

# History



Hello! Welcome to my house. My name is Amy Armorer. It's 1730 and I'm 11 years old. I've lived in this house all my life with my mother and father and two little brothers Peter and Jack, and our servant girl.

My father is a tailor who makes fine clothes from silk. He is French. When he was a little boy, he fled to London from Paris with his mother and father. It was because they were Protestants, which means they wanted to worship God more simply than the Catholic church made them.

## Fact:

**Silk moths** lay eggs on the leaves of the White Mulberry tree. The eggs hatch into silk moth caterpillars called silkworms. The silkworms eat the mulberry leaves then spin silk around themselves to make protective cocoons. The silkworm then turns into a moth which escapes by making a hole through the cocoon. To harvest the silk the farmer must collect the cocoons before they hatch into moths



A silk moth



Spitalfields was quite new then, and even today there is lots of building going on all around us and in the City of London on the other side of Bishopsgate. My granny said when she was a very little girl, she remembered the whole city in flames, in what they call the Great Fire of London. This was in 1666.

## Fact:

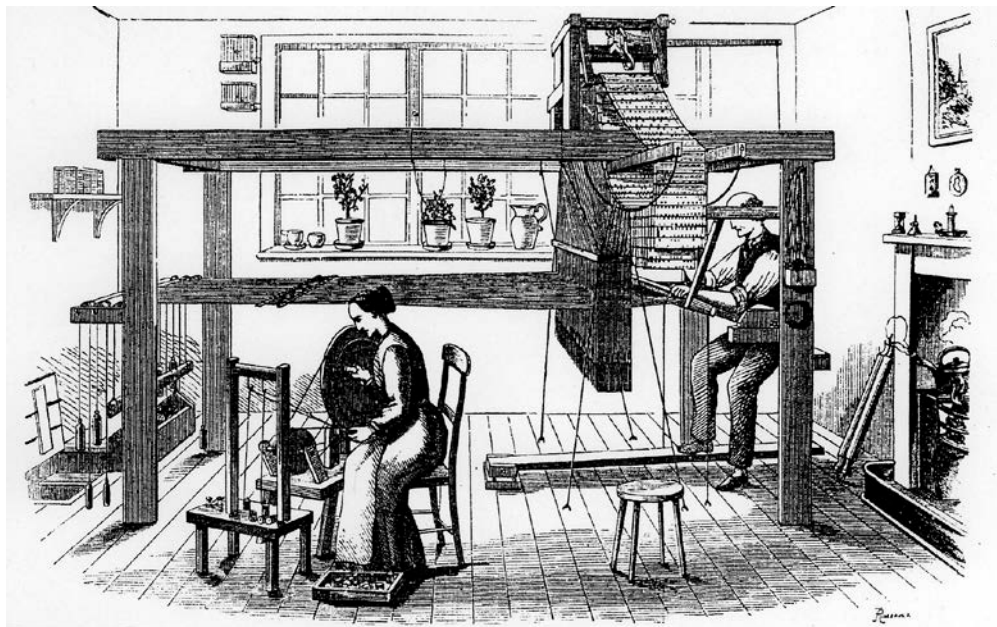
The picture opposite shows how people tried to stop the fire spreading. They used fire hooks to pull down the thatch from the roofs of the houses.

There's a song my brothers and I sing about this: 'London's burning, London's burning, fetch some water, fetch some water, Fire, Fire! Fire, Fire!, Pour on water, pour on water.' Perhaps you know it too? We sing it as a 'round', but Peter always goes wrong.

Christ Church, a street over, was finished just last year, and I saw the famous architect (say 'ark-i-tect'), Nicholas Hawksmoor who designed it and came to its first service. I love its columns and the way the tall pointy spire reaches to the sky. There's still lots of building going on all around in Spitalfields, because it is a new village outside the city walls.

Do you know why it's called Spitalfields? It's named after an ancient 'hospital' or a hostel for poor people that was in the middle of fields. It's a bit hard to imagine it now with all these new streets.

