

# WW1 WHITECHAPEL MEDICAL MARVELS TRAIL



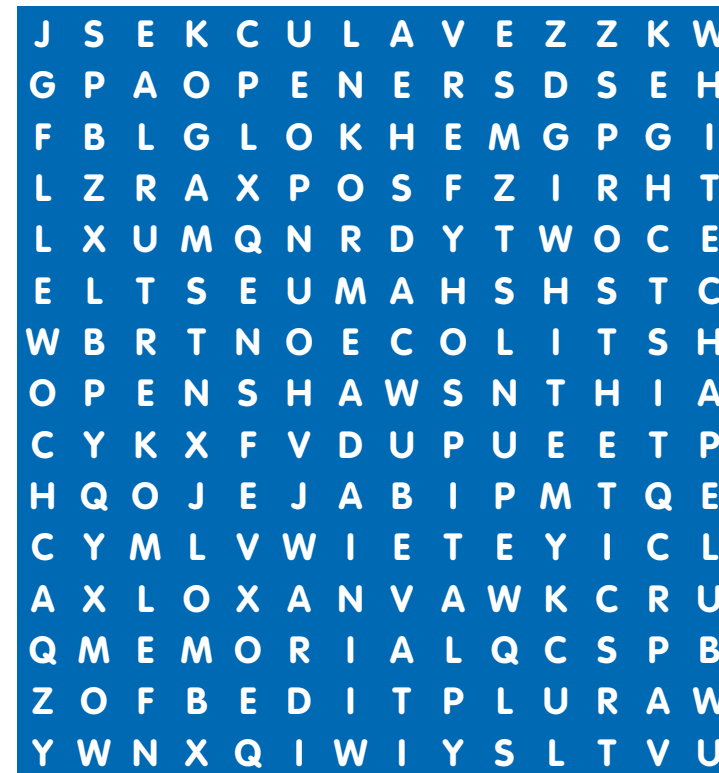
## INTRODUCTION

Explore the WW1 medical history of Whitechapel with this trail. Try your hand at finding facts, completing quizzes and drawing your ideas to discover Whitechapel's wartime history and win a Centre of the Cell goody bag.

This trail was created by a team of young people aged 14-18 to share their research into WW1 local medical history. They have delved into the Royal London Hospital Museum and Archives and the Science Museum Archives and conducted field studies to bring you a trail that explores key locations, people and medical innovations that have shaped the Whitechapel we know today.

### COMPETITION

Enter the trail competition to win a goody bag. Email your photos and completed activities to [info@centreforthecell.org](mailto:info@centreforthecell.org) or via Twitter @Centreforthecell #WW1FamilyTrail [www.centreforthecell.org](http://www.centreforthecell.org)



### WORDSEARCH

EDITH CAVELL  
EVA LUCKES  
PROSTHETICS  
WAR  
PLAQUE  
NURSES  
HOSPITAL  
MEMORIAL  
WHITECHAPEL  
OPENS HAW

## QUIZ

1. Why is Edith Cavell celebrated?  
.....
2. Which item from the German's first aid kit did the British favour?  
.....
3. In what years did WW1 take place?  
.....

