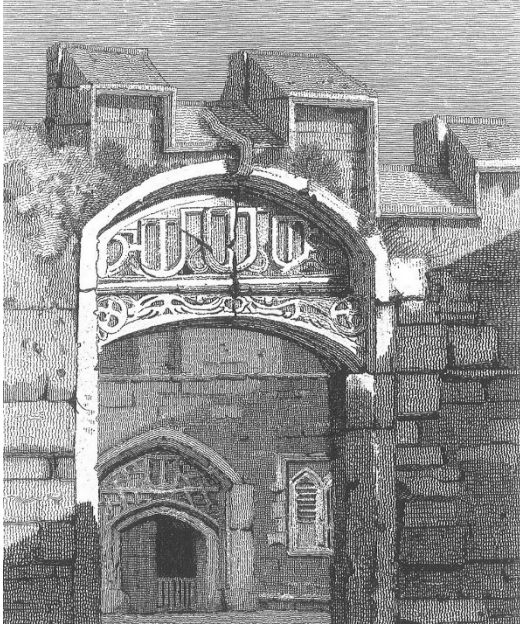




Find out about The College's past...



The entrance to The College as Emily and Lucy would have seen it – see the fancy stonework, that has now been reused on another house in the village.

Thomasine (say *Tom-ah-seen*) grew up in the village of Week St Mary. Children of poorer families had to work to earn money for the family, so she became a **shepherdess** and didn't get much of an education herself.

But Thomasine must have been very pretty. A rich London merchant called Robert Bunsby saw her in the fields and asked her parents if he could take her back to London to work in his household - they agreed. After his wife died, he married Thomasine. When Mr Bunsby died, he left Thomasine a very wealthy woman. She married again to Sir John Percival, who became Lord Mayor of London in 1457. With each husband, Thomasine became even richer and when Sir John died she moved back to Week St Mary and used her money to build the grammar school so that girls like Lucy and I could get an education!

Hello! Welcome to The College. My name is Sarah and I came to school here back in 1510 – that's over 500 years ago! My dad owns a small farm in Whitstone, 3 and half miles away and myself and my little sister Lucy were sent to The College to study. We used to hitch a ride on the back of Farmer Jones' cart – the journey was very bumpy and I often felt sick by the time we arrived!

Hardly any girls like us went to school; it was only possible for us thanks to a lady called Thomasine Bonaventure who set up the school in 1506.

Fact:

A **shepherdess** was a female shepherd. Shepherds herd, tend and guard a flock of sheep.

Have you heard the nursery rhyme of Little Bo Peep? She can't have been a good shepherdess as she lost her sheep!



The meeting of Thomasine and Robert Bunsby.



I loved coming to school to learn, but it was very tiring. We had to be at the school at 6am every day except Sunday (we weren't allowed a lie in on Sunday either because we had to get up to go to church!) and we were there until 5pm in the evening. I hear modern day schools don't start until 9am and then finish at 3pm – you lucky children!



The abacus at The College

We learnt in different ways from children in your time. There were no calculators or computers to help us with our sums or finding things out. To learn maths we used an **abacus** (say *ab-ah-cuss*) – a wooden frame with rows of thin rods which you slide different coloured beads across. One row for units, the next for tens – why not have a go at doing some sums on the one here. Have you ever used an abacus?

My favourite lesson at school was music. We learnt how to read music and play a few different instruments; the recorder, the **lute** (say *loot*) and the older children learnt the **harpsichord** (say *harp-see-cord*).

Do you play any instruments?

Fact:

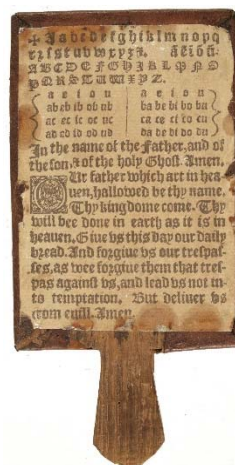
A **lute** is a stringed instrument. It looks a little like a small guitar, but with a much shorter and often crooked neck.

The **harpsichord** was the Tudor version of a keyboard. There are strings inside the body which are plucked when the keys are pressed down.



Lucy and I both hated learning **Latin** (a language originally spoken by the Romans and still used for documents in my day). We used to forget the different words and Lucy was once whipped with a cane made from birch wood for getting into a muddle – ouch, poor Lucy! I'll bet your teachers are a lot more kind!

We didn't have books to read from, but there were wooden boards with the alphabet or prayers attached to them by a thin layer of see-through cow horn to protect them. These boards were called **hornbooks**.



Hornbooks with their papers attached. The one on the right has the paper held into place by the transparent cows horn.

Unruly Rulers

Who were the medieval (say 'med-ee-evil') kings?

Medieval means in the Middle Ages. This is roughly from when William the Conqueror and the Normans invaded England in 1066 until Henry VIII (that's the 8th) became king in 1509.



King William II Rufus

He was killed hunting.
People say that Henry I ordered it!

