



Find out about Collegehill House's past...

Hello, welcome to Collegehill House! My name is Tommy. I lived in the nearby village of Roslin with my mum, dad and bossy older sister. During the late 1700's I worked at Collegehill House - though back then it was called The Roslin Inn. I was a kitchen hand for Annie Wilson, the innkeeper. Roslin Inn was a kind of hotel for people who came to see the Chapel next door.

Fact:

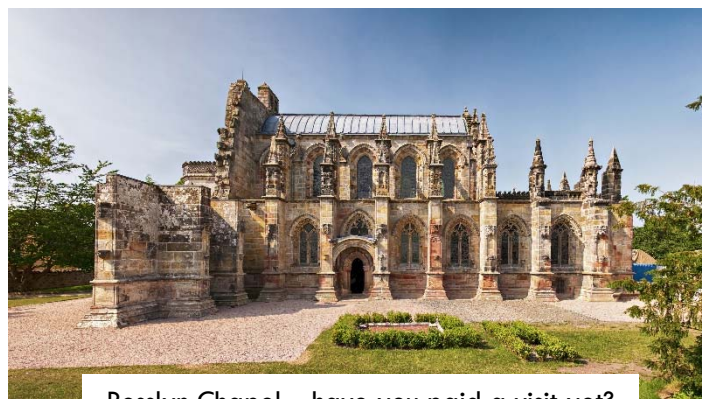
A **curator** is a person who is in charge of a collection or a museum. The job of a curator is to educate the visitors.

Here's Mrs Wilson, sketched by a visitor who stayed at The Roslin Inn. I think he was being a little bit mean – I'm sure she didn't look quite this old!



If you were innkeeper at The Roslin Inn, you were also made **curator** of the Chapel next door. Mrs Wilson gave tours to the visitors. She had remembered a whole load of facts about the Chapel and when she showed people around, she said what she knew exactly the same each time, pointing out interesting things with a big stick! Some people loved it – others found her a total bore!

Our Inn was one of the cleanest in around; most others were filthy hovels and one writer even said that he'd stayed at an inn in Newton Stewart and the staff weren't wearing any shoes – smelly feet at dinnertime anyone?! Because the Roslin Inn was well kept and so close to the famous Rosslyn Chapel, lots of famous guests came to visit us.



Roslyn Chapel – have you paid a visit yet?



A portrait of Robert Burns painted by Alexander Nasmyth.

In 1787 the poet Robert Burns and painter, Alexander Nasmyth paid us a visit. They had started off in a tavern in Edinburgh and I've heard, had quite the party! They left their party at three in the morning and Burns suggested that they walk the eight miles to Rosslyn Castle! Sounds like a mad idea to me.

They showed up at The Roslin Inn and there was much fuss and to do. We welcomed them with a Scottish breakfast of tea, eggs and whisky! I'll bet that's a bit different to your breakfast. What do you like to eat in the mornings?

.....
.....

After they had finished breakfast, Burns took one of our pewter plates and scratched a verse onto it as a thank you. I must have made good eggs!

At Roslin Inn

'My blessings on ye, honest wife!

I ne'er was here before;

Ye've wealth o' gear for spoon and knife:

Heart could not wish for more.

Heav'n keep ye clear o' sturt and strife

Till far ayont fourscore,

And by the Lord o' death and life

I'll ne'er gae past your door.'

Burns wrote in the Scots dialect. You might need a translation:

My blessings on you, honest housewife

I've never been here before

You've lots of delicious food,

I couldn't wish for more

Heaven keep you free from quarrels

Till you're well into your 80's

And by the Lord of death and life,

I'll never go past your door (without coming inside)

Why don't you make up a short poem about your stay here at Colledgehill House – maybe as a thank you to someone in your family for making your breakfast!

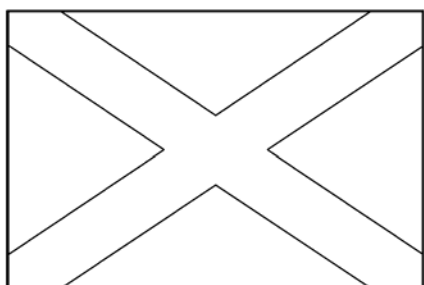


Burn's Night Celebrations...

