



## Find out about Keeper's Cottage's past...

Hello! Welcome to Keeper's Cottage! My name is Edward and I lived here with my mum, my dad and my many brothers and sisters! My dad, Richard Aireton was the head **game-keeper** on the estate for Joseph Shuttleworth.

My brothers and I had to help him out. Dad gave me the job of looking after the **pheasant** (say fez-ant) eggs in the sitting house. I had to keep an eye on the eggs for when they hatched, and then feed the baby chicks on corn while they ran around the yard. Cheep, cheep – what a noise! When they were big enough we took them to rearing pens in the woods. All so Mr Shuttleworth and his fine friends from the big house could shoot them at weekends!



My younger brother helped dad boil up the bones and mash to feed the dogs. They did this in a big cauldron in the kennel block because it was so smelly and Mum didn't want it anywhere near the house!

### Facts:

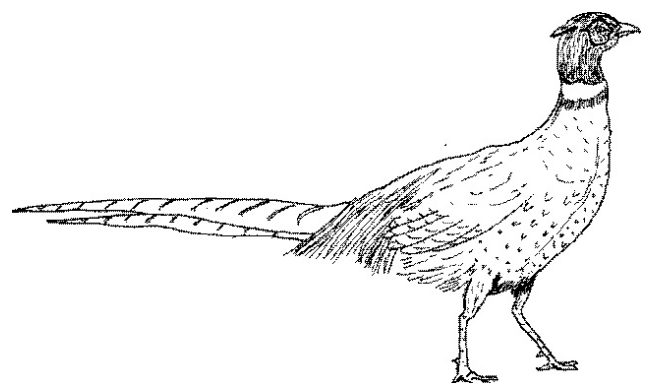
**Game-keeper** – A game-keeper is a person in charge of looking after all game on an estate. "Game" here means wild birds and animals to eat.

A **pheasant** is a long-tailed game bird. The males are very colourful and are often surrounded by a harem of female birds.

Pheasants and other game birds like grouse and partridge are bred on estates like Shuttleworth.

Some people like to shoot them for fun as well as to eat. What do you think about shooting for fun?

When the pheasants, which we'd raised, were big enough, they'd be released into the woods and the fine Lords would come for a shooting party. I remember them walking from the big house, down the paths into the woods with their big guns slung over their shoulders. The shoots would go on all weekend; they always made a real party of it.





Before we lived in Keeper's Cottage, my family and I used to live in Queen Anne's Summerhouse. It's a folly **folly** also on the estate – have you found it in the woods yet? I used to have two sisters, Rebecca and Amy, but they died of **Scarlet Fever** in 1876 – they were very little when they died. I cried a lot and still feel sad. The folly wasn't meant to live in and had no clean water so germs spread really easily.

My mum told me that Mr Shuttleworth, like many landowners at the time, started to feel bad about the conditions his estate staff were living in. He ordered a perfect game-keepers cottage to be built on the estate so that we would have more space to live and dad would have all he needed to do his job.

In 1878 my mum and dad, my two brothers - Reginald and Ernest - my two other sisters - Elizabeth and Emily - and myself, moved into Keeper's Cottage. By 1879 my mum had another baby, Clarice and another in 1882 called Beatrice and we were back to feeling cramped again!



This photograph was taken soon after Keeper's Cottage was completed – that's me standing outside the front door with my own dog, Spot!

## Facts:

A **folly** is an ornamental garden building built to be visited for fun, rather than lived in.

**Scarlet Fever** is a horrid disease caused by bacteria. It is called Scarlet Fever because you get a bright red rash all over your body. Today it's rare but in the past many people died from it because they didn't have the right medicines and lived in dirty conditions.

**Inherited** means that you are left money or property when somebody dies. Their wishes are set out on a piece of paper called a **will**.

In 1883 Colonel Frank Shuttleworth **inherited** the estate from his dad, Joseph. Frank was a brilliant gunman and he held shooting parties here at the weekends with lots of rich friends. They competed to see who could shoot the most! Dad told me that during a shoot in 1903, over three days, six gunmen shot around 2,000 birds - wow!

