

| 509 | Arts |

Hardcastle Ways

**The Twentieth Century Story
of Hardcastle Craggs
and Gibson Mill**

**Learning Pack
Section 3
After your visit to Hardcastle Craggs**

Produced by Mel Daniels and Alan Dix

With thanks to



Hardcastle Craggs and Gibson Mill: the 20th Century Timeline



HARDCASTLE CRAGGS - THE TWENTIETH CENTURY STORY

From industry to recreation, entertainment and people power

Textile production at Gibson Mill ends. **1897-1901**

Hardcastle Craggs becomes a regular venue for Clarion Choirs, picnics and outdoor concerts. Mass gatherings are addressed by Keir Hardie and Christian Socialist Caroline Martyn.

Over a three-day Whitsun holiday weekend in 1897 twenty thousand people enjoyed a day out in the Craggs.

1900 Welshaw Dean reservoirs are built for Halifax Corporation. Construction workers and their families live at "Dawson City", a temporary hut village.

A railway is built along the valley to transport workers to the reservoirs, crossing Blake Dean on a wooden trestle bridge.

1902 Gibson Mill and the adjoining cottages undergo transformation into an Entertainment Emporium, with a wooden roller-skating rink, tea rooms, dance hall and restaurants.

1920 The upper and lower millponds are used for boating.

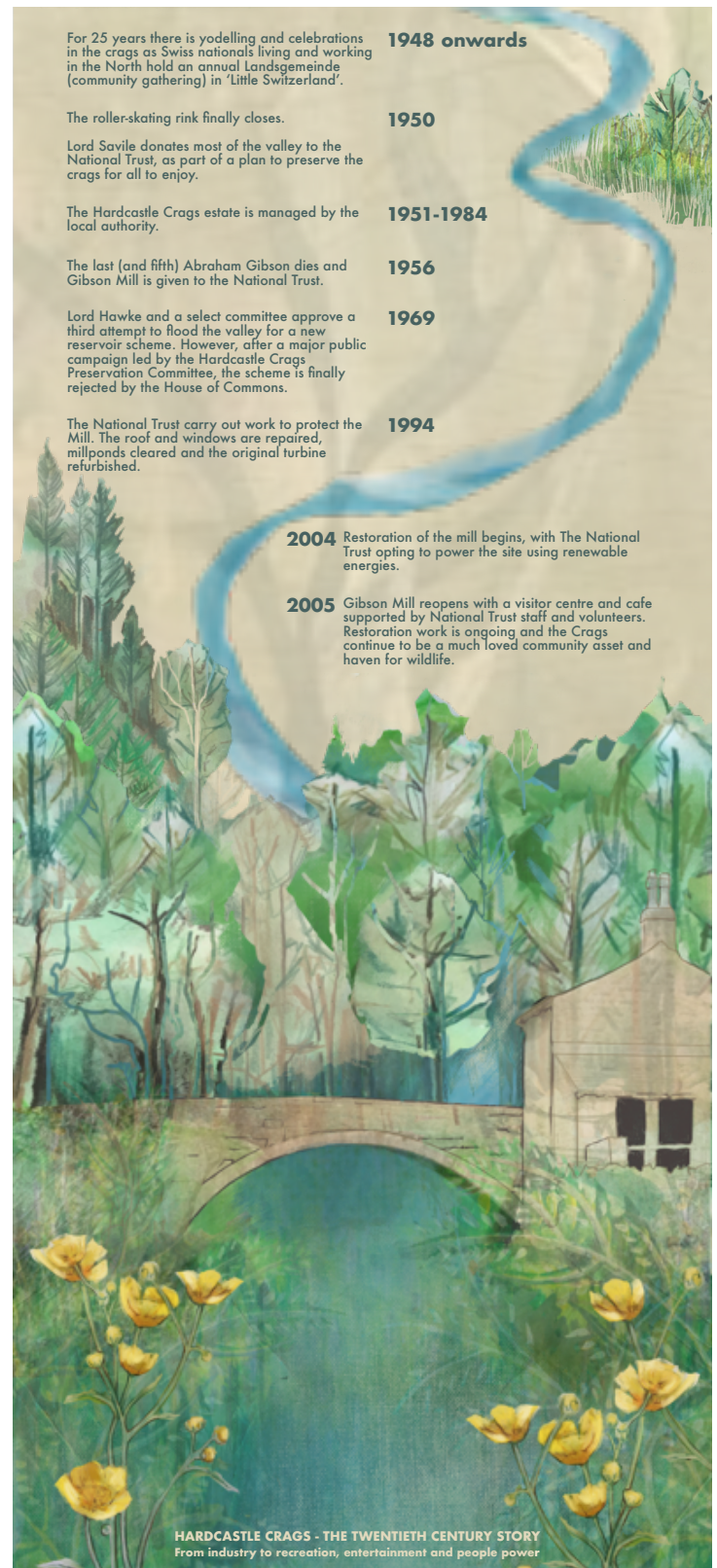
Gibson Mill reaches the height of its popularity as an Entertainment Emporium. People camp and stay at hostels in the valley and every summer weekend thousands of people flock to Hardcastle Craggs.

