



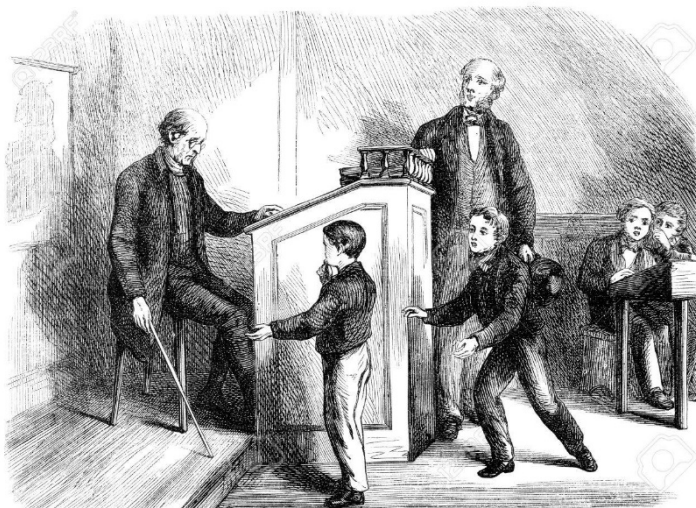
## Find out about Bromfield Priory Gatehouse's past...

Hi! Welcome to Bromfield Priory Gatehouse! My name is Elizabeth Good. I was born in 1855 and I'm ten now. I went to school here in this building- in what's now your living room! My Dad is Edmund Good and he's the **gamekeeper** on the Oakly Park estate. The road in front of the Gatehouse goes to the big house, Oakly Park where the Clive family live.

Do you like going to school?

I love learning new things but we do get punished for the silliest things. We write with a pen you have to dip in an ink pot - I'm a bit clumsy so I'm always getting ink blots all over my work. Miss Mitchell, our teacher gets very cross with us if our work is messy and canes our hands with a thin whip – ouch! It never helps though as our hands get so sore from the caning that our work gets even messier when we try again!

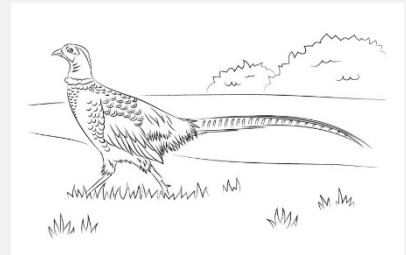
You could have it worse though; a boy in my class called Billy likes to pick his nose – yuk! Miss Mitchell got so fed up with it one day that she put his fingers into mini 'stocks' and tied them behind his back!



A Victorian school-master handing out punishments.

### Facts:

A **gamekeeper** is a person who manages (looks after) an area of countryside to make sure that there is enough game for shooting, or fish for angling. Game means wild animals or birds, like pheasants, that are hunted for sport.



Traditional Victorian finger stocks. They were placed on the fingers and then tied firmly behind the back – how uncomfortable!

There are about 50 of us children here during the school day. It gets quite noisy, especially when we are **reciting** (say *ree-site-ing*) lines. Miss Mitchell reads us lines from a book and we all have to say them back to her together.

I prefer to learn by writing things down though. We have to do a special kind of handwriting called 'copperplate'. It's so that all our writing looks the same but it's very fancy and hard to get the hang of!

*Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh*



Victorian children played with skipping ropes, hoops, marbles and spinning tops during their precious break times.

I'd love to be an inventor when I leave school but I don't think that's going to happen. You see, us girls get lessons in housekeeping to prepare us for married life - sweeping, making beds and bathing a baby, how dull!

The smartest boys are given far more interesting lessons – they learn about technology, science and have extra maths!

Sometimes I use my break times to ask the boys questions about their lessons, but they run away and hide so I mostly spend it skipping or playing marbles instead!

School isn't always about doom, gloom and punishments though.

Last Christmas time the Clive family brought in a Christmas tree to the school. It had beautiful presents on it. There was one for every child!

It was amazing! I'd never seen anything like it. Our parents didn't believe us when we told them about it. We all really hope that there will be another one this Christmas.