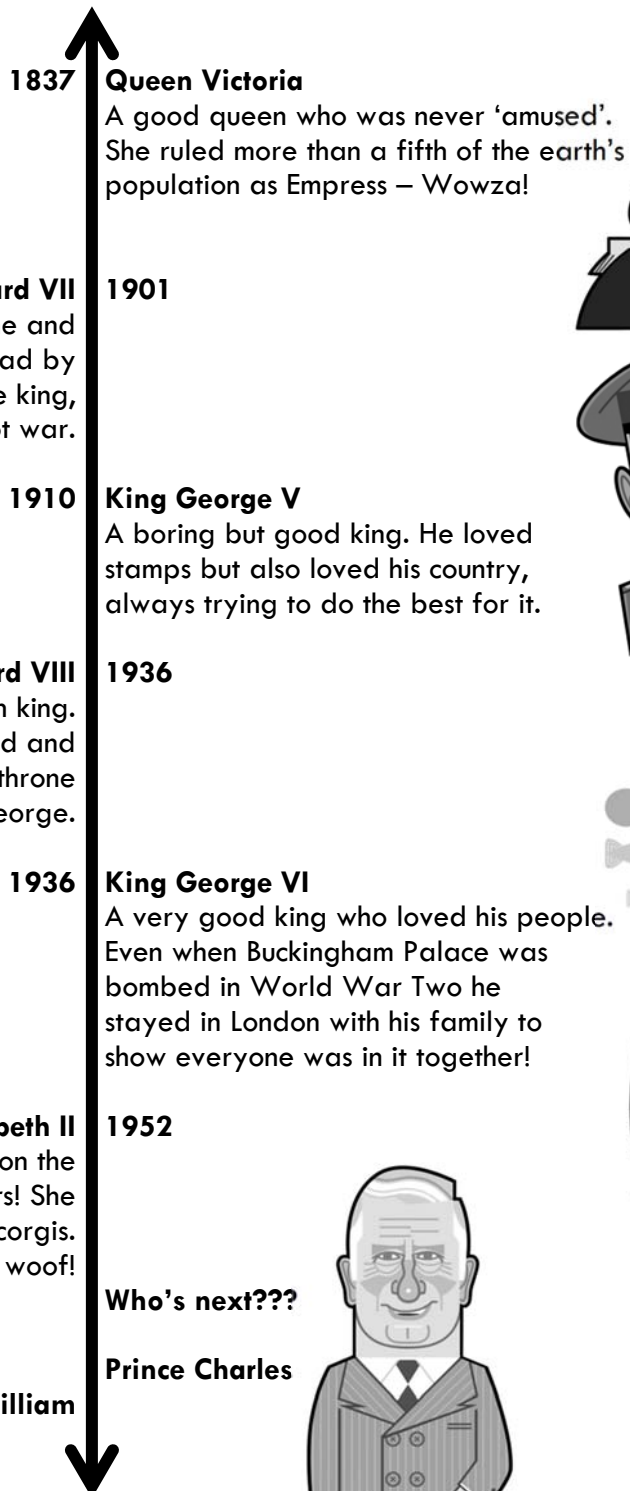
I'll bet they feasted well into the night over that weekend!



# Unruly Rulers

## Who were the Saxe-Coburgs and Windsors?

**Saxe-Coburg** was the surname of German Prince Albert who was Queen Victoria's husband. When Victoria died **Saxe-Coburg** continued as the royal family surname. It changed to **Windsor** in 1917 because England was fighting against Germany in World War One and the King was worried British people wouldn't like a German royal family anymore - so he changed them to **Windsors**, after the castle.





# Meet Queen Victoria

– who ruled when Keeper's Cottage was built.



**Hi Vicky!**

**So when did you become queen?**

I became queen on the 20 June 1837 when I was 18.

**What's your nickname?**

Some people call me The Grandmother of Europe. I had 9 children who married different European princes and princesses. I had 42 grandchildren in total!

**What is your favourite thing to do?**

I loved visiting Scotland. I even built a castle so that I could go all the time!

**What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?**

How dare you, I am never naughty. Everyone must be well behaved at all times.

# Design



## What does Keeper's Cottage 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.

Castle

Pretty

Stone

Symmetrical

Square

Friendly

Tall

Industrial

Brick

Home

Elegant

Low

Keeper's Cottage was built in 1878 for Joseph Shuttleworth. Landowners at the time wanted to be **benevolent** towards their staff and so they started to improve their living conditions by creating new, handsome buildings for them to live in on their estates.

These new buildings also improved the look of their land so that they could show off to all their friends! What's your favourite way to show off?

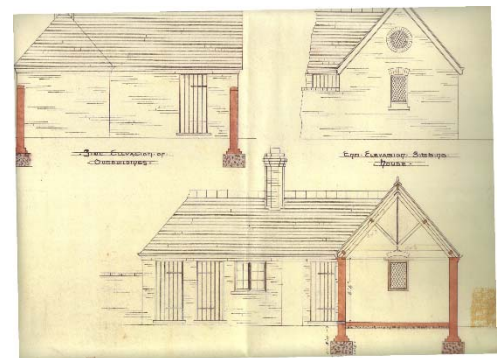
## Facts:

If you are thought of as **benevolent**, it means that you are kind and want to do good deeds.

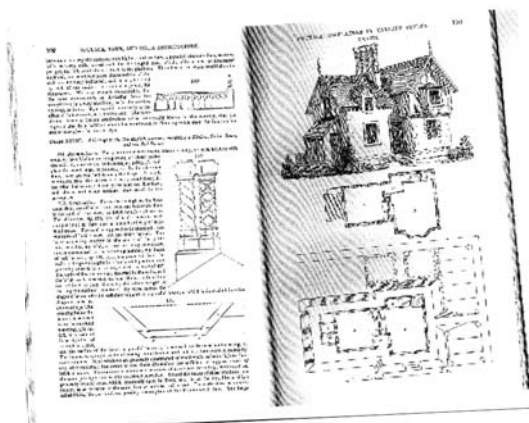
An **architect** is someone who designs buildings.

The design for Keeper's Cottage almost certainly came from Charles Loudon's book called 'An **Encyclopaedia** (say en-sy-clo-pee-dee-ah) of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture and Furniture'. This book had examples for different types of houses – there are houses for married couples, couples with children, labourers cottages and noblemen's houses....

The **architect** (say ark-ee-tect) of Keeper's Cottage, John Usher, probably took one of Loudon's patterns and changed it to suit Joseph Shuttleworth's tastes.



An example from Charles Loudon's book – 'A Cottage in the Old English manner'.



The Landmark Trust were lucky that Usher's drawings of Keeper's Cottage and its outbuildings – the Sitting House and Kennels – survived. At first, Landmark was only going to restore the house, but with these plans we were able to return the whole of Keeper's Cottage to how it would have looked in Edward Aireton's day!