1930 Arnold Binns achieves a new world record by roller-skating for 40 hours non-stop at the Gibson Mill rink.

1934 The Halifax Water Corporation propose flooding the valley for a new reservoir. Local people object and begin to protest. The Hardcastle Craggs Preservation Committee is formed.

1946 The Mill restaurant closes but the roller-skating rink and cottage cafe remain open.

1948-1949 A second attempt is made to flood the valley and create a reservoir. Following an extensive letter-writing campaign led by The Hardcastle Craggs Preservation Committee, Halifax Corporation's proposal is turned down by a Lords Select Committee.



For 25 years there is yodelling and celebrations in the crags as Swiss nationals living and working in the North hold an annual Landsgemeinde (community gathering) in 'Little Switzerland'. **1948 onwards**

The roller-skating rink finally closes. **1950**

Lord Savile donates most of the valley to the National Trust, as part of a plan to preserve the crags for all to enjoy.

The Hardcastle Craggs estate is managed by the local authority. **1951-1984**

The last (and fifth) Abraham Gibson dies and Gibson Mill is given to the National Trust. **1956**

Lord Hawke and a select committee approve a third attempt to flood the valley for a new reservoir scheme. However, after a major public campaign led by the Hardcastle Craggs Preservation Committee, the scheme is finally rejected by the House of Commons. **1969**

The National Trust carry out work to protect the Mill. The roof and windows are repaired, millponds cleared and the original turbine refurbished. **1994**

2004 Restoration of the mill begins, with The National Trust opting to power the site using renewable energies.

2005 Gibson Mill reopens with a visitor centre and cafe supported by National Trust staff and volunteers. Restoration work is ongoing and the Craggs continue to be a much loved community asset and haven for wildlife.

HARDCASTLE CRAGGS - THE TWENTIETH CENTURY STORY

From industry to recreation, entertainment and people power

Introduction

509 Arts is based in Bradford, West Yorkshire. Our creative work is inspired by people and place. We thrive on open conversations. We talk, we listen, we share. And then we make things happen.

509 Arts has an ongoing relationship with the National Trust at Gibson Mill and Hardcastle Crag. During Victorian times Gibson Mill was a thriving cotton mill weaving business. In the early 20th Century, the mill closed and was reborn as an “Emporium” of Edwardian entertainment, attracting thousands to its roller-skating rink, dance hall, restaurant, boating lake and swing boats – all set in the beautiful environment of Hardcastle Crag. These days it is enjoyed by 200,000 visitors annually and is an important place for recreation, exercise and reflection.

The location of Hardcastle Crag and its steep sided valley was seen by some as a potential site for a reservoir and throughout the 20th Century local people successfully resisted three attempts to construct a reservoir that would submerge much of the valley and destroy a valuable civic amenity.

In Autumn 2019, 509 Arts worked with the National Trust to stage Footfall, a processional dusk walk and woodland ceremony (with yodelling!) to commemorate the 50th anniversary of a successful campaign to resist plans to build a reservoir in the valley.

Whilst the site’s history as part of the industrial revolution is well documented, the stories of Edwardian entertainment, environmental preservation and public protest remain largely hidden. This education pack is a way of revealing these untold stories.

