

History



Find out about Cavendish Hall's past...

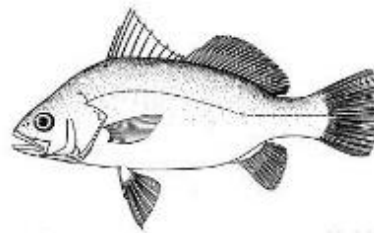
Hello, welcome to Cavendish Hall! My name is Pamela Firth and my family moved here when I was just four years old in 1922. I have two younger brothers (twins), Bryan and Patrick. One of my favourite things to do was to tease them – they always fell for it.

I liked best to explore the house and parkland. My pony was called Charlie and he was a bit naughty. I liked to trot but he often went faster at a canter. In spring we rode through the bluebell wood – I still remember the lovely smell.

My family rented Cavendish Hall. We weren't the first family to enjoy living here. When Queen Victoria was on the throne another little girl called Leila Trapmann lived in this house. It was the 1880s. We were so alike even though we never met. We both loved our ponies, chasing rabbits and fishing in the stream nearby. I caught lots of little fish called perch.



This is me showing off. It was quite far to get down and I grazed my knee when I fell on the ground. Ouch! I didn't cry (much).



Leila grew up and wrote about her childhood at Cavendish Hall in her **memoirs**. She and her brothers and sisters had such fun playing in the 30 acres of parkland.

Leila didn't go to school but was taught French and German at home by a **governess**. A **governess** is an old-fashioned word for a private tutor or teacher. I think Leila and her brothers and sisters were quite naughty as the governesses never stayed for very long!

Fact:

Memoir is story written by someone who wants to remember a special time. The author writes down his or her memories.

The word comes from memoire, the French word for memory.



"Now pay attention!"



This is me sitting on Stanley at harvest time. Ned who was in charge of cutting the hay let me ride him. It was so hot that day! It took a week for the men to cut the hay and store it for the winter.

I remember we had cream tea on the lawn afterwards. We ate our mother's strawberry jam on scones with lots of cream piled on top. Bryan and Patrick always ended up with jammy faces! I was very lucky to grow up in these **idyllic** (say *i-dill-ic*) surroundings.

Fact:

Idyllic means a perfect, beautiful or peaceful place.

An **idyll** can also be a poem set in nature where everything is perfect – there are no midges biting you and no cow poo to step in. John Constable, the famous artist (1776-1837), painted many idyllic scenes of Suffolk. He liked to paint simple country scenes like this one.



This is a picture of George V who was on the throne when I was growing up at Cavendish Hall. He had a very fine moustache. Why not colour him in.

When I grew up, you'll never guess what happened. My second husband (my first is another story...) was a good listener. I told Tom lots of stories about growing up at Cavendish Hall and he was impressed. So impressed that he bought me the house!

We had 21 happy years together. I tended my garden and opened it to the village every year. I grew flowers and vegetables. Tom's favourite were my runner beans. What is your favourite veg?



I wanted lots more people to enjoy this house in the future. Landmark makes that happen. I hope you have as much fun here as I did when I was a little girl!

Unruly Rulers

Who were the Saxe-Coburgs and Windsors?

Saxe-Coburg was the surname of German Prince Albert who was Queen Victoria's husband. When Victoria died **Saxe-Coburg** continued as the royal family surname. It changed to **Windsor** in 1917 because England was fighting against Germany in World War One and the King was worried British people wouldn't like a German royal family anymore - so he changed them to **Windsors**, after the castle.



King Edward VII

He loved shooting game and had an eye for the ladies! A granddad by the time he became king, he wanted peace not war.



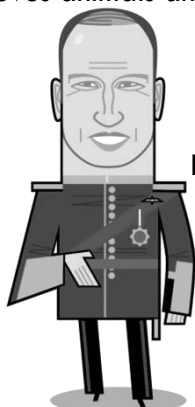
King Edward VIII

A romantic and selfish king. Married the woman he loved and 6 months later gave the throne away to his brother, George.



Queen Elizabeth II

Good queen Lilibet has been on the throne the longest of all the rulers! She loves animals and has 5 corgis. Woof woof!



Prince William

1837 Queen Victoria

A good queen who was never 'amused'. She ruled more than a fifth of the earth's population as Empress – Wowza!



1901

1910 King George V

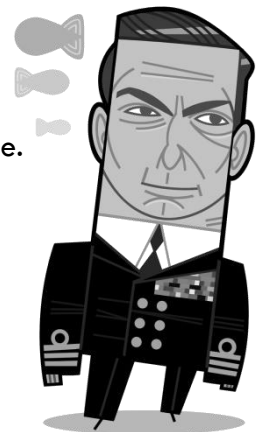
A boring but good king. He loved stamps but also loved his country, always trying to do the best for it.



1936

1936 King George VI

A very good king who loved his people. Even when Buckingham Palace was bombed in World War Two he stayed in London with his family to show that everyone was in it together!



1952

Who's next???

Prince Charles





Meet King George V

– who ruled when Pamela grew up at Cavendish Hall



Hi Georgie!

So when did you become king?

I became king on the 6 May 1910 after my father died. I was 45 and set in my ways. I married Mary of Teck who was engaged to my older brother but he died before they could marry. We had a happy marriage.

What's your nickname?

My granddaughter, now Queen Elizabeth II, called me "Grandpa England".

What is your favourite thing to do?