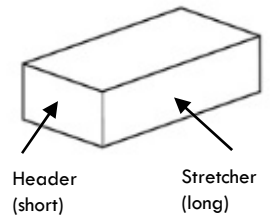
## What is Keeper's Cottage built from?

### Fact:

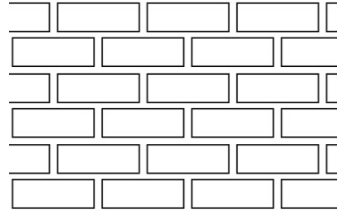
The earliest bricks date back to about 7,500BC and were made of mud. The mud was packed into wooden moulds. They were then turned out and left to dry in the sun until they were hard. The first fired bricks were made around 3,000BC. Fired bricks are harder and last longer in wetter climates.

Today we make bricks in factories by mixing together clay, sand and lime. This mixture is poured into a mould, dried and then fired in an oven at 1100 degrees.

Bricks have a long and a short face like this.

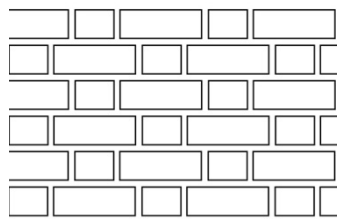


They are arranged in layers, or courses which have different patterns.

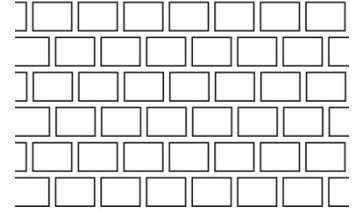


### Stretcher bond

The simplest bond to lay – using the long face of the brick.

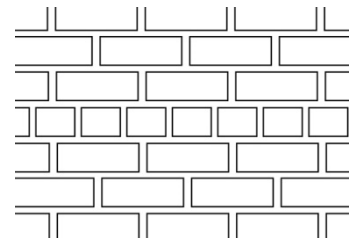


**Flemish bond** Bricks are laid with one header and one long face.



### Header bond

The bricks are laid with the header facing outwards. The header is the end of the brick.

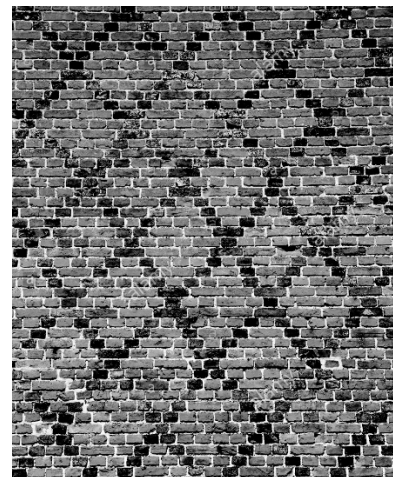


### English bond

Three rows of long face and one row, of headers.

Try colouring in the short end on the brick patterns above, so you can see the pattern.

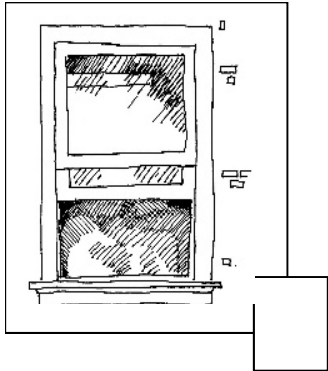
Some architects and builders were a bit more creative and designed very beautiful walls like these ones here. They used different coloured bricks to make these patterns.



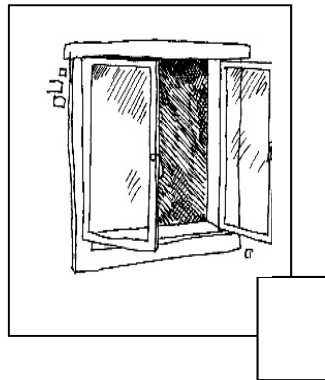




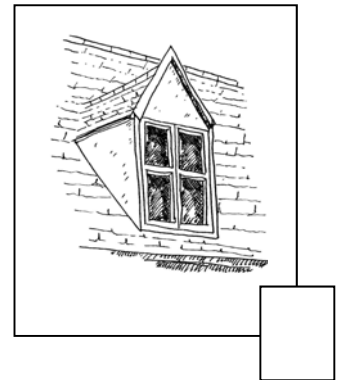
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Keeper's Cottage have?



Sash



Casement



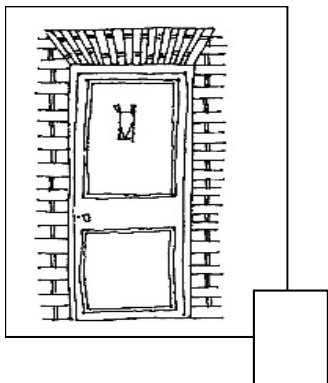
Dormer or attic

**Fact:**

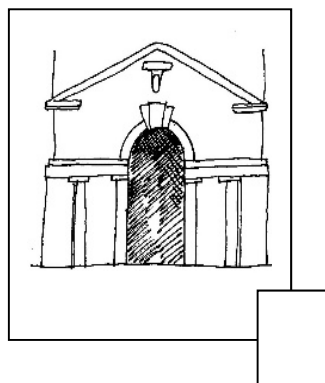
Have you found the 'bullseye' window in the Sitting House? This is a small, round window which is usually placed high up on a gabled wall. This type of window is decorative and not intended to be opened.