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The Learning Pack is in three sections, each with its information and work sheets. These are:

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Section Three: After Your Visit

- Worksheets 12-23

HARDCASTLE WAYS

SECTION THREE

**After your visit to Hardcastle Craggs
And Gibson Mill**

Sheet 12: After Your Visit – Sharing Ideas

After you have spent time at Gibson Mill and Hardcastle Crag sit with some of the people you went with and share your different thoughts and ideas. Try and answer some of these questions:

- What special things do you remember about your visit?
- What was your favourite thing?
- What would it have been like to visit 100 years ago?
- What would have been different compared to today?
- What would have been the same?
- What kind of things would you have done with your friends?
- What would you have thought about plans to build a dam and make a reservoir?
- What will Hardcastle Crag and Gibson Mill look like in a hundred years' time?

Sheet 13: After Your Visit – For and Against

HEBDEN BRIDGE



ANGLING SOCIETY

President: The Rt. Hon. The LORD SAVILE

42, Sandbeds road,
reilon.
halifax,
Yorks.
17.4.66.

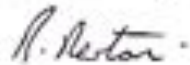
Dear Sir,

The letter that you sent us dated the 10.3.66. regarding the proposed reservoir at Hardcastle Craggs was read at our last Committee Meeting.

The Committee felt that only good ~~xxxx~~ could come from the reservoir and therefore we could not support you. Also I was instructed to inform you that the Society has never supported you in this matter, as you seem to think.

Mr. F. B. Sutcliffe,
Belvedere,
Hebden Bridge.

Yours faithfully,



Hon. Secretary.

Taken from Hebden Bridge Local History Society Archive

Not everyone was against the building of a reservoir at Hardcastle Craggs. Read the letter above.

Who is it from? Who is it to?

Angling is fishing with a rod. Why does the Hebden Bridge Angling society feel that "only good" could come from the reservoir? Why do they think this?

Can you think of three good things that might have come from the building of the reservoir?

Sheet 13: After Your Visit - Disagreement and Protest

Oh No! After 50 years plans to dam the beck and create a reservoir have come back. Engineers from the Yorkshire Clean Water Company have been taking measurements around the Craggs and secretly drilling bore holes.

What do you think is going to happen? The Yorkshire Clean Water Company has called a public meeting in two months' time. Not many people know about this, and it isn't widely publicised.

Why do you think they haven't advertised the meeting more? The only way to get as many people as possible to the meeting will be to start your own publicity campaign. You have got two weeks to get as many people as possible along to the meeting.

What are you going to do? Tips and hints:

Think of a catchy strapline - a few memorable words that state your position.

Who do you need to get to listen? Is it people who will be affected by the dam? People who use Hardcastle Craggs? Environmentalists? Local residents? Local politicians? Your friends? Old people who remember the last attempt to dam the valley? Who else? Everyone?

What kinds of publicity will you want to use? Social media? Print? Video? Radio? TV? What do you need to do?
Your campaign might need money to pay for some of the things you want to do. **How will you raise it?**

Can you think of something you can do that will catch people's attention? A flash-mob? Graffiti? Endorsement from a famous person?

When you have worked out what you are going to do, write a *Campaign Plan*. Put down everything you plan to do and when you will do it. Work out:

- What your **Aims** of the campaign are.
- **Who** you want to reach.
- **What** you want them to do.
- The you want to achieve

Sheet 13: After Your Visit - Design a Poster

There are some people who want to dam Hardcastle Craggs to create a reservoir and some who are opposed to it. You belong to one of those groups and they need a poster for their campaign. You have to create a design that uses words and an image to communicate your message.

Before you start you should think about:

- What the poster needs to say.
- Who needs to see it.
- Where it will be used.
- What effect should it have on the people who see it.
- What key words must it have on it.
- What will make it eye-catching.

Once you have your message worked out, see what kind of poster you can design that will be striking and strong. Sketch out three or four designs and try them out on a few people. Find out which design works best and how it can be improved. When you are sure that you know what the design should be, work up the final poster design.

Tips and Hints

- Make sure the words you use fit together well. They may rhyme. They may just flow nicely. Do they need to be short and straight to the point or long and loquacious? (Look it up!)
- What sort of font do you want to use? Everyday? Curly? Old Fashioned? Childlike? Brash? CAPITALISED? *Italicised*?
- Is your image strong? Does it grab people's attention? Is it different enough to stand out? Does it have people in it? Should it be abstract? Should you use a photograph or get someone to make a picture?

