

# 'THE VICTORIANS'

investigations of online databases  
for KS2 children

POLICE CHARGE BOOK  
(1863 - 1880)

STRATFORD UNION WORKHOUSE  
(1884 - 1895)

CEMETERY BURIALS REGISTER  
(1881 - 1901)

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## Teachers' Information

This teaching pack has been prepared for KS2 children, particularly for those in Year 6 who may be studying the QCA History Unit 11 'What was it like for children living in Victorian Britain?' or 12 'How did life change in our locality in Victorian times?' Historical enquiry provides a real context for learning, and makes strong links to other curriculum areas:

- ICT (information processing and problem solving skills)
- Numeracy (handling and interpreting data)
- PSHE (independent and collaborative learning skills)
- Citizenship (awareness and understanding of peoples, cultures, attitudes, views and beliefs)
- Literacy (creative exploration and interpretation)
- Drama (expressive interpretation and empathy)

Throughout the pack historical questions are raised but the answers to those questions will vary widely from straightforward mathematical calculations that will have clear numerical answers to suppositions of what might or might not have been possible based on conjecture or researched and supported opinions. This pack is not intended to be used in its entirety - rather it is to be used to supplement and enhance the teaching provision already being offered. Some sheets will be more appropriate to one class or lesson than others, and while they do not offer progression, there is differentiation.

Further research opportunities are indicated where appropriate and include inviting teachers to visit the Records Office to inspect the huge range of resources held there - ordnance survey and board of health maps, local census returns, trade directories, business records, newspapers, railway timetables and photographs - as well as providing information on suitable websites that will carry forward the historical investigation.

## Police Charge Book

1863 - 1880

In Victorian times Stratford-upon-Avon Corporation used to have its own police force. Details of the arrests for crimes committed in the town were recorded in the Police Charge Books. All this information has been entered on a database which can be accessed via the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust website [www.shakespeare.org.uk](http://www.shakespeare.org.uk)

At this time the Police Station was in Sheep Street, next door to the Town Hall, where Robert, Lunn and Lowth, Solicitors, have their offices today. One of the police cells from that time is still in use today - but for housing documents, not criminals!

Sheets 1, 2 and 3 look at some Victorian children whose ages are similar to those of the modern children investigating them.

- How closely can they understand/identify with them?
- How fair or just are the punishments?
- Should these children be called 'criminals'?

Sheet 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are largely mathematical in content, requiring knowledge of the number, calculations and handling data programmes for Year 6 in the National Numeracy Strategy but, apart from the 'number crunching', there are some sad human stories to be considered. An examination of the relevant editions of the 'Stratford Herald' would not only record but describe inimitably the stories (and opinions) behind some of these incidents.

A very useful website which provides further information about punishments, reformatory schools, daily life and living conditions in gaol (including diet) for children is:

[www.bucksc.gov.uk/archives/education/victorian\\_crime/children.htm](http://www.bucksc.gov.uk/archives/education/victorian_crime/children.htm)

# Police Charge Book

1863 - 1880

When they were only 10 years old .....

---

On 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1876, Alfred Dickens of ..... Street  
and Thomas Clarke of ..... Street stole

.....  
from Clara Russell of ..... Street. Their punishment  
was .....

---

---

Charles Hitchman stole .....  
from ..... and John Wells of  
Rother Street stole .....  
They were both punished by .....

---

---

Rosannah Butler came from ..... . She was arrested  
for being ..... in the Birmingham Road.  
What was her occupation? .....  
What was the time of her arrest? .....

---

When they were only 12 years old .....

---

Eliza Stanley was arrested for stealing - at what time? .....

What had she 'stolen'? .....

Do you think it was right to discharge her? .....

.....

---

Who was Arthur Knibb's employer? .....

What was Arthur's crime? .....

What was Arthur's punishment? .....

Look at the photograph of the crime scene!

---

Sarah Parsons was only 9 when she was arrested for stealing.  
Can you find the names and addresses of her accomplices?

..... of ..... & ..... of .....

What did they steal? .....

Why do you think they did not receive the same punishments?

.....

---

**William Parker** was arrested twice for stealing.

What was his **crime**

- the first time? .....
- the second time? .....

What was his **punishment**

- the first time? .....
- the second time? .....

What do you notice about his age? Can you explain this?

.....

**Maria Taylor** was also arrested twice. What was her **crime**

- the first time? .....
- the second time? .....

