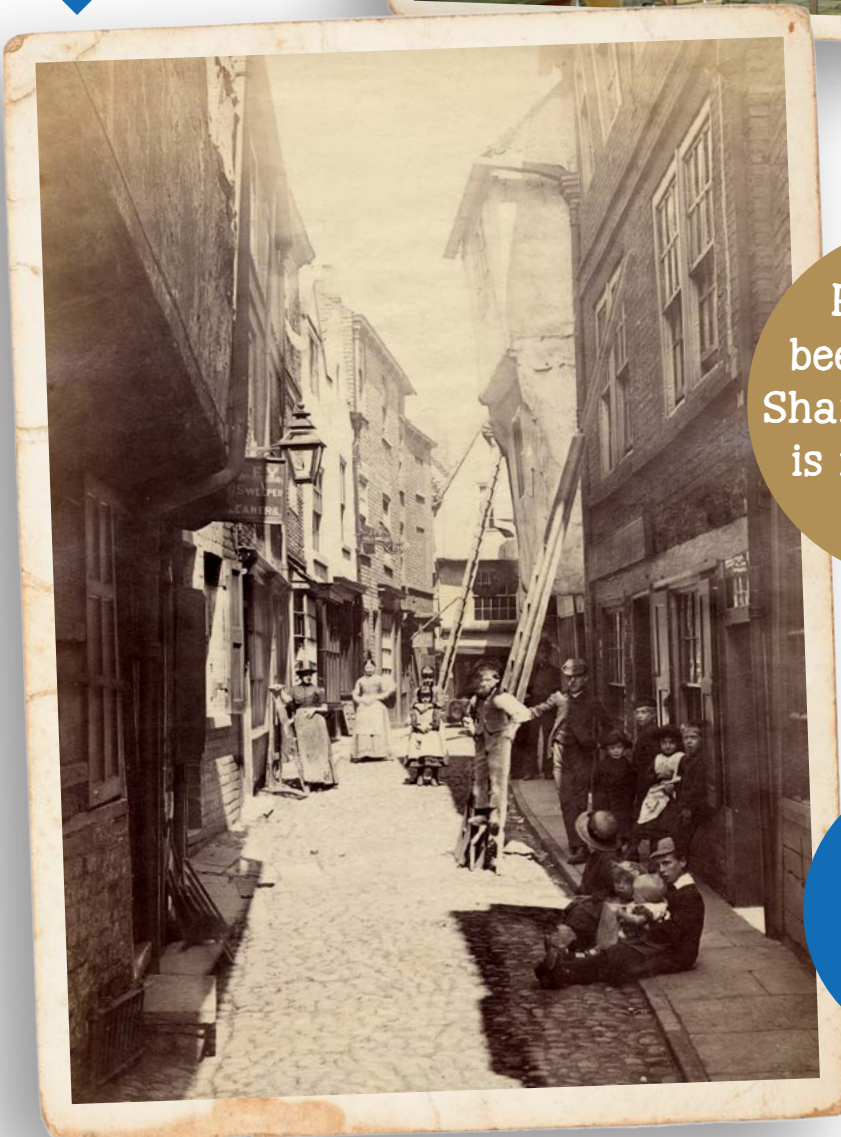
**12. St William's College today.**

*Photo: York Press*



**13. Children on Little Shambles in the 1890s.**

*Photo: York Explore*



**Questions**

Look at photograph 13

Have you been to Little Shambles? How is it different today?

Do you think the people in the photograph look rich?

What do you think they are doing?

Why are they having their photograph taken?

**14. Children standing by a horse and cart in Garden Place, Hungate, in the early 1900s.**

*Photo: York Explore*

## Questions

Look at photograph 14

Do you think this is a rich part of York?

Why are the children standing to have their photograph taken?

Why is the cart pulled by a horse?

Who is the man standing near the cart?

What do you think is in the cart?

What is the big building in the background?

Would you like to live in this street?





**15. Children in a ponycart, probably on Lawrence Street, in the mid-1880s.**

*Photo: York Explore*

**Questions**

Look at  
photograph 15

Where do  
you think  
the children  
in this cart  
are going?

