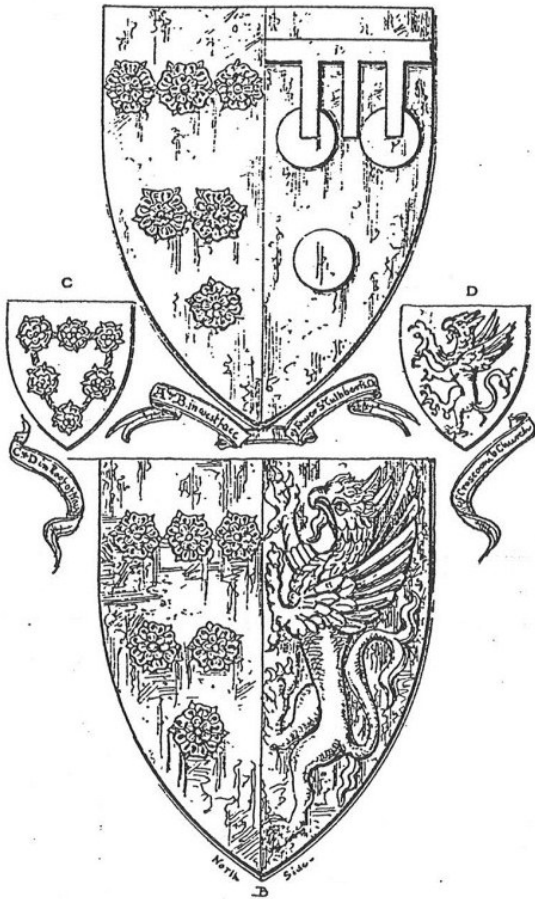


History



Find out about The Old Hall's past...



The Palton coat of arms that appears in both The Old Hall and the parish church.

A few years ago Dad had a new **baptism** tank added into the hall. It's sunk into the ground and is filled and emptied by hand each time somebody is baptised – dad makes me help him sometimes, it's really hard work! It's a shame that he didn't put it in earlier as myself and my sister Jane both had to be baptised in River Sheppey – I remember it being freezing and a little bit smelly! The tank was taken out when The Landmark Trust restored the building in 1975, but it's outline is still under the floor.

Hello! Welcome to The Old Hall, my name is Mary and I have lived in the village of Croscombe since I was a baby. I'm 10 years old now and the year is 1830.

My dad, John, is the **Baptist** minister here at The Old Hall. This building hasn't always been a chapel – it used to be part of a big manor house that was built in 1420 by a man called William Palton. Mum says the manor was abandoned in the 16th century and just left to ruin – how sad, but I'm glad this hall survived so we Baptists have a place to worship.



Isn't it funny that there's a fireplace on the outside wall? Of course it wasn't always an outside wall when it was part of the big manor. The building was much longer then, so the fireplace was in its own room.

Facts:

Baptists are Protestant Christians. The name Baptist comes from the Baptist practice of immersion in water, to "wash away" a person's sins when they joined the church – like being born again.

Throughout the seventeenth century, Baptists were labelled as 'non-conformists' because they refused to join the Church of England. They believed that Christ was the leader of the church rather than the king or queen.

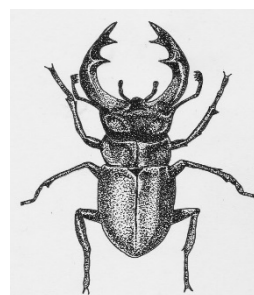


Our **congregation** only has around 20 people in it, and they come from all over the county to worship with us. I love hearing stories of their travels – I've never really been out of Croscombe and didn't realise the world was quite so big! Where's the furthest place you've travelled from home? How long did it take you to get there?

When I'm not at school or helping dad prepare the chapel for services, I like to explore the countryside with my little sister. We go into the fields and find all sorts of bugs in the long grasses. Last week we found a stag beetle – have you ever seen one? The males have huge pincers so we didn't get too close!

Facts:

A **congregation** is a group of people assembled for religious worship.



I also like to sit and draw charcoal pictures of what I think the old manor house would have looked like. I bet it was very grand. In my drawings, I always include many big windows just like those that are in the big hall, and sometimes I go a little bit whacky and add in tall towers just like Rapunzel's!

What do you imagine the manor looked like? Perhaps you'd like to draw a picture of it in the box below? Start by drawing what's left today. Then you can go wild!

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!

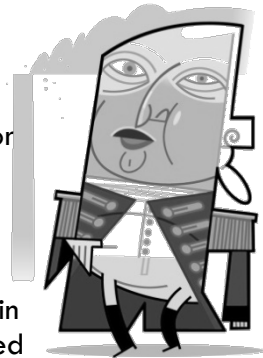


King George II 1727

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 William IV – who ruled in 1830 when Mary’s dad was pastor at The Old Hall.



