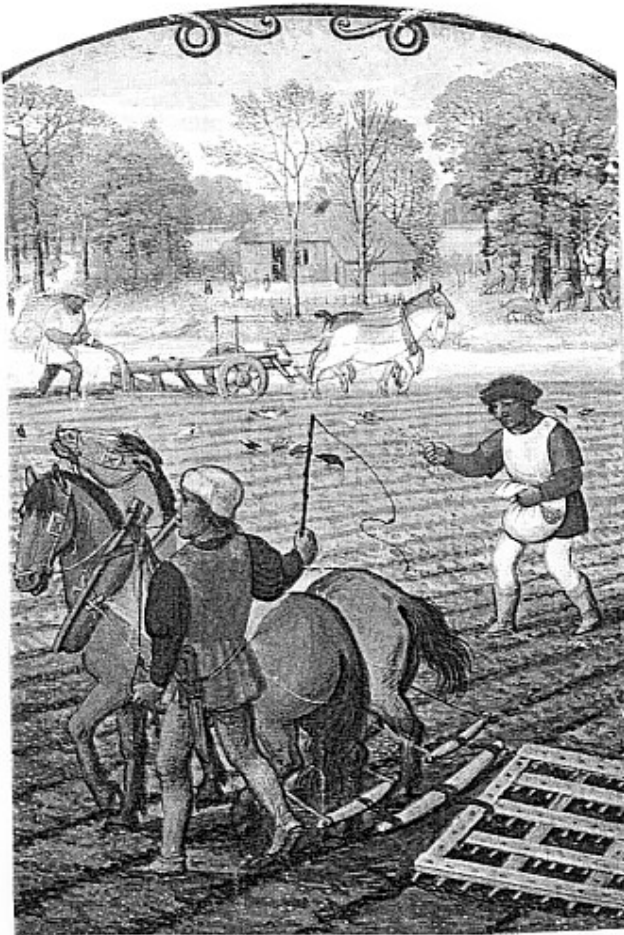


# History



## Find out about Stockwell Farm's past...



Hello! My name is Griff Evans and I was the farmer's son here at Stockwell Farm 400 years ago! I had two younger brothers and two sisters. How do you think our family kept warm during the cold winters? We lived with our animals under the same roof and used them for central heating!

We lived in the ground floor room and slept in the loft above. The cows lived in the **byre** at the other end of the house. The heat from the cows helped keep us warm but can you imagine how smelly it was? Guess who had to help muck out every morning? Not my favourite job!

### Fact:

**Byre** is an old fashioned word for a cowshed.

In my hamlet there were six other cottages and we all shared a plough, a milk churn and a cat, a cockerel and four sheep. Mum would make butter from the milk in the churn and brew the beer and grow vegetables in the garden. She grew cabbage and leeks to add to our soups and stews. My favourite was **cawl** (say 'cowl').

### Fact:

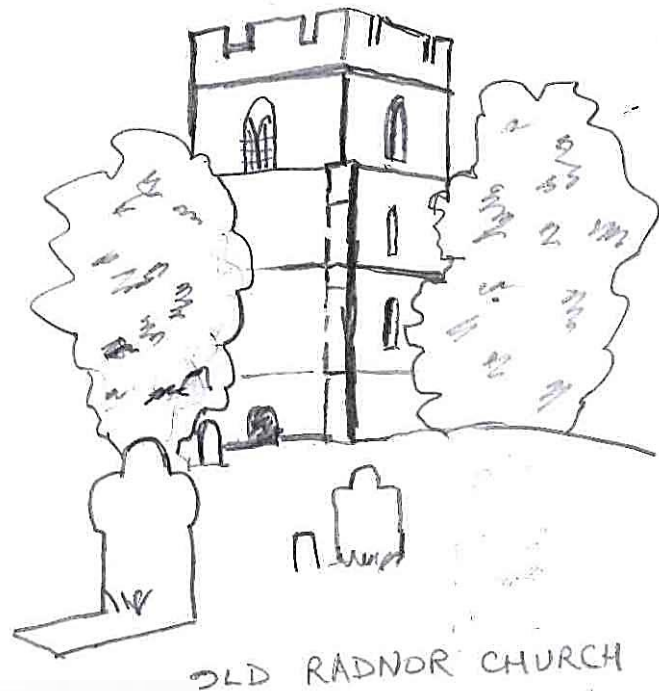
**Cawl** was a meat broth (originally bacon) and veg. It was slow cooked all day in an iron pot while the family were out working in the fields.





