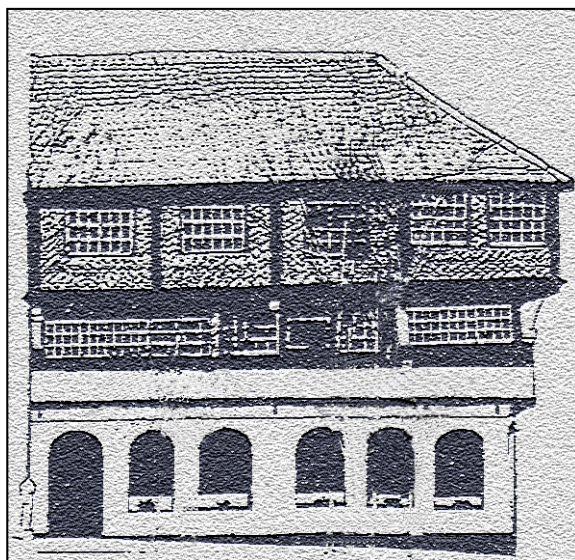


# Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery Trust

## Life in Tudor Carlisle



**For:** KS2  
**Duration:** 2 hours

These notes are intended as a guide for those who are attending a session led by one of our staff.



## Essential Information

- You will find a checklist in this pack. Please complete and hand to the session leader on arrival at the Museum.
- For the trail at the Guildhall Museum, please be aware that due to the nature of the building and its Grade 1 listed status access is difficult for those with restricted mobility.
- The Guildhall can be very cold in winter so if you visit at this time of the year please come dressed in appropriate warm clothing.
- Your class should be split into 2 groups.
- You will need at least 5 adult helpers for this session, two to do the Object Handling Session at Tullie House and 3 to lead the trail at the Guildhall.
- All adults must be briefed on the session and given a copy of the notes, as they will be guiding the children during the activities.

## Pre-visit activities

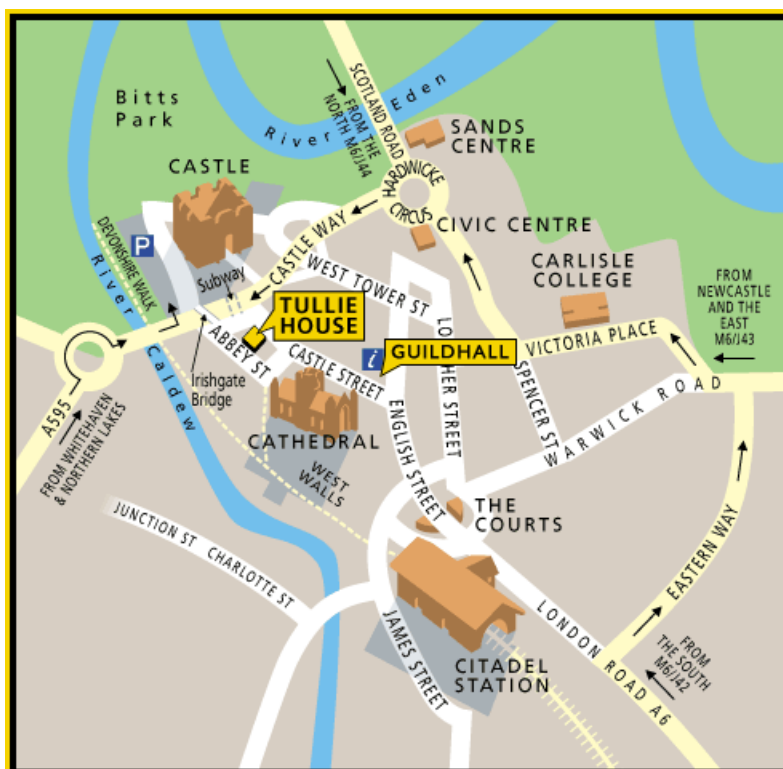
- Research with the children what a Tudor town was like. How would it have been different from today?
- Ask the children to find images of Tudor/Medieval buildings on the internet. Print them out and make a collage with them. Include words for materials that would have been used to build a Tudor house such as:

Wood	Beams	Pegs	Wattle	Daub
Horse dung	Thatch	Straw	Brick	

- Research with the children the kind of jobs people would do in a Tudor town and find out what the word 'guild' means.

