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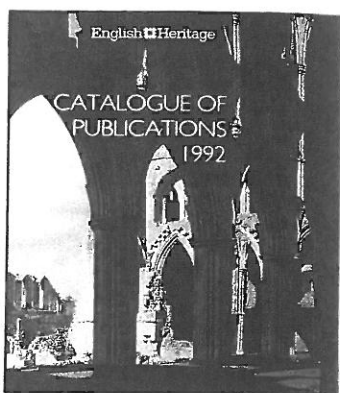
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English Heritage Catalogue of Publications 1992

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Further visitors arrive, a military engineer perhaps or a physician. They tour the Castle giving their expert opinions to the Governor and discussing the dangers which lie ahead. No one group of children overhears any complete conversation, but all glean snippets and sense the adult's anxiety. About mid-morning pandemonium is unleashed by the news of Henrietta Maria's imminent arrival. Mistress Arundell, the Governor's wife, is still ensconced in the best bed. Girls are despatched to help her dress, to change the sheets, and to spruce up the room. Col. Arundell is confronted by the Duke of Hamilton, held at the Castle on suspicion of treason, and now demanding to plead his case before the Queen. Captain Tregoran prepares guns for a salute and organises guards. The Colonel, still in the thick of his argument with the Duke, anxiously inspects everything. At last the Queen arrives. Children line the route and cheer. Some have been known to fall head over heels in love with this beautiful lady in her gorgeous dress. Even the day's English Heritage visitors become excited!

It will by now be apparent that the 'Living History' depends on a supporting



The Queen



BELOW: Arrival of The Queen

group of adults. For the last couple of years Pendennis has been lucky enough to enjoy the services of the Godolphin Garrison, a historical re-enactment society which provides the day's soldiery. Much of the craft instruction is given by members of the Cornwall Guild of Weavers, Spinners, and Dyers. Off-duty custodians have been known to take part, as do teachers from the participating schools, friends of friends, and members of the Pendennis Heritage Action Group. This last named organisation is the fruit of Callie Saxty's enthusiasm for using the Castle, and is also responsible for some of the costumes. Other costumes are supplied by English Heritage, Falmouth Community School, the Godolphin Garrison, and the participants themselves.

Pendennis Living History Planning Committee

Pendennis Living History Planning Committee



In due course the Queen is served with dinner. She graciously agrees to eat with the assembled recruits, though seated at a high table with the Governor and his Lady. After dinner the children stage an entertainment. This varies from year to year, but normally consists of a series of playlets interspersed with folk-dance and seventeenth century music. It is well known that Henrietta Maria was an enthusiast for the elaborate dramatic spectacles popular at court in happier times. Before the entertainment begins, Arundell tells the assembled children that for the Queen this will probably be the last such occasion for many years to come.

During the afternoon an important letter is delivered, leading to whispered conversations. Henrietta Maria seems relieved. At the conclusion of the entertainment Arundell announced that ships are ready to take Her Highness to France. Tonight she will sleep at the Castle, and tomorrow set sail for the safety of the Continent and her friends. When devising a 'Living History' one is constantly faced with the problem of historical accuracy. How far should one embroider? Dare one tamper with the generally accepted 'facts'? Even the 'facts' are liable to change in the light of new research. It is known that Henrietta Maria

spent at least one night at Pendennis, and subsequently left for the Continent. It is known that the Governor of the Castle was Col. Arundell. It is not known that the Captain of the Garrison was named Tregoran. Neither is it known that he was not. It is most unlikely that Arundell would have invited children to the Castle. On the other hand, he would appear to have been a likeable and popular family man, so he just might have done so. The attitude at Pendennis has been to observe the 'facts' so far as they are known, and to flesh the story out with whatever else might seem reasonable or possible. This year the 'Living History' will have a new ending. When the entertainment is over and the Queen and Governor have left the Castle hall, Captain Tregoran will resume command. After a final demonstration of weaponry he will re-emphasise what the children have learned and stress the seriousness of the situation. They will then be marched out of the Castle, back to the changing room and the twentieth century. It will be a down-beat ending, in stark contrast to last year's final dance. Clouds of war are gathering around Pendennis, and the children have witnessed the end of an era.

