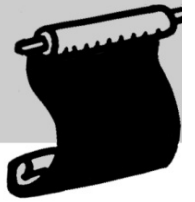


History



Find out about Frenchman's Creek's past...

Hello! Welcome to Frenchman's Creek. My name is Jack Thomas, it's 1818 and I'm 9 years old. I've lived here since I was a baby with my mum, dad and two brothers – Harry and George.

Dad, my brothers and I all work on Kestle Wartha Farm as **labourers**. Farmer Petersen owns this house but **rents** it out to my family so that we don't have far to come to work – no excuses for being late! **Frenchman's Pill** (that's the name of our hamlet) has two other houses that are home to more families who work on the farm. Our house was already here, but Mr Jones, who lives on the other side of the creek, was given a **lease** on a plot of land and he had to build his house himself; it's a cobb cottage, which means that it's built of mud and straw squished together – sometimes pony pooh is used too, yuk!



Frenchman's Creek following restoration by The Landmark Trust.

Facts:

A **labourer** is someone who carries out simple work on a farm or other work site.

If you **rent** you pay money as a fee to the person who owns the house or land you are living in or working from. A **lease** (say lee-s) is the agreement between you and the landowner, which says how much rent you should pay.

Frenchman's Pill is the name for the tiny settlement that used to exist here. Not because it's so small - the word **pill** is a local word for 'creek' or 'little river'.

Working on the farm is hard work; we have to get up at 5am which I hate – especially in the winter when it's dark and cold.

What time do you have to get up?

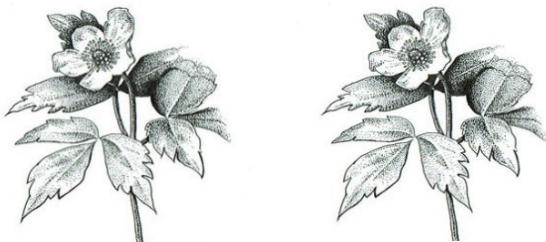


My least favourite job on the farm is planting potatoes – by the time I finish for the day at 7pm, my back is really sore! I shouldn't complain though, my dad and brothers often end up with jobs like hay-making which is really hard work – especially in the hot sunshine!

At harvest time, even mum gets called in to help at the farm, in return though Farmer Petersen gives us some of the harvest. Mum cooks up a delicious feast for us and the other families in Frenchman's Pill. We all sit together and eat bread, potato soup and meat pies – yum! What's your favourite thing to eat?

The grown-ups also drink ale - it makes them act a little bit silly, singing and dancing. My brothers and I tried to steal a cup when no one was looking, but Mr Jones caught us and gave us a telling off!

The little time we do get away from the farm, my brothers and I spend playing in the creek. It's great fun paddling and splashing about – sometimes we even catch little fish! Last summer dad took us all down to the Helford river and showed us how to fish properly – Harry caught a huge fish but got pulled into the river when he was trying to reel it in!



A picture of my brother and I catching fish in the creek when we were little.

What have you been doing during your time here? Perhaps you've been playing hide-and-seek – it's a great place for it! Maybe you've been racing sticks on the creek? I'm the best at that game – my sticks always beat my brothers!

Mum says her favourite thing about living here is sitting by the creek and enjoying the peace and quiet when us boys are out at work – charming!

Unruly Rulers

Who were the Georgians?

The **Georgians** were nobles from Germany. George I was King James I's great grandson. So when Queen Anne died with no heirs George became king. They are called **Georgians** because they are all called George (apart from William – but he wasn't meant to be king anyway!) They came from **Hanover** in Germany so this time is called the **Hanoverian** (say 'han-o-ver-ee-an') period.



1714 **King George I**

A king from Germany who couldn't speak much English. He kept his wife in prison for 32 years - how mean!

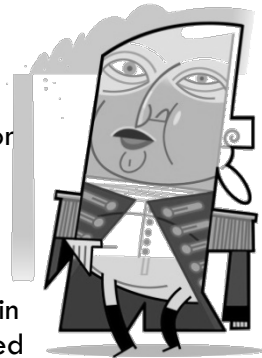


King George II 1727

A boring king who only liked to fight battles. He died on the toilet of constipation, pooh!

1760 **King George III**

A popular king who went mad. He started talking to an oak tree in Windsor thinking it was Frederick the Great! Poor Georgie, he had to stop ruling as he was so mad.