Have you ever heard of anything like that? It's strange isn't it?! Bringing a tree inside at Christmas! And decorating it! Miss Mitchell says it's something our Queen Victoria's husband started. His name is Prince Albert and he comes from Germany.

Of course, we all liked getting the presents off the tree and the tree did look beautiful with paper decorations, presents and candles on it!

My Mum likes to go to the Christmas service at our church, St Mary the Virgin. It's just behind the gatehouse, you'll have seen it. We're not really supposed to play in the churchyard but of course we always do!



A Victorian family gather around their Christmas Tree – a tradition brought to England by Prince Albert in 1840.

# Unruly Rulers

## Who were the Saxe-Coburgs and Windsors?

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



### King Edward VII

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



### King Edward VIII

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



### Queen Elizabeth II

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



### Prince William

### 1837 Queen Victoria

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



### 1901

### 1910 King George V

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



### 1936

### 1936 King George VI

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



### 1952

Who's next???

Prince Charles





## Meet Queen Victoria – who ruled when Elizabeth came to school here.



### Hi Vicky!

#### So when did you become queen?

I became queen on the 20 June 1837 when I was 18.

#### What's your nickname?

Some people call me The Grandmother of Europe. I had 9 children who married different European princes and princesses. I had 42 grandchildren in total!

#### What is your favourite thing to do?

I loved visiting Scotland. I even built a castle so that I could go all the time!

#### What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

How dare you, I am never naughty. Everyone must be well behaved at all times.

# Design



## What does Bromfield Priory Gatehouse 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 Bromfield Priory Gatehouse look similar to other buildings in the area?

Tile

Farmhouse

Stone

Symmetrical

Square

Friendly

Tall

Industrial

Brick

Home

Elegant

Low

---

Bromfield Priory Gatehouse was built about five hundred years before Elizabeth came to school here, in about 1350! That makes it roughly 670 years old – wow!

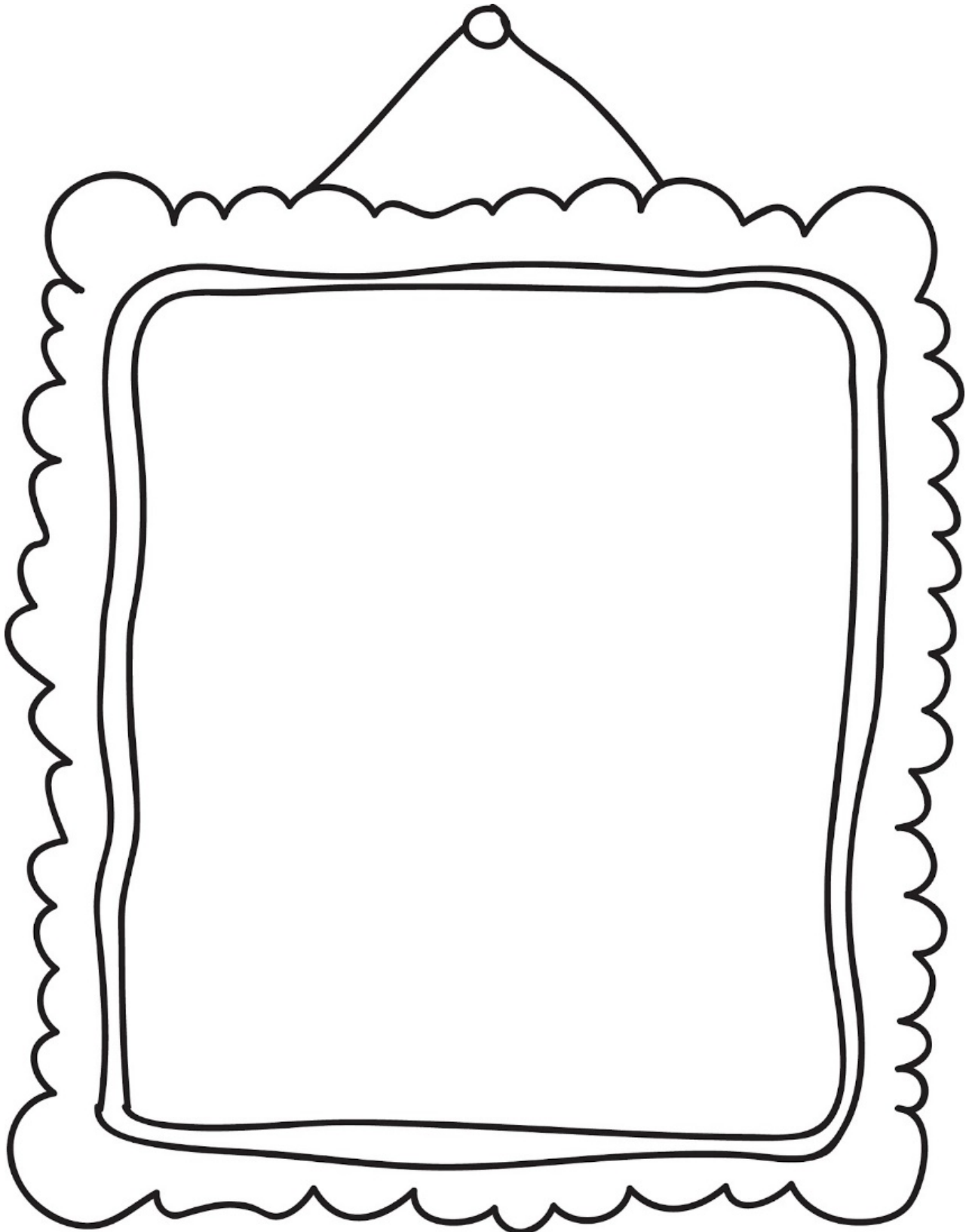
There used to be a priory in Bromfield where monks lived and prayed. The priory has long since disappeared and all that remains of it is the gatehouse you're staying in.