## GLOSSARY

**Armistice** – peace agreement

**Commemorate** – to honour the memory of a historical figure or event

**Manufacture** – to make/produce items

**Memorial** – something designed to honour an important person in history

**Plaque** – a sign often attached to the outside of buildings to commemorate someone's actions in history

**Prosthetics** – man-made limbs

**Propaganda** – information designed to persuade others to support a particular cause

**Shell shock** – reactions of some soldiers to the horrors of war – now known as post-traumatic stress disorder

**Wounded** – suffering injury

### WOMEN DOCTORS.

#### THREE JOIN THE STAFF OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

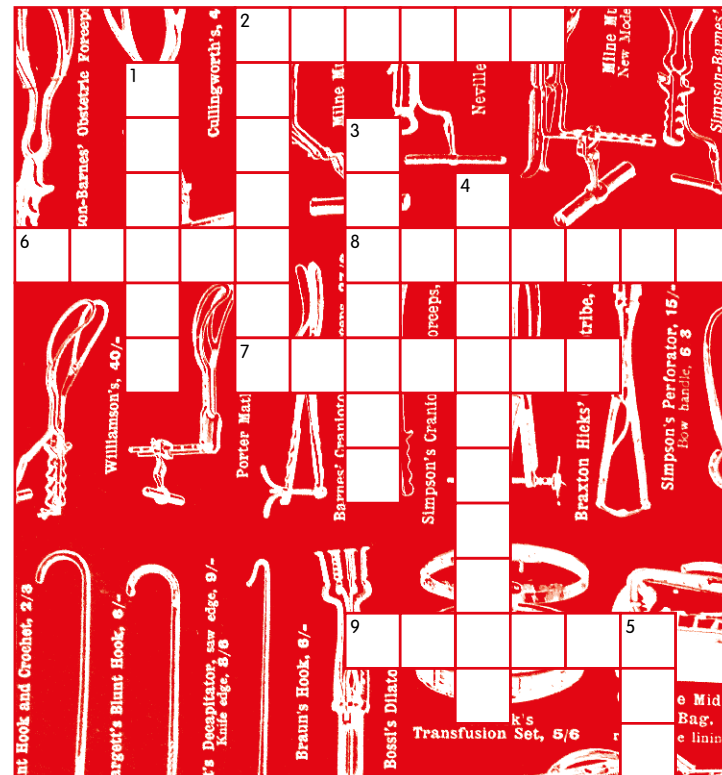
A new departure has been initiated by the London Hospital. Yesterday three women doctors joined the staff of that institution, and entered upon their duties.

The calls of the war have already depleted the staff, and now an intimation has been conveyed to the authorities that all students, as soon as they qualify, will be drafted into the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Members of the outside staff are doing their best to assist in the work, but many of them have large private practices, and their work has been increased by the number of their colleagues who have joined the R.A.M.C.

The new appointments will add one to the small number of hospitals which admit women to their medical staffs (says the "Daily Chronicle"). There are in London five hospitals entirely officered by women, and women are running a military hospital in Endell-street for wounded soldiers.

Obstacles are still put in the way of women who desire to qualify for the medical profession. They have an excellent training ground in the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, and there are medical schools open to women attached to several universities in provincial cities. But most of the medical schools attached to the London hospitals still exclude women.



