

Told by the Dial

Stories in Stone





1. Migrants and Settlers

Everyone comes from somewhere!



Discover

Did you know that people came to Calderdale thousands of years ago from Europe, particularly from around the area we now call Spain? These migrants came across the sea on small boats.

They hunted, farmed, and wore clothes woven from woollen cloth, animal furs and animal skins. They made beakers out of clay. They knew how to make a metal called bronze and tools and weapons. This is why they are known as 'Bronze Age' people. Their leaders were often women.

When they died, Bronze Age people were often cremated, and important people's remains were buried in decorated urns.

In 1877 someone was digging a grave at Mount Zion, when they found a Bronze Age burial chamber. Inside was a collared urn, containing the bones of a woman and a young girl, who had lived and died in the area around 3,400 years ago.

Think...

Do you think the Bronze Age people thought Ogden was a special place?

Do you think the woman and child may have been important? Why?

Do...

Imagine crossing the sea in a small boat made of animal skins stretched over wood. Write a description of what it might have been like?

Describe or draw a Bronze Age woman.

Design and make a Bronze Age beaker or urn. Think carefully about the shape and decoration.

1. Migrants and Settlers

Everyone comes from somewhere!



An image of a Bronze Age woman and dress. What material do you think this garment is made from?



The Bronze Age burial urn found at Mount Zion.



2. James Riley

How it all started!



Discover

James Riley lived in Bradshaw near Ogden. In 1748, he went into Halifax to hear a Christian called John Wesley talk about God and the Bible. There was a huge crowd in the marketplace. Some were angry, they threw things at Wesley and called him names, but James listened and liked what Wesley had to say.

James started a Bible class at his home and people came from all around to hear different people teach and preach. Sometimes, so many came that they did not fit inside the house and the meetings had to take place outside. Some people climbed trees to get a better view.

In 1772 there was a terrible snowstorm, and a visiting preacher got stuck in a house at Ogden for two weeks! James and his Methodist friends decided to build a chapel for worship, a cottage where visiting preachers could stay and a stable for their horses. They called the chapel Mount Sion. The sundial, dated 1773, is still on the front of the chapel today.

James died in 1789 and was buried at Mount Zion.

Think...

Why do you think John Wesley came to Halifax?

Was James Riley impressed with what he heard?

Why do you think the new Methodists decided to build Mount Zion?

Do...

Write an account of what happened at the market cross in Halifax as if you were in the crowd.

Design or make a sundial for the 1773 chapel.

Imagine you are stuck in a snowstorm at Mount Zion in 1772. Write an entry for your diary or journal.

2. James Riley

How it all started!



Why do you think we don't have an image of James Riley?



James Riley's grave. What do you notice about it? Why is it the same as Timothy Ackroyd's?

3. Susanna Child...

...and Kitchenman Child

Discover

Susanna was one of the first Methodists to be buried at Mount Zion, in 1789. Her brother, Joseph, is buried in the same grave and died the same year. Susanna was only 28 years old; Joseph was just 26. We know very little about Susanna's life, but lots about her son Kitchenman Child.

Susanna was not married when Kitchenman was born in 1772. She never told anyone the name of his father. There may be a clue though in Kitchenman's unusual name.

When Susanna died Kitchenman was sent to the workhouse, because he was 'a poor boy of Ovenden'. He wasn't there for long and was apprenticed to his uncle until he was 21, as a farmer and weaver. He probably went to Mount Zion's Sunday and day school. He was very clever and good at maths. His uncle allowed him to learn to be a 'bookkeeper' which means he helped other people to look after their money.

He worked for famous people like Anne Lister and the Crossley family. He also worked for the Ackroyds, who helped to raise the money to build the first Mount Zion chapel. He had an office in Woolshops. He bought houses and land and became very rich. When he died in 1838, Kitchenman left £14,000, over a million pounds in today's money! He was not buried at Mount Zion, but in the graveyard at the Square Chapel in Halifax.

Think...

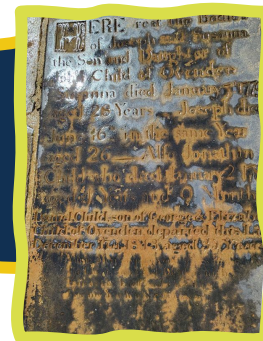
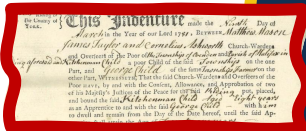
Why do we know so little about Susanna?

What do you think Susanna would have thought about Kitchenman's success?

Do...