Sheet 15: After Your Visit - Make a Speech

You have been asked to make a speech at a public meeting about the building of the reservoir at Hardcastle Crag. Your speech can be **for** or **against** and it must not last more than three minutes. Here's what to do:

- Do some research. Look up the pros and cons of dam building on the web. Find the stories that support your speech. Use them as examples.
- Make a list of the main points of your speech - what do you want to say?
- Put your points into five or six sections.
- Write down what you are going to say on a card for each section.
- Rehearse your speech, preferably in a space away from other people. Speak loudly and clearly so that everyone will hear you. Find one or two friends who can listen and take notes as you speak. Get feedback from them after you have read the speech and then try it again. Keep going until you feel comfortable and then try in front of a lot of people - your class, the whole school, your family.

Tips and Tricks

- Believe in what you have to say. Put some emotion into it.
- Take your time. No-one listens to people who speak too fast.
- Use pauses to make an effect. People listen to silence.
- Look around your audience, make eye contact with them.
- Don't make it too long!
- Try and get people on your side. Be their friend.
- Ask questions that the audience don't need to answer.
 - "Who doesn't care about the environment?"
 - "Why do I believe so strongly in this issue?"
 - "How many of you here today feel as I do?"
- Save the best parts of your speech to the end and finish with a flourish!

Sheet 16: After Your Visit – Write to someone

Your group has decided that you need to get some important people on your side and you have offered to write a letter or an email asking for support. **Decide** who you should write to, it could include:

- Your Member of Parliament (MP is elected every five years by the people in your area to sit in the Houses of Parliament, in London. This is where big decisions about how we live our lives are made.
- Your local Councillor is elected in the same way as an MP, but they work more a town hall or city hall nearby. They are part of the Council and are involved in making sure local services run properly - things like buses, rubbish collection, parks and playgrounds, schools, the environment and putting up new buildings.
- The Leader of the Council is chosen by all the Councillors to be in charge and decide what is important for the area.

Make a list of what you want to say in your letter or email. Don't try and say too much, but make sure you have covered everything you need to say.

Make a draft of your letter or email and show it to someone else. Ask them what they think of it. Try to imagine what the person who you are sending it to might think of it.

Tips and Tricks

- Make the tone of your letter polite and friendly.
- Be clear about what you want to say.
- Put something in your letter that shows you have done your research - a comment about something they have done recently or something you know they are interested in.
- Give them a reason to reply. Ask if you can visit to explain more. Or say you can organise a meeting so that they can talk to other people who feel the same as you. Or say you will take them around the site of the dam.

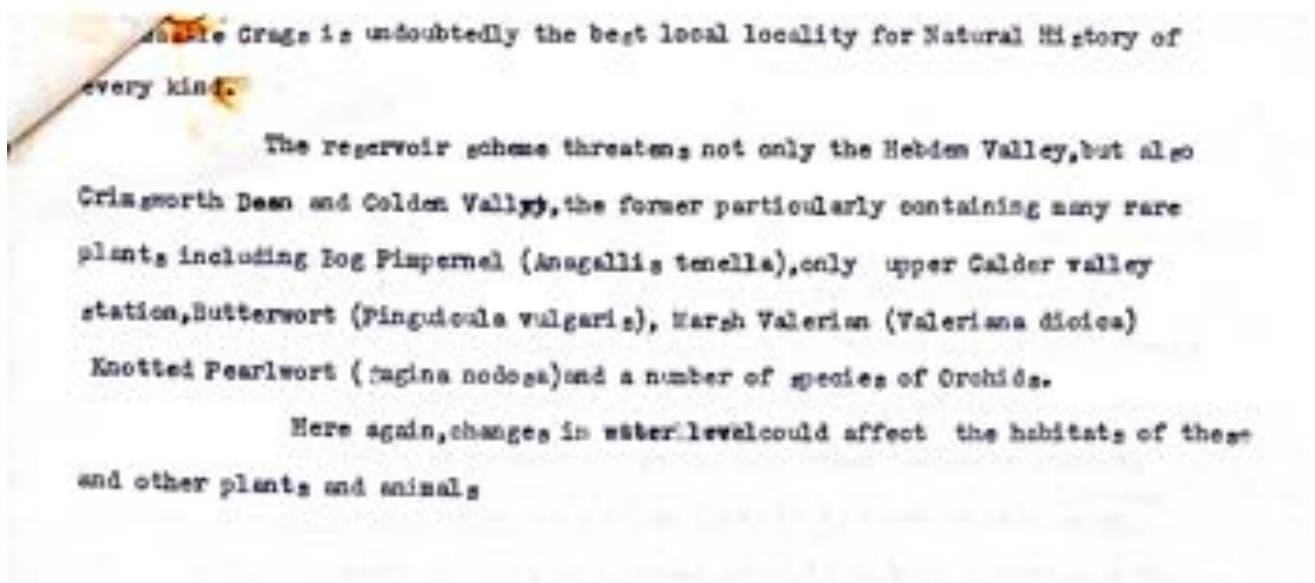
NOTE: this is an exercise! Don't send it!