#### CROSSWORD CLUES

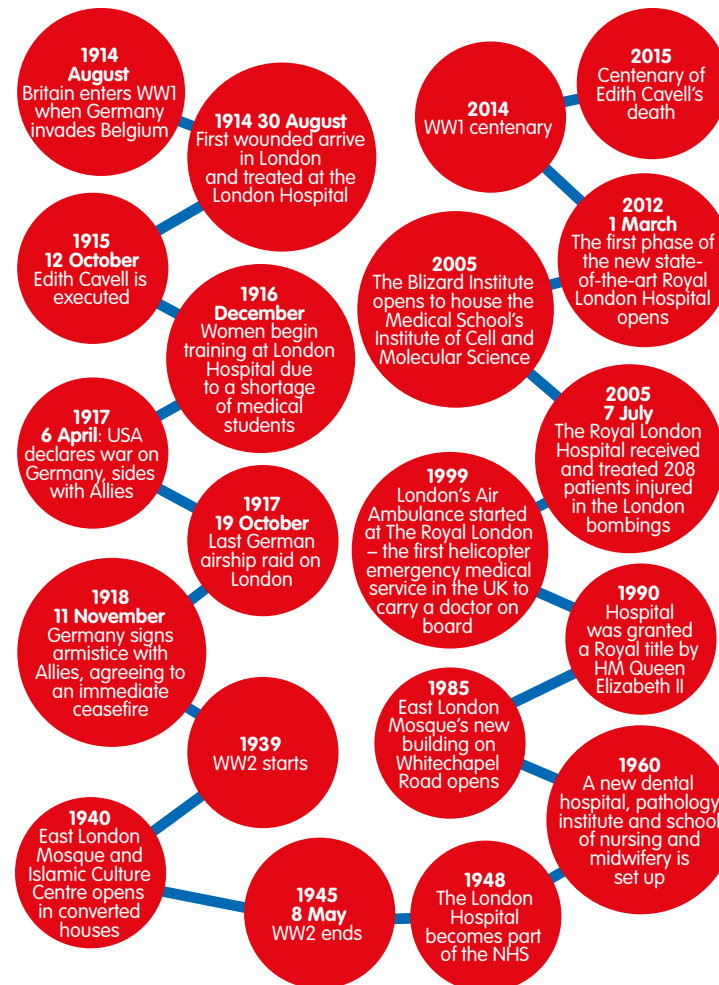
##### Down

1. Something Henry Tonks worked as other than a surgeon (6)
2. The disease which the Whitechapel fountain helped to prevent (7)
3. Famous bell located in London produced by the Bell Foundry (3,3)
4. Peace treaty signed by the Germans and the Allies (9)
5. Wounded soldiers would wear blue coloured jackets and this coloured tie (3)

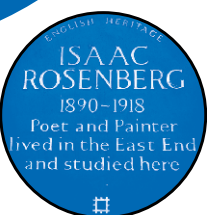
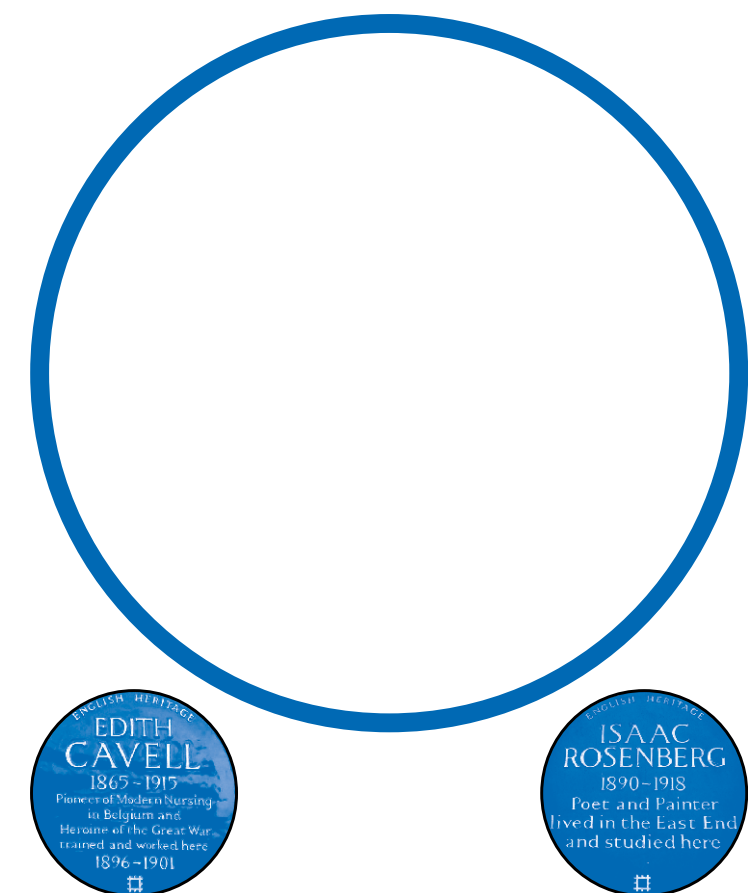
##### Across

