

# History



## Find out about Goddard's past...

Hello! Welcome to Goddard's. My name is Jane and I was a hospital nurse in London's poor East End in the 1900s; I came to Goddard's for a much needed rest. What a treat it was to come with other nurses to enjoy the beautiful house and how generous of rich Mr and Mrs Mirrielees to build it for women like us.

Being a nurse in those times was very hard work. We worked long 13 hour shifts and as well as caring for our 50 patients we had to:

- sweep and mop the ward floors every day
- keep the ward warm by bringing in **scuttles** of coal
- fill oil lamps, clean their shades and trim the wicks
- make our own pens, whittling down the nibs
- boil and scrub all of the medical equipment

It's no wonder we needed a break and what better place than Goddard's!

When I visited, Goddard's had one large common room, no bathrooms and no central heating and was only to be used in summer. On rainy days in the attic above the common room (now your bathrooms!) we played games like **charades** (say *shar-ades*) and the 'Laughing Game' where we'd all sit in a circle and each of us would take it in turns to say 'Ha', 'Ho' or 'Hee' until somebody laughed; if you laughed, you were out. Try it! We also had a great time playing skittles in the alley, although it was rather noisy!



### Skittle Alley

Skittles or Nine Pins have long been played in inns all over England. At Goddard's villagers were welcome to come in and play skittles and have a glass of beer and smoke their pipes. Can you find the extra door for them? Have you had a game yet?



#### Fact:

The game of **skittles** dates right back to the earliest forms of bowling and ground billiards, even as far back as c. 3300 BCE in Ancient Egypt. That's more than five thousand years ago!



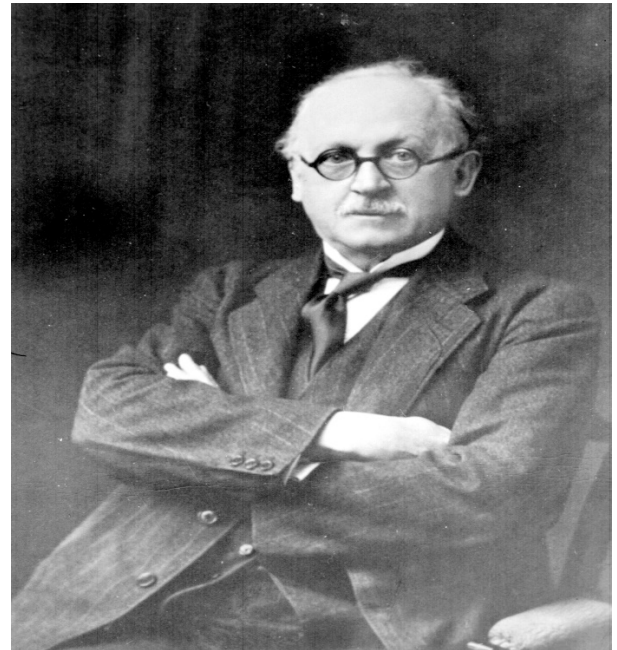
Goddards was built as a rest home for a wealthy man called Frederick Mirrieless in 1898 by a famous **architect** (say *ark-ee-tect*) called Edwin Lutyens over 100 years ago. Lutyens was born in 1869 and died in 1944. He designed over 35 English country houses, memorials and important government buildings in India and America. He also designed furniture and stage settings and even worked on Queen Mary's Dollhouse at Windsor Castle!



*Putting the finishing touches to the Queen Mary's dolls house. It's more than 1.5 metres high! How tall are you?*

Sir Frederick Mirrieles liked Goddards so much that in 1910 he asked Lutyens to make it into a family home. The two wings were extended to add a dining room and the Library. Upstairs, bathrooms and more bedrooms were added together with central heating and electricity. After this, visitors like me had to make do with a converted barn nearby.

After Sir Frederick died, his widow sold Goddards in 1927. In 1991 it was given to the Lutyens Trust. Landmark has repaired the building using traditional materials and methods and now anyone can stay in it for a holiday, not just the likes of me, my nurse friends and London's East End workers.



