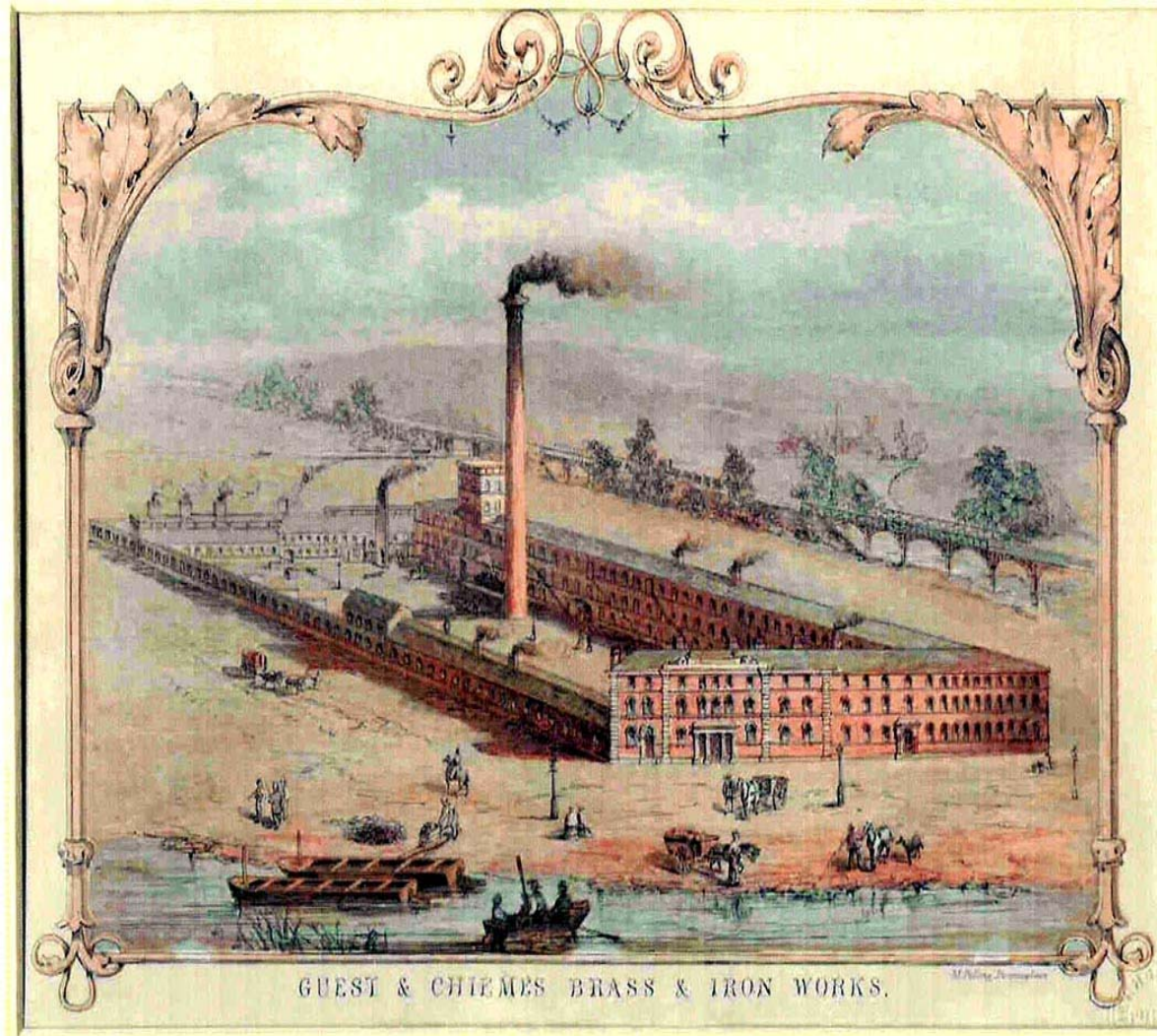


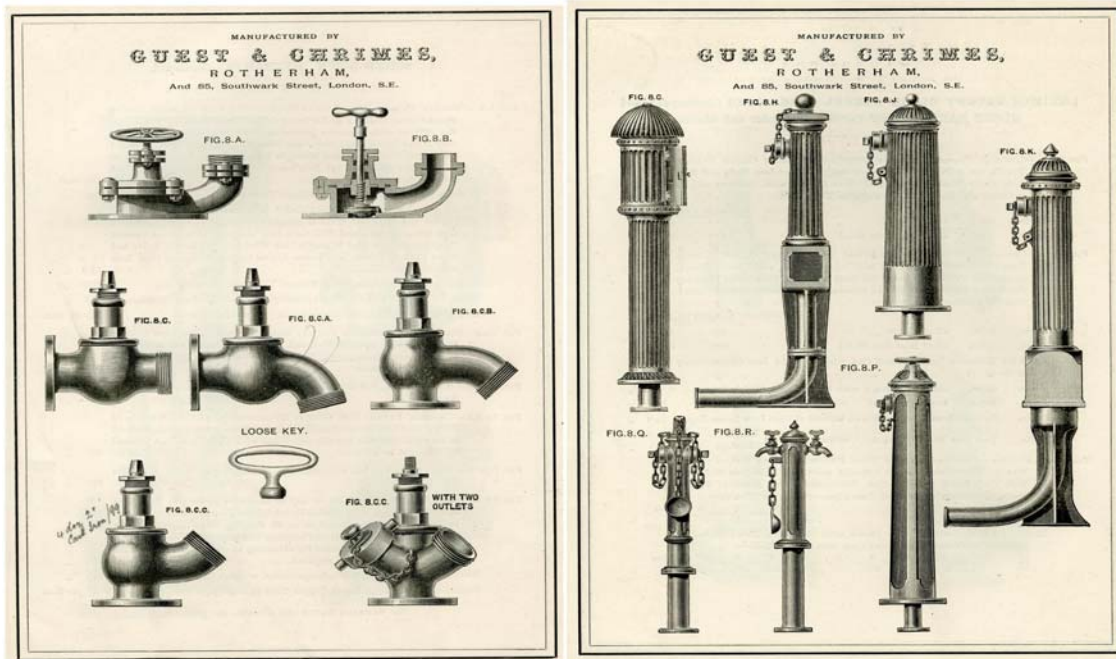
Guest and Chrimes In the Nineteenth Century



During the nineteenth century Britain changed dramatically. There was an increase in the number of people living in cities and the rise of industries meant that many people began working in factories. This period is known as the 'Industrial Revolution.' In 1857 the business of Richard Chrimes and John Guest opened a factory on Don Street in Rotherham. The factory remained there until 1999. By examining some of the earlier records we are able to get an idea of what working life was like in the nineteenth century.

1. Catalogue

Look at sources A and B. These are some pages from a Guest and Chrimes catalogue.



Source A

TELEGRAMS: "GUEST, ROTHERHAM." TELEPHONE 205.

GUEST & CHRIMES, LTD.

FOUNDRY AND BRASS WORKS, ROTHERHAM.
(On Admiralty, War Office and Crown Agents' Lists.) Established 1840.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

GUEST & CHRIMES' IMPROVED SLUICE VALVES
For Water, Steam, Sewage or Gas.

CHRIMES' HIGH PRESSURE LOOSE VALVE SCREW DOWN COCKS.

Also Manufacturers of
RESERVOIR VALVES & FITTINGS,
FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS,
GENERAL PLUMBERS' GOODS,
HIGH POWER INCANDESCENT LAMPS,
Wet and Dry Gas Meters and Gas Fittings.

GUEST & CHRIMES' TURBINE WATER METER.
280,000 Supplied.

2-in. to 18-in. sizes.

3-in. to 1½-in. sizes.

METER WITH STANDPIPE.

London House: **THOMAS BEGGS & SON, 132, Southwark St., S.E. 1.**

Source B

What types of products did Guest and Chrimes manufacture?

2. Entry and Leaving Service Book

Look at source C- this is a page from a register that lists the names of employees and the date they began working for Guest and Chrimes.