1066

William the Conqueror

He wasn't even English he came from France.



1087

King Henry I

He stole the throne from his older brother who was away on Crusade.



1100

King Stephen

Another king who stole the throne, it was meant to be his cousin Matilda's!



1135

King Henry II

Some of his knights heard that he was angry at Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury. That was the end of poor Thomas, the knights killed him.



1154

King Richard I The Lion Heart

A brave king, he was always fighting a war.



1189

King John

Bad King John, he was a cruel and horrible man. He died eating too many peaches!



1199

King Henry III

He was a good king who gave money to the poor and liked to pray.



1216

King Edward I

He invaded and conquered both Wales and Scotland ruling both of them!



1272

King Edward II

Another bad King, he only listened to his best friend Piers Gaveston and died a nasty death in a dungeon



1307

King Edward III

He was a good king, even if he did start the 100 years' war.



1327

King Richard II

He tried to rule without parliament, so the barons helped the next Henry become king.



1377

King Henry IV

He stole the throne from Richard when he was fighting in Ireland. Hard luck Richie!



1399

King Henry V

He wanted to be King of England and France. You guessed it, he started a war!



1413



1422 **King Henry VI**

He became king at 8 months old! He was weak and hated war. He never fought in any battles.



King Edward IV

He secretly married Elizabeth Woodville. Some say she was a witch!



1461

King Edward V

He was 10 when he became king for 86 days. Then uncle Richard put him and his brother in a tower.



1483

King Richard III

He was a bad king. People say he had his nephews murdered in the Tower of London so he could be king instead.



1483

King Henry VII

He defeated bad King Richard and became the first Tudor king. Hooray!



1485

Meet King Henry VII – who ruled when The College was built.

Hi Henry!

So when did you become king?

I became King on 22nd August 1485.

What are you most famous for?

I ended the dynastic 'War of the Roses' at the Battle of Boswell and became the very first monarch of the House of Tudor.

What is your favourite thing to do?

I love playing tennis – I'm really very good at it you know!

What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

There's a rumour that I killed Edward IV's two sons, Edward and Richard, who had been lock in the Tower of London. People say I did it so that they couldn't take away my claim to the crown. Would I do such a thing?!





What does The College 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 The College look like other buildings in the area? What's different about it?

Castle

Tall

Pretty

Industrial

Stone

Brick

Symmetrical

Home

Square

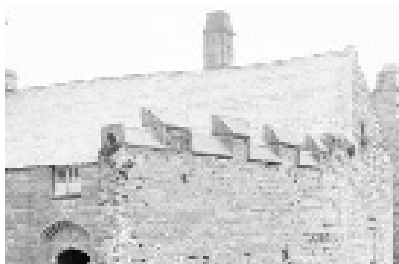
Elegant

Friendly

Low

The College was built by Thomasine Bonaventure in 1506 – that's over 500 years ago! Thomasine returned to Week St. Mary where she was born, in 1504 where she spent the rest of her life, carrying out charity work in the neighbourhood. She set up the school for local children.

The College site is made up of a group of **medieval** (say *med-ee-eval*) buildings. That's why it has lots of features not normally seen on a Tudor home. Have you noticed the **crenelated** wall which runs alongside the road?



Fact:

Crenelated walls were often seen on castles as they provided battlements for soldiers to fire arrows from. Here, they are just added for decoration.



Today's sitting room used to be the old schoolroom. Originally it was open all the way to the roof – the ceiling was put in around 1700.



