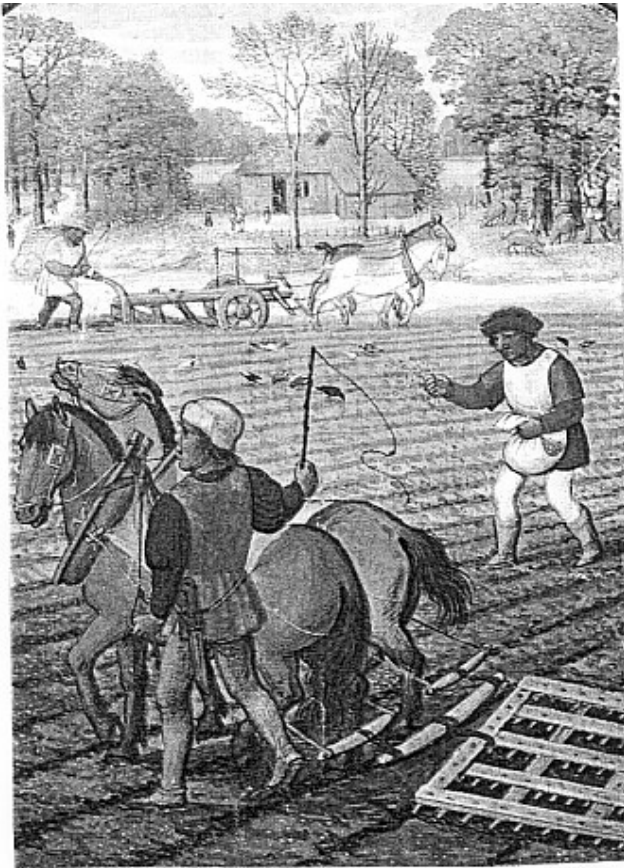


History



Find out about Sander's past...



Dad farms about 30 acres of land and we all have to lend a hand. My older brother and I help dad out with ploughing the fields to get them ready for the crops and feeding the animals. We don't have a tractor plough – we use horses which drag the plough along behind them. Mum and my sister Annie, make butter from the cows' milk and grow a few vegetables in our garden. Mum makes delicious stews from the veg, "potages" we call them.

Fact:

A **Yeoman** was a farmer who was quite rich. He was usually an important person in the village. He could have other duties such as looking after the church.

Hello! My name is Henry Nosworthy and I have lived here since I was born in 1580 – that's almost 450 years ago! I'm the son of a **yeoman** farmer and I have two younger brothers and a sister. My family and I live in Sanders and work the fields around here.

Our house is a what is known as a Devon longhouse. We live with our animals under the same roof – it's great for keeping warm. You'd probably think it smells! But we're used to it.

We live and sleep on the ground floor rooms on one side of the cross passage and the cows live in the **byre** at the other end of the house. My brothers and I are given the daily chore of mucking out the cows – my least favourite job on the farm!

Fact:

Byre is an old fashioned word for a cowshed. In Devon, a byre is also known as a shippon.





The name Lettaford means 'the clear ford'. When we aren't working on the farm, my brothers, sister and I love splashing about in the stream. My favourite thing is chasing the dragonflies that fly close to the surface in springtime! What's your favourite thing to do when you aren't at school or doing homework?



This picture shows the stream running past The Chapel at Lettaford – built much later than Sanders, in 1866 (now a Landmark for two people).



Market day - 1590

Once a week there is a market at Moretonhampstead. My two brothers and I ride on the cart with our dad to help him sell produce from our farm – Annie came along too once but almost fell off the cart so now we leave her at home!

It's a long journey so we have to wake up very early to get there – yawn!

Market day is busy, loud and smelly but I love it. I enjoy wandering around the stalls, looking at the different things to buy. One day I dream of becoming a wealthy merchant like the ones we see in town.

Why not draw a picture of us at market in the box below?



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!



King Stephen

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



King Richard I The Lion Heart

A brave king, he was always fighting a war.