## When You Arrive

- If you arrive by coach you will normally be dropped off outside the main Tullie House Museum building.
- This is an opportunity to use the toilets as there are no public toilets at the Guildhall. Please leave **all** bags at Tullie House – there is no space for bags at the Guildhall. Children going to the Guildhall can take coats if necessary.
- Please give your confirmation letter and Health and Safety declaration to reception – let them know if your numbers are different from those originally booked
- If you have payment for the session please give this to reception or tell them you wish to be invoiced for the cost.
- Split the class in half. The first half will be taken to the Object Handling Session by a member of Tullie House staff. The second half will then walk to the Guildhall. To do this, make your way out onto Castle Street, past the Cathedral and on to the Guildhall in the city centre.



## **Suggested Structure of the Session**

### **The Guildhall Trail**

This part of the session will be led by a teacher from your party. We have designed the trail so that you can start wherever you like. The trail takes you outside and inside the building. Simply take your group to begin either in front of the building or in one of the rooms and follow the trail round. You can choose to put your group in pairs and start them at different points on the trail.

### **Object Handling**

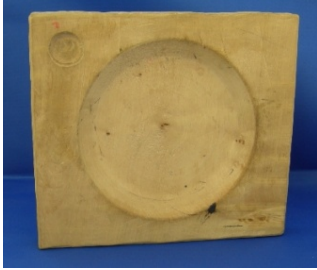
This session takes place in the Activity Room at Tullie House and will be led by a member of staff from Tullie. Here you will find 5 boxes of objects. Each box contains the possessions of a character in the mural in front of you. One box which relates to the poor boy on the left of the mural carrying 2 baskets on his shoulder is to use as an example for the children.

The children will divide into 4 groups and give out the other 4 boxes. The children will then explore their objects and decide who they think they belong to. The children will be asked to make up a small drama around their character and what they think they are doing in the mural.

Notes on all the objects are provided here to give out to adult helpers but will not be included in the boxes as the idea is for the children to explore the objects and come to their own conclusions.

**Object notes-** See separate notes for each character.

## Tudor Poor Man



This is a replica of a **wooden trencher** which came into use in the sixteenth century. The small hollow is for salt. Before this crusts of bread were used as trenchers by the rich and given to the poor at the end of a meal. These trenchers would have been a common sight in Tudor homes of all social scales. Wood was a material that poorer people would have access to.



Horn was used for many things in Tudor times. It was a good material for **cups** because once the bone core had been removed from the inside it held liquid well. Horns would come from cows, rams or deer and the flat bottom was made from wood. Again horn would have been a material available to ordinary people



These pieces come from a **wattle and daub wall**. Many Mediaeval and Tudor buildings were built of this including the Guildhall. The wattle is a wooden frame and the daub is mud which would also contain horse hair and horse dung to add to its strength! Richer and poorer houses would have been built from this but often poorer people could not afford to maintain their homes and they would begin to let in water and the walls would sag or they would dry out and crumble.



This **wooden peg** is made of oak and would have been used for holding down slates on a roof or for joining timbers inside a building. There are lots of these pegs in the Guildhall.

# Reiver



This is the **neck and handle** of a typical green glazed **jug** or pitcher. The outside surface has a pattern scratched into it. It would have been used for ale or wine. Pottery was not as common in Tudor times as it is today so it would have been used by fairly wealthy people.



Leather **tankards** and black jacks were commonly used to hold ale or wine in Tudor times. They would have been lined with pitch or tar so they wouldn't leak. Similar examples were found on the Mary Rose.



Leather could also be used for other items as well. This leather **plate** would not have been easy to clean after use but Tudor people wouldn't have been as bothered by this as we are today. Reivers tended to deal a lot in cattle with rustling being one of the most common disputes between families.



Whereas many Tudor people lived in wattle and daub houses Reivers often lived in Pele Towers built of **stone**. Security and defence were very important to them and the door up into a Tower would appear half way up the wall. The parapet round the top of the Tower could be used to look out for any approaching danger.



This iron **key** was made in Italy. Maybe it was obtained by someone who was adventurous and travelled. It would have been used to lock a house or a chest where valuables were kept.



This little iron **ball** again points to violence and fighting. It would have been fired from a musket or hand cannon. It has a diameter of 4cm and weighs 200 grams.



