



Find out about Culloden Tower's past...

Hello!

I'd like to tell you about my uncle John Yorke who built this tower. My name is also John and I was 11 in 1746 when our family built Culloden Tower over 270 years ago! We called it Cumberland Temple, after the Duke of Cumberland (not the sausage!). In 1745, Scottish rebels called **Jacobites** invaded England all the way to Staffordshire in the Midlands. Cumberland chased them back to Scotland, and defeated them in 1746 at the **Battle of Culloden**. Uncle John soon showed whose side he was on by building this tower!



The government fought the rebels for many years before the famous battle. England was doing well under the rule of King George I and King George II. Rich people wanted this to continue.

Facts:

Jacobite was a supporter of King James II of England, a Catholic king who lost his throne in 1688 to the Protestant William of Orange in 1745. The Jacobites wanted James's grandson, Charles to become king. He was also known as Bonnie Prince Charlie or the Young Pretender.

Battle of Culloden on Culloden Moor, near Inverness in Scotland, was over very quickly as the rebels were no match for the government army led by the Duke of Cumberland.



Uncle John was an important man in Richmond as he was a **Whig MP**. It's got nothing to do with wearing a wig (although he did!) but it's a nickname for a group of people in government who were against having a Catholic king like Bonnie Prince Charlie on the throne. They were against any king having too much power. At the time, this nickname was rather rude!

Do you have nicknames for your family members (rude or not)? Write them below:



I used to visit Uncle John and Aunt Anne who lived in Yorke House, close to the river (it's not there anymore). A big treat was to escape the house and go to the tower together with their friends. The servants got there before us and lit the fires. Occasionally the grown-ups had tea but that was special as Auntie kept it in a locked **tea canister**.



This was Auntie's silver tea canister.



Facts:

Tea canister – kept the tea safe as the lady of the house had the key. When tea was first imported from China over 300 years ago it was very expensive. Only rich people could enjoy it then.

Early tea-cups didn't have handles. They came from China too. It was rude to refuse more tea if it was offered. If you didn't want more, you turned over your cup or put the teaspoon inside.

Many people collect tea canisters also called tea caddies today.

The grown-ups loved the fancy plasterwork in the top floor rooms. “*How marvellous*” they all said. They liked to compare the different styles of plasterwork in these rooms. I liked to look out the windows and watch for deer and foxes at the edge of the woods.

Sometimes there were so many of us, we filled both rooms. I used to take messages back and forth to the grown-ups on little slips of paper. They found it funny. Luckily, I didn't mind the stairs! Have a guess at how many stairs there are and write your answer here: _____

Uncle John and Auntie Anne had no children of their own, so when he died my father **inherited** Yorke House and Culloden Tower. Then when I was 35, it came to me. By 1821 my family, the Yorkes, sold the building.

Sadly, the tower wasn't looked after very well over years and it began to fall apart. By 1981, the roof was leaking and there was a cattle shed at the bottom of the tower! Thieves had even stolen the lead from the roof.

But don't worry; this story has a happy ending! The Landmark Trust saved and repaired Culloden Tower so that you can be here today. I hope you enjoy your stay here!

Fact:

Inherited (say 'in-hair-it-ed') is when you are left something like money or a house by someone who has died. It is normally written down on a piece of paper called a **will**.

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!

