

Activity 1 History Detectives. (History)

This activity uses a number of photographs of museum artefacts.

If you are a teacher sufficiently near to Hawes, Wensleydale some of the artefacts can be borrowed to make this a more tactile experience.

The exercise involves looking at objects and describing what can be seen and deduced about them, their age and their use. You could first attempt this with some modern objects. Finally children are invited to work out what the objects have in common and who they belonged to.

Print and laminate the photos from the following pages. The objects are as follows:

- A Candle holder with candle
- B Galena – unprocessed lead ore as it is removed from the ground
- C Rail and chairs (part of the cart on rails system for removing ore from levels)
- D Proddy rug
- E Lady's clogs
- F Flat iron and trivet
- G Rug/Carpet beaters
- H Bukker
- I Ladle – use in the smelt mill for pouring molten lead into moulds. Note the lip.
- J Butter Churn
- K Backcan
- L Butter bowl, butter pats and a stamp to mark the butter.
- M Plan of 17th century farmhouse
- N Auger/drill used for drilling holes in wood (eg. sleepers for the rail above)
- O Miner's Pick
- P Striker – a lead marking lead with the smelt mill or company
- Q Extract from 1871 census
- R Thomas Hall – a retired lead miner and small holder from West Burton

1. Ask the children

How do we know about the past?

What do museums do? etc.

and then considering a modern object known to the children ask them to describe the object in terms of look, feel, materials used, weight, how is it used, who might use it.

2. Ask the children to consider and record their thoughts about the objects in the photographs. This works well in groups, encouraging discussion.

3. When the children have finished ask them how we could find out more about these objects and where they might have come from. How do museums answer these questions?

4. All of these objects belonged to one family. Ask the children to deduce how the family made a living.

Using the census extract (Q) can the children work out the name of the head of the family and work out some information about him:

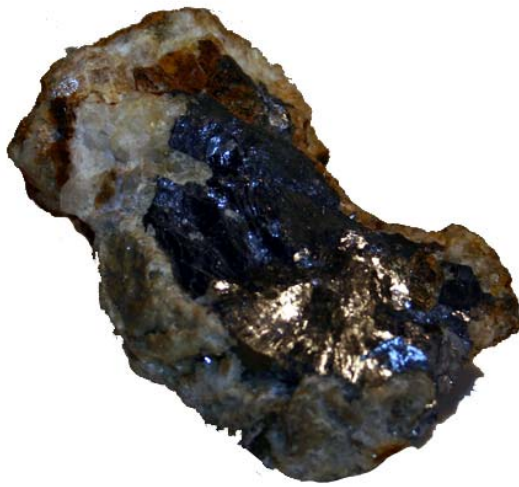
- Where was he born?
- How old was he at the time of the census?
- Where did he live?
- What was his job?
- What was the name of his wife? Where was she born?
- Did they have children?
- What were their names, how old were they and what did they do?

5. Now reconsider the photo objects (and the cottage plan, photo of Thomas Hall) and decide who may have used the objects and what they might have been used for.

6. Will it be easier or harder for people in the future to know about our lives? Have we left different evidence about ourselves?



