



## Background

- The building was opened in 2007 and is presented as it may have looked in 1500-30
- We found hidden wall-paintings in the church as we were working on it – many of the paintings you see today are copies of the originals
- In 1500-30, most of the service would have been in Latin, meaning that many people preferred to use the paintings to learn the stories and rules laid out in the Bible
- The church was not just a place for worship, but also a centre for social life. Games and fairs were regularly held around the building

The Learning Interpreter will facilitate your session. You can book a general talk, or choose a theme for your session from the list below:

### **Art and Design:**

Explore the beautiful murals and carvings at St Teilo's church. Find out how the Tudors brought colour into their churches using natural materials.

### **Social Culture and Village Life:**

Gain an understanding of the importance of the church in Tudor community life. Find out about the people who worshipped here, as well as the fairs and sports which took place around the church.

### **Tudor Religion and World View:**

How did Tudors look at the world? Learn to read a painting like a Tudor, and get an insight into the meaning of the church's symbols and colours.

Please mention when booking the session if you would like any specific focus for your talk.

**Please remember to book your activities in advance. You can do this by phone on (029) 2057 3424.**

**We also offer training for teachers who would like further information about the Tudors and the resources we offer on the subject.**

# Tudor Costume



## Activity

This is an Interpreter-led session. Pupils will take part in a costume session comparing the clothes of a married couple from the nobility and a yeoman farmer and his wife. Four pupils will be asked to wear replica costumes, while the other pupils will make suggestions, decisions and ask questions.

**We ask that the four pupils chosen to wear the costumes come already dressed with shorts and a t-shirt under their normal clothes.**

There has been a castle, or large manor house, on the hill in St Fagans since around 1100. The present castle was built in 1580, and is built in an 'E' shape, to commemorate the monarch of the period, Queen Elizabeth I. It is considered one of the finest Elizabethan manor houses in Wales. The lives of some of the castle's inhabitants form the basis for the characters used in this activity.



## Follow on work

After visiting, you could study this portrait in more detail, or use the skills you have learned to analyse the costumes in other Tudor paintings.

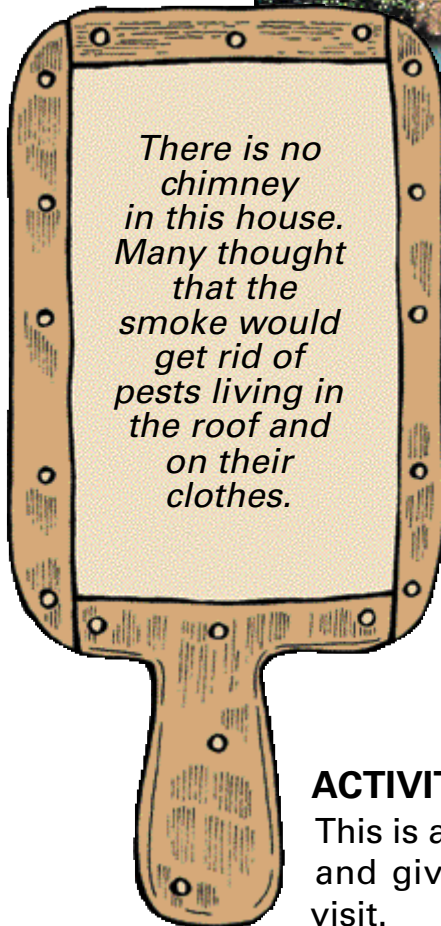
## Information

- This portrait was painted in 1586. It shows a girl aged 3 and a boy aged 5
- It once belonged to the Earl of Plymouth, who lived in the castle during the twentieth century
- Little is known about the painting or the children. Their costume and setting suggest that they came from a rich family
- The children are lavishly dressed. Wearing ruffs was a symbol of wealth and status in the late sixteenth century
- The young girl is wearing a corset, which is typical of the period
- Children were expected to behave and dress like little adults

## Things to consider:

- How long a painting like this would have taken to paint
- How long the children would have to stand in order for the painting to be made
- The colours the artist has used
- What we can learn from the objects the children are holding

*It is advisable to book the Life in Wales during Tudor Times INSET day before your visit.*



