

If Walls Could Talk...

Teachers' Resource Pack



INTRODUCTION

The Priestgate Vaults are the underground cellars under the historic Georgian building that today houses Peterborough Museum, revealing 500 years of history from this building and the city.

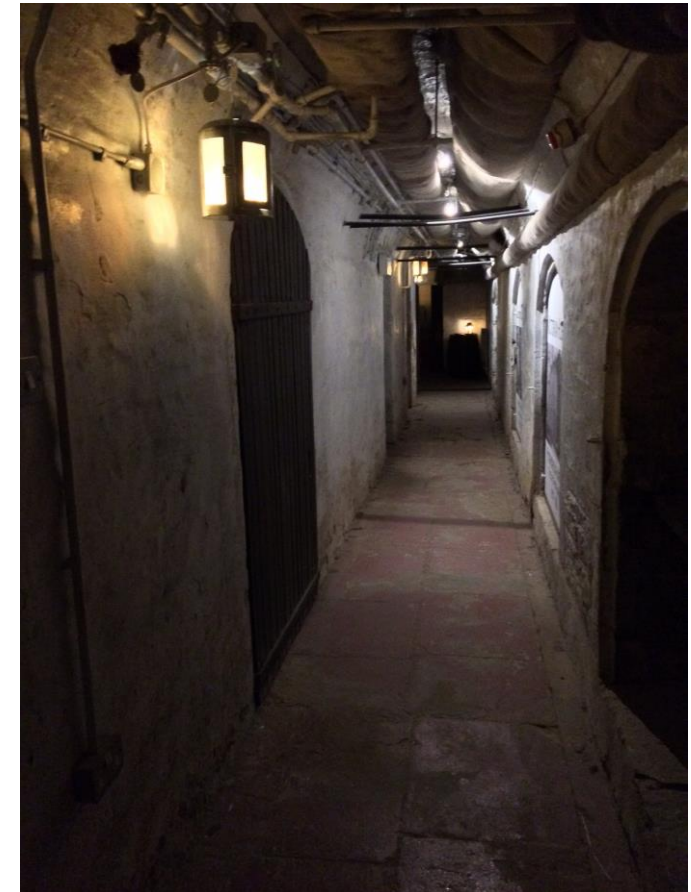
The cellars have original features, including windows from the Tudor house, the Georgian wine cellar, coal cellar and a room that was used as an air raid shelter during World War II. Each of the rooms in the Vaults is related to a different period in the building's history. Characters from the past who would have used these spaces tell their stories, brought to life using new technology and theatrical effects.

This teachers' resource pack has been designed to support the KS2 curriculum and a visit to the Priestgate Vaults at Peterborough Museum. You will find a selection of cross curricular activities supporting the development of key skills and other useful resources to complement your work in the classroom. The activities are suitable to be carried out before or after your visit to Peterborough Museum.

Local history and the themes revealed in the Vaults stories are key elements and requirements in the history programme of study for both KS2 and KS3. The museum visit and the pack integrates the requirements for KS2/3 History with the practical understanding of how it relates to the local area.

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THE MUSEUM VISIT:

If Walls Could Talk...

As part of a guided tour of the Vaults, students will explore the rooms in the cellar and meet characters from the past who will tell their stories, brought to life using new technology and theatrical effects. The capacity for each tour is 15 students. A trail that takes students upstairs in the museum accompanies and complements the Vaults tour.



Explore the historical themes and periods further with additional museum-led workshops/activities upstairs in the main museum.

For example:

- Continue Nurse Reynold's, the Victorian's and Peterborough Infirmary's story: Meet Matron King upstairs in the original Victorian operating theatre.



- Continue Abigail's and the WWII story: Meet Mr Winter, caretaker of the museum in the 1940s and a volunteer in the Home Guard and discover life on the Home Front.



- Continue the history of the city with a guided city tour. Choose from a general historic tour or a specific historical period (Medieval, Tudor, Georgian, Victorian, Edwardian or 1940s)



More information:

Website:

<http://www.vivacity-peterborough.com/information-for-schools/learning/>

Email:

museum.education@vivacity-peterborough.com

phone:

01733 864 700

"The projected characters are very compelling – makes the history come to life"

Woodston Primary, Yr 6 teacher

Background Information:

Priestgate Vaults through the ages

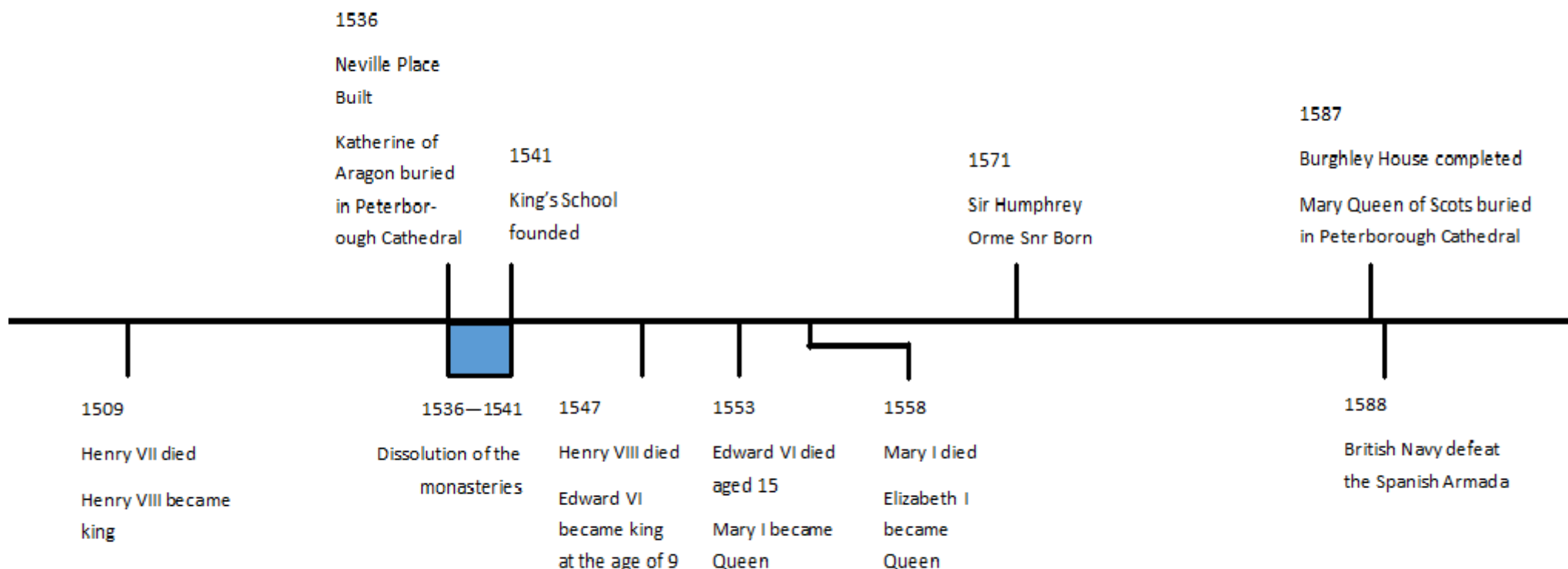
Since Tudor times there has been a building on this site. The Georgian building that we see today was built on top of this Tudor building. Part of the original building can be seen in one of the rooms in the cellar.

These drawings aim to give context to the cellar, the site and the changing face of the building upstairs. As you will see, what is today underground, was once at street level 500 years ago!