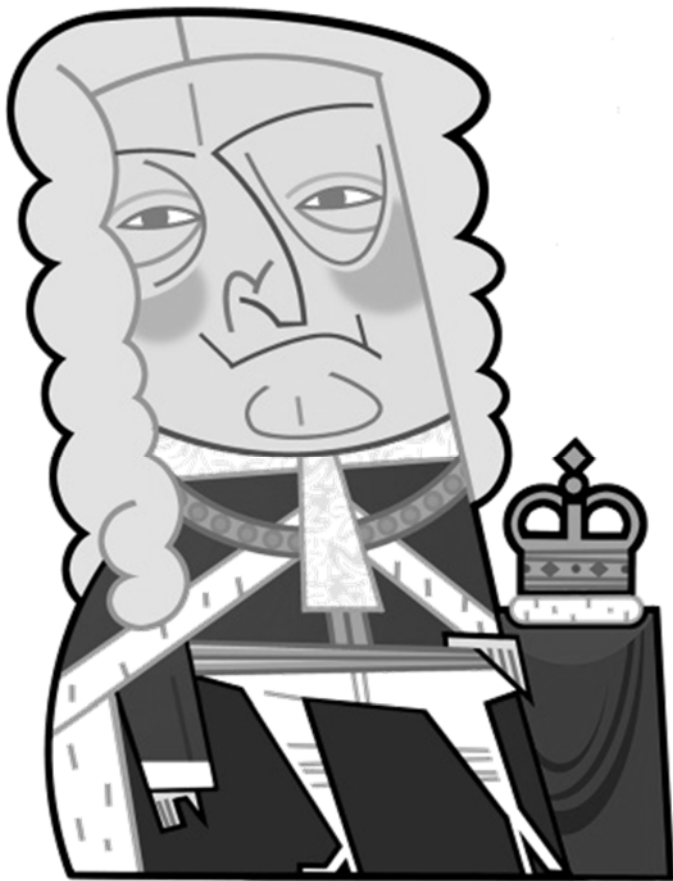
1830 **King William IV**

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 John visited** **Culloden Tower in 1747**



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.



What does Culloden Tower 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 Culloden Tower?

.....

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| Castle | Tall |
| Pretty | Industrial |
| Stone | Brick |
| Symmetrical | Home |
| Square | Elegant |
| Friendly | Tower |

Culloden Tower was built around 1746. It was probably designed by a man called Daniel Garrett in the **Gothic Revival** style of architecture (say 'arch-i-tec-ture').

At the time, most public buildings were built in a **classical** style. Lots of rich people went on grand tours of Italy in the 1700s and 1800s. They came home with souvenirs like paintings but they wanted more. They couldn't bring home a Greek temple or a Roman villa so they got architects to build them. There were books of drawings of ancient buildings to copy too.

But then fashion changed and Gothic style started to come back. Culloden Tower is special because it has both styles of architecture. On the top floor, all the fancy plasterwork on the walls is classical.

Fact:

Gothic Revival - began in England in the 1740s. It "revived" bits of Gothic architecture that you find in very old cathedrals. Features such as arched or pointed windows, **pinnacles** (small spires) and decorative patterns were popular.



The top floor bedroom

This triangle shape is called a **pediment**. Many ancient temples had pediments above the front entrance.