George III's son George IV had to step in and rule as Prince Regent. This was called the **Regency Period**.



King George IV 1820

A bad king who ruined all his dad's hard work. He loved to drink, eat and party!

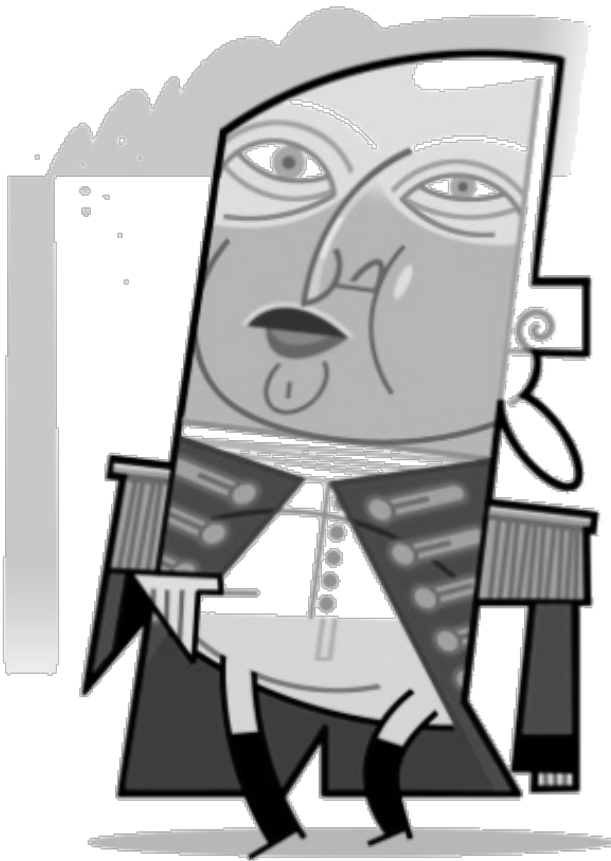
1830 **King William IV**

A simple king who wanted to be a sailor but was too stupid to command a ship. He would sometimes offer people a lift in his carriage!





Meet King George III **– who ruled when Jack lived at Frenchman’s Creek.**



Hi Georgie!

So when did you become king?

I became King on 25 October 1760 when I was just 22.

What are you most famous for?

I went mad, don't you know!

What is your favourite thing to do?

I like playing with my youngest children. I had 15 in all!

What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

I tried to tax the Americans in the colonies and do you know what? They declared their independence!



What does Frenchman's Creek 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 Frenchman's Creek look like other buildings in the area? What's different?

Safe

Pretty

Stone

Symmetrical

Square

Friendly

Tall

Industrial

Brick

Home

Elegant

Low

Frenchman's Creek is what we call a **vernacular** (say *ver-nak-yuh-ler*) building. This means that it is a building for living in and built using ordinary methods & local materials.

It is made from local rubble stone and parts of it are cobb – a mixture of mud and straw. The brick chimneys are newer additions, added on when Landmark restored the building in 1987. As the building is so deep in the valley, it needed really tall chimneys so that the smoke from the fire would draw out properly. When Frenchman's Creek was built, these chimneys were shorter and made of cobb.



