

# History



## Find out about Clytha Castle's past . . .

Hello, my name is William Jones, but I'm always called Will. It's 1803 and I am ten years old. My family and I have come to visit my great uncle, he's also called William Jones and he lives at Clytha House. He's ancient but we all have to be very nice to him, mum says.

Uncle William's wife, Elizabeth Jones, died sixteen years ago, before I was born! So, he lives all alone in a massive house. Anyway, old William Jones loved her so much that he built Clytha Castle, the building you're staying in, as a **memorial** to her.

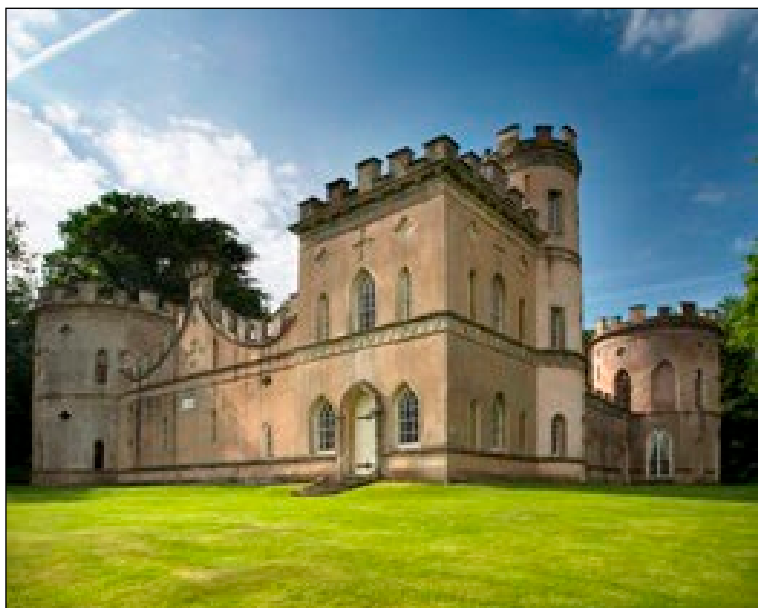
It's an amazing building don't you think? I love the square tower and the round towers. The style is called **Picturesque** (say 'picture-resk'). But I especially like the views all around and the young trees growing up. I love to run about playing with my brothers and sisters here. We play hide and seek and have lots of fun.



### Fact:

**Memorial:** A memorial is a building or a stature designed so that you would remember a person who died whenever you looked at it.

**Picturesque** is a way of designing buildings and the land or gardens around them to be pretty as a picture. You could afford to do that if you had lots of money!



Have you played any games here yet?

What did you play? Hide & seek?

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When old William Jones built Clytha Castle, it wasn't meant as a real castle to protect people and land.

Posh landowners with lots of money would sometimes build buildings like this as a folly or eye catcher to see from the main house, or maybe as a place he and his visitors could come to on walks to enjoy the spectacular views. Clytha Castle is also very special because it reminds him of his wife and his happy marriage with her!

This is a painting of Elizabeth Jones, she looks alright, doesn't she?

You can tell by what she's wearing that she's very rich. She's got pearl jewellery in her hair as well as around her neck! There are amazing lace frills around her sleeves. Can you see the tiny portrait of a man she's wearing? It's of her husband, my Great Uncle Will. It's a bit like carrying around photos of your family and those you love on your mobile phone.



This is by a famous artist in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, called John Piper.

Anyway, that's enough talking about love... Clytha Castle is a great place to run about, play & have adventures.

There are some amazing old horse chestnut trees around the building now, but they were all tiny when I played here. If you are lucky and very quiet, you might see deer grazing on the lawn- maybe even some baby deer, called fawns!

## Fact:

A **folly** is an expensive, ornamental building with no practical purpose.

# 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!

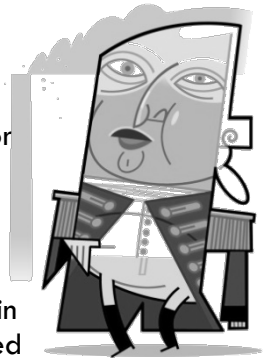


**King George II** 1727

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!