Would you  
like to be  
going with  
them?



**16. Children playing in the garden on Tower Street in about 1890.**

*Photo: York Explore*

**Questions**

Look at  
photograph 16

What are  
the children  
in this  
photograph  
doing?



Do you  
recognise the  
building in the  
background?  
What is it?

**17. Children attending the St Lawrence's Temperance Treat in July 1893.**

Photo: York Explore

**Questions**

Look at photograph 17

Do these children look poor?

Do you like them?  
Why/ why not?

What do you think they are doing?

What do you think a 'Temperance Treat' was?

# Pages from the poor law records

## 1. Page from 1838 poor law application and report book including Frances Hughes' application

SCHEDULE D.—FORM 24.

APPLICATIONS and REPORTS,

The Figures refer to the corresponding Columns in Paper Description Book.

1 Nos. in Relief List.	2 Names of Applicants, their Wives, and Children under 16, dependent on them.	3 Age.	4 Residence, where, or with whom.	5 Calling.	6 If Male, whether Single, Married, Widower, or Orphan; if Child, whether Orphan, Destitute.	7 If able-bodied.	8 If partially or wholly disabled, and the description of Disability.	9 IF RECEIVING Regular or temporary Relief, or any other, and what Relief from Clubs, Charitable Institutions, Government Pensions, or otherwise.
10	Jordan Richard	41	Clementhorpe	Flax Dresser	Married	No	Partially disabled from broken Body	Temporary
24	Selina his Wife	43						
	Samuel	13						
14	Thomas	10						
	William	8						
	Richard	5						
8	Britton John	45	Shambles	Labourer	Married		Partially disabled Lameness	Pension of 8 pence per year
21	Murray his Wife	49						
	Thomas	9						
2	John	6						
11	Joy Maria	16	Sheldergate with her mother		Single		and disabled with lame legs	
	Mrs Hughes	28	House of correction					
	Frances her wife	26	Pelmer Leane	Glover				3/-
	William	6						
	John	2						
	Thomas	5 weeks						
3	Quarter							
	Jones Henry	60	Clementhorpe	Ray-fatherer	married	no	Partially lame	temporary
	Elizabeth his wife	50						

2. Second page of Frances Hughes' application from 1838

Parish of *St. Mary, Bishopric* for the Quarter ending *Sept*

9 Present Cause of seeking Relief, or nature of Application.	10 and 11 OBSERVATIONS and Names of Relations liable under 34 Elizabeth, distinguishing those apparently capable of assisting the Applicant.	1 Present Weekly Earnings, or other Income of Applicant, and Family dependent on them.	Relief given (if any) at the discretion of the relieving Officers.	Week when given.	Relief ordered by Guardians.				Initials of Clerk.	OBSERVATIONS.	
					Money.		Kind.				For what time allowed, or nature of the Order made.
					s.	d.	Quantity and Description.	Value.			
<i>Want of Work</i>	<i>None</i>										
<i>want of work is the Cause of the Application</i>											
<i>Leisure is the cause of the Application</i>											
<i>the Husband in the House of correction and the wife not able to support the Family</i>											
<i>Not Able to work</i>	<i>none</i>										
	<i>continued 38</i>										

3. Page from the York poor law register of 1837 showing people who applied for help

SCHEDULE D.—FORM 24. APPLICATIONS and REPORTS.