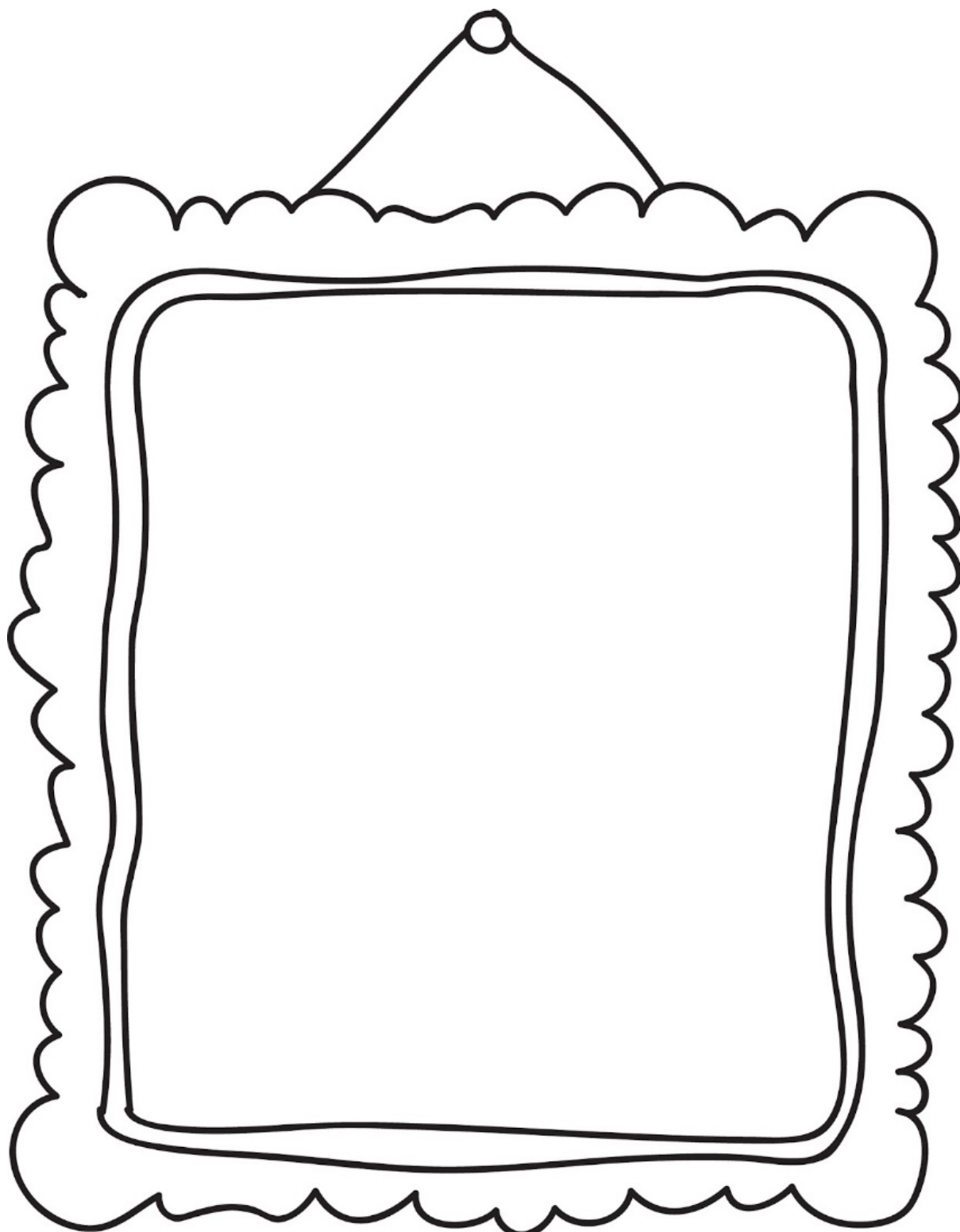
Can you see the big stone blocks on the corners of the buildings? These are called **quoins** (say *k-oyns*). Walls made from rubblestone are not very strong and so stone quoins were added to provide strength or in some cases, decoration. You can also see large blocks around the windows and door – this again is to provide strength to the openings.



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 Frenchman's Creek.

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





What is Frenchman's Creek 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.

Frenchman's Creek is built from both types of stone. The quoins on the corners have been shaped into neat blocks by masons (special stone carvers) while the rest of the house is made from **rubble stone** that has been dug or found in the ground, and used just as it is.

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.

Stone used to be 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.



What other building materials can you find outside and inside Frenchman's Creek?

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

Stone

Glass

Wood

Plastic

Metal

Clay

Flint

Concrete

Brick

Ceramic

Quest



Discover more about Frenchman's Creek

Frenchman's creek has been here for over 200 years. In that time, many things have changed both inside and outside the building. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

The fireplace

Did you know that the room now used as a sitting room used to be the kitchen? The evening meal was prepared over the open fire ready for when the men returned home from the farm.

Imagine not just being able to turn the cooker on to make dinner!



Floorboards or ceiling?

Take a look at the ceiling in the living room – what you are looking at is actually the floorboards of the room above! This is a building tradition that has survived from the Middle Ages. Think about the ceilings in your house, what are they made from?