Lots of cloth is made in Spitalfields, silk and cotton, and men weave it on looms in attics in the houses, that have special long windows to let in lots of light.



There is a friendly lady who lives across the street called Anna Maria Garthwaite (you might be able to find her house) who is famous for designing patterns for the silks that fine ladies wear for their dresses, full of beautiful flowers and plants in all colours. She also cuts out really clever outlines of shapes in black paper with her tiny scissors – she's done our whole family. Colour in this design. —————>

I love living in Princelet Street. For my birthday, father gave me a yellow canary in a cage. I call him Sunbeam and he sings and sings when I hang his cage from the shutter in the street. Now I hope you will enjoy exploring my house, and these streets, and finding out about my own time almost 300 years ago.



# 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!) Their surname was **Hanover** so this time is also called the **Hanoverian** (say 'han-o-ver-ee-an') period.



### King George II

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

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!



1727

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

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

1820

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 I

– who ruled when this Landmark was built.



## Hi Georgie!

### So when did you become king?

I became King on 1 August 1714 when I was 54.

### What are you most famous for?

I was the first King of England to come from Germany. I didn't even speak English!

### What is your favourite thing to do?

I love going back to Germany. If I had my own way I would never come to England.

### What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

I kept my wife in prison for 32 years as she was in love with someone else. Ha! That'll teach her.

# Design



## What does 13 Princelet Street 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 13 Princelet Street look similar to the buildings around it?

Castle

Tall

Pretty

Industrial

Stone

Brick

Symmetrical

Home

Square

Elegant

Friendly

Low

Spitalfields was once a village with houses with large gardens and surrounded by fields. It was outside the city of London. As more people moved to be close to London Spitalfields grew. Builders began to build new streets with houses which were designed to look similar.

The map below shows how Spitalfields was planned – with straight roads and narrow houses and gardens. Colour in Princelet Street. Can you mark number 13 on the map? You'll have to work out which side it's on!

### Fact:

Each side of a building is called an **elevation**.

If the front elevation is really pretty, it has its own special name – it is called a **façade** (say 'fa-sard'). In French it means *frontage* or *face*.