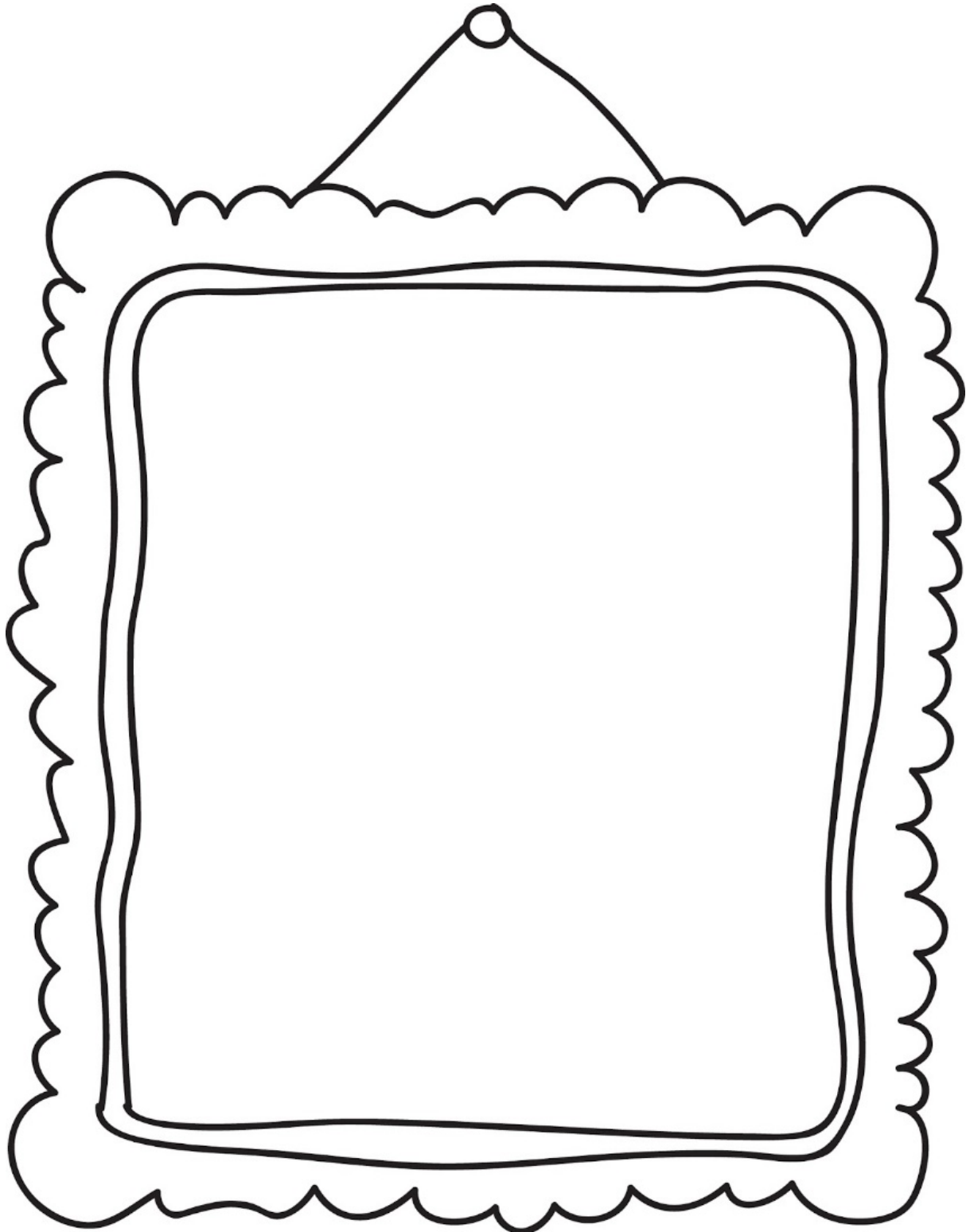
Take a look at the gothic arched window in the corner. The ceiling used to cut right across the top of this window! During the restoration, Landmark decided to put in a sloping ceiling to avoid this – now we can see the window as it would have been when Sarah and Lucy went to school here.



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 the front of The College.

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





What is The College built from?

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 buildings 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 become cheaper and more popular – but stone still looked smart!

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.



In medieval and Tudor times, stone was taken out of the ground by hand. The stone used to build The College was taken from the ground nearby. 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. The picture on the left shows a stonemason hard at work.

