

History



Find out about Cowside's past...



Hello and welcome! My name is Anne Slinger and I am the daughter of a **yeoman** farmer here at Cowside in 1734 - that's over 280 years ago! I have an older brother John. You could say we were quite well off. Dad farms about 30 acres on these moors (hilly land with few trees). We have some cows and sheep and grow some corn. Mum keeps a few chickens too and a pig. They both live in the same little stone hut.

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.



The cows graze the upper meadows in summer and live in the barn in winter. They eat the hay we cut in summer. Dad stores their hay in a barn out on the hillside. The sheep stay out on the fells, poor things.

I help Mum with the milking - not easy when the gadflies are biting because the cows get bad-tempered and can bolt! Bessie has a big tail and once she swatted me so hard I fell off the milking stool! Our dairy is round the back the farmhouse, facing north which keeps everything cool.

Mum makes butter from the milk. She pours milk into shallow pans and lets the cream rise to the top. I help her skim off the cream. Then she does the hard work and churns the cream using a plunger to make butter. It takes ages!

Mum also makes the best **Wensleydale** cheese. It has to be stored for a few months before it's ready to eat but it's worth the wait. Have you tasted Wensleydale? _____

Do you have a favourite type of cheese?

In winter I'm glad our house is nestled in the valley. The wind howls across the Dales and the snow comes up to my waist. Sometimes we are snowed in - and so we keep warm huddled in front of the huge inglenook fireplace in the hall. We sit very close as most of the heat goes up the chimney.

Fact:

Wensleydale is a crumbly and moist cheese, a bit like cheddar. No, the moon isn't made from it... French monks brought over the recipe in the 12th century. They used milk from ewes (sheep). A few hundred years later, cows' milk was used instead.

Wallace & Gromit have even helped Wensleydale become more popular - you probably know it's Wallace's favourite cheese!





Further up the hillside (that's a fell round here), we have some sheep and cattle in small pastures. The grass is thin up there but we had more trees than you see today!

Mum helps with sheep shearing. She spins the wool into yarn too. After Mum spins the wool, she winds the yarn into loose bundles called **skeins** on a **wool-winder**. Here she is in the picture with her wool-winder.



Dad is also a churchwarden at St Michael's in Hubberholme. He helps look after the church. On Sundays after church, we have our dinner. Mum cooks the food over an open fire. She roasts joints of meat or birds. Dad has a hearty appetite and we all love Mum's cooking. When we don't have meat, Dad asks us to repeat the words from the wall painting:

"Better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith "

My brother John always says in a low voice that he'd rather have meat than parsley and herbs and we all laugh.



Why not colour in this picture of Bessie, my cow. She looks like butter wouldn't melt in her mouth but we know she had a powerful tail for swatting flies and me...

Many more generations of farmers lived at Cowside and worked on the farm. They rented Cowside and so happily for Landmark they did not make big changes to the building. In 1957, the last tenant left.

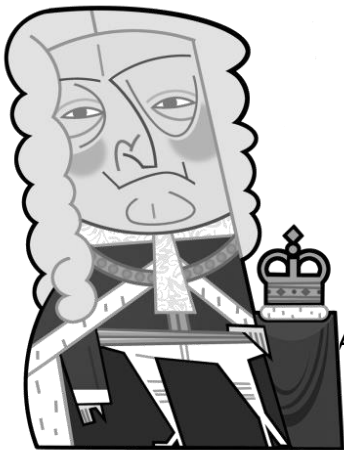
Sadly, the house lay empty for 50 years and was in need of help! In 2011, the Landmark Trust restored it and many families have enjoyed staying here in the beautiful Dales. I hope you will too!

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!

