



Hucknall

History is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society.

Key Vocabulary

Colliery	A coal mine and the buildings and equipment associated with it.
Hucknall Torkard	The previous name given to Hucknall until 1916
Monument	a statue, building or structure built to celebrate a notable person or event
Coal	A black or dark brown rock made of carbon which is burnt and used as fuel.
Victorian	The period between 1920 and 1914 when Queen Victoria reigned.
Population	The people who live in an area.
Coal mining	The process of getting coal from the ground.
Age of Steam	A phrase sometimes used to refer to the 18th and 19th centuries in Britain when different types of steam engine were being invented and developed.
Collier	These are the miners who cut the coal from the coalface. For years they did this by hand using a mandrel (coal pick) .
Haulier	Hauliers worked with a horse and drom to haul out the coal which the colliers had cut.

Textiles

- Construction of several mills along the River Leen, on the eastern side of Hucknall Parish, began in the late 1700s.
- These were built by the Robinsons, who used the river as a power source for spinning cotton, but ended up using steam engines.
- These became the first steam engines to be used in the textile trade.



Ada Lovelace

- Born in 1815 and the daughter of poet, Lord Byron
- From childhood she had a fascination with machines– designing boats and steam flying machines
- She is referred to as the first computer programmer

Hucknall mines

- During the 18th and 19th century in Britain, steam engines were used as the power for factories, ships and trains.
- Hucknall was a colliery town between 1861-1986.
- Hucknall had two mines: 'Top Pit' and 'Bottom Pit'.
- Top Pit was Hucknall's first pit, sunk in 1861 on Watnall Lane by the Hucknall Colliery Company.
- Bottom Pit was sunk in 1866 on Portland Road, bringing new settlers with miners working long hours.



Daily Life in Hucknall

- Houses were extremely cramped with 2 or 3 children sharing a bed. Toilets were outside in the garden and there were no luxuries.
- Bathing took place, normally on a Sunday in the kitchen in tin bath, where the water was heated from a pot on the stove and the whole family would use the same water.
- Children went to school up to the age of 14 when they left to go to work. The majority of boys would go to the pits and the girls into service, trade, factories and shops.
- Holy Cross Church and School opened in 1888 with 80 pupils between 4 and 12.