Sheet 17: After Your Visit – Thinking About Nature

If the Hardcastle reservoir had been built, its dam would have been 200 feet high and left 3500 trees under water.

Why do you think some people did not want the reservoir to be built? What wildlife might be lost? Why was the valley important to people? (How did they use it?)

It was very important to prove that Hardcastle Crag was a place in which rare and unusual plants and animals lived. This helped to persuade the government that the habitat was precious and should be protected. Take a look at this section from a letter sent in 1969 in opposition to the proposed fourth reservoir.



Taken from HBLHS-NT Archive-Brockwell lodge PDF

Use the internet to find the rare plants named in the letter.


- Which one of these is a carnivorous plant?
- What kind of habitat do the plants live in?
- Do you think that you might see one of the plants on your visit?

Sheet 18: After Your Visit – Visitors to Hardcastle Craggs

The poster below is from Hardcastle Craggs in about 1930. It wants people to come and stay at Hawden Hall (a site in the Craggs).

INEXPENSIVE HOLIDAYS

Hawden Hall HOLIDAY CAMP

 **HARDCASTLE
CRAGGS,
HEBDEN BRIDGE**
(The Switzerland of the Pennines)

For Health and the Picturesque.

**BRACING AIR, WOODLAND
AND MOORLAND SCENERY.**

Delightfully Situated. Central. Excellent Accommodation. Waterproof Tents. Camp Beds. Clean Sheets. Blankets. Rugs, etc. Hot Water or Meals provided at any time. Boarding Optional.

LAWN TENNIS, BATHING, AL FRESCO CONCERTS.

Picnics, Rambles and Drives organised to places of interest in neighbourhood -- Hayworth Parish, Bronte Land, Boulsworth, Gnatle Carr, Golden Valley, Grimsworth Dene, etc.

**AN IDEAL HOLIDAY FOR THE
SENSIBLE MAN OR WOMAN**

Write for prospectus now to **WILLIAM HOLT,**
TERMS MODERATE. Hawden Hall, Hebdon Bridge.

Do you like the design of the poster? What is an “al fresco concert”? What is “bracing air”? Can you find three words in the poster that might make you want to visit?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

The poster is aimed at “the sensible man or woman”. Can you design a poster that would persuade children to come and camp at this camp site today?

The poster describes Hardcastle Crag as being “the Switzerland of the Pennines”. Why do you think this is? Do some research and see what can you find out about Switzerland.

In the 1940s and 1950s Swiss people living in England used to come to Hardcastle Crag every year to celebrate their homeland.



Here is a picture of a Swiss Gathering.

Take a look at this article about a gathering from 1964. It was printed in the Swiss Observer. It might be tricky to read but stick with it!

THE 16th LANDSGEMEINDE OF THE SWISS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND

On Sunday, 21st June, more than a hundred Swiss and their friends gathered at the Memorial Gardens, Hebden Bridge, in Yorkshire, for the occasion of the 16th Lands-gemeinde which has now become a traditional function in our social calendar.

Disappointedly our Ambassador in London could not be with us owing to the demands on his time. He was represented by Monsieur Roch from the Embassy, who is no stranger to this event. Our Consul in Manchester, Monsieur G. Brunner, accompanied by his charming wife and daughter, and Monsieur Roch were received by Councillor H. H. Crabtree, who invited us to take coffee in the Civic Hall. This was most welcome in view of the quite chilly weather.