Derek Toyne
Pendennis Living History Planning Committee

For advice on staging a 'Living History' at your nearest English Heritage site, contact your Regional Education Officer at English Heritage Education Service Keysign House 429 Oxford Street London W1R 2HD

En route..Mistley Towers

En route is a series written by teachers who have investigated one of our less-visited monuments. Ramsey County Primary School chose to study Mistley Towers as part of their term's enquiry into the Stow Estuary, the place where they live.

Along the walls at the beginning of Mistley village in Essex are the dignified Mistley Towers, dominating the River Estuary. In recent years, warehouses have been built behind them, interrupting their once beautiful backdrop of water and sky. Nevertheless they still stand as impressive, doleful guardians of the estuary, unlikely monuments of the past, incomplete and mysterious, bounded by disproportionate iron railings.

These important architectural buildings are the remains of the Thorn Church built in 1735. The famous architect Robert Adam only designed two churches in his life and here is one of them — well partly! The nest was demolished in 1870. The Towers became an important starting point for arousing curiosity in the enquiring minds of young children, stimulating their imagination and arousing innumerable questions of the sort needed all ones life, such as how did they get there? What were they for and what has happened in the past? Examining the graves, sketching The Towers, looking at the pillars added on afterwards were all additional insights into the Thorn Church, but the most exciting prospect was unlocking the secret doors and examining the simple beauties inside. Passers by wandered in through the gates on this sunny day saying, 'would you mind if we peeped, we always meant to get the key, have a look!' The children proudly impart



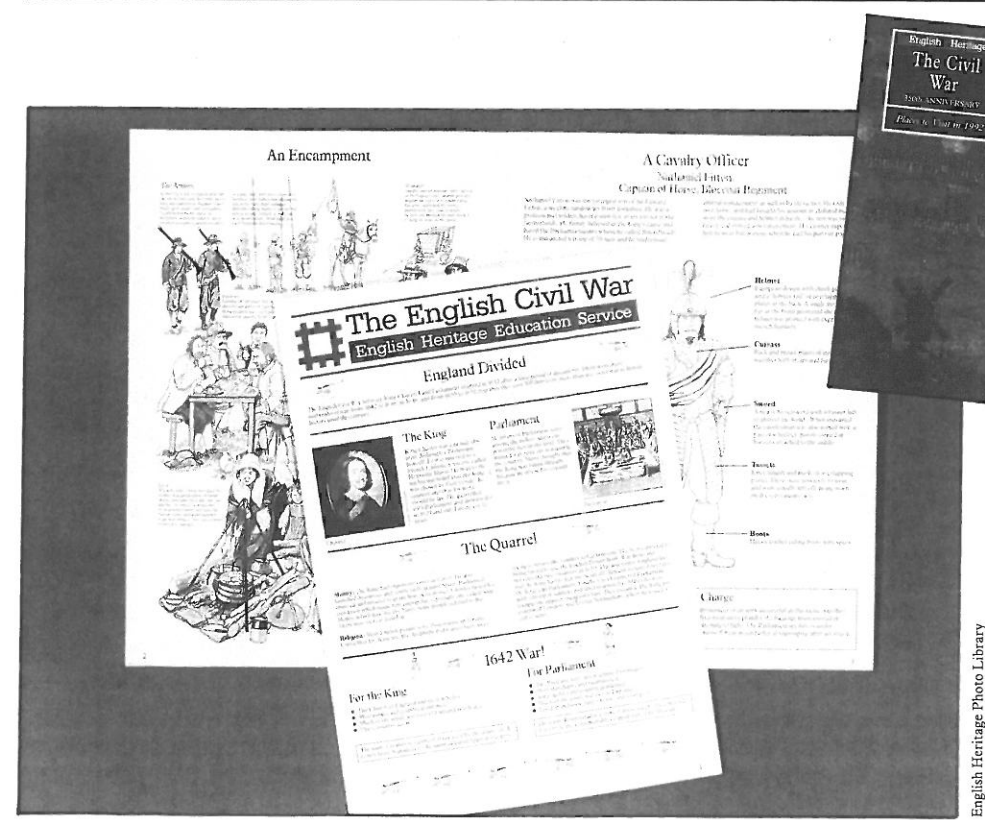
ABOVE: Mistley Towers
LEFT: Project work on display