What was her **punishment**

- the first time? .....
- the second time? .....

Compare William's and Maria's second crimes.

Were they the same, or similar or quite different?.....

Compare William's and Maria's second punishments.

Were they the same, or similar or quite different?.....

What do you think about the **severity** (harshness) of their punishments? What do you think would have been suitable punishments for their crimes? Discuss you thoughts on this.

# Police Charge Book

1863 - 1880

Most of the children under the age of 16 who were arrested in Stratford were charged with **stealing** but some were charged with other crimes. These included:

assault	an unlawful physical attack on someone
counterfeit	using money that you know to be forged (imitation) as though it is genuine
damage	causing harm or injury to something or someone
destitute	having no food and nowhere to live or shelter
drunk	unable to behave sensibly or normally due to having had too much alcohol to drink
embezzling	to take from your employer money you have been trusted with and then to use it as your own
false pretences	to deliberately set out to obtain someone else's money or possessions by deceiving them
threats	intending to cause harm or damage to someone

How many children under the age of 16 were arrested in Stratford between 1863 and 1880?

How many of these were boys and how many were girls?

Boys

Girls

Twice as many \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_ were arrested.

How many children were arrested for stealing?

How many children altogether were arrested for all the other crimes?

> half the children were arrested for stealing true/false

< half the children were arrested for stealing true/false

**Stealing** was the most common crime committed by children in Stratford between the ages of 9 and 16.

How many 9 year olds committed this crime?

How many 10 year olds committed this crime?

How many 11 year olds committed this crime?

How many 12 year olds committed this crime?

How many 13 year olds committed this crime?

How many 14 year olds committed this crime?

How many 15 year olds committed this crime?

How many 16 year olds committed this crime?

Draw a bar chart to show this information.

Remember to give your chart a title and to label the axes.

Look carefully at **what** these children stole. Why do you **think** they stole these things? Could it have been because:

- they wanted or needed these items for themselves or their families?
- they wanted to sell them for money or to exchange them for other goods? or
- they had been told or forced to steal?

Can you think of any other reasons?

How fair were the punishments given to these children?

What punishments would you have given to them - and why?

# Police Charge Book

1863 - 1880

P.C. Kendrick policed Stratford from 1872 - 1879.  
In those days the Police Station was in Sheep Street.  
How many arrests did he make between 1872 and 1879?

1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879

Draw a bar chart to show this.  
Remember to give your chart a title and to label the axes.

What was the **mean** number of arrests made by PC Kendrick in those years?

In which two **consecutive** years did PC Kendrick make the same number of arrests?

In which two other years did PC Kendrick make the same number of arrests?

Why did PC Kendrick arrest Thomas Dickens?  
.....

Where did Thomas Smith come from? .....

Charles Greaves and Jane Briscoe were both arrested for the same crime. What was their crime?  
.....

Their punishments were different. What were they?

Charles .....

Jane .....

# Police Charge Book

1863 - 1880

PC William Harris policed Stratford from 1868 - 1879, when the Police Station was in Sheep Street, next door to the Town Hall. How many arrests did he make in those years?

1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879

Record the **range** of the number of arrests made by PC Harris.

-----

What is the **median** of the range of arrests made by PC Harris?

There were three years when PC Harris made twice as many arrests as he did in three other years. When were they?

In    Police Constable Harris made twice as many arrests as he did in

PC Harris arrested Charles Moore three times altogether.

What was the reason for the first arrest? .....

What was the punishment for this? .....

Why did PC Harris arrest George Ellis? .....

Where was George Ellis sent as a result of this?

.....

# Police Charge Book

1863 - 1880

How many arrests were made in Stratford?

Round this number to the nearest hundred. .... -> .....

How many men were arrested?

Round this number to the nearest hundred. .... -> .....

How many women were arrested?

Round this number to the nearest hundred. .... -> .....

Use the rounded numbers to find what **fraction** of the total number of arrests were men

women

How many 9 - 16 year olds were arrested?

Round this number to the nearest ten. .... -> .....

Use the rounded numbers to find what **fraction** of the total number of arrests were children

What did Ellen Parker and Ellen Brewer steal from Frances Louisa Gardener?

.....

What did their brothers William and Harry steal from Frederick Thompson?

.....

What did Joseph Hirons steal from Sophia Wheeler?

.....

What did he do with it?

.....

What happened to him?

.....