For excitement, I like collecting stamps and sticking them in albums.

What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

Well, I smoked an awful lot of cigarettes and especially fine cigars after dinner!



What does Cavendish Hall look like?

Can you walk all the way around it?

Can you use any of these words to describe the building? Draw a circle around the ones that do.

Castle	Tall
Scary	Industrial
Stone	Brick
Symmetrical	Home
Square	Elegant
Friendly	Low

Cavendish Hall is a **Regency** country house. It was built around 1802. No one knows who the **architect** (say *ark-i- tec-t*) was.

Regency houses came after the stricter Classical style that was very popular in the 1700s. Lots of rich people went travelling to Italy and saw old Greek and Roman buildings that they liked. There were books of drawings of old buildings to copy too.

The Regency style was more free in building nice places to live in, even if they still had fancy columns on either side of the front door. Country villas could have windows right to the ground and bay windows for more light. Cavendish has them in the dining and sitting rooms. You can see much more of the garden through these big windows.

Facts:

Regency – gets its name from the Prince Regent, George IV who was on the throne for 10 years from 1820. The Regency building period really goes from 1800 to 1840.

In towns like London and Brighton, terraced houses were built with columns beside every front door. This made a grand row of houses.

An **architect** is someone who designs buildings and works out how to build them.

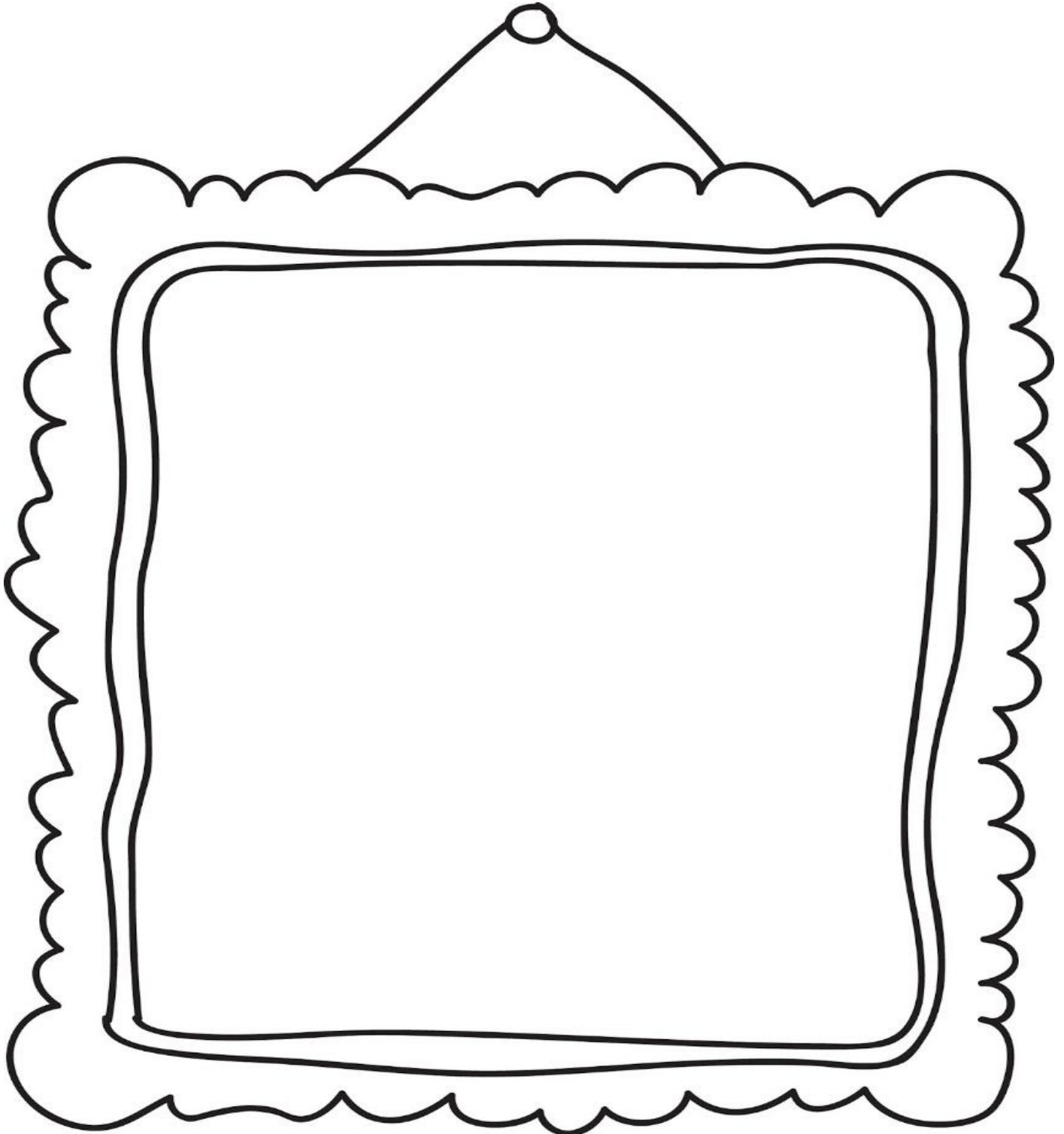


This is what Cavendish Hall looked like in 1820.