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



Detail



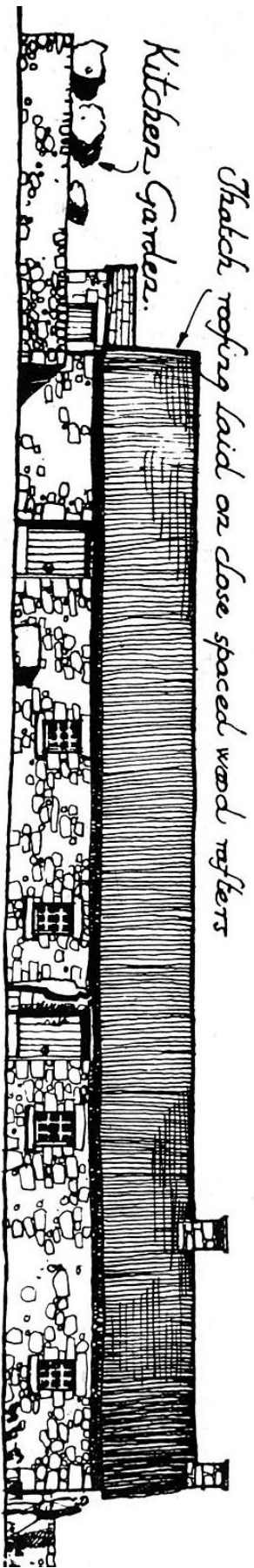
J



K

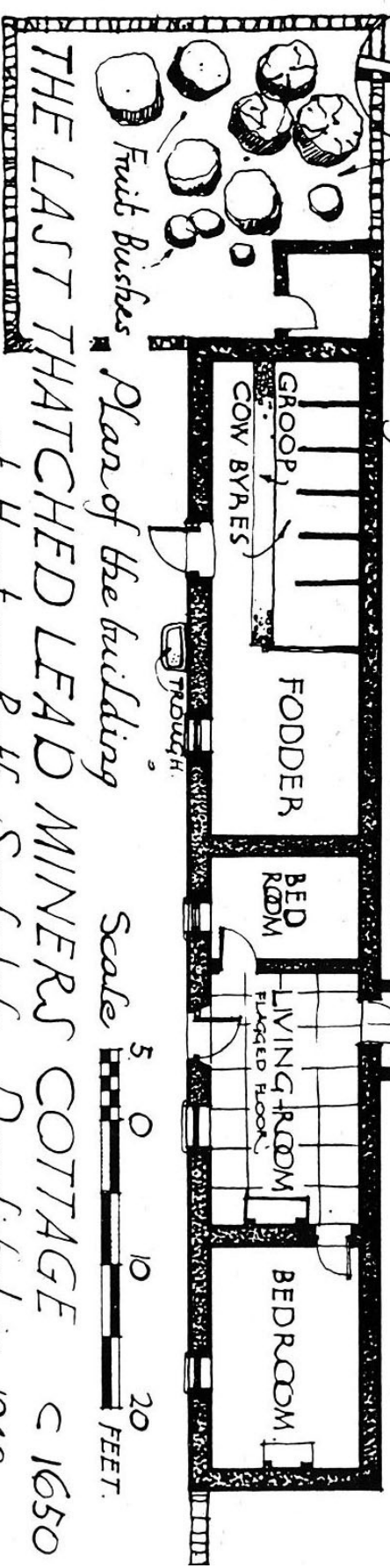


L



The farmstead from the South
 The Norse Tradition of building.
 is here clearly shown.

Walls of whitewashed render.
 rubble strusses of rough, few
 rafters crossing at the roof
 ridge. Rooms 6'8" high.



THE LAST THATCHED LEAD MINERS COTTAGE c 1650

at Hurst near Reeth Swaledale Demolished in 1948

MEASURED IN AUGUST 1946 BY R.T. CLOUGH A.R.1.8.A.



N



0



P



Detail

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the [Page 4]

HOUSE NO.	ROAD, STREET, &c., and the NAME of HOUSE	CITY or Township	MANUFACTURER	NAME and SURNAME of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	RANK, PROFESSION, & OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	REMARKS
				John Graham	Head	1840	30	Scholar	Yorkshire Mill Millon	
				Edward Graham	Son	1845	25	Bookmaker	Do	
				Thomas Graham	Son	1848	22	Quarrier	Do	
				William Graham	Son	1850	20	Quarrier	Do	
				Thomas Graham	Son	1852	18	Quarrier	Do	
				John Graham	Son	1855	15	Scholar	Do	
				Leticia Graham	Daughter	1858	12	Do	Do	
				Margaret Graham	Daughter	1860	10	Do	Do	
				Sarah Graham	Daughter	1862	8	Do	Do	
				William Cockburn	Head	1840	30	Ag Lab	Do	
				Mary Graham	Wife	1845	25	Do	Do	
				Margaret Graham	Daughter	1848	22	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1850	20	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1852	18	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1855	15	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1858	12	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1860	10	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1862	8	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1865	5	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1868	2	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1870	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1872	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1875	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1878	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1880	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1882	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1885	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1888	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1890	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1892	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1895	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1898	0	Do	Do	
				Mary Graham	Daughter	1900	0	Do	Do	



Further starter suggestions:

Activity 2 Child Labour (Citizenship & History)

Discuss with children their own expectations in life. Talk about and role play the life of a child miner in the 19th century. Discuss how it would feel to be living in those circumstances today.

Encourage children to research Victorian child labour using the internet – learn about different kinds work and then role play interviews with a ‘Victorian child’ for the roles they have researched.

Activity 3 Limestone Weathering & Mineralisation (experiment) – (Geography/Geology)

Weathering: Consider the effects of acid rain on limestone. Use some pieces of limestone with a flat surface and pour warm vinegar onto the surface – leave for a few days and then wash away with clean water. What has happened to the surface of the rock. How long would it take rain water to create entire cave systems by this method?

Mineralisation: Get children to explore how mineral veins are formed in rocks. Use some pieces of limestone (from a garden centre) preferably with natural cracks or break the rock in half and partially stick it together again. Make a hot mixed solution with a variety of materials that will crystallize in different colours and/or crystal types (e.g. sugar, salt and copper sulphate) dissolving as much of the minerals as possible into the hot water. Make sure the cracked rock does not allow liquid to leak out (use putty or silicone bathroom sealant to seal all but one hole). Fill the cracked rock with the solution and leave for as many days as necessary for the crystals to form and the liquid evaporate. Break open the rock to view your mineral seam. Note the slower the liquid cools the bigger the crystals will be.