## Stratford Union Workhouse

1884 - 1895

In the same decade that Victoria became Queen, Stratford-upon-Avon, like many other towns in the country, had its new purpose-built workhouse erected on the (then) edge of the town. It was to serve the parishes of a large number of surrounding villages, to provide shelter and food for those who were destitute or unable to support themselves and their families as they would wish. For some it was to become more familiar than any family home - for others it was visited only once.

The list of the inmates of this Workhouse 1884 - 1895 and 1903 - 1906 has been entered on a database which can be accessed via the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust website [www.shakespeare.org.uk](http://www.shakespeare.org.uk) The 1884 - 1895 list is the starting point for investigating life in Stratford's Victorian Workhouse. For further information Peter Higginbotham's excellent website [www.workhouses.org.uk](http://www.workhouses.org.uk) is invaluable and will provide answers to all the questions posed on the worksheets e.g. the segregation of men/women, boys/girls and parents/children.

There is a useful map of the Stratford Poor Law Union at [http://www.hunimex.com/warwick/opc/maps/stratford\\_avon.jpg](http://www.hunimex.com/warwick/opc/maps/stratford_avon.jpg)

Some worksheets require more mathematical knowledge and understanding than others. Worksheets 3 and 6 show extracts from the 1881 census and the column headings and abbreviations are as shown below:

Name	Mar	Age	Sex	Relation	Occupation	Handicap	Birthplace
------	-----	-----	-----	----------	------------	----------	------------

Names are given alphabetically by forename.

M = Married, U = Unmarried and W = Widow(er)

Relation (son/daughter) is as to H = Head of Household

Occupation for many was Al = Agricultural Labourer

# Stratford Union Workhouse

1884 - 1895

There were 36 parishes in the Stratford district that were allowed to send people to the Stratford Union Workhouse. Can you find out how many people were sent from each parish?

Name of parish	No.	Name of parish	No.
Alderminster		L	
A		L	
A		L	
B		M	
B		M	
B		N	
B		O	
C		P	
C		P	
C		S	
C		S	
C		W	
D		W            H	
E		W            M	
F		W	
G		W	
H		W	
K		Wootton Waven	46

What is the **range** of the number of admissions? ..... - .....

Which parish sent the most? .....

Which parishes sent the least? .....

.....  
 .....

## Stratford Union Workhouse

1884 - 1895

There were 36 parishes in the Stratford district that were allowed to send people to the Stratford Union Workhouse.

Between 1884 and 1895, the Master of the Workhouse recorded 864 admissions from these parishes.

What is the **mean** number of admissions for each parish? .....

How many parishes sent more than the mean number? .....

How many parishes sent less than the mean number? .....

Almost three-quarters of the admissions came from just two of the parishes. Which two parishes were these?

.....

If you look carefully at some of the entries from these parishes you will find that some names re-occur quite often. This is because an admission had to be recorded **every** time it was made - even if an inmate only left the Workhouse to look for work and, unable to find any, returned a few hours later.

How many entries can you find from Old Stratford parish for

James Boulter ..... Henry Bull ..... Samuel Freeman .....

The 'parish poor' came from a variety of backgrounds with many different reasons for wanting shelter in the Workhouse: some only went into the Workhouse once in their lifetime, others came and went with the seasons; some stayed for only a matter of hours or days while others stayed for months or even years. Make your own search to find some 'long' and 'short' stay inmates as well as some who could be called 'regulars'.

# Stratford Union Workhouse

1884 - 1895

We know from the 1881 census that the Gilks family was in the Stratford Workhouse on the day that the census was taken.

Emily Jane GILKS		9	F	Dau	Scholar	Fulready, Warwick
Fredrick William GILKS		10	M	Son	Scholar	Fulready, Warwick
Harriet GILKS	W	32	F	Pauper Head	Field Work (AI)	Tachbrook, Warwick
Harriet Anne GILKS		7	F	Dau	Scholar	Fulready, Warwick
Ida GILKS		12	F	Dau	Scholar	Fulready, Warwick
Thomas Charles GILKS		4	M	Son	Scholar	Fulready, Warwick

Who was the head of the Gilks family? .....

Who seemed to be missing from the Gilks family? .....

How do you know that he could not be there? .....

What was Mrs Gilks job? .....

Why do you think the Gilks family had to go into the Workhouse?

.....

How many of them would have been allowed to see each other?

