

History

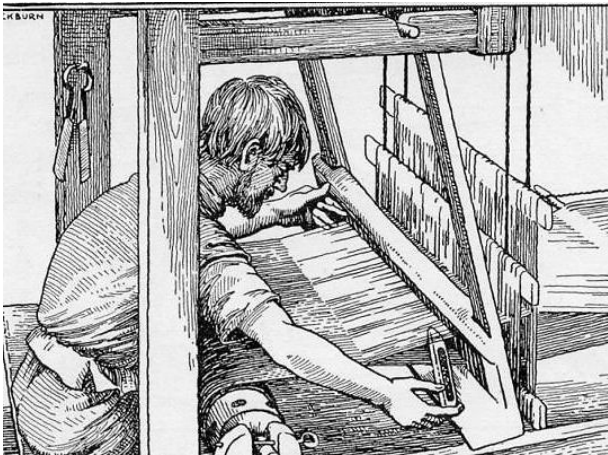


Find out about Manor Farm's past...

Hello! My name is Tom Maltward and I was the son of a **yeoman** farmer here at Manor Farm in 1635 - that's over 380 years ago! I had two younger brothers and two sisters. Our house had eight rooms and you could say we were quite well off. Dad farmed about 50 acres. We grew a lot of wheat, oats and barley. We also had a small herd of cows, some pigs and a few sheep.

Fact:

A **Yeoman** was a farmer who quite rich. He was usually an important person in the village. He could have other duties such as looking after the church.



Mum was always busy – she made butter and cheese from the milk in the churn. She grew vegetables in the garden and helped with the sheep shearing. Mum spun the wool into yarn. Then we used a loom to make cloth. This is called **weaving**. Here you can see Dad at the loom. We made a special fabric called **Pulham work**. It was thick and used to make bedcovers and even hats!

Can you guess why it was called Pulham work? _____

Fact:

Weaving is a method of making cloth or fabric for clothes or curtains and bedcovers.

Pulham Work was a heavy fabric made on the farms near Pulham Market. Farmers could earn extra money making and selling their cloth

I was always excited to help Mum sell our cloth at the local market in Pulham. Dad was pleased because it gave us extra money - especially if our crops failed because of bad weather (too much rain or too little)!

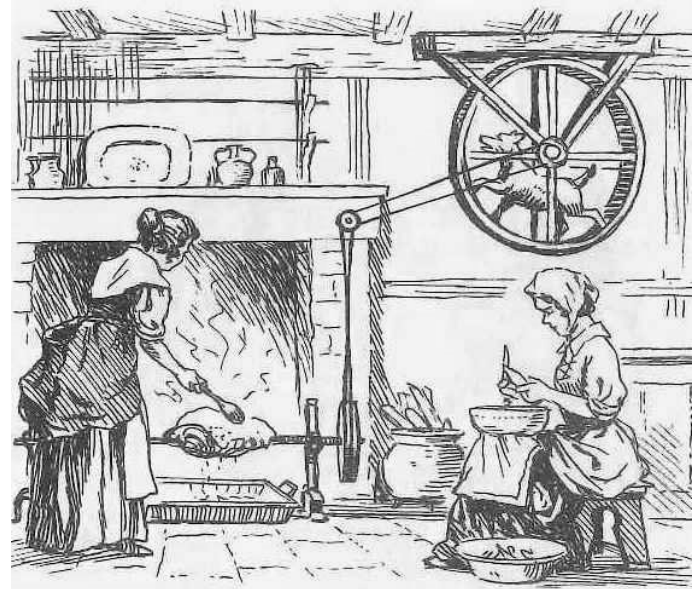
My brothers and sisters sometimes came to market too. We had great fun playing games in the back of the wagon. Once my little sister Emma almost fell out but I grabbed her arm and pulled her back just in time!





Dad worked hard and spent his money wisely. He lived well but saved when he could, like many yeomen. He didn't like to spend more money than he needed! We had simple, well-made furniture but nothing too fancy. Dad was also a church warden at St Mary Magdalene in Pulham Market. He helped to look after the church.

On Sundays after church, we had our dinner. Mum cooked the food over an open fire. She roasted joints of meat or birds. She had some help – our little dog, Tinder, turned a wheel that powered the spit. He was a special breed of dog called a **turnspit**. Mum always gave him some titbits from the joint for his hard work before we sat down.



Fact:

Turnspit dogs were used in kitchens of inns and bigger houses from medieval times. They were small dogs with short legs so they could run inside a wheel. The wheel was attached to the spit by a chain. As the turnspit ran, the spit turned and cooked the meat evenly.

By the end of the 1700s, improved roasting equipment for the range meant that the turnspit dogs were no longer needed.

My favourite meal was goose pie! Mum also cooked pigeons stuffed with gooseberries. Dad's favourite was oysters stewed in wine and snails! Eww!

What is your favourite meal?



When I lived at Manor Farm, Charles I was the King.

