



Find out about The Library's past...

Hello! Welcome to The Library! My name is Daisy and I'm 10 years old. The year is 1780. Mum works for a very rich man called Denys (say Denis) Rolle who owns The Library. We live down the lane in a thatched cottage, together with Dad and John and Peter, my younger brothers. Mr Rolle lives in the big house called Stevenstone. He has lots of servants.

Mr Rolle is the richest landowner around here – actually in all of Devon! He **inherited** many estates even though he was the fourth son. He's a little odd and some people call him **eccentric**. In his spare time, he enjoys working in the fields like a labourer – he loves weeding and digging up turnips – see what I mean? Mum and I see him on our way to The Library, bent over in the fields looking quite scruffy (not like this painting of him). Can you spot the book in the picture? ____ That was one from The Library. Mum keeps the building tidy and dusts the bookcases which line the walls. I help her polish the doorknobs and candlesticks until they *shine*.



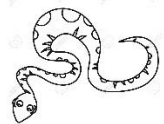
Denys Rolle (1725–1797)

Facts:

Inherited (say 'in-hair-it-ed') is when you are left something like money or a house by someone who has died. It is normally written down on a piece of paper called a **will**.

Eccentric (say eck-cen-trick) is someone who is a bit different or quirky, often in a funny way. He or she may have unusual habits or hobbies or may dress in an odd fashion. Do you have any eccentrics in your family? _____

Sometimes Mr Rolle comes into The Library with a jolly "hello!" when we are cleaning. He likes to tell stories about animals (his favourite are deer). Everyone knows he talks to animals. He says they understand him so he never comes to any harm. He tells stories about his time in Florida when he came across exotic wildlife, like alligators and poisonous snakes. Once, he even found snakes under his pillow! I felt a bit sick hearing that.



Mr Rolle often shows me drawings of strange animals in a favourite book from his collection. He's got some beautiful books with coloured drawings in them. What's your favourite book?



Mr Rolle was kind to his servants. When his butler, Alfred turned 60, everyone gathered in the Orangery for cake. The Orangery is the building at the bottom of the Library's garden. My brothers hid behind a potted orange tree and made faces. Mrs Potts, the cook, brought in her favourite orange spice cake. Mr Rolle gave a speech and everyone clapped and Alfred was embarrassed by all the fuss. He had to make a speech too. Have you ever made a speech? _____ If so, what was it about?

Facts:

The first public library was built in Manchester over 350 years ago in 1653.

The word library comes from the Latin word **liber** for book.

A **bookplate** is a fancy label that you stick in the very front of the book with your name on. Sometimes it says "Ex-libris" on the label. That is Latin, meaning from the library of someone.

Ancient libraries in Egypt contained records written on scrolls made from papyrus (a plant).

When I knew Mr Rolle, George III was King. Why not colour in this picture of him. Do you think that's his real hair?

The Library and the big house stayed in the Rolle family for another hundred years. The big house was rebuilt again but then some parts were pulled down. Soldiers stayed there during the first World War (1914-1918).

After the War, the estate and the house were sold off. In the 1940s, The Library was converted into a house and this was how Landmark found it when we bought it in 1978. Over the next two years, Landmark restored both The Library and the Orangery which could have fallen down.

I hope you enjoy staying in The Library or the Orangery – something I never got to do!

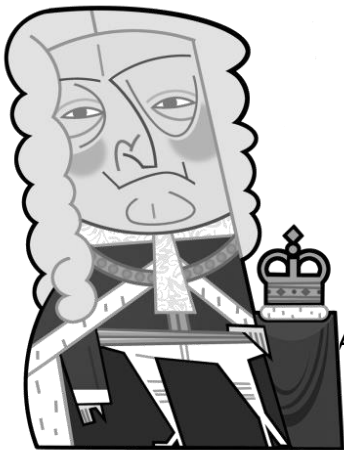


Unruly Rulers



Who were the Georgians?

The **Georgians** were nobles from Germany. George I was King James I's great grandson. So when Queen Anne died with no heirs George became king. They are called **Georgians** because they are all called George (apart from William – but he wasn't meant to be king anyway!) They came from **Hanover** in Germany so this time is called the **Hanoverian** (say 'han-o-ver-ee-an') period.



1714 **King George I**

A king from Germany who couldn't speak much English. He kept his wife in prison for 32 years - how mean!

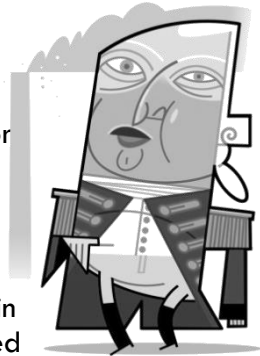


King George II 1727

A boring king who only liked to fight battles. He died on the toilet of constipation, pooh!

1760 **King George III**

A popular king who went mad. He started talking to an oak tree in Windsor thinking it was Frederick the Great! Poor Georgie, he had to stop ruling as he was so mad.



George III's son George IV had to step in and rule as Prince Regent. This was called the **Regency Period**.



King George IV 1820

A bad king who ruined all his dad's hard work. He loved to drink, eat and party!

1830 **King William IV**

A simple king who wanted to be a sailor but was too stupid to command a ship. He would sometimes offer people a lift in his carriage!