Hi Will!

So when did you become king?

I became King on 26 June 1830 when I was 65.

What is your favourite thing to do?

I love to sail, I joined the Navy when I was thirteen. They told me I was too stupid to command a ship. Well who’s silly now, I rule the Navy and a country now!

What is the best thing you did as king?

Ooh that’s tough. I made it illegal for children to work in factories and I abolished slavery in the British Empire.



What does The Old Hall look like?

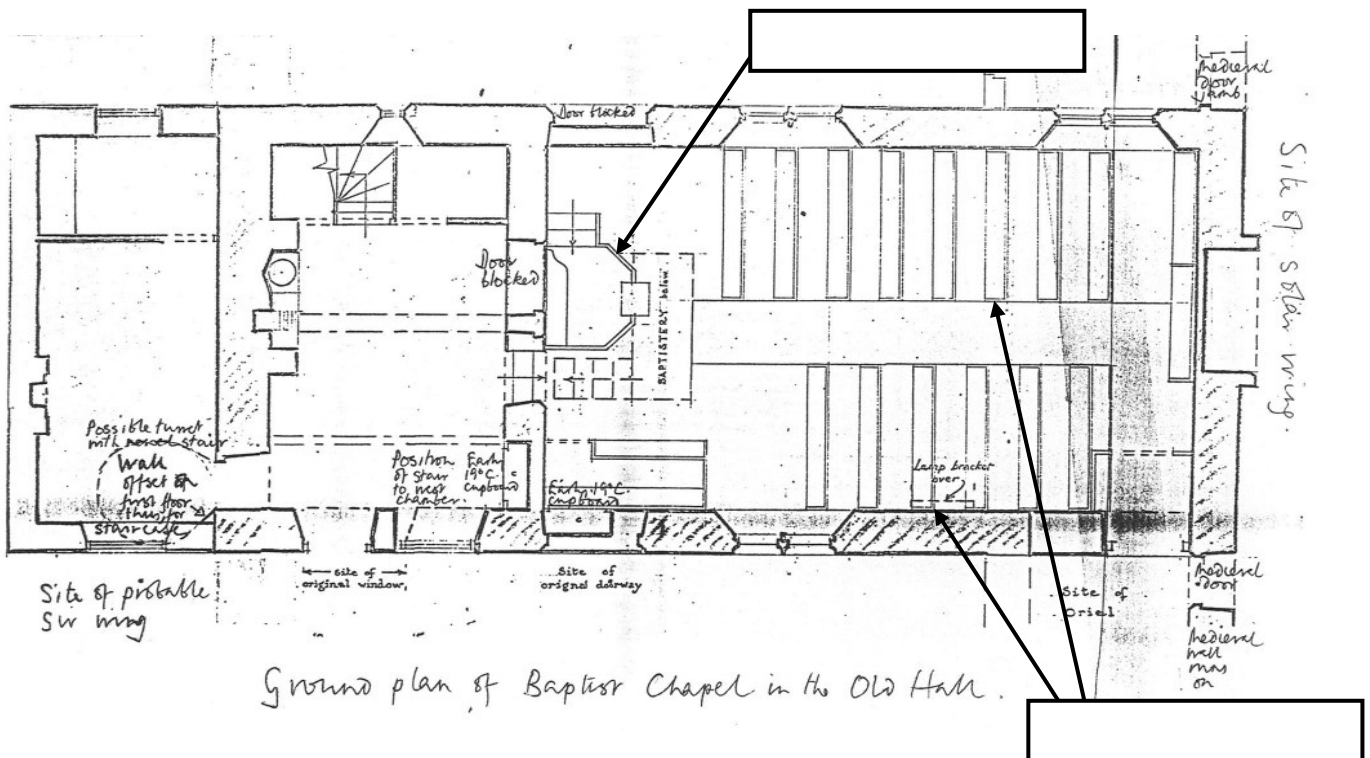
Can you walk all the way around it?

Can you use any of these words to describe the building? Draw a circle around the ones that apply. Use the dictionary on the bookshelf to look up the meanings of any words you're not sure of.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A castle | Tall |
| Pretty | Industrial |
| Stone | Brick |
| Symmetrical | Humble |
| Square | Elegant |
| Flamboyant | Friendly |

The Old Hall is a stone building with a timber frame. It's all that is left of the manor house that was rebuilt in 1420 by William Palton, which means it's been standing here for 600 years - wow!