Christian and Surname.		Age at last Birthday, and Date of the same.				Date when Service commenced with us			Page in Registry Book.	
		Age.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.		
Bell	Charles	Left.	13	May		63	Jan	8	64	16
Shepherd	John	"	11	Dec	2	63	Jan	11	64	24
Robinson	George	"	14	Dec	21	63	Jan	15	64	23
Cowan	William	"	11	Feb	4	63	Jan	19	64	22
Crookland	Charles	"	18	Sept	21	63	Jan	21	64	18
Crook	Joseph	"	12	May	1	63	Jan	25	64	18
Bradford	William	"					Feb	8	64	17
Grayson	Thomas	"	10	June		63	Feb	8	64	19
Cooper	Henry	"	57	Nov	9	63	Feb	12	64	18
James	Henry	"					Feb	15	64	21
Simmons	Edwards	"	14	Jan	27	64	Feb	15	64	24
✓ Bakerby	Henry	"	26	April	27	63	Feb	16	64	16
Manning	Fredrick	"	27	July	27	63	Feb	16	64	22
Wain	Thomas	"	44	Dec	21	63	Feb	19	64	26
Barrop	Robert	"	43	Dec	31	63	Feb	29	64	20
Sweet	Reuben	"	19	Sept	9	63	March	4	64	19
Brinston	John	"	16	April	1	63	March	7	64	16
Brinston	William	"	11	July	9	63	March	7	64	16
Draycott	John	"					March	15	64	18
Whitlock	Samuel	"	17	July	31	63	March	18	64	24
Clarke	George	"					April	6	64	17
Pescott	Robert John	"					April	7	64	23
James	Fredrick	"					April	8	64	21
Boyle	Joseph	"	15	Feb	13	64	April	12	64	21
Manton	John	"	11	July	31	63	April	12	64	22
Pearson	James	"	18	May	1	63	April	15	64	23
Brooks	James	"	11	June	23	63	April	18	64	17
Job	Bond	"					April	18	64	16
Morgan	John Joseph	"	11	March	14	64	April	18	64	22
Butterfield	Henry	"	14	June	22	63	April	18	64	17
Best	David	"					April	21	64	2

Source C

a) Look at the age of the workers. How old are most of them when they began working for Guest and Chrimes?

How many are 10-20

20-30

30-40

Over 50

What does this document tell us about the age of Guest and Chrimes' employees? Were they all of a similar age or did Guest and Chrimes employ a wide range of people?

b) Do you see any girl's names?

What does this tell us about the gender of Guest and Chrimes workers?

C) How many people started working for Guest and Chrimes in

January

February

March

April

Do you think this is a large amount of new people to employ each month? Do you think lots of people worked at Guest and Chrimes?

D) In 1833 the Government passed a Factory Act to improve conditions for children working in factories. It became illegal to employ children who were under 9 years of age. Are there any child workers under 9 years of age working for Guest and Chrimes?

Class discussion- do you think Guest and Chrimes was an important employer in Rotherham?

3.

Look at source C again

a) Can you find Robert Harrop's name in the register?

How old was he when he started work in 1863?

b) Look at source D. This is a page from a register that lists the names of employees and the date they stopped working for Guest and Chrimes.

LEAVING SERVICE								
No.	Christian and Surname	Date when Service ended.			Date of Death.			Page in Registry Book
		Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	
51	McGlinn James	Aug	25	81				
321	McNiece Tho ^s	Sept	15	81				
168	Pinkney Robert	Oct	7 th	81				
274	Beaton John	Oct	—	—	Oct		81	
305	Gray John	Nov	11 th	81				
28	Allison George	Nov	18 th	81				
35	Broadhead Albert	Oct	13 th	81				
212	Harrop Robert	—	—	—	Feb	25	82	
253	Shakespeare William	Nov	17	81				
46	Armitage J. W.	Dec	1 st	81				
98	Taylor William	—	8 th	81				
167	Thornton William	—	10 th	81				
177	Taylor E. A.	—	15 th	81				
192	Riley W. J.	—	24 th	81				
18	Benson William	—	—	—	Jan		82	
345	Hinchliffe Thomas	Jan	15 th	82				
34	Stevenson Harry	—	25 th	82				
64	Thompson George	—	28	82				
114	McLaughlin Luke	—	—	—	Feb	14	82	
45	Stanley Thomas	Feb	10 th	82				
113	Steer Charles	March	21	82				
58	Buttery John William	March	17	82				
343	Priest John Ed	—	17	82				
82	Guest John	April	1 st	82				
265	Stevenson William	—	1 st	82				
14	Adams James	—	14 th	82				
336	Atley Fred	—	14 th	82				
270	Thompson Harry	—	24 th	82				
278	Brooks W. Alfred	—	25 th	82				
320	Smith Luther	May	11 th	82				
7	Andrews William	—	—	—			82	

Source D

Can you find Robert Harrop's name on the page? What date did he stop working? Can you work out how old he was when he left work? Why did he stop working?