There was also a village church in the centre of Old Radnor. It was built in the 1400s.

Once I was very naughty and spent the night in the churchyard with my friend, laughing and telling stories. We weren't really scared as there was a full moon and it was bright enough to see the carving on the gravestones! My mum was not happy when I got home...



One day the King, Charles I came to the local Harp Inn. The cook was off that night and so her husband made the dinner. How unlucky was that! He was a terrible cook and so it was no surprise the King complained about the food!

Colour in this picture of Charles I. Can you guess what the king ordered?

What is your favourite pub meal?

---

---

Over the years, Stockwell Farm was made bigger and more comfortable. In 1972, the Landmark Trust bought it and since then many families have enjoyed staying here in these beautiful surroundings. I hope 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

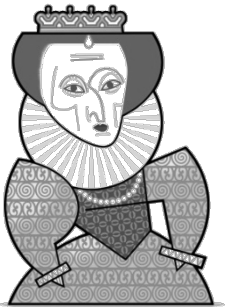
Only 16 when she became Queen for just 9 days before Mary Tudor took the throne. Off with her head!



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 Griff lived at Stockwell 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?



## What does Stockwell Farmhouse 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 Stockwell Farm look similar to the buildings in the area? \_\_\_\_\_

Castle

Tall

Farmhouse

Industrial

Stone

Brick

Symmetrical

Home

Square

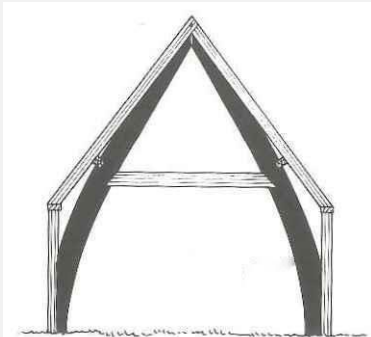
Elegant

Friendly

Low

### Fact:

A **cruck frame** is a pair of timbers that is an A shape. Two halves of a bent tree were used to form the frame, which supported the roof.



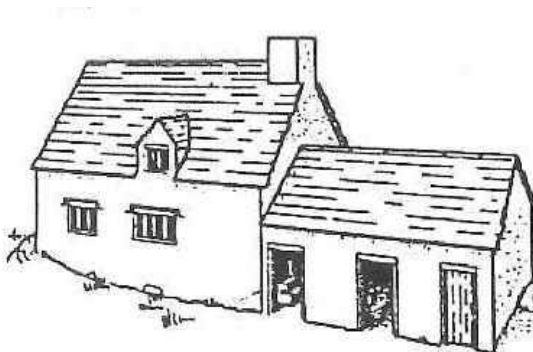
The word "crooked", meaning bent or twisted comes from "crook".

When Stockwell Farm was first built around 1600, it did not have a chimney. This is because the fire would have been in the centre of a big open hall. There would have been a hole in the ceiling to let out the smoke. One of the old timbers of the original roof can still be seen in the bedroom upstairs. It is part of a **cruck frame**.

The floor of the kitchen was of flat stones called flags, and still survives today. What colour are the flagstones?

\_\_\_\_\_

Stockwell Farm is a **vernacular** (say 'ver-nak-yuh-ler') building. Many changes were made over the centuries. We think the chimney was added when Queen Victoria was still a princess, around 1830.