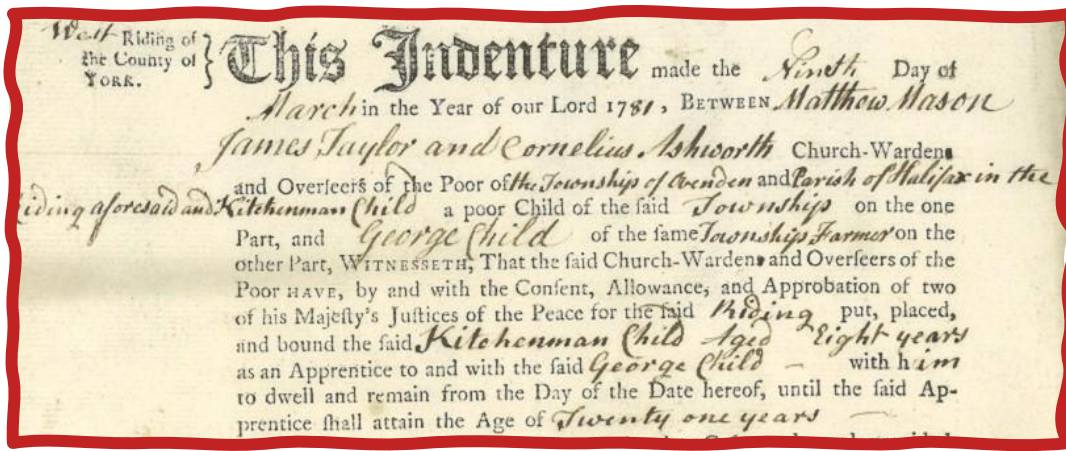
Write a letter from Susanna to Kitchenman's Uncle George asking him to look after her son.

Design a memorial for Kitchenman which celebrates his life.

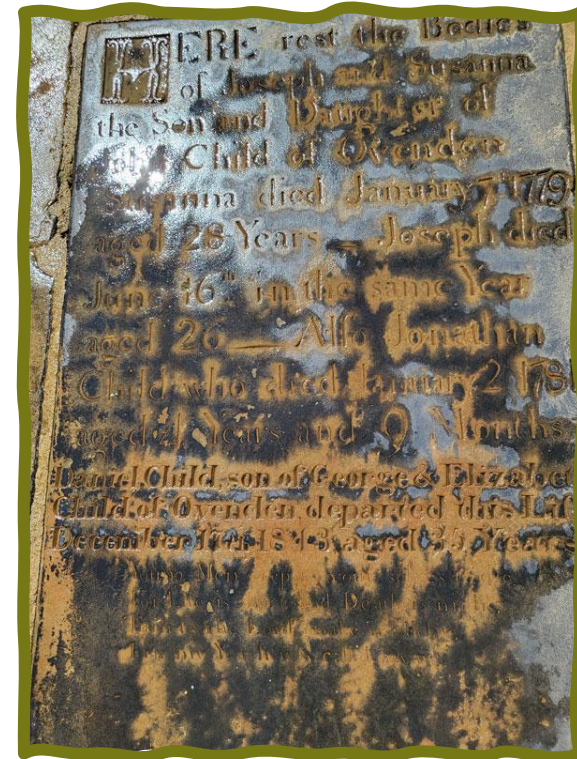


3. Susanna Child...

...and Kitchenman Child



The document that tells us Kitchenman Child became an apprentice.



Susanna Child's gravestone at Mount Zion.



4. Timothy Ackroyd

Do unto others...



Discover

Timothy Ackroyd was one of the people who raised money to build Mount Zion and the first school. He helped form a Methodist community at Ogden. He died in 1819 aged 79. He is buried in the same grave as his uncle James Riley, who was the first Methodist in Bradshaw.

Timothy worshipped at Mount Zion for 40 years. He led Bible study classes. He was quite rich and donated money to improve the chapel, cottage and graveyard.

His family, built mills in Halifax, which made woollen cloth, which was sold all over the world. They provided houses, schools, hospitals and built chapels for the people who worked in their mills. They wanted to 'give back' to the community through providing schools, social care and places of worship.

On Timothy's grave it says: 'In youth I learned the way to real happiness'. This means that through the teachings of John Wesley and his Christian faith, Timothy learnt that to help other people was important.

Think...

Why do you think Timothy felt he had learned real happiness when he was young?

Is it important to help and look after people who have less money and things than we do?

Do...

Write a letter to someone persuading them to give money to help build a school for poor children.

Write a poem about a person who you think has done good things.

Design a banner with a slogan encouraging people to care for each other.

4. Timothy Ackroyd

Do unto others...



Mount Zion day and Sunday school was built in 1816. Both children and adults attended

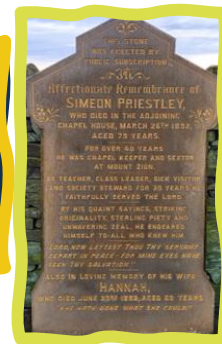


Timothy Ackroyd's grave at Mount Zion. Why is this also James Riley's grave?



5. Simeon Priestley

Education, education, education!



Discover

Simeon was born in 1813, just before the second chapel was built at Mount Zion and died in 1892. He was married to a woman called Hannah and they lived for forty years in the cottage at Mount Zion. They may have had three children who died when they were very young.

Simeon was a Methodist Christian. He had a strong faith in God and tried to be a good person. His wife, Hannah, helped him with his work and his faith. He preached and taught Bible classes in the chapel. He taught both children and adults how to read and write at the Sunday school and in the day school. If someone local was poorly, he would visit them, pray and read the Bible with them.

Simeon also looked after the chapel, the grounds and the graveyard.