Emily Jane would be able to see .....

Fredrick William        "        "        .....

Harriet                    "        "        .....

Harriet Anne            "        "        .....

Ida                         "        "        .....

Thomas Charles        "        "        .....

# Stratford Union Workhouse

1884 - 1895

Which members of the Gilks family went into the Workhouse on 29/10/1884? How long did they stay (to the nearest year)?

Name	admitted	discharged	time spent
Harriet	29/10/1884	17/05/1890	6 years
	29/10/1884		
	29/10/1884		
	29/10/1884		
	29/10/1884		

How old were they when they went in and when they came out?

Name	age in 1881	age in 1884	age on exit
Harriet	32	35	41

Who is the 'newcomer' to the Gilks family? .....

Who do you think she might be?

- a new child born since 1881      yes / no / possibly
- an older relative needing help      yes / no / possibly
- Mrs Gilks' mother / sister      yes / no / possibly
- Mr Gilks' mother / sister      yes / no / possibly

Why do you think Fredrick William and Ida did not return to the Workhouse?

.....

.....

## Stratford Union Workhouse

1884 - 1895

Samuel Freeman of Old Stratford was known to the Master of Stratford Workhouse as one of the "Ins and Outs".

What do you think this means? .....

.....

Find Samuel Freeman on the database. How many times between 1884 and 1895 did he enter the Workhouse? .....

Why do you think this was probably very annoying to the Workhouse staff?.....

.....

Would it be true to say that in most of these years he entered the Workhouse on almost a monthly basis?      Yes / No

Most of his stays were quite short - a few weeks - but during one winter he was an inmate for five months.

When was this? From ..... to .....

Look at Samuel's last entry.

Can you find out how long he stayed this time?      Yes / No

Why is no discharge date shown? .....

What might have happened to Samuel? .....

Where could you look to check your **hypothesis**?

.....

(If you want to know more about Samuel before he entered the Workhouse, look in the Database for the Police Charge Book.)

# Stratford Union Workhouse

1884 - 1895

We know from the 1881 census that the Conmee family was in the Stratford Workhouse on the day the census was taken.

Alfred CONMEE		5	M	Pauper Son	Scholar	Stratford On Avon, Warwick
Charlotte CONMEE	U	28	F	Pauper Head	Laundress	Stratford On Avon, Warwick
Fredrick CONMEE		7	M	Pauper Son	Scholar	Stratford On Avon, Warwick
John Henry CONMEE		4	M	Pauper Son	Scholar	Stratford On Avon, Warwick

The register shows that they were **inmates** between 1884 and 1895. To know how long they stayed **in** the Workhouse you will need to find the number of days between each admission and discharge: they were **out** from discharge to the next admission.

(Remember how many days there are in each month:  
 Jan 31; Feb 28; March 31; April 30; May 31; June 30;  
 July 31; August 31; Sept 30; Oct 31; Nov 30; Dec 31.)

C	F	A	J	admitted	discharged	days in Workhouse	total
*	*	*	*	1/8/84	10/10/84	30+30+10=	70
*	*	*	*	15/10/84	8/6/85	16+30+31+31+28+31+30+31+8=	236
*	*	*	*	13/6/85	20/7/85		
	*	*	*	17/9/85	15/9/86	365-2=	363
*				22/12/85	15/9/86		
*	*	*	*	22/9/86	4/10/86		
	*		*	13/10/86	14/10/86		
*	*	*	*	26/11/86	30/7/87		

How many times did Charlotte stay **with** her children in the Workhouse? .....

How many times did Charlotte stay with her children for only **some** of the time? .....

Did any of Charlotte's children ever stay in the Workhouse **without** her and, if so, for how long? ..... for.....

# Stratford Union Workhouse

1884 - 1895

Between 1884 and 1895 there were 864 admissions to the Stratford Union Workhouse.

How many admissions were there in each of these years?  
Complete the table below.

1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1888
1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894

In which year were there most admissions? .....

What was the **mean** number of admissions? .....

What was the **range** of admissions in these years? ..... - .....

What was the **mode** of this range? .....

Round these admission numbers to the nearest multiples of ten.  
Complete the table below.

1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1888
1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894

Use this information to draw a bar chart.

Remember to give your chart a title and to label the axes.

The admissions were not the same every year: can you think of any reasons for this?

.....

How many Workhouse admissions were there for each of the years between 1884 and 1895? There is an easy way to do this.