Buildings are quite easy to draw. They are usually made up from lots of geometric shapes, like squares, triangles and circles. **Have a go at drawing any side of Cavendish Hall.**

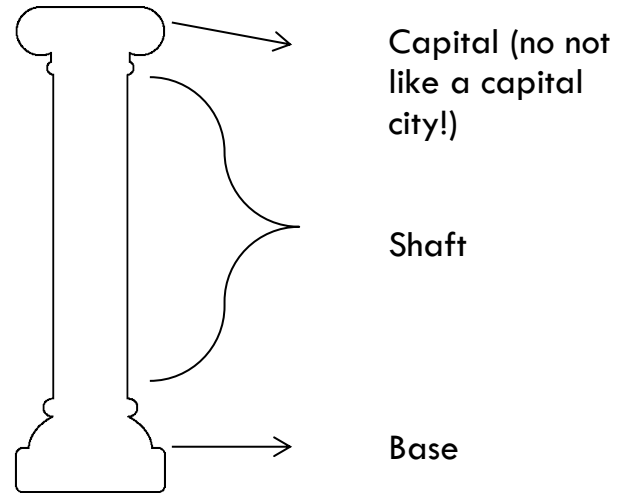
Please tell an adult where you are going so they don't worry where you are!
And don't worry if you make a mess of your drawing, just turn the page over.





Different types of columns.

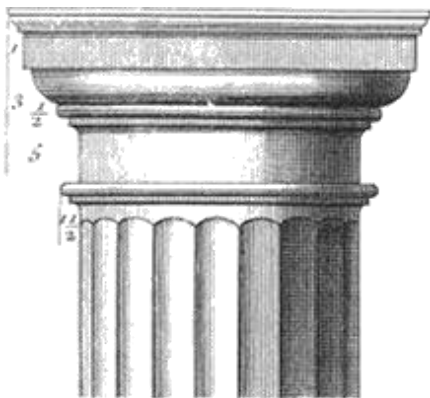
One easy way to tell if a building is in the Classical style is by looking for columns. Columns are a way of supporting the weight of a building. They come in all different shapes and sizes. There are 3 different parts to a column:



The ancient Greeks used 3 different types of capital in their buildings:

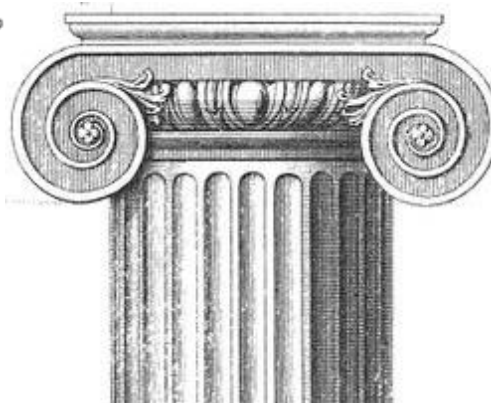
Doric

This is the oldest and simplest.



Ionic

This looks like a scroll.



Corinthian

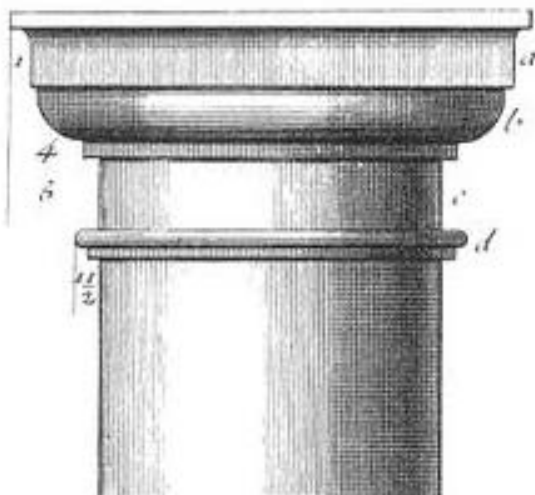
Based on the leaves of a plant called 'acanthus' (say 'a-can-th-us')



Then the Romans adapted them to have two more sorts of capitals:

Tuscan

Is like the Doric column but more simple.



Composite

Is a mixture of Ionic and Corinthian. How fancy!



Quest



Discover more about Cavendish Hall

Cavendish Hall was built around 1802. In that time, some things have changed both inside and outside the building. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Can you find this portico?

Fact:

A **portico** has a roof supported by columns and is usually attached to a building's entrance. The top part shaped like a triangle is called a pediment. It is supported by the columns. This portico may have been added a few years after Cavendish Hall was first built. Isn't it grand?

What sort of capitals does it have? _____



Can you find this object inside Cavendish? What do you think it was used for?



"You rang, sir?"

In which room can you find this stained glass window?

What is the date on it? _____

It is possible that Cavendish Hall was finished by 1802. We don't know for certain if this window has always been here. It may have come from a different building!

It shows the coat of arms of a man called Thomas Hallifax who may have built Cavendish Hall.

Fact:

A **servants' bell board** was very important in the days when people could afford to have servants. The owners upstairs would ring a bell by the fireplace to call for tea. The bell was connected to the bell board and a light came on to show the servant which room was calling. Each light had a different room label beneath.