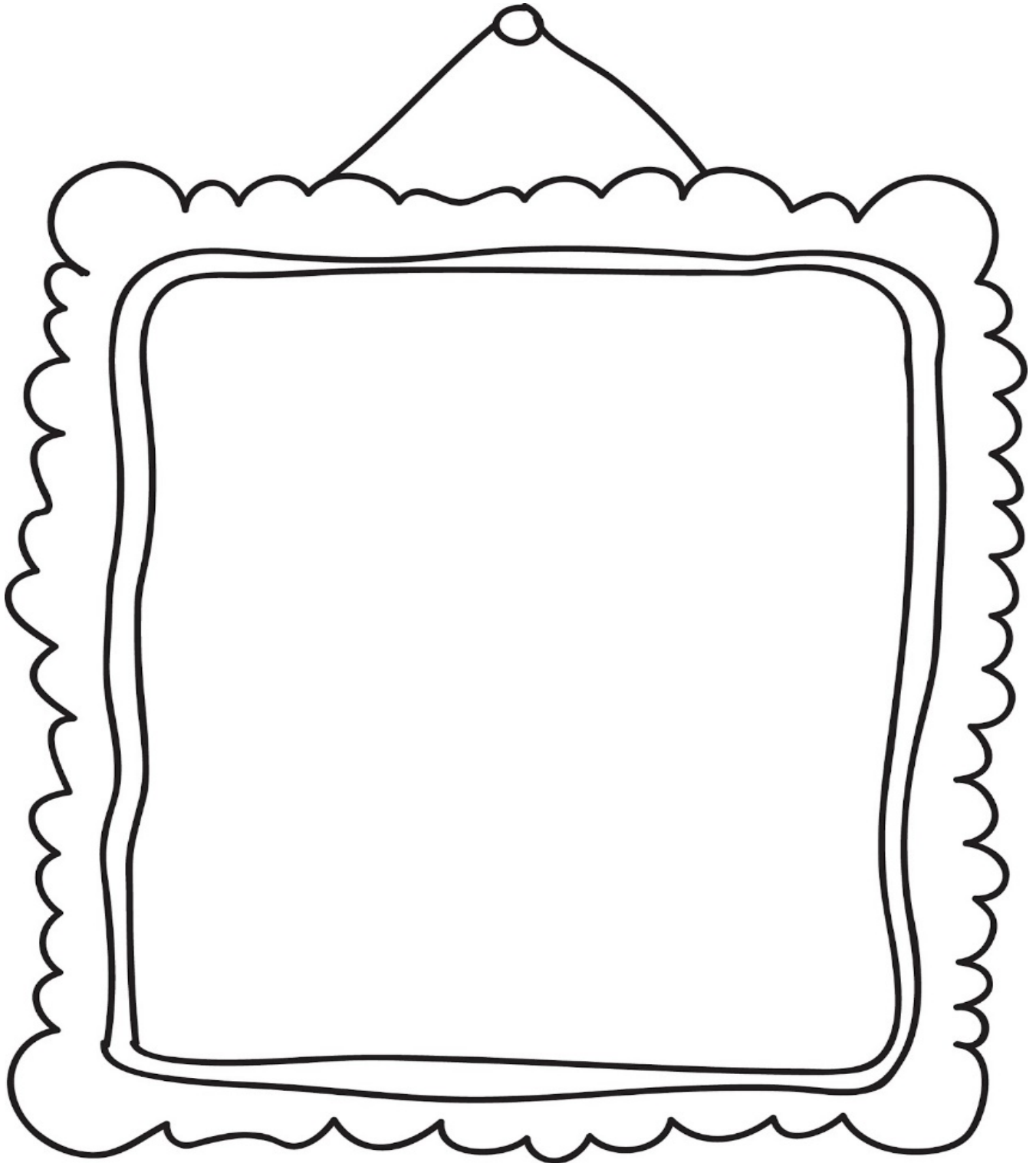
Pinnacle

But in the sitting room, the style is more Gothic with **Rococo** too (more about Rococo in the Quest section). Gothic has the style of the Middle Ages, revived in the late 1700s.



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 Culloden Tower.**

Please tell an adult where you are going so they don't worry about where you are and take care when you walk round the tower!





What is Culloden Tower 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.



Culloden Tower was built when stone was still 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. The picture on the left shows a stonemason hard at work.

Mallet

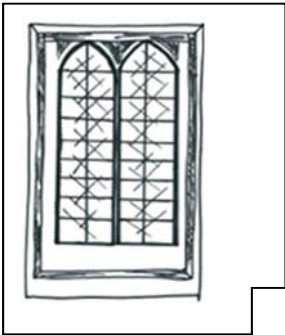


Chisels

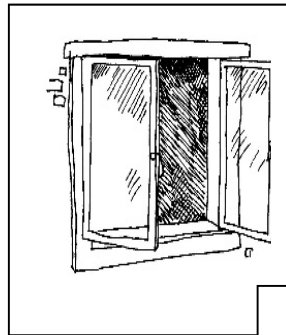




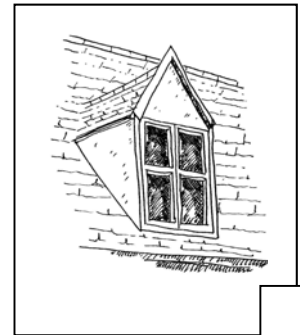
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Culloden Tower have?