The building is made up of a timber framed upper storey added onto a first floor stone built gatehouse. Use some of the words above and think of some of your own to label the parts of the building below:





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 the outside of Bromfield Priory Gatehouse... You could go into the churchyard or onto the road outside BUT . . . .** Please tell an adult where you are going so they don't worry about where you are!



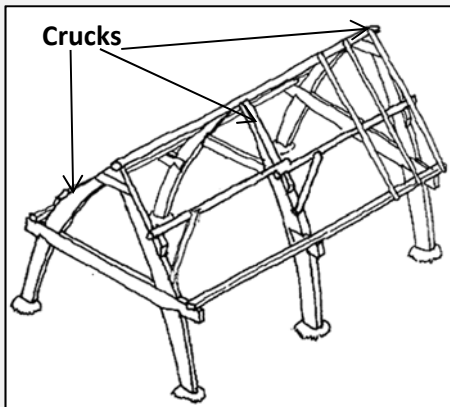


## What is Bromfield Priory Gatehouse built from?

### 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 doesn't give much room upstairs.

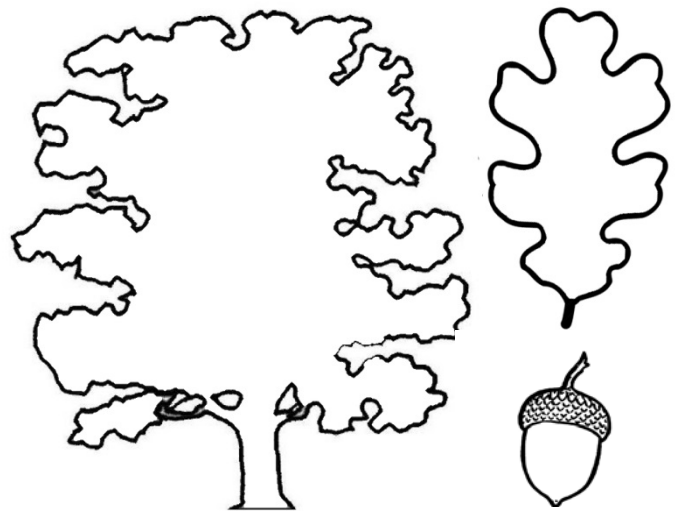


People who work with wood are called carpenters. Over time, timber framed houses started to look more like boxes, with a triangle for the roof. People wanted to have proper rooms upstairs.