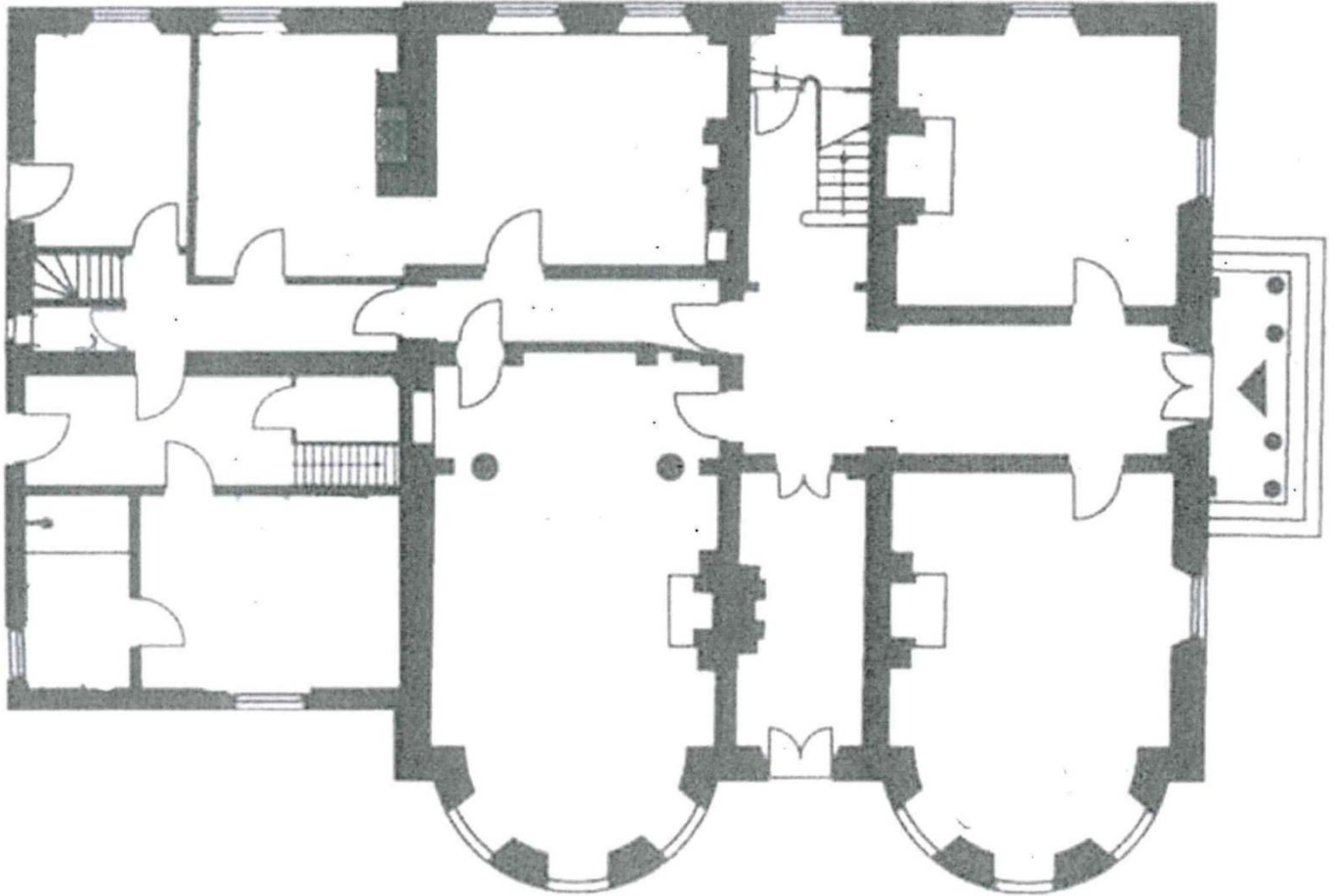
Before electricity, such boards had a set of different sized bells. Each one made a different sound so the servant knew which room to attend. Alright for some, eh!





Living in Cavendish Hall

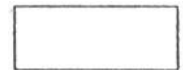
The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. The plan below shows you the shape of each room on the **ground floor**. Write on the plan what each room is used for. Some are empty – so just write that on too.



We use these symbols to show where beds, are. Draw the symbols on to the floorplans to show where the furniture is.



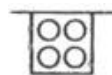
Bed



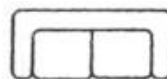
Rectangular (or a round) table



Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find each of these things inside Cavendish Hall. Describe, or draw the object when you find it.

Your favourite chair or sofa

How many fireplaces can you find?

Draw the pattern of a rug on the floor

In the box below, draw the view from your bedroom window. What can you see in the distance? Are there any animals in the fields or any trees that look very old and interesting?

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a view from a bedroom window.

Puzzle



Cavendish Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. Think about different parts of the Hall and grounds that might have been here when Pamela or even Leila lived here. The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

C	O	U	R	T	Y	A	R	D	E	K	H	S
A	M	E	G	A	I	R	R	A	C	S	R	T
N	A	I	R	O	Y	C	N	E	G	E	R	E
S	N	P	O	R	T	I	C	O	D	L	S	O
T	S	S	A	R	L	C	N	I	R	B	I	P
N	I	N	C	L	A	S	S	I	C	A	L	F
A	O	L	P	E	G	Y	T	E	S	T	I	I
V	N	A	S	E	R	E	E	I	E	S	A	R
R	M	S	G	T	T	R	W	L	V	R	R	E
E	U	T	N	A	M	R	A	F	M	P	T	P
S	L	U	Q	G	M	C	R	T	Y	O	O	L
Y	O	T	U	B	E	I	D	Y	L	L	N	A
C	C	C	A	V	E	N	D	I	S	H	U	C
N	O	G	A	W	U	S	E	S	R	O	H	E

HORSES
CARRIAGE
MANSION
SERVANTS
PORTICO

TREES
IDYLL
TRAIL
CAVENDISH
GATE

REGENCY
COUNTRYSIDE
FARM
CLASSICAL
COURTYARD

FIREPLACE
STABLES
WAGON
TRAIL
COLUMN

How many of these words did you find? Put your score in the box.