Feeling strengthened and warmed, our younger compatriots set off afoot for a one-hour's walk to Hardcastle Crag, while those less energetic left in cars for the car park, thus leaving themselves only a half-hour's ramble. There are two ways to the top of these delightful Crag, one follows the course of a running stream crossed higher up by stepping-stones to reach the height, the other a mountain path at a higher level offered attractive scenery and, through the trees, a lovely view of the stream in the valley below. There was an abundance of "Blaubeeren" growing on the hillsides and in the wild grandeur it was not difficult to imagine oneself in our beloved homeland. Reaching the Crag we spread ourselves comfortably on the hillocks to enjoy our picnic lunch.

There are some interesting words in this article:

Swiss Words

- A "Landsgemeinde" is Swiss for a gathering
- "Blaubeeren" is Swiss for Bilberries. Do you know what they are?

English Words

What do these words from the article mean?

- Abundance
- Ambassador
- Compatriots
- Grandeur

Why do you think Swiss people came from all over England to Hardcastle Crag? Tick the reasons that you think are true from this list:

They were related to the people who live in Hardcastle Crag	
You could buy Swiss food in Hardcastle Crag	
The landscape reminded them of Switzerland	
There is a giant Swiss Cuckoo Clock in Hardcastle Crag	
Hardcastle Crag is made of Swiss Cheese	
Swiss people enjoy a get-together in beautiful surroundings	
Hardcastle Crag is a very welcoming place	

- Write down all that you can find out about Switzerland.
- Draw a picture of the Swiss flag.
- Switzerland is a neutral country. What does this mean?

Sheet 19: After Your Visit – Speaking and Singing outdoors

While you were at the Mill, did you walk up the track from the mill for around half a mile until you reached some benches and a little clearing?

In this picture you can see that members of the Clarion Society gathered in the same spot.



Taken from 20th Century Research file. Glee. Credit David Baker

The Clarion Society was a club that people joined not just to sing, but also to cycle, walk, enjoy the outdoors and to talk about how the world could be a better place.

Singing in large choirs was very popular and many Glee clubs were run in towns and cities.

People would gather to hear their voices echoing around the valley. They also got together to hear important speeches from speakers from all around the country.

In 1896 two thousand people came to hear from Caroline Martyn, who passionately believed that girls and boys should be given equal chances and opportunities in their education and their lives.



Taken from countrystandardblogspot

Caroline Martyn argued that people's living and working conditions could be better, and that government should do more to help with this.

The people from the surrounding mill towns gathered at Hardcastle Crag to listen to her ideas and those of other important speakers.

Here, away from the smoke and hard work of the towns and cities people could imagine a better future for themselves and their families.

Imagine you are going to speak to an audience as people Carline Martyn did 125 years ago?

What will you say? What is important to you? Think carefully about it. Would you want to make the world a better place as Caroline Martyn tried to?

- Would you talk about treating people equally regardless of who they are or where they come from?
- Would you talk about caring for the planet?
- Would you talk about making the world a fairer place?
- Would you talk about caring for the environment?
- Or maybe something else?

Prepare a short speech. Here are some prompts to get you started.

I am here today to talk
about _____

I care about this
because _____

I believe that we
should _____

We should do this
because _____

And if we don't then

Will you all join me in this cause?

Sheet 20: After Your Visit – Roller Skating!

In the 1930s the roller skating rink at Gibson Mill had its own celebrity skater.

Arnold Binns from Hebden Bridge taught roller skating at the Gibson Mill rink and was a World Champion.

When he was 47 years old he broke the world record by skating for 40 hours.

He later broke his own record by skating for 174 hours and 34 minutes without sleeping! That is more than 7 days without going to bed! However, he did have a rest of up to 15 minutes every hour. Over 4000 people came to see him break his record. Arnold Binns was so pleased by his success that he had these postcards printed.



What are you good at? Swimming? Computer Games? Sleeping? Singing? Arguing? Something else? Playing a musical instrument? Football?

Design a postcard to tell everyone about your special skill.

Sheet 21: After Your Visit – There and Back Again

Thousands of people came to Hardcastle Crag to enjoy the air, the freedom and the views that there would have to be extra buses, trams and trains on popular holiday dates.

Hebden Bridge Station had to have an extra-long platform built so that all the people would fit!

Imagine that you are a millworker in Burnley in 1925 and you are going to visit Hardcastle Crag

You don't have very much money, so you don't have a car and you can't take a taxi or an Uber! Look at a map to see how far it is.