King Henry III

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



King Edward II

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



King Richard II

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



King Henry V

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

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

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

1189

King John

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



1199

1216

King Edward I

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



1272

1307

King Edward III

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



1327

1377

King Henry IV

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



1399

1413



King Edward IV

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

1422

King Henry VI

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



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



1485

King Henry VII

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



Meet King Henry VII – who ruled when Sanders 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?

Count my money – I always want more of it!

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 locked 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 Sanders 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 Sanders look similar to the buildings in the area? _____

Castle

Tall

Farmhouse

Industrial

Stone

Brick

Symmetrical

Home

Square

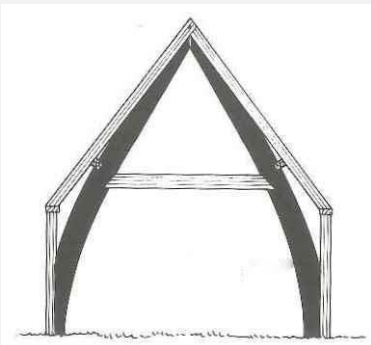
Elegant

Friendly

Low

Fact:

A **cruck frame** is a pair of timbers that is an A shape. Two halves of a bent tree were used to form the frame, which supported the roof.



The word "crooked", meaning bent or twisted comes from "crook".

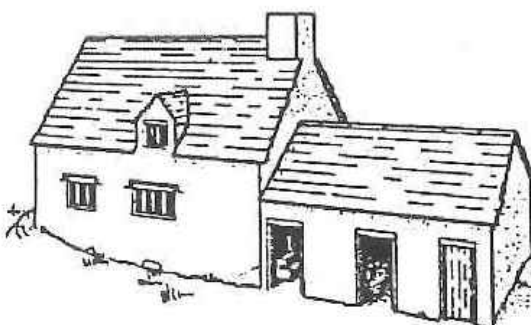
When Sanders was first built around 1500, it did not have a chimney. This is because the fire would have been in the centre of a big open hall. There would have been a hole in the ceiling to let out the smoke. This is what is known as an **open hearth**. Around the time Henry lived here, someone decided to update the house and put a chimney in and make rooms in what was the hall.

A cross passage divides the two halves of the house – part of the original post and panel screen still exists. Can you find it?

Sanders is a **vernacular** (say 'ver-nak-yuh-ler') building. Many changes were made over the centuries. The upper floors where you now sleep were added in the late 16th century and today's fireplace was added in the 17th century.

Fact:

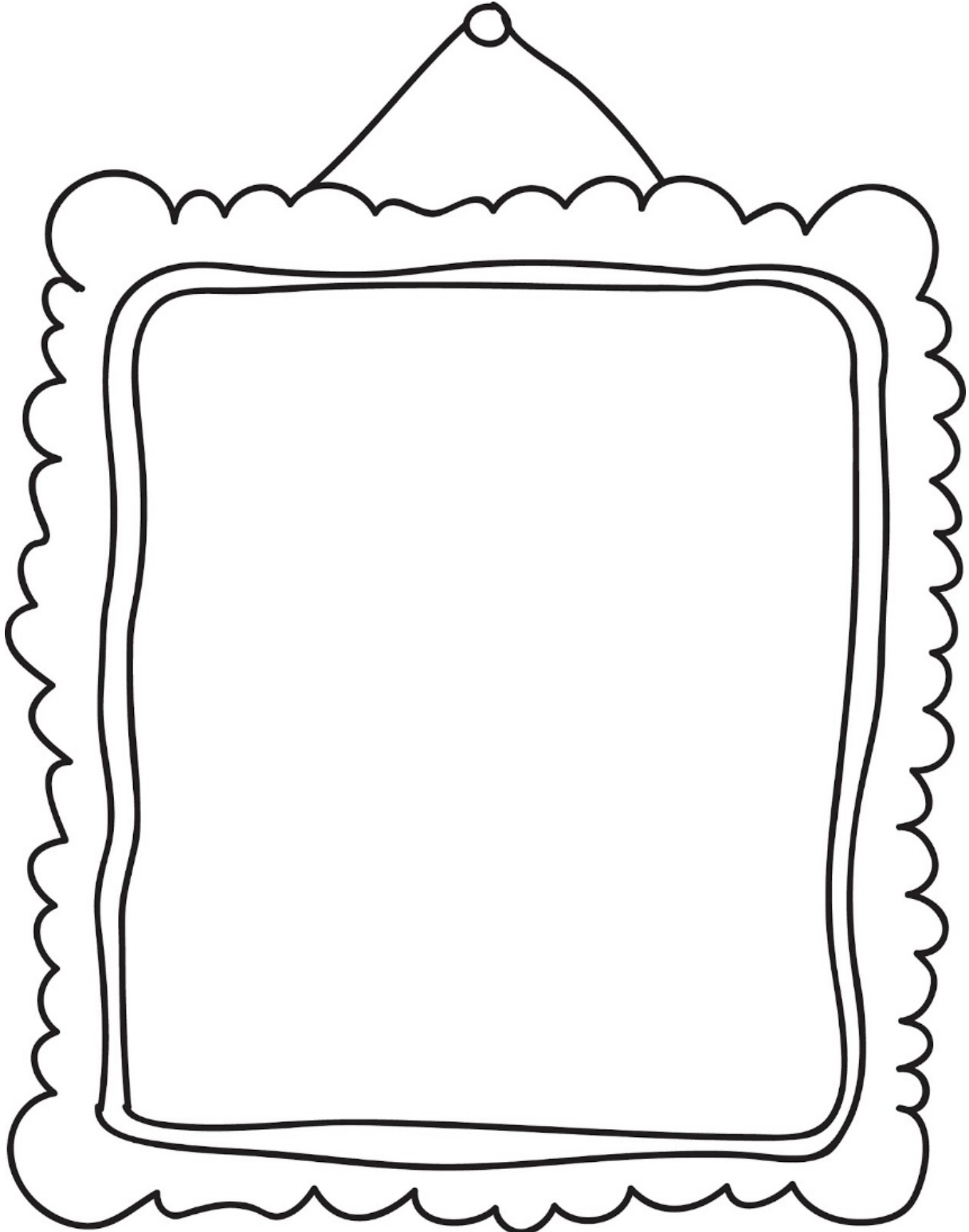
Vernacular means a building built using ordinary methods & local materials. It is a building for living in.





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 Sanders.**

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





What is Sanders 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 houses 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.

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.



Sanders is built from fine granite ashlar – this was an expensive building material and shows that whoever built it, was of high social status.

In medieval times, stone was 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.



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.





Sanders is made from a stone called **granite**. This would have been an expensive material back in the 1500's and is the reason we know that Sanders was built by a wealthy farmer.

The granite has been dressed (cut or worked) into giant square blocks. This would have been done by hand using the tools above and would have taken a very long time. Blocks created in this manner are called ashlar stone.

Take a look at the shippon (barn) end of the house – there's a clear difference between the ashlar blocks and the rubble stone. Can you draw a picture of it in the box below?

What other building materials can you find outside and inside Sanders?

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

Stone

Glass

Wood

Plastic

Metal

Clay

Flint

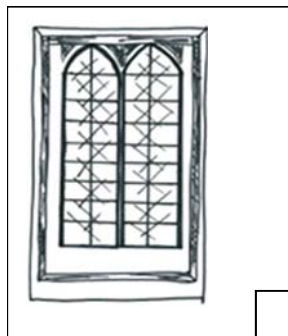
Concrete

Brick

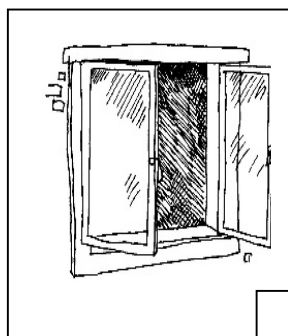
Ceramic



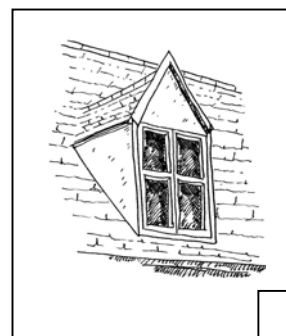
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Sanders have?