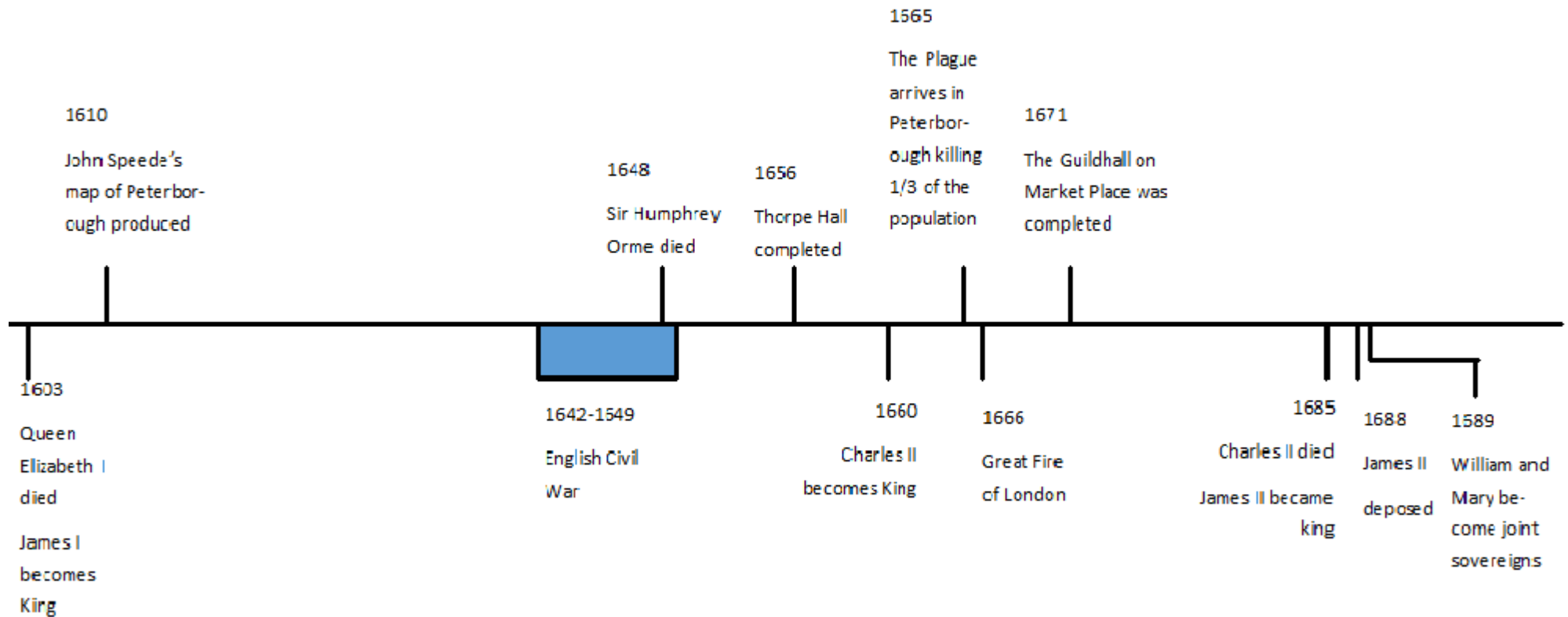
Timeline

Local Events



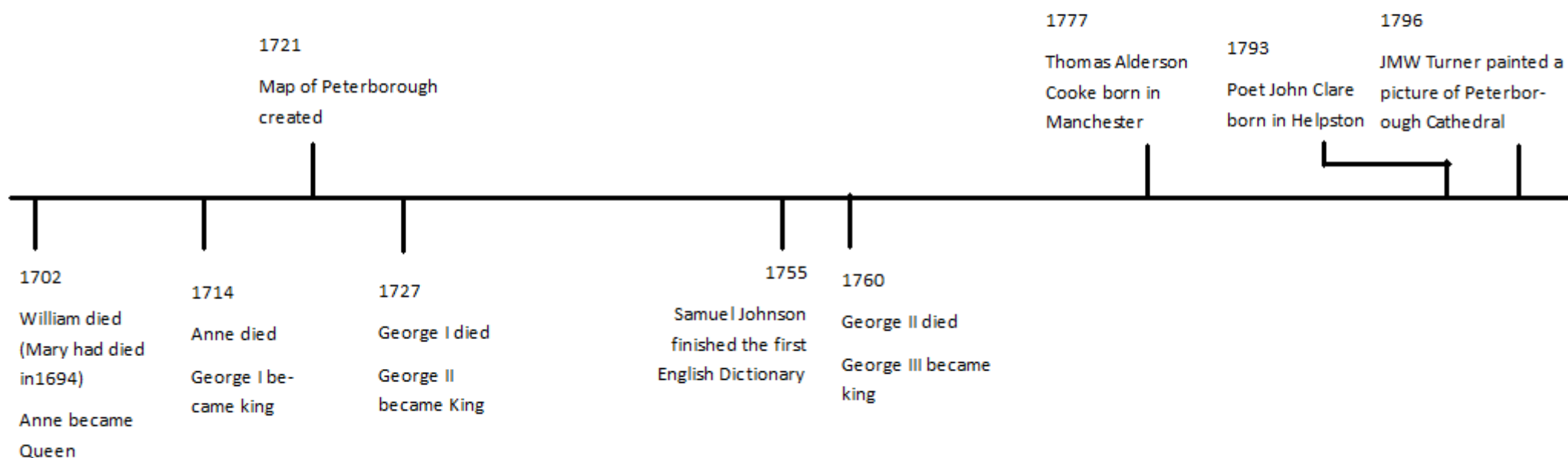
National Events

Local Events



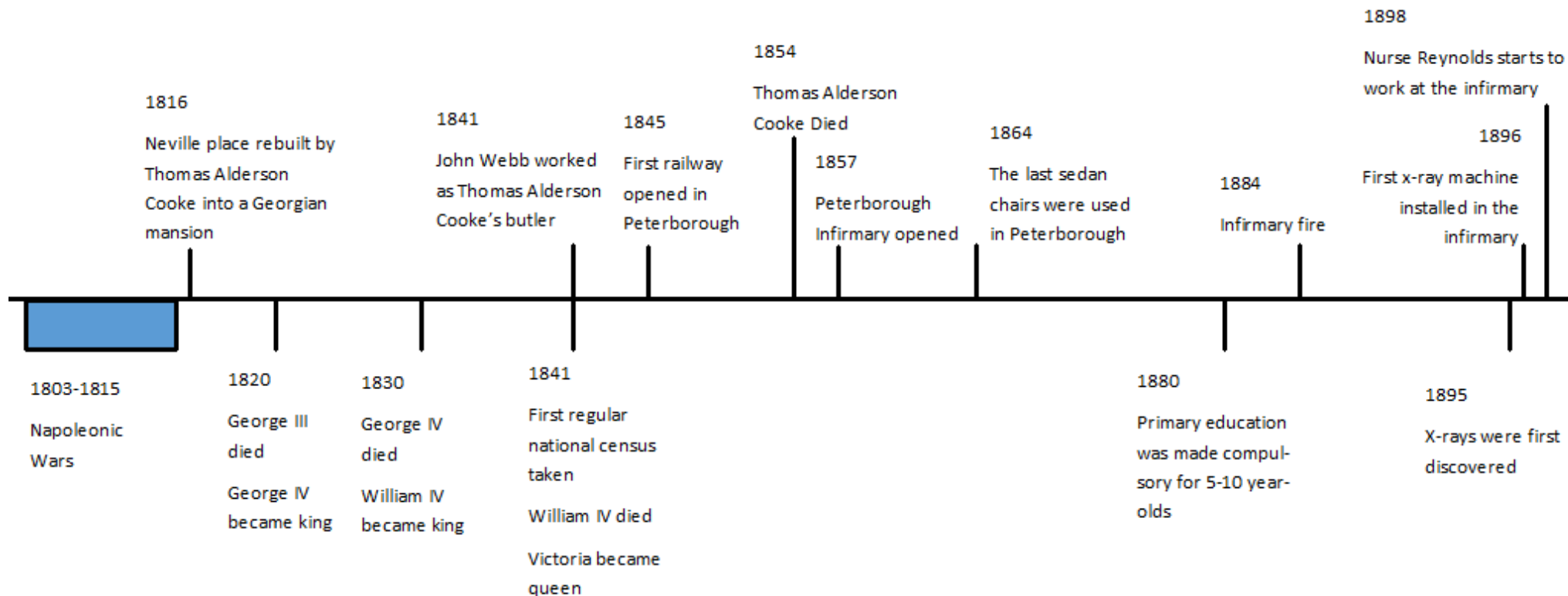
National Events

Local Events



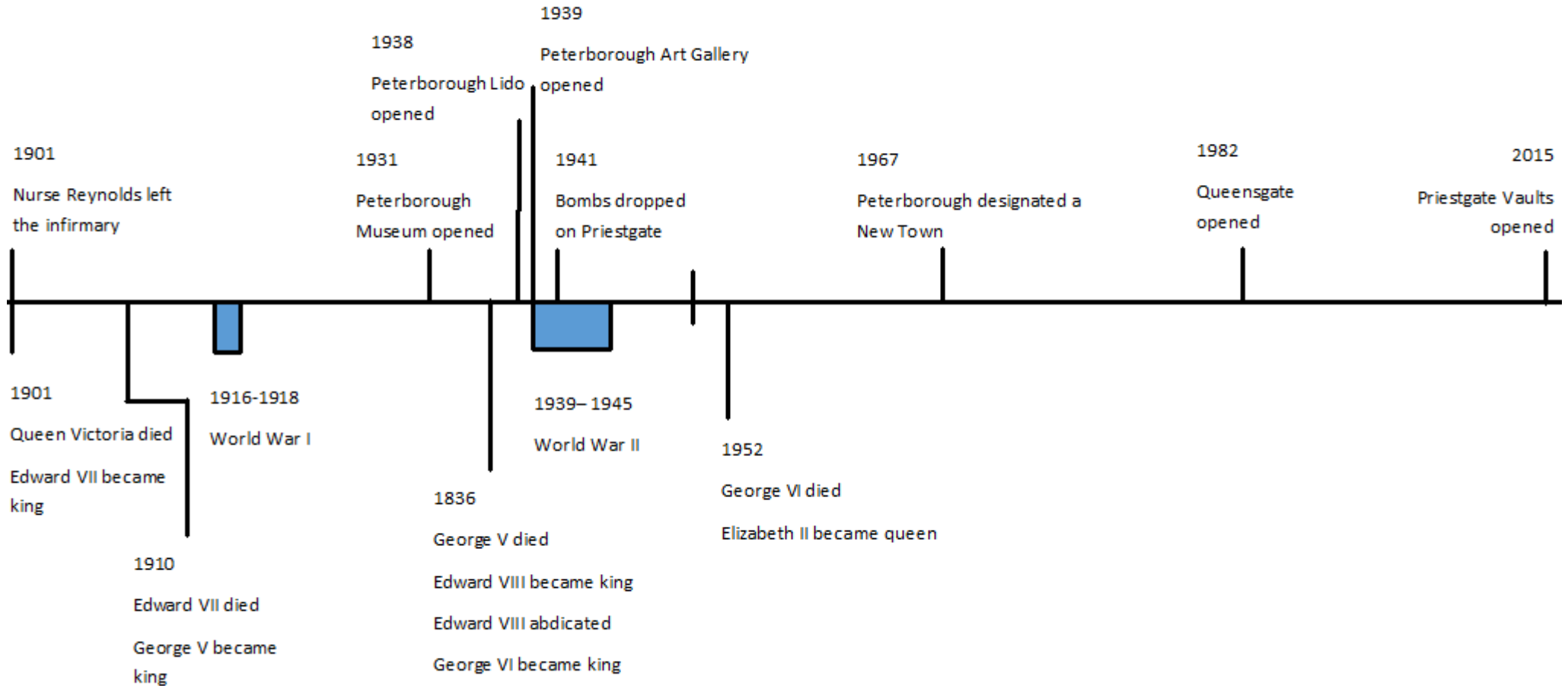
National Events

Local Events



National Events

Local Events



National Events

The Cellar Characters

Sir Humphrey Orme



Born in 1571, Humphrey Orme had the same name as his father, who was a very influential man in Tudor England. His father had been groom of the bedchamber to Henry VIII, Edward VII and Elizabeth I. Following in a similar line to his father, Humphrey gained a knighthood from James I to become Sir Humphrey and was elected as MP for Peterborough during the civil war. He died in 1648 and was succeeded by his son of the same name.

Thomas Alderson Cooke



Thomas Alderson Cooke was born in 1777 in Manchester to James and Ann Cooke (née Alderson). He married Judith (also known as Julia) Image of Peterborough before 1799 when his first child Julia was born. He went on to have 12 children with Judith until her death in July 1817 at the age of just 42. Thomas remarried on the 8th February 1819 to Charlotte Sarah Squire in Peterborough Cathedral. She was the younger sister of William Walcot Squire, Thomas' new son-in-law (he married Thomas' eldest daughter Julia on 21 September 1818). However they divorced (quite a scandal!). He married again in May 1822 to Mary Joanna Boggis, but she died in 1825 aged 46. Thomas married for a fourth time to a lady called Mary Dennis. Thomas died on 12th December 1854 leaving a complex will with instructions on how his estate and money should be shared amongst his siblings, children and 'dearest Mary'.

John Webb



Born in 1800 in Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire to William and Mercy Webb (assumed). By 1841 he was a male servant with Thomas Alderson Cooke in Priestgate. In 1851 he was a Brewer and Publican in No. 5 North Street, Peterborough, with his second wife, niece and two servants (His nephew Joseph Webb was by now Thomas Cooke's butler). In 1861 he was an innkeeper in North Street with wife Emma from Birmingham and one servant. He died on 18th February 1869 in Gladstone Street, Peterborough.