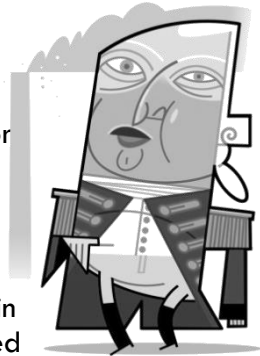


King George II 1727

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**

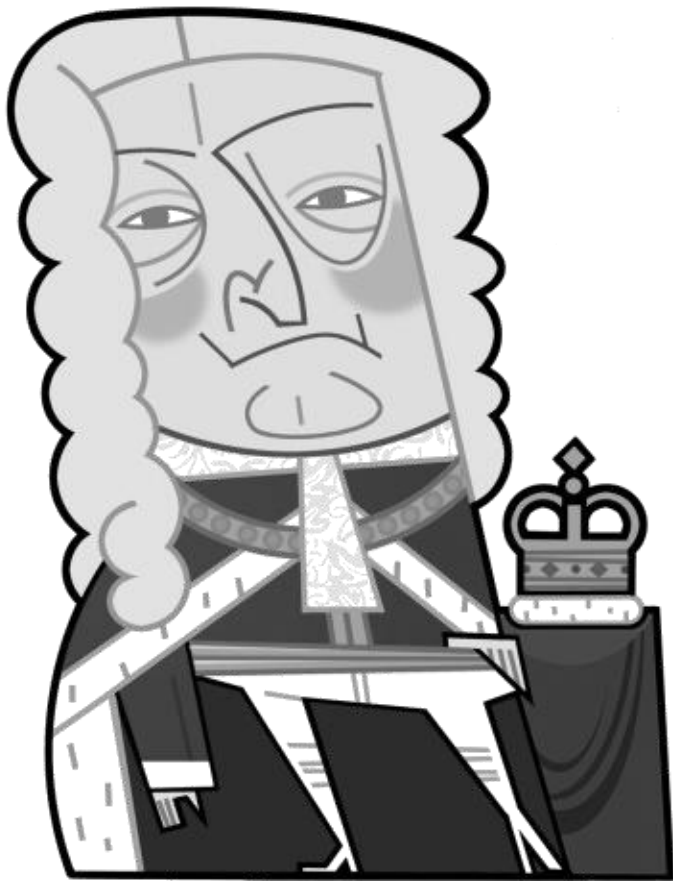
A simple king who wanted to be a sailor but was too stupid to command a ship. He would sometimes offer people a lift in his carriage!





Meet King George II

– who ruled when Anne lived at Cowside
in the 1730s.



Hi Georgie!

So when did you become king?

I became King on 11 June 1727 when I was 44.

What are you most famous for?

I was the last British King to lead an army into battle (of course we won!)

What is your favourite thing to do?

I can't choose – I love stag-hunting and playing cards after dinner!

What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

I once tried to swim the castle moat to see my mother who had been put in prison by my dad.

Design



What does Cowside 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.

What do you like most about Cowside?

.....

Castle

Tall

Pretty

Farmhouse

Stone

Brick

Symmetrical

Home

Square

Elegant

Friendly

Tower

Cowside was built around 1700. Have you seen this **datestone** above the door? It says 1707 but you can't always believe a datestone. This stone was put in after some changes were made to the farmhouse so we think this house could be 25 years older.



1707

Take away 25 from 1707 to work out when:
$$\begin{array}{r} 1707 \\ -25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Cowside is a **vernacular** (say 'ver-nak-yuh-ler') building. Some changes were made over the centuries. When Cowside was first built, you walked straight into the hall (now the kitchen). The huge inglenook fireplace was open then. Some time later, a smaller fireplace was put into the opening. This room was much colder in winter because the front door opened straight into it. Imagine how draughty it was! They thought so too and so later built the partition wall you see today between the kitchen and the entrance hall.

Fact:

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

Vernacular houses can look very different across the country.

Upstairs the only heat you could feel was through the huge chimneybreast. The bedrooms didn't have the ceilings we see today – they were open to the rafters. Brrr.. and just imagine the spiders living up there and dropping down on your head in the night!



Even so, Cowside wasn't just a simple farmhouse. The front windows are called **mullioned** (say *mull-ee-yond*). A mullion is the name for the vertical parts that divide the window and at Cowside they are made of stone.