### Fact:

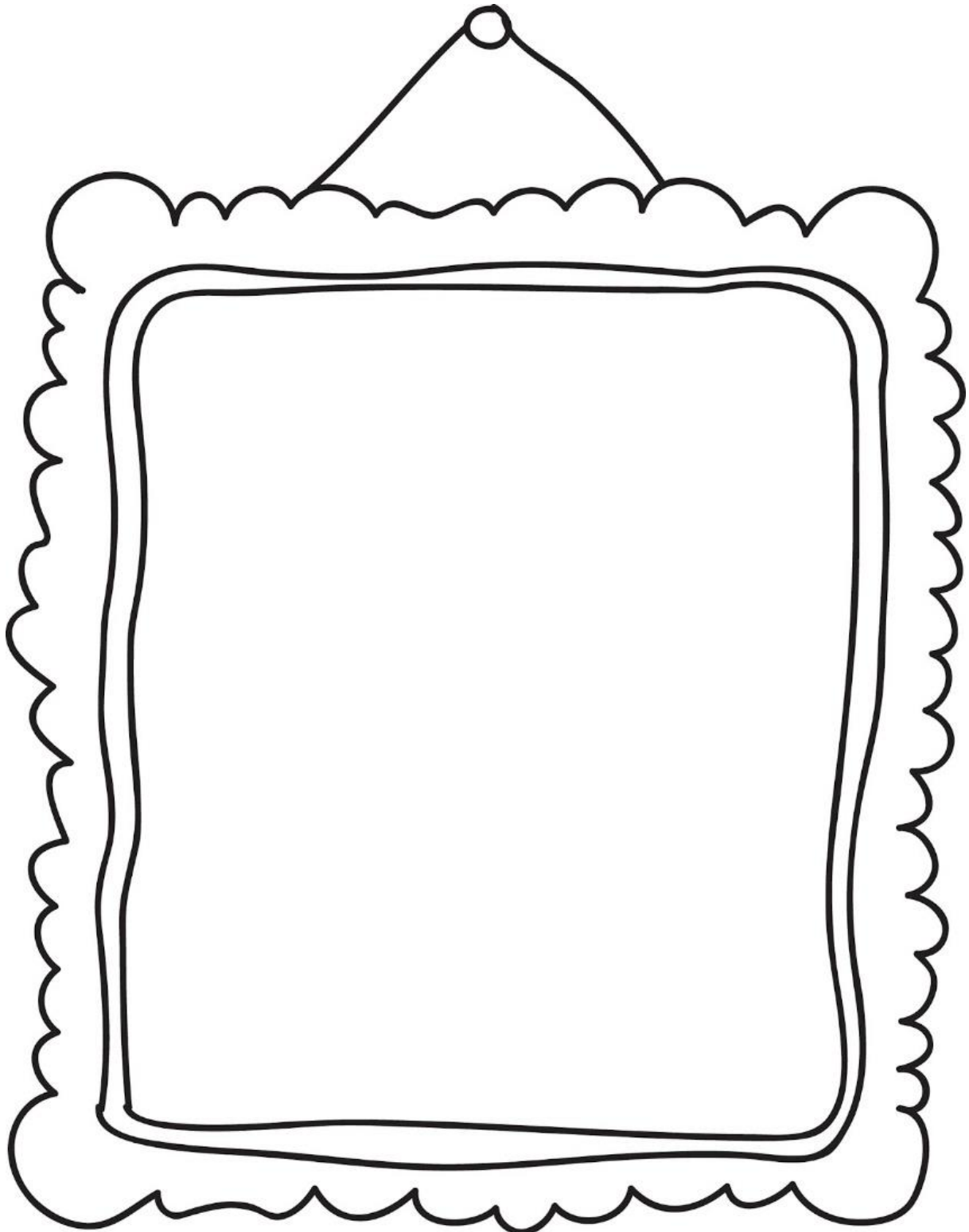
**Vernacular** means a building built using ordinary methods & local materials. It is a building for living in.





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 Stockwell Farm.**

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





## What is Stockwell Farm built from?

Stone is the solid foundation of the earth. It exists as huge mountains, rocks, stones or small pebbles washed smooth by water. There are lots of different types of stone, with different colours and textures. Some are better to build with than others.

