

History



Find out about New Inn's past...

Hello! Welcome to New Inn! My name is Jamie Taylor. I was the stable boy at New Inn in the 1500s. I lived in Peasehall with my mother, older brother Jack and younger brother Tommy.

I loved working as a stable boy. All I had to do was look after the horses and talk to their owners. Easy-peasy! Sometimes when it's a very quiet day I'd even sneak off and have a nap in the hay.



Fact:

An **inn** is a pub with special permission to let people stay the night.

Lots of passing travellers would stay at the inn. Some of them had funny accents that I could barely understand. They would tell me how they would travel for weeks until they got to their last stop! I would hate to travel like that, I would miss my mother and Jack too much. Not Tommy though!

Fact:

A **wandering minstrel** isn't a type of chocolate! They were medieval performers who travelled from place to place performing songs, stories and poetry.

My favourite travellers were the **wandering minstrels**. They sang songs and told stories in the main hall of the inn (the big main room). We would dance, sing and listen to tales of King Arthur and his Round Table and St. George and the Dragon. My favourite was a song about a brave man called Robin Hood. I wish there was a Robin Hood in Peasehall so I could join his band of merry men. Do you?





Two years after I started working as a stable boy two of the travellers were robbed on the road! I was on night duty and had accidentally fallen asleep in the hay loft. I awoke to a loud banging at the stable door. I jumped down and ran to open the door. There were two men with blood on their torn clothes standing by the door.

They told me that robbers with swords attacked them knocking them off their horses. The robbers shouted at them “your money or your life”. The rich man told me he gave them all the money he had on him so that he and his servant would not be hurt.

In the space above draw the robbery!

In the chaos their two horses escaped. I went out into the night to help the rich man find his horses. I felt like I was on such an adventure. We finally found the horses asleep by a big oak tree about 2 miles away.

A year later the very same rich man returned to the New Inn. I barely recognised him without his torn, bloody clothes. He told me that he had just bought a manor in Aldeburgh and wanted me to be his stable master.

I went to work for him but always came back to visit my family and everyone at the New Inn. There was nothing I loved more than to sit around the fire at New Inn and tell stories about when I was younger.



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

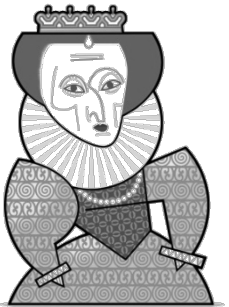
Only 16 when she became Queen for just 9 days before Mary Tudor took the throne. Off with her head!



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 King Henry VIII

– who ruled when Jamie Taylor was the stable boy here.



Hi Henry!

So when did you become king?

I became King on 21 April 1509 when I was 18.

What are you most famous for?

I had six wives – there is even a rhyme about them: Divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived!

What is your favourite thing to do?

I love hunting, jousting and tennis. Especially when there is a big feast afterwards.

What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

I made my own church because the Pope (he's the head of the Catholic church) wouldn't let me divorce my first wife. No one can tell me what to do!

Design



What does New Inn 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 New Inn look similar to nearby buildings?

Castle

Tall

Pretty

Industrial

Stone

Brick

Symmetrical

Home

Square

Elegant

Friendly

Wooden

New Inn was built more than 500 years ago in the style of a medieval hall house. That means everyone lived and ate together in one big room, called the hall. From 1478 onwards it was used as an inn. New Inn was built right next to the King's Highway. This was a busy road with many people travelling on it needing a place to eat and stay. The idea of an inn was very new; usually people would break their journey in abbeys and monasteries.

The hub of the inn would have been the main hall. The guests would eat, drink and tell stories here. It was normal in medieval times for guests to share beds. That could mean sleeping next to a complete stranger!

Look at the map below, it shows how convenient New Inn was for visitors, especially those visiting the church.



Fact:

Each side of a building is called an **elevation**.