Mallet

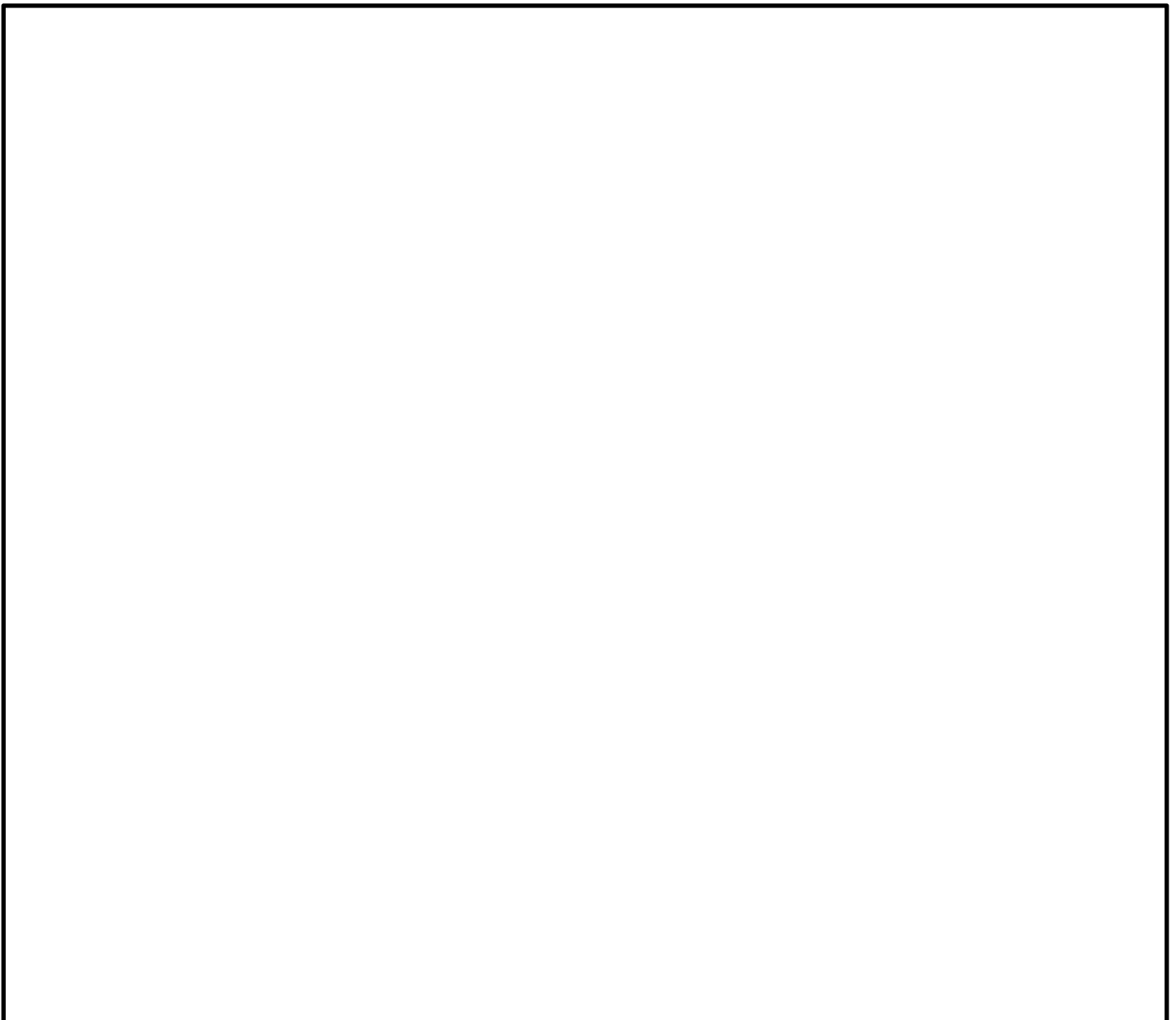


Chisels





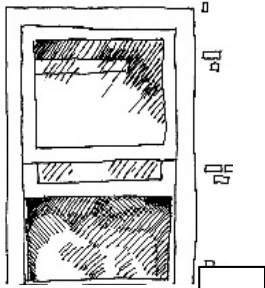
Sometimes stone masons carve beautiful designs into the stone. Look at the arched doorway which leads into The College and the fireplaces inside. These designs have been hand carved into the stone using chisels and mallets. Have a look at the examples of stone carving below and then have a go at designing your own in the box.



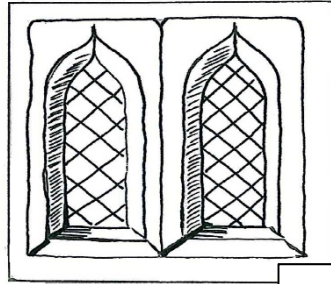


The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building.

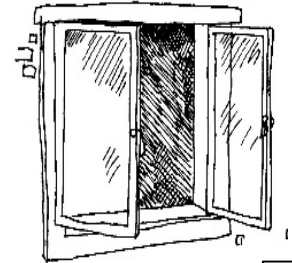
What type of windows does The College have?



Sash

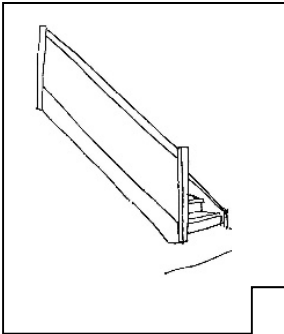


Gothic arch

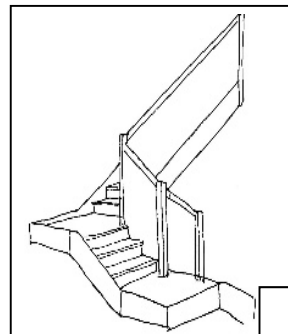


Casement

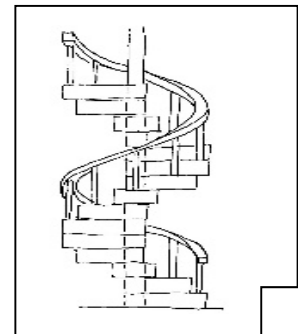
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at The College?



Straight



Quarter turn

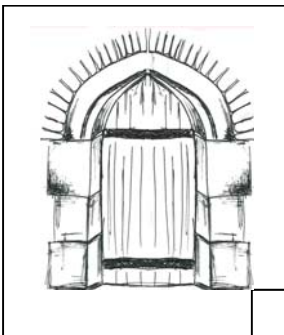


Spiral

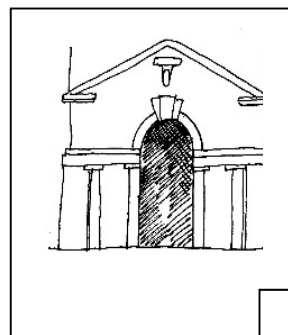
Fact:

Have you noticed that spiral staircases go clockwise when you're going up and anti-clockwise when you're going down? This is because most people are right handed so if there was an attacker with a sword coming up the stairs they had to show more of their body to fight. The swords man above had the wall on his left leaving more room to fight with his right arm.