/
20

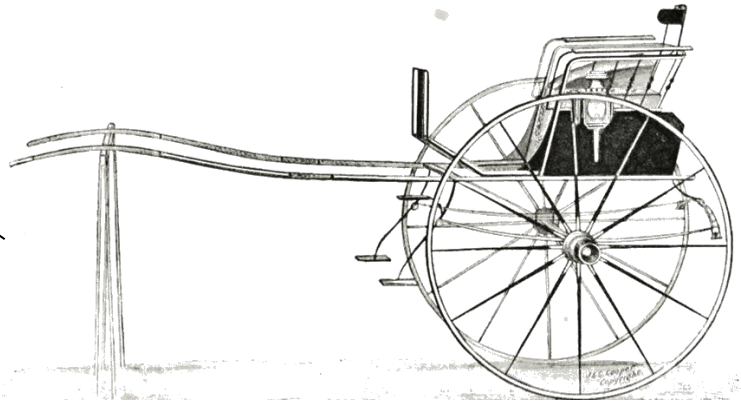


Which carriage is which?

Match the name to the type of carriage.

TROIKA

Uses three horses to pull the carriage.



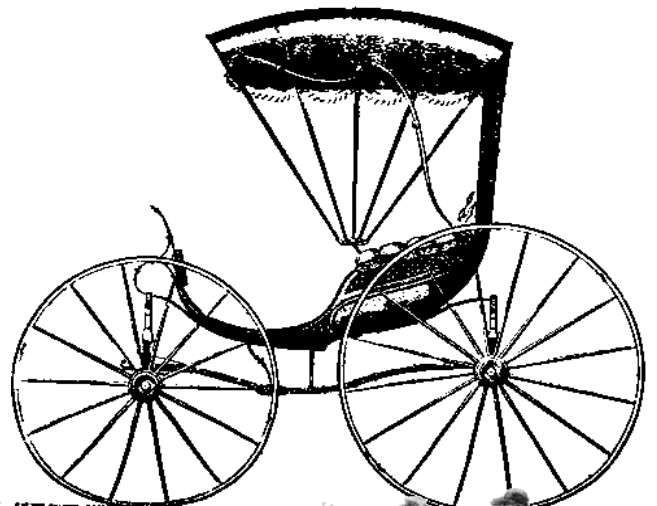
GIG

Two wheeled open top cart.



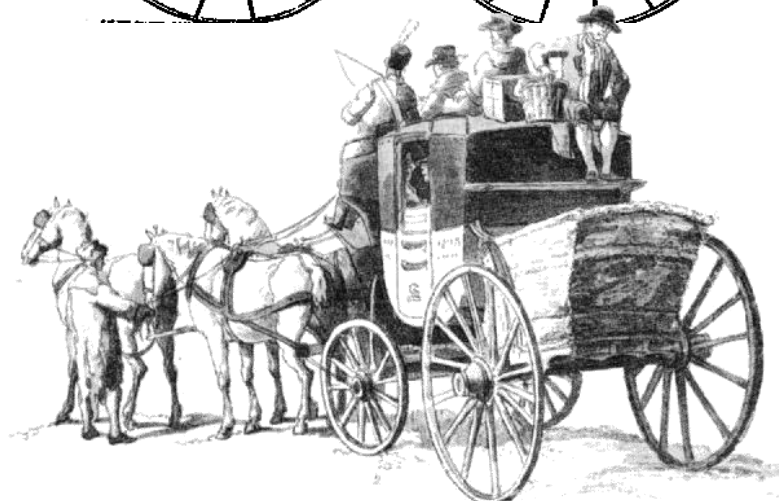
PHAETON

Four wheeled carriage.



COACH

Large closed carriage with 2 or more horses.





Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What county is Cavendish Hall in?

Sussex

Essex

Suffolk

Surrey

2. What style of building in Cavendish Hall?

Tudor

Regency

Gothic

Over the top

3. What is the surname of the famous artist from Suffolk?

Constable

Flatford

Gainsborough

Clutterbuck

4. What animals normally live in stables?

Crocodiles

Rabbits

Hippos

Horses

5. What do horses eat?

Burgers

Sushi

Cheesecake

Hay

6. What do you put on a scones?

Onions

Jelly tots

Jam and clotted
cream

Broccoli

7. What was King George V's nickname?

V-dog

Grandpa England

Boring

Mr Stamp

8. In 1936 King George V died. How many King Georges have there been since?
(psst...look at Unruly Rulers!)

Two

One

None

Three

9. Which one is not a type of carriage?

Troika

Sports car

Phaeton

Coach

To find the answers turn over...