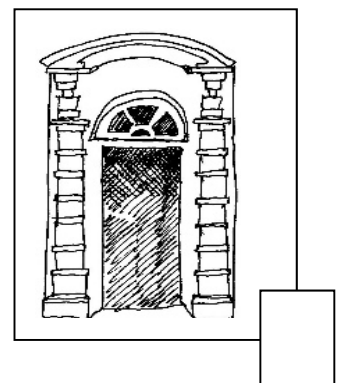
Entrances can be grand or simple. What is the front door of Keeper's Cottage like?



Doorframe

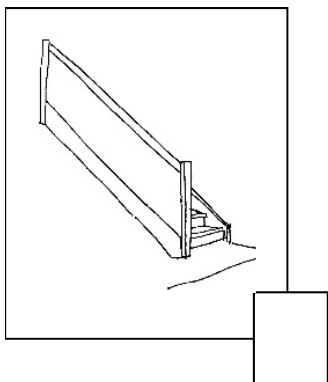


Porch

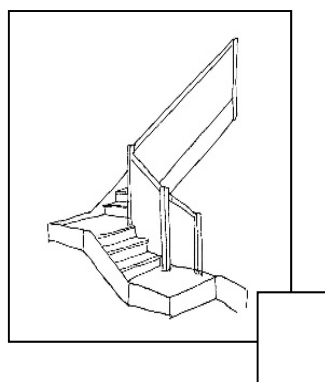


Canopy

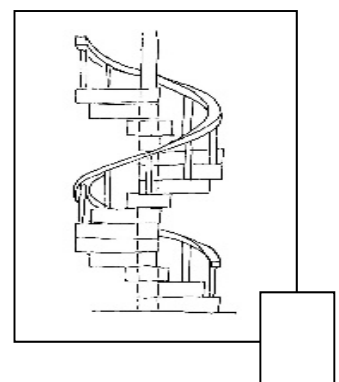
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at Keeper's Cottage?



Straight



Quarter turn



Spiral



# Quest



## Discover more about Keeper's Cottage...

Keeper's Cottage was built in 1878 for Joseph Shuttleworth. That's almost 150 years ago! Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

### Look up at the roof. What is unusual about the tiles?

There is a 'fishtail' design on the roof. Spade shaped tiles are used to create the scalloped effect. Pretty isn't it?



### Have you found the dog flaps in the doors of the kennels?

If you go inside the kennels, you will also find a restored timber dog bed. These were built to keep the dogs off of the cold brick floors and they hinged up to allow cleaning out underneath.



See if you can spot these objects in and around Keeper's Cottage. Write below where you found them.



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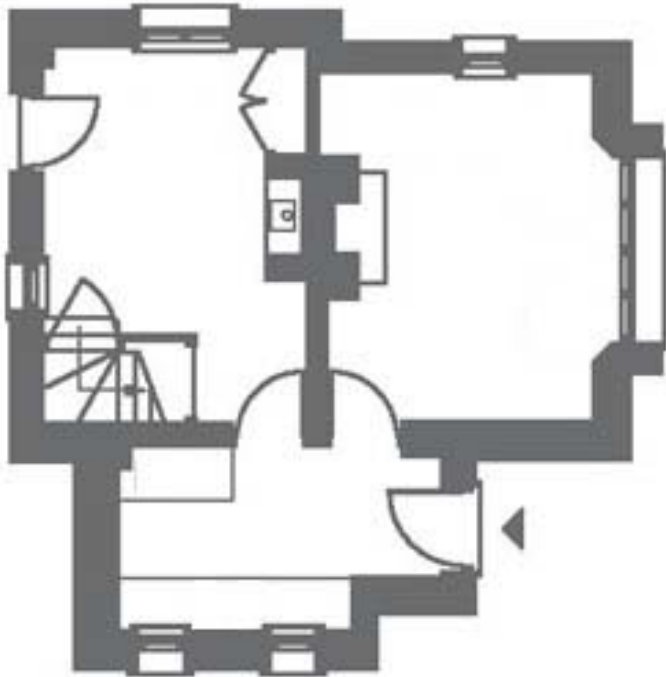
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Have you seen anything else interesting in the house or garden?

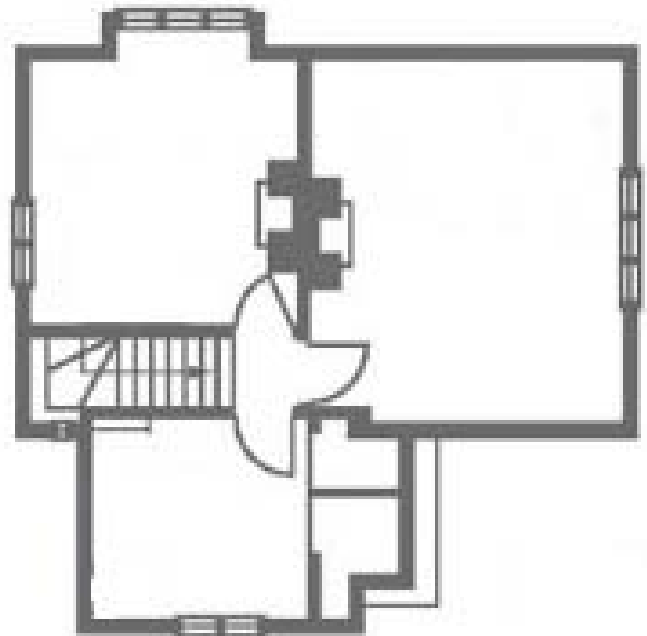


## Living in Keeper's Cottage

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. Keeper's Cottage has two floors. The plans below show you the shape of each room on the ground floor. Take a walk around each room and write on the plan what each room is used for. Mark your bed with a star. ★



Ground Floor

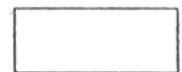


First Floor

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



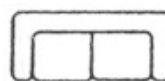
Rectangular (or a round) table



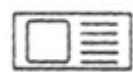
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside Keeper's Cottage. Describe, or draw the object when you find it.