Fixed Picture



Casement

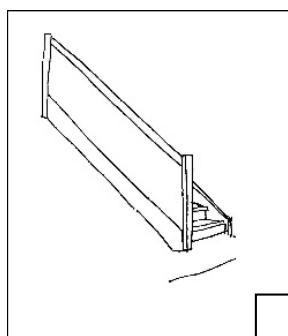


Dormer or attic

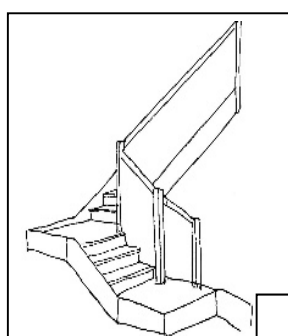
Fact:

Have you seen that in some very old buildings the windows don't open? Imagine how hot it got in the summer! When the casement window was invented it was the first type of window to open.

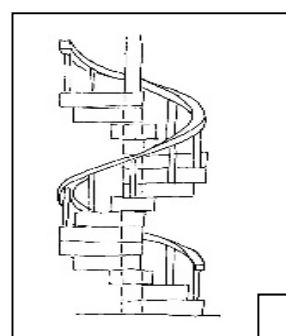
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at Sanders?



Straight

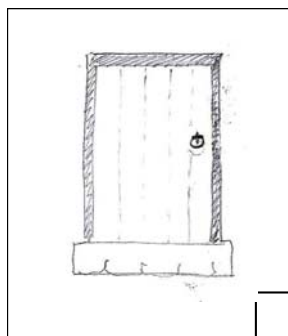


Quarter turn

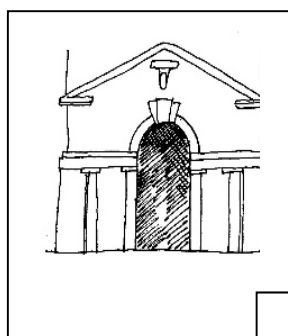


Spiral

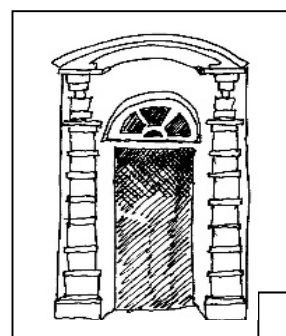
Entrances can be grand or simple. Which front door is most like the one at Sanders?



Vernacular



Porch



Canopy

Quest



Discover more about Sanders

Sanders has been here for over 400 years. In that time, many things have changed both inside and outside. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Can you find rubblestones like these?

Go out of the front door and look back at Sanders. Look at the difference in building styles on the front of the house. The corner of the shippon and the porch are made in neatly cut blocks of granite ashlar, the rest has been filled with rubblestones. Why do you think this is?



Look at the roof...

The roof of Sanders would have originally been made of thatch. What has the thatch been replaced with?

Sanders Staircase

Before the staircase was added, you got to the upper rooms by ladder!

The treads on the stairs today have been laid in oak but if you look closely, you made be able to see evidence that these stairs used to be made of stone.

Have you been into the byre (or shippon as it's known in Devon)?

You can still see the drain which runs down the centre to the drain at the lower end. This made the shippon easier for the farmer to clean out.

Look closely and you may be able to see the sockets for the stall-posts that the cows used to be kept tied to.



Fact:

The people who built Sanders, followed the natural slope of the land for a reason. The lower end was for the cattle, the higher ground reserved for people. The lower end was for the cattle – so all their pee and poo ran away down the slope. Eurgh!