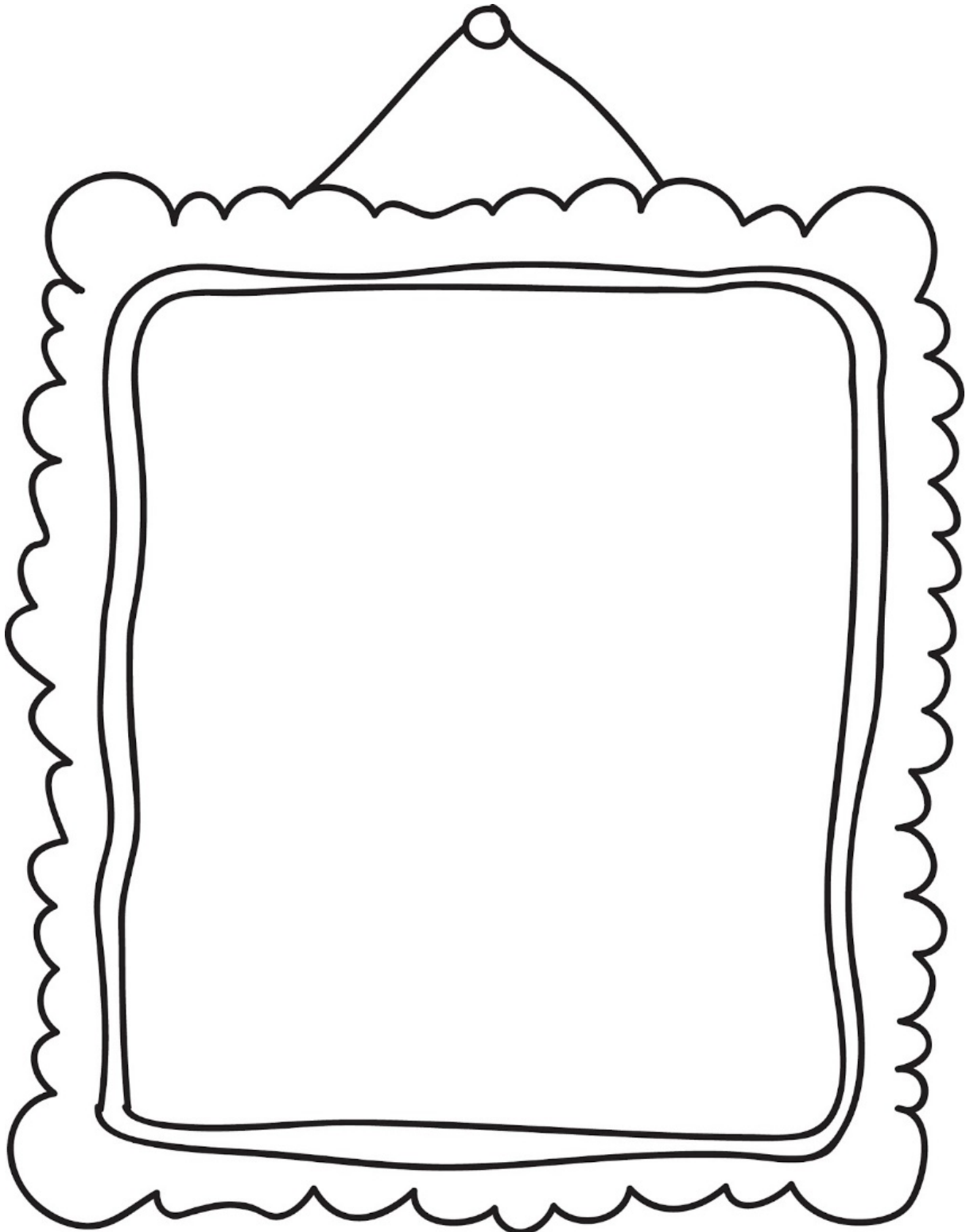
If the front elevation is particularly attractive, it has its own special name – it is called a **façade** (say 'fa-sard'). In French it means *frontage or face*.



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 the front of New Inn.

Please tell an adult where you are going so they don't worry about where you are!
Don't worry if you make a mess of your drawing, just use the other side.



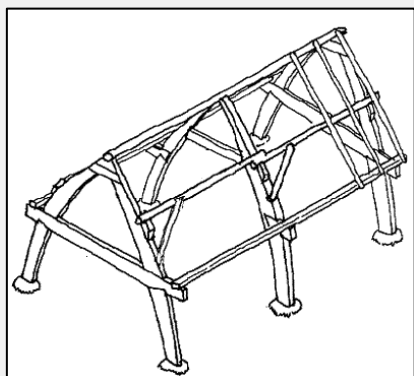


What is New Inn built from?

