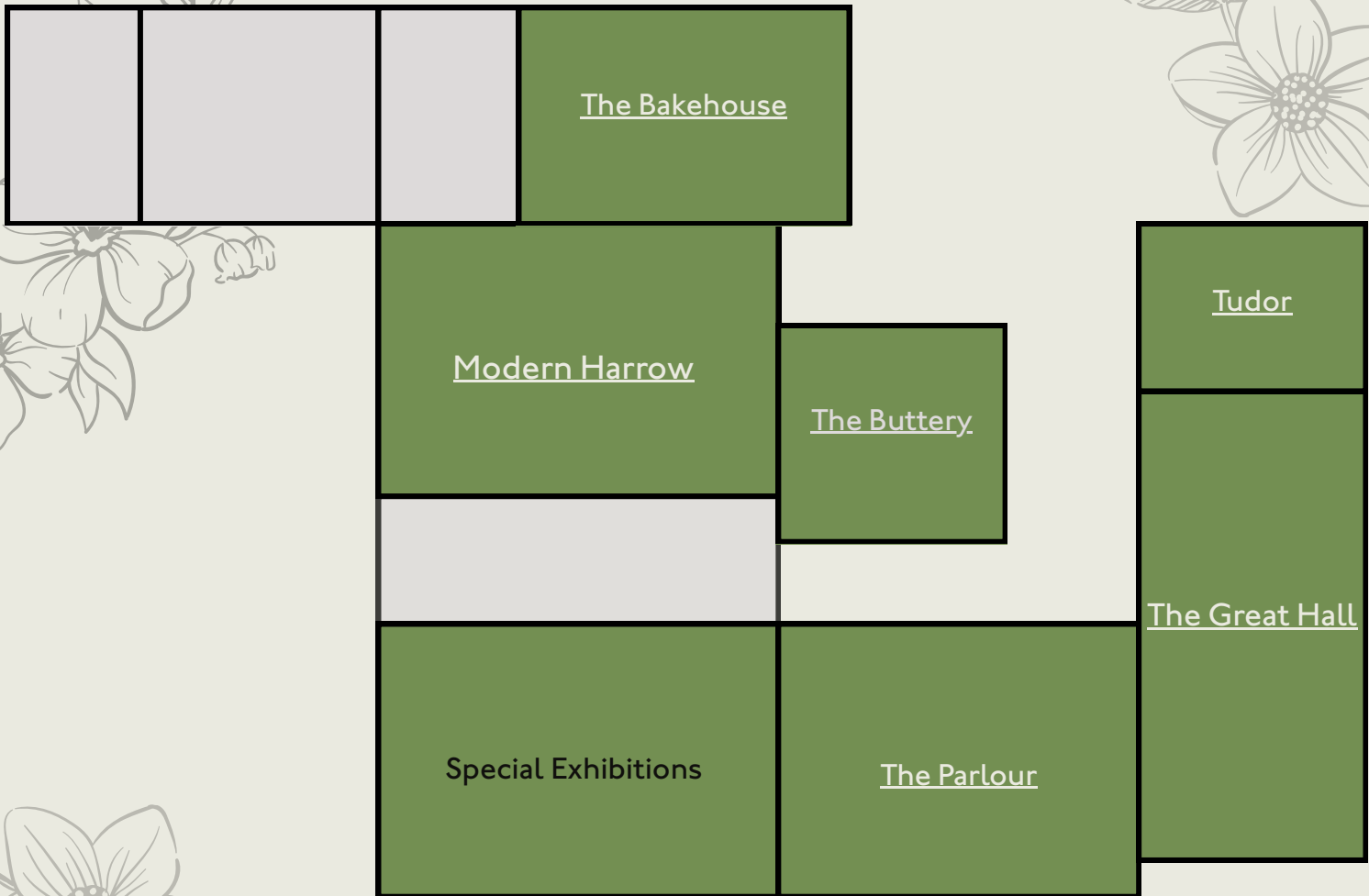


MANOR HOUSE GROUND FLOOR

**Choose your destination to start your adventure
with Bill!**



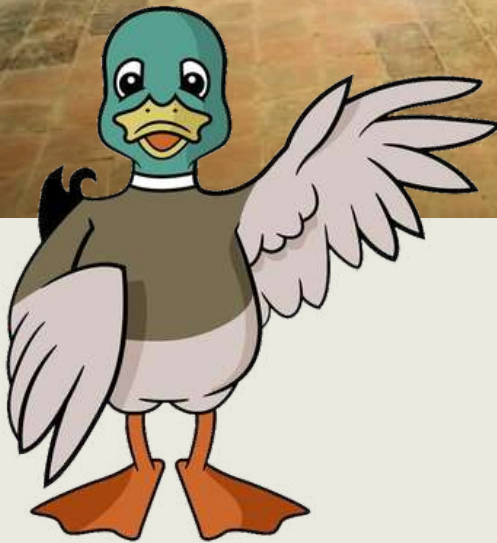
Welcome to the Great Hall- The Oldest room of Headstone manor!



The beautiful Great Hall was built in 1310 and was originally three times the size it is now. Sadly the other two thirds burnt down at some point, but there is a drawing in the Great Hall shows how big it would have looked!

The Ramsey family, who built this house, sold the Manor house to its first Archbishop of Canterbury owner, John Stratford. The Archbishops had owned a Harrow Manor since the 9th Century and now Headstone became their new main residence. Lots of changes went on in here, what with the