the way back to school. Of course the Matthew Hopkins stories as witch-finder general add spice as the children gaze at the Thorn Inn and Hopping Bridge where witches were supposedly drowned. This is the National Curriculum, real life!

Dilys Patten
Ramsey County Primary School
near Harwich
Essex

Mistley Towers is on the B1352, 1.5 miles east of the A137 at Lawford; 9 miles east of Colchester. OS Map 169; ref TM 116320. The site is open all year plus Mondays in winter. There is a keykeeper so to check access please ring 0223-455532.

their new knowledge to pedestrians, parents and others. Richard Rigby comes to life as they gaze at The Swan fountain and the spa building behind. Clues and artefacts about around Mistley. How exciting to read part of Richard Rigby's will encapsulated on a wall inside The Towers and then see Rigby Avenue by chance on



The English Civil War
English Heritage has produced this special eight page A4 booklet on The English Civil War for teachers and children. It explains the causes of the Civil War, what life was like for the ordinary soldier, and where the main battles took place. It contains many illustrations including life in an encampment; the weapons and armour of the fighting man, a useful map and a quiz page. It costs £1.50 including postage and packing and is available from English Heritage, PO Box 229, Northampton, NN6 9RY. To obtain copies please use the order form in Resources, included in this issue of Remnants. There are over 30 special events at English Heritage sites around the country this summer to mark the Civil War anniversary, ranging from battle reenactments to living history and period music. For full details contact our Special Events Unit on 071-973 3459.

Historic Buildings and their World Links

There are many starting points for learning about historic buildings such as finding out how and why they were built, and how they were used and by whom. Such investigations are usually associated with local history or national history. However historic buildings do have clues which can tell us about links with a wider world in Europe and beyond.

For more than 2,000 years we have imported materials and ideas as well as being a base where people from many countries have settled. Building materials might come from local or regional quarries but in some instances they have been shipped from Europe in the case of stone for some of our castles or of hard wood for some furniture. The designs used might have been developed around such as



The Durbar Room in Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Queen Victoria became Empress of India in 1876, and the Indian style of architecture such as this banqueting hall built in 1890/91 became popular for a brief period towards the end of the century.

Historic buildings and their world links

Type of building

Type of evidence	Information from building	Information from other sources
Source of material for building and furnishings —		
Design of whole building influenced by —		
Ideas for details of decoration influenced by —		
Builders/architects/artists came from —		
Main language of the occupants/users —		
Country of origin of occupants —		
Source of food (eaten by occupants) —		
Origin of rules, Laws, Beliefs —		

the Romanesque style of architecture seen in some cathedrals or the oriental designs on plasterwork and furnishing found in some interiors.

For many centuries skilled craftspeople have travelled to supervise designs and undertake commissions.