Your favourite piece of furniture

A large empty rectangular box for describing or drawing a favourite piece of furniture.

The fireplace (is it an open fire or does it have a stove?)

A large empty rectangular box for describing or drawing a fireplace.

Draw the pattern of a rug on the floor

A large empty rectangular box for drawing the pattern of a rug on the floor.

In the box below, draw your favourite view from Keeper's Cottage. What can you see in the distance? Are there any animals or any trees that look very old and interesting?

A large empty rectangular box for drawing a favourite view from Keeper's Cottage.



## Bat Facts

Bats are mammals like humans (except they can fly!) A mammal is a creature that breathes air, has warm blood and gives birth to its babies. Bats fly using their “hands”. Like us they have two arms and two legs. Their skin stretches from their fingers to their body which makes wings for them to fly.

Bats are nocturnal (say ‘*nok-turn-al*’). This means they come out at night and sleep all day. They sleep hanging upside down with their feet holding them in place. If you’re lucky, you might see them flying as the sun sets.

It’s quite hard finding food in the dark so bats use their ears to help them. They can ‘see’ with their ears (huh?) Bats shout as they fly and listen for echoes to bounce back to tell if something is there. That’s why they have such big ears – all the better for hearing with! But their “shouts” are so high we can’t even hear them.

**FALSE MYTH ALERT:** Bats aren’t blind! They can see just as well as us in twilight. But they only see in black and white (it must be like watching an old movie).

**In the box below draw your own bat.**





## Keeper's Cottage Wordsearch

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

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

GAMEKEEPER  
 MODEL COTTAGE  
 SHUTTLEWORTH  
 BONES AND MASH

TILES  
 DOGS  
 SHOOTING  
 FISHTAIL

BULLSEYE  
 PHEASANT  
 FOLLY  
 GAME BIRDS

WOODS  
 PARTRIDGE  
 KENNELS  
 GUNS

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

/
16



## Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What year was Keeper's Cottage built?

1624

1878

1800

1990

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2. What was the architect?

John Usher

Joseph Shuttleworth

Charles Loudon

Richard Aireton

---

3. What is the name given to the decorative pattern on the roof?

Frogs legs

Fishtail

Cows eyes

Butterfly wings

---

4. Who was on the throne when Keeper's Cottage was built?

(Psst... look at unruly rulers!)

Edward VII

George V

Victoria

Elizabeth II

---

5. Which disease killed Edward's sisters?

Typhoid

Small Pox

Plague

Scarlet Fever

---

6. In which year did Frank Shuttleworth inherit the estate?

1883

1825

1903

2002

---

7. Who wrote 'An Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture'?

A. A. Milne

J. K. Rowling

Charles Loudon

Jacqueline Wilson

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8. Which type of bird would not have been hunted in the woods?

Partridge

Swan

Pheasant

Grouse

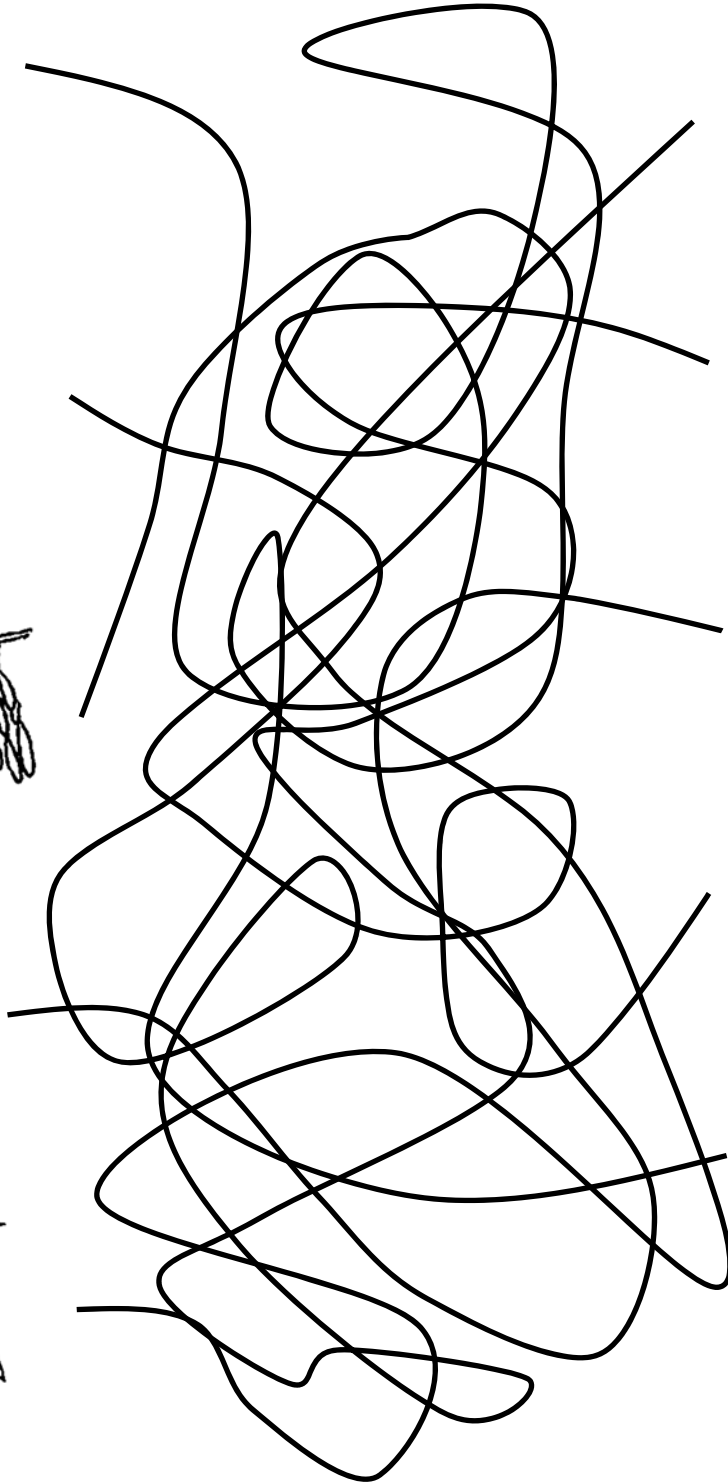
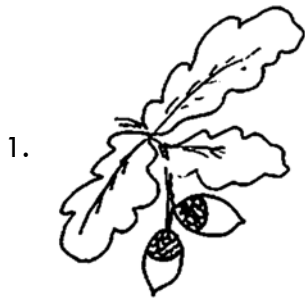
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To find the answers skip a page...