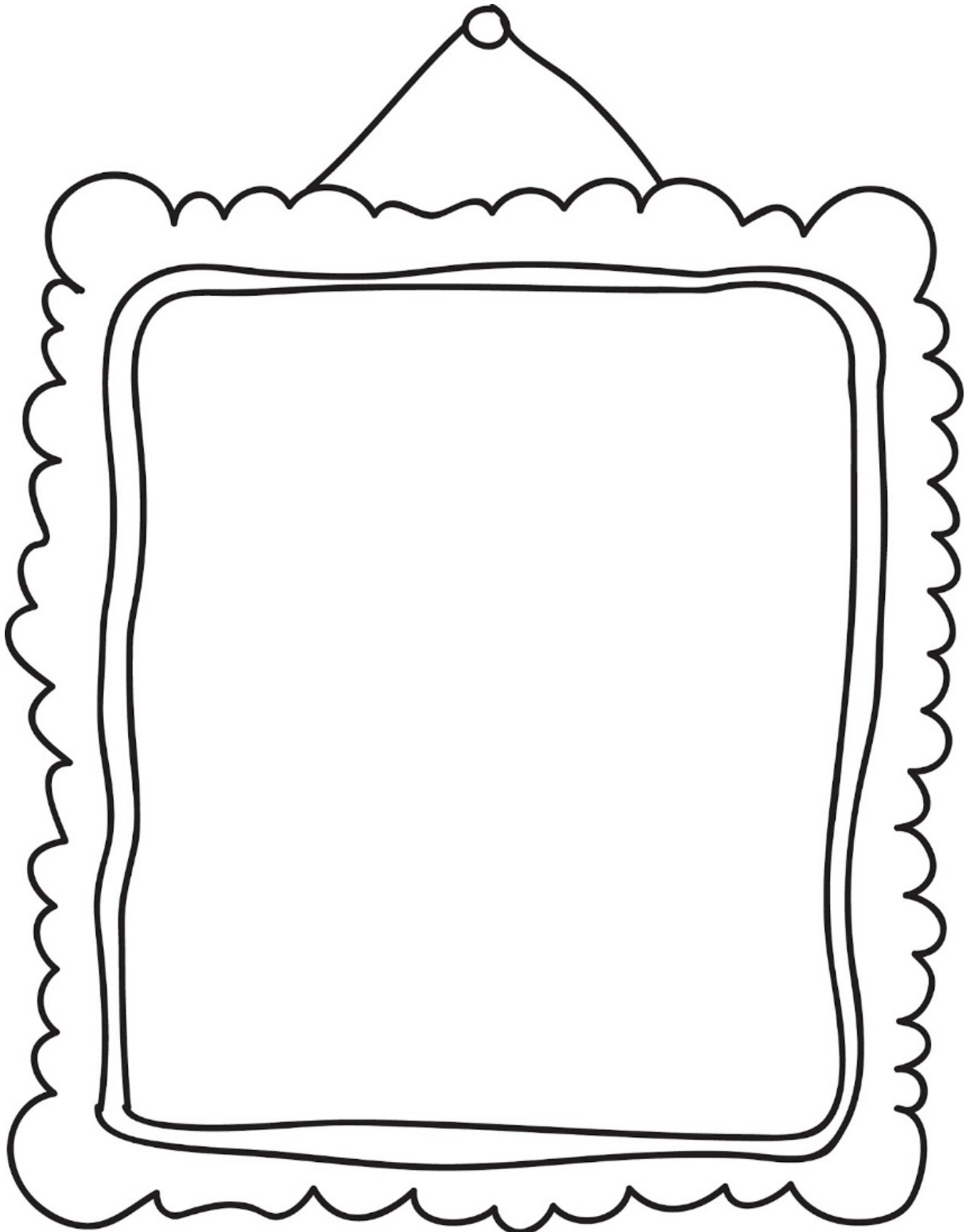




Buildings are quite easy to draw. They are usually made up from lots of geometric shapes, like squares, triangles and circles.

**Have a go at drawing the façade of 13 Princelet Street.**

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





## What is Princelet Street built from?

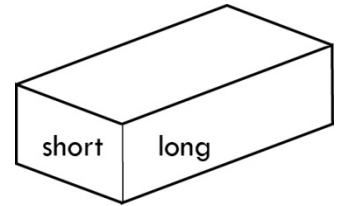
**Answer:**

### Fact:

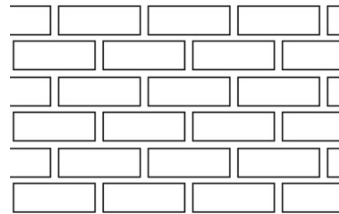
The earliest bricks date back to about 7,500BC and were made of mud. The mud was packed into wooden moulds. They were then turned out and left to dry in the sun until they were hard. The first fired bricks were made around 3,000BC. Fired bricks are harder and last longer in wetter climates.

Today we make bricks in factories by mixing together clay, sand and lime. This mixture is poured into a mould, dried and then fired in an oven at 1100 degrees.

Bricks have a long and a short face like this.

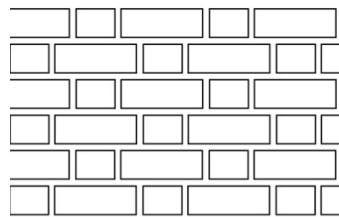


They are arranged in layers, or courses which have different patterns.

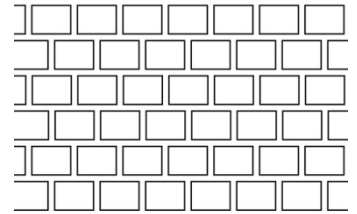


### Stretcher bond

The simplest bond to lay – using the long face of the brick.