post-fire-Georgian-era eastern wall with sash windows which were alter bricked up, and the new fancy Elizabethan window, but it still retains its Medieval grandeur!

The big
Elizabethan
window was
added in the
late 1500s.



The Great Hall is the oldest
part of the house and has
seen lots of changes.

The earliest construction
was circa 1310.

The wattle and
daub wall shows
how the Hall was
originally
constructed.

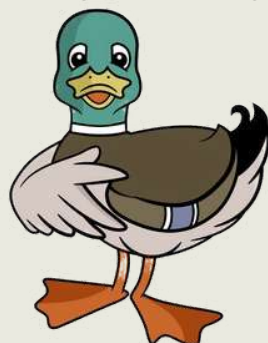
The lower
paneling is
Georgian



This beautiful ceiling was once covered up!

The original Hall was three times its current size. The eastern part of the it illustrated here burned down.

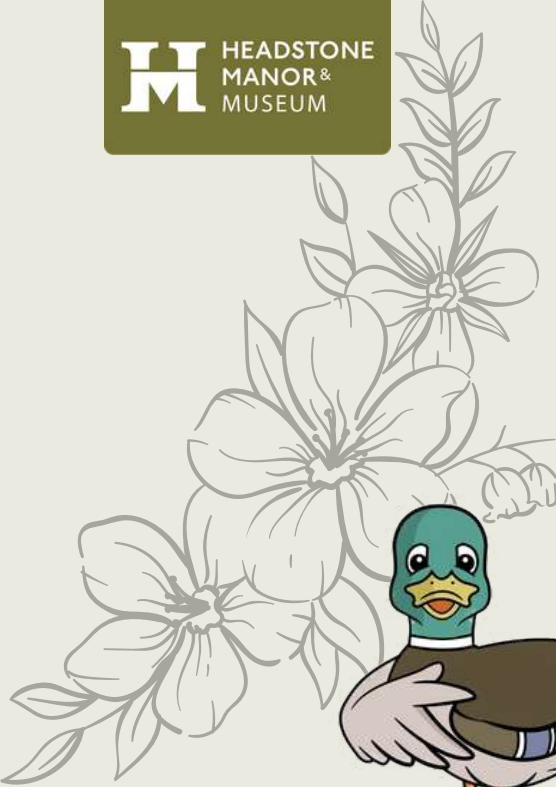
Look at the feast that show how fancy the Ramsey family might have been!