This is a picture of Langley Gatehouse, also owned by Landmark. The carpenter has made lovely patterns inside the basic box frame as decoration. At Bromfield Priory Gatehouse, the wood has been lime washed over so it looks white.

The top floor of Bromfield Priory Gatehouse 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.





In medieval times, 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! Lucky for them, once it dried out it didn't pong anymore. This was called lath and plaster. Later, bricks would be used to infill the sections, which made the building warmer! This happened at Bromfield Priory Gatehouse.

What other building materials can you find outside and inside Bromfield Priory Gatehouse?

Stone

Glass

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

Wood

Plastic

Metal

Clay

Flint

Concrete

Brick

Ceramic

Draw your own pattern of bricks and oak frames below:





## Dendrochronology: What is it and why is it important?

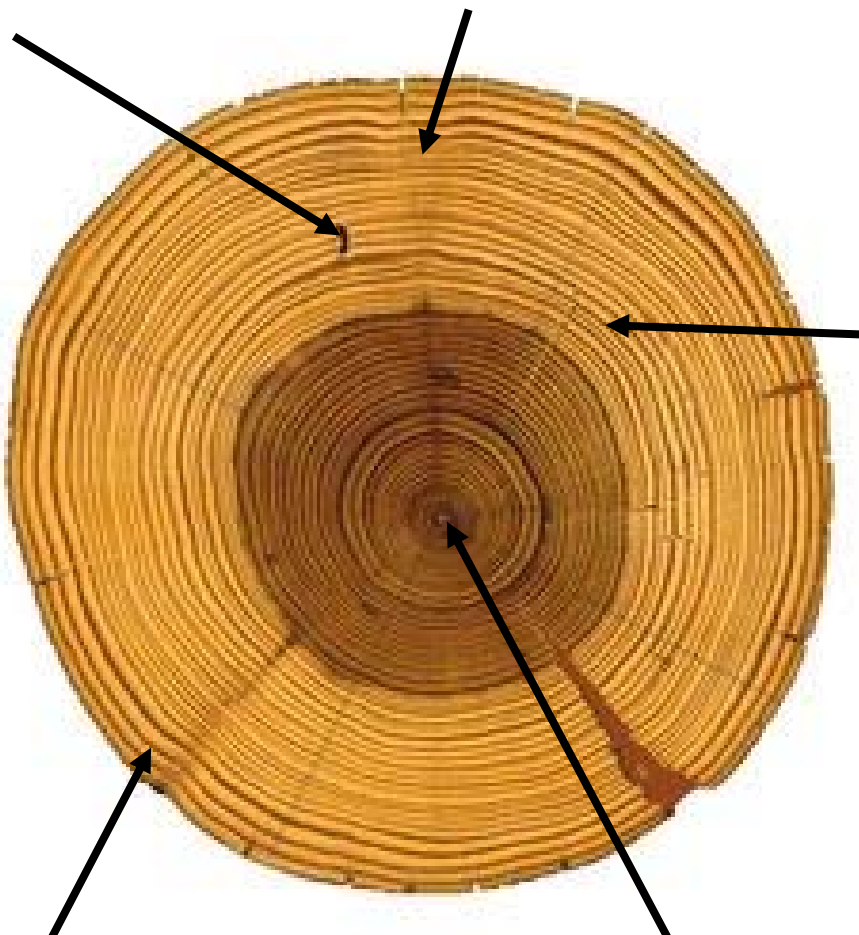
**Dendrochronology** is the science of dating something by the wood it's made of. Normally count the growth rings in timber and tree trunks. Each ring is a year: in wet years the tree grows faster than in dry years.

Have you ever counted the rings on a branch or tree stump to see how old the tree was? It's the same technique! Looking at a cross-section of a tree can teach us a lot about what was happening in the environment around it at certain times.

It would be good to use it here at Bromfield and find out how old some of the timbers are.

This mark here is a scar from a forest fire.