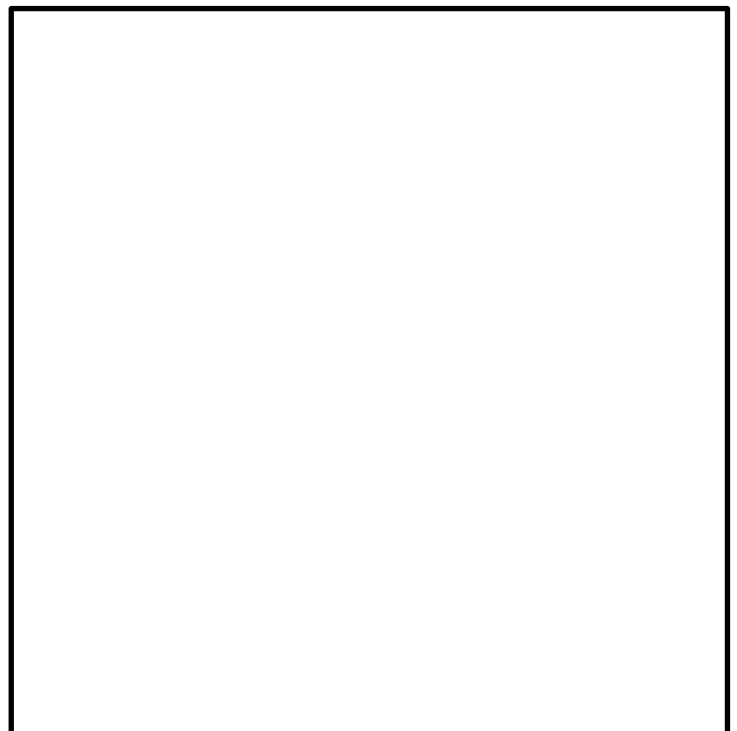
Birds and Wildflowers...

Frenchman's Creek is surrounded by beautiful **flora** and **fauna**.

Go outside and see what you can see – perhaps you'd like to draw a picture in the box opposite. You might be able to find your plant or animal in the books on the shelf, you can use these to label your drawing.

Did you know?

Flora describes plant life and **fauna** refers to animal, bird and insect life.

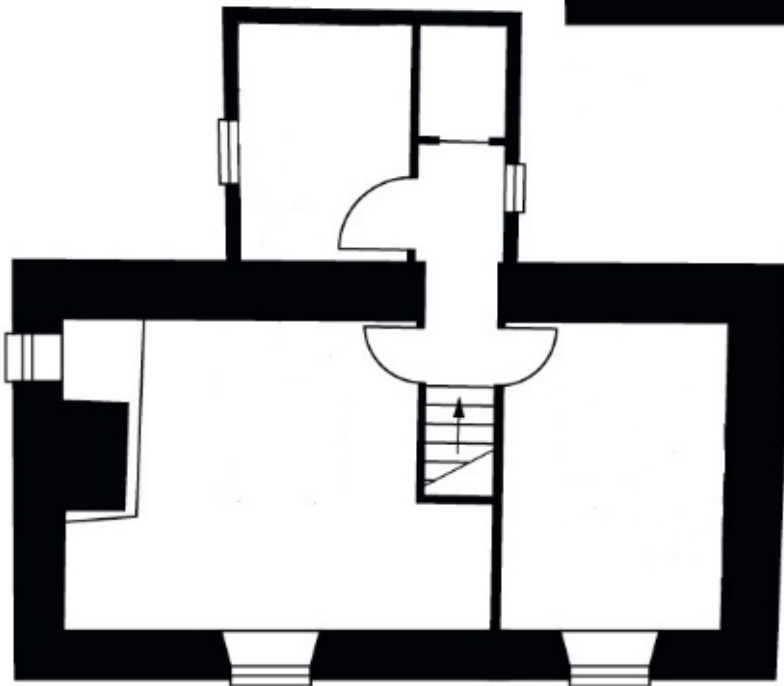
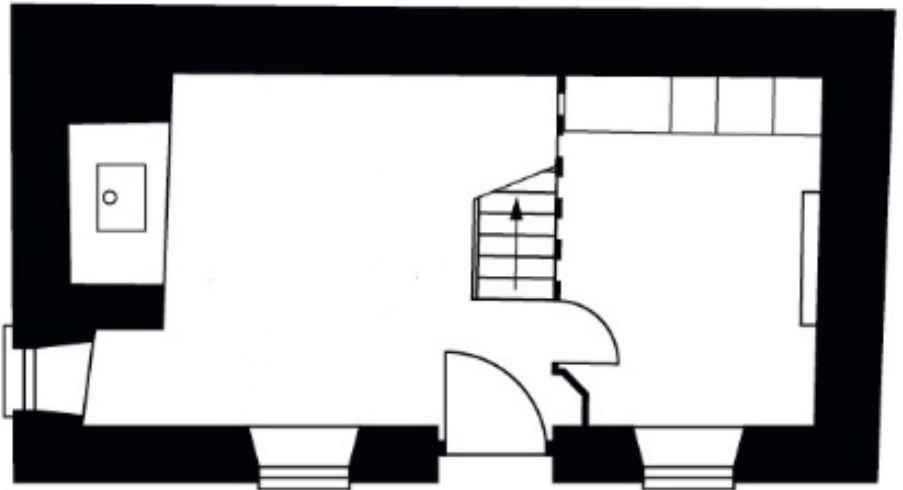