4. Rules and Regulations

Look at source E. These are the rules and regulations for Guest and Chrimes' employees.

RULES
AND
REGULATIONS.

Regular Working Hours.

From 6 o'Clock in the Morning until 6.30 in the Evening, except on Saturdays, which is from the usual time in the Morning, until 12 at Noon.

Meal times.

Breakfast from 8.0 until 8.30.
Dinner from 12.0 until 1. 0.
Tea, but not to leave the Works, 4.45 until 5.0.

Time Takings.

Each Man and Boy will be provided with 3 Tickets, numbered according to his respective number, one only of which he must put into a box provided for the purpose, in the Morning, at Breakfast time, and Dinner time, and if put in before 5 minutes past 6 o'Clock, 35 minutes past 8 o'Clock, or 5 minutes past 1 o'Clock, it will be counted as full time for the respective portions of the day, but if not put in at the above stated times it will be taken as follows:—

If put in between	6. 5	and	6.15	as at	6.15.
"	"	"	6.15	and	6.30 as at 6.30.
"	"	"	6.30	and	6.45 as at 6.45.
"	"	"	6.45	and	7. 0 as at 7. 0.
"	"	"	7. 0	and	7.30 as at 7.30.
"	"	"	8.35	and	9. 0 as at 9. 0.
"	"	"	1. 5	and	1.30 as at 1.30.

Ticket Box.

The Ticket box will be closed until ten minutes before the full time period. Any person putting another's Ticket in the box, the person putting it in, as well as the person who belongs to it, will be fined 6d. each.

No person can be allowed any time, except his Ticket be in the box at one of the above stated periods.

No piece Man can be allowed to commence work unless he has previously put in his Ticket, or if absent at 7.30 Morning, 9.0 at Breakfast, or 1.30 at Dinner time.

Any piece Man violating this Rule as to working without giving up his Ticket, or found working, he being absent at the above stated periods, will be fined for each offence, 6d.

The Time Keeper will go round the Works every afternoon between 5.30 and 6.30, except on Saturdays, which will be from 11 to 12, and announce the time according to the Tickets put into the box, which, if not objected to, will be the time allowed. Every person working by the day must give in particulars of such day work, and any amount of over time made on the previous day. Tickets will be given out between 6 and half past 6 every day, except on Saturday, which will be from 11.30 to 12.

Workmen will not be allowed to leave the Works without leave from either Foremen or Masters, and must call for his Ticket, and give particulars of his time and work to the Time Keeper, or it cannot be allowed. Piece Men breaking the above Rules, either by leaving without permission, or not giving in his time of leaving to the Time Keeper, will be fined for each offence, 6d.

Fines.

Any person found Smoking will be fined for each offence, 6d.

No intoxicating drinks of any kind are allowed upon the Premises; any person bringing, sending for, or drinking them upon the Premises, will be liable to instantaneous dismissal, notwithstanding there may be an existing agreement for a term of years.

Any person being found drunk upon the Premises, will be fined for each offence, 5s.

Any person committing any offence upon another, either by throwing, striking, or defacing either his person or his clothes, or by hiding, defacing, or destroying his work or tools, will be fined for each offence, 5s. If it is proved that more than one are connected with the offence, the fine will be divided; in addition to the fine, the cost of repairs will be added.

Any person heard swearing or using abusive language, will be fined 1s. for each offence.

The Apprentices may be dealt with according to circumstances.

All Fines will be appropriated to the Workmen's Festivals, for special occasions.

February 14th, 1854.

GUEST & CHRIMES.
A. GILLING, PRINTER, ROTHERHAM.

*Feb 24th I agree to these Rules
Benjamin Tongle*

Source E

a) How long are the daily working hours? Do you think these are long hours?

b) How many meals are eaten whilst at work? Is this unusual?

c) *In groups*- List 5 things that an employee is forbidden to do at work

Class discussion- do you think any of these rules are similar to ones we have today?

5. Imagine that you lived in Rotherham during the nineteenth century. Do you think you would have liked to have worked at Guest and Chrimes factory? and if so, why? If you think you wouldn't have liked to work there, what has made you decide this?