Edwin Lutyens

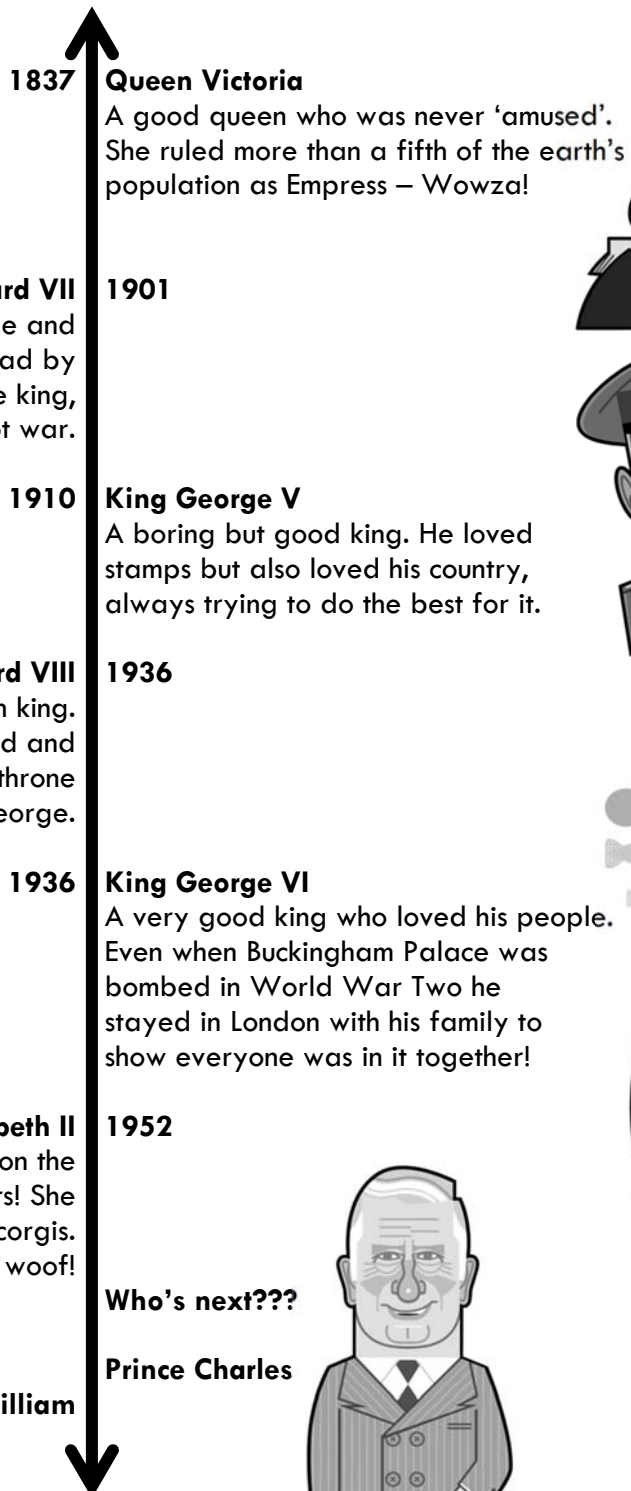




# Unruly Rulers

## 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.





# Meet Queen Victoria

– who ruled when Goddards was built.



**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.



## What does Goddards look like?

Can you walk all the way around it?

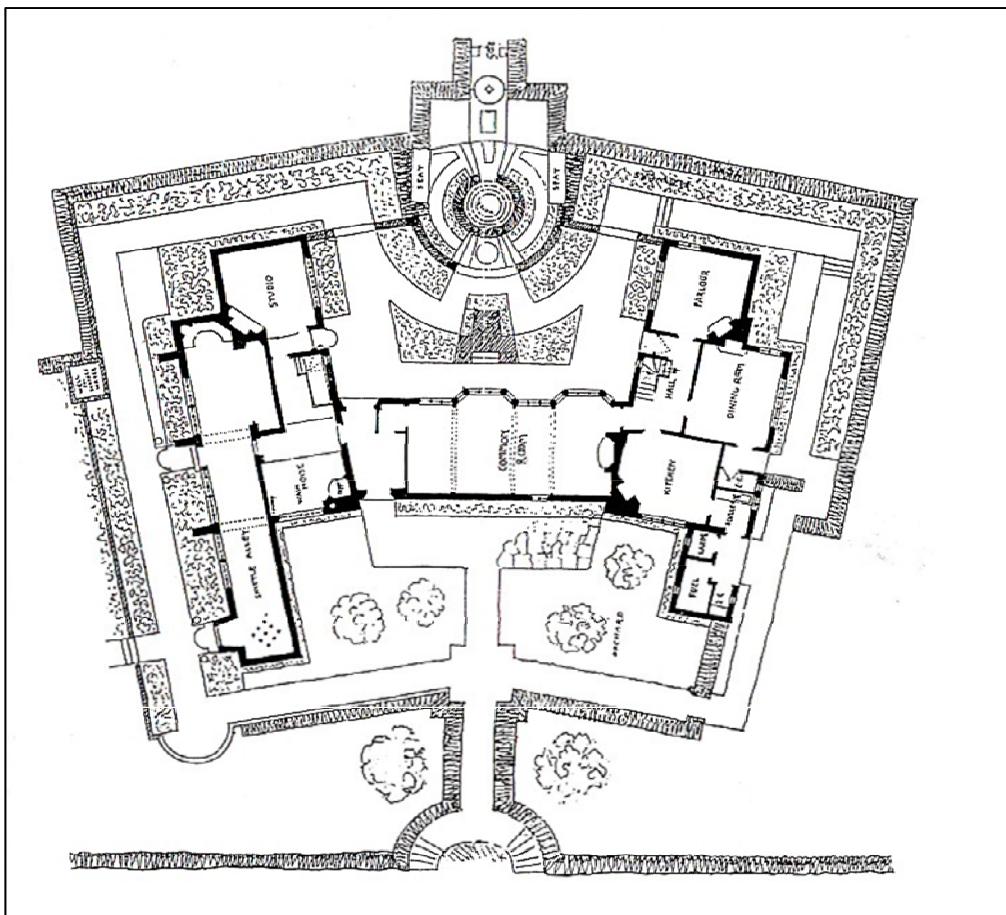
Does Goddards look like other buildings in the area? What's different? What's the same?