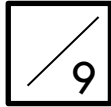


Answer sheet:

Question & Answer:

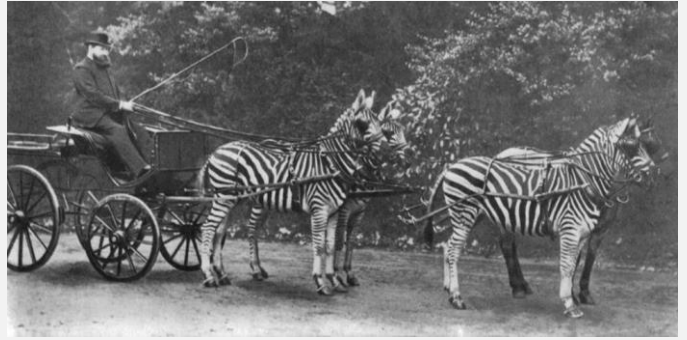
1. Suffolk
2. Regency
3. Constable
4. Horses
5. Hay
6. Jam and clotted cream
7. Grandpa England
8. One
9. Sports car

How many did you get right?

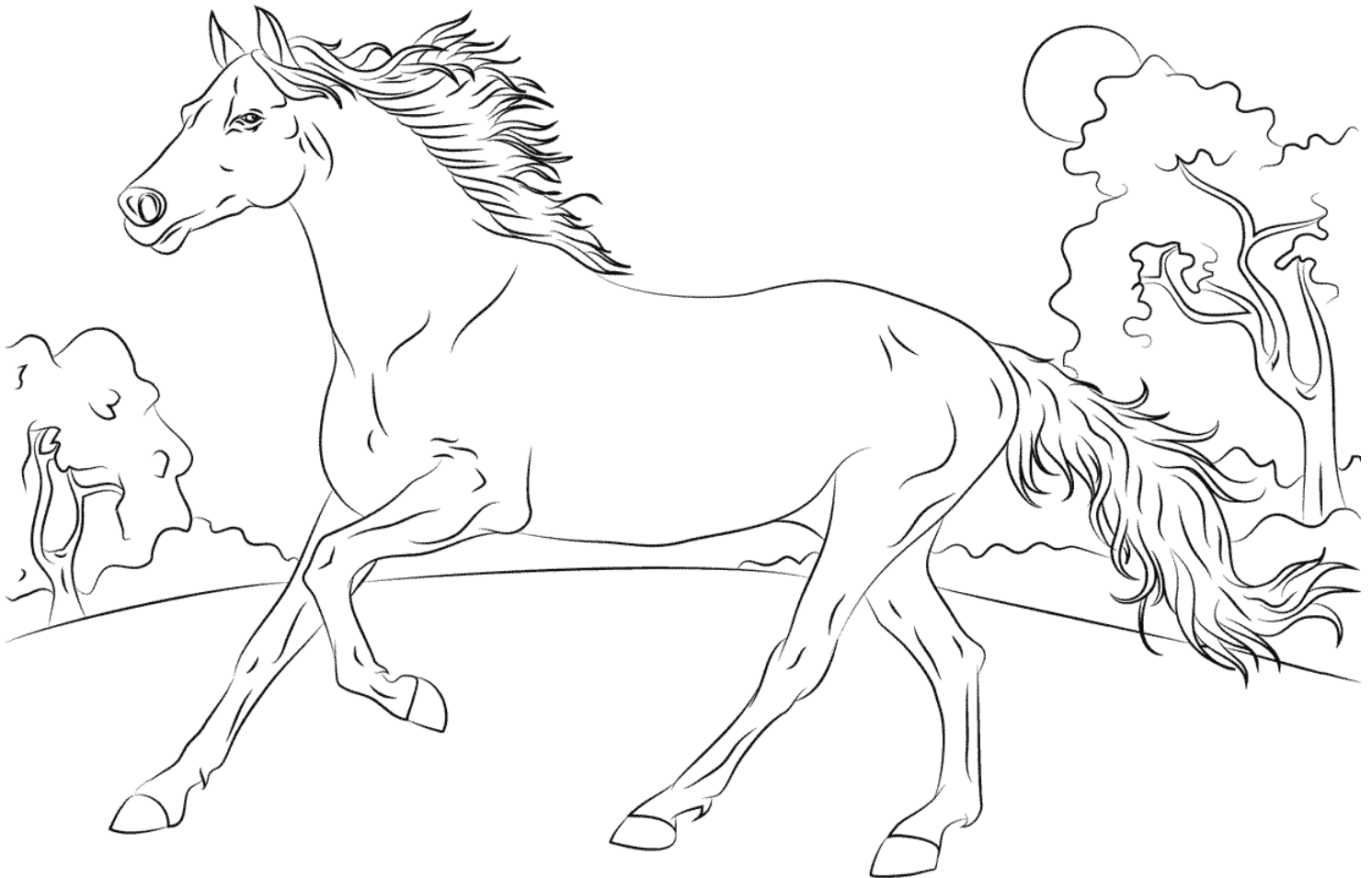


Fact:

Did you know that the Second Baron of Rothschild used zebras instead of horses to pull his carriage!



Colour in the horse below.



Create



You have probably spotted the stained-glass window on the ground floor. In the centre, is a **coat of arms** given to a man called Thomas Hallifax in 1788.

Fact:

A **coat of arms** was actually a tunic worn over a knight's armour. The design or bearing identified him. It also appeared on his shield or banner. The designs were made by people called heralds. Each pattern and symbol had its own meaning and name.

Design your own coat of arms

Each knight had a slightly different design based on whether they were the first (or second etc.) son in the family and who they married.

In the space on the next page design your own shield. Use the herald's list to help you. Use your imagination and draw something that you feel describes you!

What colours will you use?