## Background

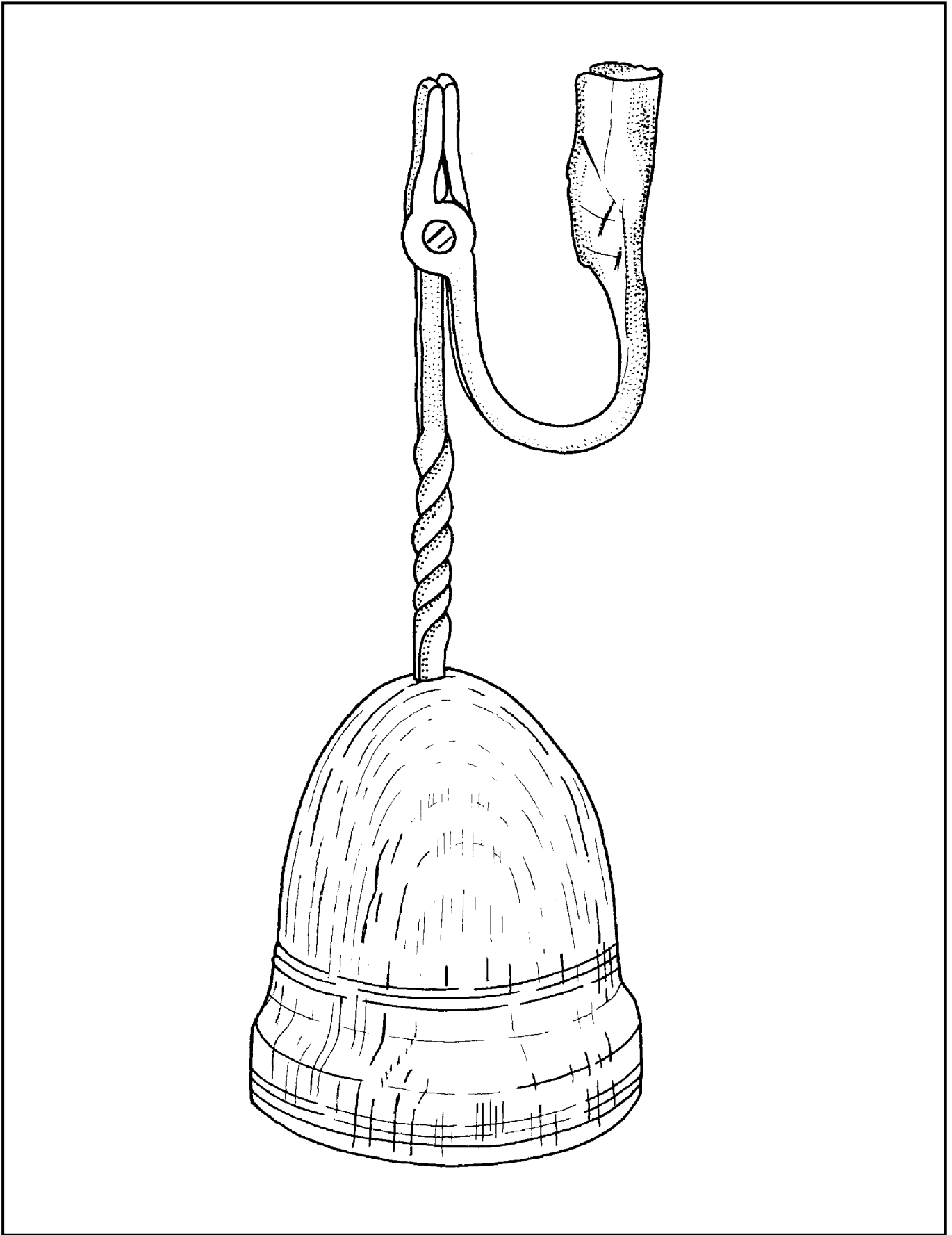
- Built in 1508 this farmhouse was home to a yeoman farmer.
- The first two sections would have been used by animals and the family would have lived in the next three rooms.
- It is an example of a wooden framed house.
- It has no chimney.

## ACTIVITY

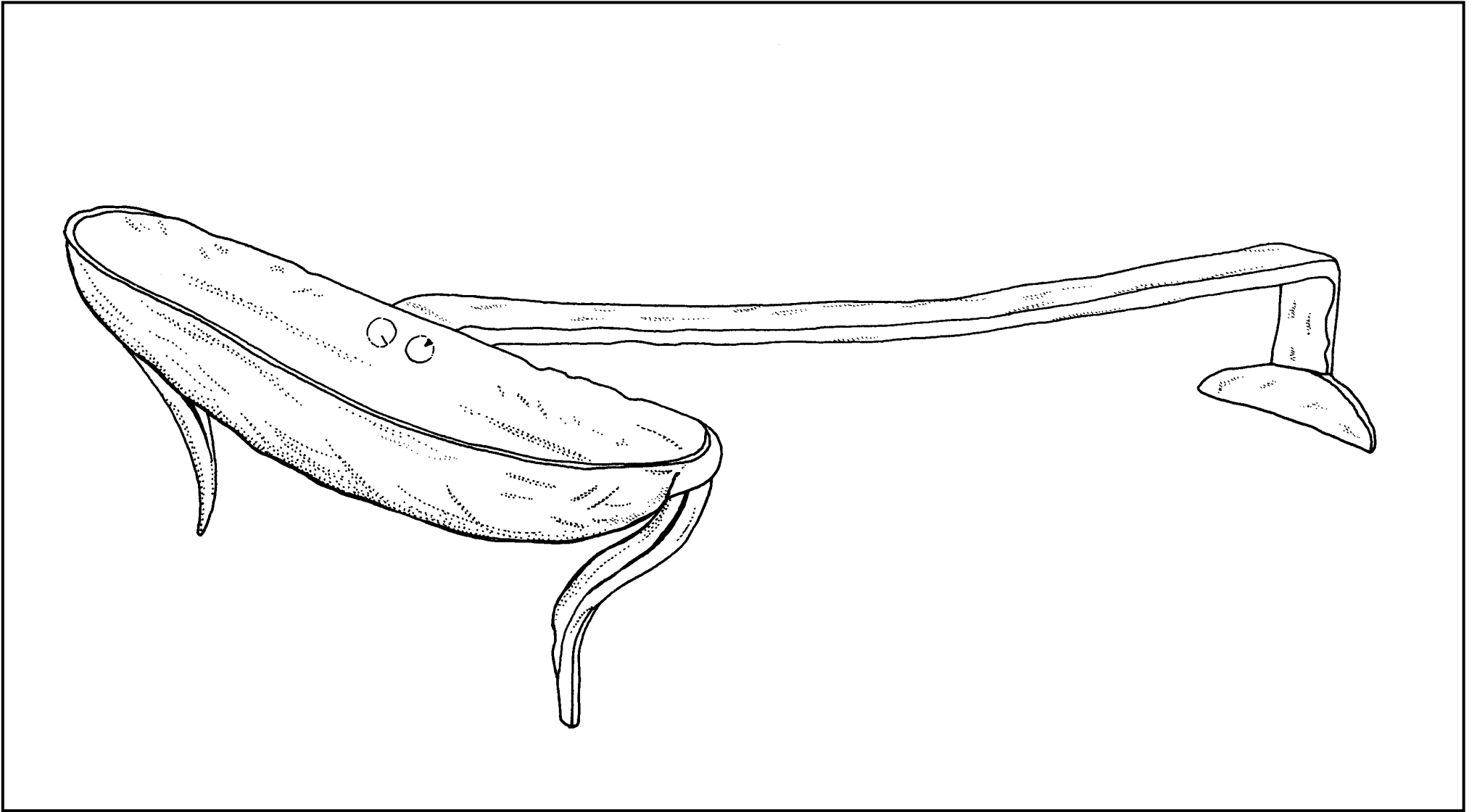
This is a teacher-led session. The pupils could be split into groups and given an object each. These will be provided during your visit.