Very thin rings bunched together can indicate an insect attack!



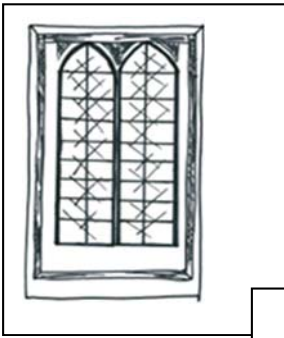
Thin rings indicate a drought. The tree wasn't able to grow much during these years because there was not enough water.

Widely spaced rings show a period of good weather.

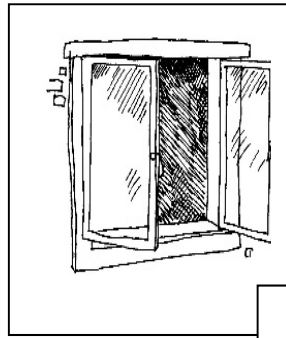
The centre ring is the tree's first year of growth when it was just a sapling.



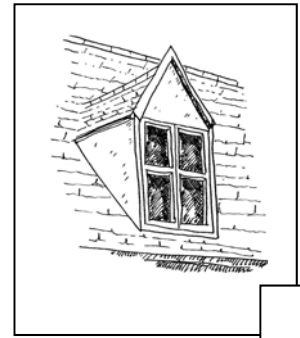
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Bromfield Priory Gatehouse have?



**Fixed Picture**



**Casement**

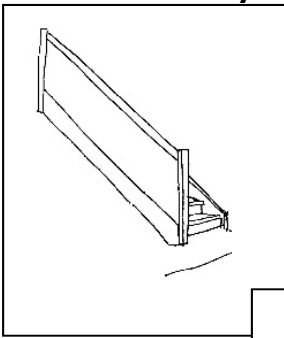


**Dormer or attic**

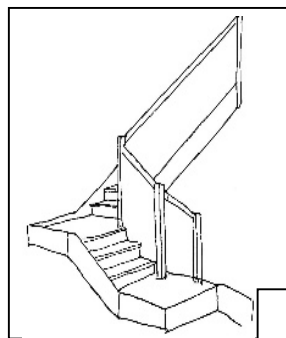
**Fact:**

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.

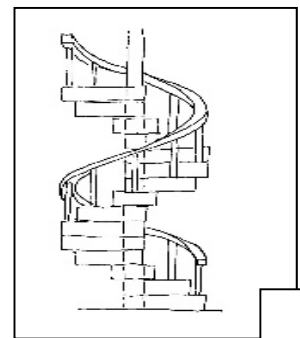
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at Bromfield Priory Gatehouse?



**Straight**

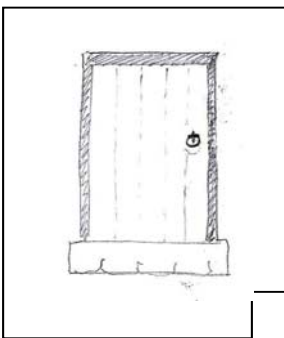


**Quarter turn**

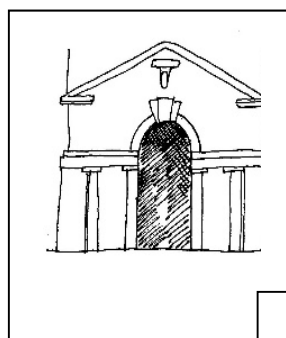


**Spiral**

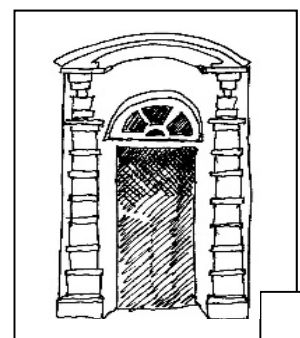
Entrances can be grand or simple. Which front door is most like the one at Bromfield Priory Gatehouse?



**Vernacular**



**Porch**



**Canopy**

# Quest



## Discover more about Bromfield Priory Gatehouse

The stone lower floor of Bromfield Priory Gatehouse was built in the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century, that's over six hundred and fifty years ago. The timber framed upper storey was added about five hundred years after that.