1. Use information from the database to fill in column 2 but **do not add these to find the total just yet!**

1	2	3	4	5
1884	68	rounded to	70	+2
1885		rounded to		
1886		rounded to		
1887		rounded to		
1888	80	rounded to	80	0
1889		rounded to		
1890		rounded to		
1891	94	rounded to	90	-4
1892		rounded to		
1893	65	rounded to	70	+5
1894		rounded to		
1895		rounded to		
total		rounded number total		+/-

2. Round the numbers to the nearest multiple of ten and fill in column 4. Calculate the total of these numbers.
3. Record the **adjustment**, up (+) or down (-), in column 5. Cross out any numbers that cancel each other. Calculate the total for this column.
4. Add or subtract columns 4 and 5 to find the answer. (If the col. 5 total is up (+) you must subtract it from the total in col. 4. If the col. 5 total is down (-) you must add it to the total in col. 4.) Write the answer in column 2.
5. Now use your calculator to add the numbers in column 2. You should find that you already have the answer!

## Cemetery Burials Register 1881 - 1901

As Stratford-upon-Avon tripled in size between 1800 and 1900 (from about 3 000 to just under 9 000 inhabitants) burying its dead became a problem. Most townspeople looked to the parish church for their final resting place but the churchyard of Holy Trinity Church was increasingly unable to provide for this. The Cemetery in Evesham Road was opened in 1881 to alleviate the problem and to provide space for people of other denominations. Records of burials between 1881 and 1964 have been entered on a database which can be accessed via the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust website [www.shakespeare.org.uk](http://www.shakespeare.org.uk)

Interrogating the database for the years between 1881 and 1901 (all searches for these worksheets will require the Year of Burial fields to be from 1881 to 1901) will enable children investigating Victorian life to find out more about the effect that death, particularly of children, had on families at that time. It is necessarily a sad topic and one which should be handled with some sensitivity, especially in time of bereavement: tragically for some modern families child death is not confined to history.

Worksheets 1, 2 and 3 are designed primarily just to retrieve and process information but sheets 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 also require simple statistical analysis of the data. There are of course human stories to follow up as well - and a not insignificant number of people did live very long lives!

It is to be hoped that despite the doom, gloom and struggle of living in Victorian Stratford, today's children can focus on and appreciate their own good fortune to live in an age of scientific awareness - clean water and antibiotics - and in a country whose legislative aim is to eradicate poverty and to provide free medical care for those who need it.

## Cemetery Burials Register 1881 - 1901

Nowadays it is uncommon for children to die but in Victorian times it was not an unusual at all. Use the database to fill in the number of child deaths in Stratford at this time.

How many 1 year olds died in these years?.....

How many 2 year olds died in these years?.....

How many 3 year olds died in these years?.....

How many 4 year olds died in these years?.....

How many 5 year olds died in these years?.....

How many 6 year olds died in these years?.....

How many 7 year olds died in these years?.....

How many 8 year olds died in these years? .....

How many 9 year olds died in these years?.....

How many 10 year olds died in these years?.....

How many 11 year olds died in these years?.....

How many 12 year olds died in these years?.....

Draw a bar chart to show this information.

Remember to give your chart a title and to label the axes.

Do you think the **causes** of child deaths are the same now as they were in the nineteenth century?

Think about **disease, accidents** and **medical knowledge**.

# Cemetery Burials Register

1881 - 1901

Most of the children who died in Stratford at the end of the nineteenth century died at home, but some did not.

Can you find out where these children died?

Name	Age	Place of death
Lydia Elizabeth Smith		
James Alfred Conway		
Clara Ann Fisher		
Doris Elizabeth Ann Rose		
Elizabeth Wilkins		
William Kemp		
Charles Samuel Knight		
Clara Elizabeth Cranmer		
Tom Moore		
Annie Elizabeth Taylor		
William Henry Taylor		
Kate Cotton		

Which one of these children was an **orphan**? .....

How did he die? .....

How were Annie and William Taylor related to each other?

.....

What do you think might have happened to Lydia Smith?

.....

Look at the photographs to see some of these places where children died in Stratford.

Can you find these places (or work out where they were) on any of the maps of Victorian Stratford?

# Cemetery Burials Register

1881 - 1901

It is usual nowadays for members of the same family to share graves - a husband and wife for example - but in Victorian times, in the Cemetery, it was common for graves to be shared by people who had little or no connection with each other.