Robert, or Rabbie, Burns was born on the 25th of January 1759. He was a Scottish poet now known as the national poet of Scotland.

Burn's Night, on the 25th January each year, celebrates Rabbie's birthday and his contribution to Scottish culture.

A meal of **haggis**, **neeps** and **tatties** is served alongside a dram of whiskey; for pudding people eat cranachan, a whipped cream and raspberry mix served with sweet oat wafers – this is making me feel hungry!



The Scottish flag, known as the Saltire, is displayed on Burns night. The flag is made up of a blue rectangular background with thick white diagonal bars which cross in the middle. It represents St Andrew, the patron Saint of Scotland. Can you colour in the flag above?



The Burns Night Meal – traditionally haggis, neeps and tatties.

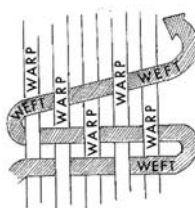
Auld Lang Syne

At midnight on the 31st of December – or 'Hogmanay' as it's known to the Scots – people throughout the world sing a song called Auld Lang Syne. This song was written by Robert Burns and is one of his most well known. Have you ever sung it on New Years Eve?

Facts:

Haggis is a traditional Scottish food – it's a type of sausage prepared in a sheep's stomach!

Neeps are mashed turnips or swede and **tatties** are mashed potatoes – yum!



On any Scottish celebration, men will wear kilts, which are a type of skirt made from the family tartan. Tartan is a woollen cloth with distinctive patterns made using different colours of warp (the vertical thread) and weft (the horizontal thread) when weaving. Traditionally men didn't wear any pants underneath their kilts – breezy, eh?

Unruly Rulers

Who were the Tudor and Stuart kings and queens?

This lot were a blood thirsty bunch, always chopping off heads. **Tudor** and **Stuart** are the family names of the kings and queens. The first Tudor was Henry VII in 1485 and they lasted till Elizabeth I. Then the Tudors' cousins, the Stuarts, ruled from James I to Anne.



King Edward VI

Henry VIII's only son, he had some big shoes (and clothes) to fill! King at nine and dead at 16. Poor Eddie.

1509

King Henry VIII

6 wives, only 1 son. Angry at the Pope horrible Henry made himself Head of the Church destroying all the Catholics churches.



1547

Lady Jane Grey

Only 16 when she became Queen for just 9 days before Mary Tudor took the throne. Off with her head!



1553

Queen Mary I

Back to Catholics again. Bloody Mary was her name, burning Protestants was her game.

1553

Queen Elizabeth I

Good Queen Bess knew leaving religion alone was best. (Unless the Catholics attacked!) Had lots of boyfriends but married none.



1558

King James I & VI of Scotland

What a silly king, he kept thinking witches were trying to kill him! He even wrote a book on witches.

1603



King Charles I

Bad King Charlie wanted to rule without Parliament. That started a civil war which he lost. Onto the block went Charlie's head. One chop and he was dead.



1625

Oliver Cromwell

Not a king but still a ruler. He didn't like the royals and made himself Lord Protector of England. He didn't last too long.

1649



King Charles II

A merry monarch who brought back fun and games Oliver had banned!

1660

King James II

A bit dim was this king. He tried to make everyone Catholic again, then ran away when they said no.

1685



Queen Mary II & William III

She and her husband took her dad, James II's throne in the Glorious Revolution. Not so glorious for James.

1688

Queen Anne

A sickly queen who loved to eat!

1702-1714





Meet Charles II – who ruled when Colledgehill House was built.

Hi Charlie!

So when did you become king?

I became King on the 20 May 1660 when I was 30 years old.

Why were you King in Scotland?

My grandad James was James VI of Scotland. When his cousin Elizabeth I died, grandad was next in line – so he became King James the First and Sixth.

What are you most famous for?

My family had the throne taken away from them by Oliver Cromwell. But I got it back once Cromwell died!

What is your nickname?

Everyone called me the Merry Monarch. I loved partying, playing games and having fun. Who wants to be boring?

What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

I pretended to be a Protestant as Parliament wouldn't let me rule if I was a Catholic. Hah! Just before I died I got a priest to convert me officially to being a Catholic. That'll show them!