Outside, you can walk the paths of the original foundation as marked by these brick lines in the gardens.





Welcome to the Buttery- the coldest room of Headstone Manor!



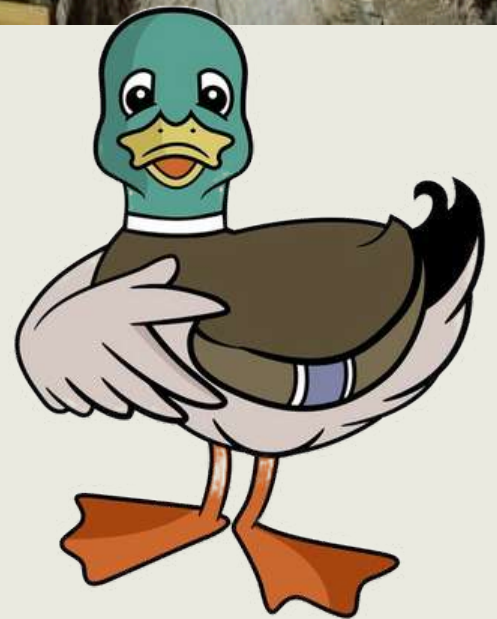
Next to the Great Hall is the Buttery, which was also built in 1310 and it is barely changed. Margery says she liked to find work in here in the Summer so she could stay cool too. Although the name makes it sound like this is where butter was made, it is actually where they kept the 'butts', casks of beer, wine or water. It is believed that they store food here because of the temperature.





This room was naturally cool, as it is partially below ground! All sorts of delicious food was kept here, under lock and key!

In fact, the original medieval door and lock are still in place.





Welcome to The Bakehouse

In the Museum today, the Bakehouse is a playroom for children with Tudor dressing up, fake food for making historic soup and bricks so you can build your own Manor House!

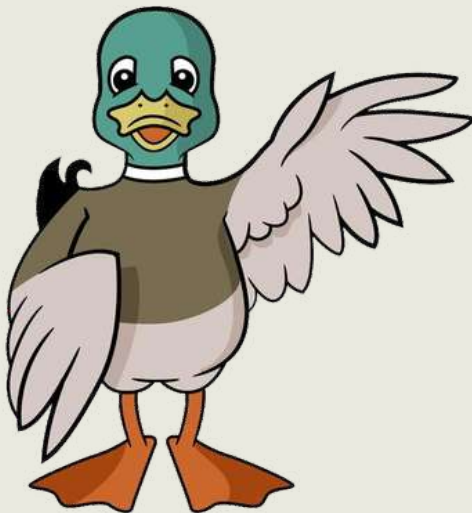
Well this room used to be much different though, and date from the 1600s, more than 400 years ago! The room called Bakehouse is because the oven in here is thought to have been the bread oven!

The window in here also date from the 1600s, and although the glass is modern, the frames are original, smashing! Margery tells me they are in the Elizabethan style, and were installed by Simon Rewse Senior, who built this part of the Manor House, in order to show how fancy he was!

Hmm.. I can see some funny looking visitors, I just hope they find the way in following the smell of the bread!



Today you can pretend
to be a Tudor cook and
build you own Manor
House in here!



Can you spot the bread oven with some 'freshly baked' loaves?



HEADSTONE
MANOR &
MUSEUM



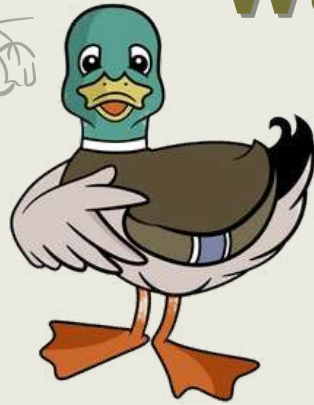
See this fancy Elizabethan window? I bet they would have taken a lot of time to clean!



You lovely gnomes are making my favourite vegetable soup!!