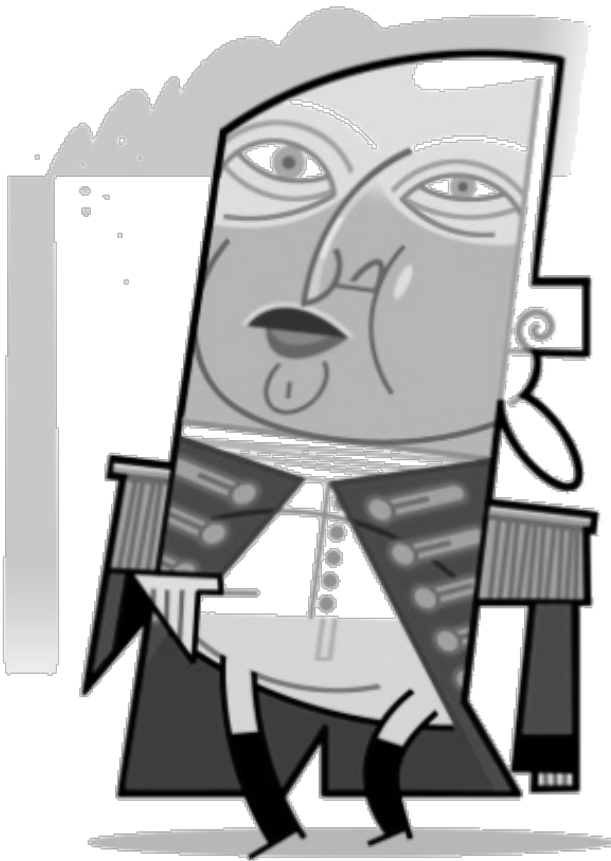
1830 **King William IV**

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 Clytha Castle  
was built in 1790-93.



**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 Clytha Castle 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. Use the dictionary on the bookshelf to look up the meanings of any words you're not sure of.

A castle

Pretty

Stone

Symmetrical

Square

Flamboyant

Tall

Industrial

Brick

Humble

Elegant

Friendly

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**What's your favourite room inside at Clytha Castle? Draw it here....**

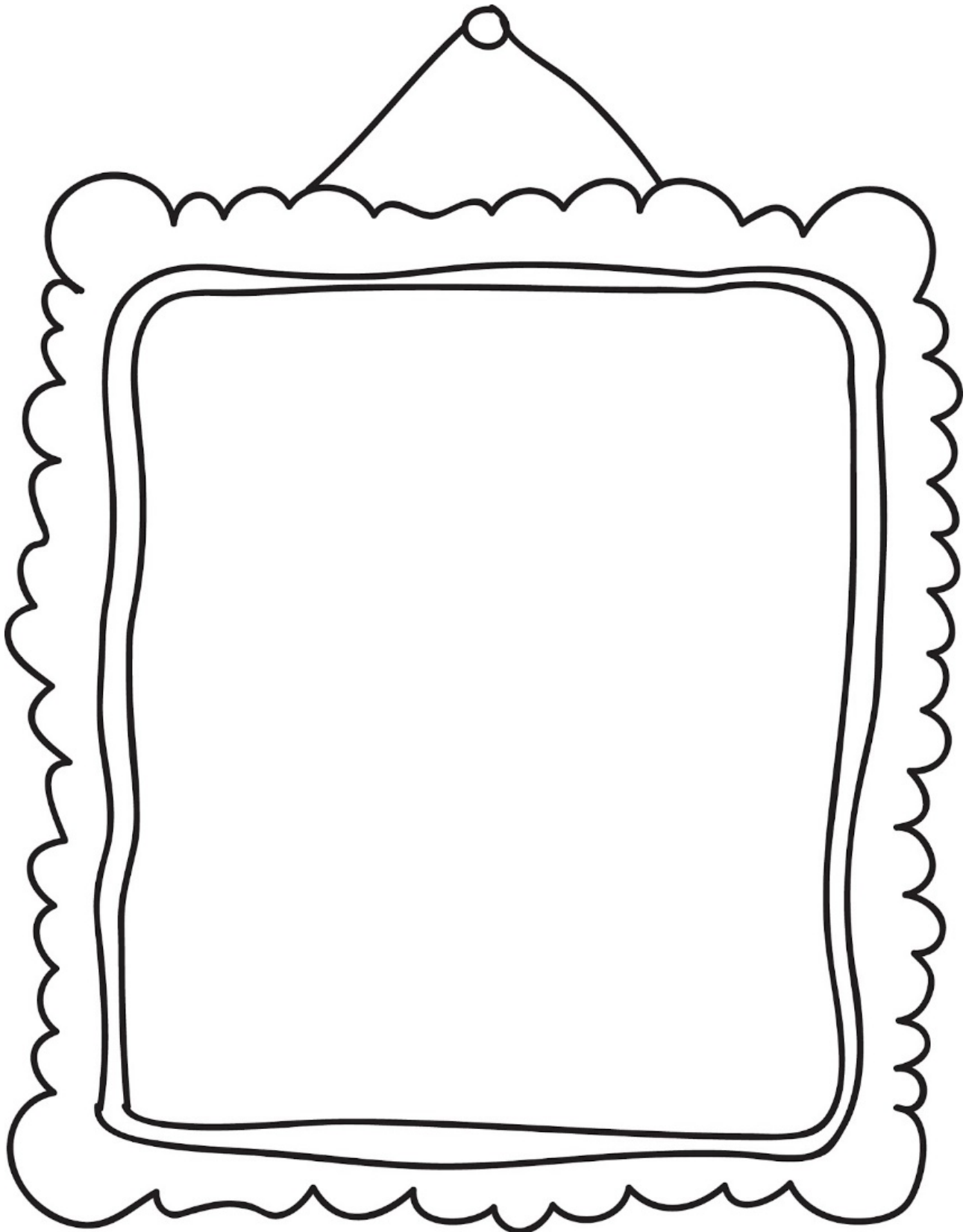
A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for drawing a favourite room inside Clytha Castle.