What does Collegehill House 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 Collegehill House look like other buildings in the area?

Safe

Pretty

Stone

Symmetrical

Square

Friendly

Tall

Industrial

Brick

Home

Elegant

Low

Fact:

Pillaged means that soldiers took what wasn't theirs from homes or castles which they destroyed.

Collegehill House was built around 1660. Sir John St Clare, whose family had lived in Rosslyn Castle since the early 14th Century, built it as an inn for visitors to the chapel next door. His family owned Rosslyn Chapel and a lot of the surrounding land.

Some of the sandstone blocks in the walls of Collegehill House were probably taken from the ruins of Roslin Castle after it was destroyed and **pillaged** during the Civil War by Oliver Cromwell's troops.

They also kept their horses in the chapel next door and trashed the church pews, altar and pulpit. Thankfully though, they did not harm the inn – funny, that!

In 1986, the room which is now the kitchen, collapsed. We think this was because of an **earth tremor** along a local fault. Judy Fiskin, who was the curator of the chapel at the time, had a lucky escape as she used to use this room as her bedroom!

Fact:

An **earth tremor** is a small earthquake. Earthquakes happen when the enormous plates of the earth's surface rub together and cause vibrations. Sometimes earthquakes can cause huge damage to buildings, other times they may happen and you would only feel a tiny shake.



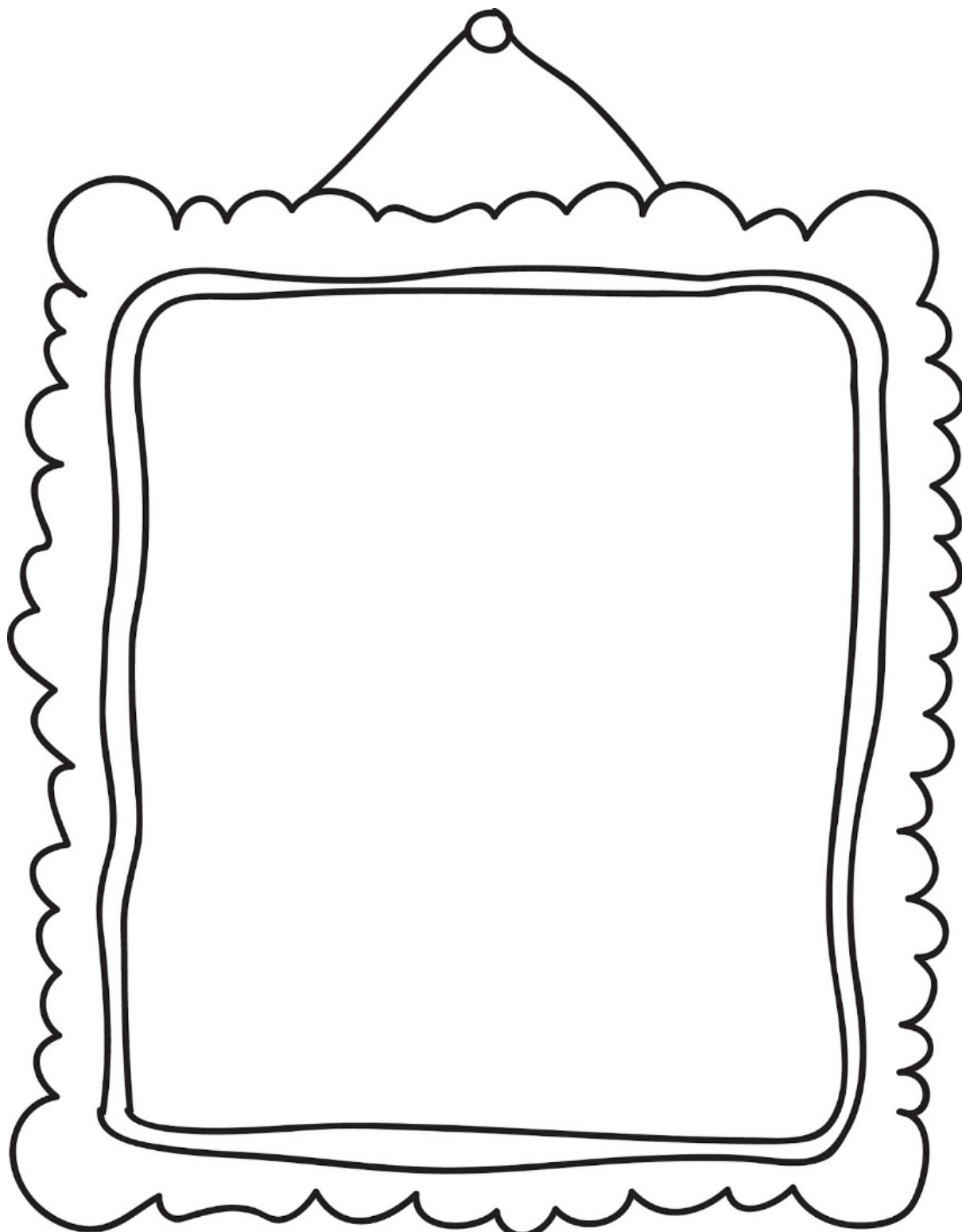
A picture of Collegehill House after it was restored in 2002.