Mullion

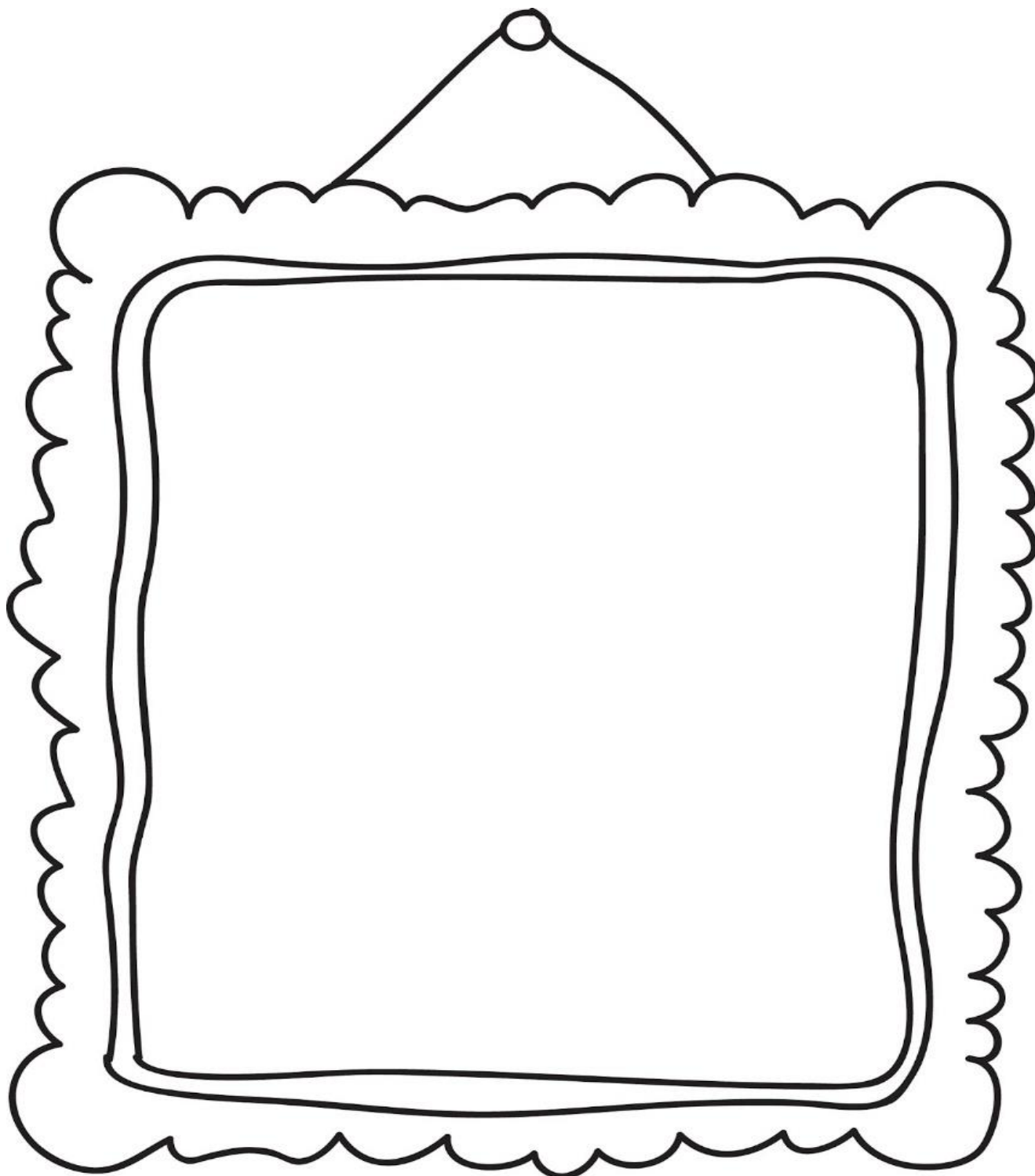
Can you see that the mullion in the centre is a little bigger than the others? This is the King mullion.

King mullion



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 any side of Cowside.**

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





What is the Cowside 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 became 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.



Cowside was built when stone was still taken out of the ground by hand. They used a hard and long lasting limestone. 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. The picture on the left shows a stonemason hard at work.

Mallet

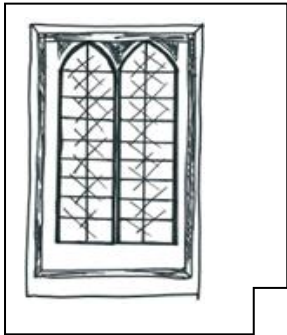


Chisels

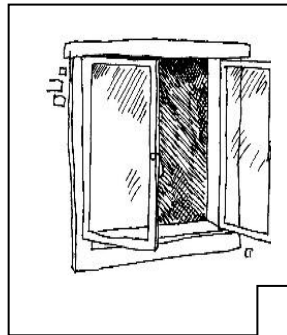




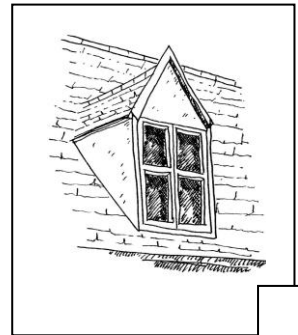
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Cowside have? Tick the ones you spot.



