



Wheel Spinner

Use these instructions to create the action.
How to spin wool with a wheel

1. Hold a bundle of fluffy clean wool in your hand
2. Gently pull some fibres out of the clump of wool and twist between with your fingers creating a long 'thread'
3. Attach the thread by looping it around the bobbin. (right of the picture)
4. Gently and evenly press the 'treadle' with your foot. A treadle is a pedal underneath the wheel which makes it go round
5. Continue to treadle and hold the wool in one hand twisting the fibres between your fingers as they feed onto the bobbin
6. A spinning wheel makes a ball of yarn quicker than 'spindle' spinning



Drop Spindle Spinner

Use these instructions to create the action.

How to spin wool with a Drop Spindle

1. Secure a large bundle of fluffy clean wool to a distaff (wooden pole)
2. Gently pull some fibres out of the clump of wool and twist between with your fingers creating a long 'thread'
3. Attach the thread by wrapping a short length of thread under the 'whorl' (disc) of the spindle then knot above the whorl
4. Twist the attached wool thread with your fingertips and the spindle will start to spin
5. Keep gently pulling the wool fibres twisting through you finger sand the spindle will keep spinning and filling up with thread



Bleachers

Use these instructions to create the action.

Bleaching

1. Strips of fabric woollen fabric are taken to a stream and washed with acidic materials such as lye or urine to remove the natural grease in the sheep's fleece ready to dye the fabric
2. Then the clean strips of fabric are laid on the ground to dry
3. The dry cloth is taken to be dyed in large baskets often carried on the head.



Hot Comber

Use these instructions to create the action.

Hot Comber

Before spinning the wool is combed to remove filth and poor fibres from the fleece.

1. Hang a woollen fleece from a wooden post
2. Heat up a metal comb in the fire or stove with very long sharp teeth
3. Once the comb is hot hold the cool handle and comb the hot teeth through the woollen fleece
4. Only stop combing when only the longest fibres remain. All the short, broken fibres will fall to the floor



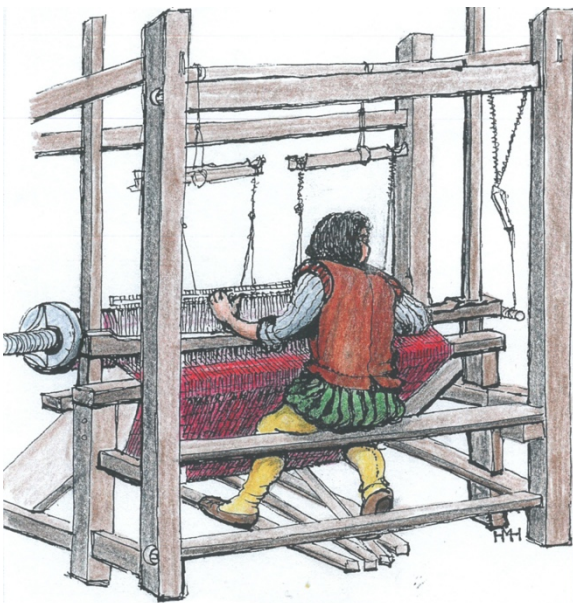
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Fulling Woollen Fabric

1. After wool is woven it then needs to be 'fulled' to close the gaps left by the weave. It also needs the grease from the wool removed
2. A fuller's job was to put the cloth into large vats of water or a stream and add an acidic liquid to get rid of the grease
3. The main liquid used in fulling in small scale production of cloth was urine. In larger scale production fullers used a product called 'Lye' (filtered wood ash) mixed with water
4. Fuller's had a VERY smelly job, but very clean feet!

Use these instructions to create the action.

Loom Weaver



Loom Weaver

1. Weaving is very complicated and skilful, but the main action of the weaver is to move their shuttle, threaded with yarn, side to side, weaving it under and over the warp thread which is attached the loom before the weaving starts
2. The weavers also press down the loom pedals which move the warp threads up and down to help him weave the shuttle under and over the threads
3. To act this out; sit down, one hand holding the loom and the other holds the shuttle, moving it sideways, backwards and forwards whilst pressing down with your feet on imaginary pedals