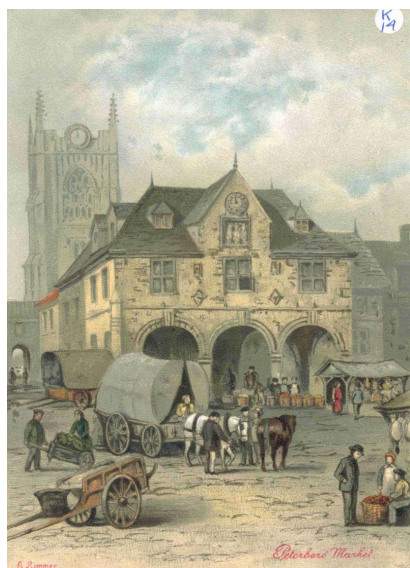
Nurse Ethel Reynolds



Born near Daventry in 1872 she trained as a nurse at Peterborough General Hospital (Infirmary) from 1898 to 1901. She joined Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service at the start of World War I and gained medals for her service to sick and wounded people during the war. She died in 1926 at the age of 54.

Abigail is a fictitious character based on people who lived in Priestgate in 1941

Peterborough through the Ages



1640s

Peterborough was a small market town with a rural feel to it. The population was about 2,000 people and the main industry was wool manufacture with evidence of this is in the number of merchants living in the town and the street name Cumbergate, (wool)comber street. Priestgate contained a number of large houses, with Neville Place, home of the Orme family, being the largest.

1840s

The population had grown to about 8,000 people and still kept a rural feel. The Corn Exchange was one of the most important in the country at this time. Priestgate Mansion had replaced Neville Place and the road level had been raised. Census records show there were 198 people living in Priestgate, with 2 women to every man and 20% of the population of the street were called Elizabeth or Anne! This was because of the high number of female domestic servants and women working in the clothing industry living in the street. Priestgate had a poor end with smaller houses and a rich end with large houses which had lots of land.

1900s

Thanks to the arrival of the railways and the growth of the brick making industry, the population of Peterborough had ballooned to about 30,000 in a relatively short space of time. The shape of the city changed as rows of housing were built for the workers and new districts were created. Priestgate still had a clear rich end and poor end, but less people lived in the street as buildings were used as solicitors' offices, dentists and for industry at

the poor end, including the Phoenix Brewery.

Priestgate Mansion had become Peterborough Infirmary.

1940s

It is very difficult to know exactly what the population was during the war years, because no census was taken and so many men sadly never returned from war. However, using the 1931 and 1951 census it is possibly to estimate the population was about 50,000 people. The railways were still major employers, as were Perkins and Peter Brotherhood, both engineering companies. Peterborough did not suffer too much damage during the war, although the newly built Lido and Priestgate both suffered hits. Priestgate had even fewer residents as more offices and industries moved to the street. Peterborough Infirmary had moved to a new location and the building was now home to the Peterborough Natural History, Scientific and Archaeological society, which later became the Peterborough Museum Society. The top floor of the building was used by potato merchants Baxter and Guion, which is why there is an additional door on the front of the building.

Food through the Ages

These are suggestions for food that could be cooked and prepared in school that were characteristic of the different time periods represented in the vaults

17th Century

Pottage – boiled pea soup, usually with ham or bacon, but for the very poor, with vegetables only.

Bread – homemade, very rough in texture

Cheese

Frumenty – pudding a little like rice pudding with lots of cream and eggs

Drink – beer and wine (apple juice and grape juice make good alternatives)

Useful website - <http://www.godecookery.com/engrec/engrec.html>

1840's

A variety of soups including potato, bread (yes, really!), cabbage and still pottage.

Bread – homemade and soft. Spread with dripping by the very poor, butter for the rich.

Yorkshire pudding, meat and fruit pies, bread and butter pudding, rice pudding, jelly etc.

Gruel was eaten at the workhouse along with bread and cheese

Drinks – barley water, apple juice, tea and coffee

1900's

Almost the same as it was in the 1840s with the introduction of tinned food including golden syrup, mustard, custard powder, cocoa, baking powder etc. Popular foods included syrup sponge with custard, hot chocolate, and ham and mustard sandwiches.

Picnics were very popular

1940's

Rationing was the major influence in cooking from this period. Lots of homes were growing their own food to supplement the rations they were allowed to buy, but even then, there wasn't much to go round.

Vegetarian food was more common due to the scarcity of meat.

Ingredients included Spam and corned beef, lots of vegetables and stodgy carbohydrates. Recipes included spam fritters, homity pie (vegetarian), countless stews, soups and pies, dumplings and even pea soup (pottage again!). Desserts were usually eggless sponges, crumbles, pies and flans, my favourite being Mock Apricot Flan which is made using carrots (see the website below)

A useful website:

<https://1940sexperiment.wordpress.com/100-wartime-recipes/>

Music through the Ages

These pieces can be used in music lessons or listened to during lessons.
Many have dances or actions associated with them

General

CBBC Horrible History Songs – especially ‘Orrible Oliver Cromwell, English Civil War

17th Century

La Bourée

Parson’s Farewell (Sea shanty – good for dancing in a round)

St Paul’s Steeple

Greensleeves (an older piece, but still very prominent)

Woodcock

Mr Beveridge’s Maggot

1840’s

Classical music – Mendelssohn, Schumann, Beethoven, Chopin

Nursery rhymes were popular songs for children

Rule Britannia

Home Sweet Home,

1900’s

Oh! Mr Porter (sung by Nurse Reynolds)

Music Hall Music – Any Old Iron, Daisy Daisy, Where Did You Get That Hat?, Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay, Silent Night

1940’s

Big Band Music - Chattanooga Choo Choo, Pennsylvania 6-5000, Little Brown Jug

Popular music - When I’m cleaning windows, Run Rabbit Run,

War time music - White Cliffs of Dover, We’ll meet again, Wish me luck as you wave me goodbye

Benjamin Britten and Ralph Vaughn William for British classical music

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schoolradio/subjects/history/ww2clips> - sounds of WW2



Literature through The Ages

This is a range of literature that is either from the date specified, or provides information about that particular time period

General

The Time Travelling Cat Series – Julia Jarman	Fiction
Diary of a Time Traveller – David Long and Nicholas Stevenson	Fiction
A Street Through Time – Dr Anne Millard	Non-fiction
England (Horrible Histories Special) – Terry Deary	Non-Fiction
The Usborne History of Britain – Ruth Brocklehurst	Non-Fiction

1641

Aesop's Fables (stories available to children in 17 th C England)	Fiction
Arabian Nights (stories available to children in 17 th C England)	Fiction
Slimy Stuarts – Terry Deary	Non-Fiction
Tudors and Stuarts (several versions by different authors)	Non-Fiction
Non-fiction books on the Civil War for children are mainly old and out of print, but lots of general history books include sections on Civil War England. Searching for Oliver Cromwell and Cavaliers and Roundheads will produce some results on the internet.	

1841

Mother Goose Stories (published 18 th C England)	Fiction
Grimm's Fairy Tales (1823 in English)	Fiction
Hetty Feather – Jacqueline Wilson	Fiction
Victorian Servants, A Very Peculiar History – Fiona Macdonald	Non-Fiction
DK Eyewitness Victorians	Non-Fiction
Horrible Histories Vile Victorians – Terry Deary	Non-Fiction

1901

Black Beauty – Anna Sewell	Fiction
Treasure Island – Robert Louis Stevenson	Fiction
The Railway Children – Edith Nesbit	Fiction
Mary Seacole, Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell – Nick Hunter	Non-Fiction
Brave Nurses: Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell – Charlotte Guillain	Non-Fiction
History on Your Doorstep: Victorian Britain	Non-Fiction

1941

Blitz, The Machine Gunners, etc – Robert Westall	Fiction
Goodnight Mr Tom – Michelle Magorian	Fiction
The Secret Garden – Frances Hodgson Burnett	Fiction
Children of the Blitz – Robert Westall	Non-Fiction
Peterborough at War: 1939-1945 – David Gray	Non-Fiction
Woeful Second World War – Terry Deary	Non-Fiction
Blitzed Brits – Terry Deary	Non-Fiction
The Second World War – Usborne	Non-Fiction

Peterborough and Beyond – Significant People

Samuel Pepys

A London-based diarist writing from 1660 to 1670, he witnessed the Great Fire of London and other significant events. References to the Cecils and Montagues are in his writing. He was alive at a similar time to Sir Humphrey Orme.

Edith Cavell

Born near Norwich in 1865, she came to Peterborough as a pupil, at a school in Laurel Court in the Cathedral precincts. She was a gifted French speaker, a skill she used during WWI when she worked as a nurse in Belgium. She died for helping men to escape to safe countries during the war. (picture below)



Alfred Caleb Taylor

He was a local X-ray pioneer, who worked at Peterborough Infirmary. He started using x-rays in 1895 when they had only just been discovered and worked hard to develop their use and to help the people of Peterborough. He died from over-exposure to x-rays. (picture below)



Wortley Montagus

Sir Edward Wortley Montagu was MP for Peterborough from 1734 until his death in 1761. He married Mary Pierrepont in 1712 who is notable for bringing inoculation to England for the first time. He created the Wortley Almshouses on Westgate.

William Cecil

William Cecil, 1st Lord Burghley was the creator of Burghley House near Stamford, which was finished in 1587. He was the chief advisor of Queen Elizabeth I and possibly the most influential person in the

country. He would have known Sir Humphrey Orme. He died in 1598 when his second son Robert took over his roles as Secretary of State for Elizabeth I and then King James. His son Thomas can be seen in a portrait in the museum. (picture below)