## 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.

Look out for these when you go for a walk!

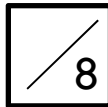


## Answer sheet:

### Quiz answers:

1. 1878
2. John Usher
3. Fishtail
4. Victoria
5. Scarlet Fever
6. 1883
7. Charles Loudon
8. Swan

How many did you get right?

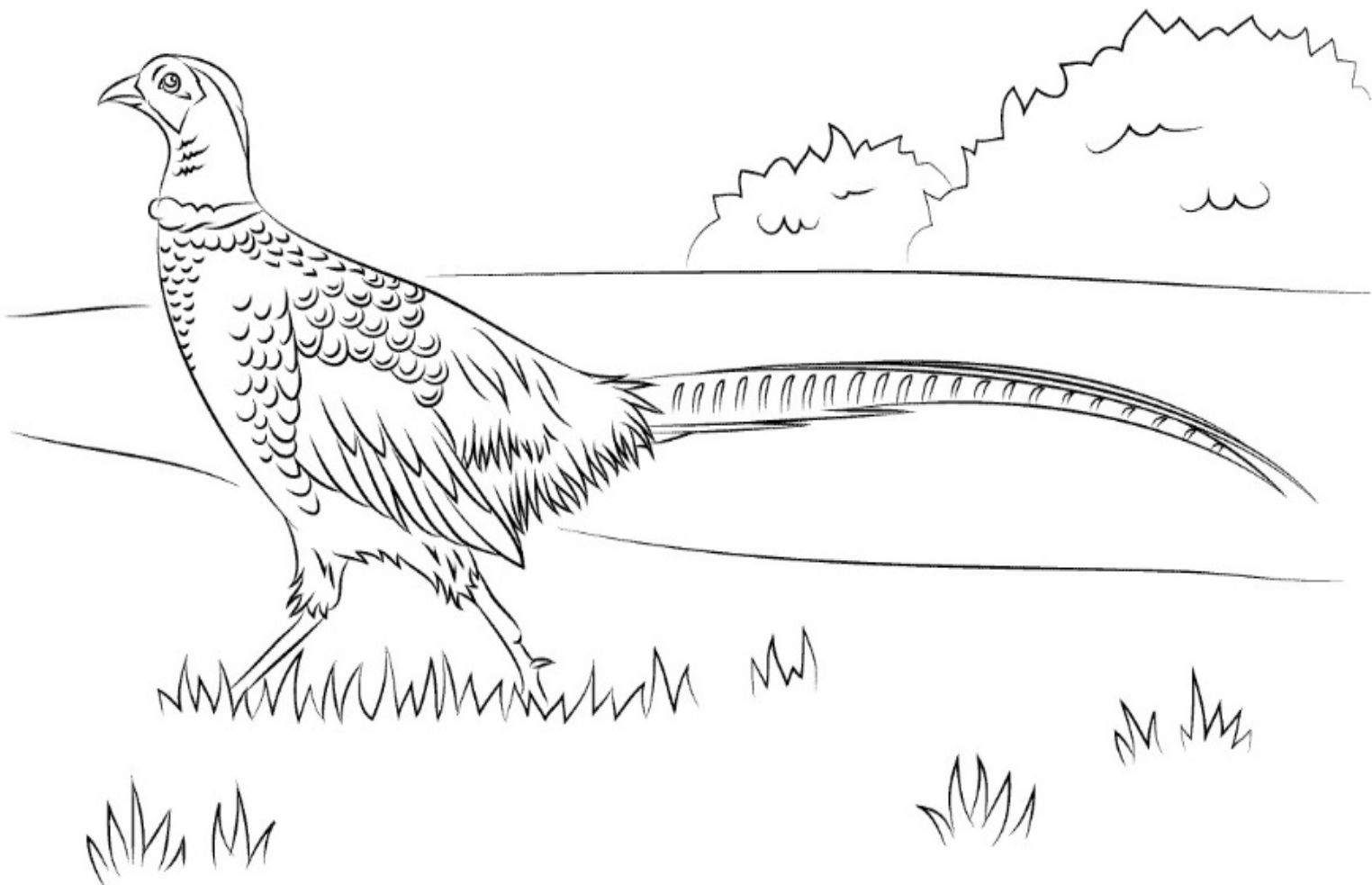


### Fact:

Pheasant poaching was common in the Victorian and Edwardian eras.