### List of objects:

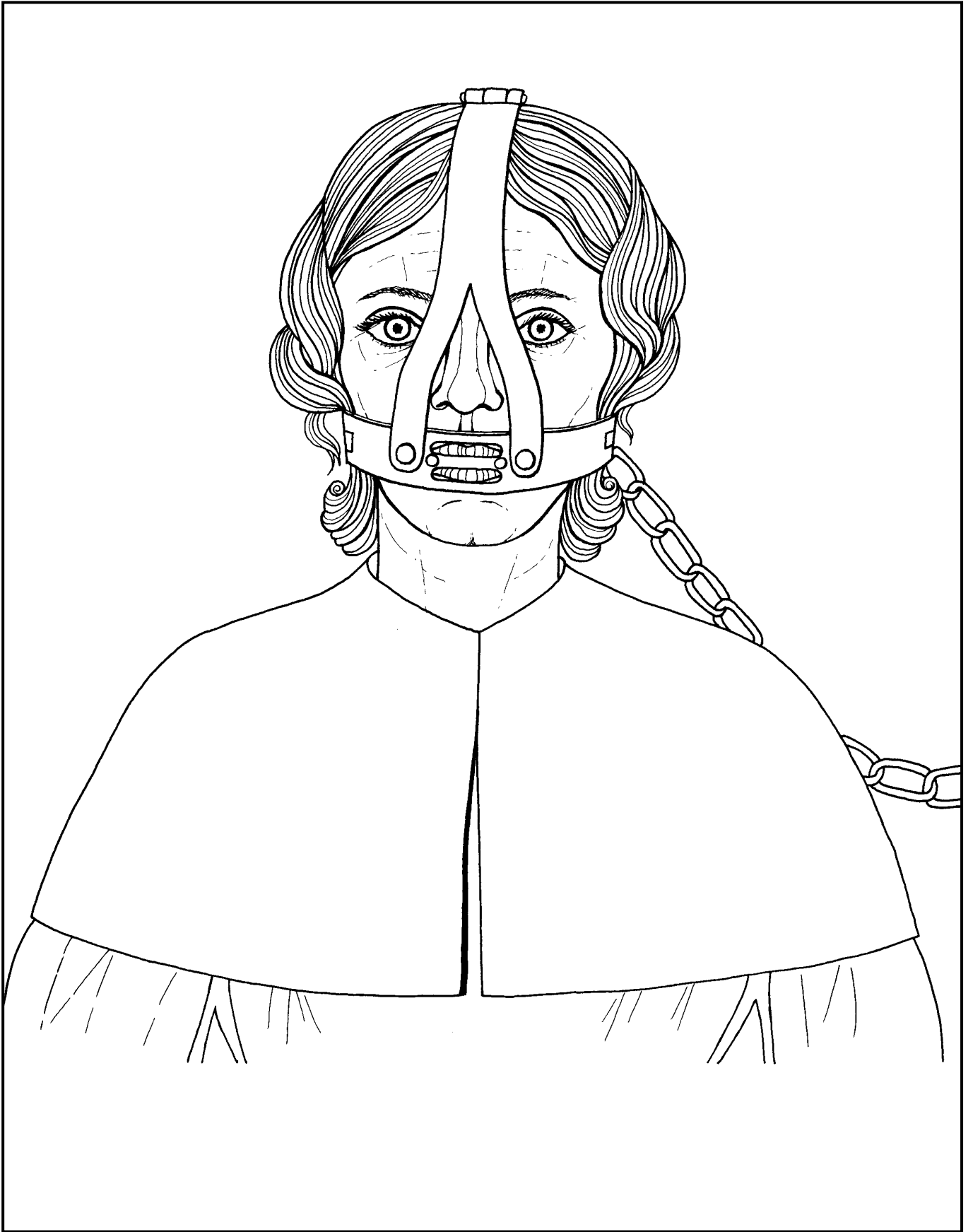
- Rush light holder
- Gresset
- Scold's bridle
- Cnapan
- Cup and ball
- Oatcake crusher
- Stomacher
- Horn book