### 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.

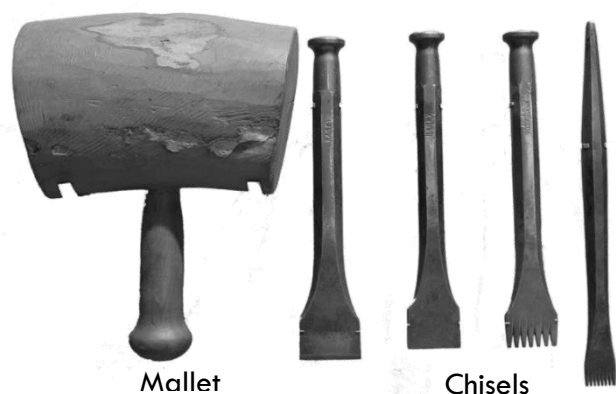
Stone houses were once cheaper to build than brick ones. Once we could transport bricks up and down the country on the canals and railways, brick buildings became cheaper and more popular.



In medieval times, 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.

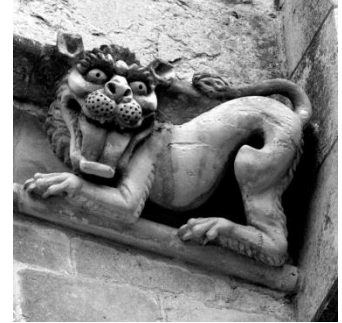


Mallet

Chisels



Sometimes stone masons carved faces and animals called gargoyles. You often find these in churches, up near the roof. Here are some examples. Have a go at designing your own gargoyle. Make it as ugly as you like!



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

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

Stone

Glass

Wood

Plastic

Metal

Clay

Flint

Concrete

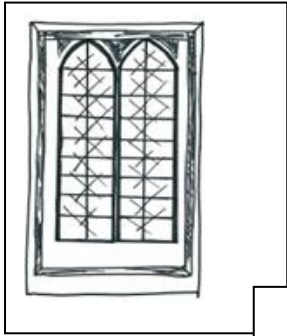
Brick

Ceramic

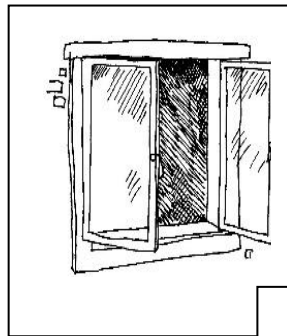




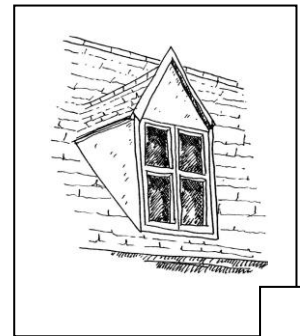
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Stockwell Farm have?



Fixed Picture



Casement

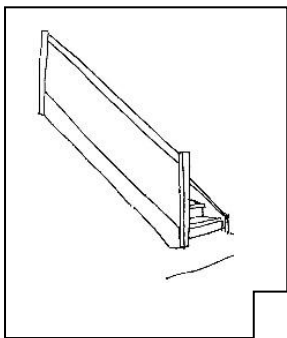


Dormer or attic

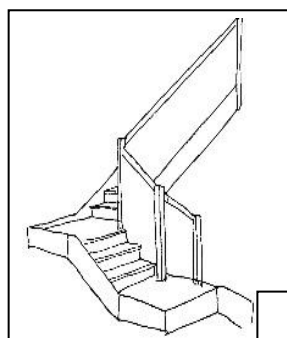
**Fact:**

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.

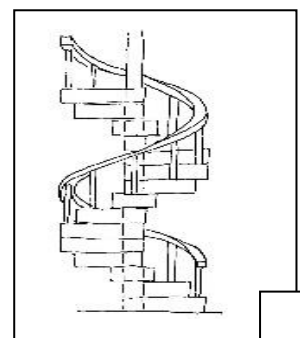
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at Stockwell Farm?