Poor people from the local villages would steal the pheasants from country estates to feed their families. Part of the gamekeepers role was to protect the game birds from the poachers.

Colour in this pheasant.

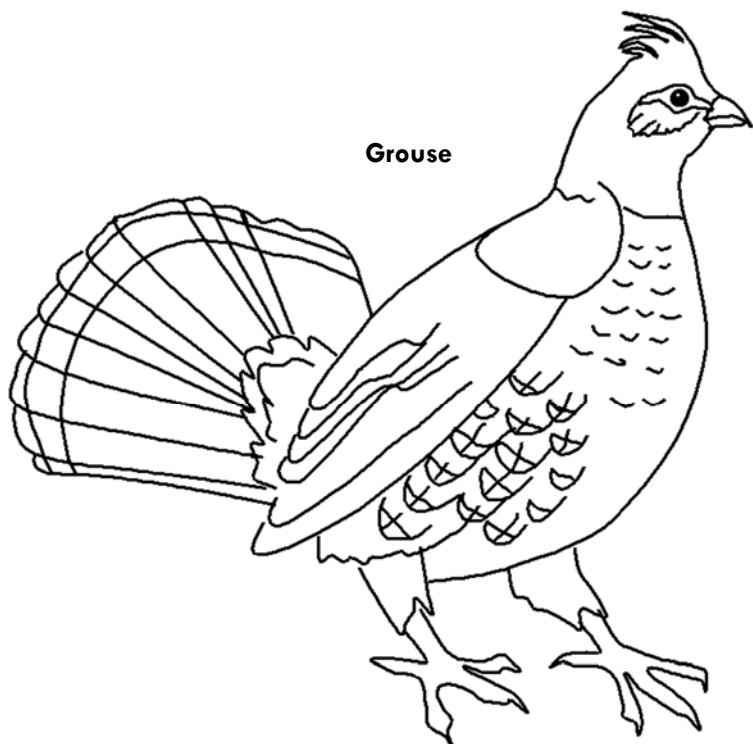




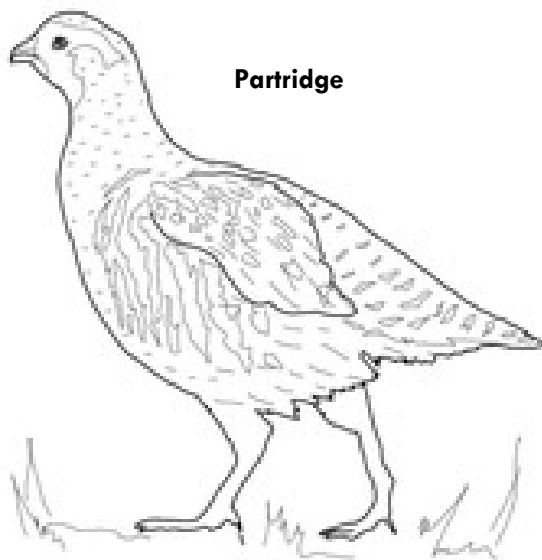




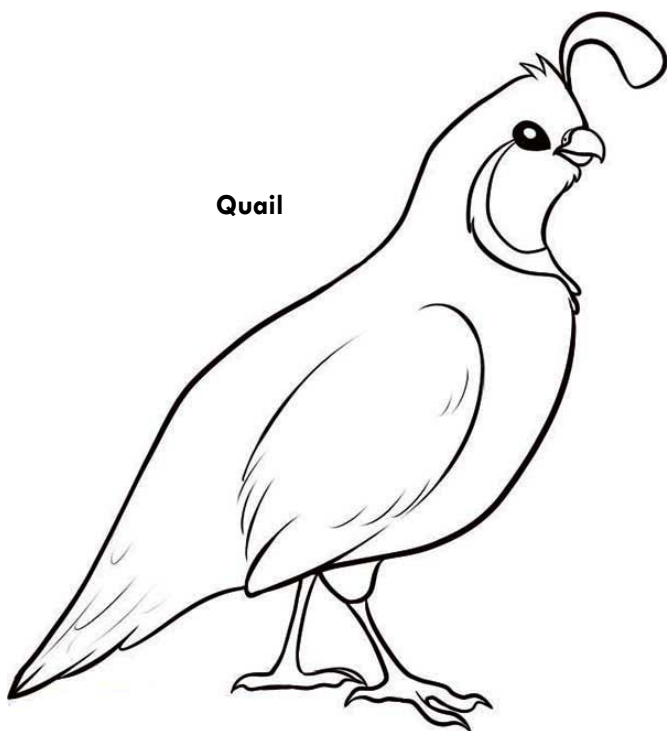
**Colour in these game birds.**



**Grouse**



**Partridge**



**Quail**

### **Game bird facts:**

Game birds could also be called ground birds as they spend most of their time on the ground. They can fly short distances but prefer to walk.

Game birds usually only live between one and six years.

Pheasants are seen as a symbol of good luck. Legend has it that a Burmese hunter brought one home and found an emerald in its belly! When he went back to the pheasant's home, he found an emerald mine.

Once a pheasant has been shot, it is hung up for a few days before eating. This is to develop the flavour of the meat.

Despite a popular Christmas song, partridges don't perch in pear trees or in fact, in any tree!



## Bake some scones

If you've never had a scone you are missing out! They are plain cakes that you cut in half and spread clotted cream and jam on each side. This is called a cream tea. Mmmm I could eat scones all day!