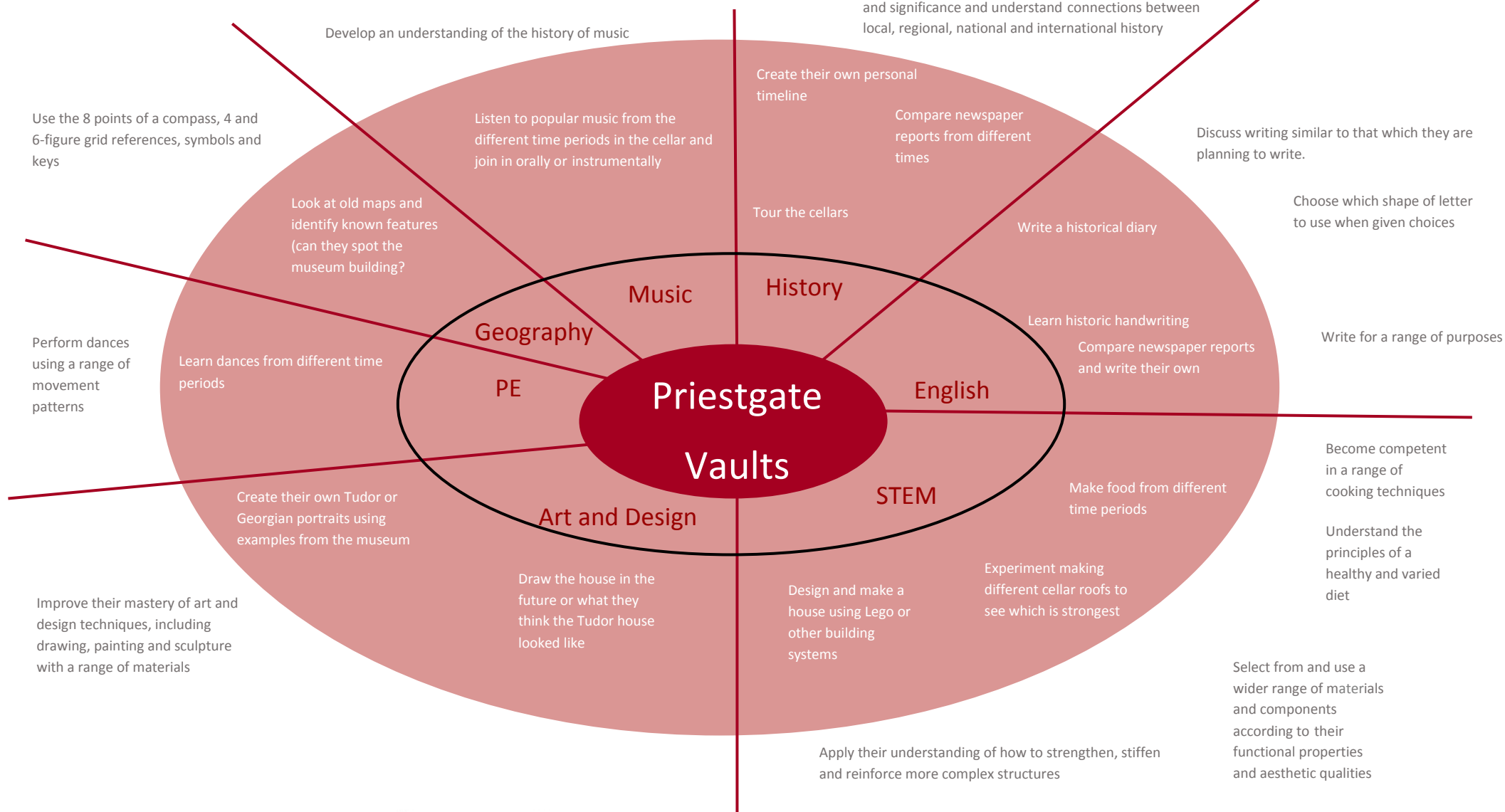
Humphrey Orme

Grandson of Sir Humphrey Orme, he was MP for Peterborough in 1654 and from 1660-1671. Born 1620, he died in 1671 shortly after the Guildhall was completed, possibly from eating turtle meat. The turtle shell from that meal is in the museum on the second floor. He lived in Neville Place, Priestgate, Peterborough.

Oliver Cromwell

Born in Huntingdon in 1599, Oliver Cromwell was MP for Huntingdon and Cambridge at the same time as Sir Humphrey Orme was MP for Peterborough. He rose to power during the English Civil War as a Parliamentarian and became Lord Protector of England in 1653. He died in London in 1658.

CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS AND LEARNING OUTCOMES: Museum Visit



Tony Ryan's Thinkers' Keys

The What If? What could have happened if the building hadn't been turned into the museum?	The Combination What would you get if you combined a turtle and a cat? List all the combinations	The Disadvantages What are the disadvantages to living in a big, old house?	The Alternative List all the ways to heat a room that doesn't involve a radiator	The Alphabet Create an alphabet of words connected to the cellars and museum
The Variations How many ways can you warn people there is an air raid?	The BAR How would you redesign the cellar using the acronym Bigger Add Replace?	The Picture Draw a diagram of the different rooms in the cellar	The Brick Wall What alternatives are there to using brick and stones to build a house?	The Commonality What do a piece of coal and a hospital bed have in common?
The Brainstorming Brainstorm all the historic buildings you can think of	The Construction Build the museum or Tudor building. What will you use?	The Question What is the question if the answer is the cellar? Think of 5 questions	The Forced Relationships What would happen if all the people who have used the cellars got to meet?	The Different Uses What different uses have the rooms in the cellar had?
The Reverse Name all of the places you could never use as a bomb shelter	The Prediction Draw what building you think the cellar will have over it in the future	The Ridiculous How many inflated balloons would you need to fill the cellar?	The Inventions Invent a way of getting down to the cellar without using the stairs	The Interpretations What were the cupboards used for in the cellar?

Sir Humphrey Orme Activity

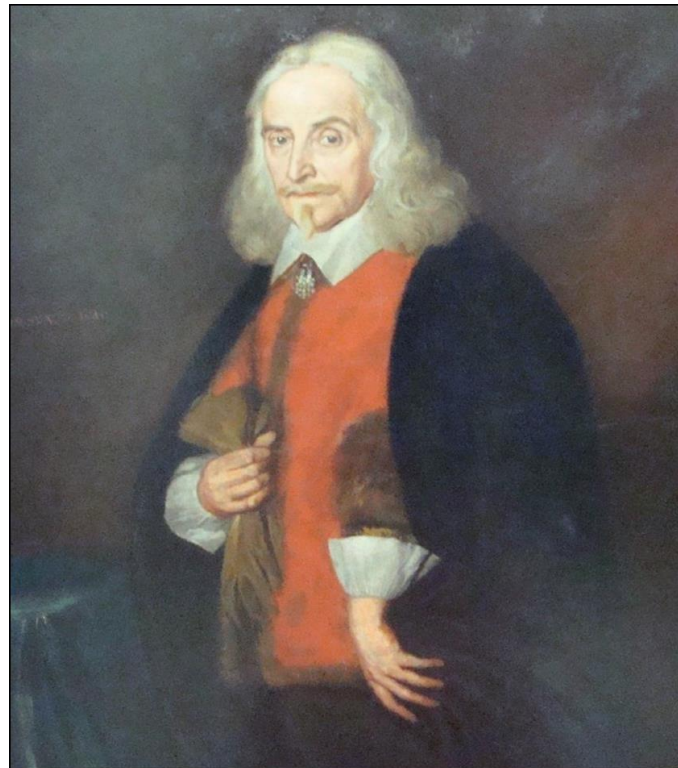
This is a Portrait of Sir Humphrey Orme, one of the owners of Neville Place, the Tudor house underneath Peterborough Museum

How old do you think he is? Why?

What is he holding in his hand?

What clothes is he wearing? What are they made from?

Try to stand like Sir Humphrey.
Do you look just as important?



Do you think he is rich or poor? Why?

Why do you think he had his portrait painted?

What would his legs and feet look like?
Have a go at drawing the rest of the picture

Where do you think this was painted? Was it in Neville place? Why?

Why is he wearing red?

Sir Humphrey Orme Activity – Teachers’ Notes – Possible Answers

This is a Portrait of Sir Humphrey Orme, one of the owners of Neville Place, the Tudor house underneath Peterborough Museum

How old do you think he is? Why?

He’s about 70 years old

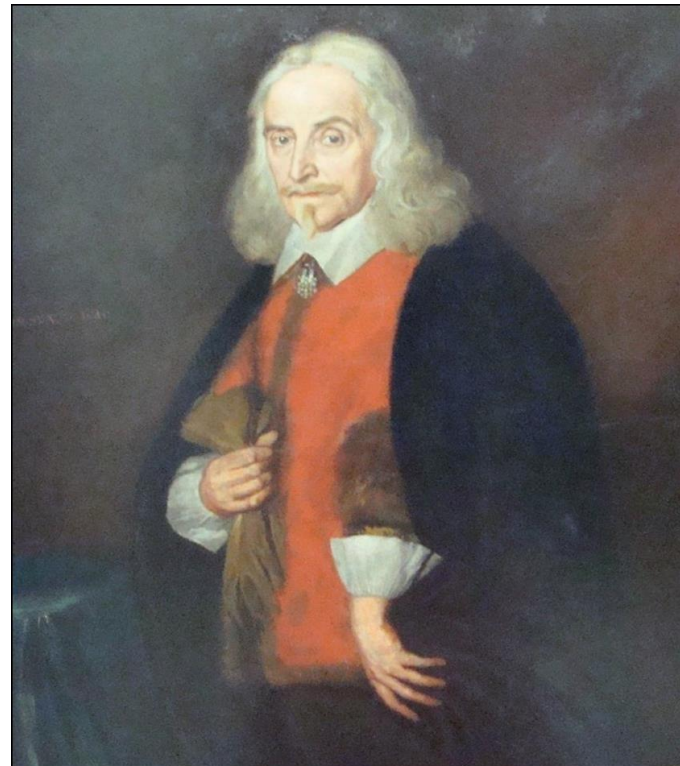
What is he holding in his hand?

A pair of large, fashionable leather gloves (only the rich were allowed gloves)

What clothes is he wearing? What are they made from?

A black cloak, fashionable cuffs and collar with fur on his sleeves

Try to like Sir Humphrey.
Do you look just as important?



Do you think he is rich or poor? Why?

There are several signs of his wealth, from his clothes to his brooch and even the painting itself

Why do you think he had his portrait painted?

All of the gentry had their portraits painted as a status symbol and as a means for their family and ancestors to remember them

What would his legs and feet look like? Have a go at drawing the rest of the picture

Where do you think this was painted? Was it in Neville place? Why?

Why is he wearing red?

Red was expensive to make and only the rich could afford it

We don’t know the answer, but want to encourage the children to look at details in the picture

Thomas Alderson Cooke Activity

This is a Profile of Thomas Alderson Cooke, the man who built the building that became Peterborough Museum

What is Thomas doing in the profile?

What colours would you see if this was a colour portrait?

What clothes do you think he is wearing?

What would the rest of the room look like? Do you think he was in his study or his library?

How do you think this profile was created? Is it a silhouette?



How old do you think he is? Why?

Can you draw the rest of the image? What is he wearing on his feet?

Why has he not had his photograph taken?

Have a go at making your own silhouette. What position would you be in? Can you cut out the shape from black paper?

If you met him, what do you think he'd be like?

Thomas Cooke Activity – Teacher’s Notes – Possible Answers

This is a Profile of Thomas Alderson Cooke, the man who built the building that became Peterborough Museum

What is Thomas doing in the profile?

What colours would you see if this was a colour portrait?

Victorians liked deep, rich colours, like burgundy, peacock and browns

What clothes do you think he is wearing?

A smart suit with a high-collared shirt and bow tie

What would the rest of the room look like? Do you think he was in his study or his library?