The people who worshipped at Mount Zion were very fond of Simeon and when he died, aged 79, they raised money for a memorial to make sure everyone knew about his life, faith and work.

You can read more about Simeon in *Told by the Dial*, a book, written by William Walker in 1901.

Think...

Why do you think people liked Simeon?

Why is it important to remember?

Who will you remember?

Do...

Write a diary entry for a day in Simeon's life.

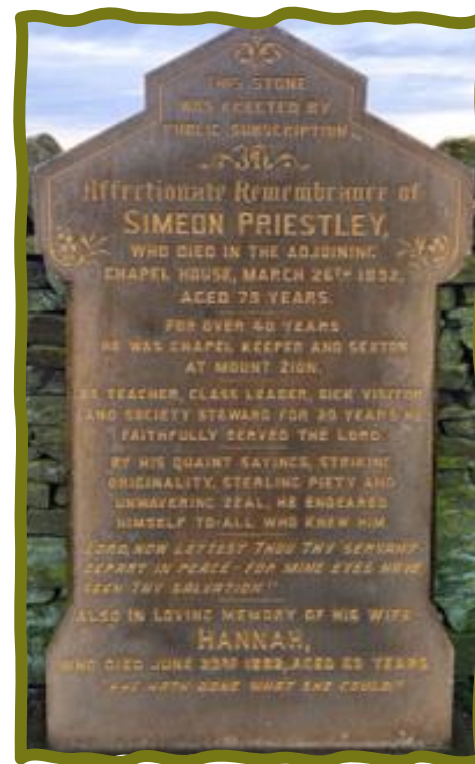
Design a 'memory' stone or 'memorial' for someone you would like to be remembered.

5. Simeon Priestley

Education, education, education!



An image of Simeon Priestley who lived at Mount Zion with his wife, Hannah.

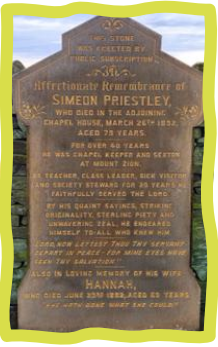


Simeon Priestley's grave at Mount Zion.



6. Hannah Priestley

A woman's tale



Discover

We know very little about Hannah's life, but lots about her husband Simeon. Hannah was born in 1813 and died in 1882.

Hannah lived with her husband at Mount Zion in the cottage. It had one room downstairs and a stable at the back. There were two rooms upstairs. The cottage was lit by candles. All the cooking would have been done on a range and over the fire. There was no water in the cottage and Hannah would have had to fetch water from a well outside. The toilet, an earth closet, was outside too.

Hannah would have looked after Simeon, kept the cottage clean, made bread, cooked meals and made and mended their clothes. She would have also looked after the visiting preachers who often stayed in the cottage.

Hannah was a Methodist Christian and would have taken part in the services in the chapel. She could probably read and write, because there was a school at Mount Zion for adults and children and her husband was one of the teachers. She may have helped teach the children at the school.

It is possible that Hannah had three children, who all died when very young. If so, Hannah was not buried with them.

Hannah certainly 'did what she could'.

Think...

Why do we know so little about Hannah?

Why didn't anyone write down her story?

Could Simeon have done everything he did without her help?

Do...

Write a diary entry for a day in Hannah's life.

Write a story about Hannah's life with the title 'I did what I could'.

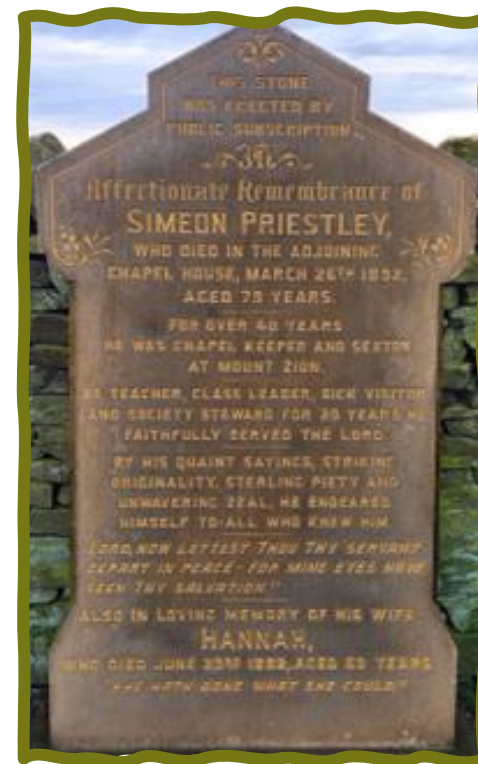
Draw or paint a picture of what you think Hannah may have looked like.

6. Hannah Priestley

A woman's tale



Why do you think we don't have an image of Hannah Priestley?



Hannah Priestley's Grave. Who else is buried here?

玛沃塔

Mountain (Mount)

锡恩

Zion

7. Nhat Hoang

Such a journey!



Discover

In 1975, a war in a country called Vietnam came to an end. Some people in North Vietnam, many of whom were of Chinese heritage, had to escape the country or face death. They boarded small boats to Hong Kong and England. The newspapers called them 'Boat People'.

