		48	49	22
General Report,		a 1899, 1900, 1901, and their t the end of 1902.	affect powerfully the rising generation. Few boys at the East General London Industrial School will forget General Sir John French's Report.	
	Circumstances. No.	Circumstances. No.	address to them when he unveiled the tablet in their dining- hall; they were thrilled when he pointed to the list of names and said, "They were your comrades : they were my comrades."	
	Army 1,894	Bricklayers and plasterers 50	With regard to civil employments attention may usefully	
	Navy 478	Labourers : 91	be directed to one small item which appears for the first time. At the York Conference in the summer of 1902 among a	
	Mercantile marine 958	Builders 91 Corporation 36	number of valuable discussions was one on the disposal of children, and particularly on the desirability of so training	
	Fishermen 109	Dock 77	children that they should find openings rather in the skilled	
	Farm service 1,084	Shipyard 40	than in the unskilled labour market. One definite field was suggested where much more might be done with advantage,	(
	Gardeners 60	Factories or mills 224	viz., gardening. There is a large number of boys getting a	
	Factory or mill 748	Mochanics 34 General 409	thorough training as gardeners, and yet comparatively few seem permanently to adopt what should be an attractive line	133
		and south its holding of the later	of life. From the last No. IV. return the number of gardeners	10
		Trades assistants 198 Mossengers and porters 240	has been carefully picked out—it comes to 60. It may be hoped that by a resolute effort this number will be largely increased in	
			future returns.	1.00
	Iron or steel workers 297	Errand boys 154	Working boys' homes, those most valuable auxiliaries in the	
	On railways 181	Others in regular employ- 1,083 ment.	work of disposal, continue to flourish. New ones have been opened in connection with Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol, and	
	Shipbailding 81	Still at school outside 53	the Liverpool Industrial School; and one is likely to be opened to serve the St. George's Industrial School, also in Liverpool, one	
	Carters 456	Dead 235	of the most important Roman Catholic schools in the country.	
	Carpenters 159	In casual employment 618	Results from the returns relating to girl's schools have been	
	Shoemakers 173	Re-convicted 875	tabulated as follows :	REF
	Tailors 147	Unknown 591	Circumstances, No. Circumstances, No.	
	Painters 76	Construction of the local sector		
	Printers 94	Total 12,820	Cooks 47 Drossmakers 45	
	The absolute number of hor	ys who joined the army and navy	Parlourmaids 29 Shop assistants 22	
	in 1899-1901 was a little below	w that for the period 1898-1900,	Housemaids 276 Charing 18	
	but the relative number sligh as against 18:30 per cent, of th	the total number to be accounted	Kitchenmaids, 83 Others in regular employ- ment.	
	for. The number of young r	musicians who joined army bands	Nursemaids 98 Still at school outside 66	
		ring the part played by the Home	Ladies' mnids 6 Married 116	
	Office schools as feeders for this	s important branch of the service.	Dairymaids 7 Dead 66	
	A feature of the year has which have been erected in sc	been the number of memorials chools to do honour to old boys	Laundrymaids- In casual employment 170	
	who served in the recent war	, and particularly to those who	Private 164 } 248 Re-convicted 56	
	gave their lives for their countr	ry. It is due to them that their n in the schools to which they	Public 84) Unknown 166	
	were bound by ties of affecti	ion, and the contemplation of a	General servants 1,112	A + +
	visible record of public service	ce and self-sacrifice cannot but	In factories or mills 236 Total 2,986	At t



County Council

Northumberland

EFERENCE: NRO 00820/H/13 | SUGGESTED AGE GROUPS: KS2, KS3, KS4, LIFELONG LEARNERS |TOPIC AREAS: CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

CHILD CRIME AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

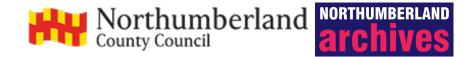
At the beginning of the nineteenth century a child who committed a crime was tried in the same court as an adult. If the judge or magistrate sentenced them to prison, they would be sent to the same prison as adult criminals.

Some campaigners, such as Mary Carpenter, argued that children should be kept away from adult criminals so that they did not learn bad habits from them. She also said that children should be given training and be allowed to play.

Pressure from campaigners led to Parliament passing the Reformatory Schools Act in 1854. The Act allowed reformatory schools to be set up. Magistrates could send children under the age of 16 to these schools, instead of to prison.

A reformatory school was set up in Newcastle in 1853, just before the Act passed through Parliament. The school was moved to Netherton, near Morpeth, in 1857.