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Goddards is what is known as an 'Arts and Craft's' style house. The Arts and Crafts movement stood for traditional craftsmanship using simple forms, and Lutyens was one of its best **architects** (say *ark-ee-tects*).

**Stand at the front of the building. What do you notice?**

Lutyens original plan was for a completely symmetrical building, made up of a Common Room with two wings of bedrooms joined to each side. Find the Common Room in the middle.



FRONT

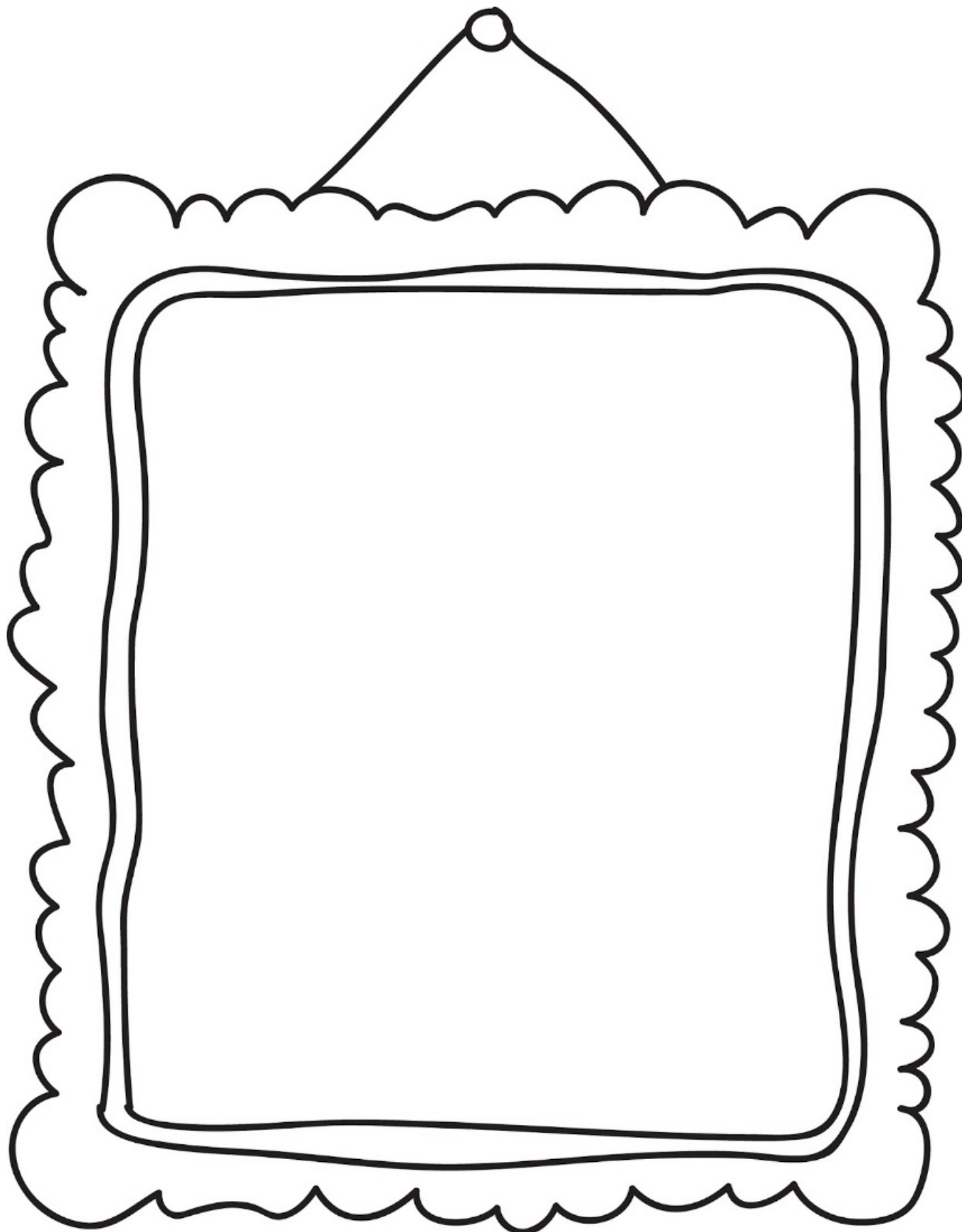


Buildings are quite easy to draw, particularly those with repeated patterns. They are usually made up of lots of geometric shapes, like squares, triangles and circles.

**Have a go at drawing the front of Goddards.**

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