Welcome to Modern Harrow - War and Victory in Harrow



The Modern Harrow room has displayed many objects related to World War Two. Lots of soldiers from Harrow went to fight in the war, but sadly not all of them came back. I want to show you some objects belonged to the soldiers here!

The room is rumoured to have been used to make dairy products such as butter and cheese. Another exciting story here is the safe built in the wall that is never been opened! What do you think is in there?



This is the Modern Harrow room, which tells the story of World War II and the later 20th century.



Several objects in this room belonged to 2nd Class Warrant Officer George Munt, who drove for the Royal Army Service Corps in World War I. There he is in the front and centre!



These are the medals George received for his service in WWII.

The one on the right is not listed, but is an Efficiency Medal awarded by Queen Elizabeth II to mark 12 years services.



Flight goggles
2017:141



Gas mask/ goggles eyepiece cleaner
2017:140

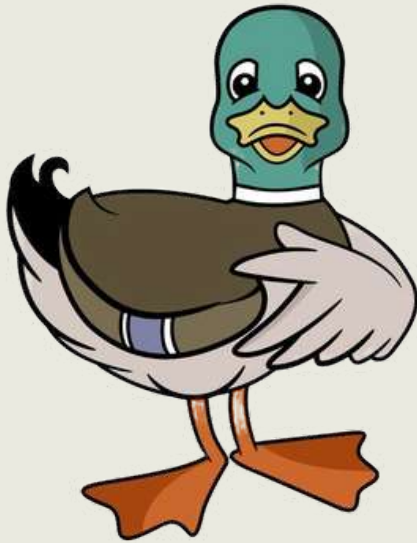


Here you can also find objects owned by pilots in the Royal Air Force (RAF) and its predecessor, the Royal Flying Corps (RFC).



Cap Badge
2017:142

The Germans had bombed London during WWI, and the government was worried they might do it again. So they created the Air Raid Precautions (ARP) service before WWII.



ARP button
1987:165:1

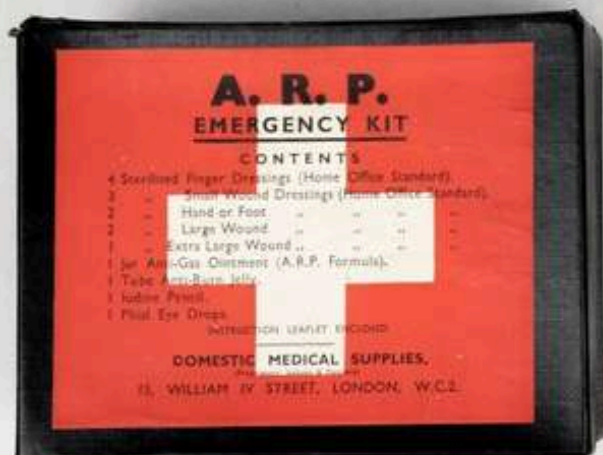


ARP Reserve Armband
1987:138

One of the jobs of people serving in the ARP was emergency services.

They were given emergency kits to help if people were injured by bombs or gas attacks!

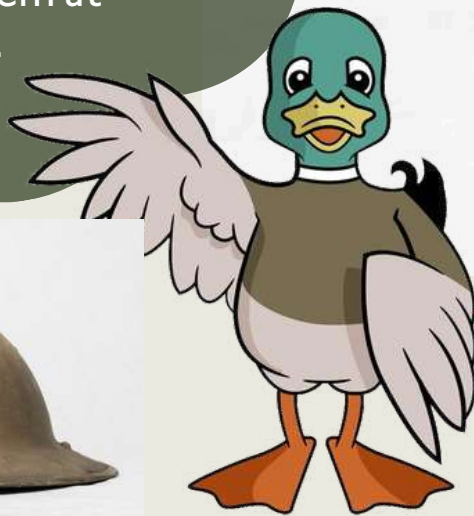
Do you have any of these in your first aid kit?