How do you think this Profile was created? Is it a silhouette?

This was painted, which was very common. Profiles were often painted on paper, ivory, plaster and glass



How old do you think he is? Why?

The grey hair and receding hairline is a clue

Can you draw the rest of the image? What is he wearing on his feet?

Why has he not had his photograph taken?

Photography still in its infancy when he died in 1854

Have a go at making your own silhouette. What position would you be in? Can you cut out the shape from black paper?

If you met him, what do you think he'd be like?

Nurse Ethel Reynolds Activity

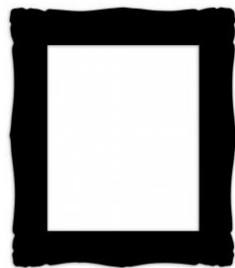


Imagine you are an Edwardian nurse leaving home for the first time to live and work at Peterborough Infirmary.

Nurses were not allowed to take many belongings with them.

Look at these objects. Select 5 to take with you.

Why have you chosen these?



Abigail Winters Activity

Abigail took her favourite teddy to the cellar with her during the air raid.

What would you take with you if you were in an air raid?

Draw a picture below.



How many reasons can you give for choosing this item?

Diaries and letters – Part 1

May viii 1641

Today I engaged in Feeffees busyness which took me away from home for many hours. All matters were resolved before we needed candlelight, so I was able to return home on foot to spend a few pleasant hours with dear Frances. She told me news of a cousin who has been lately painted by an extremely talented young artiste for such a gift for capturing a likewise that one would think they were glancing a mirror. I must make note of this and meet the man presently.

May 1841

My morning was taken up with my usual cellar duties. After the weekly inventory I charged the footman and valet with assisting me in bottling the wine. It gives me great pleasure to see the new bottles freshly arranged against the walls and to know the master will have such joy in offering them to his guests when he entertains. I just wish he wouldn't allow his guests to drink so much when they visit.

I spent the afternoon running errands in the market and on Bridge Street. I had run short of gum Arabic and muslin cloths and needed more for the next day. Thankfully Mrs Hibbert had bought some new stock from London, the quality of which far surpassed the previous muslin. I dare say the chamber maids will be as pleased to hear of the news as I am.

Diaries and Letters – Part 2

May 1901

There was such a commotion this morning that I was roused early from my bed. Matron called us all to our duties before breakfast after a great deal of casualties arrived at our doors following a fire in a boarding house. Thankfully nobody had lost their life, but we dealt with a number of people suffering coughing fits, their clothes blackened from the smoke. I dealt with a lovely young chap who had dirt in his eyes. After rinsing them and making him lie still as a rug for some time, he gained his sight again. He made me laugh by saying he could not have wished for such a beautiful sight when he opened his eyes. I think he was trying to pay me a kindness, but Matron would have turned him out if she had heard him utter such words to me. A nurse's job is to care, not to amuse the patients.

May 1941

Dear Mummy,

I hope this letter finds you well and that you are enjoying your holiday. The days here are terribly boring without you and I miss your cooking. Daddy has tried in vain to cook something nice for me, but we have grown tired of corned beef and mash.

Last night we had another alarm so I spent some time in the shelter. Joyce and Margaret came over to the cellars with their Mummy and Daddy and we played with our dolls and teddy until the all clear was sounded. I enjoyed that. I'm hoping that Daddy will let me take some of the toys from the museum with me, but he didn't look keen.

The Ceiling Challenge

This is the ceiling of one of the rooms in the cellar. You can see the window from the old Tudor house, but it has been obscured by the curved ceiling. The window would have been much taller and the original ceiling would have been much higher and horizontal. The curved ceiling was added when the Georgian building was built above it, to help strengthen the cellar.



Your challenge is to create the strongest ceiling that you can.

- Discover which shapes are the strongest
- Investigate which materials are the strongest
- Discuss the best combination to create the strongest ceiling

Can you make a stronger ceiling than the one in the cellar? Can you make a stronger ceiling than your friends?

How to Use the Resources

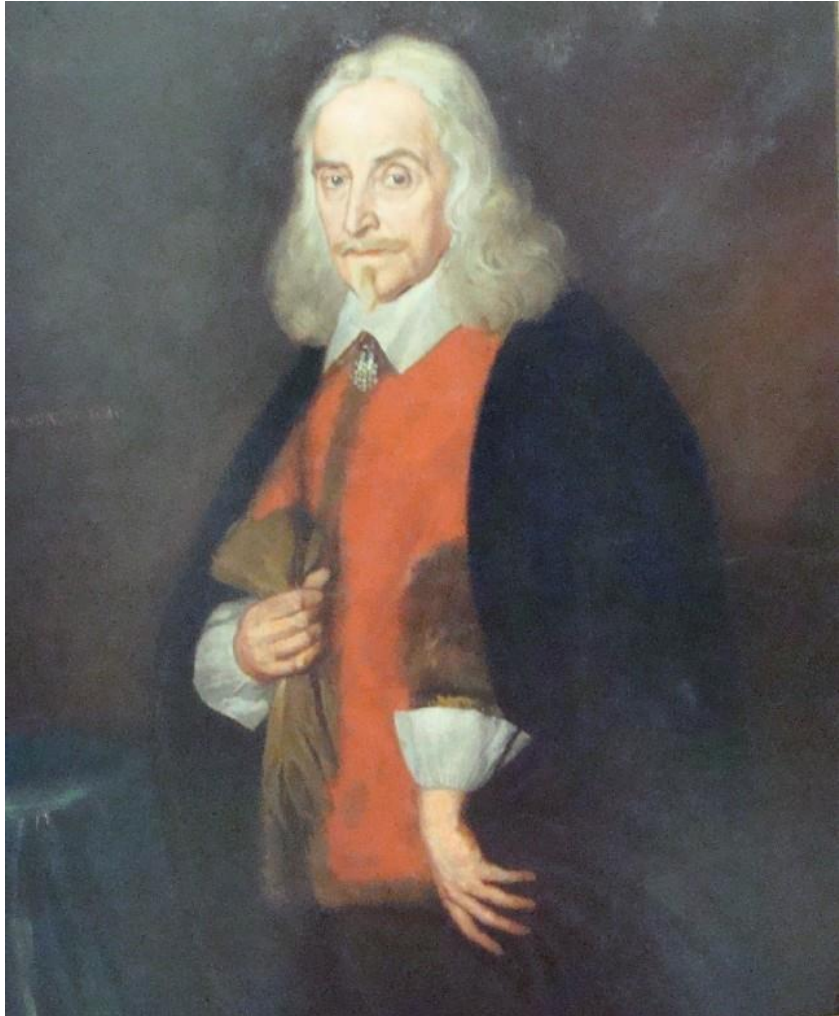
Several resources relate directly to the Curriculum Connections document or are self-explanatory.

For other resources you may want to consider these questions and activities;

- What evidence is there that the owners of Neville Place/Priestgate Mansion were rich?
Provide the portraits, maps and other information and ask children to make a short presentation on why they think they were rich. (Size of the house, amount of land, clothing, money to have portraits taken, written documents (poor couldn't read or write), food and drink)
- How has the house changed over time?
Provide maps, photographs, How the Museum Has Changed document, Priestgate Mansion advert, Transcribed Census Records
- How many people have lived in the house? Who can you name?
Provide Transcribed Census Records, personal histories, original census records
- Use the Thinker's Keys as enrichment activities for AG&T pupils, as homework ideas or morning activities.
- Ask the children to make their own timeline. What important points would they need to mark on it? Can they extend it into the future?
- For handwriting lesson attempt to replicate some of the old handwriting. Can they copy Sir Humphrey Orme's signature?
- Look at the image of the Cellar ceiling. Discuss why it's that shape and whether it was the original ceiling. Challenge the children to create the strongest shaped ceiling they can (The ceilings were added to support the weight of the new Georgian building, a domed shape being one of the strongest).
- Look for comparable records for your school to show how the school/street/land has changed over time. Can children identify extensions and imagine what the building looked like originally? Can they find their school on a map and explain the differences between then and now? Can they create a timeline for their school?
- Plan a history week with a different time period for each day with one day to visit the museum. Each day make one or two food items, learn a dance, create artwork/photographs, learn about the house and area at that time, write a short diary/letter/journal about their experiences. This could be done as a series of half days to allow for core subjects