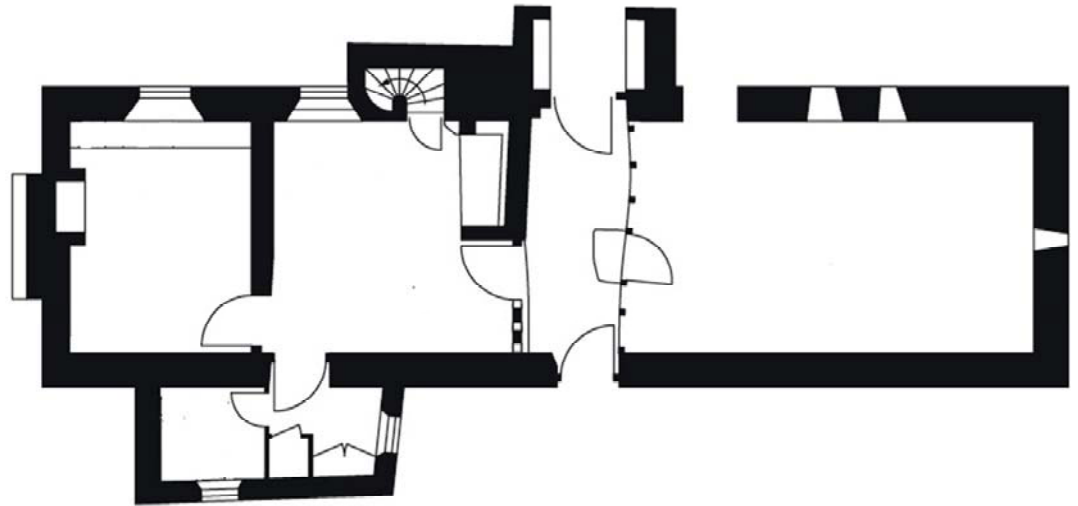


Living at Sanders

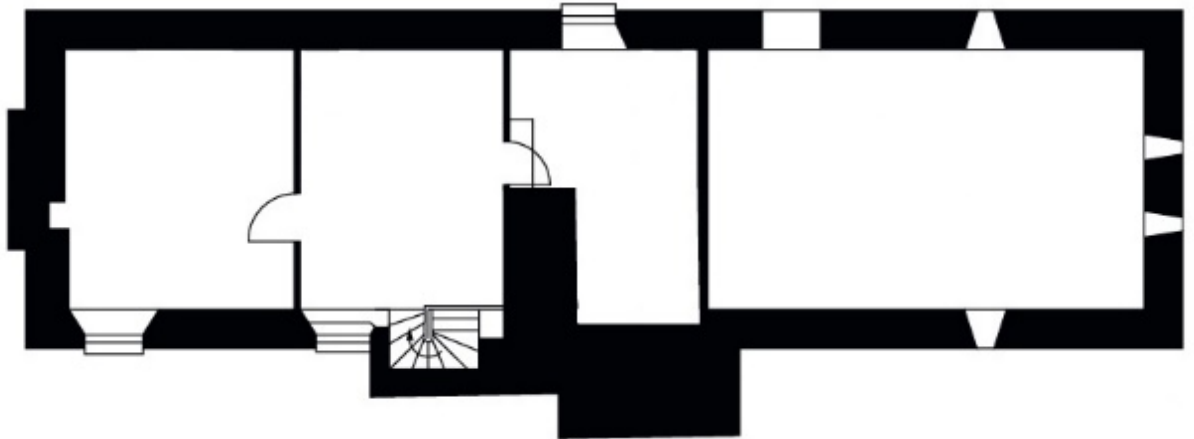
The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. Sanders has two floors, the plans below show you the shape of each room. Take a walk around each floor. Can you identify the rooms and write on the plan how they are used today? Mark the bedroom you are sleeping in with a star.



Ground Floor



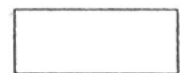
First Floor



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



Bed



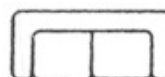
Rectangular (or a round) table



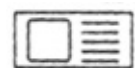
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside Sanders. Describe, or draw the object when you find it.

Your favourite piece of furniture

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? What else do you see?

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



Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What is a shippon?

A big boat

A type of material

A barn

A celebration

2. Which of the following would you not find in the surrounding countryside?

Giraffe

Pasture

Anthill

Cows

3. What is a vernacular building?

A building for living in

A building for work

An office block

A religious building

4. Which one of these foods is not made from milk?

Rice

Butter

Cream

Cheese

5. What is a stile?

A ladder

A fashion design

A walking stick

Steps in a fence for
walkers but not
animals

6. What was the name of the King of England at the time Sanders was built around 1500?

(Pst... check unruly rulers)

Charles III

Henry VII

James II

Matthew I

7. Which of the following would you not find at Sanders?

Rubble stones

Beams

Tower

Tiles

8. When was The Chapel at Lettaford built?

1566

1666

1866

1996

9. Which market town did Henry visit with his dad?

Moretonhampstead

Exeter

Okehampton

Lydford

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

Richard

Charles

Kevin

Henry

To find the answers two pages...