Civilian wardens were recruited to help sound air raid sirens, guide people to shelters, examine unexploded bombs, and enforce blackout - all windows must be covered to prevent light escaping. To protect themselves, people built shelters in their gardens, in the street, and in their houses!

We have many records of ARP wardens and Fire Watchers from Harrow during the time that the Battle of Britain was won, directed from Fighter Command Headquarters - Bentley Priory in Stanmore.

Did you know that...
the gas rattle was modelled
after a bird scarer. After the
war was over, people painted
them and used them at
football matches.



Gas Rattle
1985:15



Warden's Helmet 2017:132



Warden's Patch
2017:134



Signal Lamp
2017:129



Whistle
1987:138

A cartoon illustration of a green duck with large, expressive eyes and a yellow beak. The duck is wearing a brown sweater with a white collar. Its large, light-colored wing is spread out, showing detailed feather patterns. The background is a simple, light-colored wall with a dark vertical line on the right side.



A cartoon duck with a teal head, yellow beak, and orange feet. It is wearing a brown sweater and has its wings spread out. The duck is standing on a white background. The text "es" is visible on the left side of the image.



<i>Order of Wearing</i>	<i>Description of Medal</i>	<i>Class or Rank of Recipient</i>
1. Distinguished Service Star	Dark blue, red and light blue in three equal vertical stripes. 1 1/2 inches in width with the dark blue stripe forming more than the left shoulder.	Staff of Service
2. Adriatic Star	Dark blue and red equal-sized and mounted. One ribbon in width with the dark blue stripe forming more than the left shoulder.	1st Class Captain or Captain or Major and Lieutenant
3. Air Corps Service Star	Light blue with three equal and in addition a white surface with the dark blue stripe.	Admiral or Captain and Lieutenant
4. Africa Star	Pale buff with a central vertical red stripe and the white surface with the dark blue and the dark blue stripe forming more than the left shoulder.	1st Class or 1st Class or Major (1941-42)
5. Pacific Star	Dark green with red stripes, a central yellow stripe and two vertical red stripes, with dark blue and the white surface with the dark blue stripe forming more than the left shoulder.	None
6. Burma Star	Dark blue with a central red stripe and in addition two white stripes.	Pacific
7. Italy Star	Dark red with a central white stripe and in addition two white stripes.	Italy
8. France and Germany Star	Dark red with a central white stripe and in addition two white stripes.	France
9. England Medal	Dark red with a central white stripe and in addition two white stripes.	England
10. War Medal (1939-45)	A bronze medal with a central white stripe and in addition two white stripes.	War Medal (1939-45)





Don't be afraid!

This incendiary bomb is harmless now. It is made up of two parts: the body and fin.

It fell on Weald Lane, Harrow Weald during the Blitz.



We also has pieces of shrapnel from other bombs, like these two which came from Grove Hill, Harrow



1987:184:2

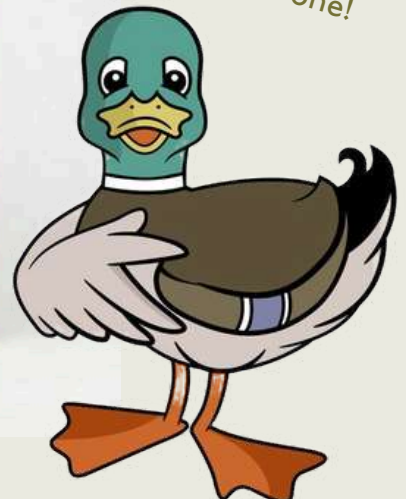


1987:184:1

To protect themselves from dangerous gas released by some bombs, many people had gas masks. This one is for a child, and is nicknamed a "Mickey Mouse" masks because of its shape!



I don't think I'd like to wear one!





This is our interactive map about the Blitz in Harrow! You can see a map of what Harrow looked like during the Blitz as well as explore photos of the areas bombed.

You can also see a map of modern Harrow to discover the changes here since WWII.