The Palton's abandoned the manor in the 16th century and it was left to decay until the early 1700's when it was taken on and converted into a Baptist chapel.



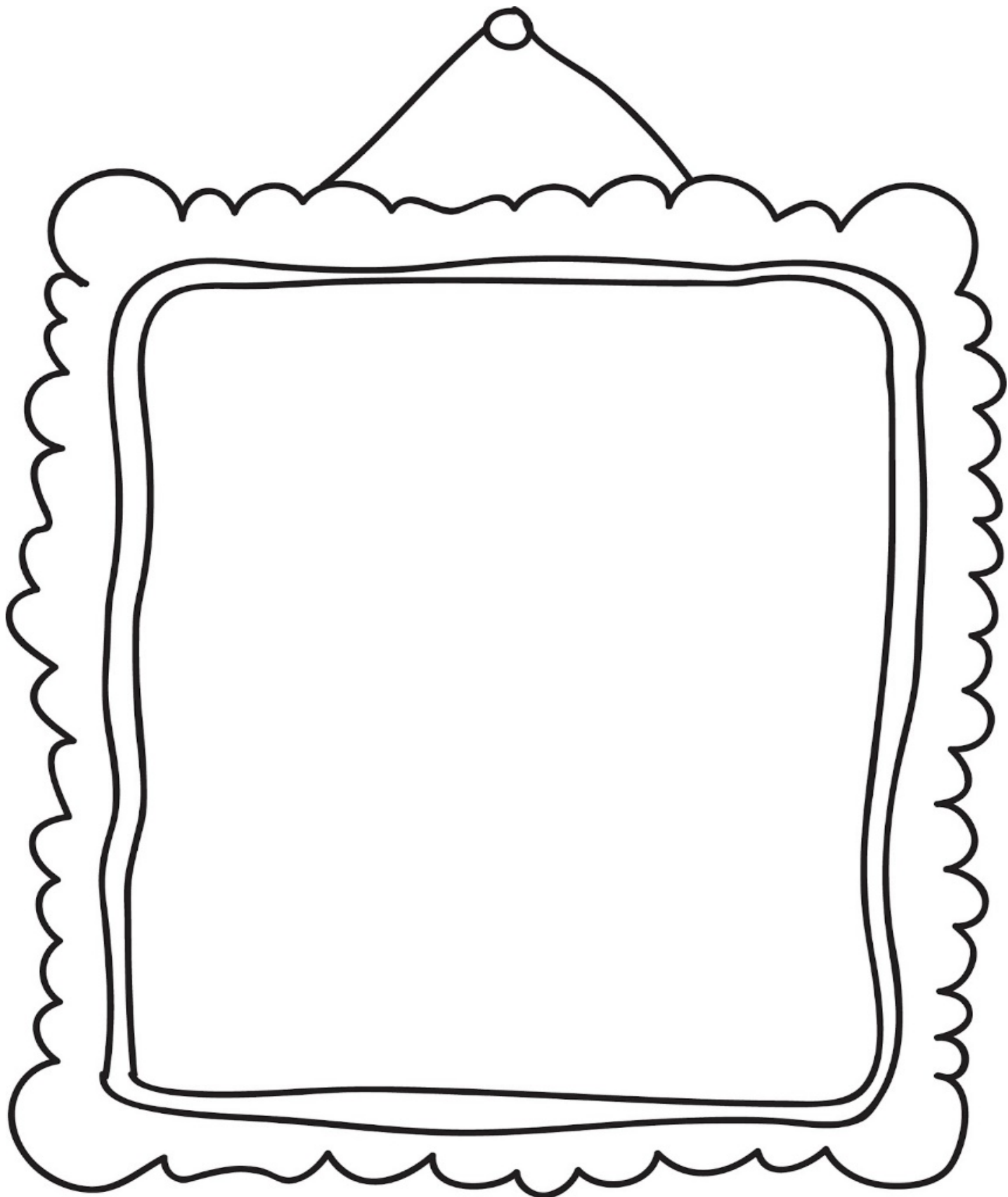
This floor plan shows how The Old Hall looked when the Baptists were using it. Can you see the pews and the area where people went down to be baptised? Add your own labels for PEWS and BAPTISMAL POOL.



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 the front of The Old Hall.

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





What is The Old Hall built from?

Fact:

Some buildings were built from stone that was dug out of the ground when farmers ploughed the fields, other buildings were made from stone that was quarried and cut into neat shapes and sizes. There are still many stone quarries around the country today, where people get stone out of the ground.

Stone buildings were once cheaper to build than brick ones. Once we could transport bricks up and down the country on the canals and railways, brick buildings become cheaper and more popular – but stone still looked smart!