IMAGE BANK

Sir Humphrey Orme



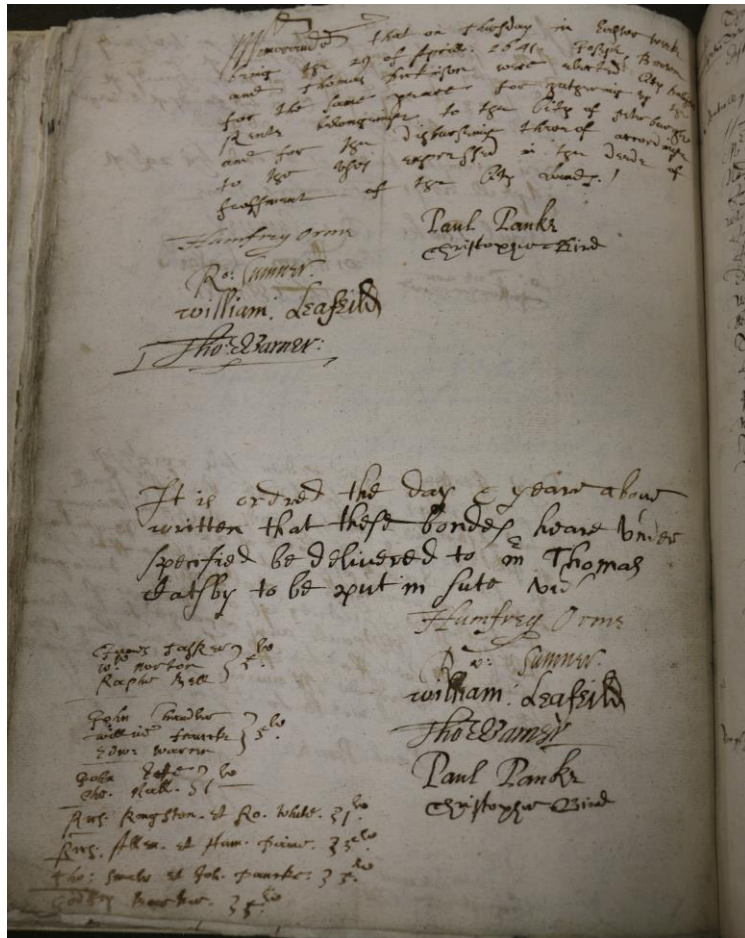
Lady Frances Orme



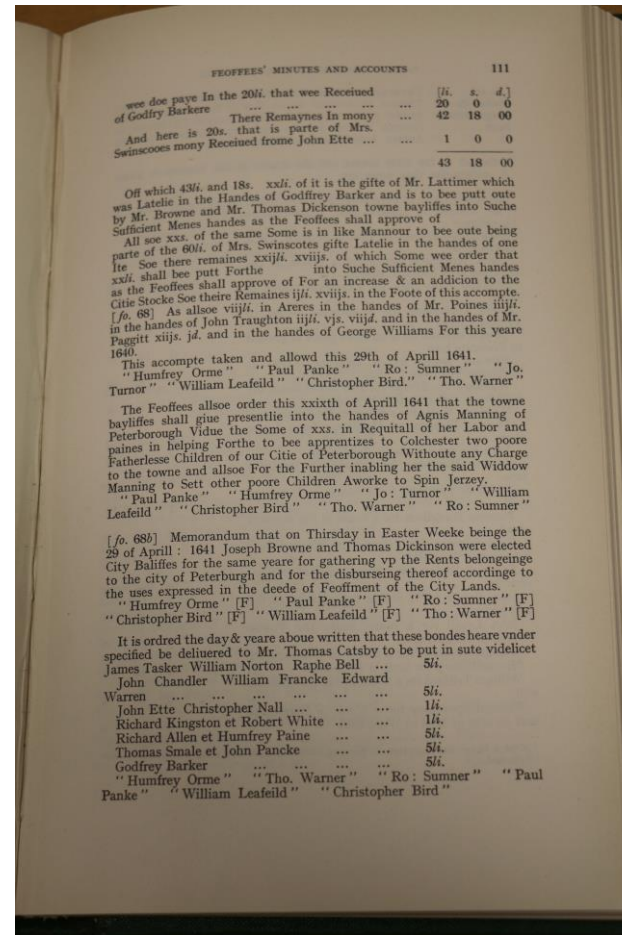
Neville Place



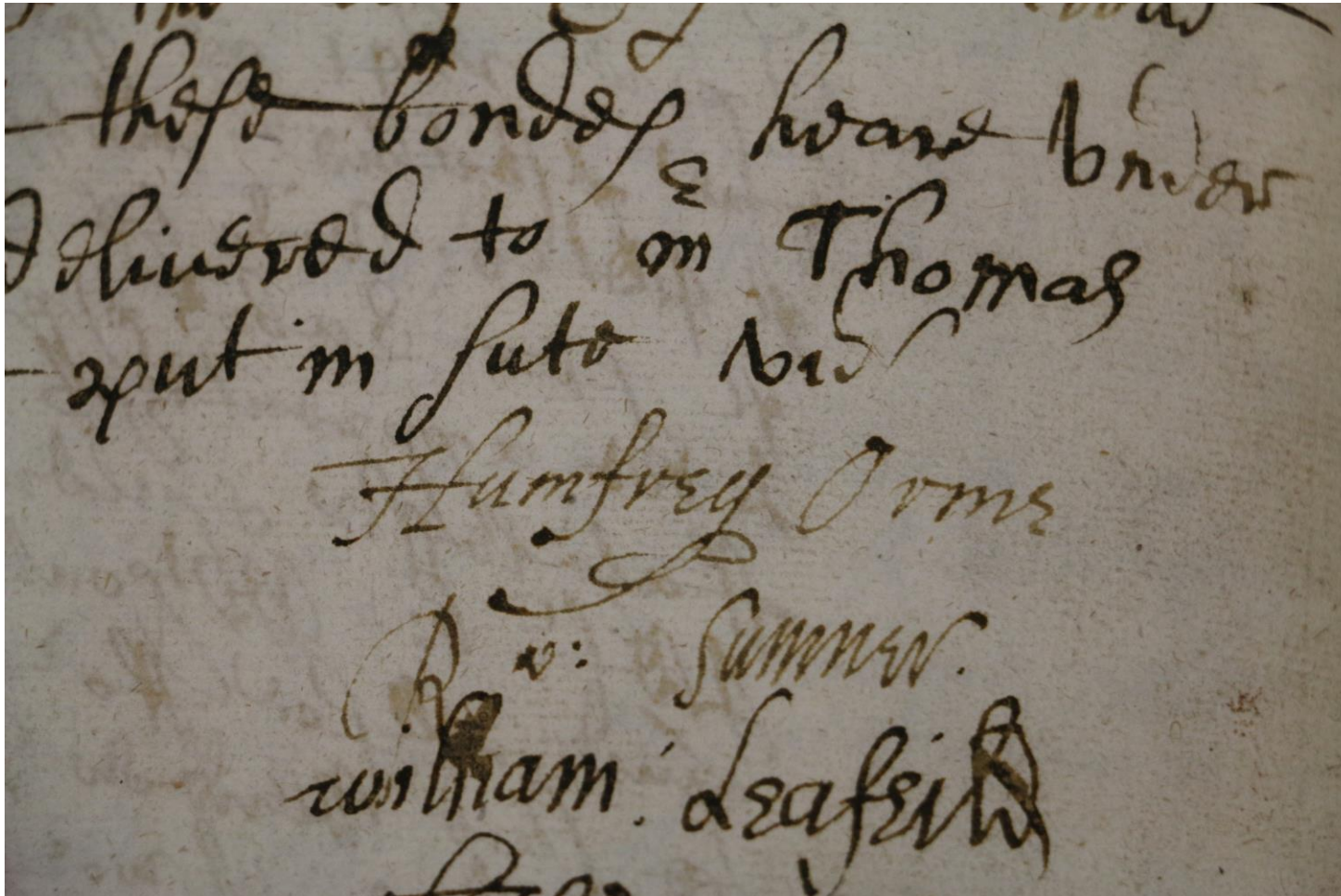
An Excerpt from the Feoffees' Accounts



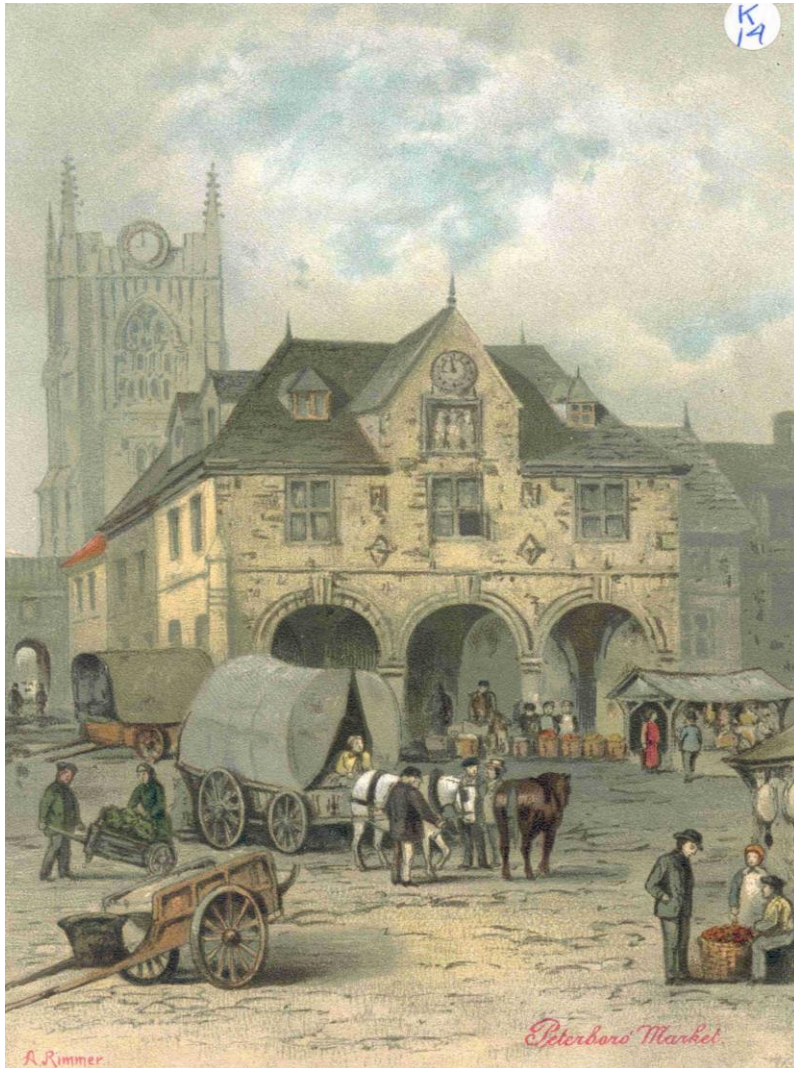
A Transcript of the Feoffees' Accounts



Sir Humphrey Orme's Signature



The Guildhall (Also known as the Buttercross)



The Orme Turtle Shell



The Cellar Roof



The Profile of Thomas Alderson Cooke



The Foundation Stone for Cooke's Priestgate Mansion



Early Victorian Photograph of Thomas Cooke's Mansion



A Portrait of Wright-Thomas and Charlotte Squire, Bridge House, Peterborough



1841 Census Thomas Cooke

HO 107 / 817 / 1

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PLACE	HOUSES Occupied Unoccupied	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born in same County, or Foreign, or Place of Birth
			Males	Females		
Priestgate Street		Mary Baynes	6			7
		Ann Cox	4			4
		John Cox	7			7
		Mary Evans	44		Widow	44
		William Davies	25		Widow	25
		William Davies	22		Widow	22
		Mary Robinson	60		Widow	60
		Mathew Brighten	10		Widow	10
		George Platel	55		Widow	55
		Catherine	50		Widow	50
Do.		Oliver Greening	35		Widow	35
		Henry Southwell	20		Widow	20
		Mathew Marsh	72		Widow	72
		Ann Robinson	23		Widow	23
		Thomas Cooke	60		Widow	60
		Mary Cox	50		Widow	50
		Ann Cox	45		Widow	45
		James Martin	15		Widow	15
		Samuel Dennis	25		Widow	25
		John Webb	40		Widow	40
Do.		John Chapman	20		Widow	20
		Stephen Mount	45		Widow	45
		Ann Cox	40		Widow	40
		Charles Newman	45		Widow	45
TOTAL in 2		4		9	15	
Page 10						

City or Borough of Peterborough
Parish or Township of St. James the Baptist

PLACE	HOUSES Occupied Unoccupied	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born in same County, or Foreign, or Place of Birth
			Males	Females		
Priestgate Street		Ann Pearson	25	F	W	W
		Margaret Henry	25	F	W	W
		Harriet Chaulson	12	F	W	W
		Eliza Potts	14	F	W	W
		Robert Lonsdale	20	M	W	W
		Margaret Pearson	65	F	W	W
		Mary Cox	55	F	W	W
		Lucas Phillips	55	M	W	W
		James Jackson	30	M	W	W
		Lucas Walker	50	M	W	W
Do.		Eliza Cox	15	F	W	W
		James Pearson	20	M	W	W
		Mary Atchley	30	F	W	W
		Maria Atchley	20	F	W	W
		John Constable	15	M	W	W
		Richard Pearson	25	M	W	W
		Susan Cook	25	F	W	W
		Mary Cox	5	F	W	W
		Robert Cox	5	M	W	W
		Eliza Pearson	25	F	W	W
vicarage House		Harriet Winstanley	8	F	W	W
		Mary Smith	25	F	W	W
		Charles Simpson	35	M	W	W
TOTAL in 2		4		7	17	
Page 10						

How to Read the 1841 Census

All census pages name the location (town etc) at the top of the page, followed by the parish, in this case Peterborough, St John the Baptist.