Meet King George III

– who ruled when Daisy knew Mr Rolle at The Library.



Hi Georgie!

So when did you become king?

I became King on 25 October 1760 when I was just 22.

What are you most famous for?

I went mad, don't you know!

What is your favourite thing to do?

I like playing with my youngest children. I had 15 in all!

What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

I tried to tax the Americans in the colonies and do you know what? They declared their independence!



What do The Library and Orangery look like?

Can you walk all the way around them?

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

Castle

Pretty

Stone

Symmetrical

Square

Friendly

Tall

Industrial

Brick

Home

Elegant

Low

The Library was probably built as a garden building or pavilion around 1700 (that's over 300 years ago). It was built in the formal gardens of the big house called Stevenstone, together with the **Orangery**.

We think The Library was a banqueting house in the beginning. The Rolle family took their guests here after their main meal for dessert to enjoy the view over the gardens towards the Orangery.



Fact:

An **orangery** or orangerie (that's French) was very fashionable in the 18th century. It was a building or large room where orange trees and other exotic plants could be protected in winter – a bit like a greenhouse but less glass!



The Library and Orangery were built in the **classical** style of architecture (say 'arch-i-tec-ture'). Lots of rich people went on grand tours of Italy in the 1700s and 1800s. They came home with souvenirs like paintings but they wanted more. They couldn't bring home a Greek temple or a Roman villa so they got architects to build them. There were books of drawings of ancient buildings to copy too.

Fact:

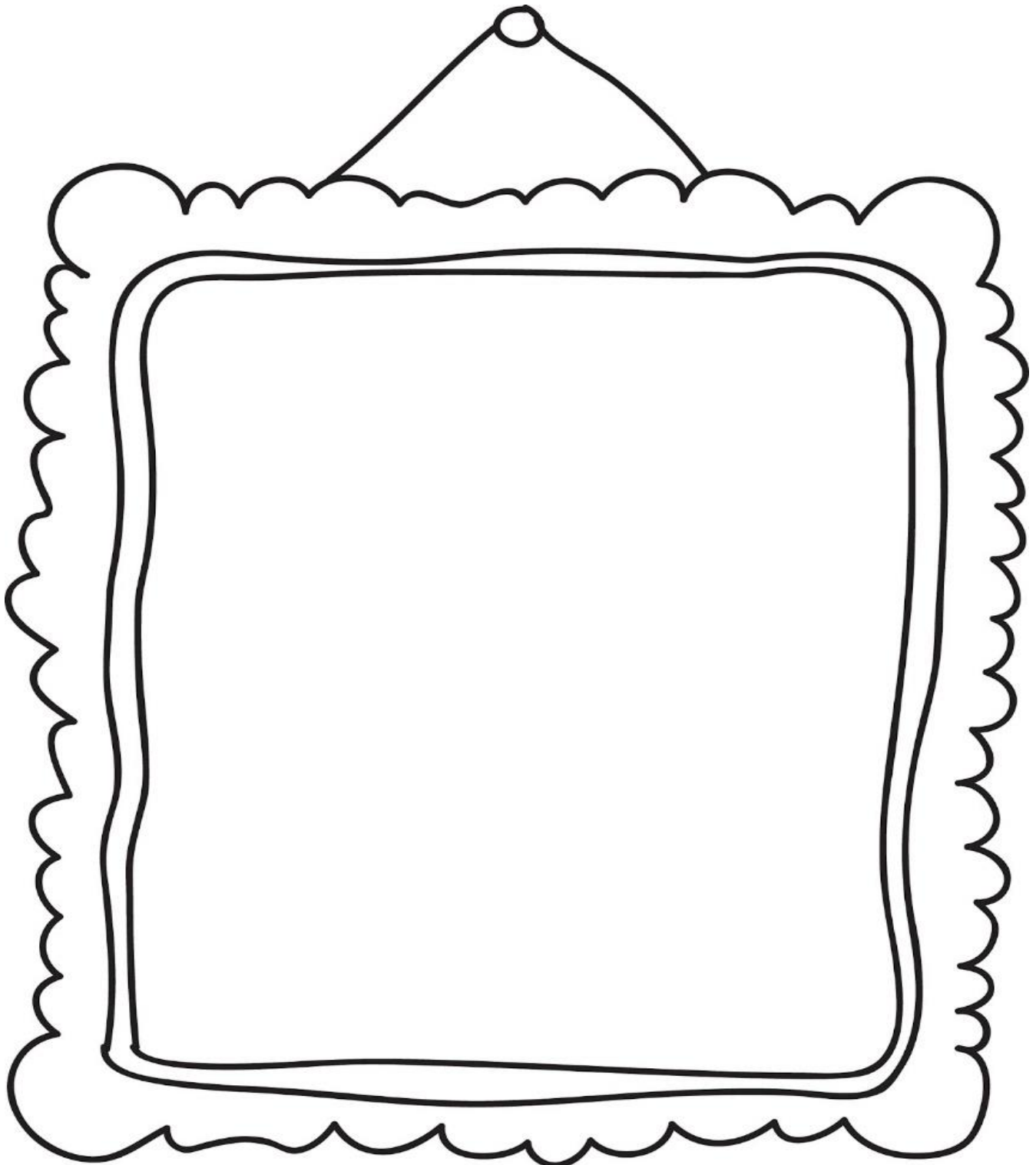
Classical architecture isn't something to do with music! It means that the building was inspired by old Roman and Greek buildings. Classical style buildings are often symmetrical. You could draw a line down the middle of the Library and the Orangery and both halves would look the same – try it!





