

Answer sheet

House numbers

- 3-4a** Gas and water
- 3-4b** Penny and Monthly Meters existed because some householders could not afford to pay their bills on a monthly basis therefore they used a penny meter and paid as they went along.
- 11** They would have sat near the front of the church and to the left in this church. In Kilmore Church you will notice that the pew boxes on the left-hand side have panelled backs and are completely enclosed right to the floor. The others have tongue and groove backs and are open at the bottom thus the draughts would blow around the parishioners' feet.
- 25** There is a water filter in the kitchen.
- 38** It was placed over the parishioners' hands while they took communion in case any crumbs of the communion wafer fell onto them.
- 39a** The bedroom ceiling is panelled while the kitchen ceiling has been left untreated. This was so that any insects living in the thatch could not fall onto the bed or the people sleeping in it.
- 39b** Travelling weavers or journeymen would sleep in the loft as well as the older children. This was how the phrase 'bed and breakfast' was coined.
- 43a** So that the waste will not flow past the front door of the house.
- 43b** It was placed near the fire for warmth and was used for either the parents or guests if they came to stay. Occasionally, new born animals would be kept by the fire to assist their survival.
- 46a** The object is called yoke. Women and older children would have used this to carry two buckets of water from the well to the house.
- 46b** Long ago people built their own houses. To save on the expense and labour of erecting two buildings they incorporated the byre and the family dwelling into the one building.
- 49a** They are herbs – cooking and medicinal purposes.
- 49b** Stonecutting.
- 49c** To protect the cattle from giving sour milk.
- 49d** Estyn Evans.
- 51** A stove. A sewing machine.