Living in Frenchman's Creek

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. Frenchman's Creek has two floors. The plan below shows you the shape of each room. Take a walk around and write on the plan what each room is used for.

Ground Floor

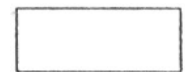


First Floor

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



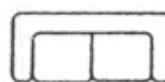
Rectangular (or a round) table



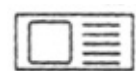
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside Frenchman's Creek. 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

Fact:
Did you know that some of the oldest dry stone walls are in Cornwall. Some are thought to be from 5000BC. Dry stone walls aren't just in Britain; they are all over the world!

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? Can you see the creek?





Frenchman's Creek Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. The words are all things you can see in this part of Cornwall. The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

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

CREEK
TREES
STONE
BIRDS
SHEEP

SURF
SAND
CRAB
CLIFFS
LIMPETS

ROCKS
SHELL
PEBBLES
FLORA
TIDE

COBB
QUOINS
SEA
COUNTRYSIDE
FAUNA

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

--



Can you answer these questions correctly?

You may need the books on the shelf to help you...

1. What food is Cornwall most famous for?

Porridge

Pasty

Welshcake

Sausages

2. Which animal is not kept on a farm?

Cow

Goat

Pig

Hippo

3. What is the name of Cornwall's flag?

St Austell's Flag

Falmouth Flag

Arthur's Flag

St. Piran's Flag

4. What is the Cornish word for Cornwall?

Kernow

Canwook

Llanton

Cornwall

5. What is Cornwall's national bird?

Flamingo

Chough

Penguin

Pigeon

6. Which of these can't be mined?

Tin

Gold

Slate

Bananas

7. What part of England is Cornwall in?

North

Midlands

South East

South West

8. What time of year are lambs born?

Winter

Spring

Summer

Autumn

9. How long is Cornwall's coastline?

20 miles

1,000 miles

234,800 miles

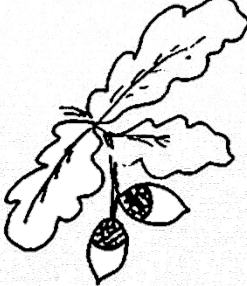
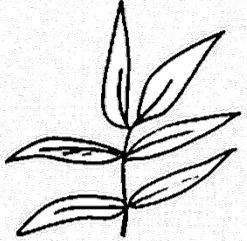
433 miles

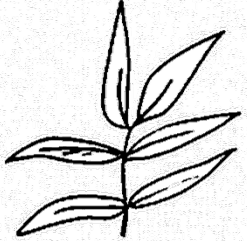
To find the answers turn over two pages...

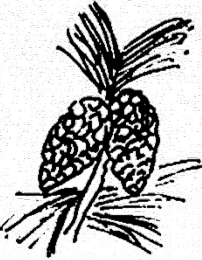



Which leaf belongs to which tree?


Match the leaf to the correct tree.

1.  

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

Horse Chestnut

Willow

Pine

Ash

Oak

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

Look out for these when you go for a walk!

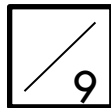


Answer sheet:

Question & Answer:

1. Pasty
2. Hippo
3. St Piran's Flag
4. Kernow
5. Chough (say 'chuff')
6. Bananas
7. South West
8. Spring
9. 433 miles

How many did you get right?



Fact:

Choughs (say 'chuff') are a type of crow. They have black feathers with red beaks and legs. Choughs have been in Cornwall since the 1200s. Their old Cornish name is **Palores** which means digger. No, not like the machine! It's because they dig for worms with their beaks.



Have a go at writing your own quiz to test your family and friends!

1.

a. b. c. d.

2.

a. b. c. d.

3.

a. b. c. d.

4.

a. b. c. d.

5.

a. b. c. d.

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.