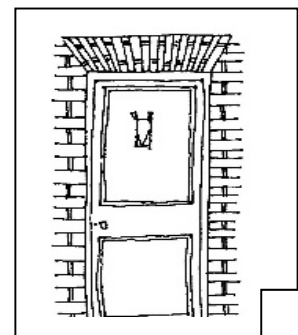
Entrances can be grand or simple. Which front door is most like the one at The College?



Tudor arch



Porch



Doorframe

Quest



Discover more about The College

The College was built in 1506. That's over 500 years ago! In that time, many things have changed both inside and outside the building. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Can you find this quatrefoil (say *qwa-tra-foil*) window?

Note down where you found it below. 'Quatrefoil' means it has four 'leaves'.

.....

Look at the floor in the sitting room – what is it made from?
What does it feel like? Is it smooth or rough?



The original floor of the schoolroom would have been made of the same material – these are modern **replicas** of what was here before.



Facts:

Quatrefoil (say 'kwa-tra-foil') is a design of four overlapping circles found on churches and other buildings from the Middle Ages. The word comes from the old French word meaning four leaves.

A **replica** (say *rep-lee-ka*) is a direct copy of another design or object.

Did you know that there are three types of rock? **Igneous** (say *ig-nee-us*) rocks, which are formed when lava cools and hardens. **Sedimentary** (say *sed-ee-ment-ary*) rocks, made up of particles of sand, shells and very small pebbles, and **metamorphic** (say *met-ah-mor-fik*) rocks which are formed underneath the earth's surface under intense heat and pressure.

Slate is a **metamorphic** rock. It's very strong and durable because of the way it is formed, which makes it ideal for flooring.

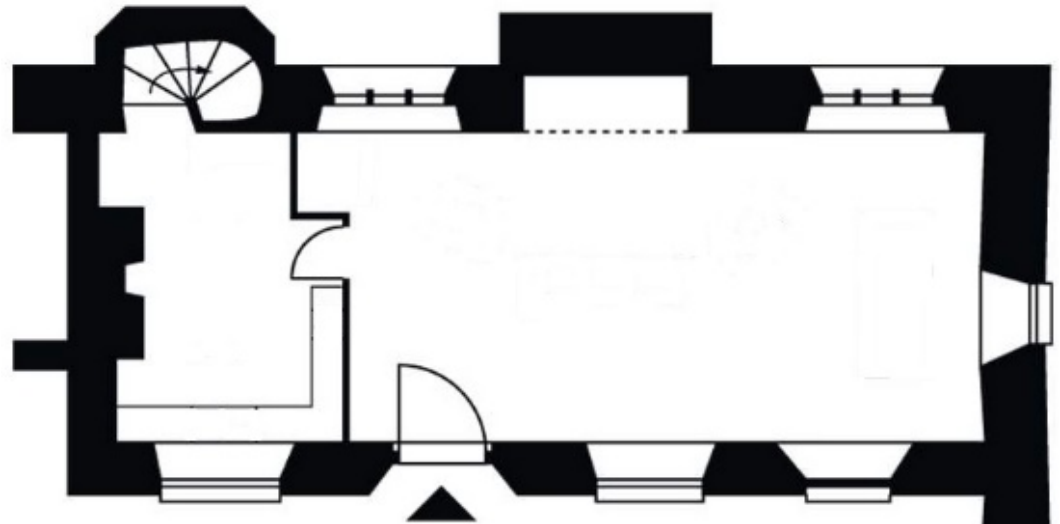
Can you think of anything else slate might be used for? It used to be used in a lot of schools before electronic whiteboards took over.