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 The Library or the Orangery.**

Please tell an adult where you are going so they don't worry about where you are and take care when you walk round the tower!

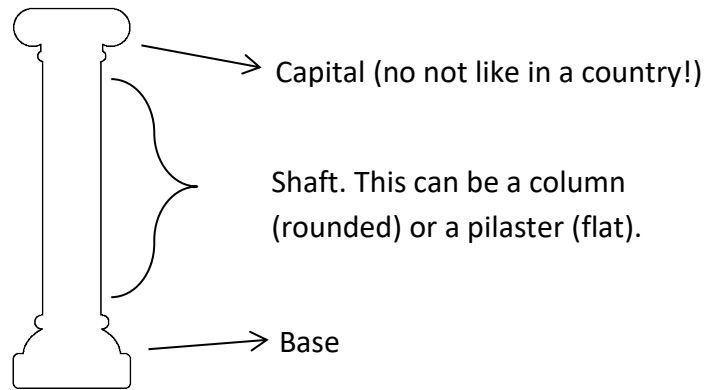




Different types of columns.

One easy way to tell if a building is in the Classical style is by looking for **columns**. Columns can support the weight of a building. **Pilasters** are more for decoration (take a look at them from the side). What style of **capital** do the pilasters at The Library have?

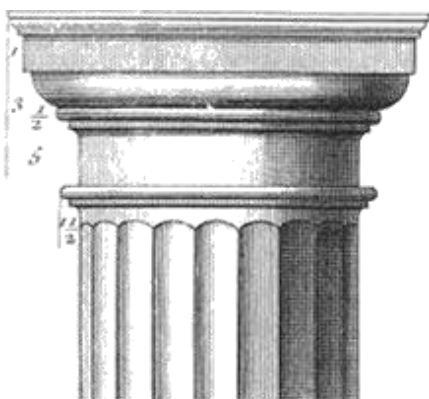
Columns and **pilasters** come in all different shapes and sizes. There are 3 different parts to a column.



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

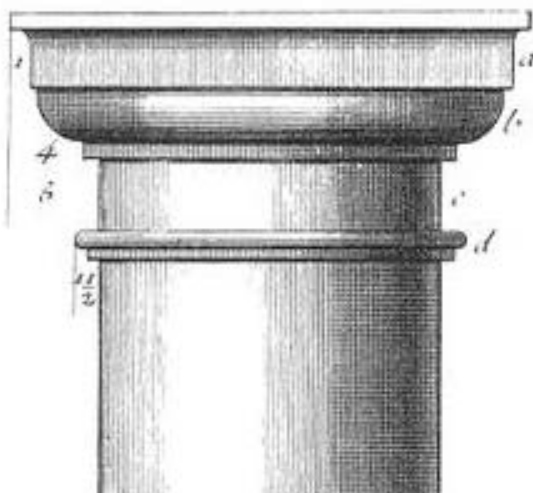
Based on the leaves of a plant called 'acanthus' (say 'a-can-th-us')



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.





What are The Library and the Orangery built from?

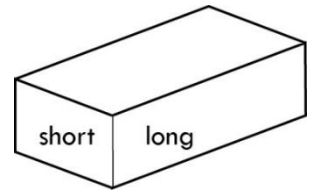
Answer:

Fact:

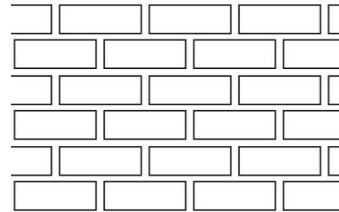
The earliest bricks date back to about 7,500BC and were made of mud. The mud was packed into wooden moulds. They were then turned out and left to dry in the sun until they were hard. The first fired bricks were made around 3,000BC. Fired bricks are harder and last longer in wetter climates.

Today we make bricks in factories by mixing together clay, sand and lime. This mixture is poured into a mould, dried and then fired in an oven at 1100 degrees.

Bricks have a long and a short face like this.

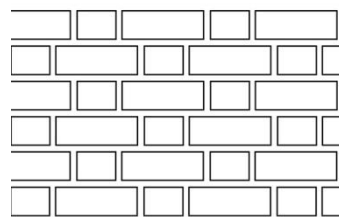


They are arranged in layers, or courses which have different patterns.

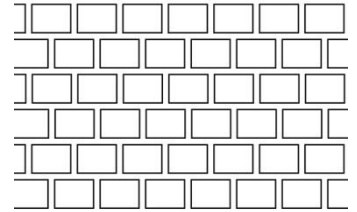


Stretcher bond

The simplest bond to lay – using the long face of the brick.