And don't worry if you make a mess of your drawing, just use the other side.





## What is Goddards built from?

Lutyens liked to use local materials, one of which was roughcast.

### Fact:

**Roughcast:** an external layer of pebbles, sand or gravel added to a layer of cement.

What other building materials can you find outside and inside Godards?

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

Stone

Glass

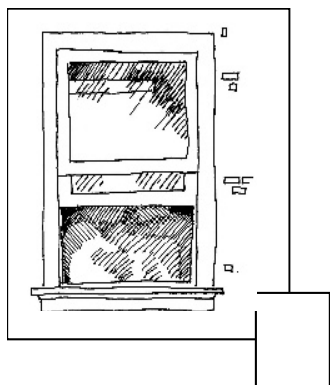
Wood

Plastic

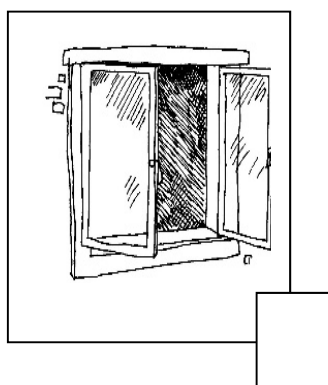
Metal

Concrete

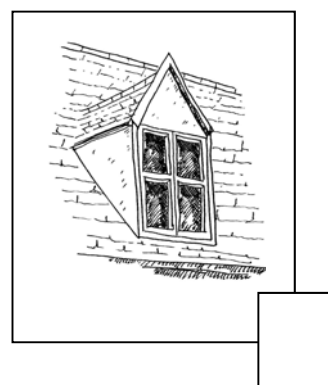
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Goddards have?



Sash

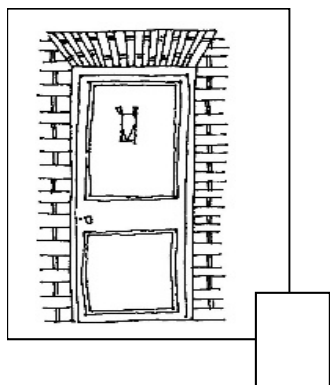


Casement (it opens)

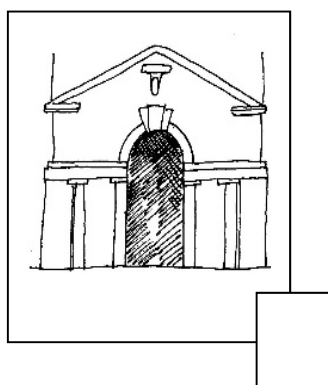


Dormer or attic (in the roof)

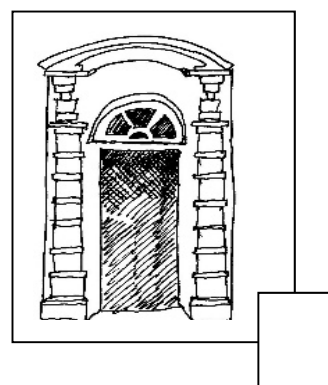
Entrances can be grand or simple. What is the front door of Goddards like?