World War II was not only won on the battlefield, but also by people helping in the UK. With many men fighting abroad, it often fell to women to take up the mantle back home. Many Harrow women served in the Women's Voluntary Services which undertook activities like fire watching for civil defense.

Women took on a lot of roles in the war. Some working as nurses and served as Fire Guards too! The armband may have belonged to a woman like Miss Watts, who was enrolled in 1942.

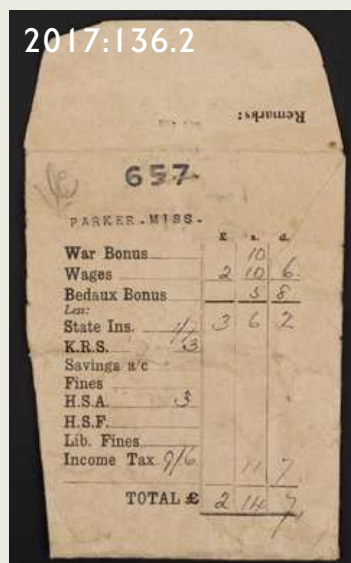


Women worked in large numbers in Harrow's Kodak factory, which was important to the war effort because it made cameras and films. It was believed to be a target of bombs.



2017:135.1-2

These film canisters were one of the things made at the factory!



Miss Parker's pay packet shows she received a war bonus during her work there.



1988:166.17

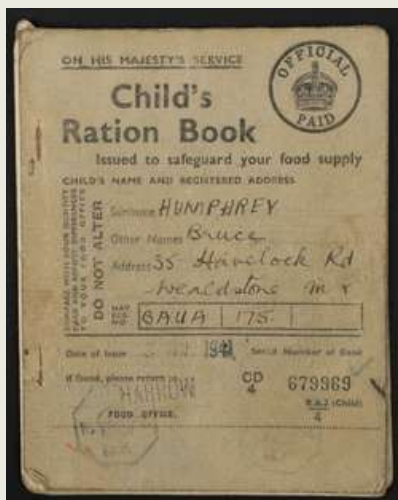
It was not just the adults who helped - children played their parts, too. Everyone followed rationing rules, which put restrictions on food, clothes, petrol, and other items which were hard to find during the war. Children also helped their parents dig allotments to grow food for their families.

On the Home Front things were reused and recycled as part of rationing and it lasted even after the war was over.

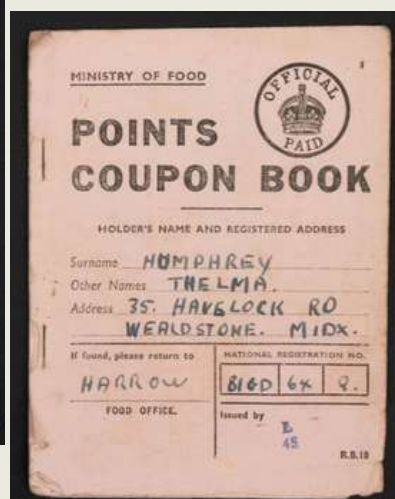
There were a lot of restrictions on food during the war, and ration books were issued to adults and children to make sure each person got enough to eat.



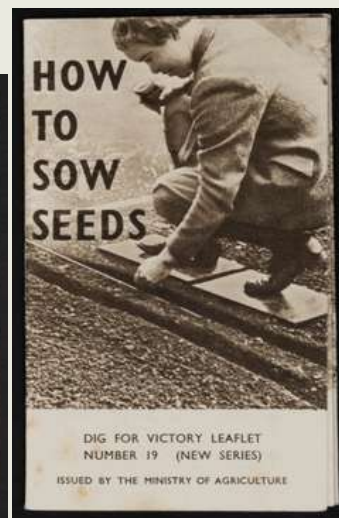
Many books were published about getting enough nutrition - including how to grow your own food! Do you grow food in your garden or allotment today?



