



RURAL LIFE MUSEUM – QUIZ & FACTS

ENTRANCE SECTION

Fact: The Rural Life Museum was originally named the Farming Museum.

1. What Date did the Farming Museum Officially Open?

2. Who officially opened the Farming Museum?

3. Which family has owned the Normanby Estate for the last 400 years?

Fact: The Present owner of the Estate is Sir Reginald Sheffield, 8th Baronet of Normanby

LIVING ON THE LAND

Fact: The rural work cycle followed the seasons :

Winter – Prepare The land

Spring – Sow the Seeds

Weed The Crops

Summer - Mowing And Reaping

Hay Making

Autumn - Harvesting

Fertilising the land

4. In the early 1800's a plough would be pulled by 2 or 3 animals. What types of animals would commonly be used?

I. _____

II. _____

5. Traditionally 2 methods were used to sow seeds, what were they?

I. _____

II. _____

Fact: The traditional methods of sowing seeds meant that they were sown in a random uneven fashion, which made it difficult to weed between the plants when required. So weeding had to be done manually.

6. What were the large mechanical horse drawn machines called that cut, gathered and tied crops together?

7. What does the Process of Threshing do?

8. Why is crop rotation so important?

9. What were used as fertilizers?

Fact: Animals especially horses were important in the early 19th Century as they were the power source for many activities including transport, ploughing and harvesting. Their manure was also needed for fertilizer on the soil.

10. What type of crops were harvested in Autumn?

11. What year did Brigg sugar Beet factory open?

TENANT FARMER'S COTTAGE

12. Why were ducks useful in a kitchen garden?

13. Why was it important for cottages to keep animals and grow vegetable?

Fact: The first lawn mower was invented in 1830, England!

14. What did the farmer's wife spend her time doing?

- I. _____
- II. _____
- III. _____
- IV. _____
- V. _____

15. What room was the heart of the farmhouse?

16. Where did the saddler get his materials from?

17. What animals use saddles?

Fact: The saddler was one of the most important members of a community.

18. When did milking take place in the day?

I. _____

II. _____

19. When were bottles of milk first introduced?

20. What did blacksmiths produce for horses and what was its importance?

21. How long did blacksmiths work in a day?

Fact: The forge needed to be heated all through the day so it could be used to bend and melt metal. With the forge, they could also create railings, gates, tools, cooking utensils and even parts for weapons.

22. Which parts of the pig were used after it was butchered?

23. What was Lincolnshire's own type of pig referred to as?

Fact: The curly coated pig's importance was gradually replaced with the introduction of cheaper Danish bacon. However, cross-bred pigs that are part curly-coated pig are now being introduced back into Lincolnshire from breeds in Hungary!

24. Why was honey important to poor farmers?

RURAL CRAFTS

25. What material were wheels made from?

26. What material were tyres made from

FACT: The undertakers were multi skilled and often also offered Joinery, Wheelwrighting & Decorating services.

FACT: Funerals were expensive so families would save in advance for a loved ones funeral. It was quite common for people to have coffins in their homes which they used as cupboards until they were required for the original purpose.

27. What are the names of the Undertakers, Joiners & Wheelwrights?

I. _____

II. _____

III. _____

IV. _____

28. What type of shrubs and trees were often used for hedges?

I. _____

II. _____

III. _____

29. In what years did the Normanby Estates Agricultural & Horticultural show run in the Halls Grounds?

30. How much did it cost in 1902 to run the show?

31. What are the 2 public houses called in Burton-Upon-Stather?

I. _____

II. _____

32. Name The Crowle Brick works?

33. In what Season was the Clay dug for making the Bricks & Tiles?

FACT: To produce bricks, the clay needs to be fired at high temperatures of between 950°C & 1150°C.

FACT: In the C19th & early C20th the printer was vital in any community as their printed material was the main form of communication within a community.

34. Name the printers from the local area?

- I. _____
- II. _____
- III. _____

MARKET STREET

35. Where was the Scunthorpe & District Laundry Based?

36. What 2 Products Of Colman's are advertised?

- I. _____
- II. _____

37. What was the name of the iron mongers shop located on Frodingham Road In 1929?

38. How long was the apprenticeship for a grocer?

FACT: Goods were bought in Bulk and prepared for sale in the shop. Many products were weighed & wrapped in front of the customers.

39. How many ounces (Oz's) are there in a Pound (1lb)?

40. What were the names of the Chemists shops in Barton-Upon-Humber

- I. _____
- II. _____

TRANSPORT GALLERY

41. What colour is the post box in the rural life museum?

42. What Colour are Modern Day Post Boxes?

Fact: Did you know that there have been 4 different coloured post boxes used or are in use in the UK. Originally post boxes were green, In 1874 red post boxes were introduced, the 1st one was in London, it took 10years for all the post boxes to be converted from green to red. In the 1930's blue post boxes were introduced for airmail services. To celebrate every Team GB gold medal win in the London 2012 Olympic and Para Olympic Games Gold Post boxes were introduced. The closest gold post box to Normanby Park is in Lincoln

43. What no. is written on the Cooperative Van?

44. What did the Van Deliver?

45. How many bicycles are there in the transport Gallery?