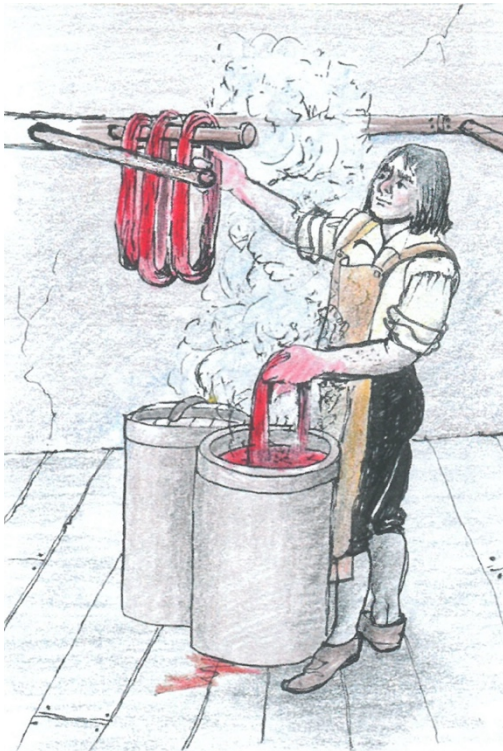


Cloth Sealer

Use these instructions to create the action.

Cloth Sealing

1. A cloth sealer was an essential job in the textile trade.
2. Cloth seals were used as a form of quality control of the cloth. Cloth could not be sold unless it passed a quality test and was sealed by an official sealer.
3. Most cloth seals were made of pewter, a metal alloy, which was a mixture of tin and lead.
4. Cloth seals were two pewter disc seals joined by a connecting strip. These were folded around each side of a piece of cloth and stamped closed. The hammer hit a patterned 'die' which imprinted the pattern into the disc when hit. Similar to making a pattern of a coin.
5. In this image you can see a city official watching that the sealer does his job properly.



Dyer

Use these instructions to create the action.

Cloth Dyer

Before spinning the wool is combed to remove filth and poor fibres from the fleece.

1. Fill a large vat with hot water
2. Add a fixing solution called Alum which is similar to salt
3. Add the dye product such a Madder, a red dye or Woad, a blue dye
4. Soak the yarns of wool
5. Hang to dry

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The Mayor



Mayor

1. The Mayor was the head of the governance of a city. He would have been addressed as 'My Lord Mayor'
2. Mayors was often elected due to his skills as a merchant and had usually held another position such as Sheriff or Alderman.
3. He would have sworn to keep the city safe for the King, maintain the city's customs and duties and do impartial justice to all.
4. During celebrations and festivities in the city he would have worn grand, fur lined cloaks and gold chains signifying his status.

Use these instructions to create the action.

The School Master



School Master

1. Not many children went to school in Tudor times
2. mainly the sons of wealthy or working families who could afford to pay the attendance fee
3. Boys began school at the age of 4
4. Girls were either kept at home by their parents to help with housework or sent out to work
5. Teachers were very strict, often beating their pupils with a cane if they misbehaved
6. Teachers taught by 'rote' which means repetition
7. They would bang the table and point their fingers to keep the pupils repeating to his rhythm
8. Teachers wore a cap and long cloak, often in dark colour which was thought to make a person look more serious and stern



The Watchman

Use these instructions to create the action.

The Watchman

1. Watchmen were organised groups of men who patrolled the streets of the largest towns on a nightly basis.
2. They were authorised by their town or city, to deter criminal activity and provide law enforcement as well as traditionally perform the services of public safety, fire watch, crime prevention, crime detection, recovery of stolen goods.
3. They also rang a bell or played a horn to mark the hours through the night.
4. They were not paid, and all men in a town were expected to volunteer for this duty.
5. They did not have a uniform but were identified by their dark heavy coat, lantern and bell.
6. They also carried a 'halberd' a two-handed weapon in case they needed to defend their town.



The City Waits

Use these instructions to create the action

The City Waits

1. Were a band of musicians
2. They were established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, who gave all 5 of them instruments to play and each got a house in King street, which is now called The Music House
3. They played trumpets, 'shawms' (a reed instrument- similar to an oboe), sackbuts, (a wind instrument similar to a trombone), lysarden, an s-shaped wind instrument (similar to a cornet) and drums
4. They wore brightly coloured clothes made from rich velvets and silks and smart black leather shoes. This showed they were the very best band in the land!
5. Plus, the city of Norwich created silver-gilt collars (or chains) for them to wear to indicate their status.