This is a replica of a **Spanish peso** of the kind collected from the Spanish Armada. Maybe it was owned by someone here who found ordinary coins hard to come by but had gained wealth from an adventurous life.



This is a horse **harness**. Messages were carried in this way and for Reivers living in the Debatable Lands they gave raiding parties the chance of a quick getaway.

## Tudor Clergyman



This is a replica of a **pewter plate**. Pewter was used by rich people. It was shiny and it also bore a resemblance to silver. It also contained a lot of lead which we now know is poisonous. The church was very rich during the Tudor period, particularly monastic orders. It was Henry VIII's desire for these riches that led him to instigate the dissolution of the monasteries during his reign.



Tudor people often simply ate with their hands. Knives and spoons were fairly common but forks were not. **Spoons** would have been used to eat soups, stew or jellies. Some were decorated with saints and called apostle spoons and were often given as christening presents. They would have been an appropriate object for a clergyman to own.



This is a plain **tile** but it still shows traces of the dark and light brown glaze which would have covered it. There are also signs of the cement used to secure it in place. Floor tiles like this would have covered the floor of a rich house or building. Poorer people would have had wooden floors or simply beaten earth.



Here too you can see the cement that would have secured the **tile**. There is a cross design on the face of the tile and splashes of glaze to show its original colour.



This is a religious **icon** and is made from carved bone in a wooden oak frame. It would have been carved by hand by an experienced craftsman. The icon shows two cloaked and bearded men with a dove of peace above them. Maybe they are monks or canons.



This is a replica example of a **horn book**. The facing to the writing is made from horn. It would have been used as a teaching tool and contains a copy of the Lord's Prayer. Schools were mainly for rich children, specifically boys, and most were run by the church. These closed as the monasteries were dissolved and were replaced by grammar schools founded by merchants.



Whereas our **coins** today represent a certain amount of money, the worth of Tudor coins was determined by their being made of precious metal like gold or silver. A modern pound coin has a ribbed edge; this was introduced to stop people snipping bits off coins as some did in Tudor times.



This replica **inkwell and shaker** form a writing set. Sharpened quills were dipped into the ink which could be blotted from the paper with a sprinkling of sand. They would have been used by monks and middle classes. The clergy were learned people who often came from rich families. Most people were illiterate. Wax tablets were still used in schools as paper was expensive.



## Rich Tudor Lady



This is a replica of a pewter **plate**. Pewter was used by rich people. It was shiny and also bore a resemblance to silver. It also contained a lot of lead which we now know is poisonous.



This is a replica pewter **wine goblet**. Wine was only drunk by very rich people. It was imported from abroad and would have cost a lot of money.



This **tile** is made from orange clay. It has scalloped edges and its surface is covered with splashes of green and brown glaze which would have covered the whole tile when new. It is very intricate with a quatrefoil or four leaf clover shape in the middle. This tile would have formed part of a floor pattern in a rich house. Poorer people would have had wooded floors or even simply beaten earth.



This small **floor tile** has a flower pattern on it and still shows signs of the green glaze. Can you imagine how many of these would be needed to cover the floor in a large hall and how much work would go into this?



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These are wooden **patten shoes**. They were used by rich people to wear over the top of soft delicate leather shoes and protected them from the filth in the street if visiting the town or market.



This is a replica silver **thimble**. It wasn't considered necessary to educate women to read and write. Instead they were expected to have skills such as musicianship or embroidery. You can see the Tudor Rose decorating the outside. This brought together the white rose of the House of York and the red rose of the House of Lancaster.



This **necklace** is a replica of an example worn by Elizabeth I. Jewellery was a way of showing off wealth and influence and represented Tudor interest in style and fashion. This example uses pearls, gold plate and decorated beads. It would have had a ruby, diamonds and drop pearls on the pendant part of the necklace.

## Rich Tudor Man



This is a replica Tudor **chain** which might have been worn by a wealthy man. Note the Tudor Rose motif which incorporated the white rose of the House of York and the red rose of the House of Lancaster.



This is a replica pee or **piss pot**. Guess what it was for? Richer Tudor people would have kept this under their bed to use at night. They were also used in monasteries to collect urine which was then used for tanning leather as well as in medicines



This is a **tankard** made from pewter. Well off people used objects made out of this metal. It was shiny and could pass for silver, but pewter had a lot of lead in it which we now know to be poisonous. The tankard would have been used to drink ale out of. Tudor people avoided drinking water as rivers were so polluted.