Can you work out:

- What forms of transport you might use?
- How much walking you would have to do?
- How long the journey might take?

It must have been a real treat to go to all that trouble in your very best clothes to get here. Are there any forms of transport that the early 20th Century visitors could take that you now can't?



A tram
Image from Pennine Horizons ALC00347



Coach and Horses
Image from Pennine Horizons ALC00610

Sheet 22: After Your Visit - Memories

This is a handwritten letter from Mary Sheppard who visited Hardcastle Craggs many times throughout her life. Can you read her handwriting? Try!

Dear Julia,

Do you remember us coming for a picnic to go up to Gibson Mill a month ago - celebrating our 50th anniversary? You asked for memories of Hardcastle Craggs and Gibson Mill sorry I've been so long writing.


My memories go back to picnics there as a very small child with my parents and brother, - my Father took my Mother there in his pony & trap when they were courting, which must have been before 1911!! and it was always a favourite place. Summer holidays were usually spent partly there with neighbours and their children, sometimes 10 or more, always there was a bilberry gathering before we went back to school. As we grew older we went and picnicked with friends enjoying the walking and playing on the stepping stones at the mill.

About the mill, I don't remember dates, but I did come with my brother more than once skating in the bottom pool. Later, before the last war, we ended up walks with the H.F. & C.H.A., having Tea in the top and a dance below to follow. Also I seem to remember at one time the bricking on the bridge had penny slot machines in it?

My husband and I did our courting there too, and it was there he asked me to marry him. I think after the mill closed you could still get Tea at the mill cottages for quite a while. We all have very happy memories - my children and grand children too - although Blake Dean is the place they remember most.

Thank you again for our lovely day out on May 6th

Mary Sheppard



Below is a typed-up version of the same letter, but with some words missing.
Can you work out what they are? Write them in!

Dear Julia,

Do you remember us coming for a permit to go up to [redacted] Mill a month ago - celebrating our 54 anniversary? You asked for memories of [redacted] [redacted] and Gibson Mill. Sorry I've been so long writing.

My memories go back to picnics there as a very small child with my parents and brother, - my Father took my Mother there in his [redacted] & [redacted] when they were [redacted], which must have been before 1914. It was always a favourite place.

Summer holidays were usually spent partly there with [redacted] and their children, sometimes 10 or more, always there was a bilberry gathering before we went back to school. As we grew older we went and picnicked with friends enjoying the walking and playing on the [redacted] stones at the mill.

About the mill, I don't remember dates, but I did come with my [redacted] more than once skating in the bottom part. Later, before the last war, we ended up walks with the HLF & CHA, having [redacted] in the top and a [redacted] below to follow. Also I seem to remember at one time the building on the bridge had a [redacted] slot machine in it?

My husband and I did our [redacted] there too, and it was there he asked me to [redacted] him. I think after the mill closed you could still get tea at the mill cottages for quite a while. We have very happy memories - my [redacted] and grandchildren too - although Blake Dean is the place they remember the most.

Thank you again for our lovely day out on May 6th.

Mary Sheppard

Things to do:

1. Look at the original copy of the letter and fill in the missing words in the typed-up version. If there are any words you don't understand, see if you can find out what they mean.
2. The letter was written in 1966 and Mary talks about celebrating her '54 anniversary' meaning she was married in 1954. Can you work out how long she had been married?
3. Mary talks about going on walks to Hardcastle Crag 'before the last war'. What war do you think that was? When did it start? When did it finish?
4. What do you think "bilberry gathering" is? What are bilberries and what can you do with them?
5. Imagine you are Mary or her brother and you both write something in a diary every day. You have spent a day at Hardcastle Crag and Gibson Mill and now it is time to write about your day. Read the Mary's letter and think about the things you might have done. Then write your diary entry.
6. Draw a picture of Mary and her brother at Hardcastle Crag.
7. Read Mary's letter through a few times and then read it out loud to an audience – friends, classmates or family. Make the reading fun and enjoyable.
8. What kind of person was Mary? Imagine you have met her then describe her to a friend. You can add to the things you know with things you can make up. Did she have a dog? How many grandchildren did she have? What kind of job did she have? What kind of house did she live in? Was she a jolly person? Or a cross person? Get them to ask you questions about Mary and her life and you can answer them as if you know Mary.

