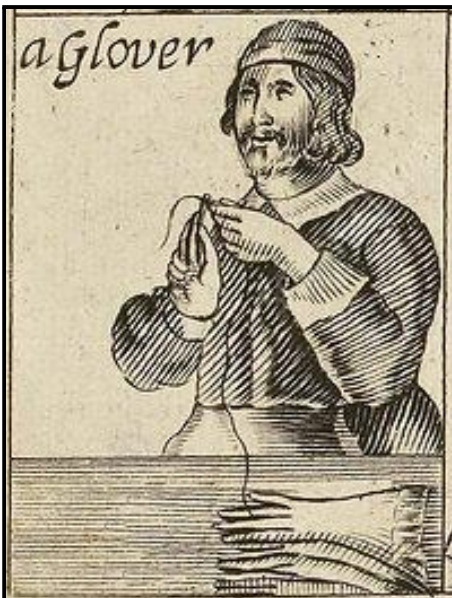
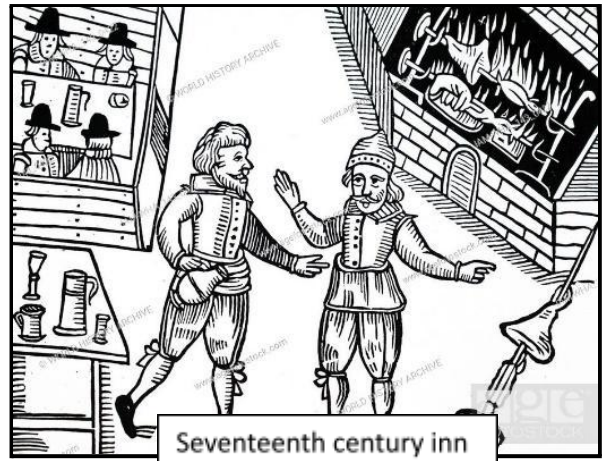


Ordinary people in Cambridge during the Civil War

John Hills:

- Owned 29, 30 and 31 Bridge Street
- Granted lease by St. John's College in 1649
- Converted the properties into Inns for travellers

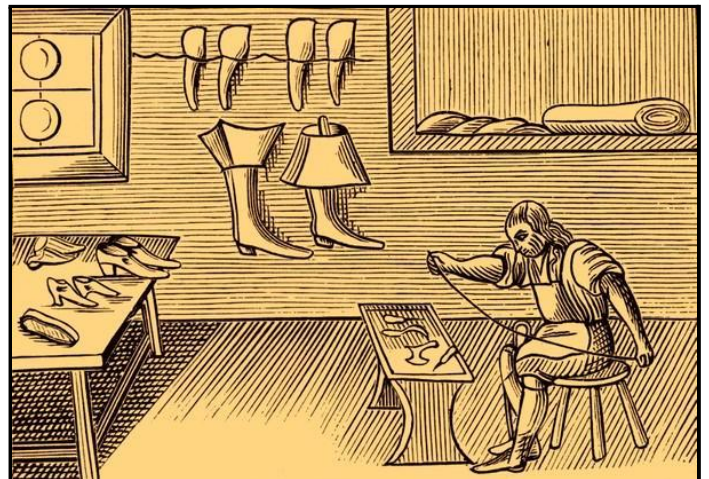


Christopher Myers:

- Owned 29 Bridge Street from 1602-1649
- He was a glover (meaning he made and sold gloves)

William Batemason:

- Rented 29 Bridge Street from Christopher Myers
- He was a cordiner, which was someone who made shoes



Thomas Creake:

- Lived at 37 Bridge street from 1607
- He was the Bailiff of Jesus college
- Lived there with his wife, Joan

Seventeenth century bailiff

Judith Hills and Nicholas Tabor:

- Lived at 2 Quayside from 1638
- Given to Judith by her father John Hills
- Her husband Nicholas was a Merchant



Seventeenth century merchant and his wife

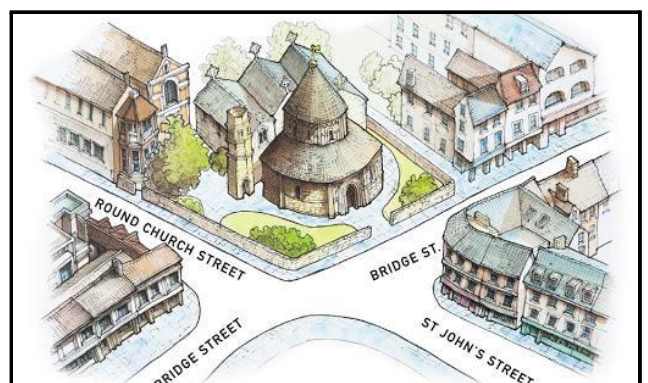


Seventeenth century alehouse

Thomas Coward:

- Lived at 27 Bridge street between 1627 – 1659
- He ran an alehouse (pub) there called The Crow

During the Civil war (1640s), Bridge Street in Cambridge was a place where the middle-classes lived. These were people who were merchants, owned their



house, or who were artisans (people who hand made items to sell such as gloves or shoes).

Jobs:

These people would have worked at home, often on their own as in the 1640s, mass production in factories had not happened yet. The glovers and cordiners (shoemakers) would have had a workbench or work room in their house in which they kept their tools and made their items. Merchants would have often been out and about buying and selling items, but their “office” where they kept all their paperwork would have been at home.

Money:

Middle-class people would have been skilled workers or people who had inherited some money or property, so they could afford to eat good food such as meat. Whereas the working class were people who laboured on farms or as servants in the houses of rich people. They often struggled to eat well and could not often afford to eat meat.

Education:

Many people in the 1640s couldn't read or write. Children didn't have to go to school and many families could not afford to pay for school. Often people didn't need to read or write if they worked on a farm. However, some artisans and merchants would need to have at least basic reading and writing abilities to conduct their work. They might have been able to afford to send their children to school: girls would have attended up until about 10, but boys might have carried on until grammar school if their parents could afford it.

Leisure:

People of this period enjoyed playing parlour games (games that could be played indoors) as well as outdoor games and sports. People would also have been able to go to the theatre, as there were often cheap tickets that lower class people could afford. However, after the Civil War when Parliament ruled the country without the king, games, the theatre, pubs and even Christmas were all banned! They thought that these enjoyable activities were sinful, and people should spend more time praying to God.

War:

People in Cambridge were very lucky. Although part of the army was living at Cambridge Castle, there wasn't a battle near Cambridge at any point during the Civil War. Some of the people may have joined the army whilst they were living at Cambridge Castle and gone to war in another part of the country, but no battles took place in Cambridge. Therefore, people lived quite peacefully. However, Cambridge was controlled by Parliament during the war, so if you were a supporter of the King, you might have been arrested. Also, at this time, maybe because the army was there so there were lots more people in Cambridge, there were several outbreaks of the plague. Unlike today, people in the 1640s weren't very clean as they didn't have hot running water, so diseases spread very quickly.

TASK:

1. Choose one of the people above that you are interested in

2. Using the information given on normal people, imagine what they person's life would have been like during the Civil War
3. Make sure you include whether they were a supporter of the King or of Parliament and how that would affect them
4. You can present your imaginings in any way you like, here are some ideas:
 - PowerPoint or Prezi (could be with a voice over)
 - Role-play or dialogue written down
 - Annotated picture of the person
 - A story
 - Diary entry (written as that person)
 - Video
 - Cartoon strip
 - Detailed fact file

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Cambridge