2. Original Purpose of the Royal London Hospital Museum (4)
6. The colour of the walls of St Mary Maffelon Church (5)
7. The country prosthetics limbs were imported from in WW1 (7)
8. The country which invaded Belgium in 1914 (7)
9. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was the first English woman to qualify as this (6)

## TIME LINE



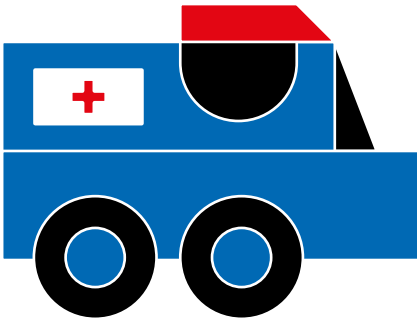
## CREATE A PLAQUE THAT DESCRIBES YOUR OWN ACHIEVEMENTS...





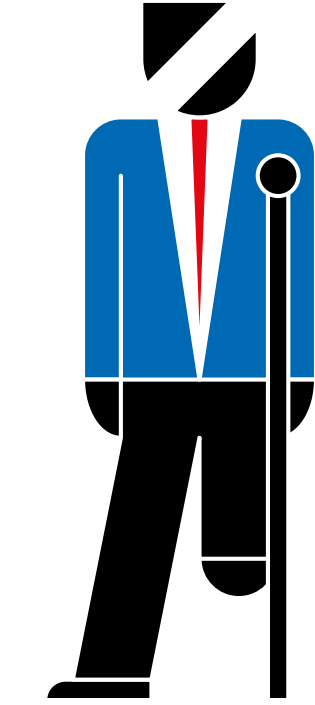
# WW1 WHITECHAPEL MEDICAL MARVELS TRAIL

TEAM NAME .....



## TRAIL 1 REMEMBERING

- The Whitechapel Bell Foundry**  
The Whitechapel Bell Foundry was used to manufacture many other products for WW1. Established in 1570, it is the oldest manufacturing company in Britain that is still in business. The Bell Foundry made the London Hospital's large bell that was used to summon attendants to hold surgical patients still for surgery before pain relief was invented.
- The White Chapel**  
The name 'Whitechapel' came from the St Mary Matfelon Church which had white walls. The remains of 'The White Chapel' are in Altab Ali Park.
- Whitechapel Fountain**  
Public drinking fountains were introduced in the 19th century to provide clean drinking water to help prevent cholera, a disease that caused many deaths in the east end.
- Whitechapel Gallery**  
Next to the entrance of Whitechapel Gallery there is a blue plaque commemorating Isaac Rosenberg. Isaac Rosenberg was an English poet of WW1 and was also commemorated on a slate stone unveiled in Westminster Abbey's Poet's Corner.



Wounded soldiers would wear a blue jacket and a red tie.

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
The British army favoured the German sticky tape from their first aid kit rather than their own

**Eva Luckes**  
1854-1919  
Was Matron at the London Hospital 1880-1919  
Expanded the school of nursing at the London Hospital to become the largest training school for nurses in Britain  
Was inspired by Florence Nightingale



Nurses had strict dress codes - their dress must be 4 inches above the ground, and hair must be long, parted in the middle and pinned up.

## TRAIL 2 NURSING

- The London Hospital**  
The London Hospital was founded in 1740 and became the largest voluntary hospital in London at the outbreak of WW1 as there was no NHS at this time. Its name was changed to The Royal London Hospital in 1990.
- The Royal London Hospital**  
Home to London's air ambulance, the Royal London is also one of the capital's leading trauma and emergency care centres and hyper-acute stroke centres.
- Luckes Entrance**  
Matron Eva Luckes was awarded the Royal Red Cross, Commander of the British Empire and Lady of Grace Order of St John of Jerusalem. She was the second person to be awarded this medal after Florence Nightingale.
- Cavell Entrance**  
Nurse Edith Cavell helped both sides of the conflict during WW1. She tried to smuggle soldiers out of Brussels and into neighbouring countries which led to her execution by the German army in Brussels, Belgium.
- The Royal London Hospital Museum**  
The museum used to be St Augustine with St Philip's Church. This was the church Edith Cavell used to worship in. The Royal London Hospital museum is open Tuesday to Friday, 10am-4.30pm. Closed over Christmas, New Year, Easter and public holidays.