Fact:

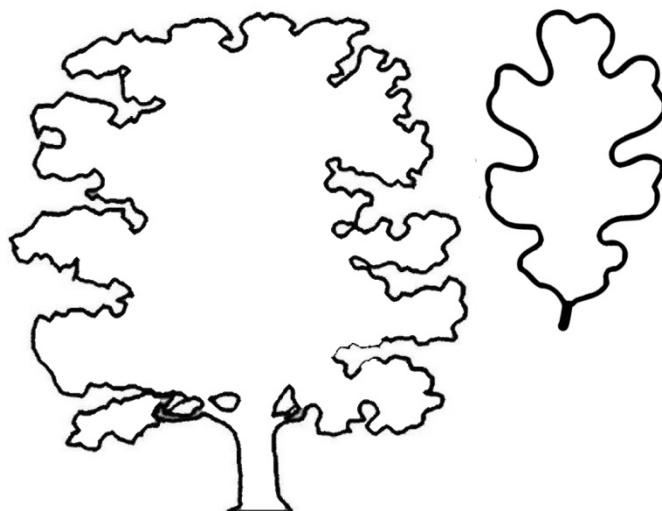
The simplest house frame was a Cruck. A curved tree was cut in two pieces along its length. You needed one cruck at each end of the building and one in the middle. This created your frame, which you then added to and filled in with mud walls and a straw thatched roof.

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



New Inn 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.

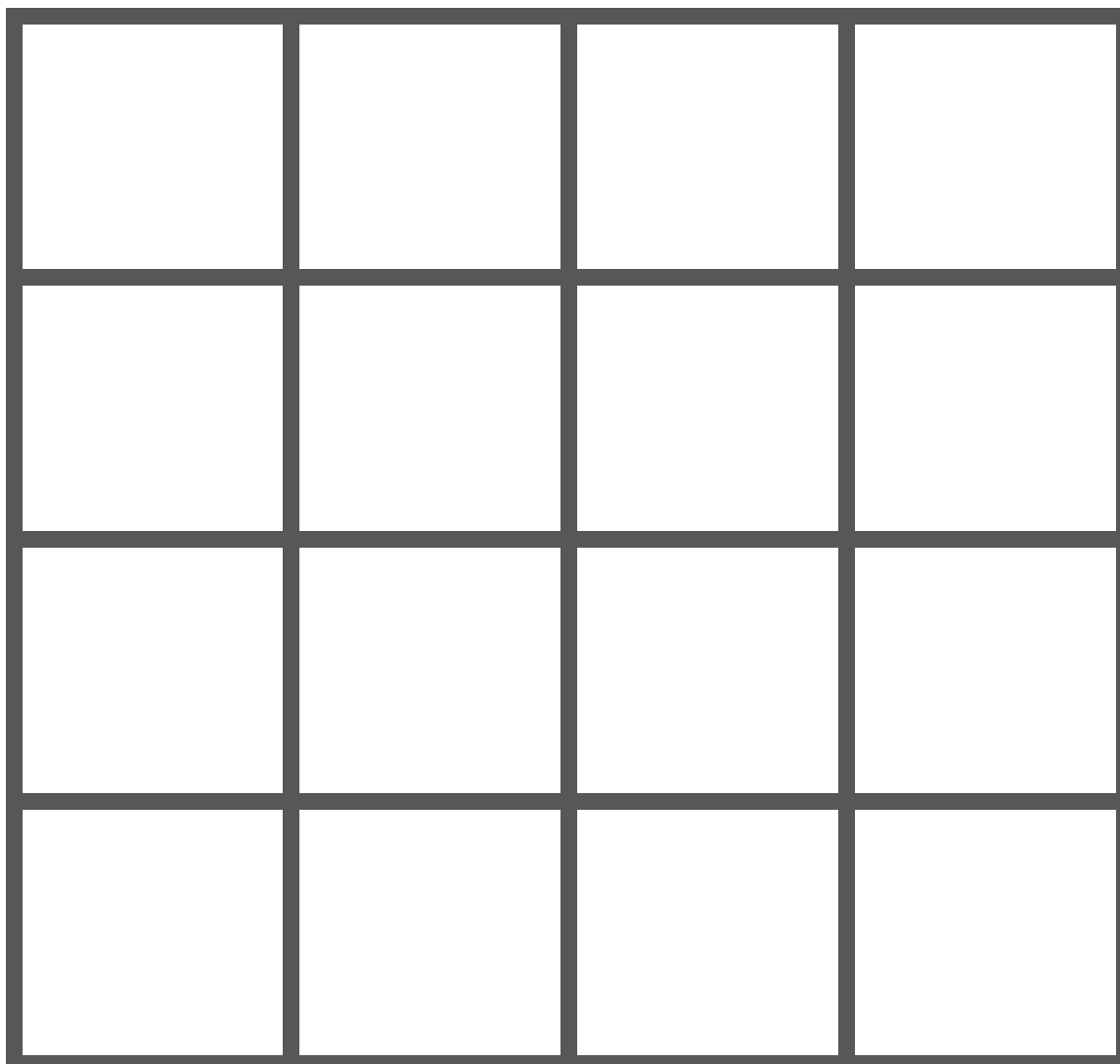
This is a picture of Langley Gatehouse, also owned by Landmark. The carpenter has made lovely patterns inside the basic box frame as decoration (say 'dec-or-ayshun').