Doorframe



Porch



Canopy



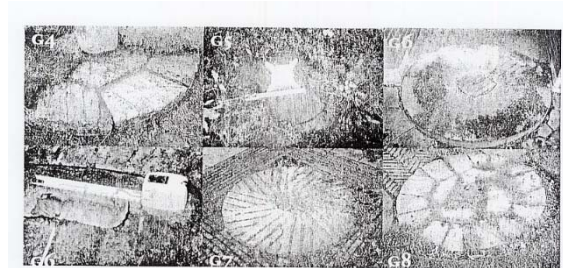
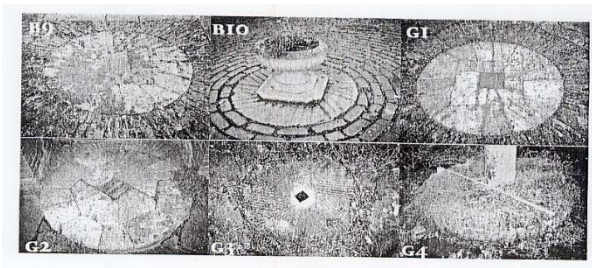


## The garden at Goddards...

The beautiful courtyard garden at Goddards was designed by Gertrude Jekyll (rhymes with 'treacle'!) She lived locally and worked with Edwin Lutyens on many houses in Surrey; you will often hear their names mentioned together. Jekyll designed hundreds of gardens and wrote books and articles on gardening. She was also an artist and illustrated her books with her own drawings.

In the garden you will see different materials used such as stone walls and paths of stone paving, mill wheels and bricks laid to make interesting patterns.

**Can you see any brick patterns similar to these, taken from other Jekyll designs?**



The dipping well in the garden is fed, not by a spring, but by one of six underground water chambers, each holding about 2000 gallons of water. The chambers are filled by water coming off of the roof – that's a whole lot of rain!

**Can you find the dipping well? What do you think it was used for?**

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Water butts were a great way to make use the rain that fell to water the many plants in the garden. Water rushed off into the butts and was stored until needed in the dryer months.



Jekyll planted many silver-leaved plants such as **senecio** (say *s-nigh-sh-o*), lavender and rosemary. Can you find these plants?

What do they smell like?



Senecio



Lavender



Rosemary



# Quest



## Discover more about Goddards

Follow this Quest to discover more about Goddards.

**Can you find the date stone on the front of the house?  
It's written in roman numerals, can you work out which date it says?**



**Can you find this stained glass window? Which room is it in?**

.....



**Which door is this on?**



**Have you found anything else interesting on your quest?  
Write about it below and draw a picture of it in the box.**

.....

.....

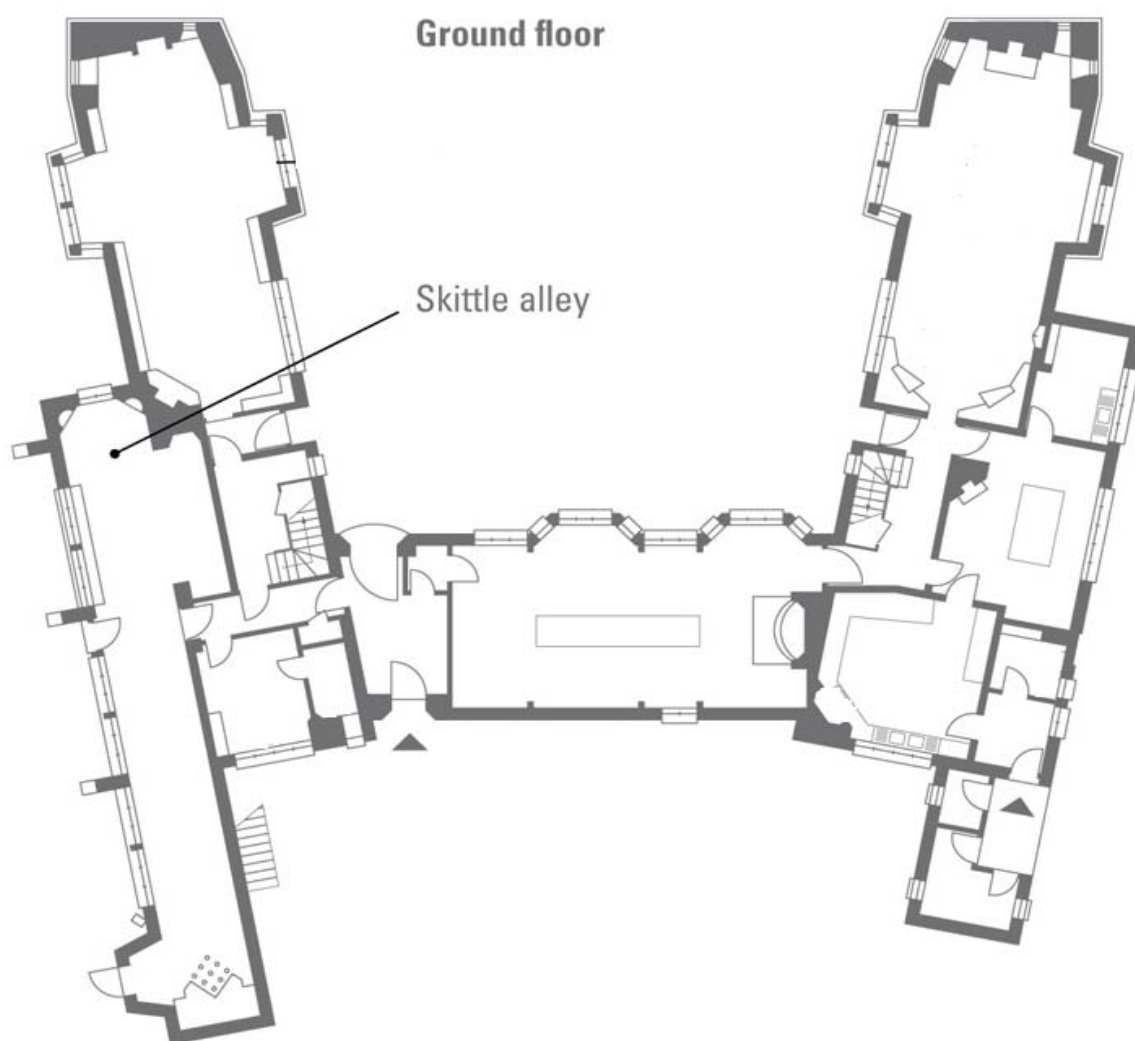
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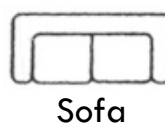
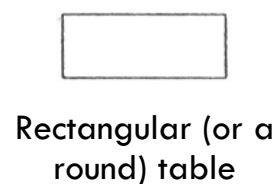
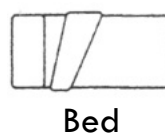