Pointed or Gothic



Casement (it opens)

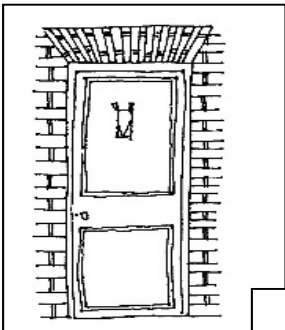


Dormer or attic (in the roof)

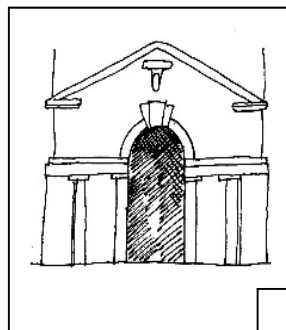
Fact:

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.

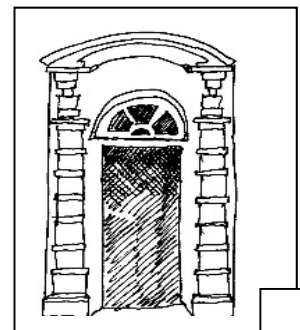
Entrances can be grand or simple. What is the front door of Culloden Tower like?



Doorframe

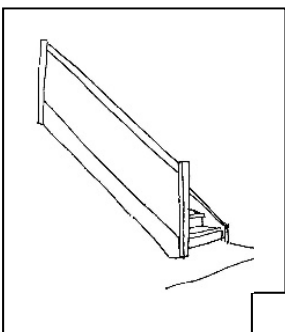


Porch

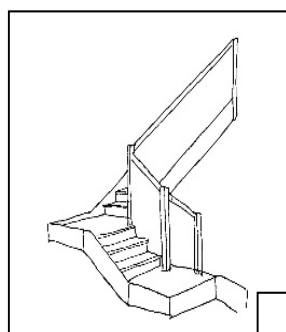


Canopy

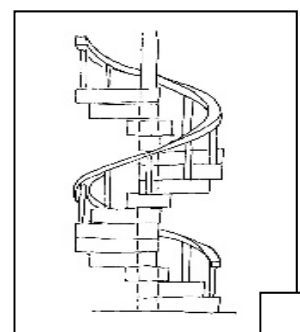
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at Culloden Tower?



Straight



Quarter turn



Spiral

Quest

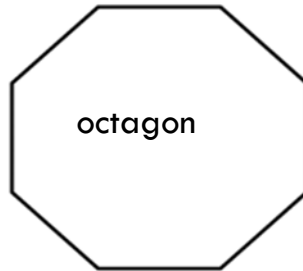


Discover more about Culloden Tower

Culloden Tower has been here for over 250 years. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Go outside the front door and walk round the tower. How many sides does it have?

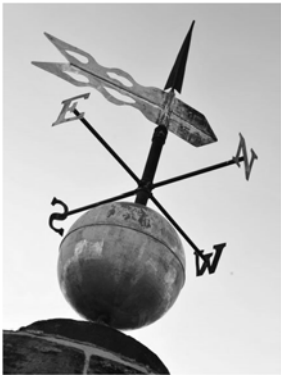
_____ The shape is called an **octagon** (say 'ock-tuh-gon') that means it has 8 sides and 8 angles.



You can see that the tower has a square base. This is probably because it replaced an earlier tower called a **pele** tower (that's a fortified watch tower). It was called Hudswell's Tower.

Do you see this object at the very top of the tower? What is it called? _____

Can you find these pointy windows?
How many do you see? _____



Fact:

Weather vane – is a metal object often shaped like an arrow that is put on top of a building. It spins round in the wind and shows the direction the wind is blowing.



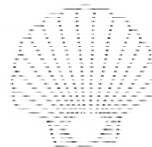
Fact:

Culloden Tower also has 'blind' windows. You can see recesses in the brickwork where windows could be. The arches are pointed at the top in the Gothic style.

In which room do you see this chubby face?



Notice that his face is framed by a shell pattern.



Shell patterns and leaves are common designs in plasterwork – this style is called **Rococo**. It comes from the French word for shell, *rocaille*. This style of decoration started in France in the 18th century. Daniel Garret loved Gothic and Rococo designs and so he combined them as you see here!