It was a very dangerous journey, one baby boy and his family was rescued by a British ship. Today, that baby, Steven Thai, is a successful businessman. He recently said, 'I'm so grateful for the opportunities Britain has given me and that I can give back to this country'.

In 1979 the British Government agreed to offer homes to 10,000 Vietnamese refugees. They sent them to a number of towns and cities, usually in groups of about 15. Some came to live in Halifax. Many were Buddhist, some Roman Catholic Christians and a small number were Methodist Christians.

One man, Nhat Hoang, was born in Guangxi, which is in China. He is believed to have lived in Vietnam and settled in Calderdale. He died in 1981 and was buried in the graveyard at Mount Zion. The language on his memorial stone is Chinese.

Think...

Why do you think Nhat was buried at Mount Zion?

Is it important to offer a place of safety to people who are in danger?

Do...

Use a map or a globe to find out where Vietnam is and how far it is from Vietnam to the United Kingdom.

Try to write Mount Zion in large Chinese script using the example overleaf.

7. Nhat Hoang

Such a journey!

玛沃塔

Mountain (Mount)

锡恩

Zion



Can you write Mount Zion in Chinese script ?

Vietnamese people saying 'Thank you' and Nhat Hoang's memorial gravestone.



8. Living at Mount Zion

A child's tale



Discover

In 1958 a new sexton moved into the tiny cottage at Mount Zion. His job (helped by his wife) was to look after the chapel and graveyard. Ken, one of his sons, was just 10 years old. He has fond memories of his time at Ogden but was not so keen on his new home on the night they arrived ... in the dark!

This is what he remembers:

‘As I looked around in the darkness the outlines of a cottage and some farm buildings could just be made out against the sky. A gas lamp was to be seen further along the road. The familiar sights and sounds of Ovenden, with its shops and houses, full of noisy neighbours, were a world away. This was an alien universe overlaid with a star-filled sky.

The rusty churchyard gate creaked as it was slowly opened. Moonlight shone on the wet flagstone path, leading through shadowy gravestones and rainclouds swept across the sky. The rising wind moaned through the trees as a few early autumn leaves fluttered against our faces, like bats greeting our arrival. I was ten, and this was the entrance to my new home’.

You can read the whole story here: [A Child's Tale](https://www.mountzion.cmch.org.uk) or on the Mount Zion website: www.mountzion.cmch.org.uk.

Think...

How do you think Ken felt when he first saw his new home?

How would you have felt?

Is it scary going to a new place?

Do...

Write a ‘what happened next’ story. What do you think might have happened?

Make a card to welcome someone to a new home or place.

8. Living at Mount Zion

A child's tale



Mount Zion at night ©Flat Cap Photographer

An image of Mount Zion at night.
How would you feel walking
along the path in the dark?



An old picture of the chapel and
cottage (left), and the 1887
Sunday School (right).



9. Walter Robinson

A Halifax hero!



Discover

Walter Robinson was born on 29th July 1875 and died on 15th October 1907 at the age of just 32.

Walter Robinson was a tram conductor. Early in the morning on 15th October 1907, he was collecting fares from passengers on the open top deck of the tram. When the electric failed, the tram began to run uncontrollably down Pye Nest Road towards Sowerby Bridge.

As the tram gained speed, many passengers jumped off. Walter ran down the stairs in an attempt to stop the tram. He did not manage this, but he did shout warnings to pedestrians to jump out of the way. He also prevented passengers falling from the tram.

He was hailed a hero, because his actions saved the lives of some of the passengers and pedestrians. Even though he could have jumped off, Walter stayed on the tram to help others. Unfortunately, his bravery led to his death. His memorial stone was paid for by the public and hundreds of people attended his funeral at Mount Zion.

Think...

Why do you think the public paid for Walter Robinson's memorial stone?

Why did so many people attend Walter's funeral?

There are no trams in Halifax today. Why?

Do...

Write a newspaper report about the 1907 Tram Disaster.

Draw or make a model of a tram from the early 20th Century.

9. Walter Robinson

A Halifax hero!



A photograph of the tram accident that took Walter Robinson's life.



Walter Robinson's grave, paid for by the public.



10. The Eastwood children

Children then and now



Discover

In Georgian and Victorian times, most children did not go to school. The schools that did exist were not free. Most ordinary children worked at home, on farms or in mines, quarries, mills and factories.

Many children died when they were very young. People, even in the countryside, often lived in dirty conditions and in small, overcrowded houses. There were no proper toilets or running water in most homes. There were few medicines to help poorly children get well again, few hospitals, and people had to pay to see a doctor.

Many children from poor families, who died young, were buried in graves without memorials, so we don't know exactly how many children were buried at Mount Zion or their names.

We do know the names of the Eastwood children. They were all buried in the Mount Zion graveyard, but we don't know why they died.

Mary and John Eastwood lost seven children. It appears, from the large memorial on their grave, that they came from a family who were quite wealthy. There is still a farm called Eastwood's Farm on Keighley Road, Illingworth and some members of the Eastwood family were wool and silk weavers. This is evidence that life expectancy then, unlike now, was short for children, no matter what their social background.