This piece of **pottery** is from a large typically green coloured glazed pitcher or jug. It shows a human face design with staring eyes and a beard. Pottery was not as common in Tudor times as it is now and only wealthy people would be able to afford it.



This is a replica **oil lamp** and was called a Crusie Lamp. A thread wick would soak up vegetable oil, or sometimes fish oil, placed inside. This was expensive so poorer people would use rushes coated in animal fat or tallow (animal fat) candles. The drip tray at the bottom would catch any oil dripping off the wick.



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If you were a merchant you would want to know that the coins people were paying you had not been tampered with and were worth what you expected them to be worth. The only way to do this was to use a little gadget like this. It allowed you to **weigh a coin** against one you knew was complete.



This diamond shaped **tile** is made from orange clay. It would have been part of a floor in a very rich house. It is decorated with a flower and two fleur-de-lis designs. Poorer people would have had wooden floors or just beaten earth.



This square **tile** has not retained as much glaze as the diamond shaped example, but you can still see traces in the lines of the pattern. Although it is hard to imagine now it would once have been a rich, decorative object and, along with other like it, would have formed curved patterns on a floor.

## **Tudor Costume Notes**

During the Tudor period fashion changed quickly. Poorer people could not afford lots of clothes or rich materials. They would dress with what they made themselves in a way that was practical for working. The rich, on the other hand, dressed to impress. Not only did they wear rich materials but they wore plenty of them.

The costume for this session includes a rich man and woman, a poor man and woman, a Reiver and a clergyman.

### **Rich Woman**

A wealthy Elizabethan woman wore a lot of clothes. First she wore a thick smock and petticoat. On top of this went a bodice and skirt. The skirt was padded at the hips into a bumrawle and held up by hoops. Her stockings would have been made of silk or very finely woven wool. Note the patten shoes the rich lady in the mural is wearing on her feet to protect her soft shoes from damage in the dirty streets.

### **Rich Man**

Wealthy men wore a linen shirt and a tight fitting jacket called a doublet. Over the top of this would be another jacket called a jerkin which came out over the hips. They wore padded breeches which came to the knee or above and then hose or stockings, again made of a fine wool material. They then wore a fur or velvet hat. Note how some of the rich man's clothing has slits in it. This was to show the richness of the material underneath.

### **Poor Woman**

Her clothes would have been much plainer and the material less sumptuous than a rich persons. Under her gown she would wear a plain petticoat and over the top a big white apron to protect what was probably her only set of clothes. She would wear knitted woollen stockings. She might wear a straw hat for outside work or a wimple to cover her hair.

### **Poor Man**

Most people were farmers and so did a lot of heavy work outside. Our farmer would have worn a home spun tunic and breeches along with a thick leather belt, shoes and gaiters. Poorer clothes were dyed brown or blue with vegetable dyes.

## **Reiver**

Reivers liked the freedom to ride their horses fast so they did not tend to wear armour. Over the top of normal clothes they would wear a jack which was made of leather or canvas with lots of layers of cloth sewn in between. Sometimes metal pieces were sewn in for extra protection. The arrangement of string over the jack showed which family you were part of. They wore breeches and then thick leather riding boots. On their heads they wore a steel bonnet or bowl shaped helmet or softer cap or beret.

## **Clergyman**

The clergyman is wearing a costume that would have been fashionable at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century – a long blue tunic with his shirt showing at the top. Over this he is wearing a sleeveless gown made of black material, trimmed with grey fur. On his head is a cap with a brim all the way around. On his feet are black shoes. He is wearing a silver chain with an equal-armed cross on it. He is not poor as his gown is trimmed with fur and he is probably a younger son from a rich family who has gone into the Church. Older sons inherited titles and land leaving younger brothers to find another way of life.

# Checklist for Life in Tudor Carlisle (for sessions led by Tullie House staff)

Please hand in to session leader on the day

School .....

Action	Done ✓
Class split into 2 groups	
5 adults in total	
Adults briefed and given copy of notes	
Signed Health and Safety declaration – hand to Reception	
Payment (if relevant) – hand to Reception	

Signed:.....

Date:.....