Why not colour in this picture of Charles I?

Who is the King or Queen today?

Over the years, Manor Farm was made bigger and more comfortable but then it was left empty. In 1979, the Landmark Trust repaired it and since then many families have enjoyed staying here in these beautiful surroundings. I hope you will too!

Unruly Rulers

Who were the Tudor and Stuart kings and queens?

This lot were a blood thirsty bunch, always chopping off heads. **Tudor** and **Stuart** are the family names of the kings and queens. The first Tudor was Henry VII in 1485 and they lasted till Elizabeth I. Then the Tudors' cousins, the Stuarts, ruled from James I to Anne.



King Edward VI

Henry VIII's only son, he had some big shoes (and clothes) to fill! King at nine and dead at 16. Poor Eddie.



Queen Mary I

Back to Catholics again. Bloody Mary was her name, burning Protestants was her game.



King James I

What a silly king, he kept thinking witches were trying to kill him! He even wrote a book on witches.



Oliver Cromwell

Not a king but still a ruler. He didn't like the royals and made himself Lord Protector of England. He didn't last too long.



King James II

A bit dim was this king. He tried to make everyone Catholic again, then ran away when they said no.



Queen Anne

A sickly queen who loved to eat!

1509

King Henry VIII

6 wives, only 1 son. Angry at the Pope horrible Henry made himself Head of the Church destroying all the Catholics churches.



1547

Lady Jane Grey

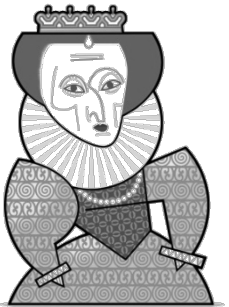
Only 16 when she became Queen for just 9 days before Mary Tudor took the throne. Off with her head!



1553

Queen Elizabeth I

Good Queen Bess knew leaving religion alone was best. (Unless the Catholics attacked!) Had lots of boyfriends but married none.



1158

1603

King Charles I

Bad King Charlie wanted to rule without Parliament. That started a civil war which he lost. Onto the block went Charlie's head. One chop and he was dead.



1625

1649

King Charles II

A merry monarch who brought back fun and games Oliver had banned!



1685

Queen Mary II & William III

She and her husband took her dad, James II's throne in the Glorious Revolution. Not so glorious for James.



1688

1702-1714



Meet Charles I

– who ruled when Tom lived at Manor Farm.



Hi Charlie!

So when did you become king?

I became King on the 27 March 1625 when I was 24.

What are you most famous for?

When I lost the Civil War Parliament had my head chopped off.

What is your favourite thing to do?

I loved collecting art. I had over 1760 famous paintings!

What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

I ruled without Parliament for 11 years. I'm the king so I can do what I want – why should I have to listen to anyone else?

Design



What does Manor Farm 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.

Does Manor Farm look similar to other buildings in the area? _____

Castle

Farmhouse

Stone

Symmetrical

Square

Friendly

Tall

Industrial

Brick

Home

Elegant

Low

Fact:

Vernacular means a building built using ordinary methods & local materials. It is a building for living in.

Manor Farm is a **vernacular** (say 'ver-nak-yuh-ler') building. Changes were made over the centuries.

Manor Farm was built in the early 1600s. It was a rich farmer's house and had eight rooms, much bigger and grander than a cottage. The roof was thatched.

The wood used in the sitting room is elm and is different from the oak used in the rest of the house.

Have you noticed that all the walls inside Manor Farm are made of wood? These are called **plank and muntin partitions** (say "par-ti-shuns"). It is unusual to see so many in a house but they were easy to build and to move if you wanted.



Muntin

Fact:

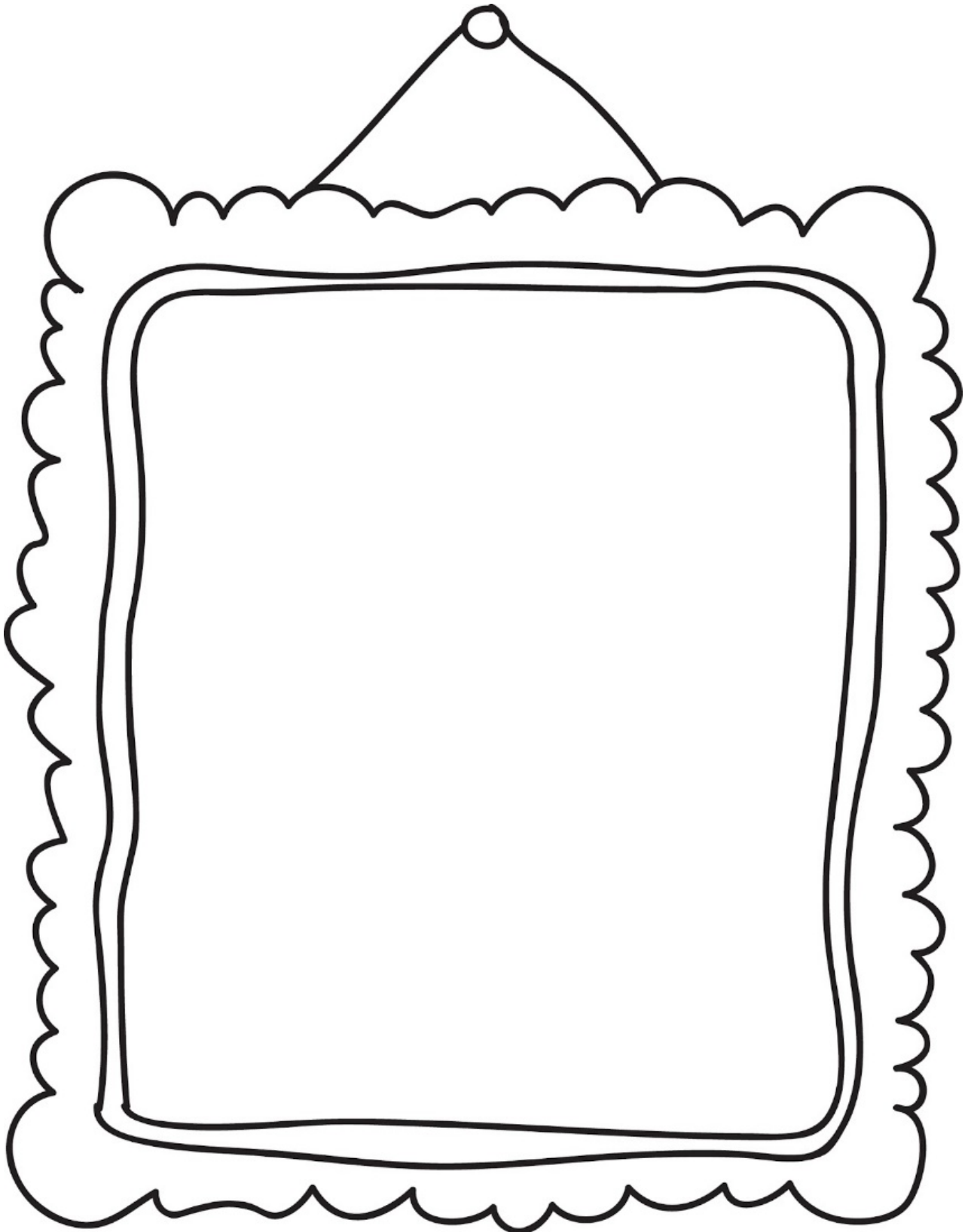
Plank and muntin partition is a wall made of oak with upright timbers called muntins and oak panels in between. This made the wall strong.

Big rooms were often divided by plank and muntin partitions to make smaller, cosier rooms.



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

Please tell an adult where you are going so they don't worry about where you are!



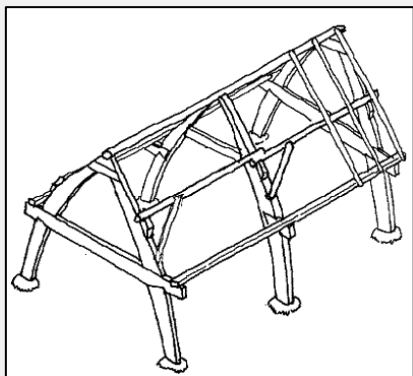


What is Manor Farm built from?

Fact:

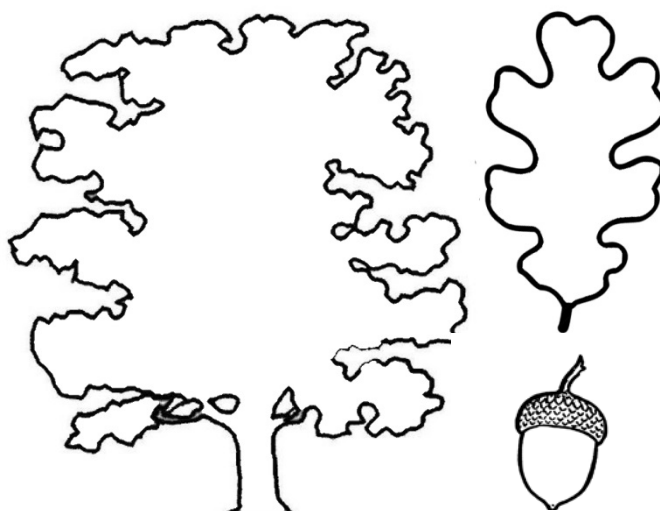
The simplest house frame was a **Cruck**. A curved tree was cut in two pieces along its length. You needed one cruck at each end of the building and one in the middle. This created your frame, which you then added to and filled in with mud walls and a straw thatched roof.

A Cruck frame was quick to build but it had not much room upstairs.