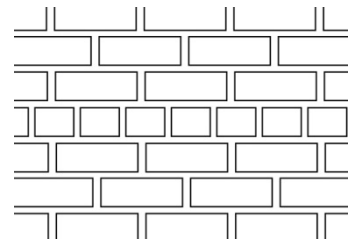


**Flemish bond** Bricks are laid with one header and one long face.



### Header bond

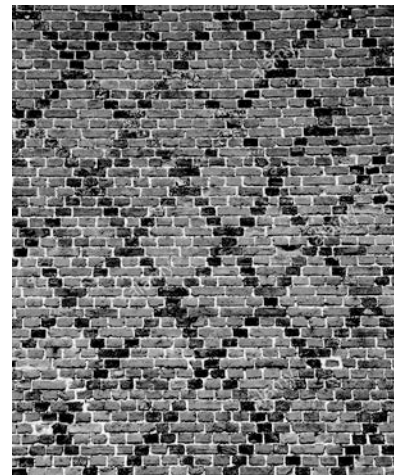
The bricks are laid with the header facing outwards. The header is the end of the brick.



### English bond

Three rows of long face and one row, of headers.

Some architects and builders were a bit more creative and designed very beautiful walls like these ones here. They used different coloured bricks to make these patterns.

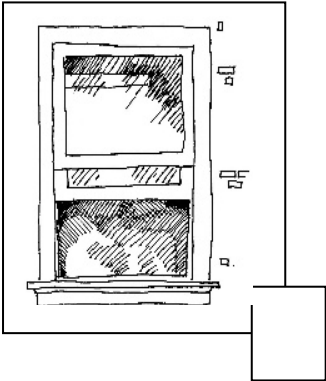




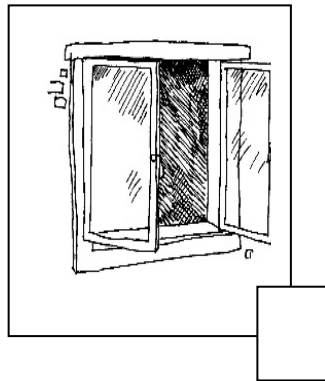




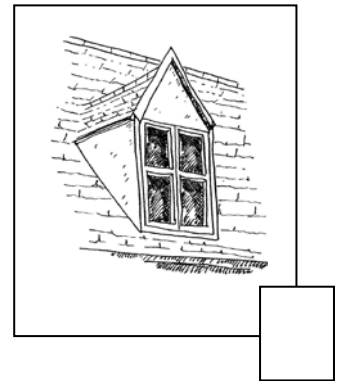
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Princelet Street have?



Sash



Casement

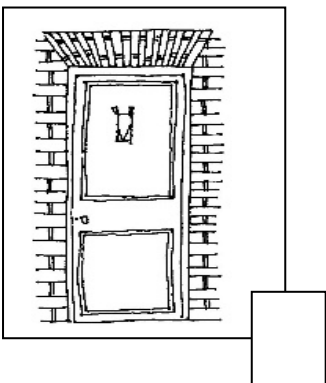


Dormer or attic

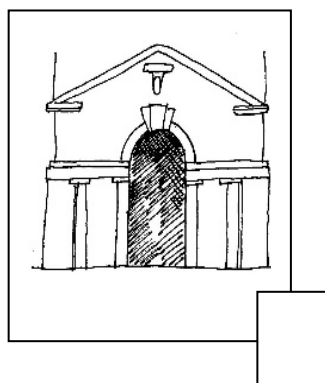
**Fact:**

Have you noticed that many of the buildings on Princelet Street have very long attic windows? The weavers worked in their attic rooms and needed lots of light, so they added these large windows to the front and the back of the attics.

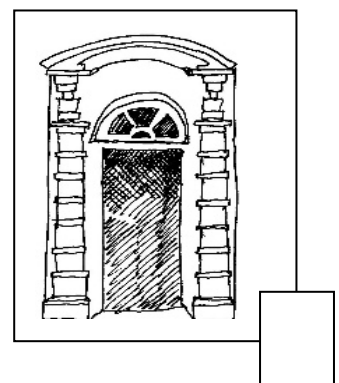
Entrances can be grand or simple. What is the front door of Princelet Street like?