What a change. Imagine someone adding a whole new storey onto your house! Follow this Quest to find out more about this special building.

**Can you find the place where this photo was taken?**

---

Yes, it's from the churchyard at the back of the gatehouse. Remember to take a grown up with you. Can you find the door you came out of on the photo?

You can see the stone bottom part of the building and the upper wooden storey. The timber beams have been lime washed white but you can still see them.



**Have you found these little clenched fists?**

They are on the windows in the living room. Are your window latches anything like this at home?

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**Take a look at the amazing carved chimney piece in the sitting room.**

It's not actually one complete piece, but smaller pieces joined together like a puzzle – impressive eh? How many faces can you count?

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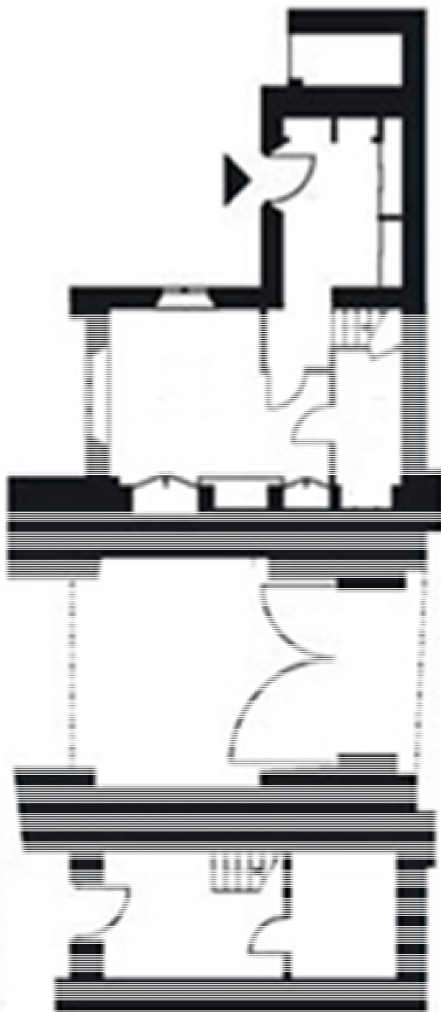




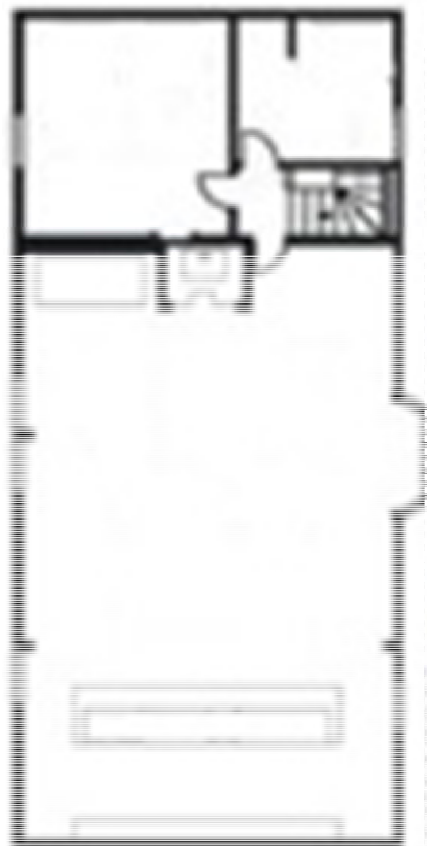
## Living at Bromfield Priory Gatehouse

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. Bromfield Priory Gatehouse has three 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. Mark the room you slept in with a star. ★



**Ground Floor**



**First Floor**



**Second Floor**

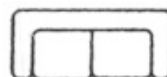
We use these symbols to show where beds, tables and bathrooms are. Copy the symbols on to the floorplans when you have been in each room to show you have seen it.



Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Bed



Can you find an example of each of these things inside Bromfield Priory Gatehouse?  
Describe, or draw the object when you find it.