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

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 New Inn?

Circle what you can see and say where you found them.

Stone

Glass

Wood

Plastic

Metal

Clay

Flint

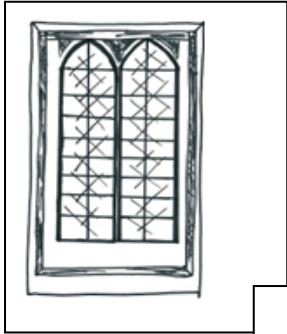
Concrete

Brick

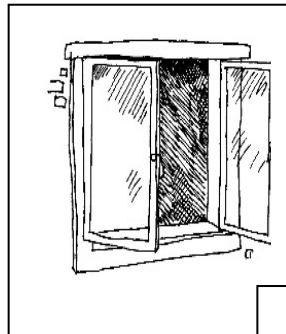
Ceramic



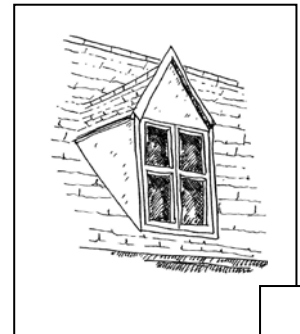
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does New Inn have?



Fixed Picture



Casement (it opens)

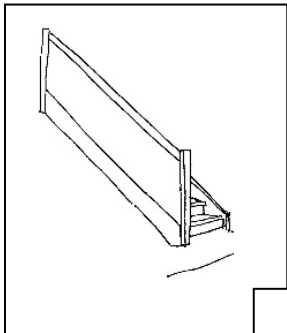


Dormer or attic

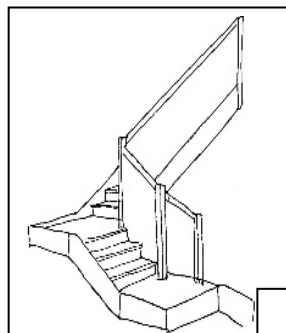
Fact:

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.

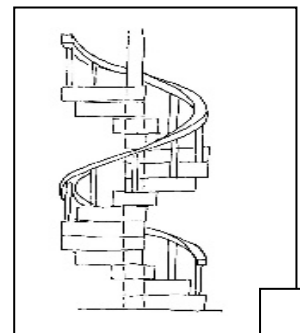
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at New Inn?



Straight

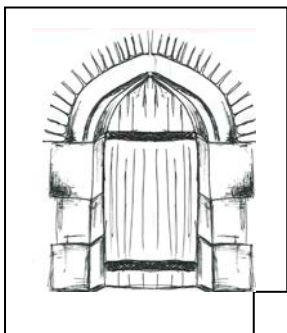


Quarter turn

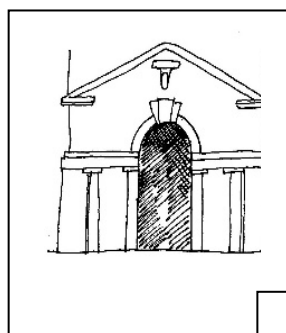


Spiral

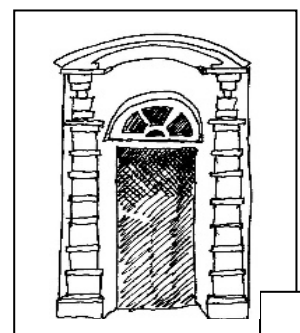
Entrances can be grand or simple. Which front door is most like the one at New Inn?