On the furthest left-hand side is the Place column, usually containing the house name, street name, or village, in this case Priestgate Street. The Do stands for ditto (same again).

The next column is Houses. At the start of a new house there is a double diagonal line and a 1. To mark another household living in the same house, a single diagonal line is marked. In the case of the 1841 census they have used them to differentiate servants and visitors too.

Names are all first name then surname, with Do used again for people in the same family with the same surname. Victorian handwriting can be very difficult to read due to the flourishes so often used. It's worth mentioning that capital e's are written as *£* and capital f's look backwards as *ƒ*. Zs are *Ʒ* and double s as *ſs*. Brush Script will give you a similar effect in class.

Age and sex is self-explanatory, but it's really useful to know that once a person was over 20 (often 15, but it depends on the remunerator) their age was rounded to the nearest 5. This can make it more difficult to find them in other censuses.

The employment column is always interesting, but difficult to read. M.S. stands for Male servant and F. S. for Female Servant, whilst Ind (often looks like Md) stands for Independent (they have their own money). Wives do not usually have a job, so their space will be blank, as will children (later censuses record them as scholars).

The Where Born column is more of a yes/no question – were they born in Northamptonshire? Y and N are self-explanatory. For Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland or Foreign Parts – the only examples on this are S for Scotland.

Peterborough Infirmary



Non-slip Stairs in the Infirmary



The Operating Theatre



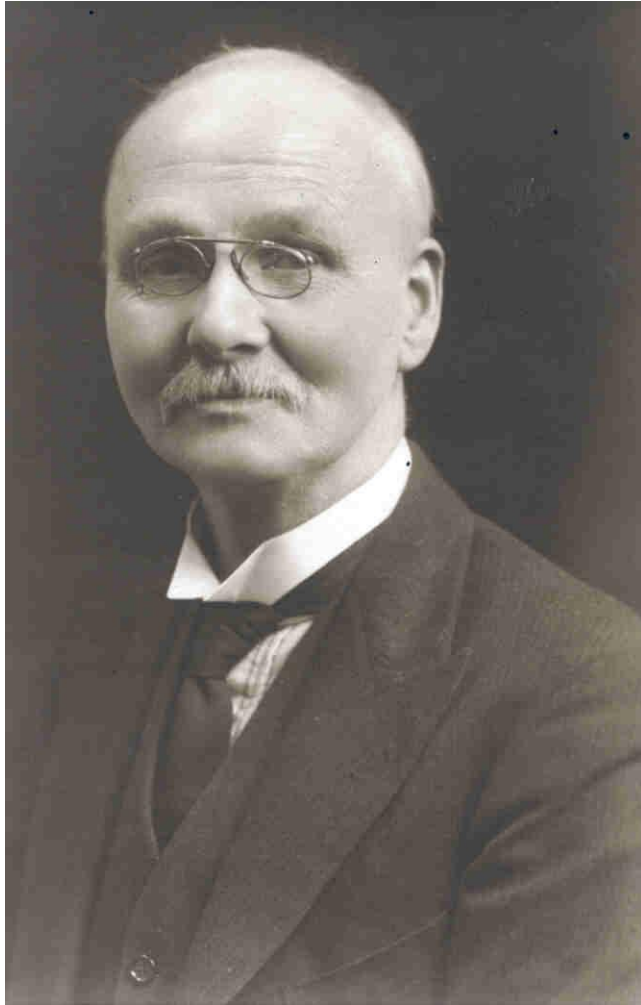
Hospital Staff Photograph Including Alfred Caleb Taylor and Matron King



Lady Anne Maxwell Davies (Benefactor)



Alfred Caleb Taylor Picture



Edith Cavell Picture



Nurse Ethel Reynolds Picture



ARP Picture from the Peterborough Standard



A Typical Bombing Report

the evacuees came were receiving the same percentage. The Ministry of Food thought that the adjustment of their allocation should be made by manufacturers and wholesalers but that, in not being done. That was a that would have to have attention the Ministry of Food before.

LIENS CHANGED HABIT.

problem came from the practice of the public. Before became general for orders to and deliveries made. To-day trade was on the increase probably trebled. The reason public thought that, by go-counter, they could get a of what was available, and ting unofficial rationing very

ld receive orders as before imulate some system, but. It was almost an inhuman an account of every pur- every customer. People ad never traded with one y a wife to-day gloried in to shop to see how much d then went back to tell that they could do the could prevent that kind e distribution of food-possible.

the practice of the ac- s in the pantry for an Grainger instanced ch they got a 25 per ointed out that you ans. He added that at, if every person an, he would do so

collected for over 30 years, documents of great importance, with a lifetime collection of English furniture, have also perished."

Archdeacon Donaldson was Rector of Paston for six years (1918-24), and during the latter part of the time was also a Residentiary Canon of the Cathedral. Mrs. Donaldson is a J.P. for the Liberty and usually comes to Peterborough for Quarter Sessions.

**FIRE WATCHERS
KILLED**

Direct Hit On Offices

In an attack on an East Midlands area by an enemy plane during Friday night, fire watchers lost their lives and several members of one family were injured.

The watchers were killed when a bomb demolished the back rooms of a block of offices occupied by a firm of merchants. The men were buried beneath wreckage, and rescue workers were hampered by fire attributed to live coals in a grate in a rear room and by escaping gas.

The family's quarters also received a direct hit, and the people were trapped, but were eventually rescued. A good deal of other property in this locality showed the effect of blast.

In another district flames rose from wooden premises near to which bombs fell. Firemen were on the spot immediately, and soon got the mastery. A nearby warehouse lost part of its roof and the top of a side wall. The warehouse stock was not greatly affected.

Shortly after the bombs fell a searchlight crew in the area were machine-gunned, but there were no casualties.

MASS FUNERAL

knockdown desk, £11 10s.; 4-piece bedroom suite, £25; pile carpet, £9; walnut bedside, £2; walnut dressing table, £2; walnut chest of drawers, £10; walnut boy, £17; walnut bedstead, £18; walnut wardrobe, £40; blue wool rug and cat, £24; blue pile carpet, £9; antique with ball feet, £2 10s.; mahogany mantel, £2 8s.; Oriental rug, £4 15s.

Set Hogarth's 'Marriage a la Mode'; mahogany settee with leather, £70; carpet sweeper, £11 10s.; spirit kettle, £3 15s.; siphon holder, 3s.; fruit tray, £2 5s.; cruet, £2 7 4; tapestry curtains, £4 10s.; carved tea set, £2 5s.; tansius, £3; S plate entree dish, £3 5s.; cruet set, 15s.; plated tea tray, £6; six silver spoons, £3 5s.

Two easy chairs in hide, £25; hole desk, £8 10s.; camel sideboard, 10s.; mahogany dining table, £10; pile carpet, £22; Marconi gram, £30; mahogany arm in tapestry, £4 15s.; card arm chair, £5 5s.; inlaid card black skin hearth rug, £3 10s.

3-piece suite in tapestry, £4; china cabinet, £9; pile carpet, £6 15s.; Schumacher, £20; grandfather clock, £60; £3 5s.; fireproof safe, £47; chest, £5; 3-piece mahogany suite, £7 10s.; chair commode, £10; pile carpet, £3 10s.; basket and contents, £3 10s.; wardrobe, £6 10s.; oak bedstead, £11 10s.