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 Clytha Castle.**

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





## Clytha Castle is built from stone.

### Fact:

At Clytha Castle rough stone for the walls came from nearby. Bath stone was used for the parapets. It was quarried and cut into neat shapes and sizes. Then it was shipped across the Bristol Channel, up the Usk to Newbridge and then transported overland. 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. By the time Clytha Castle was built in the 1790s, stone was blasted out of the ground with explosives - like it is today. 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.

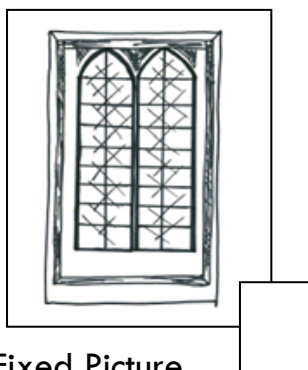


Mallet

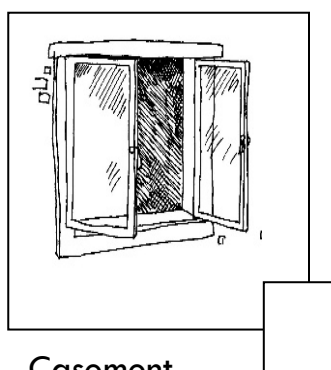
Chisels



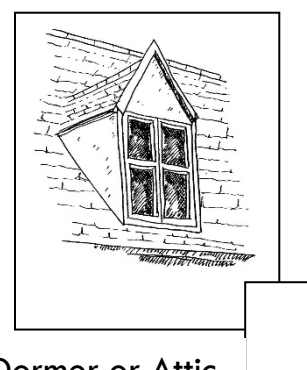
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Clytha Castle have?



Fixed Picture



Casement

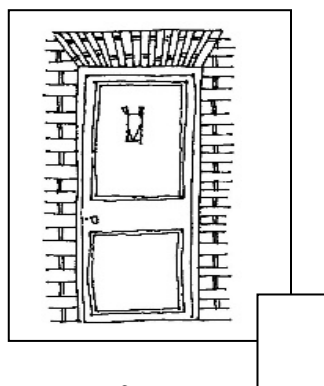


Dormer or Attic

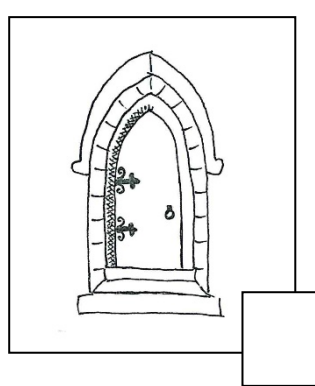
**Fact:**

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.