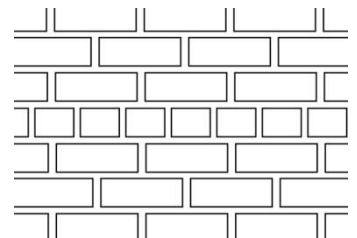


Flemish bond Bricks are laid with one header and one long face.



Header bond

The bricks are laid with the header facing outwards. The header is the end of the brick.

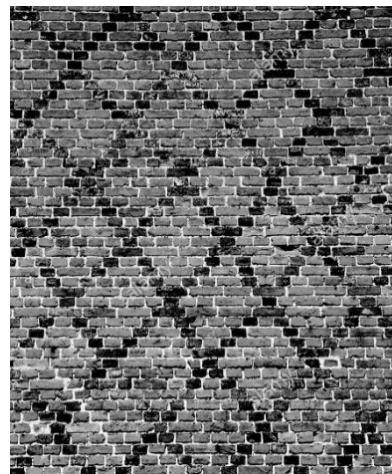


English bond

Three rows of long face and one row of headers.

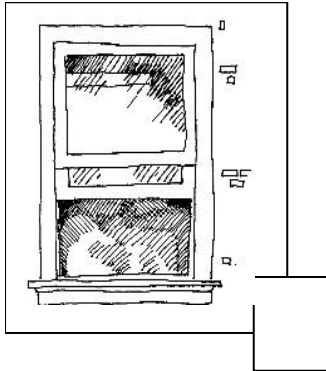
Which style of bond do you think was used at The Library and the Orangery? _____

Some architects and builders were a bit more creative and designed very beautiful walls like these ones here. They used different coloured bricks to make these patterns.

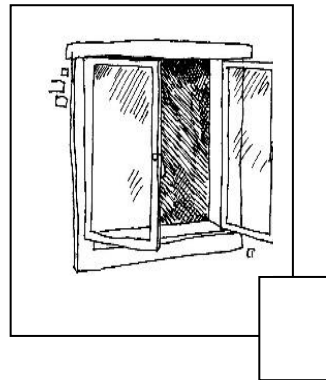




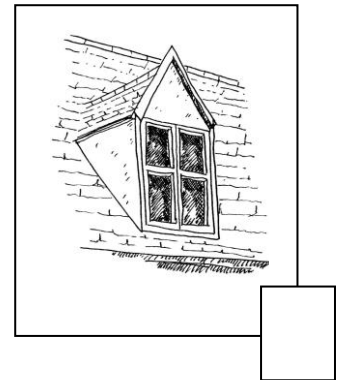
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What types of windows does The Library have?



Sash



Casement

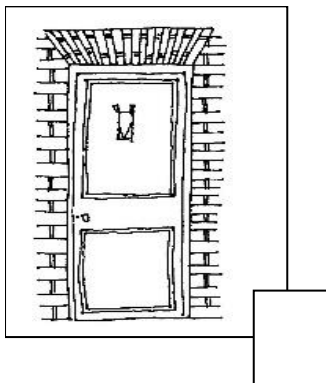


Dormer or attic

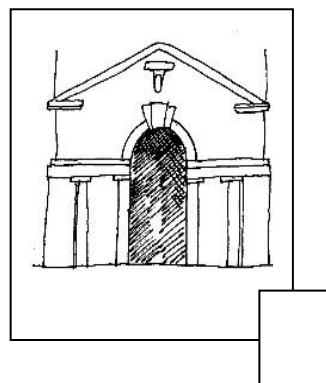
Fact:

Have you noticed how the terrace door in the Orangery is designed to look like the arched windows on either side? Clever!

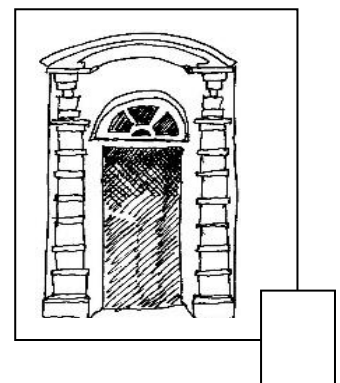
Entrances can be grand or simple. What is the front door of the Library like?



Doorframe

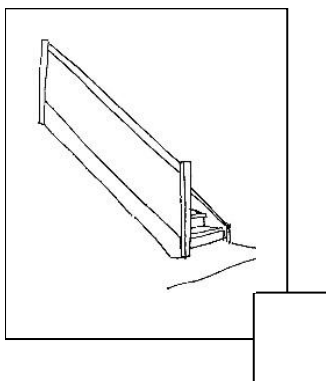


Porch

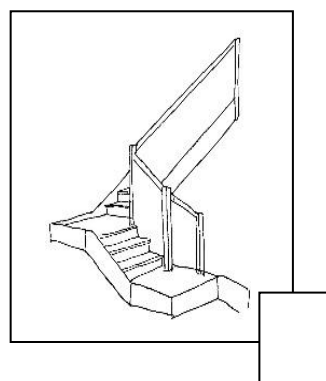


Canopy

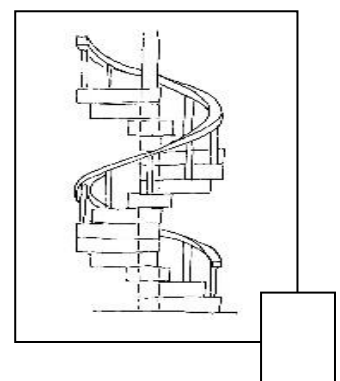
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase the Library?