Each colour has its own meaning:

Yellow: means truth, loyalty and justice

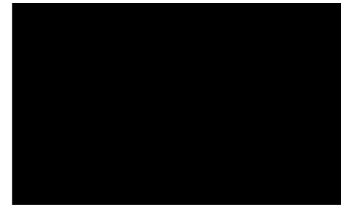
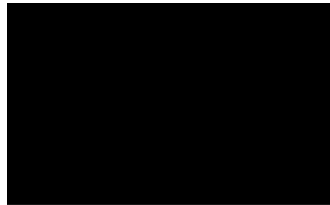
White: means bravery and strength

Red: means peace and honesty

Blue: means generosity

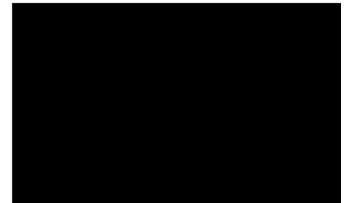
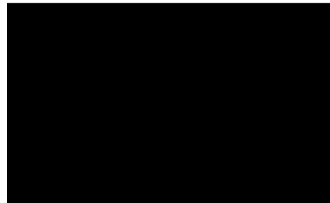
Green: means determination

Black: means hope, joy and love

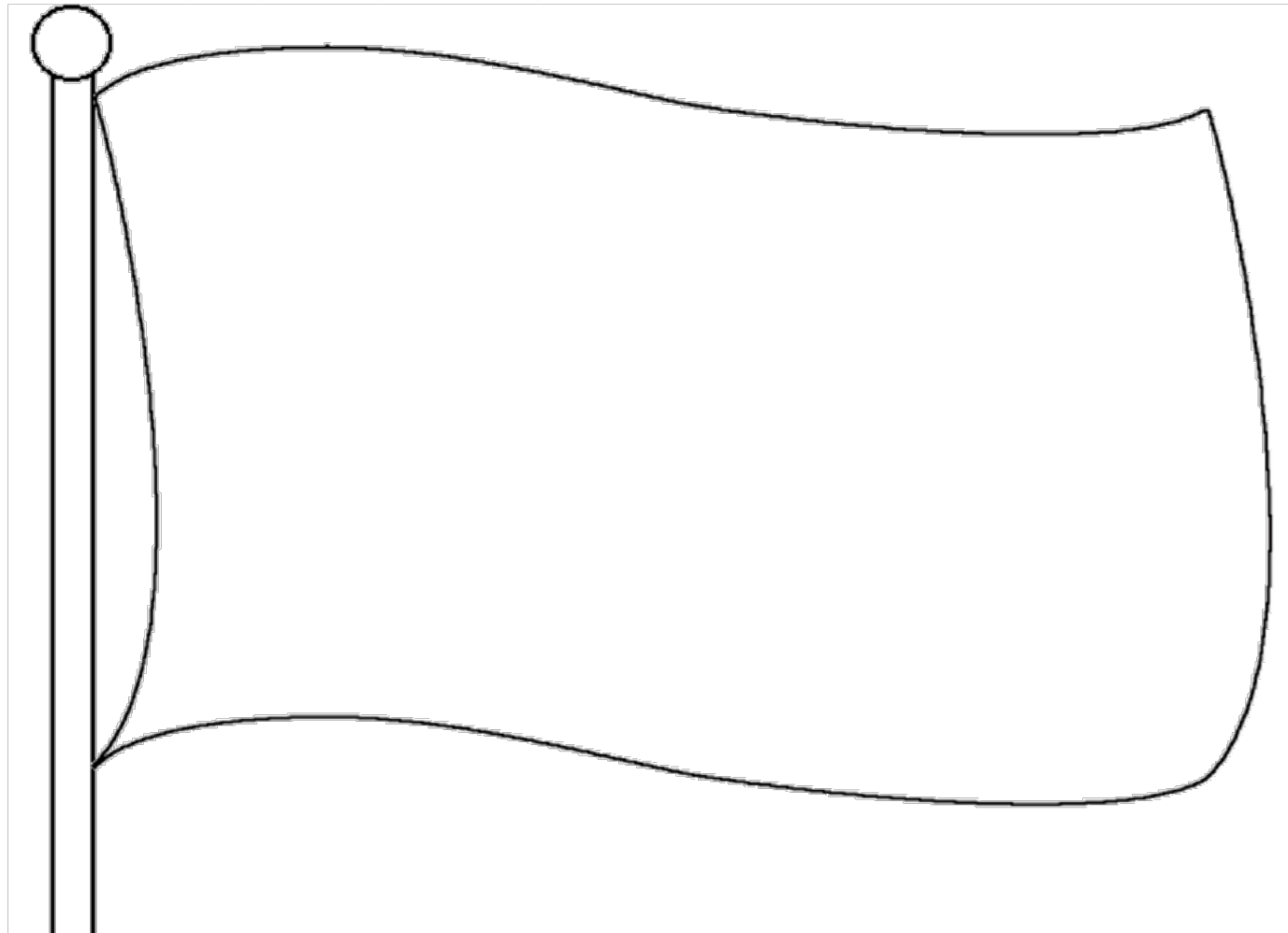


Flags also have lots of different symbols:

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.





Make an origami rabbit

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

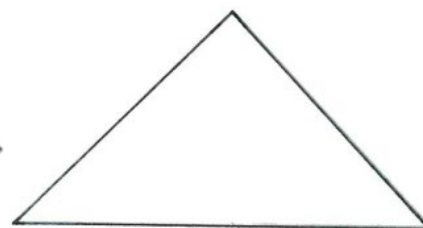