The Figures refer to the corresponding Columns in Paper Description Book.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Not in Relief List.	Name of Applicant, their Wives, and Children under 16, dependent on them.	Age.	Residence, where, or with whom.	Calling.	If Adult, whether Single, Married, Widower, or Widener; If Child, whether Orphan, Pauper.	If able-bodied.	If partially or wholly disabled, and the description of Disability.	IF RECEIVING Medical Relief. Regular or temporary Relief, or any other, and what Relief from Clubs, Charitable Institutions, Government Pensions, or otherwise.
7	Higley Alice	44	With Mother, Children	Servant	Single	no	Wholly. Dependancy	2/6 per week from the Parish
8	Robinson Alice	56	Marygate		Single	no	Wholly - An Idiot	3/- Do
9	Spence Ann	66	Tanner Row		Widow	no	Wholly	2/6 per Week from Parish
10	Stony Elizabeth	47	Subergate	Washerwoman	Widow	Abt		2/6 Weekly, Do
11	Christiana	7						
12	William Richard	54	Butcher and Druggist	Gardener	Married	no	Partially disabled from Rheumatism	1/- weekly from Mr. Whitehouse
	Simpson James	6	Wickhouse		Bastard			
13	Smith William	3	Little Shambles		Bastard			1/- Do
14	Thompson Sarah	73	Waterloo Buildings	Washerwoman	Widow	no	old age	1/6 per week from the Parish
15	Young Ann	23	Bishopthorpe with Mother		Bastard	no	Wholly - An Idiot	
16	Howcroft Ann	36	Lunatic County Asylum		Single	no	Wholly - Lunatic	7/6 Do
17	Jackson Robert	63	North St.	Labourer			The Wife a Lunatic	2/- Do
18	Ann his wife	61						
19	Ann	15						
20	Holmes Thomas	64	Micklegate	Labourer	Married	no	Disabled from length of time since Altus Madus	2/6 Weekly from Parish
21	Easter his wife	51						
22	Rogers Elizabeth	27	Clutton with Father and Mother	Servant	Single	Abt		

Continued to Page 94

## 4. York Workhouse weekly dietary list for children aged 2-5

**TABLE 3.—Dietary for Children from 2 to 5.**

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
	Bread.	New Milk.	Cook'd Meat without bone.	Potatoes.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie.	Bread.	New Milk.	Butter.
	Oz.	Pint.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pint.	Oz.
Sunday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	...	...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Monday.....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	8	...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Tuesday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Wednesday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	...	...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Thursday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	8	...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Friday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	8	...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Saturday .....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

## 5. York Workhouse weekly dietary list for children aged 5-9

**TABLE 4.—Dietary for Children from 5 to 9.**

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.			
	Bread.	New Milk.	Cook'd Meat without bone.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pie.	Bread.	Butter or Porridge.	
	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
Sunday .....	5	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday.....	5	1	...	...	5	1	..	...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday .....	5	1	...	...	...	...	..	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday .....	5	1	5	8	.	...	...	...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday .....	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday .....	5	1	..	...	...	...	10	...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday .....	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

## 6. York Workhouse weekly dietary list for the able bodied (adults)

60

### YORK UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of THE YORK UNION, held on the Twenty-ninth day of April, 1897, it was resolved that the following amended Dietary Tables for the Paupers of the respective Classes and Sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of this Union, be adopted, subject to the sanction and approval of the Local Government Board:—

**TABLE 1.—Dietary for the Able bodied.**

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Milk or Oatmeal Porridge.	Cook'd Meat without bone.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pie.	Bread.	Milk or Oatmeal Porridge.
		Oz.	Pts.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pts.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pts.
Sunday .....	Men ...	7	1 1/2	5	12	...	...	...	...	7	1 1/2
	Women	6	1 1/2	5	12	...	...	...	...	6	1 1/2
Monday .....	Men ...	7	1 1/2	...	...	6	1 1/2	...	...	7	1 1/2
	Women	6	1 1/2	...	...	5	1 1/2	...	16	6	1 1/2
Tuesday .....	Men ...	7	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	1 1/2
	Women	6	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	1 1/2
Wednesday ...	Men ...	7	1 1/2	5	12	...	...	...	...	7	1 1/2
	Women	6	1 1/2	5	12	...	...	...	...	6	1 1/2
Thursday .....	Men ...	7	1 1/2	...	...	6	1 1/2	...	...	7	1 1/2
	Women	6	1 1/2	...	...	5	1 1/2	...	...	6	1 1/2
Friday .....	Men ...	7	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	14	...	7	1 1/2
	Women	6	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	12	...	6	1 1/2
Saturday .....	Men ...	7	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	1 1/2
	Women	6	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	1 1/2

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I thought the photographs were interesting					
It made me want to know more about my city					
It made me think about how people lived in the past					
I enjoyed the lessons					