Straight



Quarter turn



Spiral

Quest



Discover more about The Library and the Orangery

The Library and Orangery have been here for over 300 years. In that time, many things have changed both inside and outside. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Go outside The Library's front door and look at the front **elevation**. It's also called a **façade**.

How many pilasters do you see? _____.
How many arches do you see? _____.

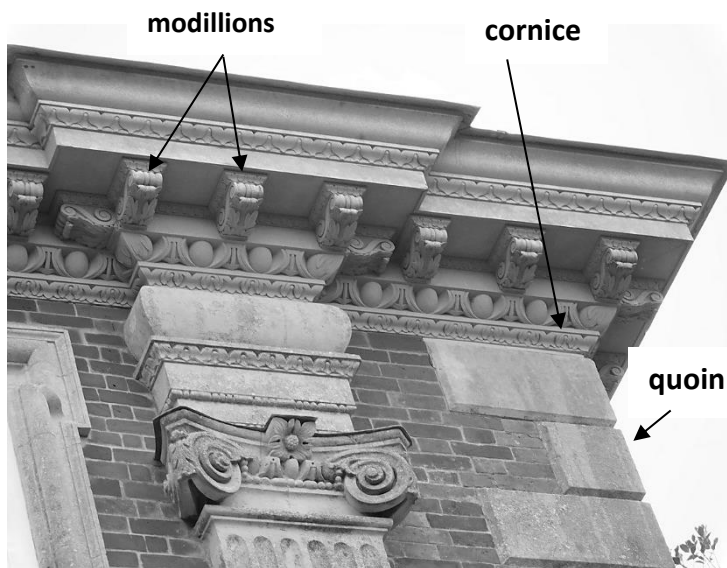
The covered porch behind the arches is called a **loggia**. The Library was once a banqueting house where people ate dessert upstairs and enjoyed the views. The building became a private 'library' about 100 years after it was built.

Facts:

Elevation (say 'el-ee-vay-shun'). Each side of a building is called an elevation.

Façade (say 'fa-sard'). If the front elevation is really pretty, it's called a façade. It comes from the French word for frontage or face.

Loggia (say 'loh-jee-uh'). A covered room or porch open on one side, often with columns.



Look up at the right hand corner of The Library. There's a lot going on!

The roof has decorative brackets that look like they are holding it up. These are called **modillions**. The **cornice** (the fancy strip running round the top of the walls) is what's called an egg and dart pattern. Can you see why?

The blocks of stone along the corner of the building are called **quoins** (say coyns). They're usually made from a different stone or material to the rest of the building so they stand out more.

How many **keystone** faces do you see on the front façade?



Fact:

Keystone is the wedge shaped stone at the top of an arch. It keeps the other stones in place. The Library keystones are special because they have carved faces.

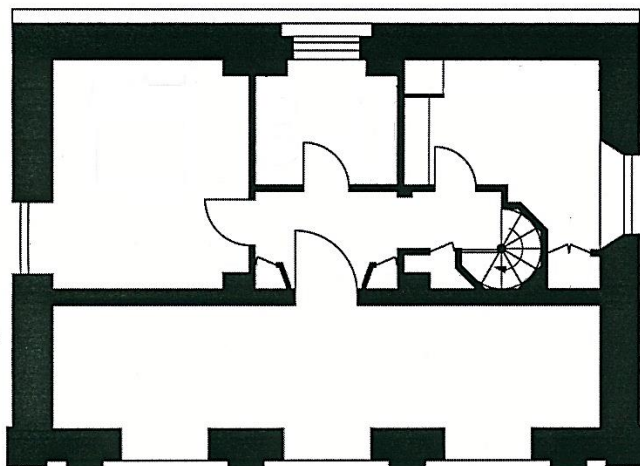
In the Orangery, there was once a fireplace and a furnace to heat the back wall – to keep the exotic plants warm in winter and even a glass roof during Victorian times. Much later, Landmark put the slate roof back. We also put the fireplace surround from the Library and the slate floor into the Orangery.



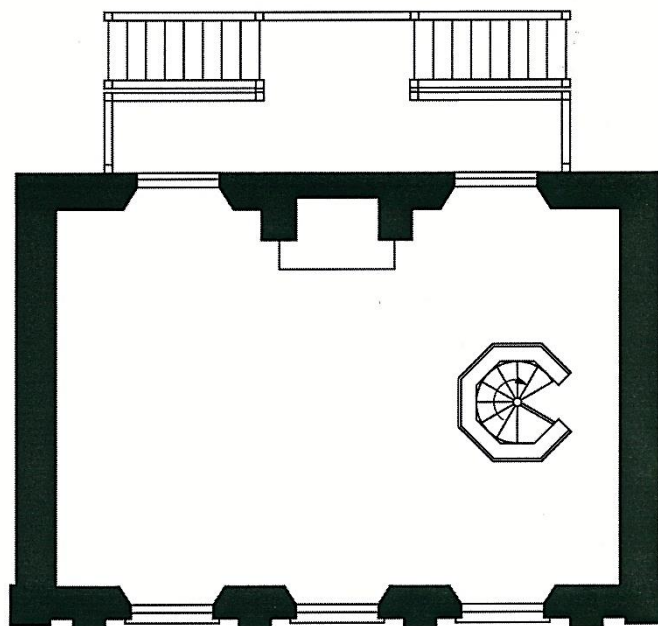
Living in The Library

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. The Library has two floors. The plan below shows you the shape of each room. Take a walk around and write on the plan what each room is used for.