Sanders Word Search

Now have a go at the Sanders word search. Think about things inside and outside of Sanders. Have you see any of these? The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

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

SLATE
RUBBLE STONE
SHIPPON
COBBLESTONES

BEAMS
CRUCK FRAME
LONG-HOUSE
FLAGSTONES

OAK
BYRE
GRANITE
RAFTER

COWS
FIREPLACE
CHIMNEY
STAIRCASE

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

/
16



Carpenter's marks and Roman Numerals

Timber framed buildings were put together almost like kits. To know what went where, **Roman numerals** were marked on the beams and posts by the carpenters. Each timber (that's wood) in the frame of a house or barn was specially cut and sawn by hand. Each piece had to be in the right order when they were put up on site. As the carpenters cut the timbers, they marked them in order with Roman numerals by carving the numbers with a chisel or knife. The straight lines of Roman numerals make them easier to carve into wood or stone.

Can you see any carpenter's marks at Sanders?

Fact:

The Romans used their system of numbers, **Roman numerals**, to help them price goods for trade. They used just **seven** letters (I, V, X, L, C, D and M) to make thousands of numbers.

The numbers we use today are from Arabia and called Arabic numerals.

Roman Numerals

1	I
2	II
3	III
4	IV
5	V
6	VI
7	VII
8	VIII
9	IX
10	X
50	L
100	C
500	D
1000	M



Because Romans only used 7 marks (we use 10) sometimes they had to combine marks into a little sum. For example, have a look at number 4 (that's IV.) Can you see how the Romans said '4' by putting 'I' in front of 'V'? It's like saying "5-1=4".

They put a '1' in front of another number when they mean 'take away this number from the next'. Have a look at a Roman's '9'. Can you work out what they've done?

The year 1600 in Roman numerals is MDC (1000+500+100).

The year 2015 is MMXV. Can you see why?

Have a go at writing the year you were born in Roman numerals

Write what you think the numbers below are beside each:

VII	XI	XX	CC
IX	XV	XL	CD

Make up some sums on the overleaf to test your Parents!

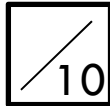


Answer sheet:

Quiz answers:

1. A barn
2. Giraffe
3. A building for living in
4. Rice
5. Steps in a fence
6. Henry VII
7. Tower
8. 1866
9. Moretonhampstead
10. Kevin

How many did you get right?



Fact:

Did you know that you can lead a cow upstairs but not downstairs?! Cows knees can't bend properly to allow them to go downstairs – weird huh?

Here are the meanings of some of the words in the Puzzle:

Slate is a sedimentary rock often used to tiles roofs or floors.

Rubble stone is rough pieces of stone which are not laid in regular lines.

Shippon is the Devon word for 'byre'.

Beams are lengths of wood which support walls and floors.

A **cruck frame** is a wooden frame used to support a roof.

Long house is the term used to describe a building which houses people and animals.

Flagstones are large flat stones used for floors.

Oak is a type of wood, often used in building.

Stall is a compartment for one animal, a horse or a cow in a stable or byre.

Rafter is a beam supporting the roof.