Think...

Why did so many children die young?

What did many Christians do to improve children's lives?

How would you campaign to improve the lives of children?

Do...

Write a letter to the 1860 Courier and Guardian newspaper, asking for clean drinking water for all houses in Halifax, or for a ban on small children working in factories and mills.

Design a placard or banner, for a campaign for free schools for all children.

10. The Eastwood children

Children then and now

In affectionate Remembrance of

MARY

daughter of JOHN & MARY EASTWOOD of OVENDEN, born May 21st 1849,
died May 22nd 1849

Also HANNAH their daughter, born July 17th 1855, died Dec 8th 1855

Also FRANK, their son, born February 15th 1864, died April 22nd 1864

Also EDMUND their son, born Aug 20th 1865, died March 12th 1866

Also ARTHUR their son, born April 16th 1867, died April 20th 1867

Also SARAH JANE their daughter, born September 7th 1868, died
September 6th 1869

Also LEONARD their son, born May 15th 1862, died December 4th 1870



The names of the Eastwood children engraved on their memorial headstone.

The Eastwood children's memorial headstone.



11. Captain Wainhouse

A World War II soldier



Discover

Clifford Henry Wainhouse was born on 3rd September 1916 and died in Burma on 12th May 1944 at the age of just 27.

Clifford was an army captain in the Second World War. He was a member of the Lancashire Fusiliers regiment of the army. Captain Wainhouse's regiment was based in British India during World War II. In this part of the world, Allied soldiers fought against Japanese forces, who were part of the Axis Powers.

The Allied Powers in World War II were: The UK, the USSR (Russia), The USA, France and China. The Axis Powers were: Nazi Germany, Japan and Italy but Italy left the Axis when they surrendered in 1943.

Like many regiments, the Lancashire Fusiliers lost many soldiers in battle. We don't know much about Captain Wainhouse, but we do know that he was killed fighting in Burma (now Myanmar), and he had a wife called June. As well as a grave at Mount Zion, Captain Wainhouse has a memorial in the Kohima War Cemetery in India. It has the Latin phrase 'Omnia Audax' inscribed on it, but what does it mean?

Think...

How would you feel if, like June, you found out your husband was killed in war at the age of 27?

Why is Kohima described as being in 'British India' not just 'India'?

Do...

Using a map find Kohima and Burma (Myanmar). Which continent are they on?

Imagine you are soldier fighting in Burma during WWII. Write a letter to your wife or a parent describing the conditions.

Find out what 'Omnia Audax' means.

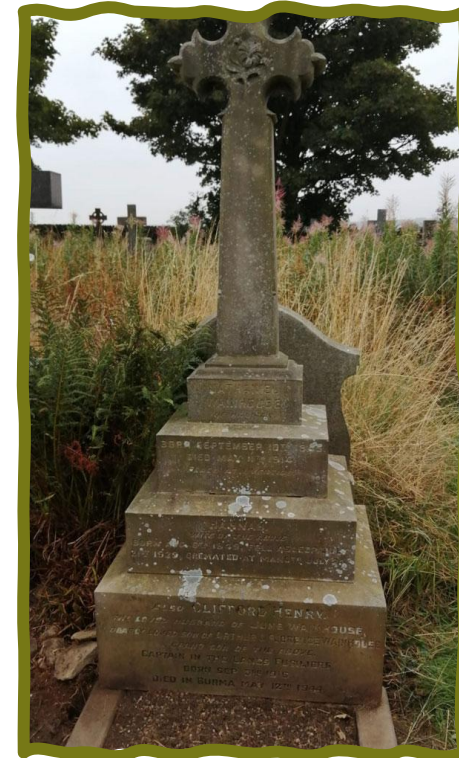
11. Captain Wainhouse

A World War II soldier



Image from the Lancashire Fusiliers website
<https://www.lancs-fusiliers.co.uk/>

**Captain Wainhouse's memorial
in Kohima War Cemetery, India.
200km from the Myanmar (Burmese) border.**



**Captain Clifford Henry
Wainhouse's memorial in the
graveyard at Mount Zion.**



12. Edgar Baxter

One of many young victims of World War I



Discover

Edgar Baxter died on 17 May 1916. He was just 19 years old.

Edgar was a soldier in the First World War. He was a rifleman in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, an army regiment that fought on the Western Front. The Western Front was a huge battlefield covering parts of Belgium, Luxembourg and Northern France. Soldiers lived in trenches and fought in the fields, enduring wet, muddy and rat-infested conditions. They were often showered with bullets or attacked with poisonous mustard gas.

Hundreds of thousands of soldiers were killed on the Western Front, many of them a similar age to Edgar. Young men were strongly encouraged to join up and fight in the war, often with their school friends. They were told, 'It will be over by Christmas', but the First World War lasted from 1914–1918.

Lots of the fallen soldiers were buried in cemeteries close to where they were killed. The graves are marked with rows of identical gravestones.