## Living in Goddards

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms, the plan below show you the shape of each room on the ground floor. Take a walk around and write on the plan what each room is used for. You'll find one big room is locked – that's because it's used by the Lutyens Society, who promote Lutyens' work.



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.





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

Your favourite chair

A large empty rectangular box for drawing a chair.

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

A large empty rectangular box for drawing a fireplace.

Draw the pattern of a rug on the floor

A large empty rectangular box for drawing a rug pattern.

In the box below, draw the view from your favourite window. What can you see in the distance? Can you see any interesting buildings?

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







## Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What is the big roof at Goddards made of?

Concrete

Thatch

Tiles

Slates

2. What year was Goddards built in?

1725

1898

2005

1992

3. What does an architect do?

Makes furniture

Designs buildings

Mends shoes

Makes cloth

4. How many skittles can you see in the alley?

Twelve

Nine

Three

Seven

5. Who designed the garden at Goddards?

Gertrude Jekyll

Alan Titchmarsh

Edwin Lutyens

6. What was the name of the Queen of England in the year when Goddards was built?

Victoria

Elizabeth

Isabelle

Lucy

7. Why was Goddards built?

As a retreat for nurses  
and workers

Hospital

Restaurant

Hotel

8. Where would you find the dipping well?

The kitchen

The garden

The bathroom

The common room

9. What is 'roughcast' made from?

Plaster and water

Bricks and mortar

Pebbles and cement

Cotton and thread

10. Which architectural style is Goddards built in?

Baroque

Modern

Gothic Revival

Arts and Crafts

To find the answers skip two pages...



## Goddards Word Search

Now have a go at the Goddards word search. When you were exploring the Goddards 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 D N N C  
D A S D F G T I L E A R T O  
R O U G H C A S T N T S E M  
R A C A T S E L D N E C A M  
U K D S K I T T L E S C N O  
C E E D Y U A V F B T J T N  
H B D B R I N B G E O J L R  
I E Y E M U G B A N N S E O  
M A G A B L E T R O E T R O  
N D D M E B R A D T E O S M  
E R A S G T I L E S H N B I  
Y Z C E C A B R N C K E U K  
S Y M M E T R Y E S Y U R O  
P L A N K S N B R I C K I N