Stone is the solid foundation of the earth. It exists as huge mountains, rocks, stones or small pebbles washed smooth by water. There are many different types of stone, with different colours and textures. Some are better to build with than others. The Old Hall is built from semi-dressed ashlar rubble.



When The Old Hall was built, stone was taken out of the ground by hand. Today, a quarry is a place where stone is blasted out of the ground with explosives! The one in the picture shows what quarries look like now.



People who work with stone are called stonemasons. They build walls, carve the stone into shapes or add patterns to its surface. They use a mallet and special tools called chisels to shape the stone. The picture on the left shows a stonemason hard at work.

Mallet



Chisels



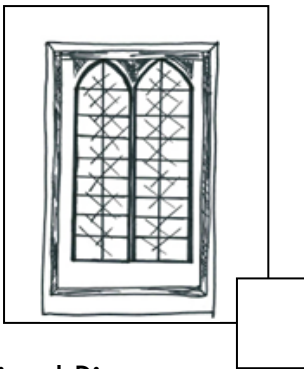


What other building materials can you find outside and inside The Old Hall?

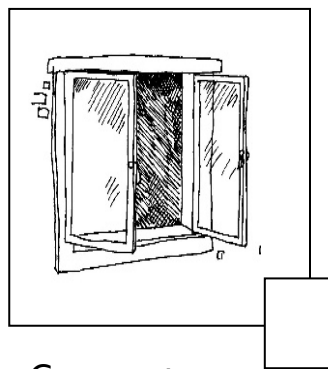
- | | |
|-------|----------|
| Stone | Glass |
| Wood | Plastic |
| Metal | Clay |
| Flint | Concrete |
| Brick | Ceramic |

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

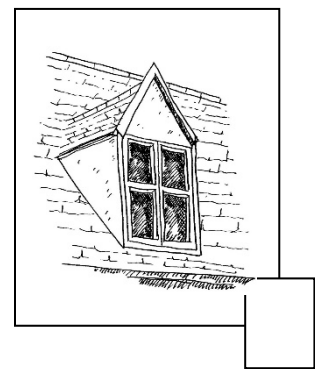
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does The Old Hall have?



Fixed Picture



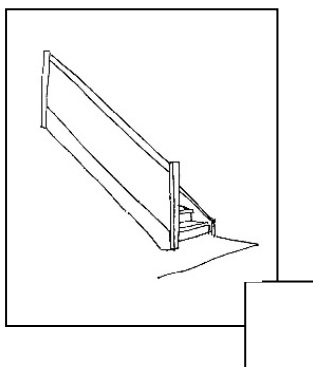
Casement



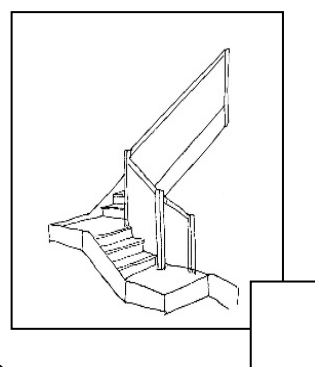
Dormer or Attic

Fact: The Old Hall has large **traceryed** (say *tray-ser-eed*) windows in a gothic style. Tracery is the name of the stonework that supports the glass window.

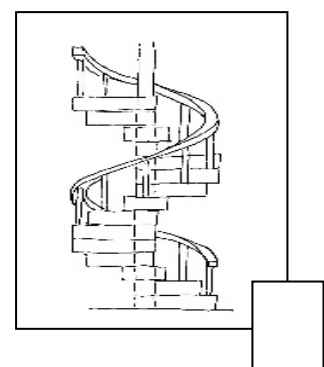
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at The Old Hall? Did you know that when The Old Hall was part of the manor, it used to have a spiral staircase?



Straight



Quarter turn or dog leg



Spiral

Quest

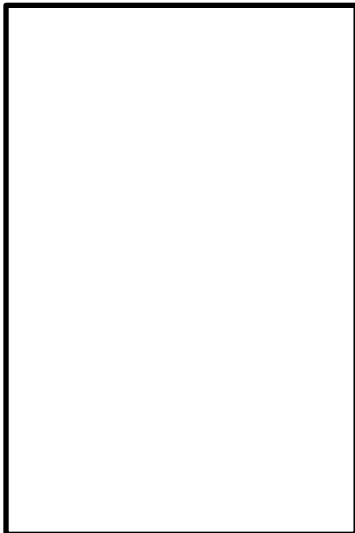


Discover more about The Old Hall

This building has been here for 600 years. In that time, many things have changed inside and out. Follow this quest to find out more.