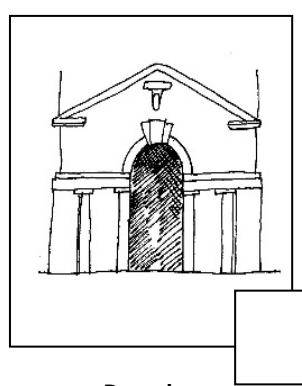
Entrances can be grand or simple. What is the front door at Clytha Castle like?



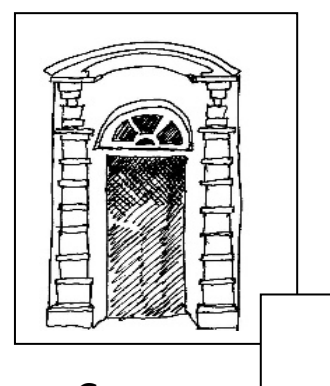
Doorframe



Gothic arch

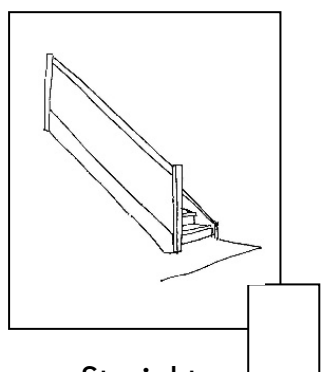


Porch

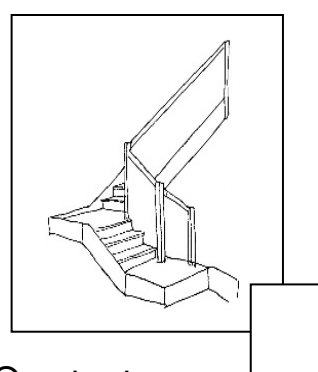


Canopy

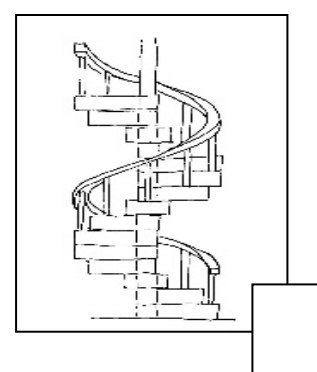
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at Clytha Castle?



Straight



Quarter turn or dog leg



Spiral

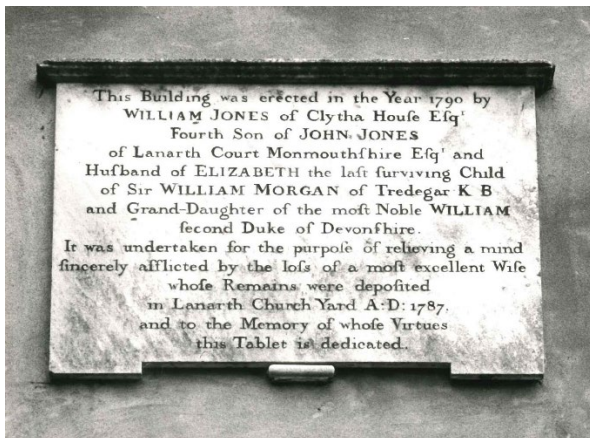




## Discover more about Clytha Castle

Clytha Castle has been here for over 230 years. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Firstly, go outside, and see if you can find this memorial stone. Tell an adult where you're going, or even, take an adult outside with you.



This memorial stone is really special and it explains why Clytha Castle was built. It was built to remember a woman, Elizabeth Jones. Her husband was William Jones and on the stone it says **'his mind was sincerely afflicted by the loss of his excellent wife.'** Watch out, some of the letters that look like f's on the memorial stone are actually s's.

**Can you find the place where this photo was taken and stand in the exact spot?**



Yes, you're right. The kitchen is in the round tower through the big glass doors on the right.

Do you see that there are lots of arches on the castle walls? Some with glass windows in them; some filled in without windows. Go around the whole building and count how many windows you can spot? And, how many filled in windows?