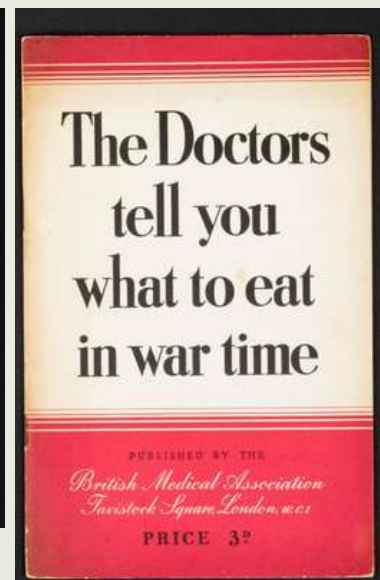
1987:267.5



1987:267.3



2017:41



1993:43.1

People celebrated with street parties when the war ended in Europe in May 1945 - a day called Victory in Europe (VE) Day! The war officially ended on Victory over Japan (VJ) Day in August.



VE Day marked the end of World War II in Europe. It was celebrated all across the country, and of course in Harrow, too!

Can you spot Great Grand-duck Billeth at this VE Day Party in Valentine Road, South Harrow?



After the war, people wanted to keep active and keep working as a team, and sports were a good way to do that. Sports in Harrow have always been very popular, from the traditional Harrow Football to the many cricket pitches in local parks.



Do you recognise any of the sport equipment?

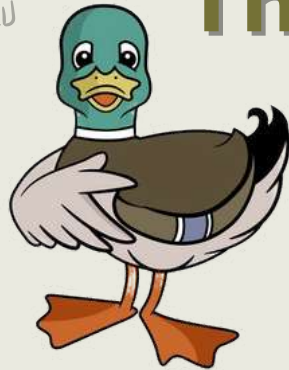
Which trophy would you like to win most?



My favourite sport is Duck Duck Goose! Keep your eye out the next time you see a group of ducks, maybe you will catch a game!



Welcome to The Tudor Room!



The Stuart era quickly moved into the Tudor times, featuring the most famous of Kings, Henry VIII (who happens to be Margery's favourite!). The King even owned Headstone Manor! For all of 6 days.... This room tells the history of a particular family during the Tudor period, the Redings.

Before the King came on the scene, Headstone Manor had actually been owned by the Archbishops of Canterbury since 1344. During this time, the farm was let to the Reding family, who provided service to the Archbishop and his guests as part of their rent.

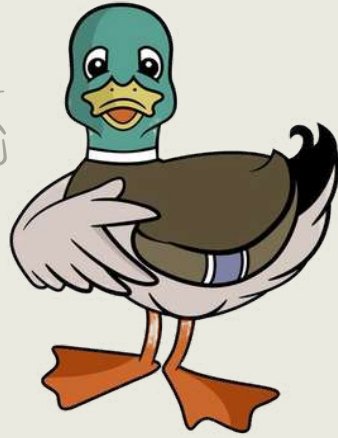
One of the services may have been attending on the Archbishop and his guests in the Great Hall (which we'll see next week) during feasts! They might even have used the staircase you can see in the picture below to get to the first floor without being seen by the fancy people! The rest of the stairs have gone now, just leaving this floating section here...weird!



Here's the Tudor Room, can you spot the stairs that lead to nowhere?

When King Henry VIII made himself the head of the Church, he forced Archbishop Thomas Cranmer to give up Headstone Manor. Clearly it wasn't good enough for him though and he quickly sold it to Sir Edward North, one of his chancellors. But even Sir Edward didn't want to live here (what was wrong with all these people!). So the Reding family were able to stay and treated the house as if it were their own - finally, someone recognised this gem!