Bars	Pale	Fess	Bend	Bendlets
=	=	=	=	=
Religion and honour	Military Strength	Honour	Defence	Protection



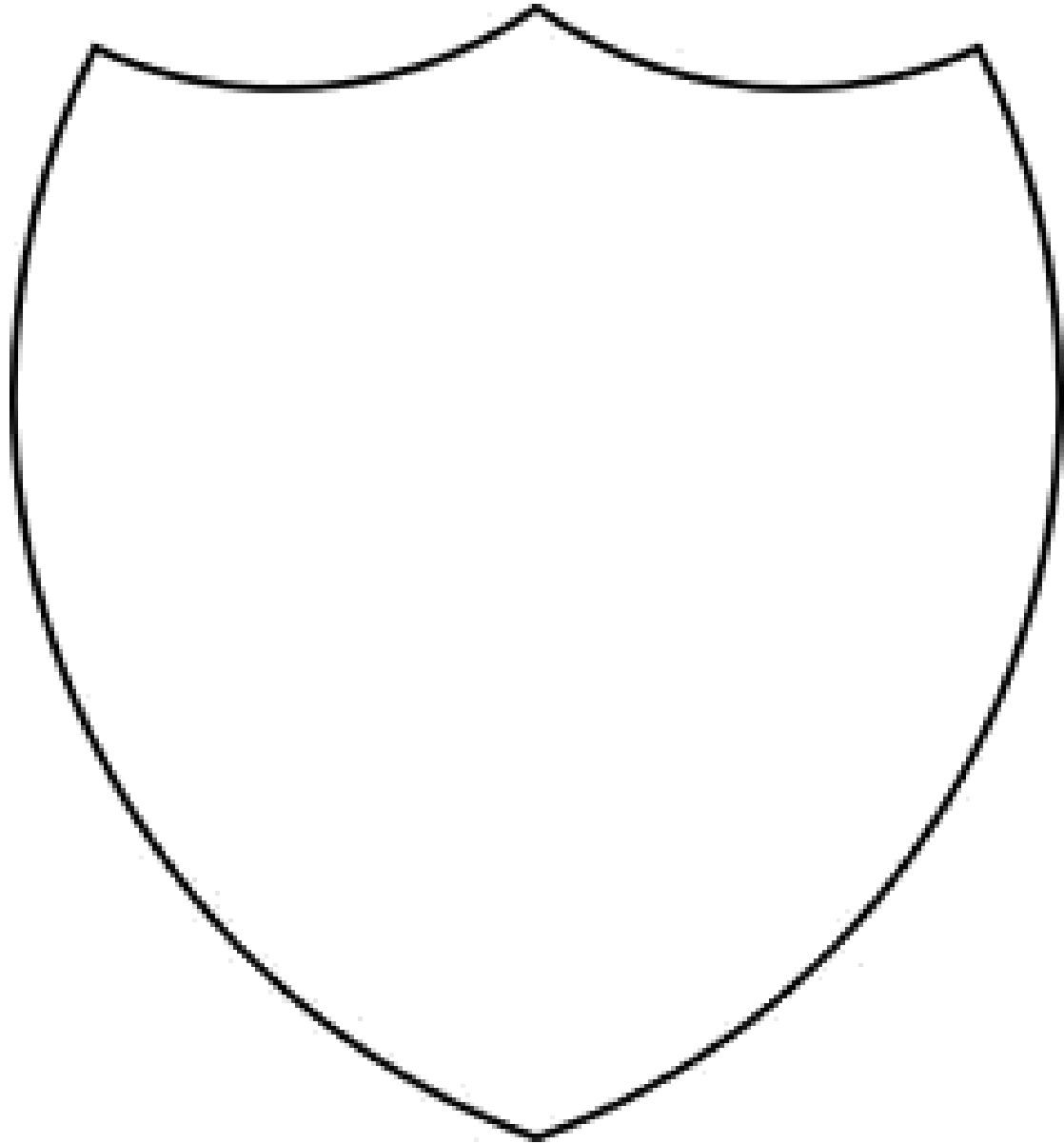
Label	Crescent	Mullet	Martlett	Annulat
=	=	=	=	=
First son	Second son	Third son	Fourth son	Fifth son



Fleur de lis	Rose	Cross moline	Octofoil
=	=	=	=
Sixth son	Seventh son	Eighth son	Ninth son

Herald's list of colours :

Purple = Purpure
 Orange = Tawny
 Black = Sable
 Green = Vert
 Blue = Azure
 Red = Gules
 Gold = Or





Bake some scones

If you haven't ever had a scone you are missing out! They are plain cakes that you cut in half and spread clotted cream and jam on each side. This is called a cream tea just like Pamela ate on the lawn at Cavendish Hall when she was a girl. Mmmm I could eat scones all day!

Here's a simple recipe for you to try. You might need the help of an adult.

75g of butter

1 large egg

225g of self-raising flour

2 tbsp milk

Pinch of salt

Clotted cream

40g caster sugar

Jam

Pre-heat the oven: fan 220 °C : 425 °F : Gas 7

- Grease a baking tray.
- Sift flour and salt into bowl. Rub butter into the mixture until it looks like breadcrumbs. Add the sugar.
- Beat the egg and buttermilk together in a separate bowl.
- Add the egg and milk mixture to the flour mixture. Mix it all together with a spoon and then with your hands. This is called dough (say 'doh').
- Put some flour on the work top and then put the ball of dough onto it.
- Roll the dough into a circle (about 2.5cm thick). Then cut out the scones (if you don't have a cutter use a glass, making sure it too gets flour on the rim).
- Put them onto the baking tray and brush them with milk. Bake on the top shelf for 10-12 minutes.
- Let them cool and then serve with lots of clotted cream and jam! Yum!