Use tally marks (like this | | |) to show how many here:

Windows

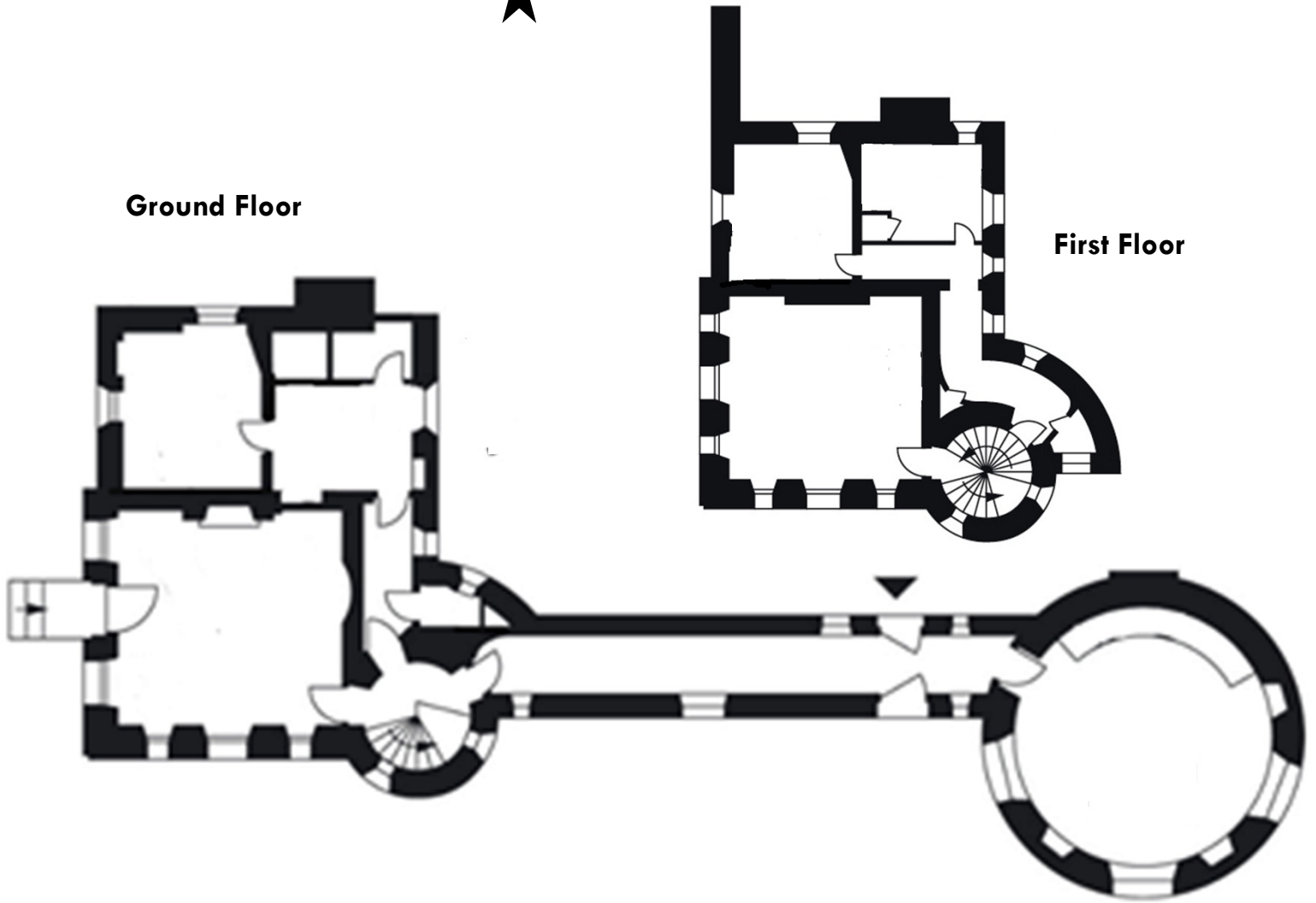
Filled in windows



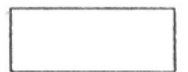
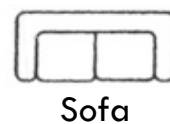
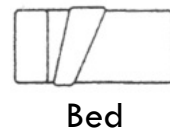
# Living at Clytha Castle

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms inside the building, the plans below show you the shape of each room. Take a walk around each floor.

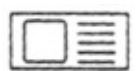
Can you identify the rooms and write on the plan how they are used today? Mark the bedroom you are sleeping in with a star. ★



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.



Rectangular (or a round) table



Kitchen sink



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

Your favourite piece of furniture

Your favourite window

Draw the pattern of a rug on the floor

In the box below, why not draw the view from your bedroom window. Can you see any really old trees, or maybe even some animals?

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





## Can you answer these questions correctly?

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### 1. Why was Clytha Castle built?