Doorframe

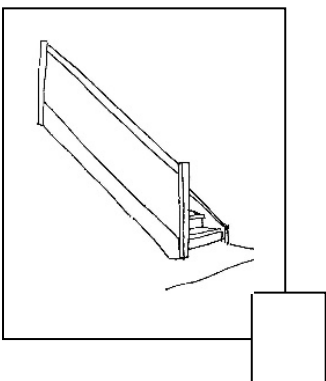


Porch

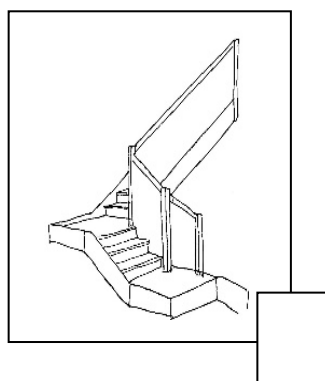


Canopy

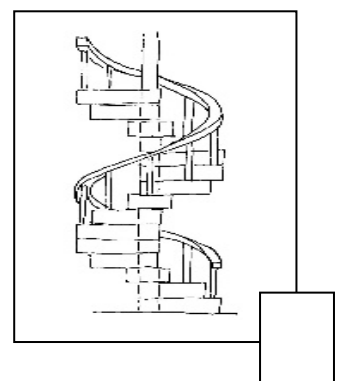
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at Princelet Street?



Straight



Quarter turn



Spiral

# Quest



## Discover more about Princelet Street

Princelet Street has been a home for over 300 years. In that time, many things have changed both inside and outside of the building. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

**Can you find this bell? You might hear it before you see it.**

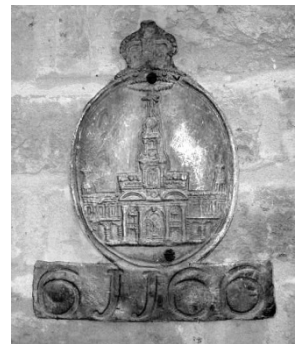
A Master Weaver once lived in Princelet Street. He was visited by fine ladies and gentlemen from the city who were interested in buying his silk fabric. Imagine who might have rung this bell 300 years ago and what fine clothes they were dressed in.



**Can you find this plaque?**

### Fact:

This is a fire insurance (say 'in-sure-an-se') plaque. After the Great Fire of London in 1666 the first insurance companies were set up. A fire insurance company would collect money each month from the house owner and then if the house did catch on fire they would send their fire brigade to rescue the house. These plaques were displayed on the front of buildings so firemen could identify them.



**Can you find more examples of these tiles in the building?**

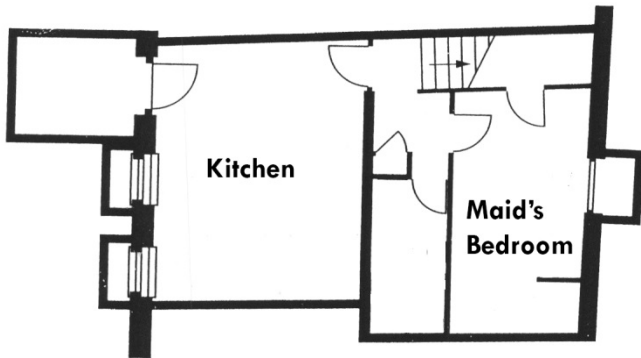
Look closely at them. They are almost like pictures from story. Have a go at copying a couple of them in the boxes below or write a short story about them on the other side of the page.