Manor Farm is built with a wooden frame. Buildings with wooden frames are quite rare today. Most were pulled down to make way for more modern building. They caught fire easily too. Timber houses were quick and cheap to build (timber is wood used for building).

The timber from Oak trees was the best for building because it is very hard. Oak is a common tree in Britain, and it was grown especially to supply timber for building – not just houses but ships too. You can still see big oak trees in the countryside today. They look like this, and they have wiggly leaves and acorns in the autumn.



Next time you go for a walk, see if you can spot one.

People who work with wood are called carpenters.

Over time, timber framed houses started to look more like boxes, with a triangle for the roof. People wanted to have proper rooms upstairs.

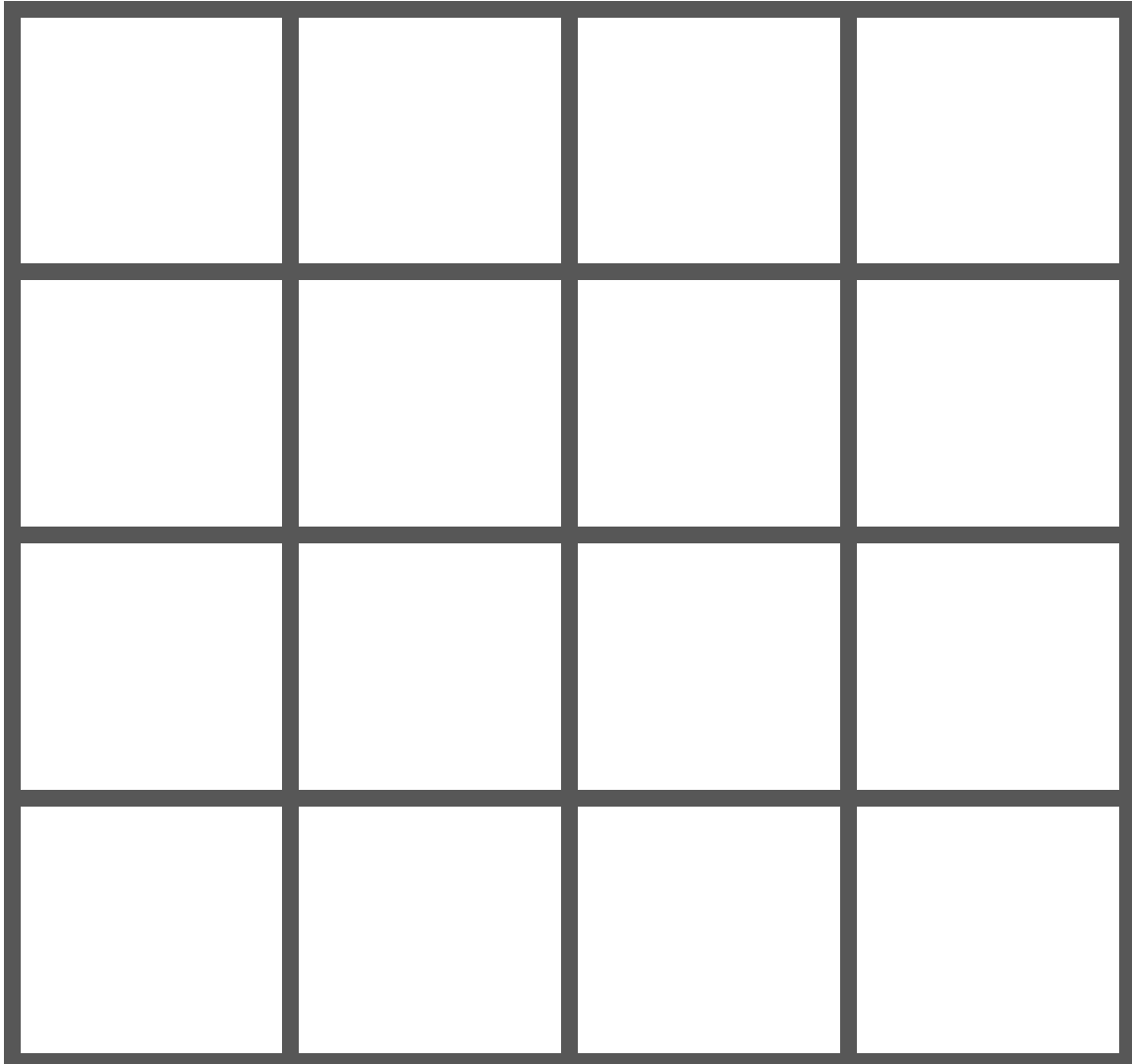
This is a picture of Langley Gatehouse, also owned by Landmark. The carpenter has made lovely patterns inside the basic box frame as decoration (say 'dec-or-ayshun').





The walls between the sections of timber frame were made of mud, with bits of straw and perhaps a bit of cow or pony poo!