Ground Floor



First Floor



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



Bathroom



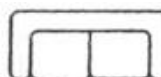
Cooker



Bed



Rectangular (or a round) table



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside The Library. Describe, or draw the object when you find it.

Your favourite chair

Your favourite window

Draw the pattern of a rug on the floor

In the box below, why not draw a design for a bookcase in the Library? Remember that in the 18th century, bookshelves could have fancy cornices on top and designs in between and even along the shelves - just like buildings!

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a design for a bookcase in the library.



Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What is the roof of The Library made of?

Slates

Shingle

Thatch

Roof tiles

2. What is the covered porch at The Library called?

Quoin

Cornice

Classical

Loggia

3. Which type of tree would you not put in an Orangery over winter?

Lemon

Peach

Orange

Oak

4. What is papyrus?

A nasty disease

A plant

A baby carrier

A type of snake

5. Where were the very first libraries?

Rome

Ancient Egypt

Oxford

Manchester

6. Which of the following is not a type of capital on a column?

Doric

French

Ionic

Tuscan

7. In the spring, many woods are full of blue flowers. What are these blue flowers called?

Tulips

Bluebells

Snowdrops

Daffodils

8. What is a female fox called?

Cub

Vixen

Dog

Ram

9. Which of the following is not a name for a pattern of brickwork?

Brickie bond

Flemish bond

Header bond

English bond

10. What county is The Library in?

Hampshire

Devon

Cornwall

Somerset

To find the answers skip two pages...



Colour in the fox below

Foxy Facts:

Did you know that foxes are members of the dog family?

They can live up to 14 years and can run very fast – up to 30 miles per hour!

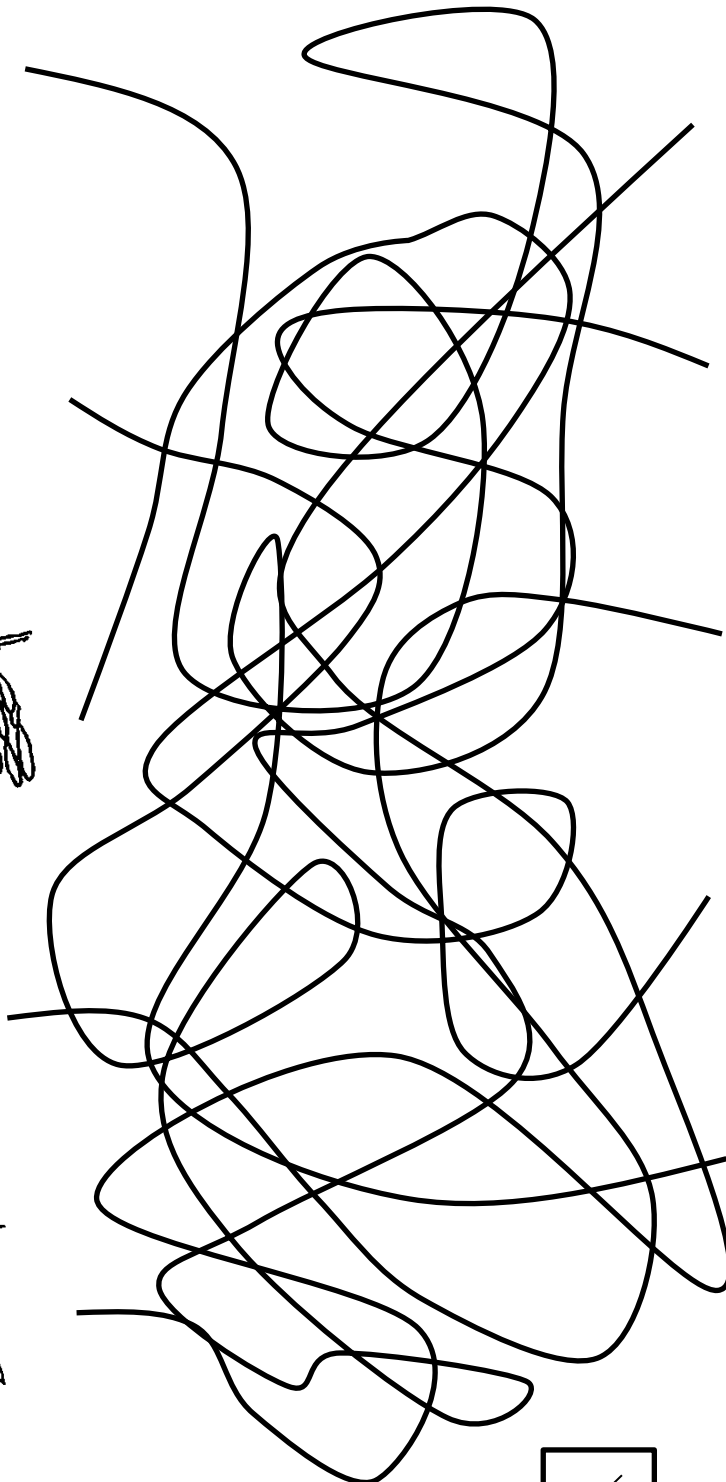
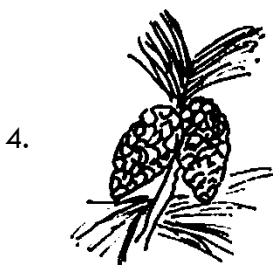
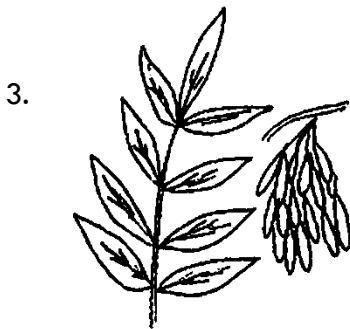
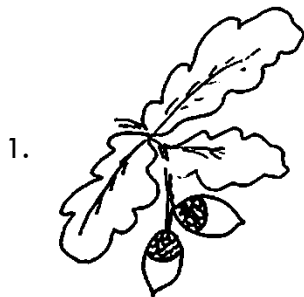
Their home is called a den and their young are 'cubs'. Foxes eat almost anything.