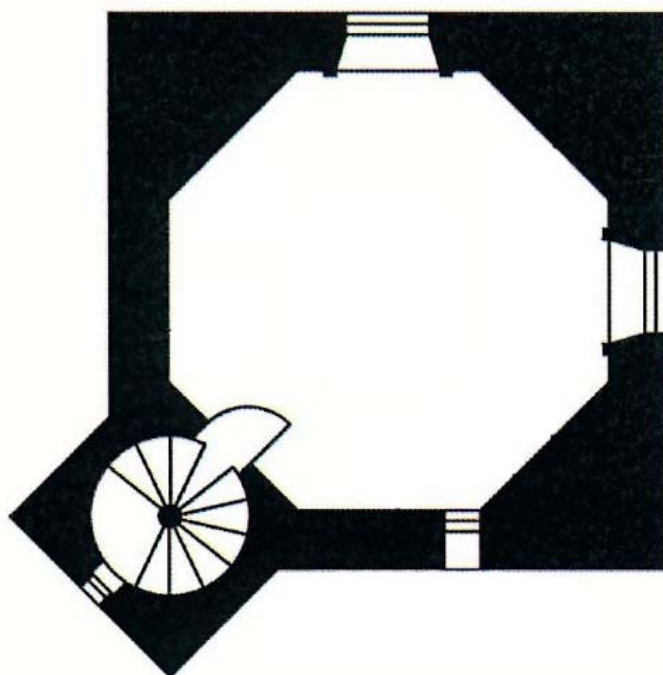
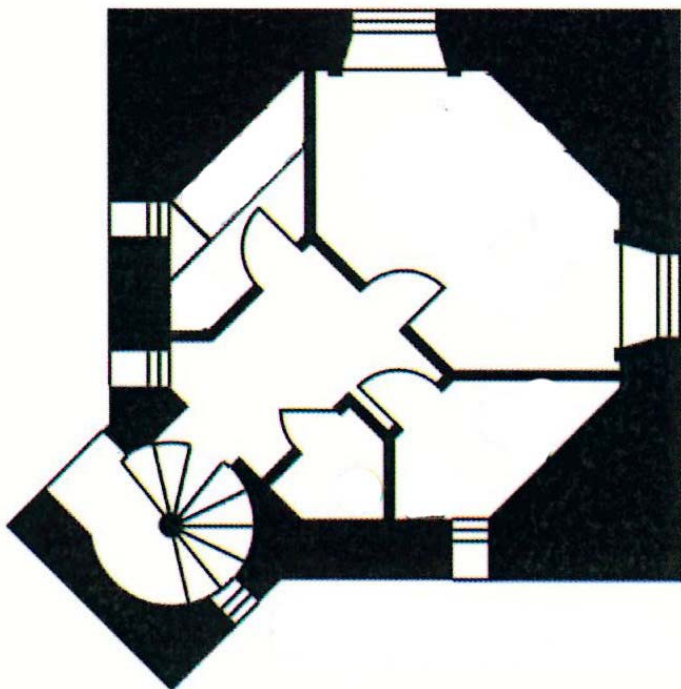


Living in Culloden Tower

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

Ground Floor

First Floor (the sitting room)



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.



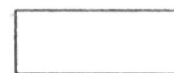
Bathroom



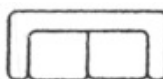
Cooker



Bed



Rectangular (or a round) table



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside Culloden Tower. 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, have a go at drawing one of the fireplaces at Culloden Tower.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for drawing a fireplace.



Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What do you see at the very top of Culloden Tower?

A round window

Weather vane

Chimney stack

Roof tiles

2. Which animal would you not find in the woods around Culloden Tower?

Brown bear

Fox

Hedgehog

Dormouse

3. Which feature do you not see in the plasterwork inside Culloden Tower?

leaves

Shells

gargoyles

Hearts

4. Which term describes the Jacobite Prince Charlie?

Grumpy

Happy

Bonnie

Clever

5. Which George was King when John Yorke built Culloden Tower?

George I

George III

George V

George II

6. What is the name of the nearby town?

Hudswell

Richmond

Swale

York

7. In the spring, many woods are full of blue flowers. What are these blue flower called?

Tulips

Bluebells

Snowdrops

Daffodils

8. What is a female fox called?

Cub

Vixen

Dog

Ram

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

George

Roly

James

Edward

10. What county is Culloden Tower in?

Yorkshire

Surrey

East Sussex

Oxfordshire

To find the answers skip two pages...