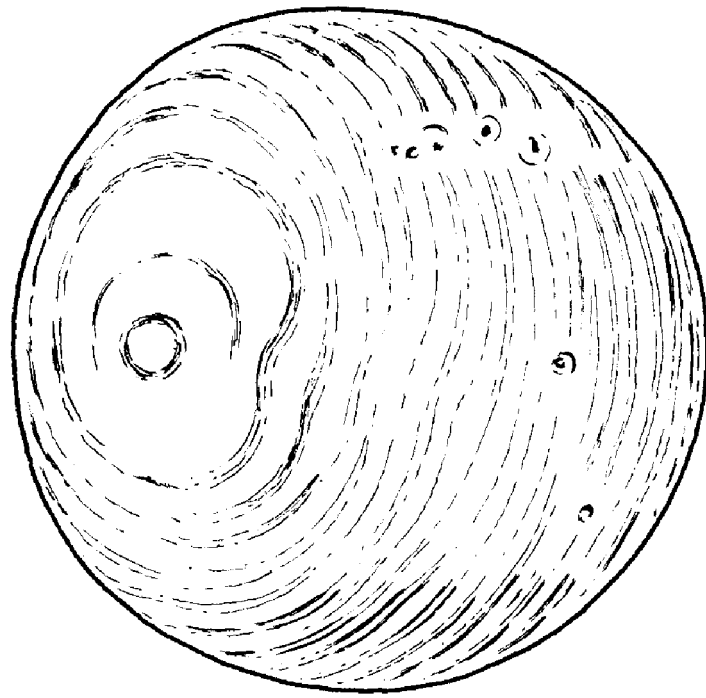
**Rush light holder**



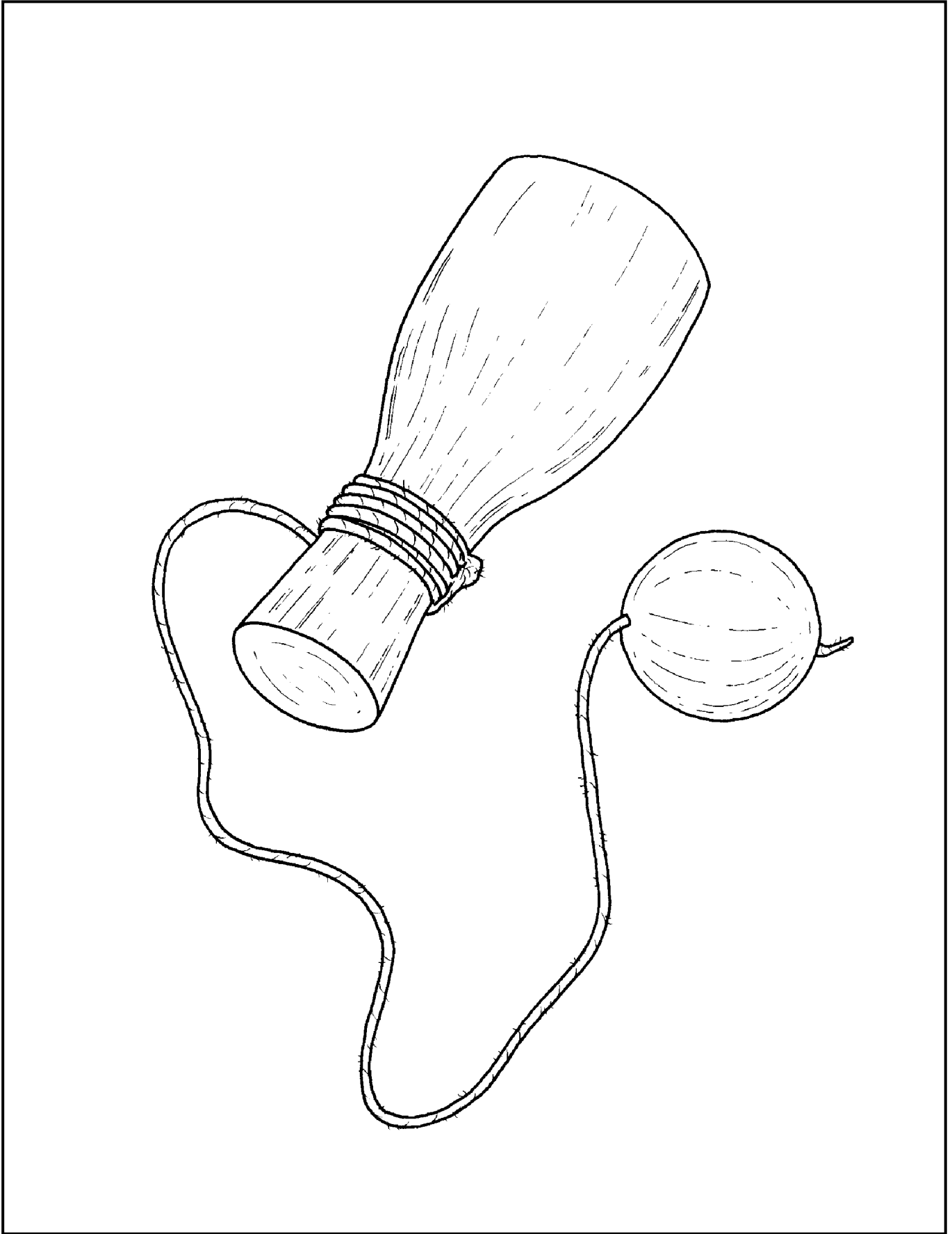
**Gresset**



**Scold's bridle**

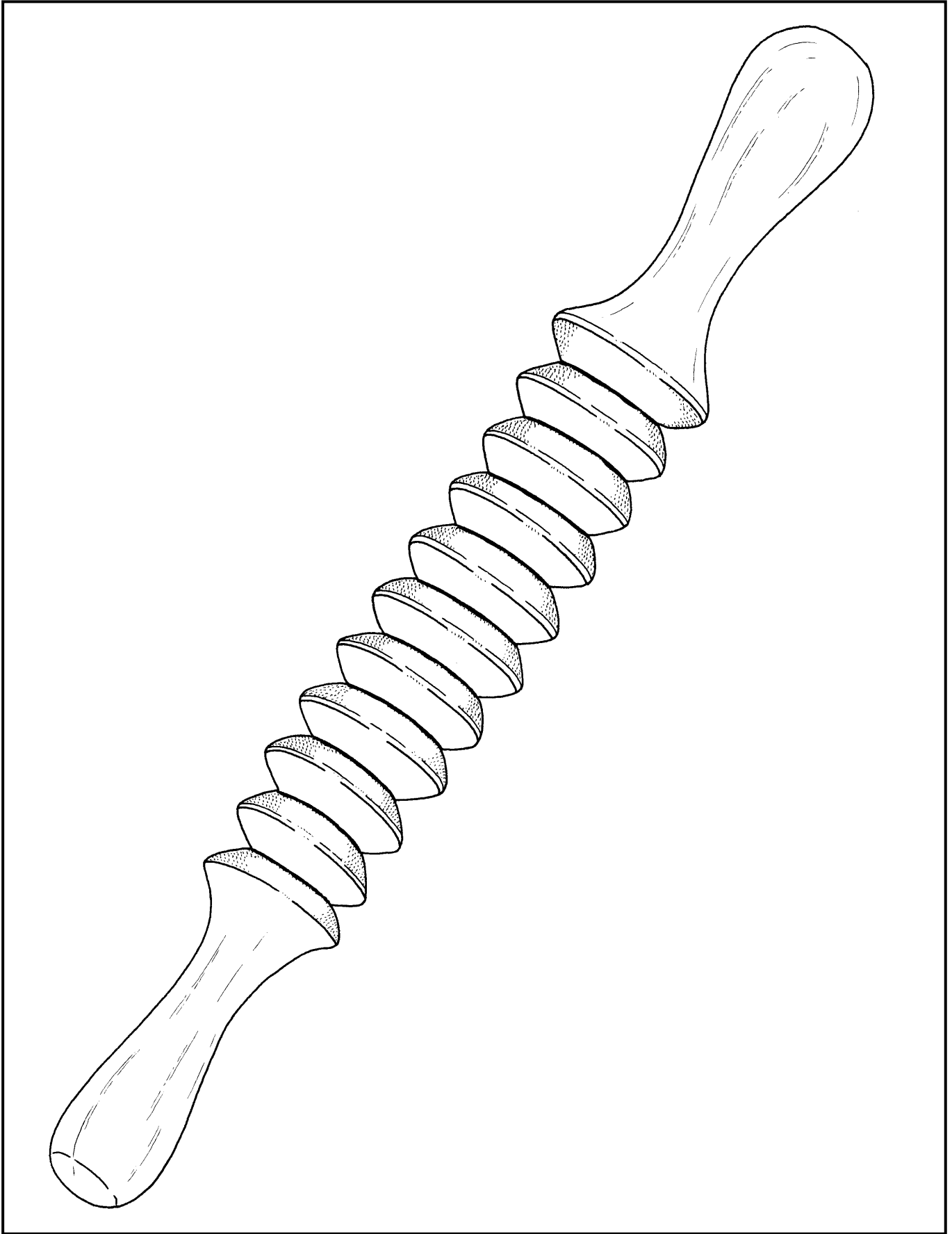


**Cnapan**



**Cup and ball**

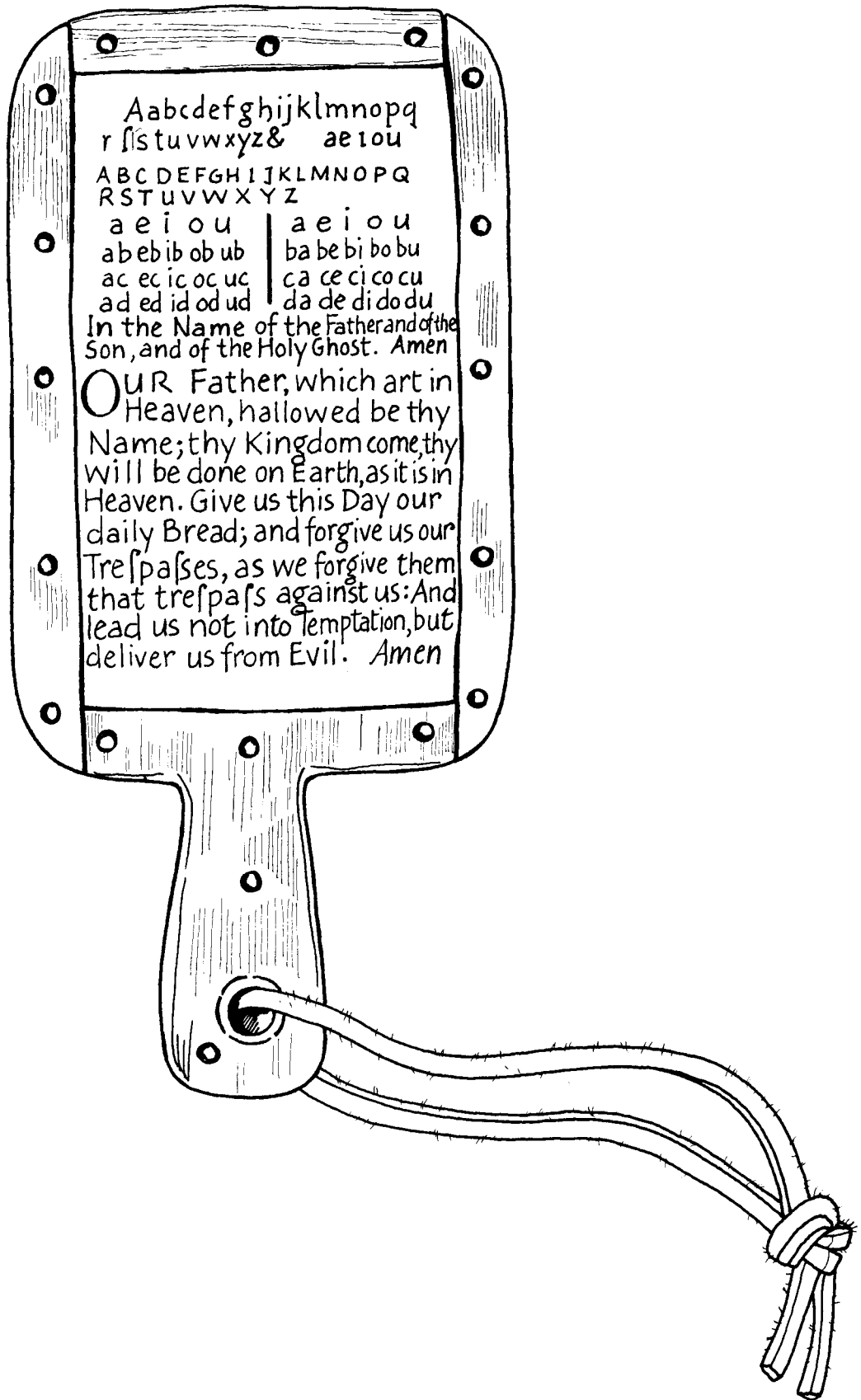




**Oatcake crusher**



**Stomacher**



**Horn book**



## When handling the objects focus on:

- **Physical features**
  - What does it look like?
  - What colour is it?
  - What is it made of?
  - Is it a natural or manufactured substance?
- **Construction**
  - How was it made?
  - Is it handmade or machine made?
  - Was it made in a mould or in pieces?
- **Function**
  - What was it made for?
  - Has its use changed over time?
- **Design**
  - Is it well designed?
  - Do you like the way it looks?
- **Value**
  - What is it worth? To the people who made it / used it / to a museum?