If the grid below is your timber frame – design a pattern to make it more decorative. The carpenters were clever people and could make curves out of straight pieces of wood – so you can be as creative as you like! You can add windows and doors if you like.



What other building materials can you find outside and inside Manor Farm?

Circle what you can see and note down where you found them.

Stone

Glass

Wood

Plastic

Metal

Clay

Flint

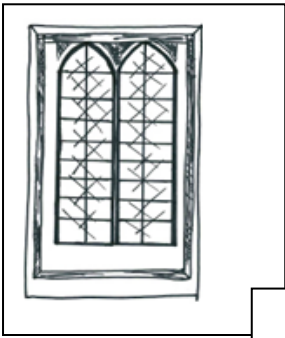
Concrete

Brick

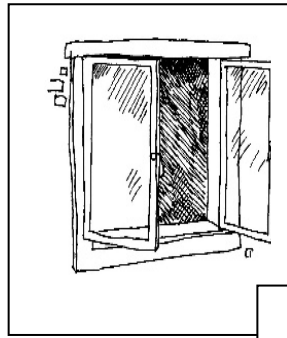
Ceramic



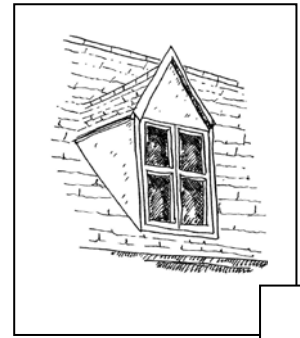
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Manor Farm have?



Fixed Picture



Casement

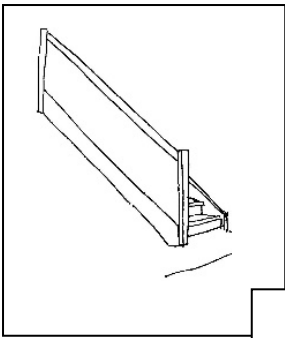


Dormer or attic

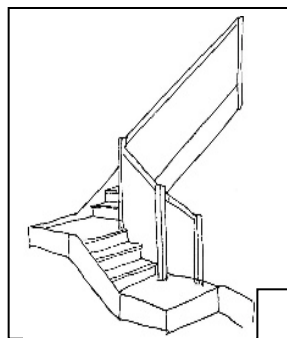
Fact:

Have you seen that in some very old buildings the windows don't open? Imagine how hot it got in the summer! When the casement window was invented it was the first type of window to open.

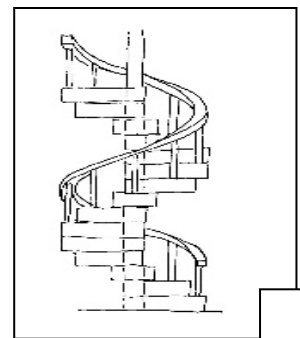
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at Manor Farm?



Straight

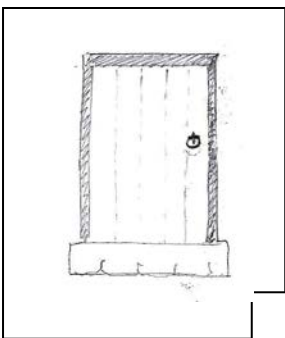


Quarter turn

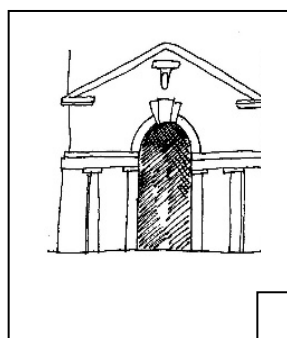


Spiral

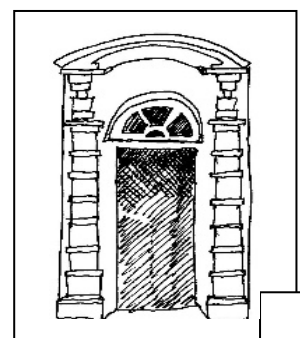
Entrances can be grand or simple. Which front door is most like the one at Manor Farm?



Vernacular



Porch



Canopy



What is Manor Farm's roof made of?

How to make a thatched roof:

It's hard work making a thatched roof (and scary if you're afraid of heights!)

1. Thatchers carry bundles of straw on their shoulders up ladders onto the roof.



2. They lay the straw out along the roof starting at the bottom, they use special thatcher's pins to hold the straw in place. They build the roof layer by layer until they have covered the roof. The thatcher smooths each layer of straw using a **leggit**.