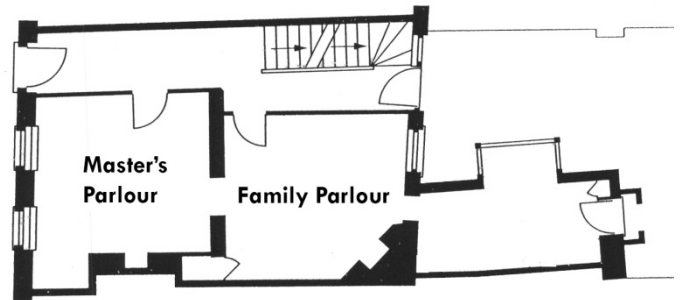


## Living in Princelet Street

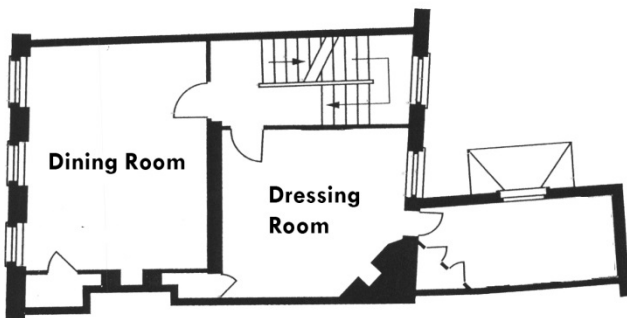
The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. Princelet Street has three floors and a basement underground. The plans below show you how the rooms were once used. Take a walk around each floor. Can you identify the rooms and write on the plan how they are used today?



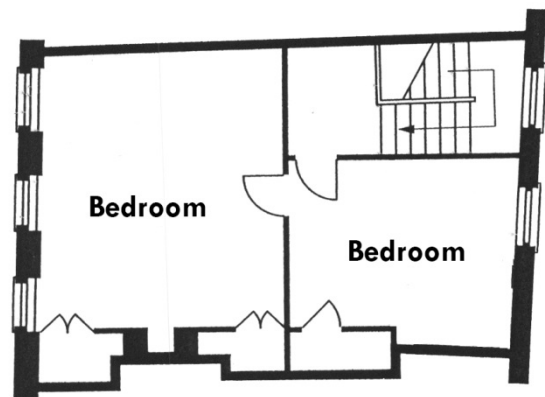
Basement



Ground Floor



First Floor

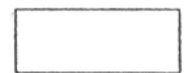


Basement

We use these symbols to show where beds, tables and bathrooms are. Add the symbols to the floorplans to show where the furniture is today on each floor.



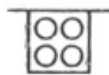
Bed



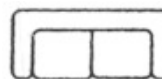
Rectangular (or a round) table



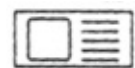
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside 13 Princelet Street. 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?)

The pattern of a rug on the floor

### Fact:

Stand on the front doorstep and look to the right. The house at the end of the street is where a famous silk weaver called Anna Maria Gathwaite lived. Her fabrics were worn by the rich and fashionable ladies and gentlemen in London. Anna was inspired by the flowers that grew in the fields that still surrounded Spitalfields.

In the space below, draw the view from your bedroom window. Can you see all the different rooftops and chimneys? Does anyone have a garden on a balcony or on a roof? (If you are sleeping in the basement then draw the view from your favourite window).



## Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What is the big clock on the Houses of Parliament called?

Big Billy

Big Becky

Big Ben

Big Baby

2. What is the big ferris wheel in London called?

London wheel

London circle

London eye

London tyre

3. Where does the Queen live?

Buckingham Palace

Hampton Court

Conwy Castle

Highclere Castle

4. What is the big river running through London called?

The River Wye

The River Thames

The River Severn

The River Bovey

5. Who tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605?

Guy Eagle

Guy Pigeon

Guy Fawkes

Guy Blackbeard

6. Where are the crown jewels kept?

The Queen's draw

Buckingham Palace

Windsor Castle

Tower of London

7. What year was the Great Fire of London?

1066

1666

1966

1266

8. How many tube stations are there in London?

168

270

356

82

9. What food is Brick Lane famous for?

Curries

Fruit

Pizza

Chinese

10. What animal makes silk?

Silk hedgehogs

Silk worms

Silk monkeys

Silk rabbits

To find the answers skip one page...