Pointed or Gothic



Casement (it opens)

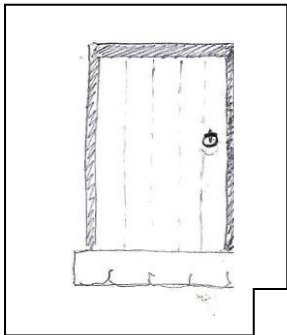


Dormer or attic (in the roof)

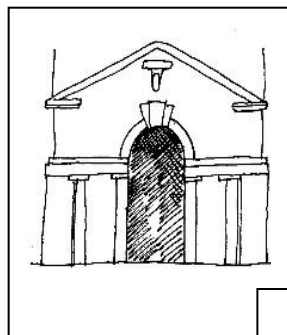
Fact:

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.

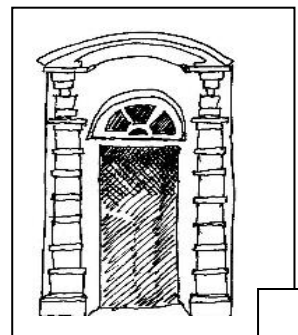
Entrances can be grand or simple. What is the front door of The Cowside like?



Vernacular

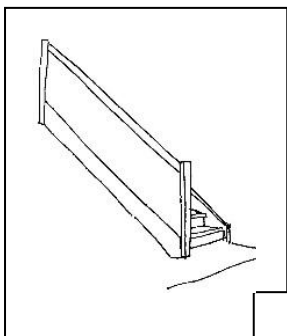


Porch

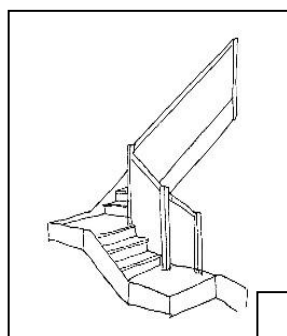


Canopy

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



Straight



Quarter turn



Spiral

Quest



Discover more about Cowside

Cowside has been here for over 300 years. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Go outside the front door and turn left. Walk to the corner of the farmhouse. Do you see the building in this picture?

It's called a **poultiggery**.



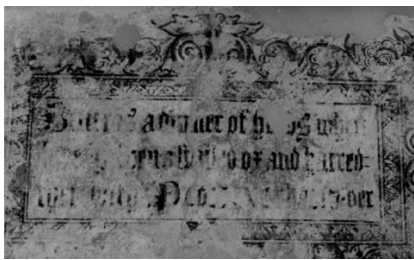
It was built about 100 years after the farmhouse. Pigs lived on the ground floor and hens were above on a first floor. They helped keep each other warm and the pigs frightened the foxes away.



Fact:

Poultiggery- is a building where both hens and pigs could live. Hens ran around the farmyard during the day and went inside at night to roost above the pigs. At Cowside they had their own entrance round the back. In the morning, it was easy for the farmer's wife to collect the eggs from the nesting boxes tucked under the roof. The pigs also had their own entrance from the farmyard side.

Two hundred years ago there were more poultiggeries, especially in the north. It is special to see one today at Cowside as most were knocked down or left to decay.



Can you find this wall painting? Which room is it in?

It's hard to read but it says "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." It's a **proverb** from the Bible and means it's better to enjoy a meal of vegetables made with love than a meal with expensive beef made with hate.

Do you know any proverbs? _____

The wall paintings at Cowside are very special and show that this farmhouse was lived in by well-off and educated people. They could read and write at a time when many farmers could not.

Fact:

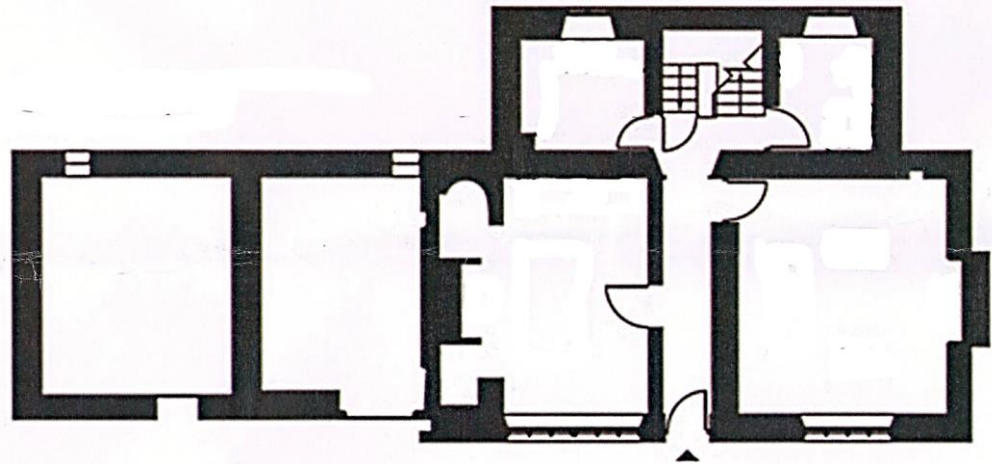
Proverb – is a simple, well known saying that is wise and gives advice. Not all proverbs come from the Bible. Here's an easy one: "haste makes waste." It means that rushing something can lead to mistakes and wasted time! So sometimes it's best to take your time!