Reformatories and industrial schools collected information about the lives of the children that left their care. The discharge register at Netherton contains information about the boys for about three or four years after they left. The table in this report shows what happened to boys across the country when they left reformatories or industrial schools.



RELATED DOCUMENTS

See also the discharge records of Isaac Cohen and Isaac Wilson.

OTHER ONLINE RESOURCES

The National Archives website, page on "Victorian Children in Trouble": <u>https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/victorian-children-in-trouble/</u>

Infed.org website, page about Mary Carpenter and her ideas about education: <u>https://infed.org/mobi/mary-carpenter-reformatory-schools-and-education/</u>

Northumberland Archives blog, page about Netherton Reformatory:

https://www.northumberlandarchives.com/2015/03/30/netherton-reformatory-one-mans-first-world-war-story-david-eckstein/

Children's Homes website, page with history of Netherton Reformatory: <u>http://childrenshomes.org.uk/NethertonRfy/</u>

Children's Homes website, page with general information about reformatories: <u>http://childrenshomes.org.uk/Rfy/</u>

Children's Homes website, page with model rules and regulations (1890): http://childrenshomes.org.uk/rules/Rfy.shtml

LEARNING ACTIVITIES - THE 46TH REPORT OF THE INSPECTION ON REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1902

TOPIC: CRIME AND PUNISHMENT SUBJECT AREAS: HISTORY, MATHS, CITIZENSHIP

Background

Reformatories and industrial schools

collected information about the lives

of the children that left their

care. The discharge register at

Netherton contains information

about the boys for about three or four years after they left. The table

in this report shows what happened

they left reformatories or industrial

to boys across the country when

schools.

Activity
See: What was the most common circumstance of boys who had left
reform school?

angus/zn4pbdm **See:** What was the most common circumstance of girls who had left reform school? https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zmg

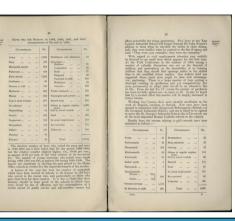
See: What percentage of boys had been reconvicted in the time since they had left reform school?

See: What percentage of girls had been reconvicted in the time since they had left reform school? Think: Why did reformatories keep track of the boys' and girls'

Think: What can we learn about the effectiveness of reformatory schools from the report?

circumstances after they had left the school?

Think: What can you learn about the class level or personal backgrounds of the boys and girls based on the jobs that they took?



Resources

http://childrenshomes.org.uk/NethertonRfv/

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-

video/history-social-studies-ks2-ks3-gcse-

victorian-reformatory-schools-jane-

xsbk/revision/2

Vorthumberland NORTHUMBER



At the beginning of the nineteenth century a child who committed a crime was tried in the same court as an adult. If the judge or magistrate sentenced them to prison, they would be sent to the same prison as adult criminals. Pressure from campaigners led to Parliament passing the Reformatory Schools Act in 1854. The Act allowed reformatory schools to be set up and for them to be officially inspected. Magistrates could send children under the age of 16 to these schools, instead of to prison.	 Think: What does this tell you about the types of people who went to reform school? Do: Create a pie chart showing the percentage of circumstances of boys and girls after leaving reform school. Do: Research some of the boys from Netherton, along with other reformatory schools. Create a presentation showing how effective reform school was as a form of punishment and rehabilitation. See: How were child criminals tried and sentenced in the early nineteenth century? See: Why did campaigners want to keep child criminals separate from adult criminals? See: What did Mary Carpenter say children should be given, rather than being sent to prison with adults? See: When was the Reformatory Schools Act passed? See: Who could be sent to reformatory school? Think: What were Mary Carpenter's education principles and methods? Think: How were Mary Carpenter's education principles and methods different to the general principles of the time? 	https://infed.org/mobi/mary-carpenter- reformatory-schools-and-education/ https://www.northumberlandarchives.com/ 2015/03/30/netherton-reformatory-one- mans-first-world-war-story-david-eckstein/ http://childrenshomes.org.uk/NethertonRfy/ http://childrenshomes.org.uk/rules/Rfy.sht ml
inspected. Magistrates could send children under the age of 16 to	Think: What were Mary Carpenter's education principles and methods?Think: How were Mary Carpenter's education principles and	
	Think: What was the purpose of reformatory school?Think: What were the conditions like in reformatory school?Think: What were the rules and regulations of reformatory school?	



Think: What would the children have spent their time doing at reformatory school?	
Do: In small groups, debate whether or not introducing reformatory schools was the right way to punish child criminals.	
Do: Using the information provided by the Children's Homes website, draw up a plan of Netherton.	