Edgar was invalided home and died after three operations in a Red Cross hospital in Glasgow. He is buried at Mount Zion, so his war grave is in the chapel yard. You will see that it stands on the family grave, but its design is the same as those found in the war graveyards of northern France and Belgium.

Think...

How would you feel if you were called to go and fight in a war?

Do you think war is a good way to solve disagreements between countries?

Do...

Find out ten facts about the First World War and present them electronically.

Find out about World War I battlefields. Draw or paint what one might have looked like.

Write a report explaining why people often wear red poppies on the 11th November and why some people wear white poppies.

12. Edgar Baxter

One of many young victims of World War I



First World War graves at a cemetery in northern France.



Edgar Baxter's war grave, just like those in France, but placed on his family grave at Mount Zion.



13. Charles Hodgson

A mystery of history!



Discover

Charles Edward Hodgson died on 15th September 1919.

Sometimes it is difficult to work out exactly what happened to someone when we do not have much information. We don't know much at all about Charles but that doesn't mean we cannot have an educated guess.

There is some information which might help us build a picture:

- Charles was killed in France. He was 19 years old when he died
- Many young men of similar age were killed in World War I
- World War I lasted from 1914–1918
- The Armistice was signed on 11 November 1918, but many soldiers didn't return home until 1919
- Much of the fighting in the First World War took place in France
- There was a flu pandemic between 1918 and 1920 that killed millions of people across the world, including many soldiers.

Think...

What do you think was the cause of Charles Edward Hodgson's death?

What evidence is there to help you form an opinion?

Do...

Once you have thought about how you think Charles died, write out what you would say to persuade someone else that your opinion is correct?

Write a report about what happened on Armistice Day in 1918. Why wasn't it the end of World War I for everyone?

13. Charles Hodgson

A mystery of history!



When we don't have the full story,
we can use the information we
have to make an educated guess.



The gravestone at Mount Zion
that records Charles Hodgson's
death.



14. John Wesley

The founder of Methodism



Discover

John Wesley was the founder of the Methodist Church. One of a family of 19 children, he was born in 1703 and died in 1791. He is not buried at Mount Zion but at Wesley's Chapel in London.

John Wesley set up the Holy Club with his brother, Charles, and some friends. They met to pray and study the Bible regularly. Because they were so methodical, they were given the nickname Methodists.

John and members of the Holy Club saved money to buy food, clothes and medicine for poor people. They did this because they took seriously Jesus's commandment, "Love your neighbour". (*Matthew 22:39*)

John Wesley travelled across the country by horse, preaching in hundreds of towns and villages. He was an Anglican priest, but some people did not like the things he said and did. In the end, he formed his own church – the Methodist Church – using the nickname given to the Holy Club.

John Wesley visited Mount Zion for the first time on 22nd April 1774. He stayed in the sexton's cottage which is next to the chapel. The room where he stayed is now called the Prophet's Chamber. His last visit to the chapel was in 1790 when he was 87 years old. John Wesley is an important part of Mount Zion's story.

Think...

Why did John Wesley travel on a horse?

Do you think John Wesley liked the nickname 'Methodist' for the Holy Club? Why/why not?

Do...

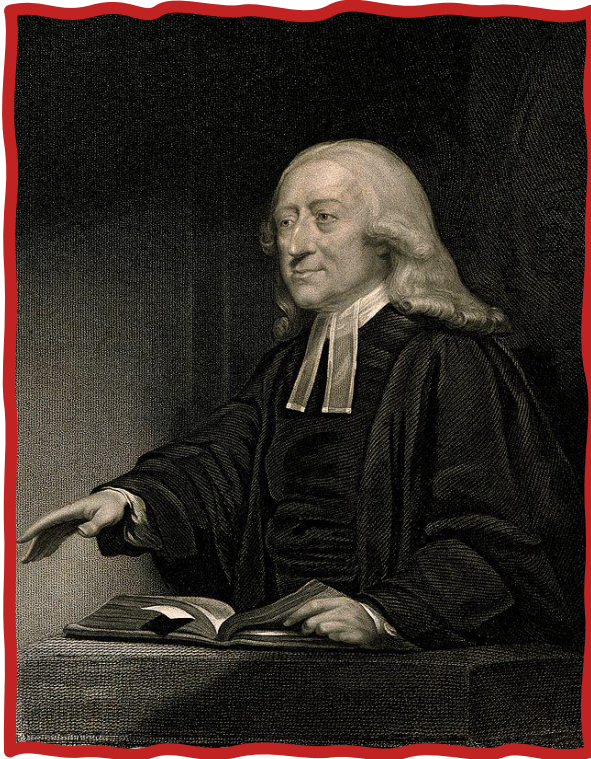
Find out five more facts about John Wesley.

Write a diary entry about John Wesley's journey to Mount Zion on horseback.

Draw or paint a picture of John Wesley at Mount Zion.

14. John Wesley

The founder of Methodism



A portrait of John Wesley. What do you notice about his clothing? What book is he reading?



John Wesley's grave at Wesley's Chapel, an important Methodist Church in London.