Can you find the original light bracket?

Back when it was built, torches on the wall provided light for the hall. One of the original brackets is still here today. Have you found it? What design can you see on it?



Look at that roof!

Lay down on the sofa and look up at the roof. Amazing isn't it? It's made of oak beams and is divided into four bays with five arch-braced trusses. Why not have a go at drawing some of the shapes you can see in the box opposite.

Bays

Arch Brace Trusses

It takes a lot to heat that space...

Did you know that the stove used to heat The Old Hall was brought here from Romsey Abbey in 1976. Have you ever seen anything like it before? It's known as a Gurney Stove. Why do you think it has so many blades?

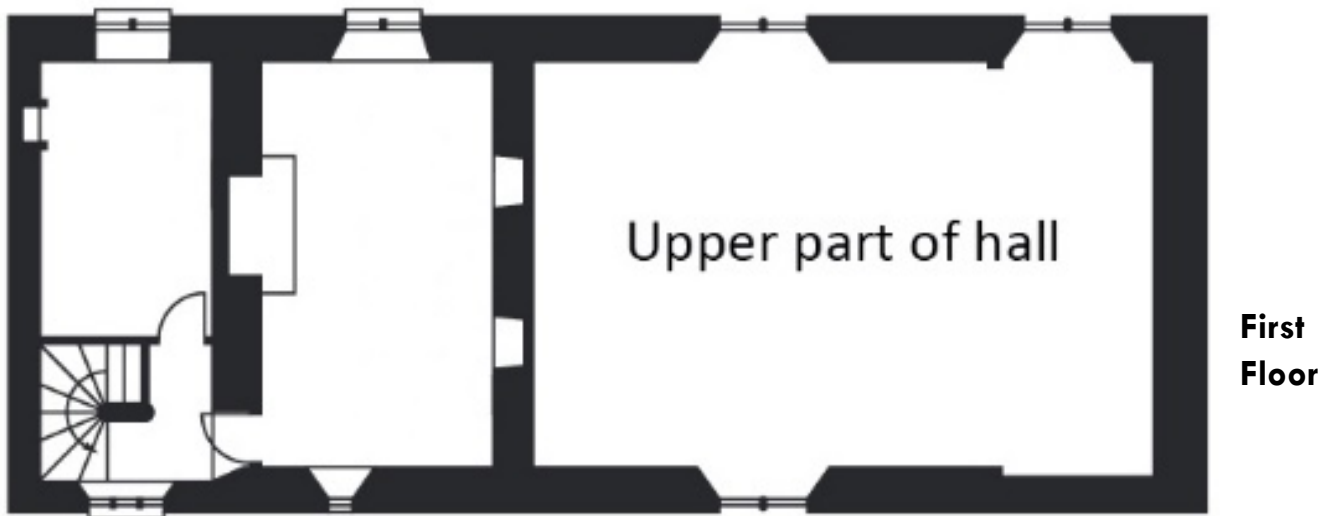
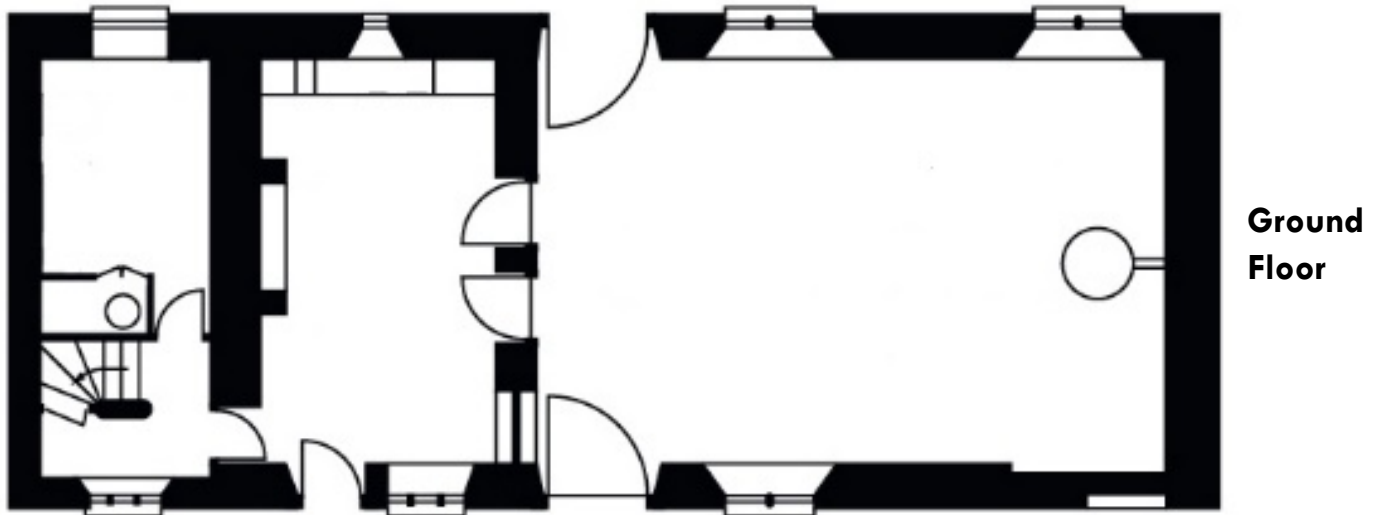