Search to find how many people were buried in grave no. **1292**

Name	Age	Date of burial
Harriet Hannah Wright		

Why do you think they were buried together?

.....

Who were buried in grave no. **1332**?

Name	Age	Place of death	Date of burial
William Morris	52	29 Ely Street	17/11/1881

What was the connection between two of these people?

.....

How were Frederick and Fanny Evans related to each other?

.....

Would you expect them to be buried together? Yes / No

Were they buried together? Yes / No

# Cemetery Burials Register      1881 - 1901

In Victorian times life expectancy for children was not good.  
Many children died before they reached adulthood.

Complete the table below to show how many children between 1  
and 12 years old died in Stratford between 1881 and 1901.

Use a calculator to find the total      .....

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
5			24			4
1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	8			8		
1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
		11			6	

What happened to the Bruce family in 1883?

.....

What happened in the Large family in 1884?

.....

How many days apart were the children's burials? .....

What was Mr Large's occupation? .....

Where did George Jackson die in 1885? .....

How old was he? .....

Where did Elizabeth Wilkins die in 1887? .....

How old was she? .....

Where did James Conway die in 1888? .....

How old was he? .....

## Cemetery Burials Register 1881 - 1901

How many people were buried in Stratford Cemetery between 1881 and 1901? Complete the chart below.

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
		103				106
1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	118		124		142	
1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
155				109		

Apart from the year that the Cemetery opened (in October 1881) the only time the number of deaths fell below 100 was in ..... . Can you explain this?

To help you answer this, think about these questions:

- Did anything different or unusual happen that year to cause this fall in numbers?
- What were the main causes of death for people at this time?
- Had something been invented or discovered to change this?

The main cause of death in the nineteenth century was unclean water - and this is still the case in developing countries today. Supplies of clean water and the provision of sanitation and sewage disposal save more lives than anything else.

Stratford had its first clean water supply piped to people's homes in the mid 1880s. That may be one reason why the death rate fell after that time. Look at the photograph of the Lady Mayor turning on the new water supply in Stratford in 1886.

# Cemetery Burials Register

1881 - 1901

We can use the Cemetery Burials Register to look for a pattern in the numbers of deaths in different age groups.

How many people died in each of these age groups?

Age	Number of deaths	Rounded to nearest ten
Under 1 year old	581	580
1 - 10 years		
11 - 20 years		
21 - 30 years		
31 - 40 years		
41 - 50 years		
51 - 60 years		
61 - 70 years		
71 - 80 years		
81 - 90 years		
91 - 100 years		

Which age group has the highest number of deaths? .....

Why do you think this is? .....

Which age group has the lowest number of deaths? .....

Why do you think this is? .....

Look at the personal details of the 91 - 100 years age group.

All of them were ..... (men / women).

Which one of them died in the Workhouse? .....

Which one of them died in the Almshouses? .....

Which one lived the longest? .....

# Cemetery Burials Register      1881 - 1901

In Victorian times life expectancy for children was not good. Many children died at birth (stillbirth) and their deaths were recorded in the Cemetery Burials Register as being at age 0.

How many stillbirths were there each year from 1881 - 1901?

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
12			27			22
1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	25			32		
1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
		22			25	

To **estimate** the total, round each answer to the nearest ten.

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
10			30			20
1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	30			30		
1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
		20			30	

Estimated total of stillbirths is .....

Use a calculator to find the actual number of stillbirths .....

What is the **mean** number of stillbirths?

What is the **range** of the number of stillbirths? ..... to .....

What is the **median** of this range?.....

What is the **mode**?.....

# Cemetery Burials Register

# 1881 - 1901

We know that between 1881 and 1901 there were 188 deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 12 in Stratford. Some people believe that boys are weaker than girls and that fewer boys than girls survive childhood.

Based on the information you have, do you agree with this **hypothesis?**

Complete the table below to find out!  
(Write your answers over the grey type.)

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
5	5	10	24	16	7	4
b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g
1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
7	8	11	3	8	4	14
b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g
1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
10	18	11	5	5	6	7
b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g	b   g

Number of deaths: boys ..... girls .....

Childhood mortality was higher amongst ..... than .....

The greatest number of deaths in any one year was in 1884, when an equal number of boys and girls died.

How could you find out more about this sudden increase in the death rate?

Where could you look for information to help you explain this?

.....  
.....