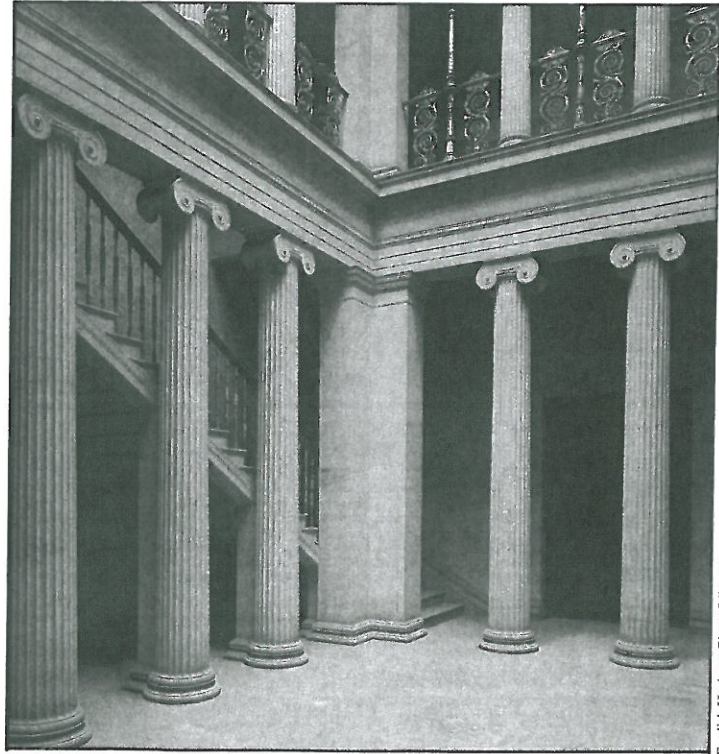
Research into the use of buildings might reveal that the people who used the buildings settled from overseas or spoke in foreign languages. Latin, one of the main European languages until early modern times, would have been spoken throughout religious services. Norman French was the main language of the post conquest castle occupants. In some more recent religious buildings Hebrew and arabic will be spoken. Religion, rules and laws observed in historic buildings have many links with the rest of Europe and the Middle East.

Finding out about what food was eaten in historic buildings can also provide clues to world links. For those who could afford them, spices were imported from the Middle and Far East and wine was imported from southern Europe.

The historic building on your doorstep might well have many connections with the wider world. Use the following grid to help start your search for clues which link your building with other countries.

With thanks to Hazel Moffat, HMI.

Belsay Hall and Gardens, Northumberland. The Hall exemplifies architectural trends in the later Georgian period, rediscovering and calling on the forms of classical architecture for its inspiration and design. The gardens, created in the quarries by Sir Charles Monck after his foreign travels, were host to a variety of plants from exotic places, collected and imported to the estate.