## Spitalfields Word Search

Now have a go at the Spitalfields word search. When you were exploring London did you see any of these? The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

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

SKYSCRAPER  
BUS  
SHOPS  
TUBE  
BYCICLE

THAMES  
CURRY  
WEAVER  
CHURCH  
MARKET

CAB  
CITY  
BUSY  
PUB  
GUARD

JEWELS  
QUEEN  
CROWN  
SPITALFIELDS  
TOWNHOUSE

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

/
20

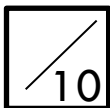


## Answer sheet:

### Quiz answers:

1. Big Ben
2. London eye
3. Buckingham Palace
4. The River Thames
5. Guy Fawkes
6. Tower of London
7. 1666
8. 270
9. Curries
10. Silk worm

How many did you get right?



**Draw your favourite thing to do in London below.**

### Fact:

The **Tower of London** is over 900 years old and has held lots of prisoners in its time. In 900 years there have been 22 executions (say 'ex-e-qu-shun').

**Execution** is the death of a prisoner who the law has sentenced to die. Once people had their heads cut off or were hung by the neck till they died. How horrible!

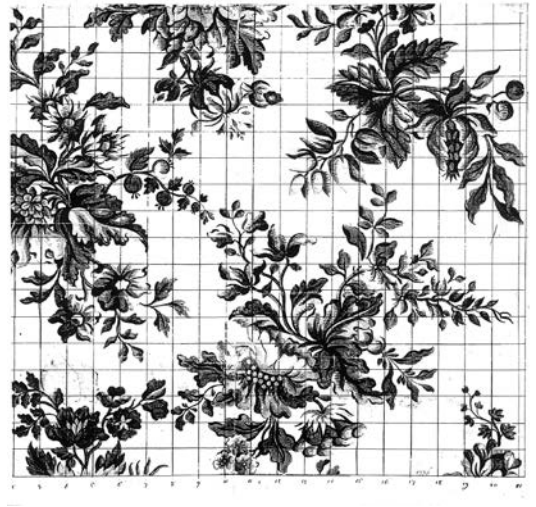
It is no longer allowed in the United Kingdom to execute people, they go to prison instead.

# Create

## Design your own fabric

Many of the silk weavers were inspired by the flowers that grew in the fields and hedgerows nearby and the birds that lived there. The design opposite is by Anna Maria Garthwaite, one of the most famous designers of her day. There are more designs in picture frames on the walls of the basement bedroom.

Have a go at creating your own design. The fields nearby are gone, but you might be inspired by plants in the garden or patterns you see in and around the buildings and shops nearby.







## Cook up a Curry

In 1638 King Charles allowed people to sell fruit, vegetables and meat from a field nearby. The market soon became a very popular and famous market. It still exists today and is called the Old Spitalfields Market, but no longer sells fresh market food. Today, there is plenty of choice in the local shops and some quite unusual vegetables from India and Asia can be found on Brick Lane. The local restaurants serve dishes from all over the world.

See if you can find some unusual vegetables and make a basic curry. Here's a simple recipe for you to try. You will probably need the help of an adult.

1 tablespoon olive oil	1 vegetable stock cubes
1 Onion, chopped	Around 300g mixed vegetables
2 tablespoons curry powder (less if you're not sure about the flavour).	340ml water
2 tablespoons tomato puree	Salt and pepper to taste
1 (400g) tin chopped tomatoes	

- In a large saucepan over medium high heat, heat oil and sauté onion and garlic until golden.
- Stir in curry powder and tomato purée, cook 2 to 3 minutes.
- Stir in tomatoes, vegetable stock cube, mixed vegetables, water, salt and pepper to taste.
- Cook for around 20 to 30 mins until vegetables are well done
- Serve with warm naan bread, rice or with a baked potato.

Which vegetables did you decide to use?

Write their names down here or draw a quick sketch of them in the basket. When you are back home, see if you can find them in your local supermarket.



## Embellish

The silk weavers who lived in the area in the 1700's were well known for their window boxes full of flowers and birds in cages hanging and singing by the front doors. Add your own window box to this drawing of 13 Princelet Street and decide what song the bird is singing. You might like to add someone peeking out of the window.