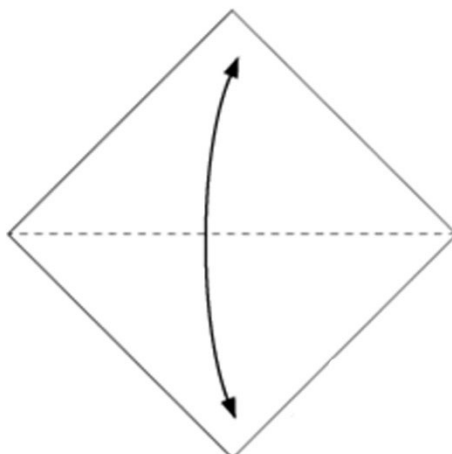
You will need:

Paper
Scissors
Colouring pencils

Step One:

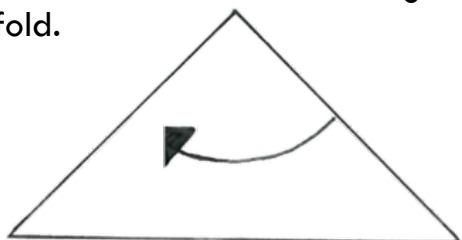
Cut the A4 piece of paper into a square. Follow the dotted lines on the sheet on the next page.

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



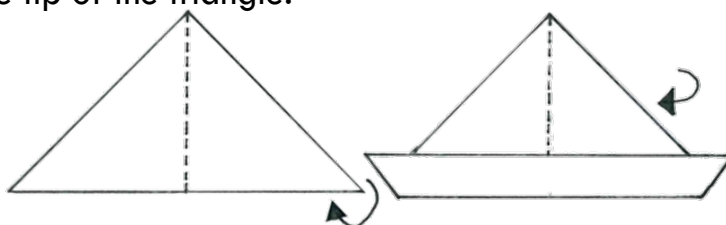
Step two:

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



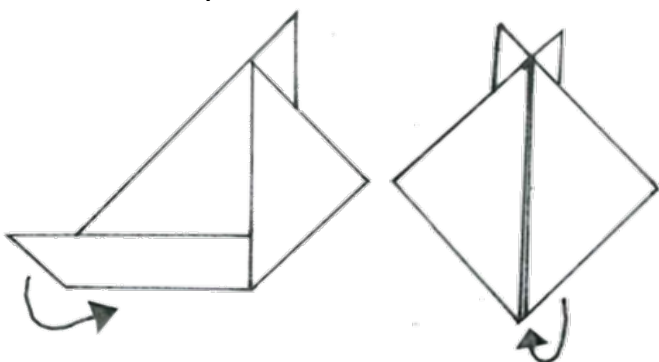
Step three:

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.



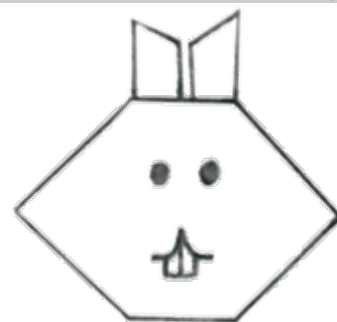
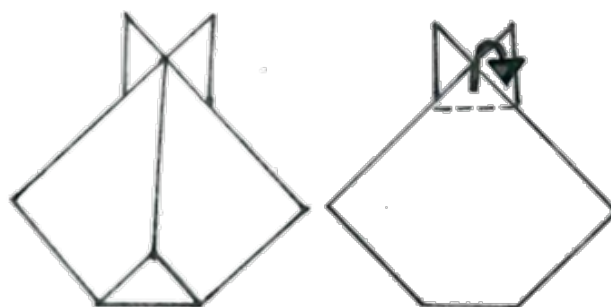
Step four:

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!