Your favourite piece of furniture

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

Draw the pattern of a rug on the floor

Look around the house at all the pictures.  
There are lots in the living room but look  
carefully in every room.  
Decide which picture you like best and copy it  
in the box below.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a picture of a favorite picture from the house.





## Bromfield Priory Gatehouse Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. Think about different parts of the building and other words associated with Bromfield Priory Gatehouse. The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

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

BROMFIELD  
BENEDICTINE  
SHROPSHIRE  
ESTATE  
STONE

GATEHOUSE  
PRIORY  
CHIMNEY  
LUDLOW  
ORIEL

MONKS  
FARM  
COUNTRYSIDE  
CHURCHYARD  
DEER

UPPER  
STOREY  
TIMBER  
FRAMED  
TREES

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

--



## Can you answer these questions correctly?

You'll need to read all the sections first!

### 1. What is a finger stock?

A cooking ingredient    A punishment device    A ring    A bandage

---

### 2. Which county is Bromfield Priory Gatehouse in?

Devon    Norfolk    Shropshire    Berkshire

---

### 3. What was the living room used for?

As a schoolroom    As a stable    As a doctors surgery    As a church

---

### 4. What was Elizabeth Good's teacher called?

Miss Mitchell    Miss Minchin    Miss Goode    Miss Take

---

### 5. Which royal brought the idea of the Christmas Tree to England?

Prince Albert    Prince William    Queen Victoria    King Henry VII

---

### 6. Which toy would Victorian children NOT have played with at break time?

Hoops    Nintendo DS    Marbles    Skipping ropes

---

### 7. What is the name of the church at Bromfield?

St Mary the Virgin    St Laurence    St John the Baptist    St Edith

---

### 8. Which of these building materials was NOT used to make the Gatehouse?

Stone    Timber    Flint    Brick

---

### 9. Who was on the throne when Elizabeth came to school here?

Psst. Check Unruly Rulers..!

Edward VII    Victoria    Elizabeth I    George V

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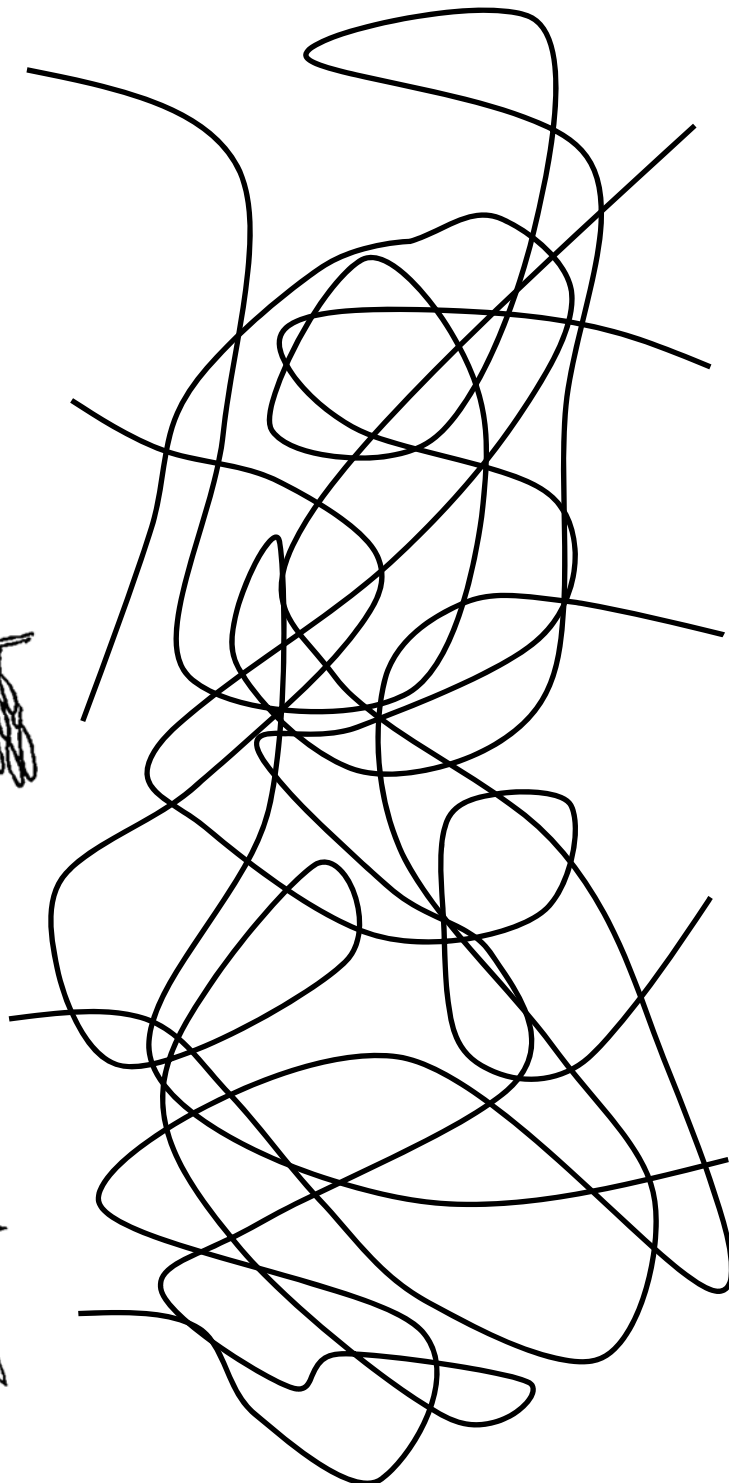
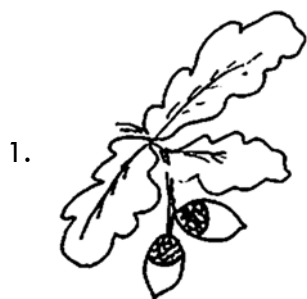
To find the answers skip a page...