Sheet 23: After Your Visit – Setting the scene for the 20th Century

Gibson Mill was built around 1803 to produce cotton cloth. The Mill's power was provided by a water wheel and it produced cloth until around 1890. The mill pond was built behind the Mill to ensure that a steady water supply was always available. Gibson Mill finally closed down in 1900

Gibson Mill was a small-scale cotton mill, and in 1833 it employed 21 workers. The people who worked in mills were often very young. Some could be as young as 5, but the children working in Gibson Mill were usually aged between 9 and 13. For the people who worked the mills life could be very hard.

Mill workers often worked between 14 and 16 hours a day. Sometimes tired children would become injured or even killed by the machinery that they were operating. In 1833 an important investigation began into the working conditions of people in Mills. This was called the **Factories Inquiry Commission**.

Take a look at this information taken from the Factories Inquiry Commission report of 1833.

ANSWERS OF MILL-OWNERS TO QUERIES

169

ANSWERS of Messrs. JAMES and TITUS GAYNOR, Leeds Holme, Heptonstall.

A. 1.—Cotton throstle twist.

A. 2.—Built thirty years ago, but we have only occupied about nine months.

A. 3.—The power is water, upon a stream called Holston.

A. 4.—The power of the wheel about five-horse, and none let off.

A. 5.—Twenty-one persons, viz.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
Under 10 years of age	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
10 and under 12 years	-	—	-	-	-	2	-	-
12 and under 14	—	-	—	-	-	1	-	-
14 and under 16	—	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
16 and under 21	—	-	—	-	-	3	-	-
21 and upwards	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-

A. 6.—The standing weekly wages are:—	MALES.				FEMALES.			
Under 10 years of age	-	2s. 6d.	-	-	-	2s. 6d.	-	-
10 and under 12 years	-	—	-	-	-	3s.	-	-
12 and under 14	—	-	—	-	-	4s.	-	-
14 and under 16	—	-	4s. 6d.	-	-	4s. 6d.	-	-
16 and under 21	—	-	—	-	-	6s. 6d.	-	-
21 and upwards	-	-	12s.	-	-	6s. 6d.	-	-

- Can you turn the information above into a bar chart showing the ages of the people working at Gibson Mill?
- Could you also turn the information in to a pie chart?
- 43% of the workers are over 21, what percentage of the workers are under 10?

Look at these rules for child mill workers:

Taken from the Factories Inquiry Commission report of 1833

A. 10.—Our rule is to begin at six o'clock and terminate at half past seven, and any alteration is caused by the supply of water.

A. 11.—Not dependent upon any other mill, but have only a small lodge, and in drouthy seasons we begin sooner and terminate later, in order to make up our regular time for each day.

A. 12.—Our time of working on Saturday is nine hours and a half, and we work half an hour over each day to make it up.

A. 13.—The time allowed for meals is, twenty minutes for breakfast, stopping at eight o'clock, and forty minutes for dinner, stopping at one o'clock; no persons taking meals at different times, except from their own choice.

A. 14.—The moving power stops regularly during all the meal-times.

How does a child's day at the mill compare with your day? Fill in the comparison chart below.

	Mill Children	Me
Time that work/school begins		
Time of Breakfast		
Time of Dinner/Lunch		
Time allowed to eat Breakfast		
Time allowed to eat Dinner/Lunch		
Time work/School ends		
Total work/school hours (Mon-Fri)		
Total work/school hours (Sat)		

After the Factories Inquiries Commission report was delivered to parliament The Factory Act was passed. This improved conditions for many children, and some began to go to school for the first time.

- Do you think that children and their parents would be glad about these changes?
- Do you think that the changes would cause any problems for the families working at Gibson Mill?

There is much more that you can learn about mill life in Victorian times. Now you have been to Gibson Mill, perhaps you might want to find out more about

- How cotton and wool are spun and woven
- What kind of machinery was used
- Where the power for the machinery came from
- Which cities were famous for wool weaving and cotton spinning
- What life was like for the people that worked in the mills
- How the mills polluted the air and the water and what that did to people's health
- What the working conditions of mill workers were like and how they tried to improve things

We hope you enjoyed your time at Hardcastle Crag and Gibson Mill. There is so much to see and do, perhaps you will return.