Straight

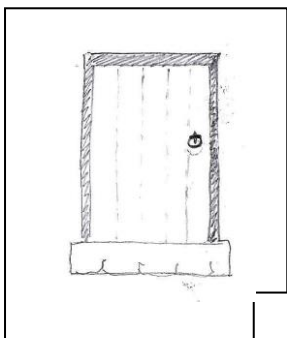


Quarter turn

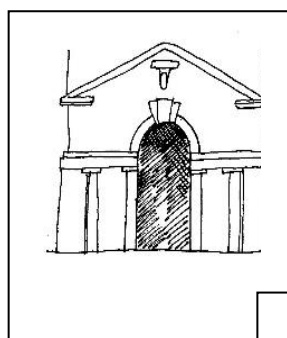


Spiral

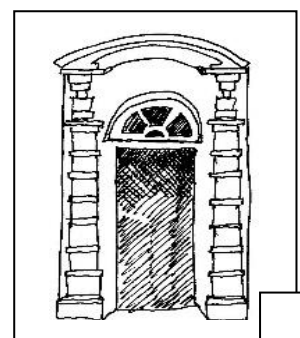
Entrances can be grand or simple. Which front door is most like the one at Stockwell Farm?



Vernacular



Porch



Canopy

# Quest



## Discover more about Stockwell Farm

Stockwell 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.

### Can you find rubblestones like these?

Go outside to the car park. Look at the large wooden doors. This was the barn to the Farm. The walls are made of rubblestone.



Can you see that they are different shapes and sizes?  
They are held together with rough mortar and look uneven.

Go inside the barn through the split stable doors. This barn was built about 300 years ago. Spot the small doorway to the byre on your right. The floor of the byre is lower. **Can you think why?**

.....

It was to help the farmer muck out! Look at the cobbled floor of the byre. Spot the drainage channel where the farmer cleaned the byre. Cows make a lot of poo! **Can you see the manger which held hay for the cows?**



**Can you find this kitchen range?** It was put in the house much later.

It's in the dining room – the oldest part of the house. What do you think it is made of

.....

How is it different from a modern cooker?

.....

.....



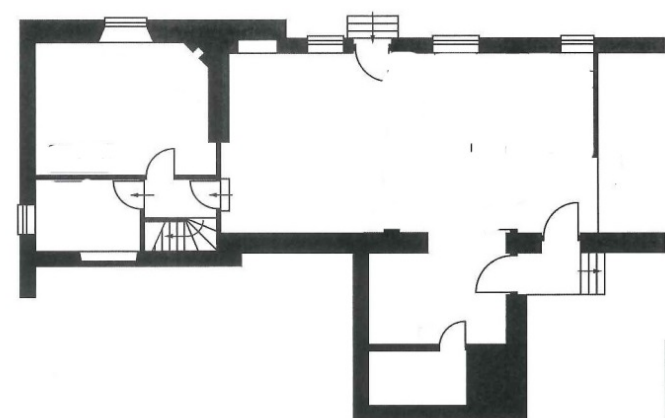
## Fact:

Victorian ranges were made from cast iron. There was an oven to one side. The hook held pots above the fire. There was a water tank on the other side. It was filled by hand through the top.



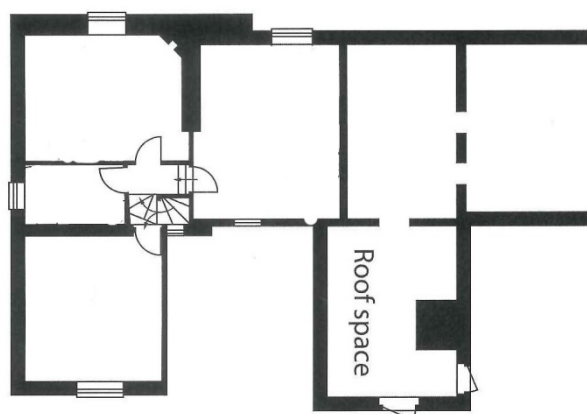
## Living at Stockwell Farm

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. Stockwell 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