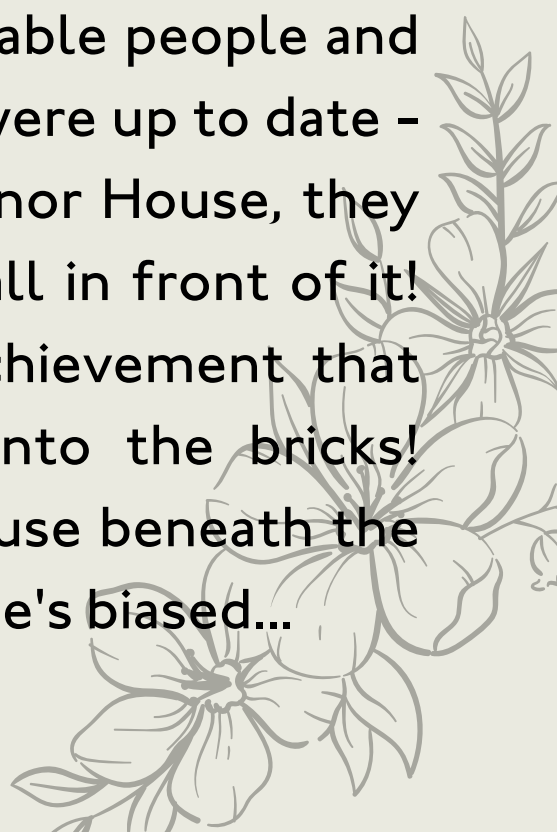




Welcome to The Parlour!

Hello! It's a new week and we're going to delve into the history of Headstone Manor itself, starting with the entrance! The door we use now was rediscovered in the late 20th Century. It's actually the original medieval entrance but was blocked up by the Georgians when they built the brick facade that is now the face of the Manor House.

The Georgians were very fashionable people and liked to make sure their houses were up to date - but instead of rebuilding the Manor House, they just decided to build another wall in front of it! They were so proud of their achievement that they even carved their name into the bricks! Margery told me that the old house beneath the bricks is much nicer, but I think she's biased...





Here we are at the entrance to the Manor House!
If you've visited the Museum before, you entered through this door!

But before restoration, that door was totally
hidden!
It should be behind me right here!





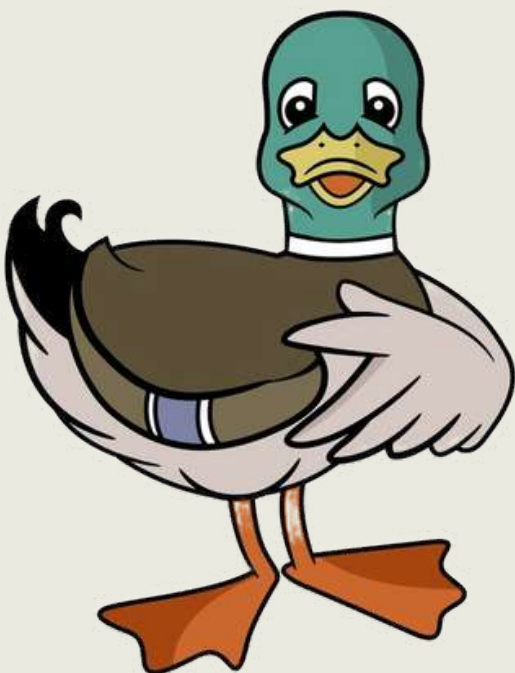
Here is one of the Georgian initials in a brick!

Can you read the date?

Once inside the door you enter the Georgian Parlour. It took a lot of work to make it look the way it does today!

When you come to the Museum, this is where our volunteers will greet you and tell you all about the Manor House. There's even some pretty Georgian plates, but they're reproductions (don't tell!).

In the corner is the Community Cupboard, where community groups make objects to display during exhibitions! Have you participated in a Community Cupboard project before?





The Parlour during restoration!
Look at all the careful work they had to do to the floor to protect
the archaeology underneath!



Here's the Parlour today!
You can build a model of the Manor House and learn all about
the earliest residents at the site of Headstone!

Here are those pretty
Georgian replicas!



Here's the Community
Cupboard.
This display was for our
exhibition on houses!