To remember a wife  
who died.

To show off to other  
people.

To make extra rooms  
for guests.

To give workmen  
something to do.

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### 2. Which of these words could not be used to describe Clytha Castle?

Eye catcher

Castle

Folly

Manor house

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### 3. What animal will you definitely not see near Clytha Castle?

Squirrel

Pheasant

Giraffe

Deer

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### 4. Which of the following do you not find on Clytha Castle?

Round tower

Memorial tablet

Weather vane

Square tower

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### 5. Which George was King when Clytha Castle was built?

George I

George III

George V

George II

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### 6. What is the name for the trees that surround Clytha Castle?

Silver Birch

Horse chestnut

Mountain ash

Weeping Willow

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### 7. Which capital city is Clytha Castle closest to?

Cardiff

Edinburgh

London

Belfast

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### 8. What kind of stone was used to make the parapets at Clytha Castle?

Old red sandstone

Bath stone

Millstone grit

Welsh slate

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### 9. What was the name of William Jones's wife?

Charlotte

Caroline

Elizabeth

Edwardina

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### 10. What is the name for a baby deer?

Cygnet

Squab

Fawn

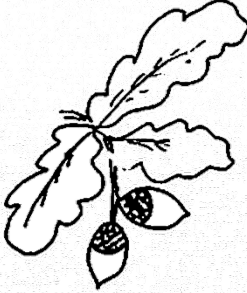
Beige

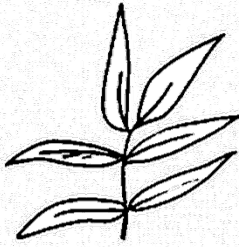
To find the answers skip one page...

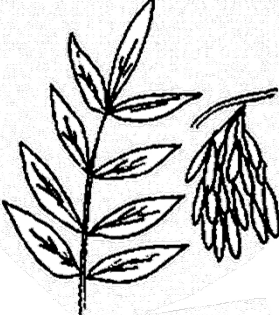


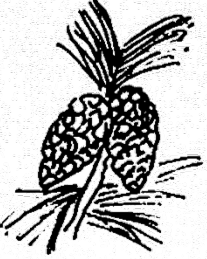
## Which leaf belongs to which tree?


Match the leaf to the correct tree. Have you found the special horse chestnuts trees outside at Clytha Castle? If you're here in autumn, have fun playing with the conkers.

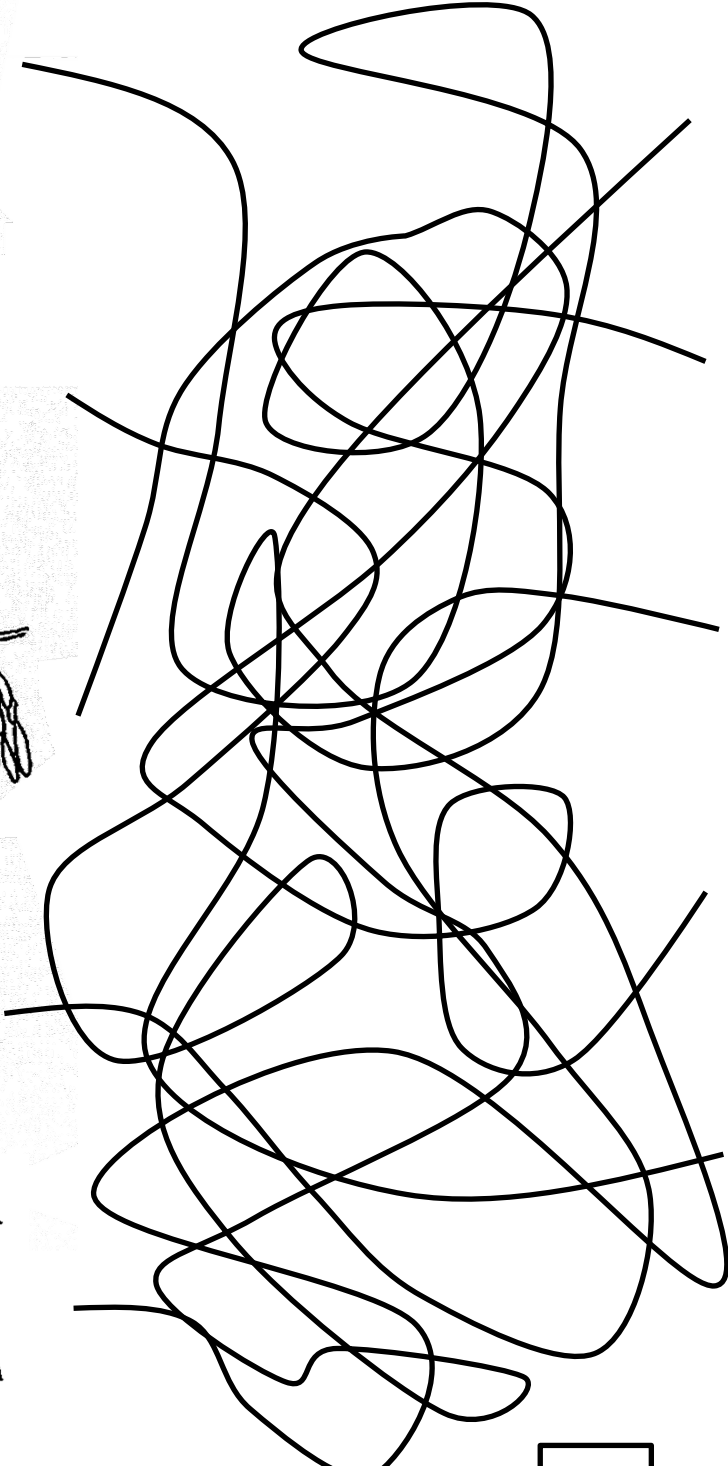
1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 