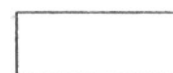
First floor



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



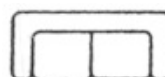
Rectangular (or a round) table



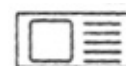
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



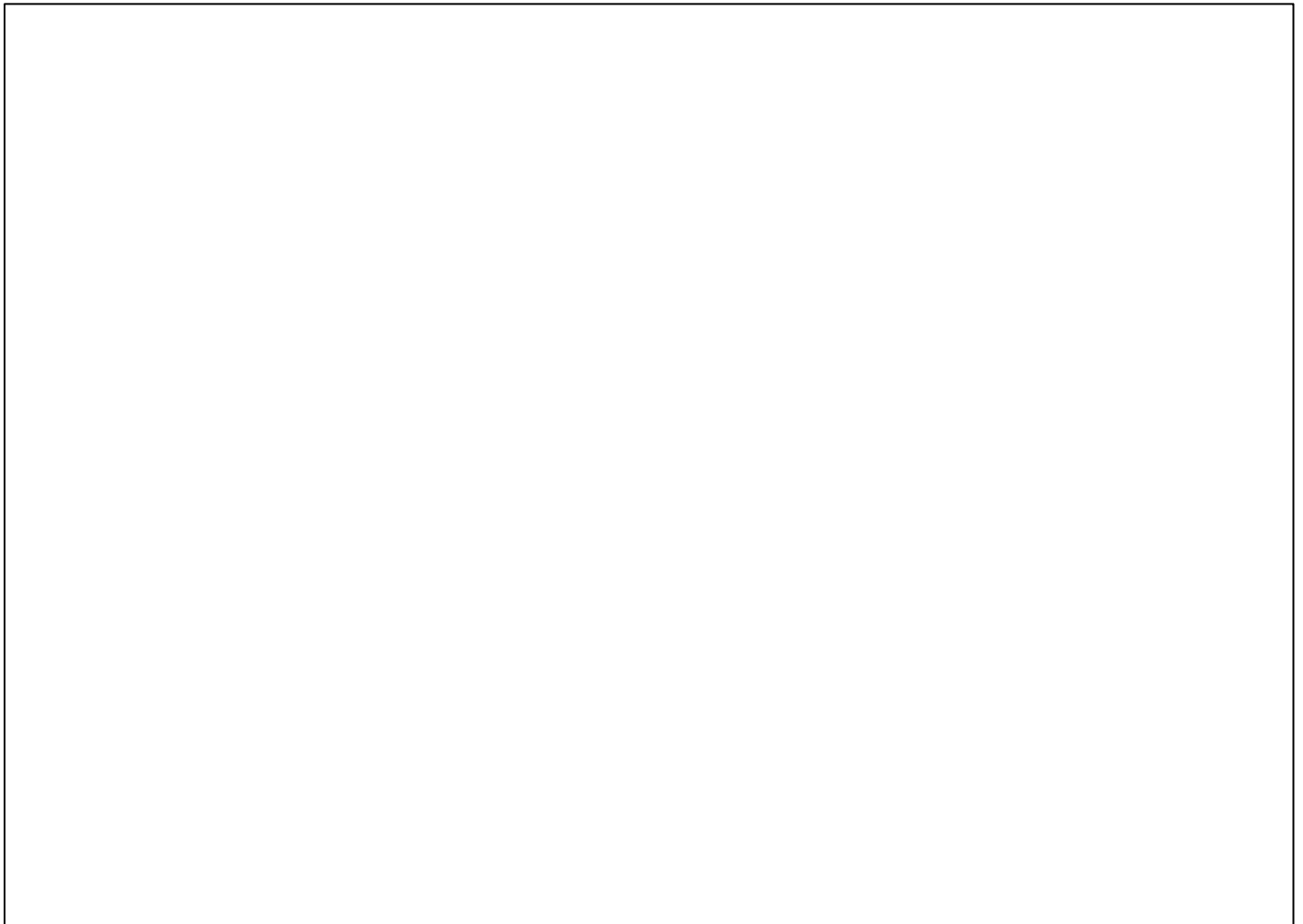
Can you find an example of each of these things inside Stockwell Farm. Describe, or draw the object when you find it.