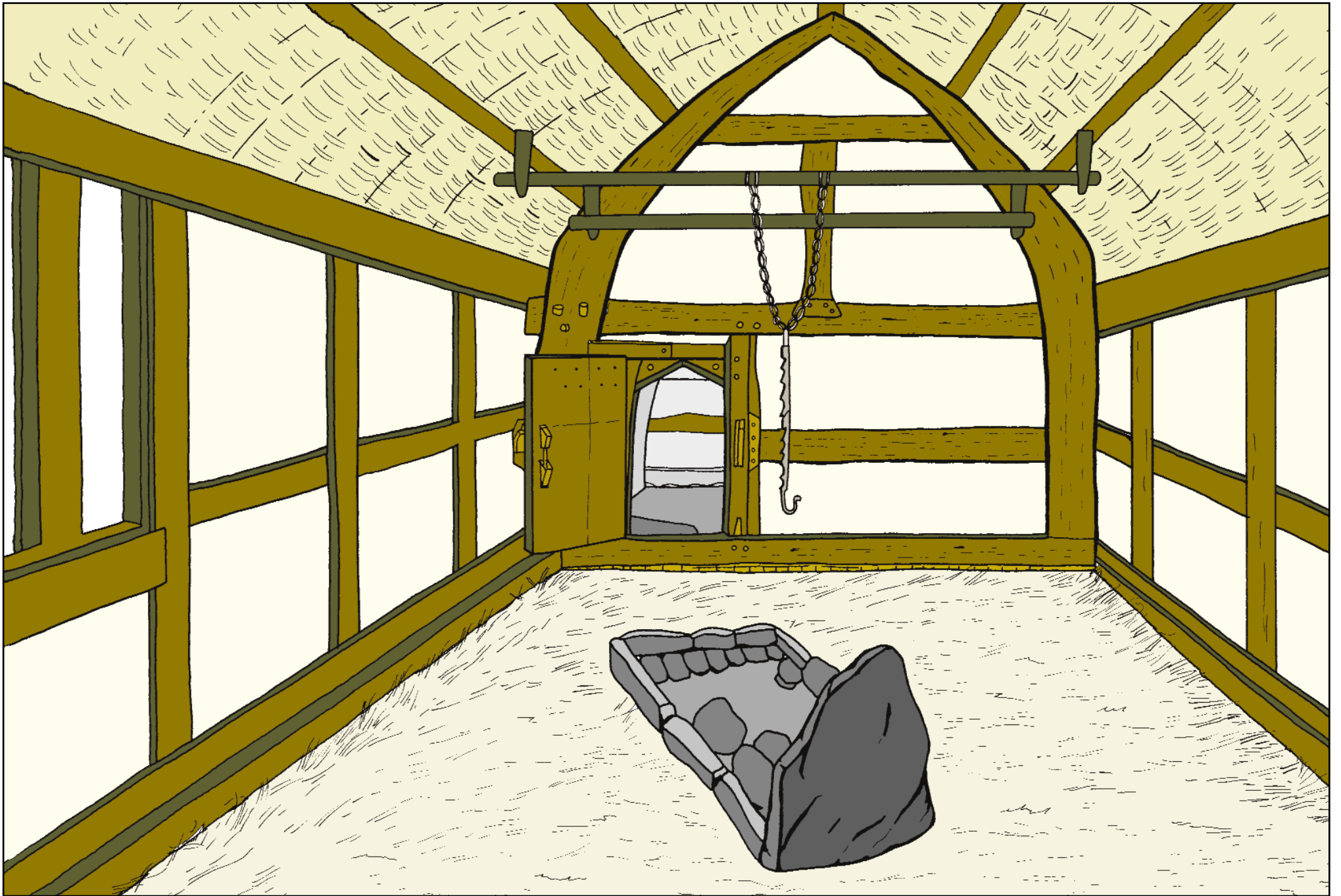
## ACTIVITY

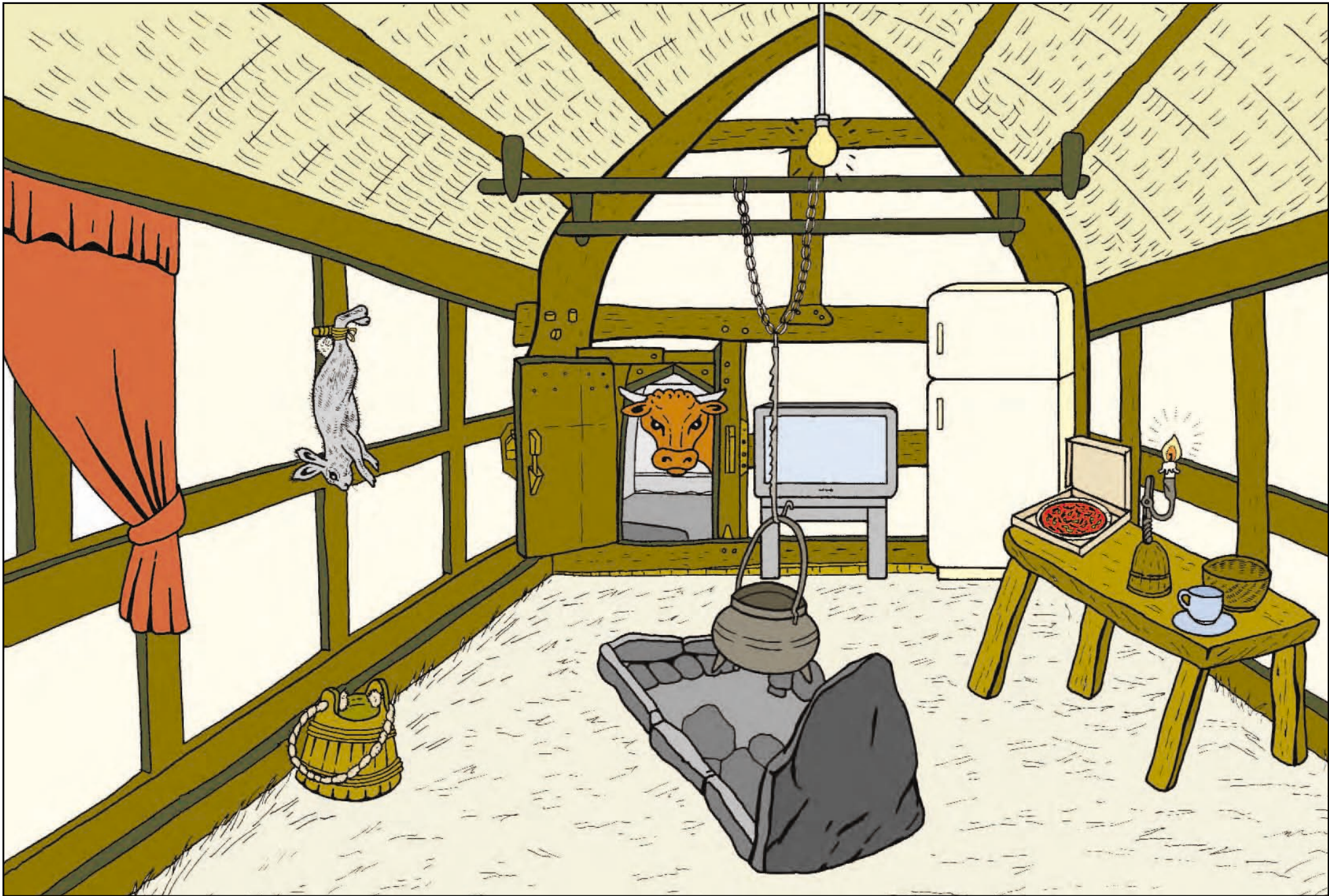
This is an activity to do back at school.  
Decorate Hendre'r Ywydd Uchaf