15. Irene's Garden

A space for peace



Discover

Not all memorials are gravestones, plaques or things. Some are spaces, which remind us of special people, what they were like and the things they did and achieved. Some memorials at Mount Zion are not old. One of the modern ones is the Peace Garden, which was created in memory of a special woman in the recent life of Mount Zion, called Irene Cunliffe.

Irene worked with her friends at Mount Zion to tell the story of the building, the local community, Christianity and Methodists in Calderdale. She collected artefacts, documents, pictures and researched information (just like you are doing) to help her tell and preserve these tales. All her hard work means that we have lots of information about many interesting people and events.

When Irene died, it was decided to design and make a 'peace garden' in her memory. It was opened in 2014. The garden is a place where people can sit quietly and be still. Some come to think, others to pray, some just to enjoy being quiet. It's space where people can reflect, remember and think about life and the world in which we live.

Being still in a beautiful space can often make us feel peaceful but also allows us to think about peace making; how we, part of a community of very different people, can learn to live together well and make the world a better place. This is important because, as it says on the memorial in Irene's garden, 'Time so short, eternity how long'.

Think...

Why is it important to make sure we remember people, things and events?

Is it important to have time to sit and think quietly?

What does the phrase 'Time so short, eternity how long' mean?

Do...

Design a peace garden for your school.

Write a paragraph about why it is important to have peace in our schools and communities.

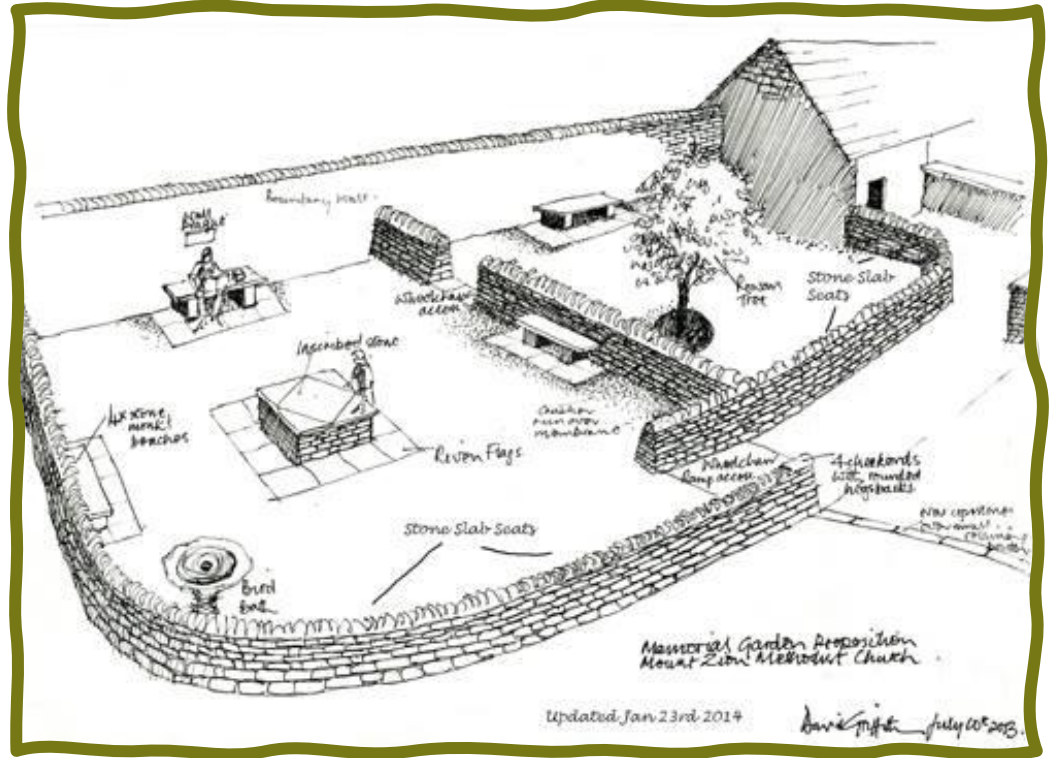
Design your own symbol for peace.

15. Irene's Garden

A space for peace



The original CND peace symbol was designed by Gerald Holtom in 1958. Why did he design it?



An artist's design for Irene's Garden. What would you include in a peace garden?



16. Alexander Kilham

Rebel and reformer



Discover

Alexander Kilham was born in 1762 and died in 1798. He wanted equality in the Methodist Church and in society. After John Wesley died in 1791, Alexander started a movement called the Methodist New Connexion. He was both a rebel and a reformer and, although he never visited Mount Zion, he played an important role in the history of the chapel.

The community at Mount Zion was very interested in Alexander's ideas. They agreed with him that people should have the right to vote and to an education. Some Christians thought it was wrong to teach people to read and write on a Sunday but the people at Mount Zion built a Sunday school!

New Connexion members were against slavery and argued that everyone was equal. They wanted to run their own church services and to share communion (bread and wine) in their own chapels.

In 1796 the New Connexion became a separate Methodist group and, in 1797, Mount Zion became one of the first Methodist New Connexion chapels in the country. The Wesleyan Methodists were no longer allowed to worship in the chapel.