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

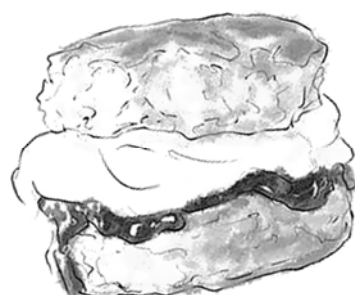
Clotted cream

40g caster sugar

Jam

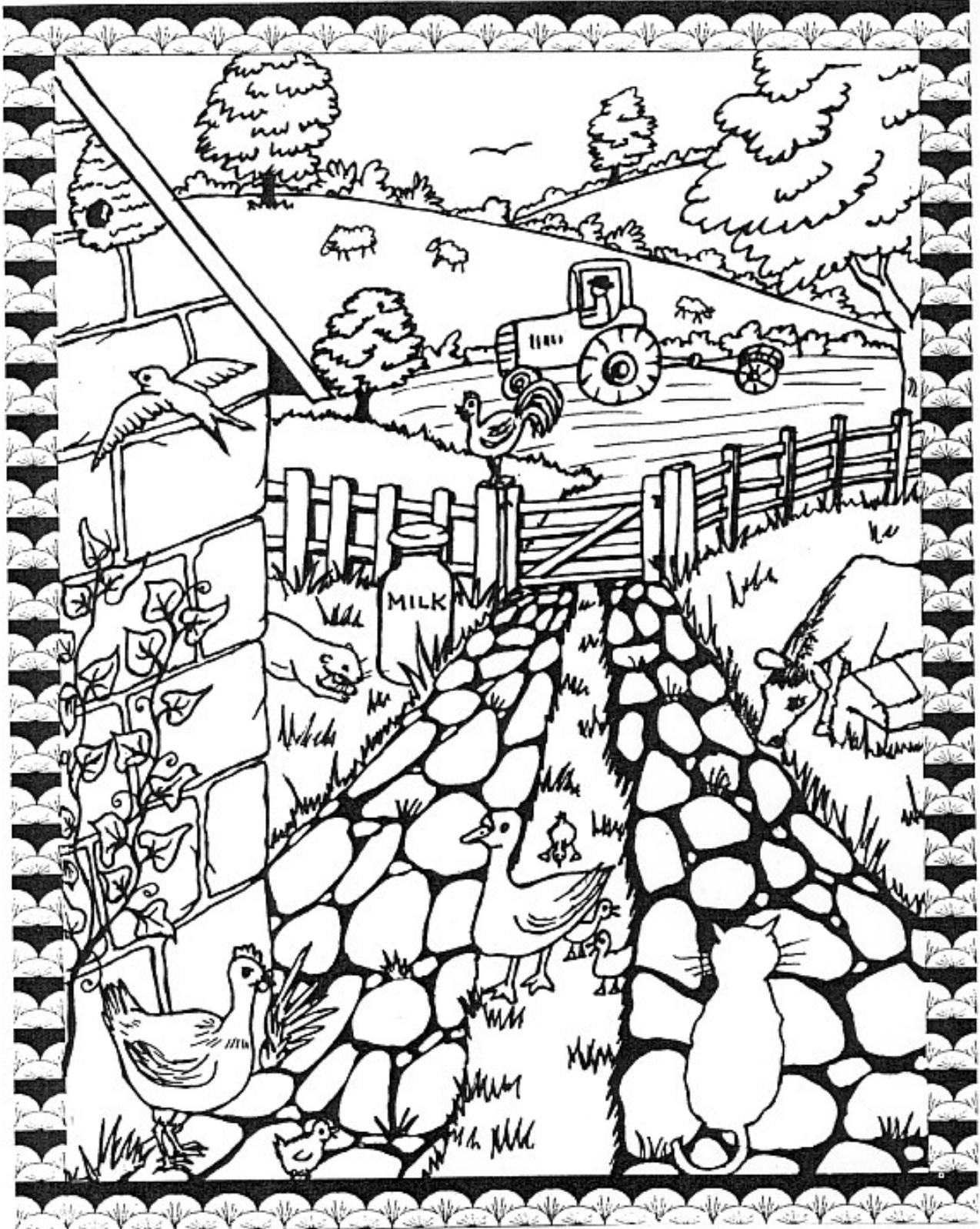
Pre-heat the oven: fan 220 °C : 425 °F : Gas 7

- 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 this modern farmyard scene below. Can you spot what makes it modern?



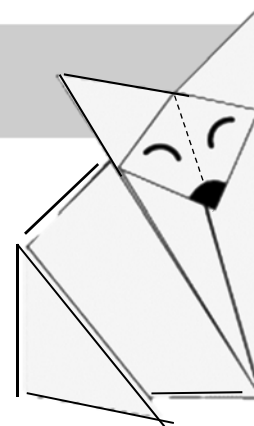


Make a woodland origami fox

Woodlands have lots of different animals living in them from rabbits, mice and insects to deer, birds and foxes. Have a go at making your own origami fox with the paper on the next sheet.