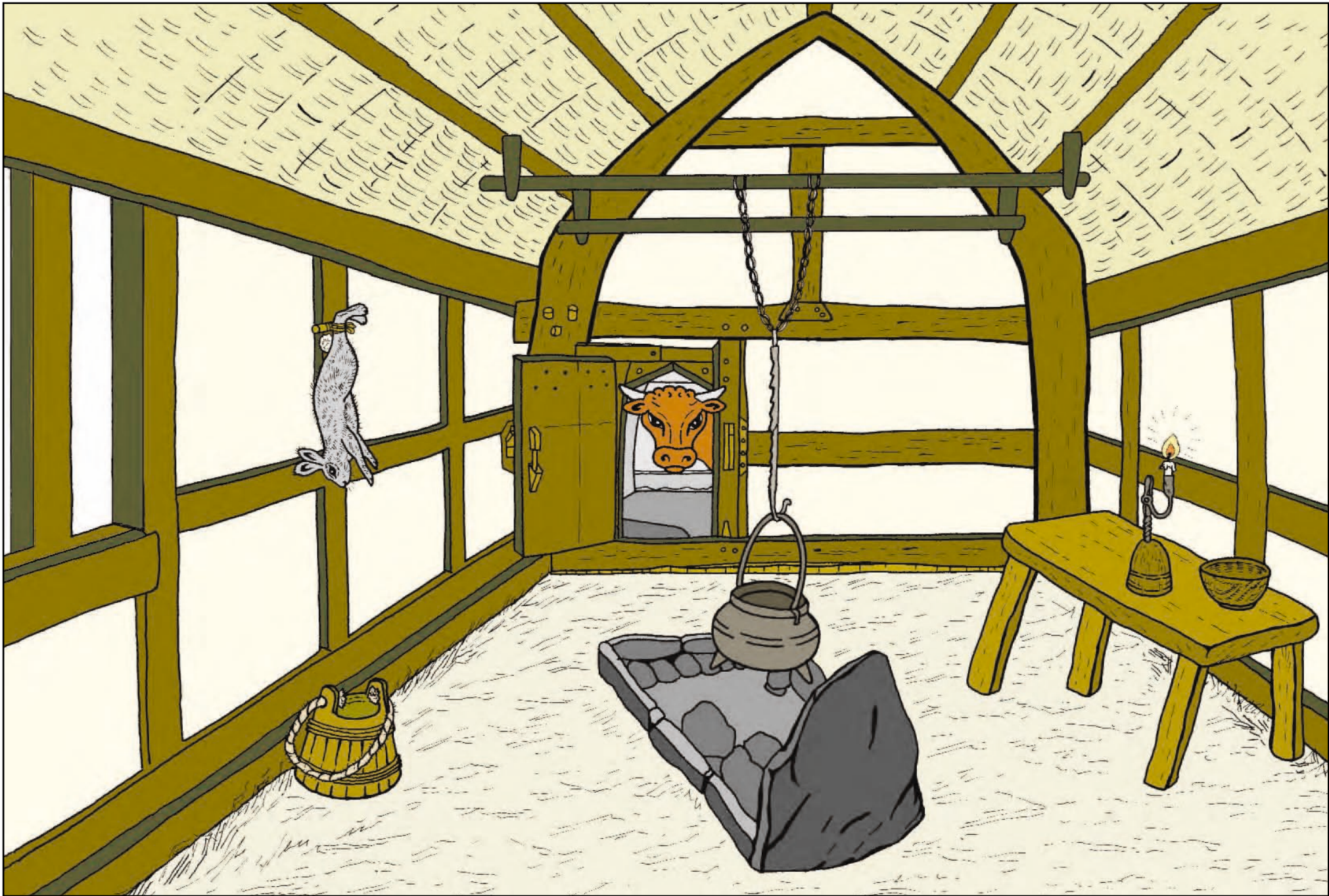
Here are three drawings of the interior of Hendre'r Ywydd Uchaf:

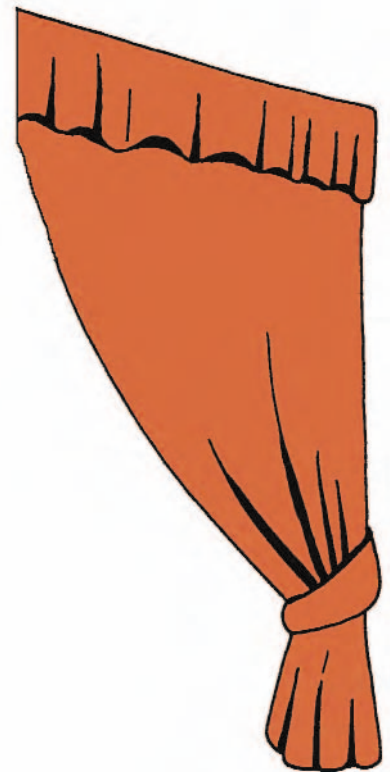
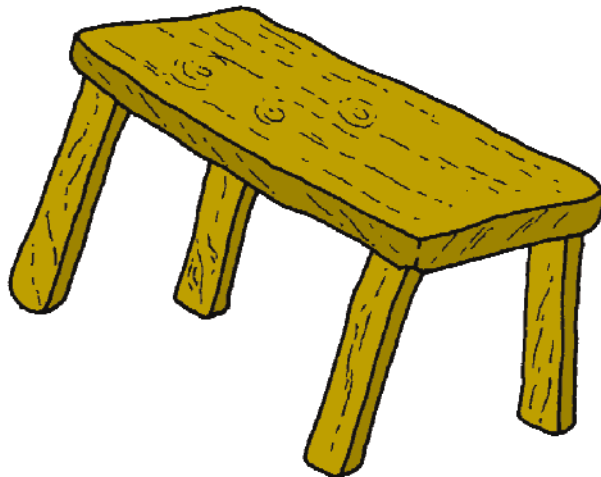
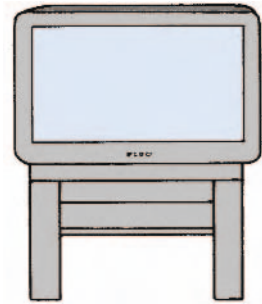
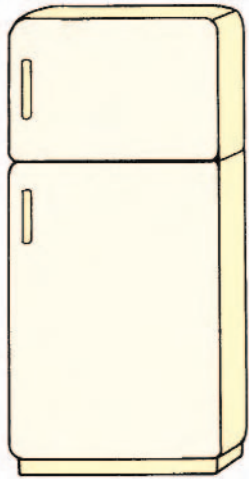
- One as an empty room
- One with the correct objects and a few wrong ones
- One with the correct objects from the period

This is a teacher-led session. It could be used in many different ways. In **drawing (a)** pupils could either draw the correct objects or cut them out using the templates provided. Using **drawing (b)** pupils could identify the foreign objects. **Drawing (c)** could be used as a reference for all activities.







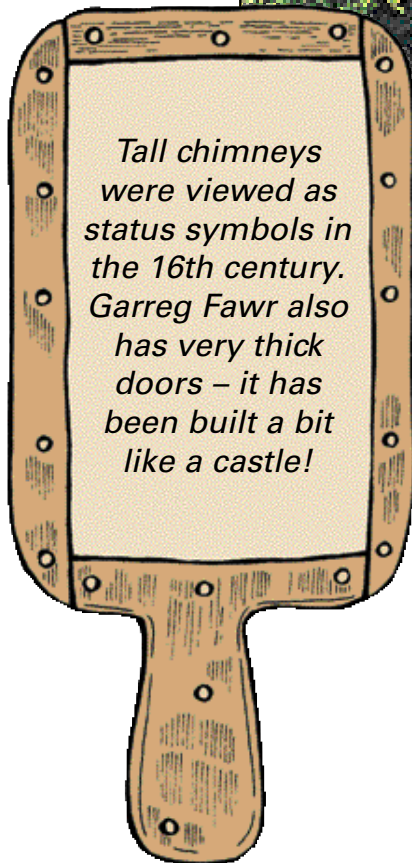
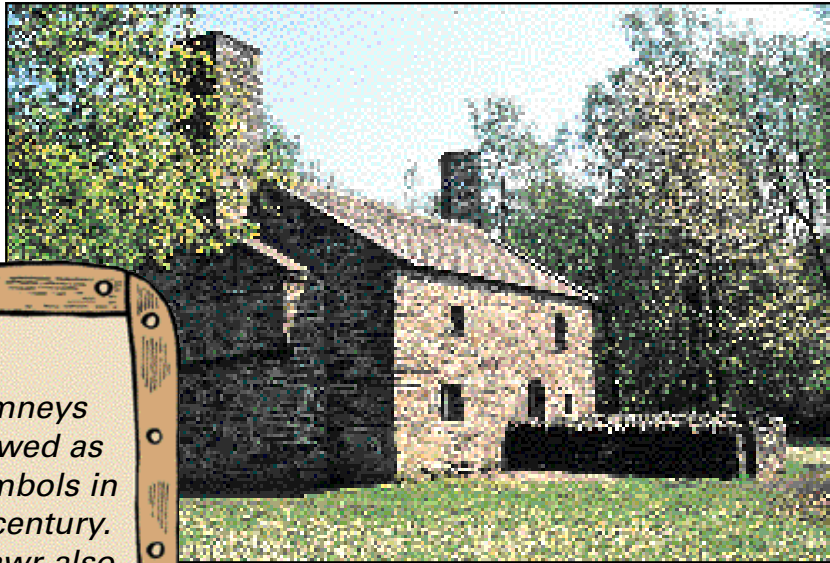




# Garreg Fawr



*It is advisable to book the Life in Wales during Tudor Times INSET day before your visit.*



## Background

- Originally a farmhouse, Garreg Fawr was built in 1544. It was the home of a rich farmer.
  - The walls and roof are made of stone and slate. These were viewed as status symbol in the Tudor period.
  - The house was originally called Castell Crwn (Round Castle).
  - Building chimneys became popular in this period. They were also symbols of wealth. Garreg Fawr has two very large chimneys.
- 
- Other architectural features include a front and back door which are directly opposite each other.
  - Garreg Fawr was named after a big stone which was part of the back garden!



## Garreg Fawr is for sale!

This is a teacher-led activity.

Write an Estate Agent's report for Garreg Fawr. Make sure you look carefully at the building, describing the materials used and any decoration you spot.

**Location:** \_\_\_\_\_

**General description:** (windows, doors, chimneys) \_\_\_\_\_

**Accommodation:** (number of rooms, floors, facilities for cooking) \_\_\_\_\_

**Special features:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Heating:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Outside:** (describe the front and rear of the house, including the garden) \_\_\_\_\_