Colour in the fox below

Foxy Facts:

Did you know that foxes are members of the dog family?

They can live up to 14 years and can run very fast – up to 30 miles per hour!

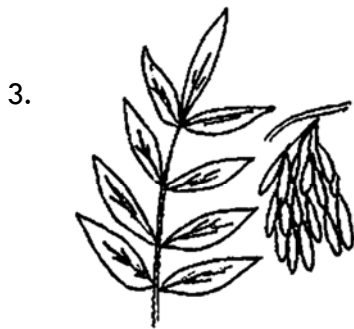
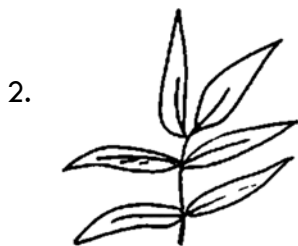
Their home is called a den and their young are 'cubs'. Foxes eat almost anything.





Which leaf belongs to which tree?

Match the leaf to the correct tree.



Horse Chestnut

Willow

Pine

Ash

Oak

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

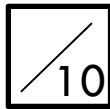


Answer sheet:

Quiz answers:

1. Weather vane
2. Brown bear
3. Hearts
4. Bonnie
5. George II
6. Richmond
7. Bluebells
8. Vixen
9. Roly
10. Yorkshire

How many did you get right?

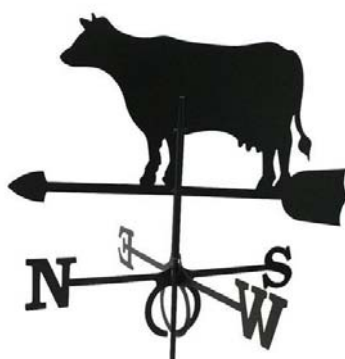
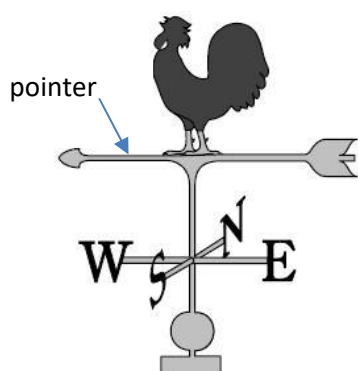




Design your own weather vane

Did you know that weather vanes have been around for hundreds of years? They are instruments designed to show the direction the wind is blowing – from north, south, east or west. They helped farmers, sailors, hunters and even armies predict the weather.

Weather vanes have two parts; a pointer towards the top and a fixed part to mark directions below. The pointer spins round when the wind catches the tail end. The arrow end shows the direction the wind is blowing from. On top of the pointer arrow is an ornament. It could be a cockerel, a sheep, a cow, a fox or anything you like!



Have a go designing an object to go on top of your weather vane in the space below.



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 softens and improves 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	¼ 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. Ideally, leave a few days before cutting into squares!
- The parkin keeps well for a week in a cake tin.





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.

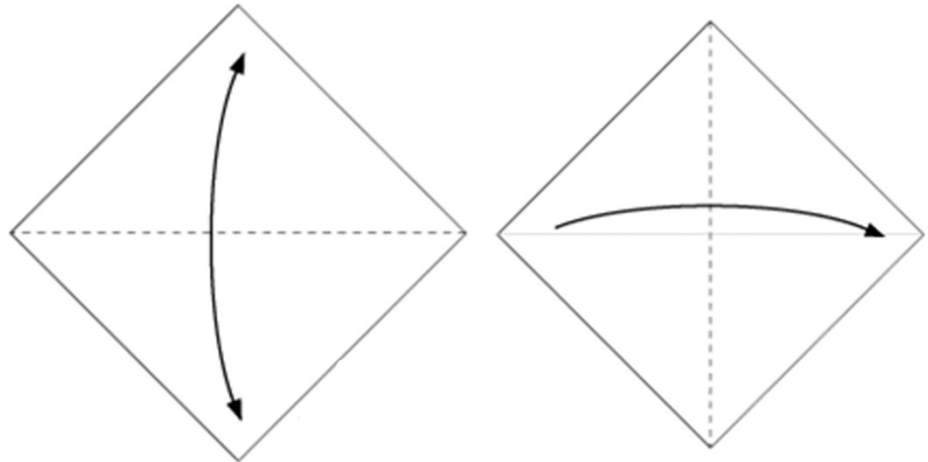
You will need:

- Paper
- Scissors
- Colouring pencils

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

Step One:

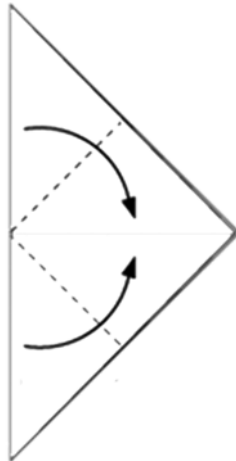
Cut the A4 piece of paper into a square. Follow the dotted lines on the sheet on the next page.



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

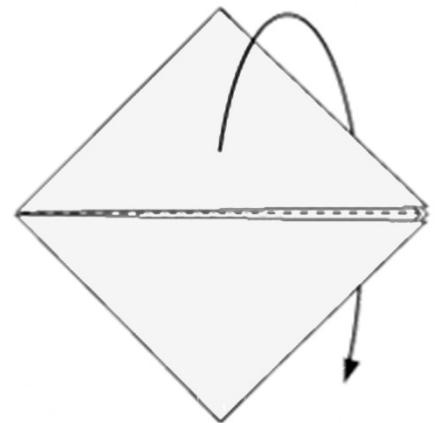
Step two:

Fold both sides in to make a diamond shape.



Step three:

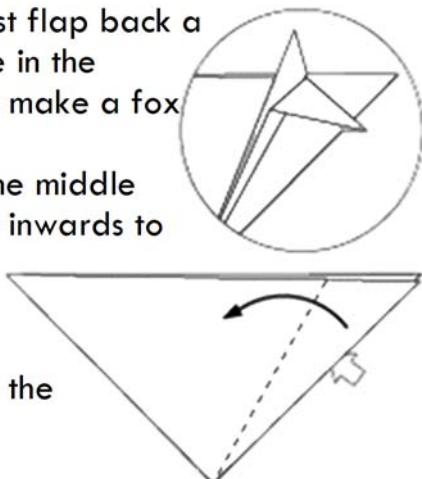
Once you have the diamond shape, fold the paper in on itself in half again so that all the flaps are on the outside edge.



Step four:

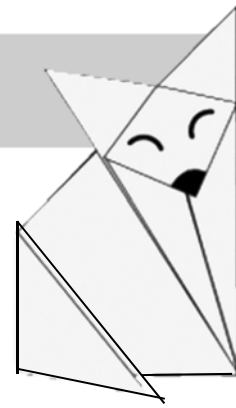
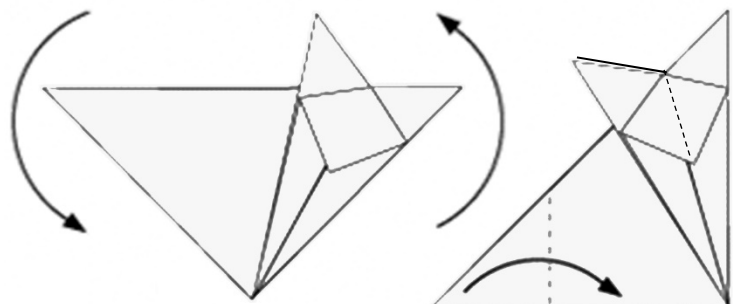
Fold the first flap back a little bit like in the diagram to make a fox ear.

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!



CUT OUT TO MAKE YOUR ORIGAMI FOX