SKITTLES  
ROUGHCAST  
GARDEN  
BRICK

CHIMNEYS  
OAK  
SYMMETRY  
COMMONROOM

GABLE  
DATESTONE  
BEAMS  
LIMEWASH

STONE  
TILES  
ANTLERS  
PLANKS

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


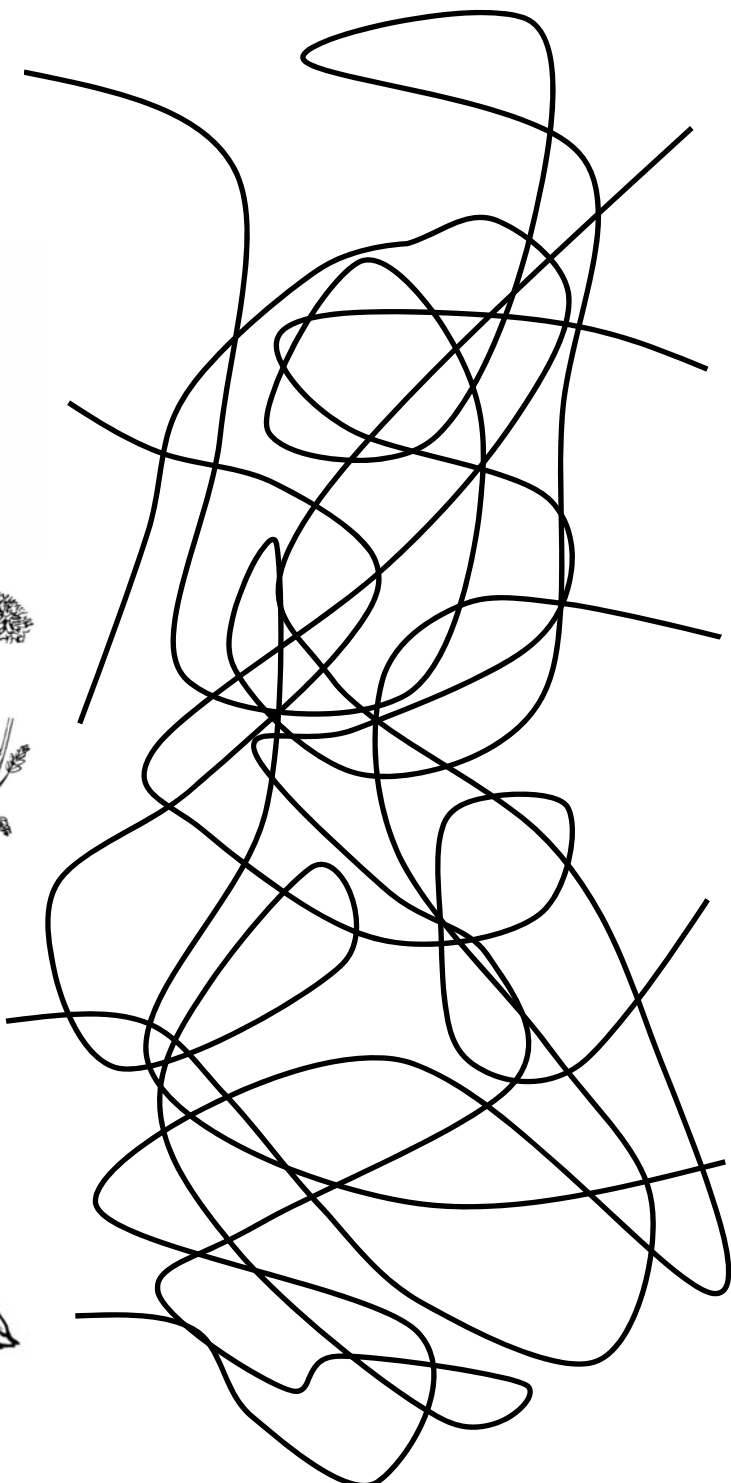
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## Which leaf belongs to which plant?


Match the leaf to the correct plant.

1.  

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

Yew

Lavender

Iris

Santolina

Rosemary

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

Look out for these when you go for a walk in the gardens!

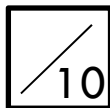


## Answer sheet:

### Quiz answers:

1. Tiles
2. 1898
3. Designs buildings
4. Nine
5. Gertrude Jekyll
6. Victoria
7. As a retreat for nurses and workers
8. The garden
9. Pebbles and cement
10. Arts and Crafts

How many did you get right?



### Fact:

The **Arts and Crafts** movement preferred quality over quantity and hand crafted items over mass produced.

### Here are the meanings of some of the words in the Puzzle:

Limewash is used to paint walls, usually white.

Roughcast is an external layer of pebbles, sand or gravel added to a later of cement.

Gables are the triangular upper part of the wall at the end of a ridged roof.

Datestones were usually placed above the front door and showed the date the building was finished.

Skittles is a game played on an alley – roll the ball at the skittles and see how many you can knock down. .

Commonroom – this was the main room in Goddards.

Antlers are horns shed by deer, they can then be used as decoration on walls just like at Goddards.

Symmetry – where two sides of the same object look the same.

## **Design your own courtyard garden...**

The courtyard garden at Goddards was designed to act as an 'outside' room with the wings of the house on either side acting as a shelter – the ladies who came to stay could sit outside to enjoy the fresh air and smell the plants and flowers all around them.

Gertrude Jekyll used a design of low stone walls and paths of different textures, - stone paving, mill wheels and bricks laid to different patterns. What would you use in your garden?