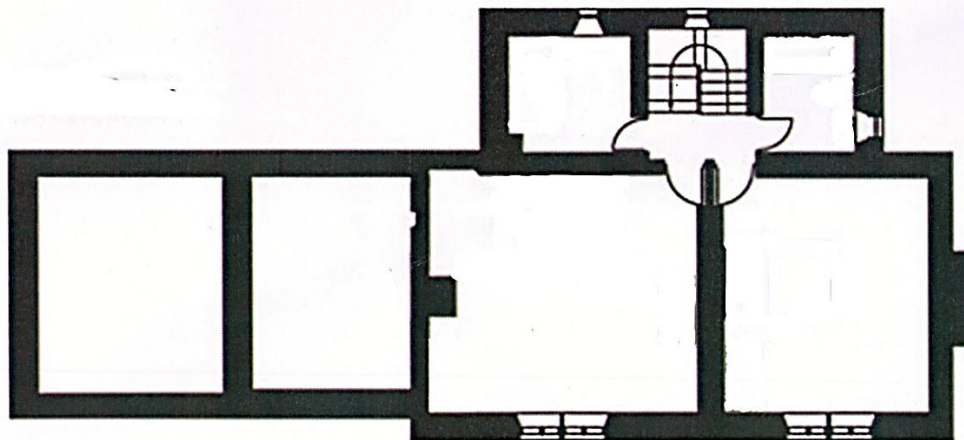
Living in Cowside

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

Ground floor



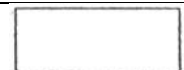
First floor



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



Bed



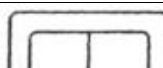
Rectangular (or a round) table



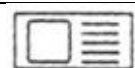
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside Cowside. 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, 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 Cowside made of?

Bricks

Wood

Stone

Straw

2. Which river runs below Cowside?

Wharfe

Derwent

Swale

Ure

3. What is a stile?

A fashion design

Ladder

A walking stick

Steps in a fence for
walkers but not
animals

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

Rice

Cheese

Butter

Cream

5. Who was on the throne when Anne lived at Cowside?

George II

Victoria

Elizabeth I

George IV

6. Which of the following would you not find at Cowside

Flagstones

Beams

Brick

Turret

7. On which type of farm would you only grow crops?

Mixed

Rubble

Arable

Livestock

8. What do you call a building where both pigs and hens are kept?

Stinky

Henpiggery

Poultiggery

Piggyhenpen

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

George

Baldrick

James

Edward

10. In which county is Cowside?

Norfolk

Yorkshire

Derbyshire

Leicestershire

To find the answers skip two pages...



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.