Make a woodland origami fox

Woodlands have lots of different animals living in them from rabbits, mice and insects to deer, birds and foxes. Have a go at making your own origami fox with the paper on the next sheet.

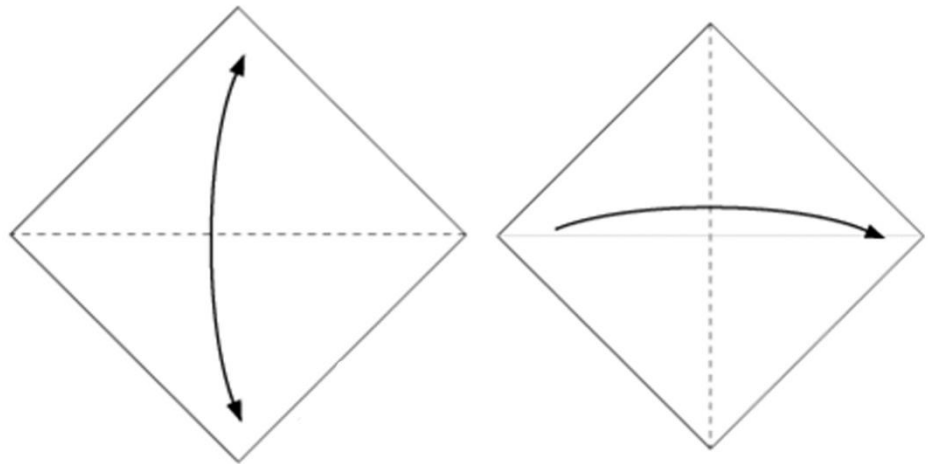
You will need:

Paper
Scissors
Colouring pencils

Fact: Origami (say orr-ee-garmi) is the Japanese art of paper folding.

Step One:

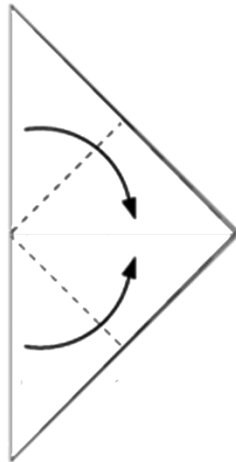
Cut the A4 piece of paper into a square. Follow the dotted lines on the sheet on the next page.



Then fold in half one way to make a crease, then open it up and fold it in half the other way.

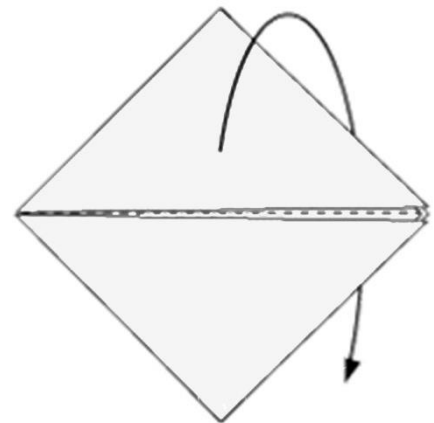
Step two:

Fold both sides in to make a diamond shape.



Step three:

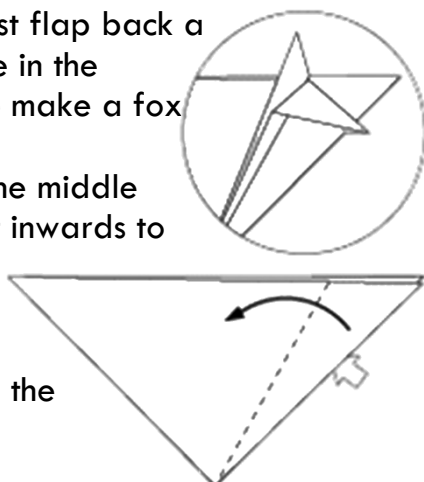
Once you have the diamond shape, fold the paper in on itself in half again so that all the flaps are on the outside edge.



Step four:

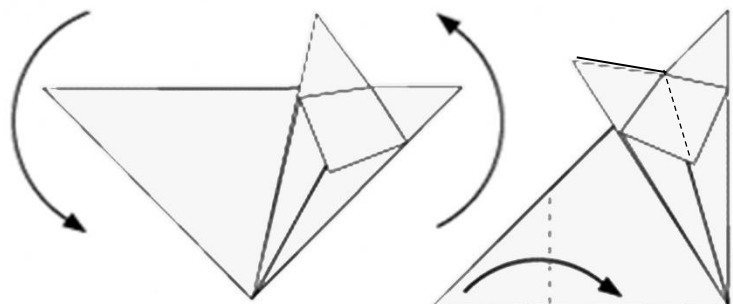
Fold the first flap back a little bit like in the diagram to make a fox ear.

Then with the middle flap push it inwards to make a Diamond shape that will be the fox's face.



Step five:

Turn the paper round so that it is at a right angle. Then fold the other corner inwards to create the fox's tail. Then colour and draw in the fox's face!



CUT OUT TO MAKE YOUR ORIGAMI FOX