(Answer is after the quiz answers...)



Living in The Old Hall

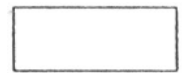
The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. The Old Hall has two floors. The plans below show you the top two floors and the shape of each room. Take a walk around and write on the plan what each room is used for. Mark the room you are sleeping in with a star. ★



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.



Bed



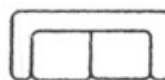
Rectangular (or a round) table



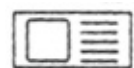
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside The Old Hall. 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? Can you see any of the other buildings in the village from your window?

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



Can you answer these questions correctly?

You'll need to read the history sections first!

1. When was The Old Hall built?

1420

1560

1630

1750

2. Who built the manor house that The Old Hall was part of?

George Pastor

William Palton

Henry Peacock

John Paint

3. Which religious group took over the hall in 1700's?

Buddhists

Baptists

Catholics

Hindus

4. Who was on the throne when Mary's dad was pastor here?
(Psst... check Unruly Rulers!)

Henry VIII

Victoria

William IV

George II

5. what stone is The Old Hall built from?

Sandstone

Marble

Ashlar

Limestone

6. What wood has been used in the construction of the roof?

Pine

Oak

Beech

Mahogany

7. Where did the stove come from?

Tintern Abbey

Whitby Abbey

Bath Abbey

Romsey Abbey

8. Which river was used for Baptisms before the tank was installed?

Avon

Sheppey

Thames

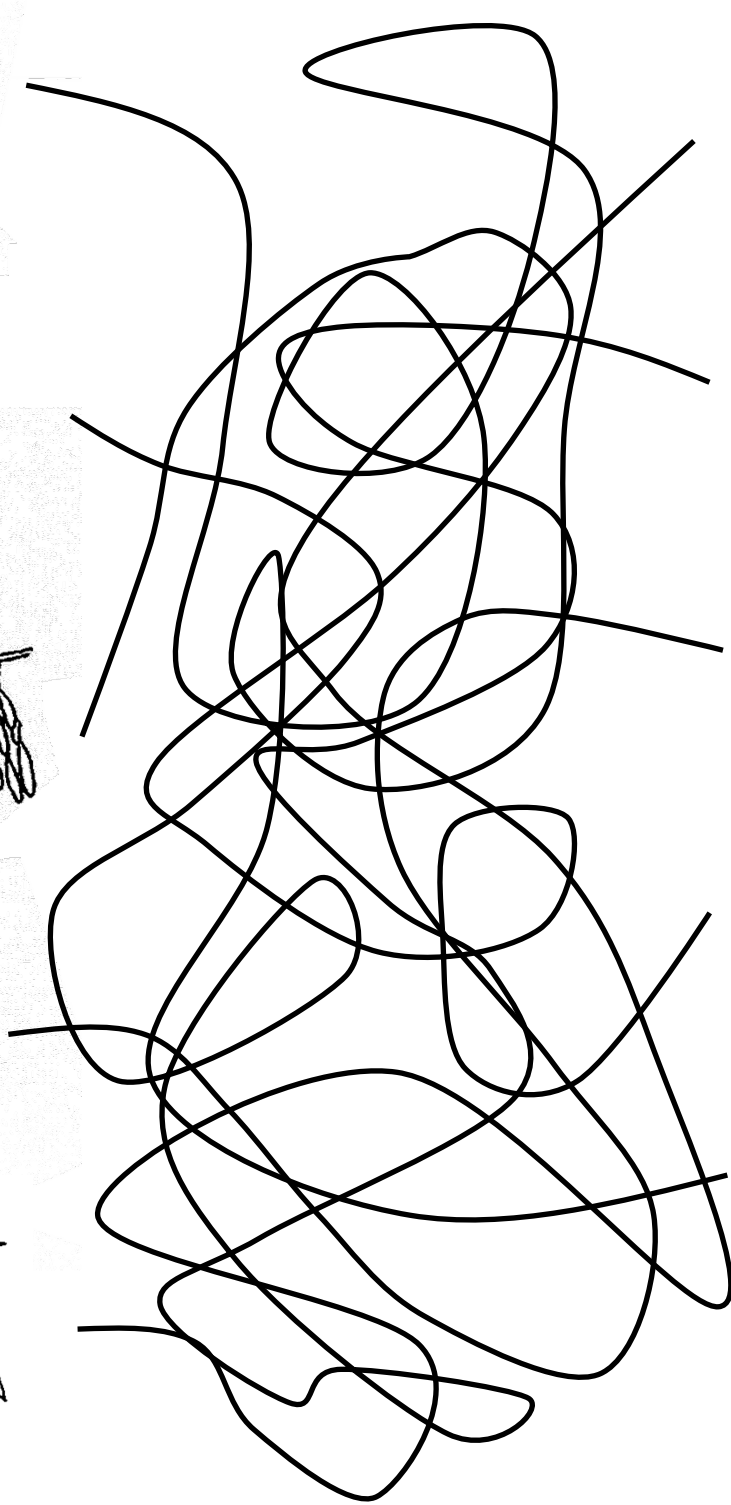
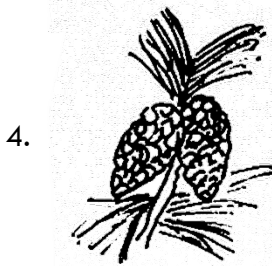
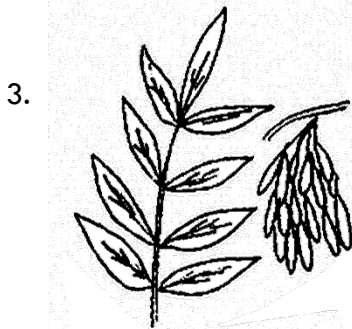
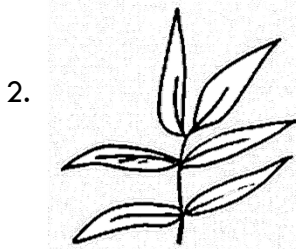
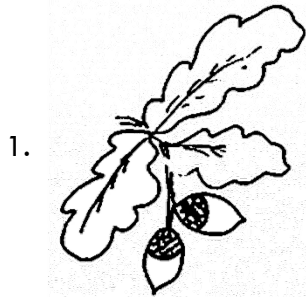
Severn