Which leaf belongs to which tree?

Match the leaf to the correct tree.



Horse Chestnut

Willow

Pine

Ash

Oak

Did you match them correctly? Put your score in the box.

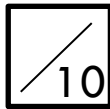


Answer sheet:

Quiz answers:

1. Slates
2. Loggia
3. Oak
4. A plant
5. Ancient Egypt
6. French
7. Bluebells
8. Vixen
9. Brickie
10. Devon

How many did you get right?





The Library and Orangery Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. Think about different parts of the buildings when filling in the word search. The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

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

PAVILION

TERRACE

CLASSICAL

WINDOW

COLUMN

PILASTER

STAIRS

BOOKCASE

GARDEN

TREE

OAK

FIREPLACE

CAPITAL

LOGGIA

BRICK

STONE

SASH

SLATE

CORNICE

QUOIN

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

BONUS POINT: Which word can you find twice in the Word Search?



Bake some scones

If you've never had a scone you are missing out! Devon and Cornwall are famous for their scones. They are plain cakes that you cut in half and spread clotted cream and jam on each side. This is called a cream tea. 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

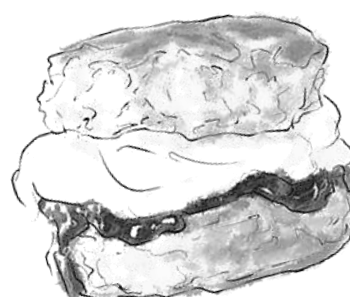
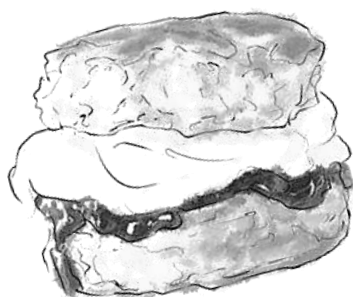
225g of self-raising flour

Pinch of salt

40g caster sugar

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!





Design your own bookplate

Bookplates were popular when books were very expensive to buy and replace. Bookplates have been around for over 400 years! If someone borrowed your book or took it away by mistake, there was a good chance it would be returned to you if there was a bookplate inside. Even today, this sometimes happens with Landmark books and we are so happy when they are returned.

Popular designs used to include family mottos, crests or coats-of-arms. Swirly designs of bows and swags and shells were popular too.



Next time you are in a second-hand bookshop, you may just find a bookplate inside a dusty old book with the owner's name written on it.

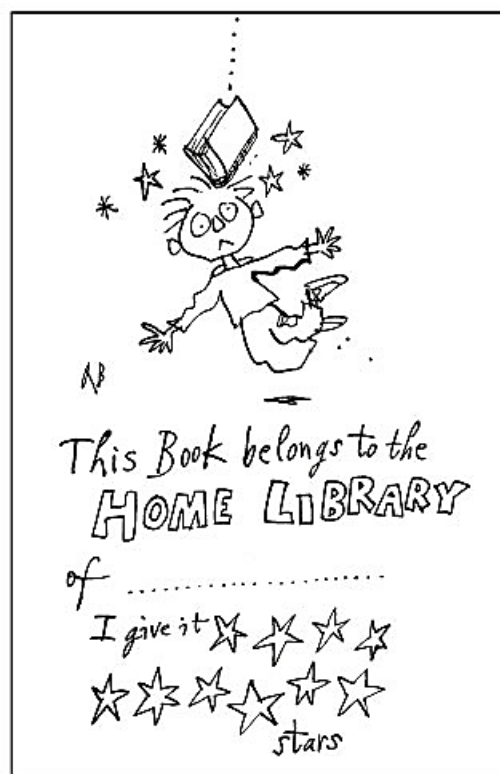


This is a bookplate of a famous 18th-century actor called David Garrick.