Horse Chestnut

Willow

Pine

Ash

Oak

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



## Answer sheet:

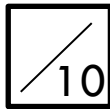
### Quiz answers:

1. To remember a wife who died
2. Manor house
3. Giraffe
4. Weather vane
5. George III
6. Horse chestnut
7. Cardiff
8. Bath stone
9. Elizabeth
10. Fawn

### Pheasant Facts:

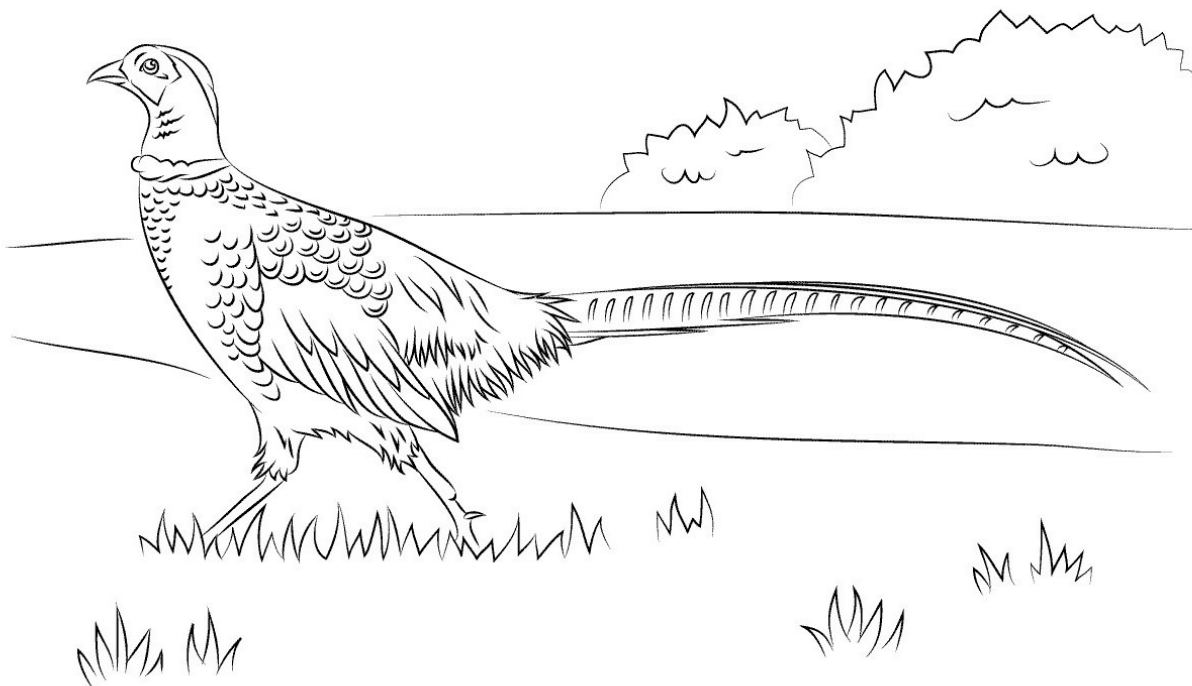
Common pheasants are bred to be shot during the shooting season, October 1 to February 1. They were brought to Europe from Asia many centuries ago.