Tudor arch



Porch



Canopy



Discover more about New Inn

New Inn has seen many changes since it was first built in the 1400s. That's about 600 years ago! During that time, many things have changed both inside and outside the building. Follow this quest to discover more about it.

Can you find this well?

Wells were used to bring up water underneath the earth's surface. This well provided the water for New Inn. Taps and running water did not exist until the late 1800s and even then only the rich could afford taps. The water was originally pulled up in buckets – hard work! Many years later this pump was put in.



Fact: The pump works by a person pushing the handle up and down. This action brings the water up from the ground through a pipe and out of the spout.

Can you find this?

It's called a crown post and is used to support the roof beams. Do you notice that it has been decoratively carved? This is to show that the owners of New Inn were wealthy.



Can you find this decorative doorway arch?

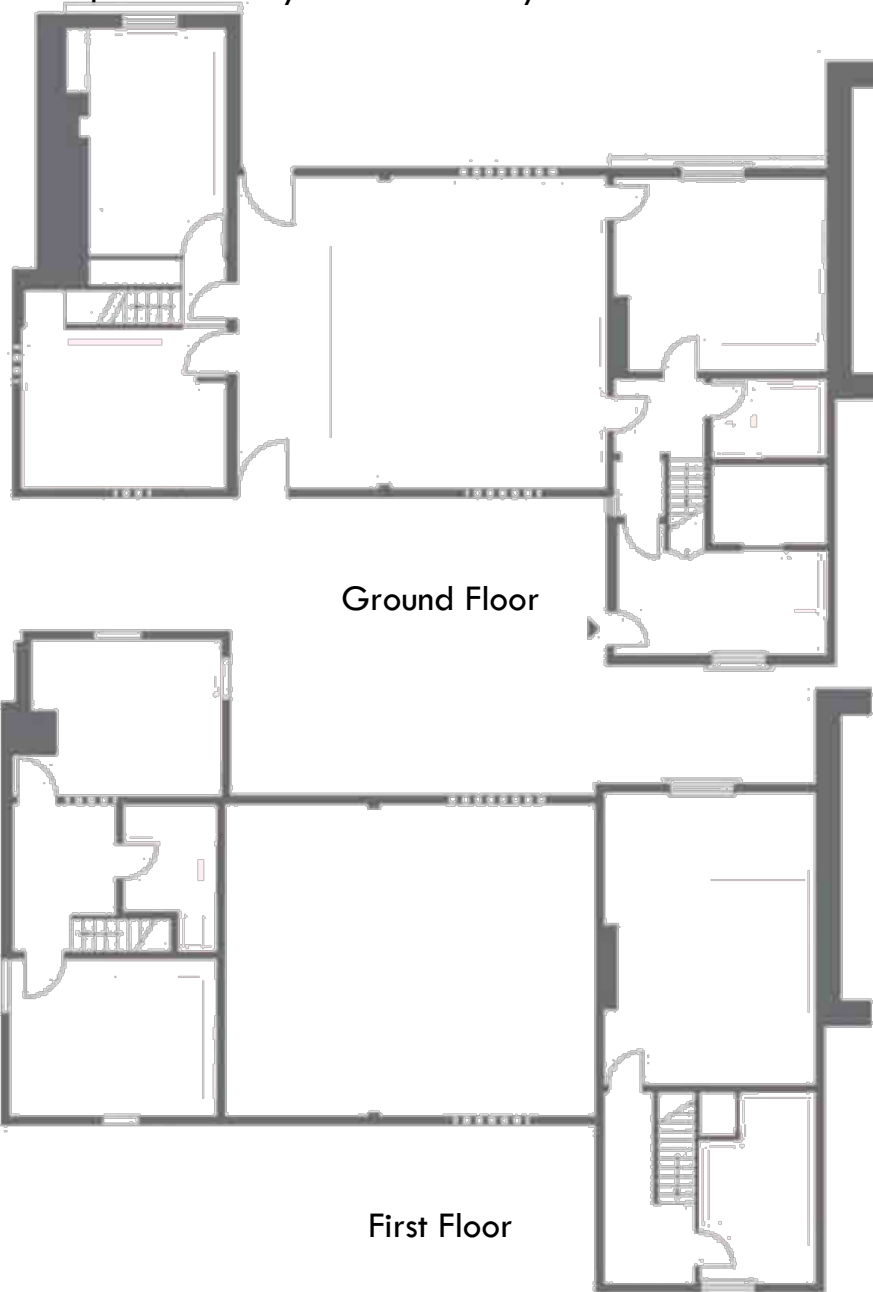
This arch tells us that New Inn was a wealthy building, made by skilled craftsmen. Above some of the doorways there are beautiful small carvings. In the boxes below design your own decorative doorway arches.