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?





## Can you answer these questions correctly?

---

### 1. What is a hummock?

A canvas bed to swing  
on between trees

A cut of ham

A small hill

A dip in the land

---

### 2. Which of the following would you not find in the surrounding countryside?

Bear

Pasture

Anthill

Cows

---

### 3. What does a Rector do?

Sells ice-cream

Mines coal

Mends shoes

Looks after the church

---

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

Rice

Butter

Cream

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 Queen of England at the time Stockwell Farm was built around 1600?

Henrietta

Elizabeth

Matilda

Susan

---

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

Rubble stones

Beams

Turret

Tiles

---

### 8. What is the name of the Inn in the village of Radnor?

Three Crowns

Harp

Dragon

King's Head

---

### 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 two one page...





## Stockwell Farm Word Search

Now have a go at the Stockwell Farm word search. When you were exploring the Stockwell 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  
L O N G H O U S E A E R J L

LIMEWASH  
RUBBLE STONE  
CANDLESTICK  
COBBLESTONES

BEAMS  
CRUCK FRAME  
LONG-HOUSE  
FLAGSTONES

RANGE  
BYRE  
MANGER  
RAFTER

STALLS  
FIREPLACE  
CHIMNEY  
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.

Have a look and see if you can find them on the beams on the left hand side in the barn. Can you see what numbers they say? .....

### 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!

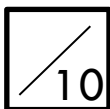


## Answer sheet:

### Quiz answers:

1. A small hill
2. Bear
3. Looks after the church
4. Rice
5. Steps in a fence
6. Elizabeth
7. Turret
8. Harp
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.

## Make a traditional Welsh Rarebit (easy!)

The cheese needed for a good Welsh Rarebit uses a harder cheese than was made in Wales so the Welsh had to barter their sheep for imported hard Cheddar from England.

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

### Ingredients

4 slices of bread	2 tsp Worcestershire sauce, if you like
225g grated, strong cheese such as Cheddar	1 level tsp mustard, if you like
1 tbsp butter	2 tsp flour
4 tbsp beer or milk	Shake of pepper

Pre-heat the oven: fan 140 °C or electric 160 °C: Gas 3

- Put the cheese, butter, Worcestershire sauce, mustard, flour and pepper into a saucepan.
- Mix well and then add the beer or milk to moisten.
- Stir over a gentle heat until all is melted. Stop stirring when it becomes a thick paste.
- Leave to cool for a few minutes. You can toast the bread on one side only.
- Spread the rarebit paste over the untoasted side and brown under a hot grill. Yum!



## Make some Welsh cakes (Picau ar y maen)

These spiced cakes are also known as bakestones in Wales because they were traditionally cooked on a flat stone over a fire. When spices became available in the 17th century these were added for extra flavour. You can use a frying pan instead of a bakestone!

### Ingredients

225 g self-raising flour

110g g unsalted Welsh butter

1 large egg, beaten

1 tbsp raisins or currants

85 g golden caster sugar

A little milk if needed

### Fact:

*Picau ar y maen* (say 'Pikay air ee mine')

*These are traditional Welsh tea cakes popular in Wales for the last 200 years.*

In a large bowl, rub the butter into the flour until it looks like fine breadcrumbs.

Add the sugar, dried fruit and then the egg. Mix to combine, and then push together to form a dough. If the mixture feels a little dry, add a little milk.

Lightly flour your work surface. Roll out the dough until it is about 5mm thick. Cut into rounds about 10 cm wide.

Rub a heavy griddle pan or frying pan with a little unsalted butter. Place over a low-medium heat, and cook the Welshcakes slowly until golden underneath and slightly puffed. Turn them over and cook the other side until golden. They need about 2-3 minutes on each side.

Remove from the pan and dust with caster sugar while still warm.







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