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 Collegehill House.

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





What is Collegehill House 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 dug out of **quarries** 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.

Fact:

From outside, Collegehill House doesn't look like it's made from stone. To protect it, the building has been covered in **lime**. No silly, not the juice from the fruit! Lime is burnt limestone that looks like chalk. To make a plaster, lime is mixed with sand and water. To make paint, lime is mixed with water. Sometimes, the lime plaster then has small pebbles pressed into it to make it even stronger, like here at Collegehill House. This is called **Harling** because you "hurl" it against the wall to make it stick!

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. 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. The stone window below has been carved into shapes called ogees. They use a mallet and special tools called chisels to shape the stone.



Mallet

Chisels





The chapel next door is full of the most amazing stone carvings. Sometimes stone masons carved faces and animals called gargoyles. You often find these in churches, up near the roof. Here are some examples. Have a go at designing your own gargoyle. Make it as ugly as you like!



What other building materials can you find outside and inside Collegehill House?

Stone

Glass

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

Wood

Plastic

Metal

Clay

Flint

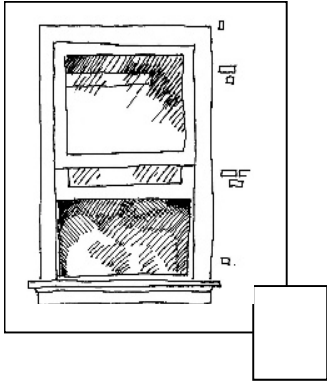
Concrete

Brick

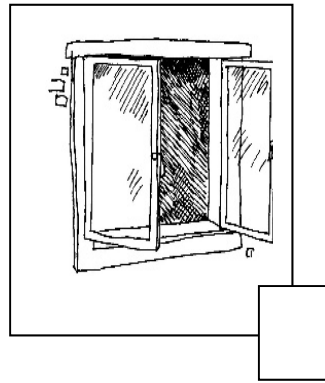
Ceramic



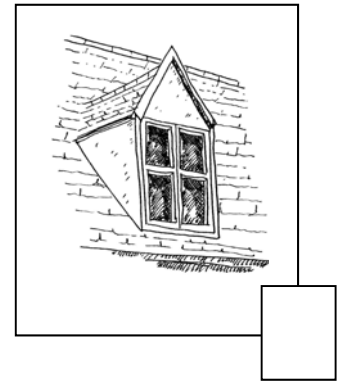
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Collegehill House have?