How many did you get right?



### Colour in the pheasant below

You can look up the pheasant in the Bird Book in the Landmark bookcase to copy the colours if you wish.





## Clytha Castle Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. Think about different parts of the building. The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

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

CLYTHA  
CASTLE  
KITCHEN  
SPIRAL  
FOLLY

EYECATCHER  
CHESTNUT  
MEMORIAL  
TOWERS  
PICTURESQUE

DEER  
PHEASANT  
SQUIRREL  
WALES  
ESTATE

VIEWS  
STONE  
WALKS  
GOTHIC  
PICNIC

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

/
20



## Make a traditional Welsh Rarebit (easy!)

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

### Ingredients

4 slices of bread	2 tsp Worcestershire sauce, if you like
225g grated, hard cheese like Cheddar, Caerphilly or Double Gloucester	1 level tsp mustard, if you like
1 tbsp butter	2 tsp flour
4 tbsp milk (or beer!)	Shake of pepper

Pre-heat the oven: fan 140 °C or electric 160 °C: Gas 3

- Put the cheese, butter, Worcestershire sauce, mustard, flour and pepper into a saucepan.
- Mix well and then add the milk or beer to moisten.
- Stir over a gentle heat until all is melted. Stop stirring when it becomes a thick paste.
- Leave to cool for a few minutes while you toast the bread on one side (if possible).
- Spread the rarebit paste over the untoasted side and put under a hot grill until it starts to bubble and go brown in places. Doesn't that smell good! Make sure you let it cool down a bit before you eat it.





## Make some Welsh cakes (Picau ar y maen)

These spiced cakes are also known as bakestones in Wales because they were traditionally cooked on a flat stone over a fire. When spices became available in the 17th century these were added for extra flavour. You can use a frying pan instead of a bakestone! Ask an adult to help you.

### Ingredients

225 g self-raising flour

110g g unsalted Welsh butter

1 large egg, beaten

1 tbsp raisins or currants

85 g golden caster sugar

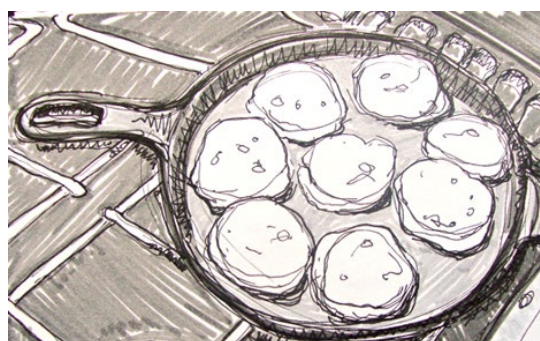
A little milk if needed

### Fact:

**Picau ar y maen** (say 'Pikay air ee mine')

These are traditional Welsh tea cakes popular in Wales for the last 200 years.

- In a large bowl, rub the butter into the flour until it looks like fine breadcrumbs.
- Add the sugar, dried fruit and then the egg. Mix to combine, and then push together to make a dough. If the mixture feels a little dry, add a little milk.
- Lightly flour your work surface. Roll out the dough until it is about 5mm thick. Cut into rounds about 10 cm wide. If you don't have a cookie cutter, use a drinking glass instead.
- Rub a frying pan with a little unsalted butter.
- Place over a low-medium heat, and cook the Welshcakes slowly until golden underneath and slightly puffed.
- Turn them over and cook the other side until golden. They need about 2-3 minutes on each side.
- Remove from the pan and dust with caster sugar while still warm. You can eat them warm or cold, with or without butter on top. Yum!







## **Design your own folly!**

Imagine that you've really rich, like Will Jones's Great Uncle. You've got lots and lots of money. What kind of extraordinary structure will you build to decorate the landscape?

In the box below, design your very own folly or eye catcher! It can be as plain and simple or as extravagant and complicated as you like! Don't forget to draw the background in too.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a folly or eye catcher.