To find the answers skip two pages...



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.



The Old Hall Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. Think about different parts of the building and its surrounds when filling in the word search. The words to find are at the bottom of the page. Put a ring round them when you find them in the grid and tick them off the list as you go.

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

PALTON

BAPTISTS

TANK

PEWS

OAK

ASHLAR

TORCH BRACKET

GURNEY STOVE

TRACERY

SHUTTERS

COAT OF ARMS

CROSCOMBE

SOMERSET

QUARRY TILES

MANOR HOUSE

PARISH CHURCH

GRAVEYARD

BETLES

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

18

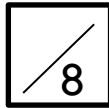


Answer sheet:

Quiz answers:

1. 1420
2. William Palton
3. Baptists
4. William IV
5. Ashlar
6. Oak
7. Romsey Abbey
8. Sheppey

How many did you get right?



Did you know?

Baptists form the fifth largest Christian church in the world. Baptist churches can be found in almost every country in the world and they have about 40 million members worldwide!

The Gurney stove has so many “blades” to increase the surface area of iron, so that more warm air can circulate into the room.



Have you been for a walk around the village yet? If you have, it's likely you'll have seen the village cross. This one was put in place in the 19th century to replace an older one that had been there since the 14th century!

It's made of oolite (say oo-light) which is a soft limestone that wears away easily. Can you see where people have used the steps as seats over the years?

In 1861 the local council decided it was in the way and tried to remove it - the villagers were angry about this and fought the stonemasons off when they tried to take it down. No one else has dared to try and take it down since..!

Create



Design your own coat of arms

Have a look at the Palton arms in the History section. Notice the different things in it.

Each knight had a coat of arms which they wore on their armour, on their shield or on a banner.