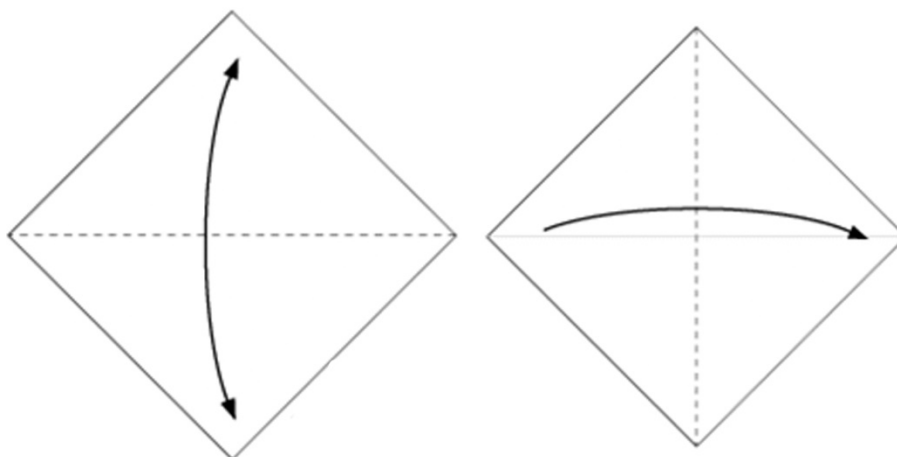
You will need:

- Paper
- Scissors
- Colouring pencils



Step One:

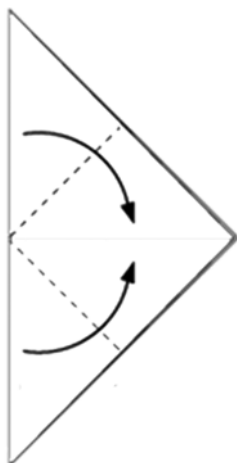
Cut the A4 piece of paper into a square. Follow the dotted lines on the sheet on the next page.



Then fold in half one way to make a crease, then open it up and fold it in half the other way.

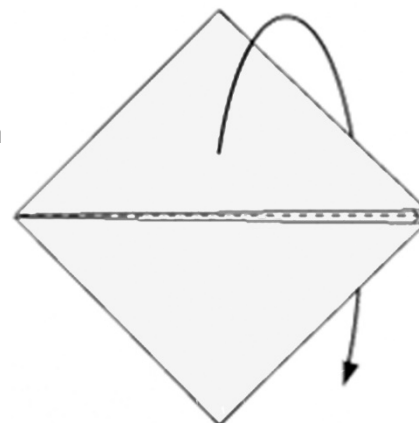
Step two:

Fold both sides in to make a diamond shape.



Step three:

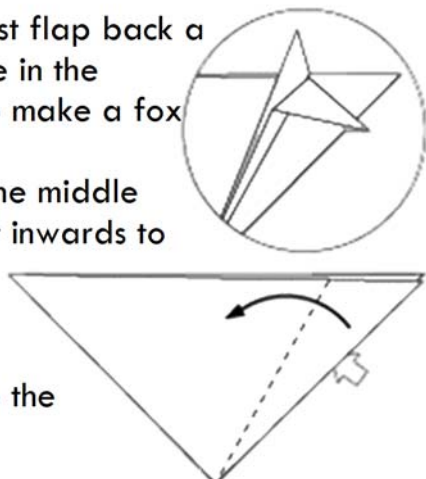
Once you have the diamond shape, fold the paper in on itself in half again so that all the flaps are on the outside edge.



Step four:

Fold the first flap back a little bit like in the diagram to make a fox ear.

Then with the middle flap push it inwards to make a Diamond shape that will be the fox's face.



Step five:

Turn the paper round so that it is at a right angle. Then fold the other corner inwards to create the fox's tail. Then colour and draw in the fox's face!