Sash

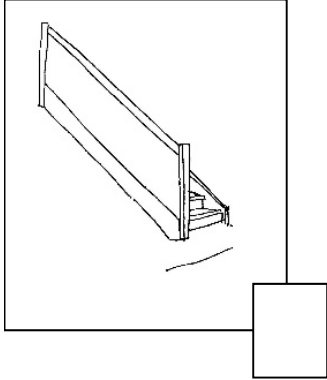


Casement (it opens)

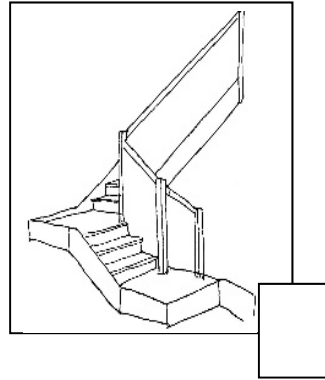


Dormer or attic (in the roof)

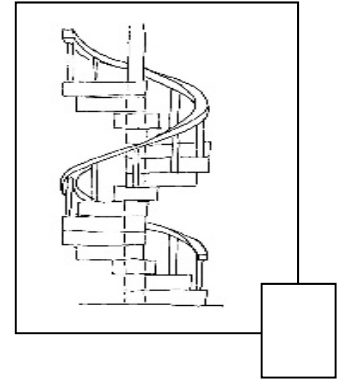
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at Collegehill House?



Straight



Quarter turn

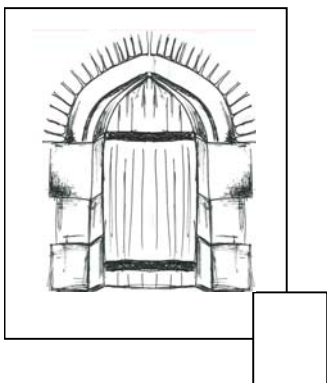


Spiral

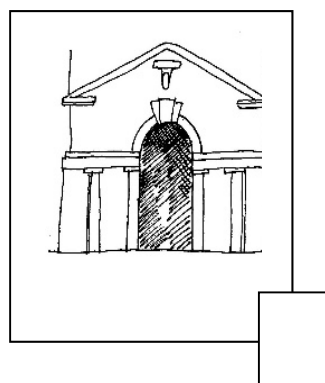
Fact:

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

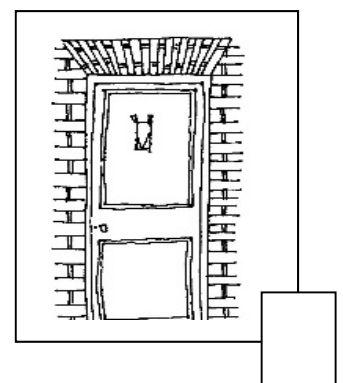
Entrances can be grand or simple. Which front door is most like the one at Collegehill House?



Tudor arch



Porch



Doorframe

Quest



Discover more about Collegehill House

The date stone over the door says Collegehill House was built in 1660, that's over 350 years ago! In that time, many things have changed both inside and outside the building. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Can you find the Delftware tiles in the double bedroom?

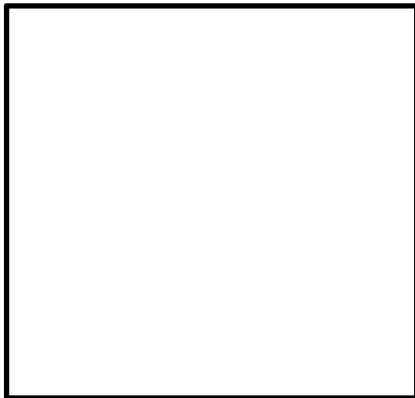
Fact:

These tiles are traditional Dutch **Delftware** tiles. Delftware is blue and white pottery made in and around Delft in the Netherlands (not where Peter Pan lived – that was Neverland!) since the 17th Century.

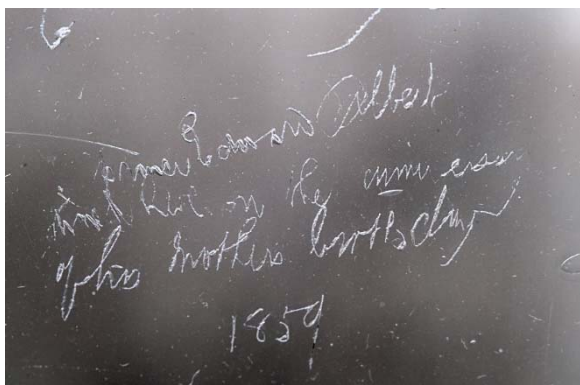
Delftware was made from a clay that was coated with a tin glaze after firing.