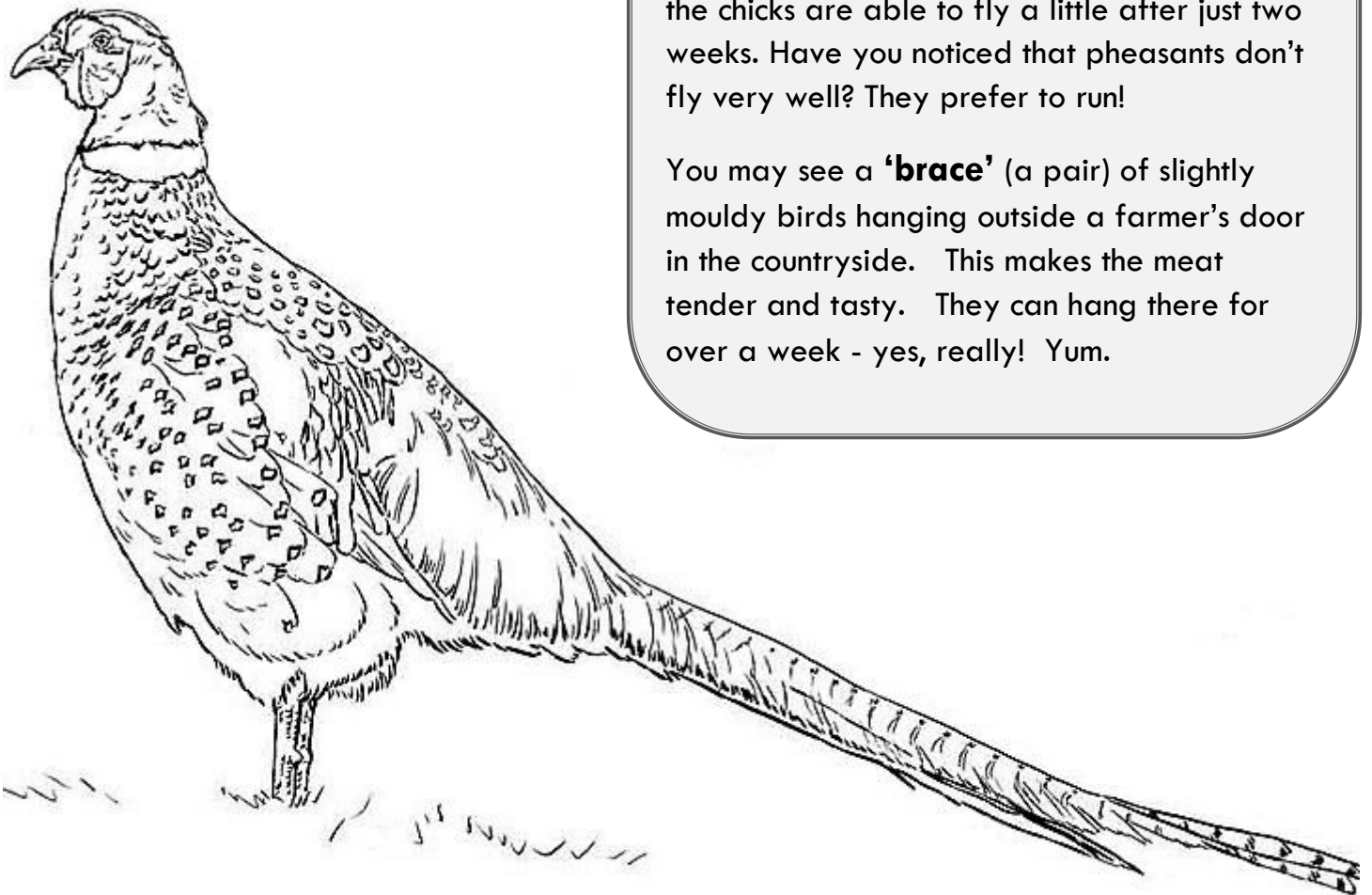
Pheasant Facts:

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.

The male is the colourful character with a greenish black head and red cheeks. The female (hen) is a bit boring looking! She's a beige-brown colour with darker spots.

There are usually 10-12 eggs in a clutch and the chicks are able to fly a little after just two weeks. Have you noticed that pheasants don't fly very well? They prefer to run!

You may see a **'brace'** (a pair) of slightly mouldy birds hanging outside a farmer's door in the countryside. This makes the meat tender and tasty. They can hang there for over a week - yes, really! Yum.





Let's play with words

A portmanteau is an example of a **portmanteau** (say *port-man-toe*) word. That's a word that blends parts of words to make a new word with its own special meaning.

Think of a suitcase with two compartments. In fact, portmanteau means luggage in French. It's also a portmanteau word - are you with me? It combines the French words *porter* (to carry) and *manteau* (cloak). As Humpty Dumpty explained to Alice, "You see it's like a portmanteau — there are two meanings packed up into one word."



Can you think of some portmanteau words? Write them down below. Here are some examples to get you started. If you can't think of any, make up your own!

Smog	smoke	fog
Brunch	breakfast	lunch
Brexit	Britain	exit

Here are some more portmanteau words. Fill in the missing words that created them.

Cockapoo	Cocker spaniel	
Labradoodle		
Chunnel		tunnel
Frankenfood		
Chortle		snort
Motel		hotel

Fill in the missing portmanteau words below:

	splash	spatter
	motor	pedal
	gigantic	enormous

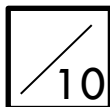


Answer sheet:

Quiz answers:

1. Stone
2. Wharfe
3. Steps in a fence
4. Rice
5. George II
6. Turret
7. Arable
8. Poultingery
9. Baldrick
10. Yorkshire

How many did you get right?





Cowside Word Search

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

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

INGLENOOK

SHEEP

DALES

PIG

PASTURE

EWE

RAFTER

FIREPLACE

TILES

FLAGSTONE

FELL

COW

PAINTING

DAIRY

ROOF

STILE

POULTIGGERY

CHICKEN

WINDOW

FIELD

MOORS

DATESTONE

MULLION

GRAIN

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

24



Bake an old-fashioned Parkin

If you've never had a parkin you are missing out! It's a spicy gingerbread cake made with oatmeal and treacle. It's popular in the north of England, especially in Yorkshire, where oats were traditionally grown rather than wheat. Parkin is a warming cake usually eaten around Bonfire Night on 5 November. It gets better with keeping, unlike most cakes!