Can you see the bust of William Shakespeare popping up at the top? People included objects and designs that were important to them and David Garrick loved acting in Shakespeare's plays.

Here is a modern bookplate made by the artist Quentin Blake. Have you read any Roald Dahl books? _____
Quentin Blake drew the pictures in them (called illustrations - say *ill-u-stray-shuns*).

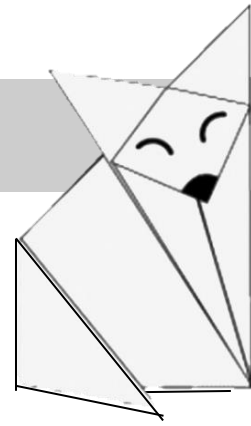
Have a go designing your own bookplate over the page. You can include objects and designs that are special to you. Think animals, trees, fruit or flowers, boats, cars, planes, planets, dinosaurs....Anything at all!





THIS BOOK BELONGS TO:

From the library of: _____



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.

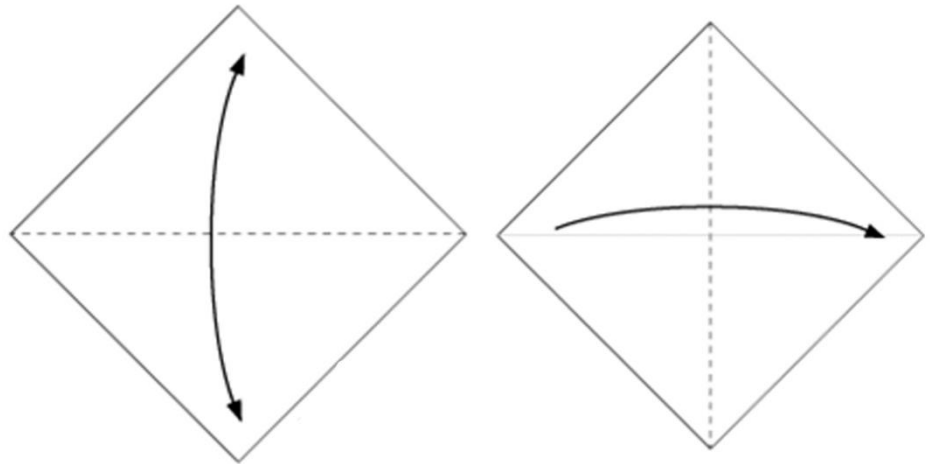
You will need:

- Paper
- Scissors
- Colouring pencils

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

Step One:

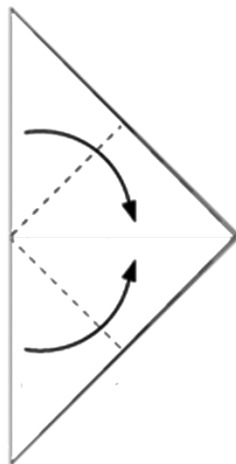
Cut the A4 piece of paper into a square. Follow the dotted lines on the sheet on the next page.



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

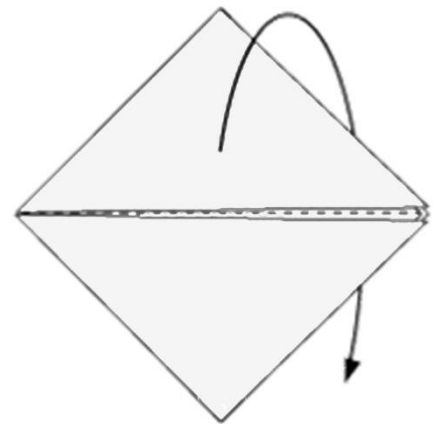
Step two:

Fold both sides in to make a diamond shape.



Step three:

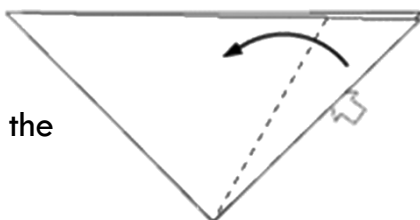
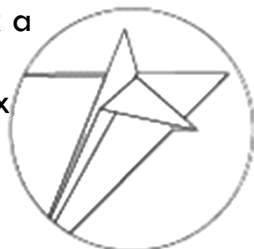
Once you have the diamond shape, fold the paper in on itself in half again so that all the flaps are on the outside edge.



Step four:

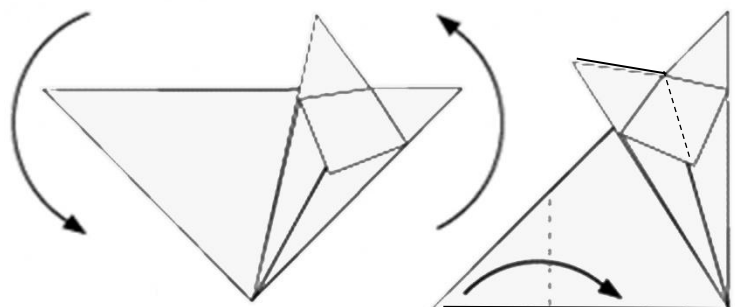
Fold the first flap back a little bit like in the diagram to make a fox ear.

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