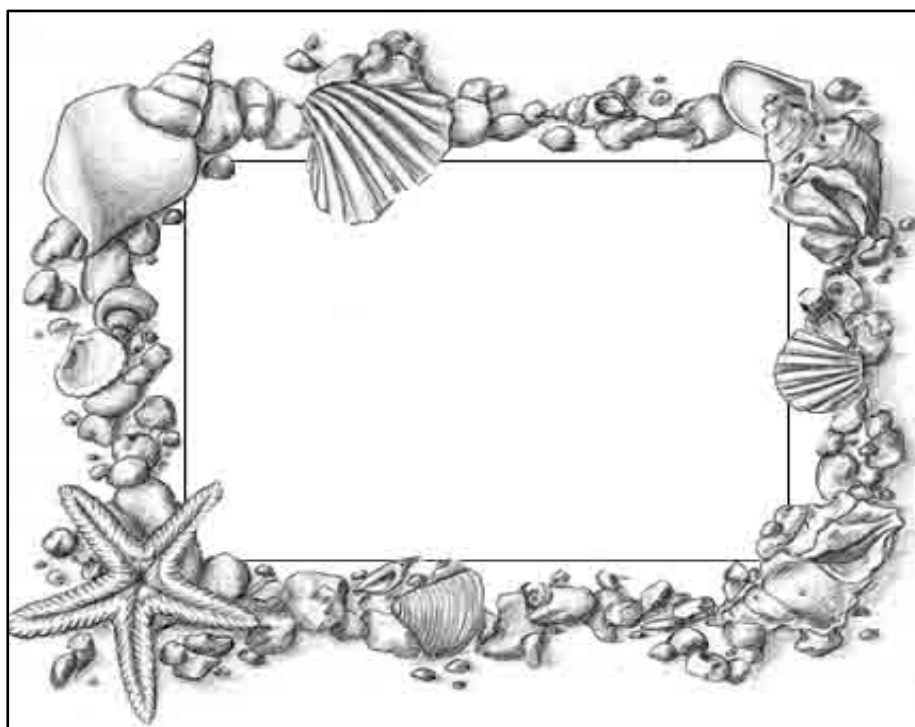
Create a shell photo frame

This is the perfect way to remember the seaside when you get home. You will need lots of different shells or little pebbles for this so if you go to the beach make sure you collect some. Get as many different shapes and sizes – it will make your photo frame more interesting!

You will need:

1 photo frame (it can be one you already have or get one from a charity shop)
Shells
PVA glue (make sure it's this sort of glue)
Spatula/ old paint brush
Glitter paint

- Make sure that all your shells are clean and dry.
- Cover the table with a tablecloth or newspaper – it may get messy!
- Now you can decorate – to stick the shells onto the photo frame put some PVA glue onto the edges of the shell using a spatula/ old paintbrush. Press the shell onto the frame - careful not to knock the shells already on the frame as you glue more shells on.
- Leave the glue to dry for at least 3 hours (it may take longer)
- Check glue has dried by gently trying to move shells
- Once dry the frame is finished - unless you want to paint the shells or put some glitter paint on the shells to make them sparkle!
- When you get home put in a photo of your holiday at Frenchman's Creek.





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

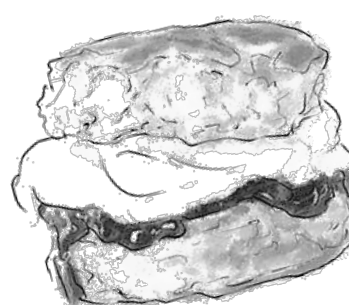
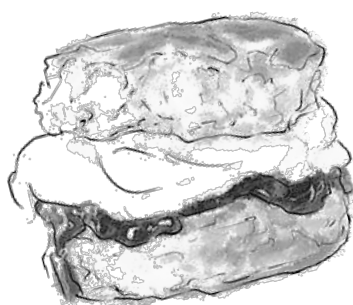
Clotted cream

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!



Cut out and use to make your origami rabbit