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

175 g black treacle	1/4 tsp ground nutmeg
150 g butter	275 g porridge oats
100 g dark muscovado sugar	1 large egg
175 g plain flour	150 ml milk
2 level tsp ground ginger	1 level tsp bicarbonate of soda.
1 level tsp ground cinnamon	

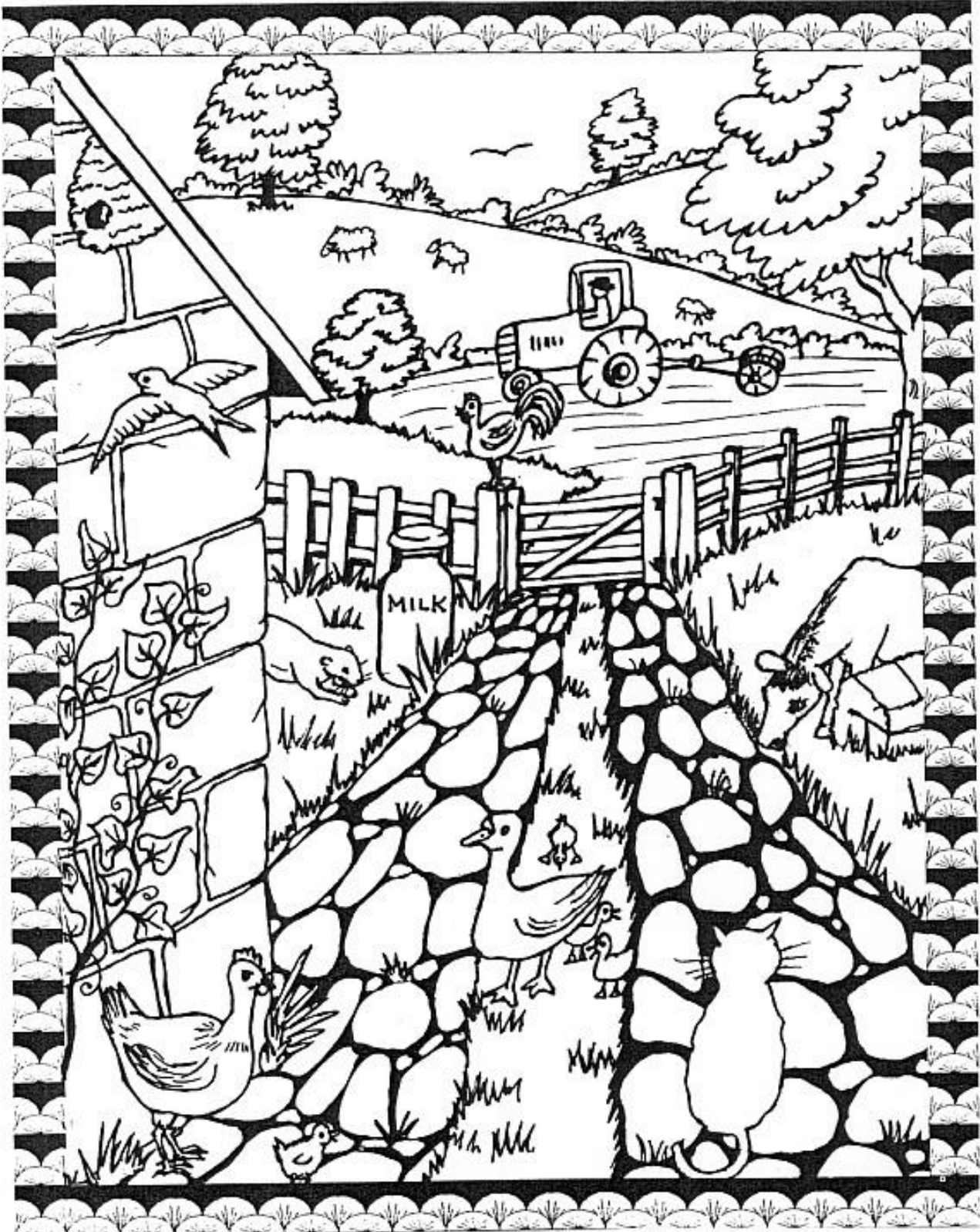
Pre-heat the oven to 180 °C, fan 160 °C, Gas 4.