Why not have a go at designing your own Delftware tile? Remember to use blue and white!



Have you spotted the writing on the window pane in the double bedroom?



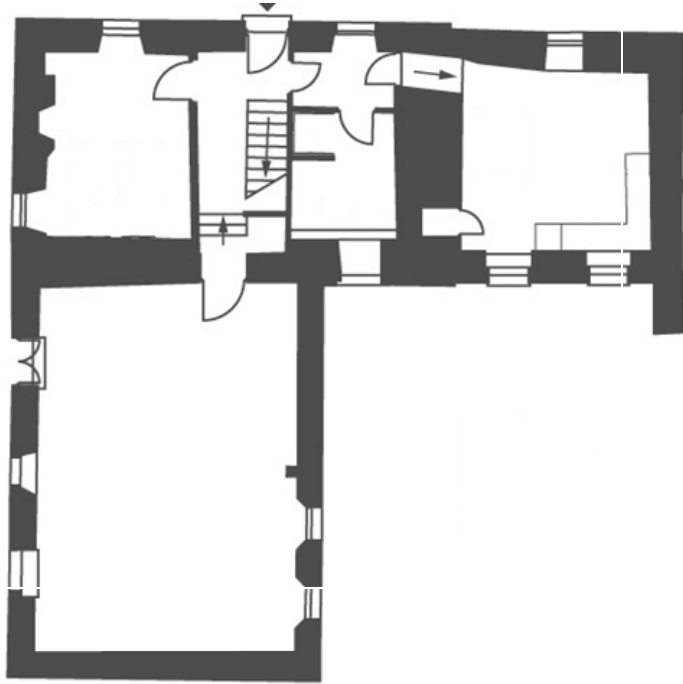
It reads 'Edward Albert dined here on the anniversary of his mother's birthday 1859' and was written by Queen Victoria's son, the Prince of Wales who was later Edward VII.

He was 18 when he scratched this on to the window – you'd have thought he'd have known better! I'll bet if you or I scratched writing onto the windows, we'd get into a great deal of trouble!

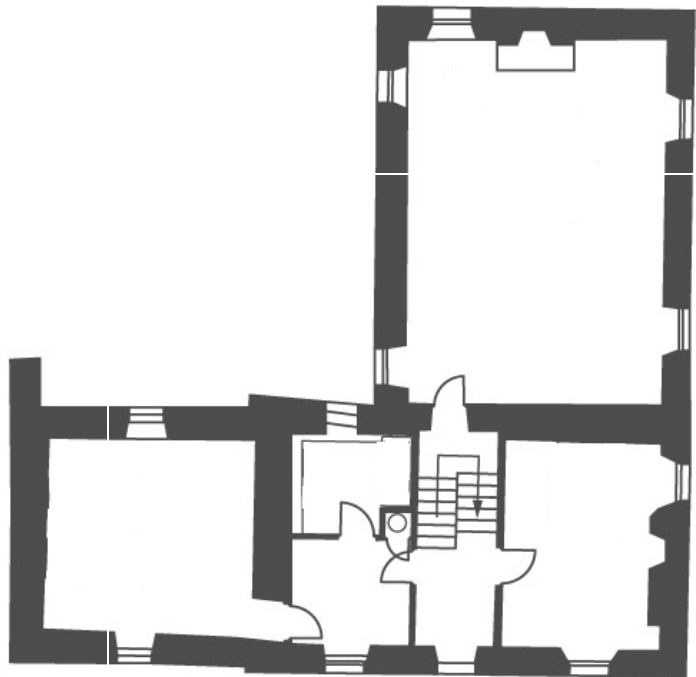


Living in Collegehill House

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. Collegehill House has two floors. The plans below show you the shape of each room. Take a walk around each floor. Write on the plan what each room is used for. Mark your bed with a star. ★



Ground Floor

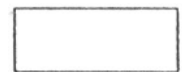


First Floor

We use these symbols to show where beds, tables and bathrooms are. Draw the symbols on to the floorplans to show where the furniture is.



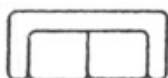
Bed



Rectangular (or a round) table



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside Collegehill House. 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. Can you see any glimpses of Rosslyn Chapel?