Living in New Inn

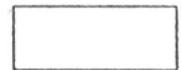
The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. New Inn has two floors. The plans below show you the shape of each room. Take a walk around each floor. Can you identify the rooms and write on the plan how they are used today?



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.



Bed



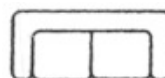
Rectangular (or a round) table



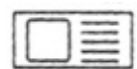
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside New Inn. 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?)

The pattern of a rug on the floor

Fact:

In World War Two children were evacuated to New Inn. Evacuation (say 'ee-vac-u-ayshun') was when children who lived in cities were sent to live in the countryside away from the danger of being bombed by German aeroplanes in the war.

In the space below, draw the view from your bedroom window. What can you see in the distance?



Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What is a pilgrim?

Someone going on a journey to a religious place

A type of monk

A type of home-brewed ale

A young boy training to be a knight

2. How would merchants transport their goods long distances?

By a wheelbarrow

Teleportation

Horse and cart

By bike

3. What was the most popular drink in medieval Britain?

Lemonade

Wine

Ale

Water

4. What did rich people drink from in medieval times?

Mugs

Glasses

Black Jacks

Goblets

5. Where would you eat?

Inn

Ale-house

Tavern

Market

6. Which one of these materials was not used to make clothes in the medieval period?

Wool

Nylon

Linen

Silk

7. What is mead?

A type of water plant

A card game

A dance

A drink made from honey

To find the answers skip two pages..





Inn Keeper's Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. Think about different parts of the building when filling in the word search.

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

MULES

HAY

ALE

MAID

BEDS

KITCHEN

HOSTELRY

HORSE

BARN

HORN

BAGGAGE

INN KEEPER

STABLES

HAYLOFT

STAGE COACH

TRAVELLER

CARRIAGE

GROOM

STABLE BOY

INN

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

20

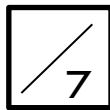


Answer sheet:

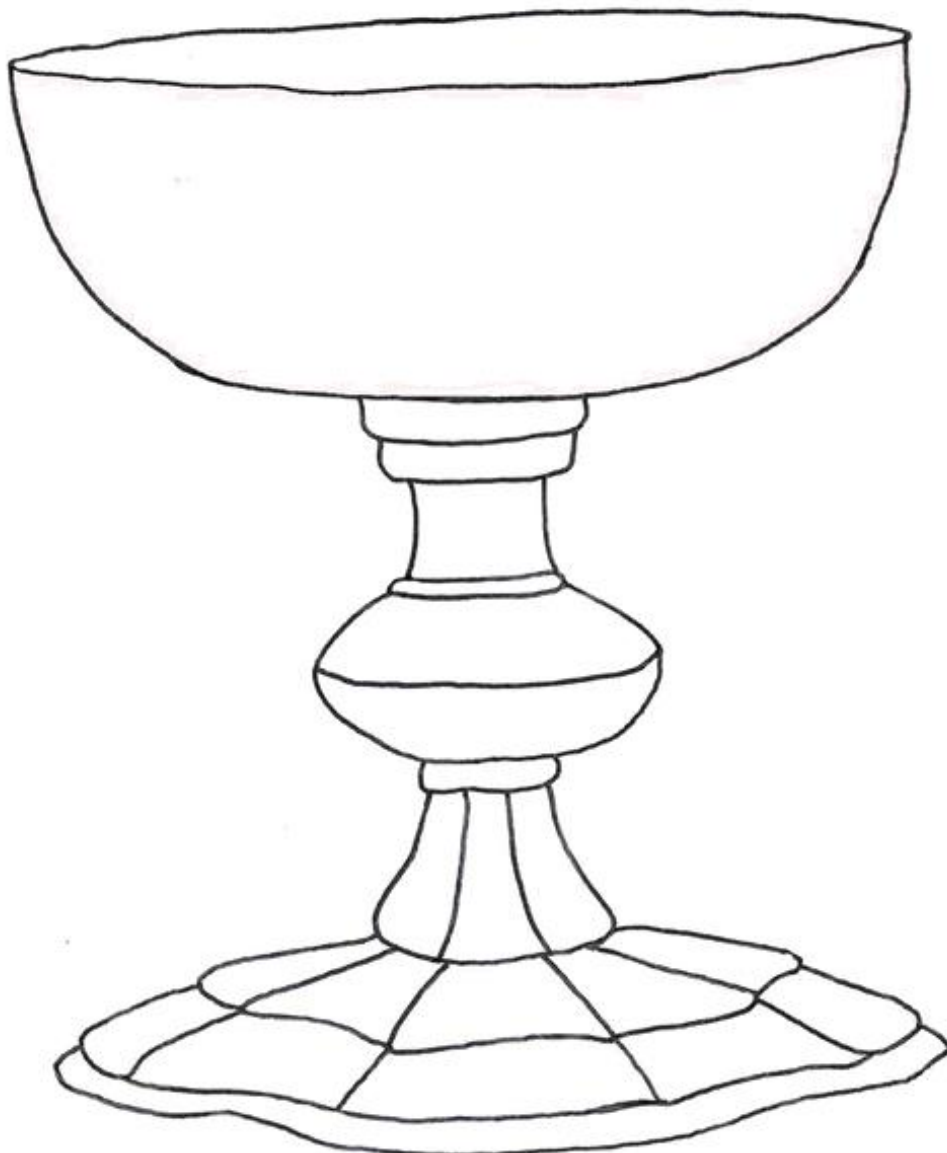
Quiz answers:

1. Someone going on a journey to a religious place
2. Horse and cart
3. Ale
4. Goblets
5. Inn
6. Nylon
7. A drink made from honey

How many did you get right?



Have a go at decorating the goblet below!



Fact:

I know you're thinking that a **goblet** sounds like a goblin. Don't worry medieval people didn't drink from goblins! A goblet is the name for a posh medieval drinking glass. These glasses would usually have lots of jewels and look very rich.



Bake some Gods Kitchels

I bet you've never heard of Gods Kitchels before! They are a traditional fruit pastry dating back to the medieval period. Gods Kitchels were also known as 'Catch Alls'. This is because in Harwich and Aldeburgh there is a tradition for the town mayor to throw these cakes out to the crowds on a special day each year for everyone to enjoy.

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

3oz of butter	4oz ground almonds
10oz of currants	1 tsp mixed spice
4oz of chopped candied peel	450g puff pastry
Milk to brush	Caster sugar

Pre-heat the oven: fan 200 °C : 400 °F : Gas 6

- Grease a large baking tray
- Melt the butter in a pan over low heat
- Add the currants, spice, peel and ground almonds into the butter mixture. Stir mixture well. Set mixture aside and allow to cool
- Cut the puff pastry in half. Using a rolling pin, roll each half into two evenly sized oblongs. Place one of them carefully onto the greased baking sheet
- Spread the dried fruit mixture evenly over the pastry base. Make sure you leave a margin around all four edges
- Spread milk lightly over the four edges.
- Lift the second sheet of pastry carefully over the top
- Seal the edges by twisting and pinching the edges together (the edge should look like a Cornish pasty!)
- Mark the pastry lightly into squares with a sharp knife
- Bake in the oven for 30 minutes until puffed up and golden
- Remove from the oven and allow to cool, to serve cut out the squares that were marked previously
- Sprinkle with a little caster sugar. Now they are ready to eat – yum!



Create a shell photo frame

This is the perfect way to remember the seaside when you get home. You will need lots of different shells or little pebbles for this so if you go to the beach make sure you collect some. Get as many different shapes and sizes – it will make your photo frame more interesting!

You will need:

1 photo frame (it can be one you already have or get one from a charity shop)
Shells
PVA glue
Spatula/ old paint brush
Glitter paint

- Make sure that all your shells are clean and dry.
- Cover the table with a tablecloth or newspaper – it may get messy!
- Now you can decorate – to stick the shells onto the photo frame you will need to put some PVA glue onto the edges of the shell using a spatula/ old paint brush. Press the shell onto the frame and be careful not to knock the shells already on the frame when gluing more shells on.
- Leave the glue to dry for at least 3 hours (it may take longer)
- Check glue has dried by gently trying to move shells
- Once dry the frame is finished unless you want to paint on the shells or if you like glitter use some glitter paint to paint the shells and make them sparkle!
- When you get home put in a photo of your holiday at New Inn.