- Grease a deep, square cake tin and line the base with baking parchment.
- Measure the treacle, butter and sugar into a medium pan and heat gently until the butter has melted and the sugar dissolved. Allow to cool slightly.
- Sift the flour and spices into a large bowl and add the porridge oats.
- Mix together the egg and milk in a jug and stir in the bicarbonate of soda. Add this mixture to the bowl of dry ingredients. Then add the melted treacle mix and stir well to mix.
- Pour into the cake tin.
- Bake in the pre-heated oven for about 1 hour or until firm to the touch. Mind the hot oven!
- Leave to cool in the tin for 10 minutes before turning out on a wire rack.
- The parkin keeps well for a week in a cake tin.





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





Make an origami cow's face

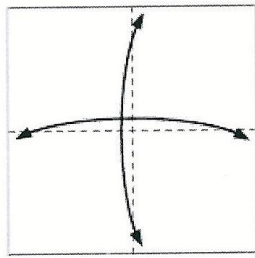
Have a go at making your own origami cow's face with the paper on the next sheet.

You will need: Paper
Scissors
Colouring pencils

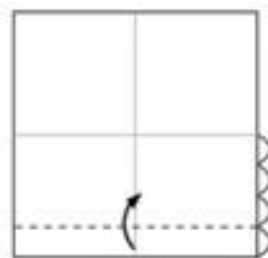
Fact: origami (say orr-ee-garmi) is the Japanese art of paper folding.

Steps one to three

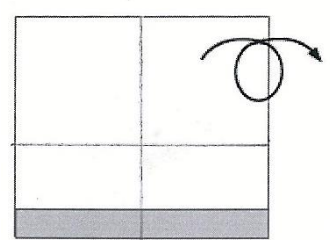
Cut the A4 piece of paper into a square. Follow the dotted lines on the sheet on the next page.



1. Fold in half twice to make creases and

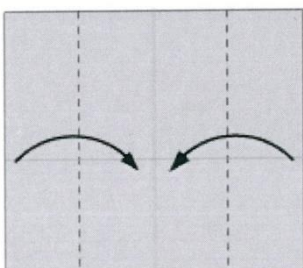


2. Fold in along the dotted line.

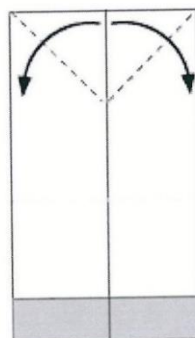


3. Turn over.

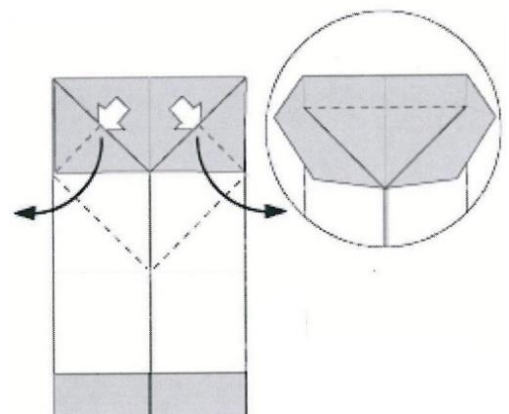
Steps four to six:



4. Fold to meet the centre line along the crease and fold back.

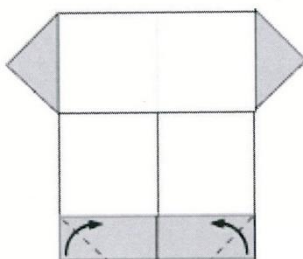


5. Fold in dotted line

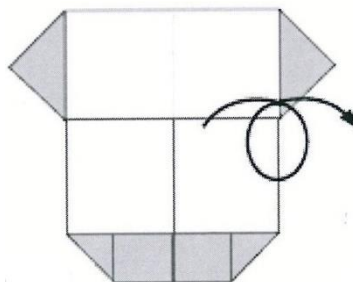


6. Open the ↓ part and flatten.

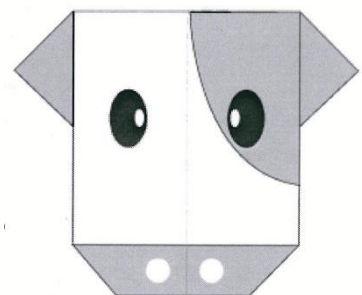
Steps seven to nine:



7. Fold in the dotted line



8. Turn over



9. Draw a face and you're done. Moo!

CUT OUT TO MAKE YOUR ORIGAMI COW