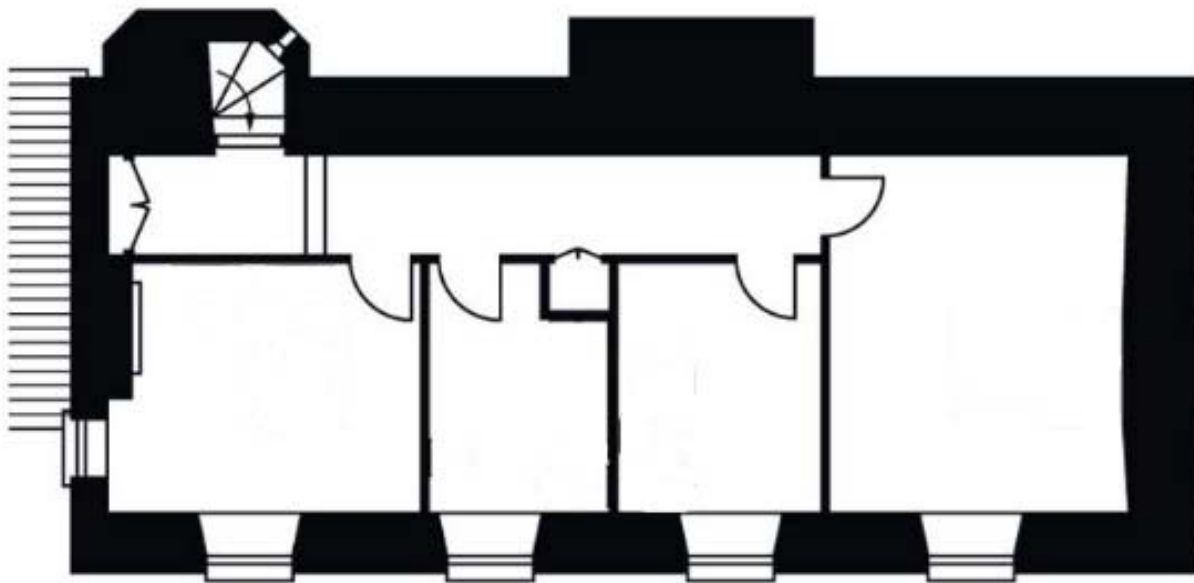
Living in The College

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. The College has two floors. The plans below show you the top two floors and the shape of each room. Take a walk around and write on the plan what each room is used for. Mark the room you are sleeping in with a star. ★

Ground Floor



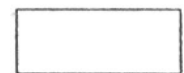
First Floor



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.



Bed



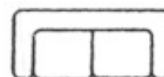
Rectangular (or a round) table



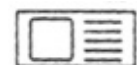
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside The College. 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?

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for drawing a view from a bedroom window.



Can you answer these questions correctly?

You'll have to read the History section first..!

1. What is The College made of?

Bricks

Wood

Stone

Straw

2. What is the name of the woman who set up the grammar school?

Thomasine

Bailey

Quinn

Harper

3. Who was King of England when Lucy and Sarah attended the school?

(Psst... check Unruly Rulers!)

Edward IV

James Bond

Henry VIII

William III

4. What is a hornbook?

A book about cows

An instrument

A dance

A wooden board with
a thin sheet of horn on

5. Which of these instruments was not played in Tudor times?

Electric guitar

Lute

Harpichord

Recorder

6. Slate is what type of rock??

Igneous

Metamorphic

Sedimentary

Magma

7. What was the name of Thomasine Bonaventure's first husband?

Sir John Percival

Peter Parker

Winston Churchill

Richard Bunsby

8. In the famous nursery rhyme, which sherpherdess lost her sheep?

Bo Peep

Bo Boo

Bo Look

Bo Creep

9. Which of these names has a King of England not had?

George

Nigel

James

Edward

10. In which county is The College?

West Sussex

Devon

Cornwall

East Sussex

To find the answers skip two pages...



The College Word Search

Now have a go at the word search below. Think about different parts of the building and what might have been here in the past...