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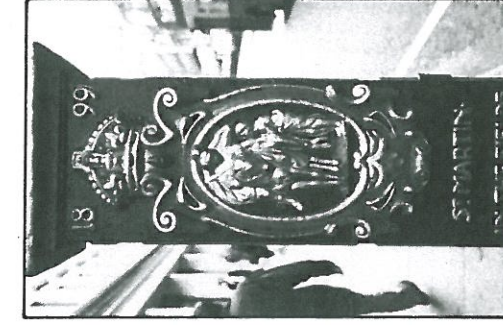
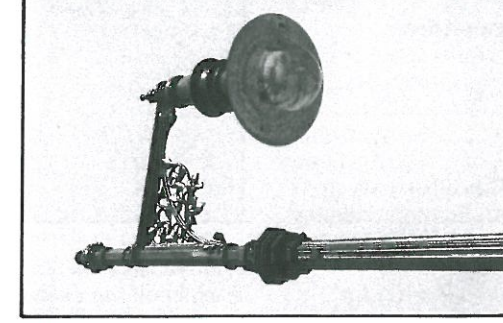
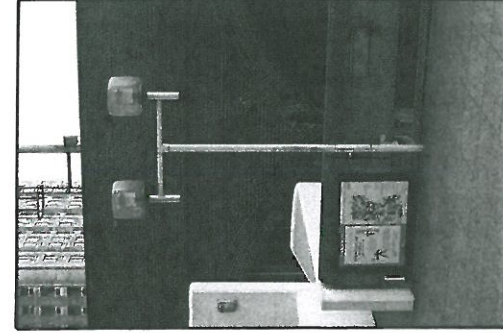
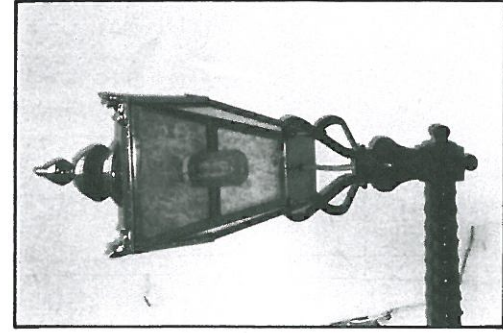
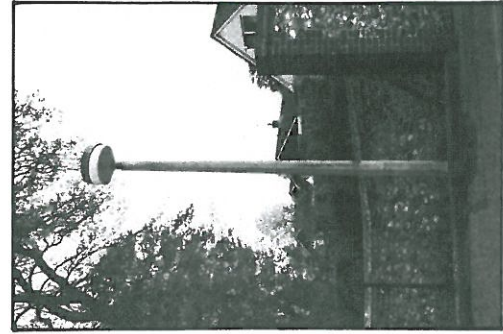
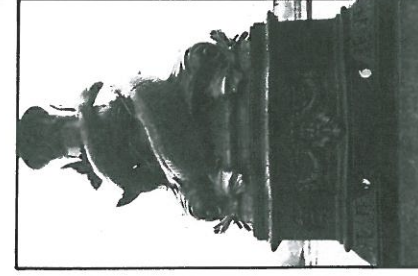
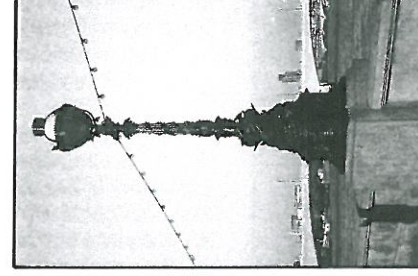
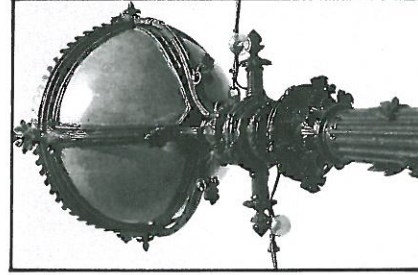
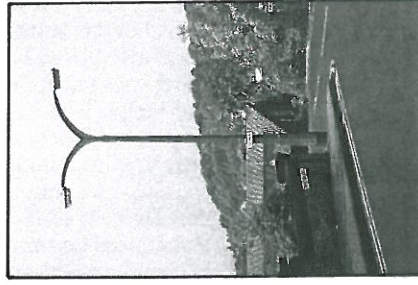
STREETWISE

Let there be light

It is only when a power cut plunges us into darkness that we realise just how chaotic city life without street lighting would be. The first lights, powered by gas, were introduced early in the nineteenth century, but as each one had to be lit by a lamplighter, they were mostly confined to major thoroughfares. Eighty years later electricity did away with all that and now lamps of all shapes and sizes ensure that even the smallest street has left the dark ages behind.

This type of street lamp is so common that it is rarely given a second glance, but looked at closely it is a design success story; its height and curvature giving it elegance whilst fulfilling the function of spreading light evenly where it is most needed.

The glass globe with its top opening shows that this was originally a gas lamp which has since been converted to electricity. It is highly ornate with a fish motif on its base, reflecting its position near water, in this case on the Thames embankment.



△ Narrow streets and pedestrianised areas usually have lights which have straight posts or are attached to walls. Lamp shapes are either unfussy and functional, or echo the shape of earlier lights.

△ Victorian lamp standards are easy to recognise. They are made of cast iron because it was cheap then, and are often decorated, particularly on the base. This one shows the story of St Martin giving his cloak to a beggar.

Streetwise investigates clues to the past that can often be found in the streets near your school.