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

75g of butter

225g of self-raising flour

Pinch of salt

40g caster sugar

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

- Grease a baking tray.
- Sift flour and salt into bowl. Rub butter into the mixture until it looks like breadcrumbs. Add the sugar.
- Beat the egg and buttermilk together in a separate bowl.
- Add the egg and milk mixture to the flour mixture. Mix it all together with a spoon and then with your hands. This is called dough (say 'doh').
- Put some flour on the work top and then put the ball of dough onto it.
- Roll the dough into a circle (about 2.5cm thick). Then cut out the scones (if you don't have a cutter use a glass, making sure it too gets flour on the rim).
- Put them onto the baking tray and brush them with milk. Bake on the top shelf for 10-12 minutes.
- Let them cool and then serve with lots of clotted cream and jam! Yum!





## 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.

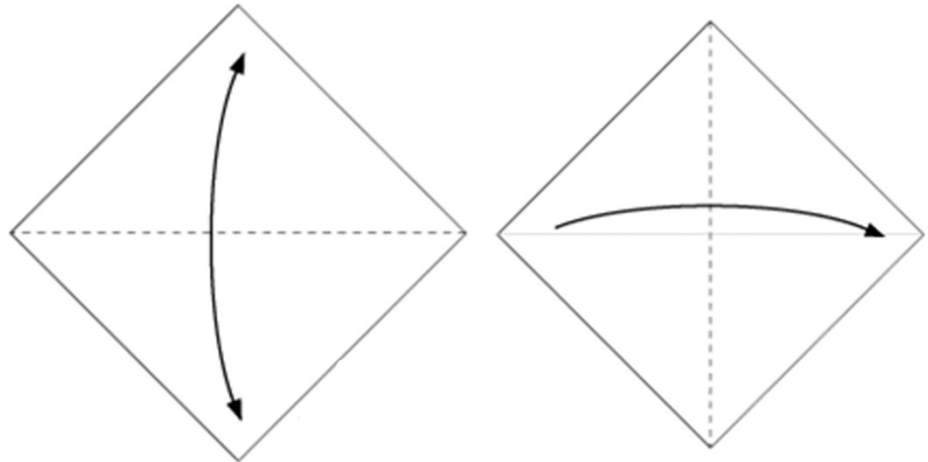
You will need:

- Paper
- Scissors
- Colouring pencils

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

### Step One:

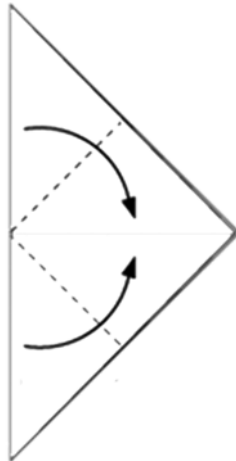
Cut the A4 piece of paper into a square. Follow the dotted lines on the sheet on the next page.



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

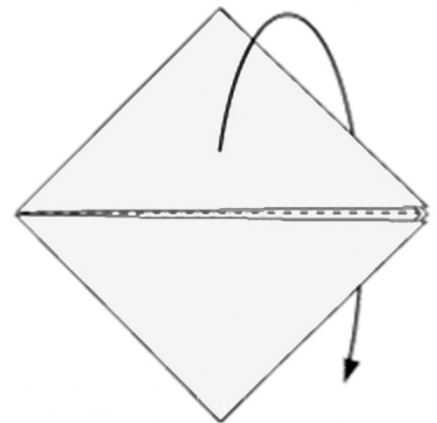
### Step two:

Fold both sides in to make a diamond shape.



### Step three:

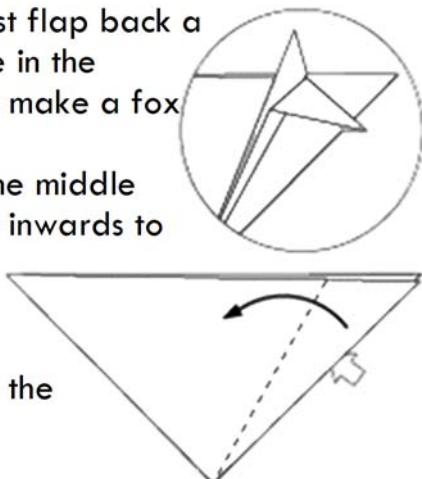
Once you have the diamond shape, fold the paper in on itself in half again so that all the flaps are on the outside edge.



### Step four:

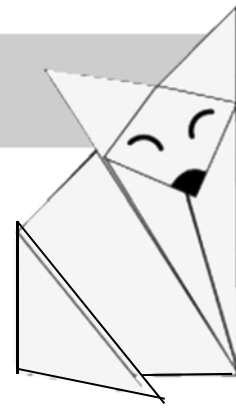
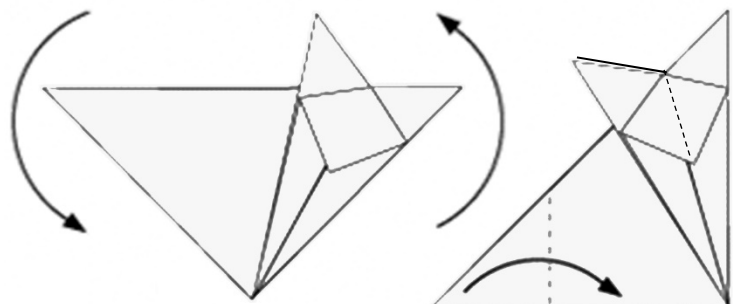
Fold the first flap back a little bit like in the diagram to make a fox ear.

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**