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

GRAMMAR

SHEPHERDESS

FIREPLACE

CRENELATED

THOMASINE

ABACUS

LUTE

MEDIEVAL

WEEK ST MARY

SLATE

HARPSICHORD

STONEMASON

ROBERT BUNSBY

QUATREFOIL

LATIN

METAMORPHIC

SCHOOL

STAIRCASE

HORNBOOK

REPLICA

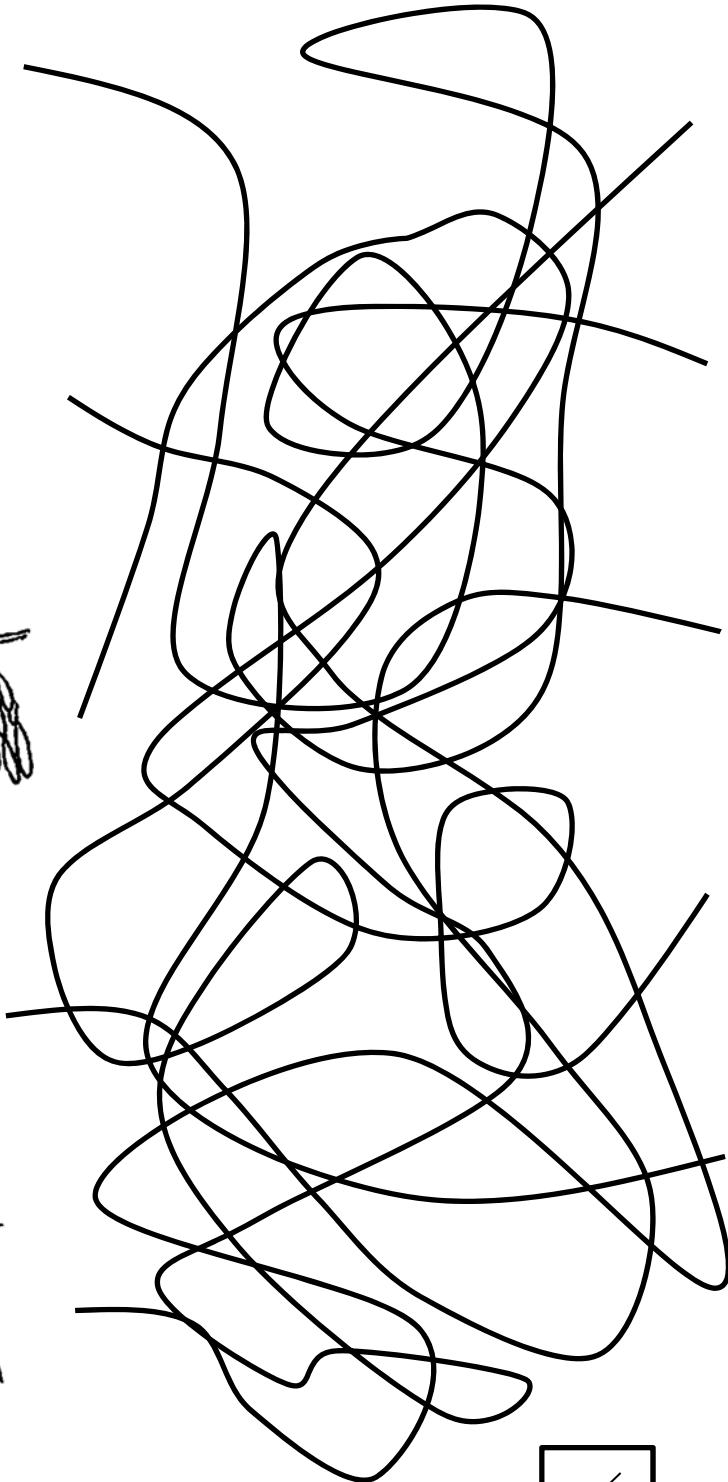
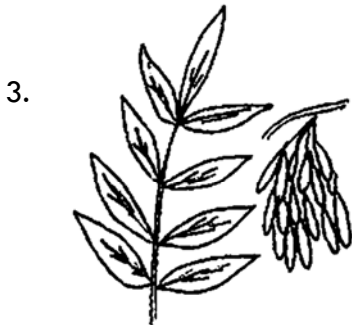
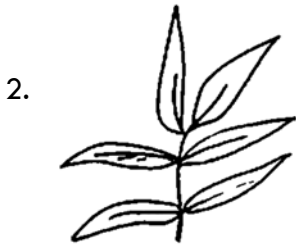
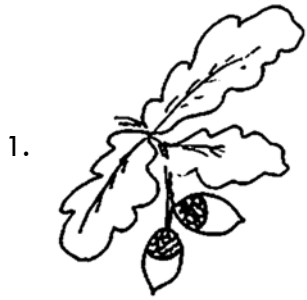
How many of these words did you find? Put your score in the box.

/
20



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.

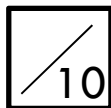


Answer sheet:

Quiz answers:

1. Stone
2. Thomasine
3. Henry VIII
4. A wooden board with paper attached
5. Electric guitar
6. Metamorphic
7. Richard Bunsby
8. Bo Peep
9. Nigel
10. Cornwall

How many did you get right?



Impress your grown ups by learning these Latin words and phrases...

<u>English</u>	<u>Latin</u>
Hello	Salve (say <i>sal-vay</i>)
Goodbye	Vale (say <i>vah-lay</i>)
How are you?	Quid agis? (say <i>qweed-ah-geese</i>)
My name is...	Meum nomen est... (say <i>may-um no-men est</i>)
The College	Collegium (say <i>coll-ee-gee-um</i>)
School	Scholae (say <i>skol-ay</i>)
Enjoy a happy holiday!	Fruate feria laeta! (say <i>fruh-ah-tay feria ly-ta</i>)

Design your own flag

Since ancient times flags have been used to identify groups of people, countries and armies. Flags are mainly used today to represent a country. Did you know that Cornwall has its own flag! It's called St. Piran's Flag and looks like the picture below. Look out for it during your holiday!

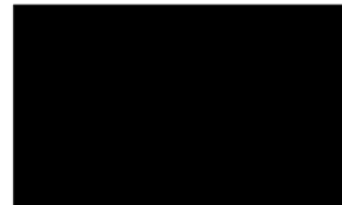
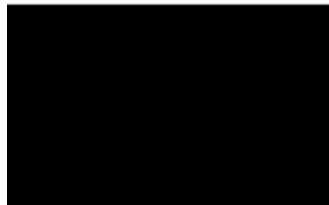
Each colour has its own meaning:

- Yellow: means truth, loyalty and justice
- White: means bravery and strength
- Red: means peace and honesty
- Blue: means generosity
- Green: means determination
- Black: means hope, joy and love