**RAILWAY FIRE
GALLANT**

Royal Humane

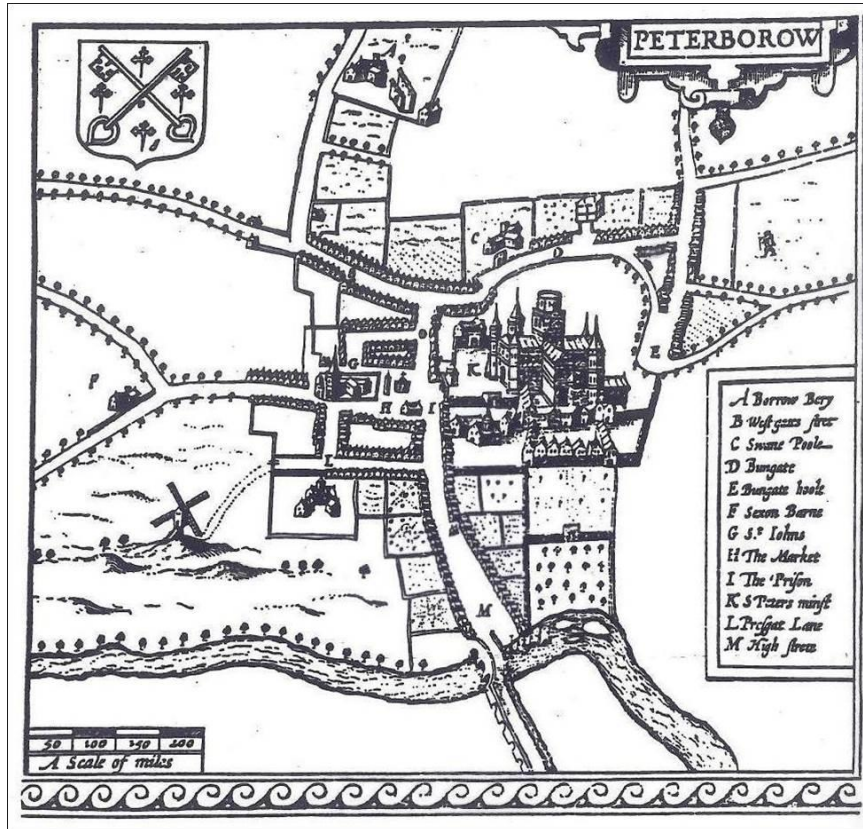
Home Guard Picture



Norman Cross Prisoner of War Camp Dominoes Box



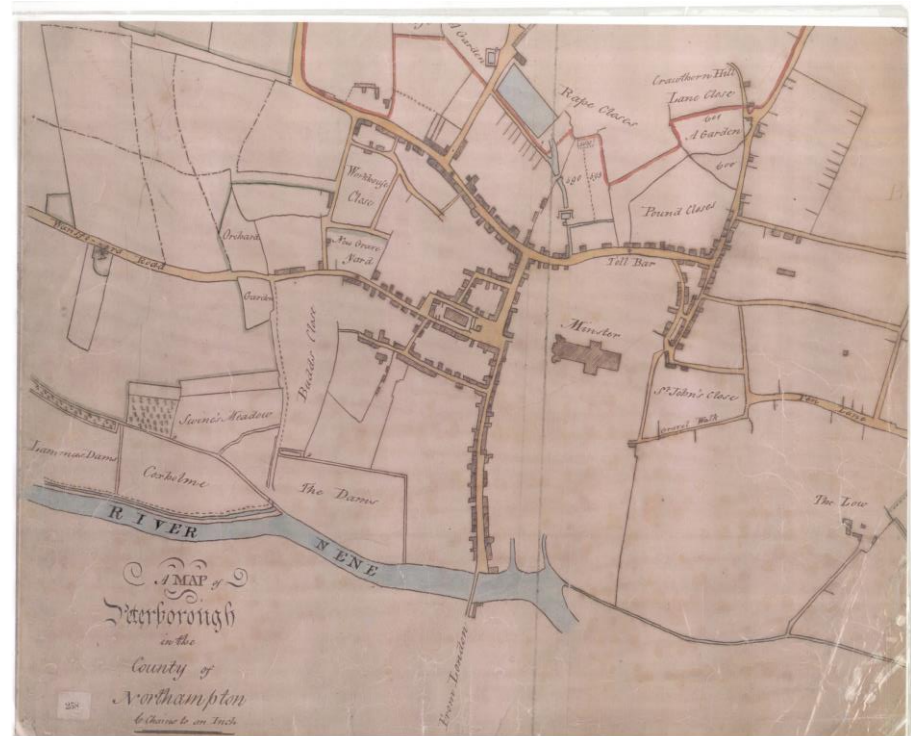
John Speede's Map of 1611



Town Map of 1721



1821-1840 Map



1901 Map



1924 Map



1901 Census for Peterborough Infirmary - Transcribed

ID	First Name	Surname	Relationship	Marital Status	Age	Gender	Occupation	Birthplace
1	Percy Wilson	Smith	Head	Single	25	M	House Surgeon M K C S	Cambs, Whittlesea
2	Alice	King	Matron	Single	44	F	Matron of Institution	Kent, Northfleet
3	Kate	Walton	Servant	Single	41	F	Hospital Nurse - Sick	Lincs, Grantham
4	Julia	Vaugham	Servant	Single	28	F	Hospital Nurse - sick	Monmouthshire, B-
5	Ethel	Reynolds	Servant	Single	26	F	Hospital Nurse - sick	Norths, ?
6	Fanny J	?	Servant	Single	32	F	Hospital Nurse - sick	Belgium, Antwerp (British Citizen)
7	Elizabeth A	Cork	Servant	Single	24	F	Hospital Nurse - Sick	Norfolk, Alby
8	Annie	Bain?	Servant	Single	22	F	Hospital Nurse - Sick	Yorks, Wentworth
9	Florence	Davidson	Servant	Single	24	F	Hospital Nurse - Sick	Durham, Sunderland
10	Eliza	Webster	Servant	Single	23	F	Housemaid Domestic	Norths, Peakirk
11	Sarah A	Smitheringale	Servant	Single	17	F	Housemaid Domestic	Norths, Eye
12	Mary E	Baker	Servant	Single	19	F	Wardmaid Domestic	Norths, Peterboro
13	Emma	Baker	Servant	Single	17	F	Kitchenmaid Domestic	Norths, Peterboro
14	Margaret	Hill	Servant	Single	17	F	Housemaid Domestic	Hunts, Alwalton
15	Matthew	Gadsby	Patient	Single	42	M	Agricultural Labourer	Beds, Souldrop
16	Arthur H	Brown	Patient	Single	8	M	Scholar	Lincs, Crowland
17	Arthur W	Boon	Patient	Single	37	M	Light Porter	Cambs, Wisbeach
18	Benjamin	Pepper	Patient	Married	40	M	Brickyard Labourer	Lincs, Gedney
19	Arthur E	Wakefield	Patient	Single	29	M	?	Norths, ?
20	Herbert	Guthridge	Patient	Married	36	M	Labourer G N R	Norths, Deane
21	Jane	Weston	Patient	Single	31	F	Cook Domestic	Norths, Peterboro
22	Charlotte	?	Patient	Single	27	F	Housemaid Domestic	Middlesex, London
23	Annie E	Bird	Patient	Single	17	F	Laundress	Middlesex, London
24	Agnes S	Parkinson	Patient	Single	14	F	Housemaid Domestic	Norths, Peterboro
25	Mary A	Tansley	Patient	Married	50	F		Norths, Peterboro
26	Clara	Nicholson	Patient	Single	15	F	General Servant Domestic	Hunts, Upton
27	Mary E	Carman	Patient	Widow	23	F	General Servant Domestic	Cambs, Whittlesea

28	Emily	Wilkinson	Patient	Single	19	F	Mother's Help Domestic	Lincs, ?
29	Edith A	Wilson	Patient	Married	27	F		Norfolk, N K (Not Known)
30	Emma E	Ward	Patient	Married	27	F		N K
31	Hannah F	Woods	Patient	Single	7	F	Scholar	Lincs, ?
32	Sophia	Todd	Patient	Widow	40	F	Housemaid Domestic	Norths, Castor
33	Harry H	Greenwood	Patient	Married	30	M	Brickyard Labourer	Hunts, Ramsey
34	?	Lewis	Patient	Married	34	M	Agricultural Labourer	Lincs, Sutton St James
35	John	Betts	Patient	Married	42	M	Agricultural Engine Driver	Cambs, March
36	Jessie	Stanmore	Patient	Single	11	F	Scholar	Hunts, Woodston
37	James	Robinson	Patient	Widower	42	M	Labourer Gas House	Beds, Wobourn
38	Thomas	Smith	Patient	Married	40	M	Carter boat	
39	Thomas	Norris	Patient	Married	73	M	Groom Farm	Shropshire N K
40	John	Cousins	Patient	Single	32	M	Bricklayers Labourer	Norths, Peterboro
41	Harry	Kemp	Patient	Single	30	M	Painter	Cambs, Parson Drove
42	William	Lyster	Patient	Single	21	M	Railway Clerk Loco Dept	Yorks, Arksey
43	Elizabeth	Clay	Patient	Married	54	F		Norths, Walton
44	Mary A	Sharman	Patient	Widow	55	F		Norfolk, Hillborough
45	Emma	?	Patient	Married	39	F		Hunts, Upwood
46	Arthur J	Head	Patient	Single	8	M	Scholar	Norths, Peterboro
47	Harriette	Haynes	Patient	Single	7	F	Scholar	Norths, Peterboro
48	Alfred	Challis	Patient	Single	4	M	Scholar	Norfolk, Walsoken
49	Annie? E	Waite?	Patient	Single	12	F	Scholar	Hunts, Woodstone
50	Anna	Faulkner	Patient	Single	9	F	Scholar	Lincs, Gedney Dyke
51	Elizabeth A	Hervey	Patient	Married	22	F		Norths, Nassington
52	George	Sellers	Patient	Single	56	M	Portable Engine Driver	Rutland, Cottesmore

Glossary

ARP Wardens – Air Raid Patrol Wardens ensured that the streets were dark at night during bombing raids. This was so that enemy aircraft couldn't tell where they were and wouldn't know where to drop their bombs. Wardens were in charge of handing out gas masks and small bomb shelters and managing public ones. They were also expected to help rescue people who may be trapped or injured during bombing raids.

Carbolic Acid – Introduced by Victorian surgeon Joseph Lister, a very diluted solution of carbolic acid was used to disinfect operating theatres, tools and people too. This saved countless lives and revolutionised the success rate following surgery.

Chloroform Anaesthetic – The main form of anaesthetic used by Victorians. It was administered by inhalation (breathing in) and was used in operating theatres around the country.

Civil War – From 1642 to 1651 there was a series of conflicts between the Monarchy (Charles I) and Parliament (Oliver Cromwell) which culminated in Charles I losing the throne and his life. Following his death, England was lead as a Commonwealth under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell and then his son Richard.

Dissolution of the Monasteries – Following Henry VIII's break from the Catholic Church in 1534, Henry decided to disband many Catholic places of worship. Between 1536 and 1541 lots of monastic lands and buildings were sold off to raise money for the country. Many monasteries, friaries, convents etc were dissolved, the buildings either being left to ruin, or be converted into other buildings. Peterborough Abbey remained, thanks to the work of John Chambers and to it be the resting place of Katherine of Aragon.

Feoffees – The local Feoffees were a group of men who helped to run the administration of the town. They were in charge of ensuring the poor were cared for, the bridge and streets were maintained and the house of correction was in good order.

Gum Arabic and Muslin Cloths – both used in the process of wine making.

Home Guard – Not to be confused with ARP wardens, these men were all declared ineligible for service in the Second World War, usually due to being too old, but helped to defend our country at home. All volunteers, they defended the coasts and other vulnerable areas such as airfields.

Justice of the Peace – An historic term for someone who was able to make judgements on local and minor court cases to solve any minor conflict and keep the peace. They made judgements at the Petty Sessions, although many Justices made decisions in their own homes. In Peterborough they had greater powers due to the responsibility of the Soke of Peterborough.

Magistrate – In Victorian times Magistrates used to make judgements in the Magistrates Court or Quarter Sessions, which met every quarter (3 months). It was common to be both a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.

Merchant – A business person who sells things they haven't made, but which other people need. In the past key items have included corn, coal, potatoes and wool.

Slipper Baths - In the past it was common to have a public bath house for people who did not have their own bath, or the use of hot water. In 1935 the trinity Street Slipper Baths opened at the back of Peterborough museum where they remained until the 1960s. There were separate areas for men and women and individual cubicles.

Useful Websites

<http://www.godecookery.com/engrec/engrec.html> - 17th Century English Recipes

<http://www.mrsbeeton.com/> - Early Victorian recipes

<http://recipespastandpresent.org.uk/victoriancooking/> - Victorian recipes

<https://1940sexperiment.wordpress.com/100-wartime-recipes/> - 1940s recipes

www.peterboroughimages.co.uk – Old photographs and images of the city including Priestgate

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schoolradio/subjects/history/ww2clips> - sounds of World War 2

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/shows/horrible-histories> - The official Horrible Histories page

www.old-maps.co.uk – A collection of searchable digitised old maps

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/> - A database of records relating to places around the UK over the last 200 years

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> - The national collection of historic records relating to the UK