Later many Mount Zion members supported the rebel Chartist movement and campaigned for votes for all men. The Chartists held a huge public meeting in Halifax in 1842, trying to change things and to make the world a better place. Alexander would have approved of the meeting, but not of the troops that were present, or the riot that followed in which 'six men of Halifax' were killed.

Think...

Why do you think the people at Mount Zion liked Alexander's ideas?

A reformer is someone who tries to change things and make the world a better place. Do you think the Methodists at Mount Zion were reformers?

How do you think the Wesleyans felt when they were not allowed into the Chapel?

Do...

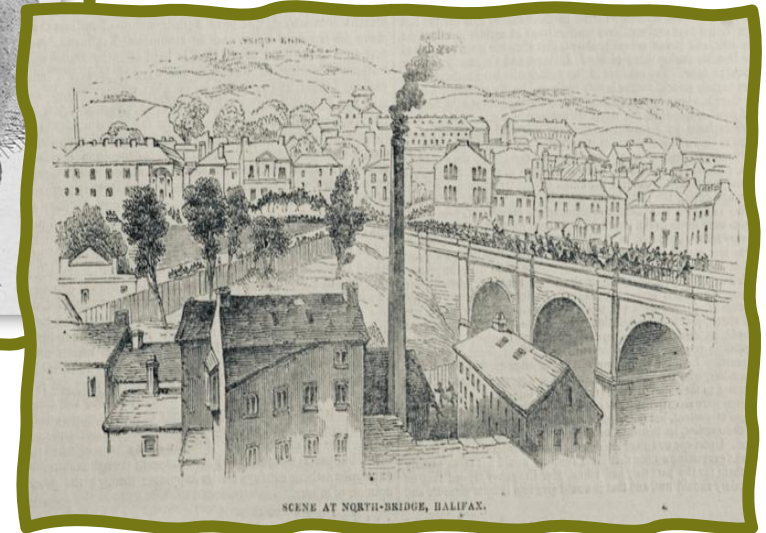
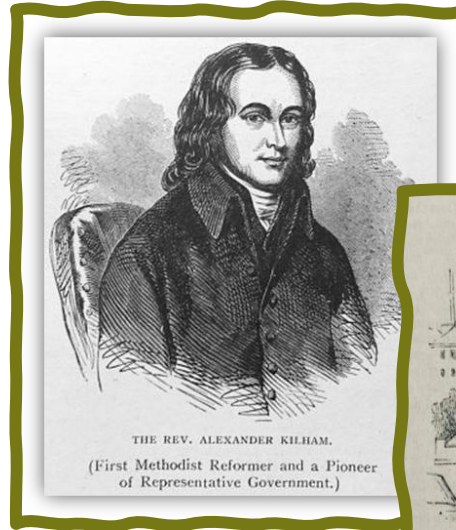
The New Connexion often supported the Chartists. Find out more about who the Chartists were and what they did.

Write a flyer or poster persuading people to end slavery.

Design a banner for Mount Zion New Connexion Chapel.

16. Alexander Kilham

Rebel and reformer



A New Connexion three handled jug. Can you see whose name is on the top?

In 1842 there was a huge meeting of Chartists in Halifax. Troops attacked the crowd and six men were killed.



17. William Walker

Told by the Dial



Discover

In 1901, there had been a chapel at Upper Brockholes for 128 years and the minister at Mount Zion was a man called the Reverend William Walker. On the front of the building was a sundial, which had been high up on the wall of both the old and new chapels. It had seen all the comings and goings at Mount Zion over the years.

The sundial had seen John Wesley and his horse! It had witnessed hundreds of children attending the Sunday school and the rebel New Connexion takeover. It had seen Simeon and Hannah Priestley 'doing what they could' and watched over people enjoying celebrations, fairs and bazaars. It had been present at baptisms, marriages and funerals.

William decided to write a small book containing the stories of the people and events, which had been observed by the sundial. He called this book Told by the Dial.

Today the sundial still watches over everyone and could tell even more stories – perhaps your story?

If you were going to help the sundial, to tell more tales and produce an up-to-date version of Told by the Dial, what stories would you tell?

Think...

Why do you think the people who built Mount Zion included a sundial?

How does a sundial work?

Why did William decide to call his book 'Told by the Dial'?

Do...

Decide on a story that the sundial could tell. Write this down.

Share your story with the rest of the class and read or listen to your friends' stories.

Make a class book of Mount Zion Tales – call it, Told by the Dial II.

17. William Walker

Told by the Dial



The 1773 sundial was repaired in 2012. It was decided not to change the original spelling, Sion, to Zion.



Look closely at this picture of the first Mount Zion school. What do you notice above the front door?

Told by the Dial

Stories in Stone

Told by the Dial: Stories in Stone is a resource written by Diane Hadwen and Tom Ferguson, heritage officers in the Calderdale Methodist Circuit.

It is part of a programme of work offered to schools, based at **Mount Zion Methodist Heritage Chapel, Per Lane, Ogden, Halifax. HX2 8XG.**

For more information about the programme, email heritage@calderdalemethodistcircuit.org.uk or phone 07958 759805.

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