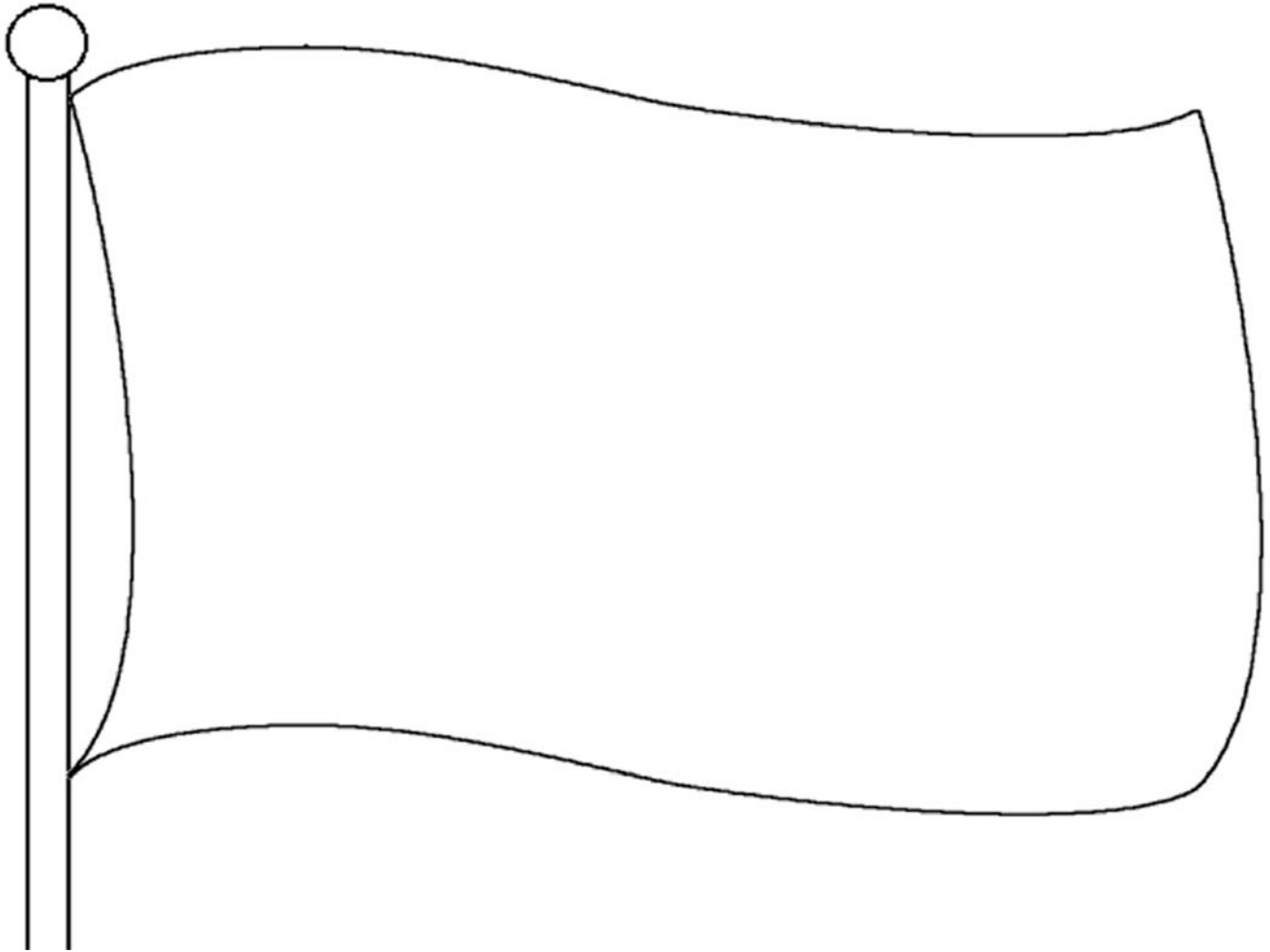


Flags also have lots of different symbols:

Stripe Cross Star Crescent Circle



Have a go at designing your own flag that best describes you! It can be as colourful and have as many shapes and pictures as you like.





Bake some scones

If you haven't ever had a scone you are missing out! Devon and Cornwall are famous for their scones. They are plain cakes that you cut in half and spread clotted cream and jam on each side. This is called a cream tea. Mmmm I could eat scones all day!

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

75g of butter

1 large egg

225g of self-raising flour

2 tbsp milk

Pinch of salt

Clotted cream

40g caster sugar

Jam

Pre-heat the oven: fan 220 °C : 425 °F : Gas 7

- Grease a baking tray.
- Sift flour and salt into bowl. Rub butter into the mixture until it looks like breadcrumbs. Add the sugar.
- Beat the egg and buttermilk together in a separate bowl.
- Add the egg and milk mixture to the flour mixture. Mix it all together with a spoon and then with your hands. This is called dough (say 'doh').
- Put some flour on the work top and then put the ball of dough onto it.
- Roll the dough into a circle (about 2.5cm thick). Then cut out the scones (if you don't have a cutter use a glass, making sure it too gets flour on the rim).
- Put them onto the baking tray and brush them with milk. Bake on the top shelf for 10-12 minutes.
- Let them cool and then serve with lots of clotted cream and jam! Yum!





Colour in these Tudor outfits.