3. After completing the layers for the roof the thatcher will put a layer at the top of the roof to make the ridge.

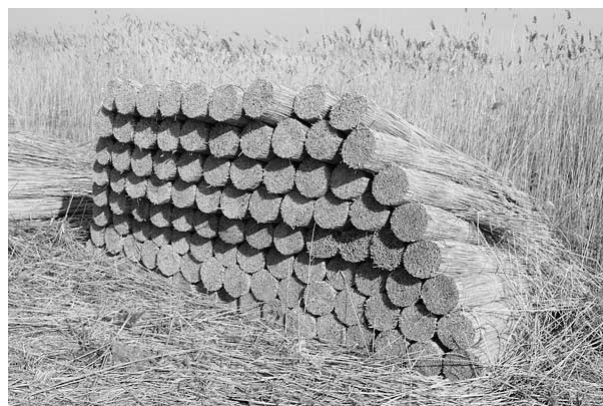


FACT:

A **Leggit** is a hand tool that pats the ends of the straw and reeds to make the roof smooth.



Thatch is a very old way of making a roof. It was very common up until the 1800s. After railways and canals were invented, it was quicker and cheaper to make roofs from slate which could be transported around the country more easily.

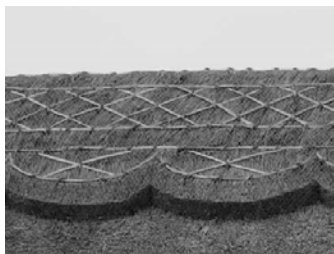


Thatch is made of water reeds or straw (yes the same wheat straw that makes bread!) To make thatch all you need is lots of dry long stems of it. Because it is a natural plant thatch doesn't last forever, it starts to decay just like any other plant. Who wants a soggy roof? A thatched roof will last 50-100 years before it has to be re-thatched.

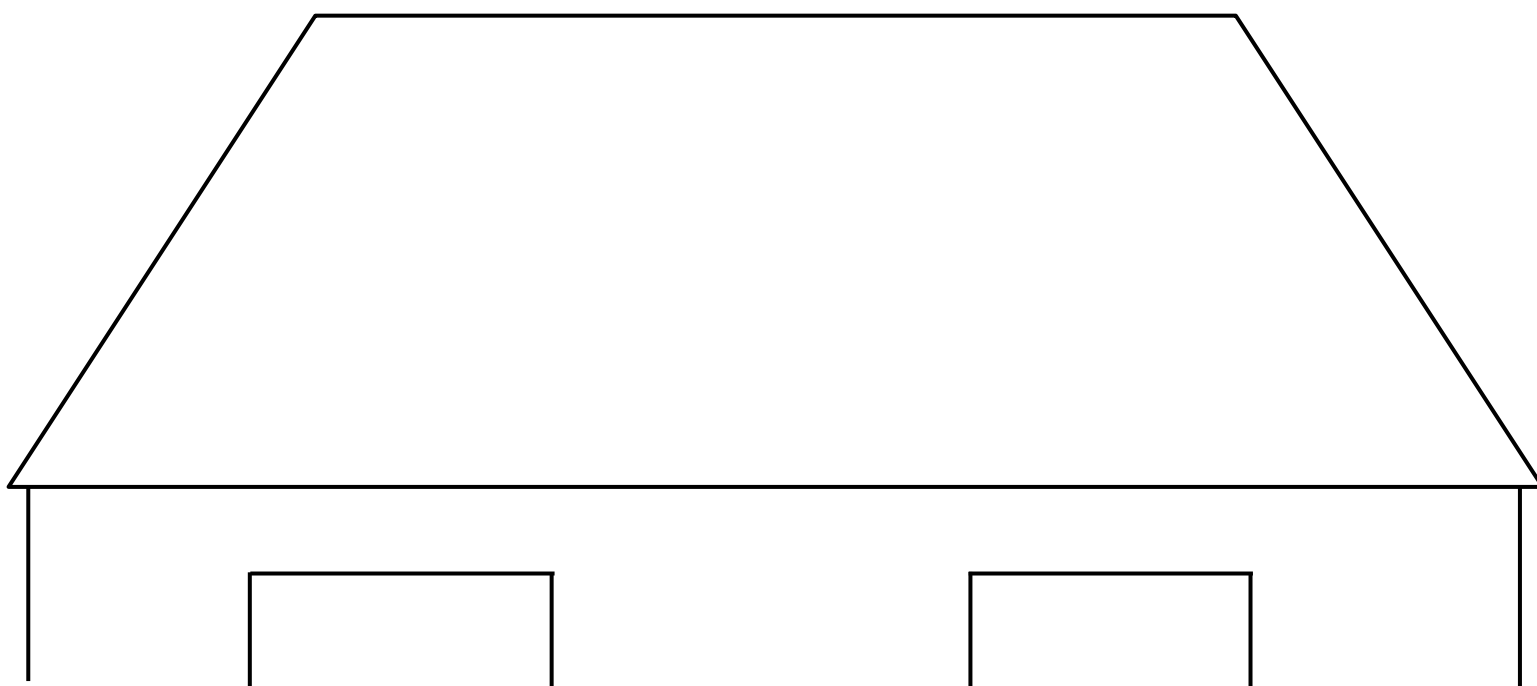




The top of a thatched roof is called a ridge. Some thatched buildings have fancy ridges that have an extra course of straw cut into a pattern. They fix sticks into the thatch to make the pattern on top. Here are some examples:



Design your own pattern for the ridge on the roof below, you can make it as fancy as you like! Sometimes people even put straw animals on the top of the roof, like a peacock or an owl.