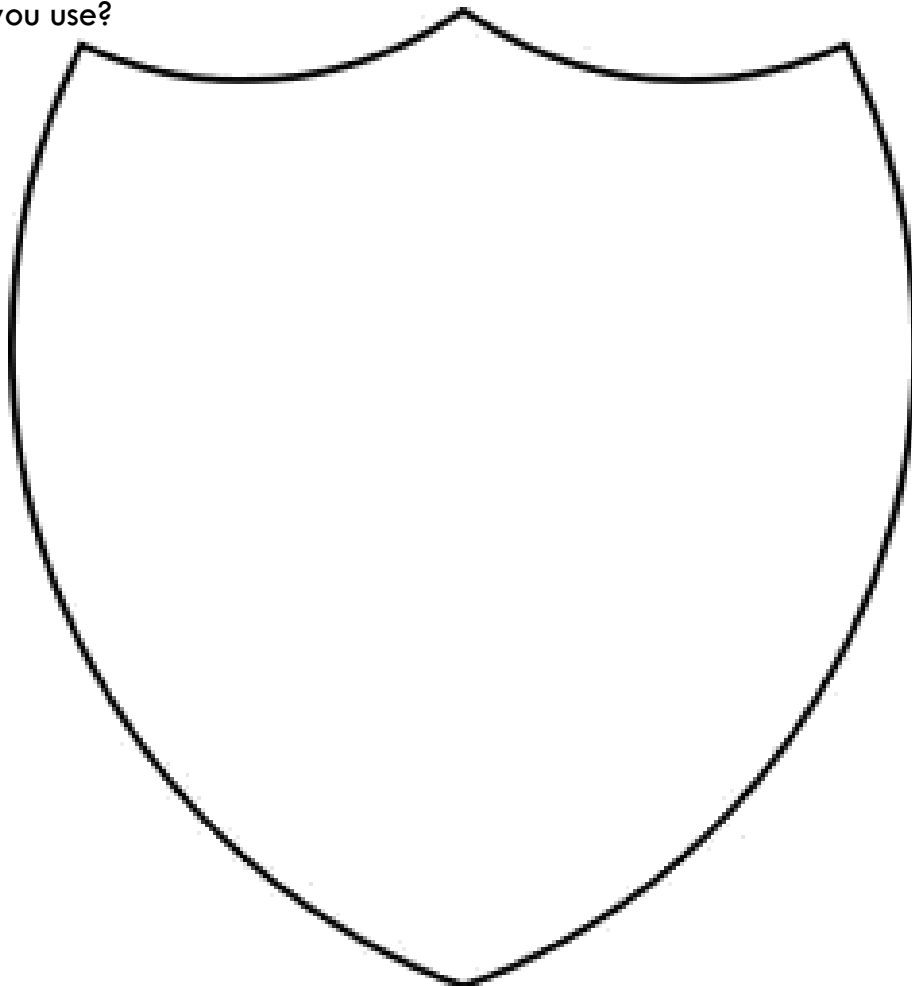
The coat of arms belonged to their family and was used to identify the knight in a battle or when fighting in a tournament. With a helmet on, you couldn't see a person's face and a battle was very confusing. The designs were made by people called heralds. Each pattern and symbol had its own meaning and name.

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 below 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?

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



Bars
=

Religion and honour



Pale
=

Military Strength



Fess
=

Honour



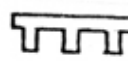
Bend
=

Defence



Bendlets
=

Protection



Label
=

First son



Crescent
=

Second son



Mullet
=

Third son



Martlett
=

Fourth son



Annulat
=

Fifth son



Fleur de lis
=

Sixth son



Rose
=

Seventh son



Cross moline
=

Eighth son



Octofoil
=

Ninth son



Bake a honey cake

When The Old Hall was built, cakes were very simple. People either bought the ingredients in a market or grew their own. Honey was used to make things sweeter as sugar came from the Middle East (and later Europe) and was very expensive.

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

250g clear honey, plus extra 2 tbsp to glaze	100g dark muscovado sugar
225g unsalted butter	3 large eggs, beaten
	300g self-raising flour

Remember to pre-heat the oven: fan 140 °C or electric 160 °C: Gas 3

- Butter a 20cm round cake tin and line it with baking paper
- Cut the butter into pieces and drop them into a medium pan with the honey and the sugar, let it melt slowly
- When the mixture looks like liquid, turn up the heat under the pan and boil for about 1 minute
- Leave to cool for 15-20 minutes (important - this stops the eggs cooking when they are mixed in!)
- Beat the eggs into the melted honey mixture using a wooden spoon
- Sift the flour into a large bowl and pour in the egg and honey mixture. Beat until you have a smooth, quite runny batter
- Pour the mixture into the cake tin and bake for 50-60 minutes. You can tell it's ready as it will be golden brown and spring back when pressed. Push a skewer into the centre of the cake and it should come out clean.
- Turn the cake out on a wire rack
- Warm 2tbsp honey in a small pan and brush over the top of the cake to give it a sticky glaze, then leave it to cool.
- If you want, serve with vanilla ice cream! This is making me feel hungry...



Colour in this picture of Jesus being baptised