## 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.

Look out for these when you go for a walk!



## Answer sheet:

### Question & Answer:

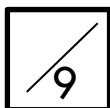
1. A punishment device
2. Shropshire
3. As a schoolroom
4. Miss Mitchell
5. Prince Albert
6. Nintendo DS
7. St Mary the Virgin
8. Flint
9. Victoria

### Fact:

Did you know that some families didn't send their children to school because they would rather they were doing jobs around the house!

One family even said their child had died so they didn't have to send them to school – they got found out though when an inspector went to their house and found the child skipping in the living room!

How many did you get right?



Can you think of some quiz questions to ask your family and friends?

Write them down here:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

## Design your own gatehouse

Imagine you've just bought a big country house. You want to show off and make it look even grander so you build a gatehouse. In the box below design your very own gatehouse – it can be as big and fancy as you like!



## Bake some Shrewsbury biscuits

Shrewsbury biscuits are delicious. They were first mentioned in a recipe book dated 1658, that means this recipe is about three hundred and fifty years old. Shrewsbury biscuits have been mentioned in plays and were baked at The White House in America!

Here's a simple scone recipe. You will probably need the help of an adult.

125g butter or block margarine

2 egg yolks

150g caster sugar

Grated rind of 1 lemon or orange

225g plain flour

You can also add 50g of dried fruit with the flour, raisins, currants or whatever you have. You could try swapping the grated citrus rind for a teaspoon of caraway seeds or mixed spice.

- Pre-heat the oven: fan 180°C : Gas Mark 4
- Lightly grease two baking trays.
- Cream the butter and sugar until they are pale and fluffy. Then add the egg yolks and beat well.
- Stir in the flour, grated lemon rind and raisins and mix to a fairly firm dough.
- Turn out onto a floured surface and knead before rolling out to a thickness of 5mm.
- Cut into rounds. Use a floured glass or a biscuit cutter about 6cm in diameter and place them onto the greased baking sheets.
- Bake for about 15 minutes, until firm and light brown.
- Cool on a wire rack. If not eating immediately, store the biscuits in an airtight container when cool.
- Enjoy eating your Shrewsbury biscuits!







**Colour in this pheasant. Use the Bird book on the bookshelf to find out what colours the pheasant's feathers are.**