I know what you're thinking – how does a plant keep the rain from getting in? A thatched roof has a steep slope and many layers making it thick. This means that the water runs along the straw dropping from one end of straw to the other. Because the roof is steep the water doesn't have a chance to work its way through the layers before it runs off. Next time you go outside, have a really good look at Manor Farm's roof!



Quest



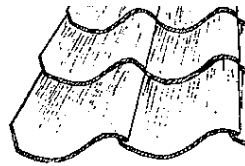
Discover more about Manor Farm

Manor Farm has been here for over 400 years. In that time, many things have changed both inside and outside. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Go outside and have a look at the big roof. How many chimney pots can you count? _____

What is the smaller red roof made from? _____

The smaller roof is called a **pantile** roof. I wonder why – the tiles don't look like cooking pans, do they!



Fact:

Pantiles are special S shaped clay tiles that can be used to make a lighter roof that isn't so steep.

Can you find this carved date inside?

It is carved in oak and it's in the dining room. The pattern above it is called a frieze. Carved furniture was popular 400 years ago. Why not draw your own frieze pattern in the box below. You can use a combination of squares, circles or triangles or even flowers and animals.



In which room can you find this little cupboard?

What do you think was kept there?

The hinges are a special shape and have a special name. Can you guess what they are called?



Fact:

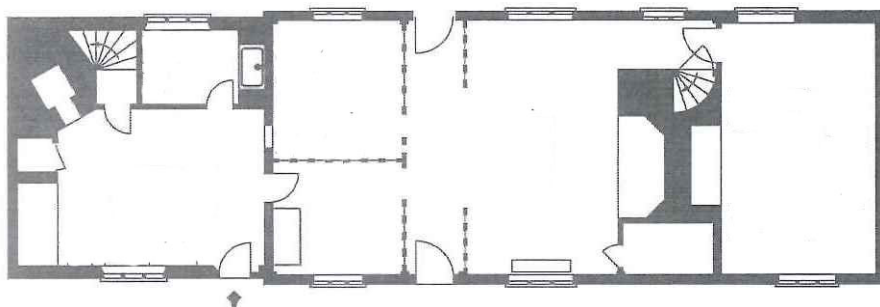
Cupboards used to store spices or salt are known as **spice cupboards** or **salt cupboards**. They were built next to the fire so that the spices and salt would stay dry. They are also called salt boxes. Salt was important because the farmer's wife needed it to preserve meat.

The spice cupboard at Manor Farm has cast iron hinges called butterfly hinges because of their shape!

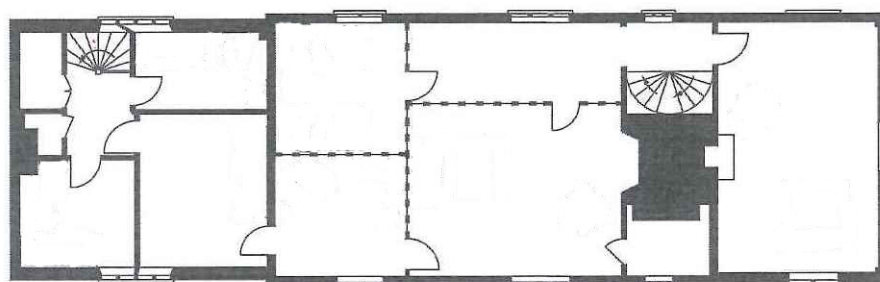


Living at Manor Farm

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. Manor Farm has two floors. The plans below show you how the rooms were once used. Take a walk around each floor. The plans below show you the shape of each room. Take a walk around each room. Can you identify the rooms and write on the plan how they are used today?



Ground floor

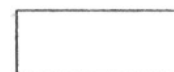


First floor

We use these symbols to show where beds, tables and bathrooms are. Add the symbols on to the floorplans to show where the furniture is today on each floor.



Bed



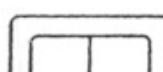
Rectangular (or a round) table



Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



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

Your favourite chair

The fireplace (is it an open fire or does it have a stove?)

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? What else do you see?

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



Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What is the big roof at Manor Farm made of?