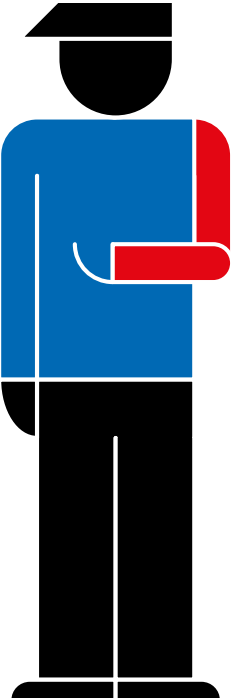
**ISAAC ROSENBERG**  
1890-1918  
Poet and Painter lived in the East End and studied here

**Edith Cavell**  
1865-1915  
Pioneer of Modern Nursing in Belgium and Heroine of the Great War trained and worked here 1896-1901

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
One of the most famous bells in the world, London's very own Big Ben was manufactured at the Whitechapel Bell Foundry

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Within 4 weeks of the outbreak of war, the first 100 wounded soldiers were brought to the London Hospital. They arrived in a fleet of vans from catering company J Lyons & Co as there was a shortage of ambulances.

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was the first English woman to qualify as a doctor.



**HOSPITAL FOR OFFICERS SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS SHOCK.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is not a begging letter (*mirabile dictu*), but I feel I ought to report to those who helped me in November, 1914. I asked the public for £10,000 to open this hospital at Palace Green, a house generously given for the purpose by the executors of the late Lord Rendel; £11,780 was subscribed, which was sufficient to run it for two years. But we soon found that we could not accommodate all the cases, and we had to refuse to many poor fellows the help which we knew could cure them. Mr. R. L. Harmsworth, M.P., hearing of this came forward and gave us Moray Lodge, Campden Hill, a house standing in three acres of ground and quite ideal for this special work, and this we opened for patients on May 11, 1915.

The work done has exceeded all expectations, and, with the help of a staff composed of the leading neurologists in London, who have voluntarily given their services to the hospital, we have been able to treat 415 patients in these two hospitals with very marked success. Having to run two hospitals instead of one exhausted our funds in one year, but we have had a generous grant from the Prince of Wales' Fund which will enable us to go on with the work till the end of this year.

A tribute to the work of my committee, which was gratifying to us, is that the War Office have asked us to come to a joint working arrangement with the directors of the Empire Hospital, Vincent Square, which was before the war the most perfectly equipped paying hospital in London, and which the War Office have now taken for those officers who are suffering from organic injuries to nerves—i.e., by bullet wounds as distinguished from the functional injuries to nerves treated at 10, Palace Green and Moray Lodge, which arise from overwork.

**Henry Tonks**  
1862-1937  
Was an artist and surgeon  
Taught anatomy at QMUL  
As a war artist he made many paintings of medical practice in the London Hospital during wartime

**Thomas Openshaw**  
1856-1929  
Was an orthopedic surgeon at the London Hospital  
Served with the rank of Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps  
Helped set up the Queen Mary Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital for the Limbless at Roehampton  
Oversaw the development of artificial limbs for thousands of men who had war injuries

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Prosthetic limbs for wounded soldiers were imported from America

- LANDMARKS KEY**
- A. Altab Ali Park
  - B. East London Mosque
  - C. Blizard Institute
  - D. Centre of the Cell
  - E. Idea Store

Soldiers who lost their elbows to gunshots were given artificial arms. These arms provided extra strength and utility. (prosthetics)

Images courtesy The Royal London Hospital Museum