## Bake a Treacle Tart

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

225g plain flour

450g golden syrup

110g unsalted butter

85g fresh breadcrumbs

1 medium egg

Pinch of ground ginger

Double cream to serve

1 lemon – zest and 3 tbsp juice

Pre-heat the oven: fan 190 °C : 375 °F : Gas 5

- In a bowl, rub butter into the flour with your fingers until it looks like breadcrumbs
- Mix in the egg with a knife and then knead on a clean, lightly dusted surface to form a smooth dough
- Line a 9" loose bottom tart tin with the dough and prick all over with a fork – leave it in the fridge to rest for 30 minutes
- Put some parchment paper and rice (or baking beans) over the pastry and 'blind bake' for 10-15 minutes
- For the filling, mix together the golden syrup, breadcrumbs, ginger, lemon zest and lemon juice in a bowl and then pour into the pastry case
- Return to the oven and bake for 30 minutes
- Serve hot or cold with whipped double cream – yum!!





## Make an origami rabbit

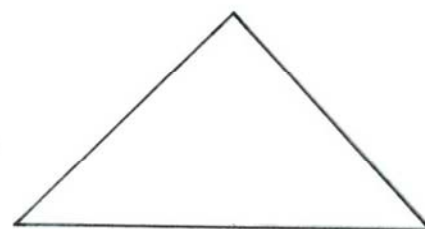
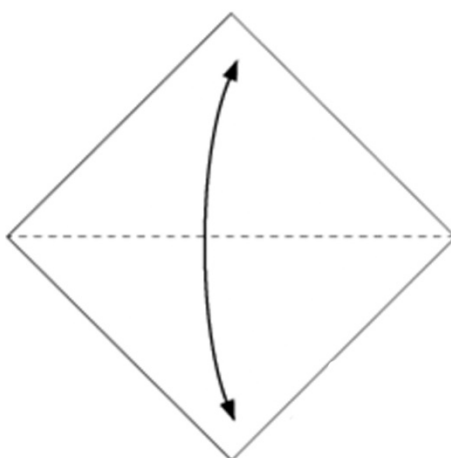
Have a go at making your own origami rabbit with the paper on the next sheet.

You will need:

- Paper
- Scissors
- Colouring pencils

### Step One:

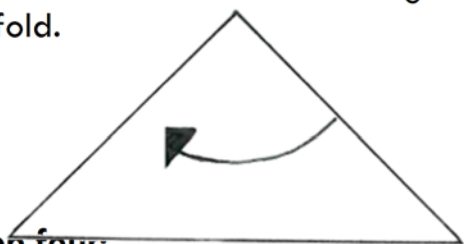
Cut the A4 piece of paper into a square. Follow the dotted lines on the sheet on the next page.



Then fold in half from top to bottom to make a triangle.

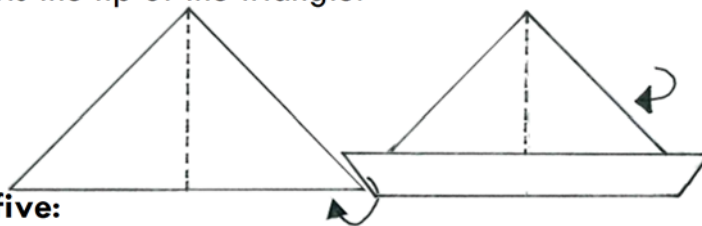
### Step two:

Now fold the paper from right to left to make an even smaller triangle then unfold.



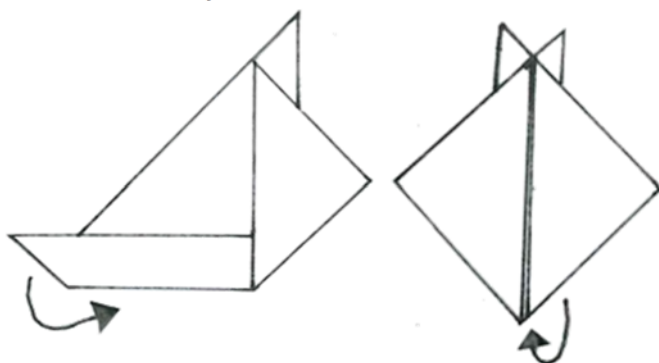
### step three:

Fold the bottom part of the paper up slightly. Then fold the right side so that the bottom edge meets the tip of the triangle.



### Step four:

Now fold in the left hand side, it should look like a diamond with two ears. Then fold a little bit of the bottom up to make the rabbits chin.



### Step five:

turn the paper over and fold the top part of the paper away from you, tucking it in between. Now you have your rabbit you just need to colour it in and give it a face!