Concrete

Thatch

Pantiles

Slates

2. Which of the following would you not find around Manor Farm?

Hippopotamus

Pasture

Mud

Cows

3. What does a weaver do?

Makes furniture

Mines coal

Mends shoes

Makes cloth from yarn

4. Which one of these foods is not made from milk?

Rice

Butter

Yoghurt

Cheese

5. What is a stile?

A ladder

A fashion design

A walking stick

Steps in a fence for
walkers but not
animals

6. What was the name of the King of England Tom was living at Manor Farm in the 1630s?

Henry

Boris

Charles I

Eddy

7. Which of the following would you not find at Manor Farm?

Plank and muntin
partition

Beams

Moat

Chimney pots

8. What is the name of the furnishing fabric that was made on a loom at Manor Farm?

Crewel work

Cow hide

Pulham work

Nylon

9. What is a female sheep called?

Ewe

Mutton

Lamb

Ram

10. Which of these names has a King of England not had?

Richard

Charles

Kevin

Henry

To find the answers skip two pages...



Manor Farm Word Search

Now have a go at the Manor Farm word search. When you were exploring the Manor Farm did you see any of these? The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

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

LIMEWASH
RUBBLE STONE
CANDLESTICK
COBBLESTONES

BEAMS
CRUCK FRAME
PLANKANDMUNTIN
FLAGSTONES
RANGE
BYRE
MANGER
RAFTER

STALLS
FIREPLACE
TILES
CHEST

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

16



Carpenter's marks and Roman Numerals

Timber framed buildings were put together almost like kits. To know what went where, **Roman numerals** were marked on the beams and posts by the carpenters. Each timber (that's wood) in the frame of a house or barn was specially cut and sawn by hand. Each piece had to be in the right order when they were put up on site. As the carpenters cut the timbers, they marked them in order with Roman numerals by carving the numbers with a chisel or knife. The straight lines of Roman numerals make them easier to carve into wood or stone.

Fact:

The Romans used their system of numbers, **Roman numerals**, to help them price goods for trade. They used just **seven** letters (I, V, X, L, C, D and M) to make thousands of numbers.

The numbers we use today are from Arabia and called Arabic numerals.

Roman Numerals

1	I
2	II
3	III
4	IV
5	V
6	VI
7	VII
8	VIII
9	IX
10	X
50	L
100	C
500	D
1000	M



Because Romans only used 7 marks (we use 10) sometimes they had to combine marks into a little sum. For example, have a look at number 4 (that's IV.) Can you see how the Romans said '4' by putting 'I' in front of 'V'? It's like saying "5-1=4".

They put a '1' in front of another number when they mean 'take away this number from the next'. Have a look at a Roman's '9'. Can you work out what they've done?

The year 1600 in Roman numerals is MDC (1000+500+100).

The year 2015 is MMXV. Can you see why?

Have a go at writing the year you were born in Roman numerals

Write what you think the numbers below are beside each:

VII	XI	XX	CC
IX	XV	XL	CD

Make up some sums on the overleaf to test your Parents!

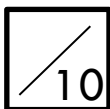


Answer sheet:

Quiz answers:

1. Thatch
2. Hippopotamus
3. Makes cloth from yarn
4. Rice
5. Steps in a fence
6. Charles I
7. Moat
8. Pulham work
9. Ewe
10. Kevin

How many did you get right?



Facts:

A **stile** is an arrangement of steps that lets people but not animals step over a fence or wall.

A stile is also a vertical piece in the frame of a panelled door or sash window.

Here are the meanings of the words in the Puzzle:

Limewash is used to paint walls, usually white.

Byre is used to shelter horses and cattle.

Range is used to cook food and heat water.

Flagstones are large flat stones used for floors.

Rubble stone is rough pieces of stone which are not laid in regular lines.

Cobbles are small rounded stones used for paving.

Manger is a long open trough for horses or cattle to eat from.

Stall is a compartment for one animal, a horse or a cow in a stable or byre.

Rafter is a beam supporting the roof.

Plank and muntin is a partition wall or screen.

Make a traditional Norfolk Vinegar cake (really!)

Don't scoff! You'll see a chemical reaction in front of your eyes when you prepare the ingredients!

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

Ingredients

225g butter
450g self-raising flour
225g caster sugar
225g raisins
225g sultanas
180ml milk, plus 1 tablespoon
2 tbsp (30ml) vinegar
1 tsp (5ml) bicarbonate of soda

Method

- Preheat the oven to 180 deg C/Gas 4.
- Cut the butter into small cubes and put in a large mixing bowl. Rub the butter cubes into the flour with your fingertips. They will form crumbs.
- Add the sugar and dried fruit. With a wooden spoon, stir to mix well.
- Now for the science bit: In another bowl or large jug, mix the bicarbonate of soda with the milk and vinegar. Take care as it will froth up!
- Carefully pour the liquid into the flour mixture. Mix well with your wooden spoon.
- Spoon the mixture into a greased sandwich or cake tin.
- Bake in the oven for 30 minutes. Then reduce the heat to 160 deg C/Gas 3 and bake for a further 1-1 ¼ hours (check after 1 hour). Cover with foil if it starts to brown too much.
- It's done if you insert a knife into the middle and it comes out clean. Allow to cool on a wire rack. Enjoy!



Colour in this modern farmyard scene below. Can you spot what makes it modern?