Collegehill House Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. Think about the building and the people who visited here. The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

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

FIREPLACE
CURATOR
EDINBURGH
ROSLIN INN
POET

PAINTER
ROYALTY
PILLAGE
SAND STONE
ROBERT BURNS

SCOTLAND
EARTH TREMOR
DATE STONE
DELFTWARE
WINDOWS

CELLAR
HARLING
ROSSLYN CHAPEL
ANNIE WILSON
PRINCE OF WALES

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

/
20



Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What is the Capital of Scotland?

Glasgow

Inverness

Edinburgh

Fife

2. What is the name of the skirt that men wear in Scotland?

Scot-skirt

Kilt

Milt

Kimono

3. What does pillage mean?

To steal

Take a pill

To swim

To dance

4. Who built Collegehill House?

Sir Walter Raleigh

Sir John St Clare

Sir David Beckham

Sir Bill Gates

5. What does a curator do?

Cures illness

Cares for sick people

Looks after museums

Shoes horses

6. Which famous poet visited Collegehill House in 1787?

Maya Angelou

A. A. Milne

Michael Rosen

Robert Burns

7. What is haggis?

A hat

A country

A traditional Scottish food

A musical instrument

8. What colours are in Scotland's flag?

Blue and white

Red and white

Blue and red

Blue and yellow

9. Who was on the throne when Collegehill House was built?

(Psst... Look at Unruly Rulers.)

Charles II

Oliver Cromwell

Victoria

Henry VIII

To find the answers turn over...



Answer sheet:

Question & Answer:

1. Edinburgh
2. Kilt
3. To steal
4. Sir John St Clare
5. Looks after museums
6. Robert Burns
7. Traditional Scottish food
8. Blue and White
9. Charles II

How many did you get right?



Fact:

Men and women wear skirts for Scotland's national dress. These skirts are called **Kilts**. A **kilt** is made from a woollen cloth that is in a tartan pattern.

It is traditional for men wearing a **kilt** to not wear any pants! Ewww.

Originally the material in a kilt was 5 meters long – that's a lot of pleats! Any leftover material was pinned over the left shoulder.



Colour in the bag pipe player below.

Fact:

A **Bagpipe** is a wind instrument. They used to be made from the skin of an animal, turned inside out. Yuk!



Design your own Scottish home

Imagine you are a Scottish Laird or Lady who wants to build a new home. What type of home would you have? A tower, a castle, a manor or a mansion? Draw your dream Scottish home below. Put some mountains and lakes in too!



Bake some shortbread

Shortbread was originally a Scottish medieval biscuit bread. The left over ingredients from the bread was made into biscuits. Through time butter was added to make the shortbread that we have today. Butter was an expensive ingredient so shortbreads became a special treat for special occasions like Christmas.

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

200g plain flour

50g caster sugar plus extra for sprinkling

75g fine semolina

Zest of ½ lemon

160g cold unsalted butter

Pinch of salt

Remember to pre-heat the oven: fan 150 °C or electric 170 °C: Gas 3.5

- Grease a shallow cake tin
- Mix the flour, caster sugar, semolina and a pinch of salt in a bowl
- Add the lemon zest and butter and rub them into the mixture until it feels like breadcrumbs
- Lightly press the mixture into the cake tin (don't press it in too much). Use a knife to draw the lines where you want it to break when it's cooked and prick it all over with a fork.
- Bake for 30-35 minutes until golden
- Leave to cool and then sprinkle some sugar on top
- Carefully cut into fingers or slices along your lines and then they're ready to eat!





Make some Cranachan

Cranachan is a traditional Scottish dessert eaten on Burns Night. We've included whiskey in our recipe, as is the tradition, but if children want to enjoy the dessert then please leave it out!

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

1 pint double cream
7 tbsp whiskey (adults only!)
3 tbsp honey

85g porridge oats
450g fresh raspberries
Fresh mint

- Toast the oats in a frying pan on a medium heat, being careful not to burn them
- Lightly whip the cream until it forms soft peaks
- Fold in the whiskey, honey, toasted porridge oats and raspberries
- Serve in dessert glasses, garnish with raspberries, a sprinkle of the oats and fresh mint
- Enjoy!

