



Find out about Luttrell's Tower's past...

Hello!

My name is Degna Marconi. My family and I rented Eaglehurst House and Luttrell's Tower from 1912 to 1916. I was only four years old when we moved here but I absolutely love it.

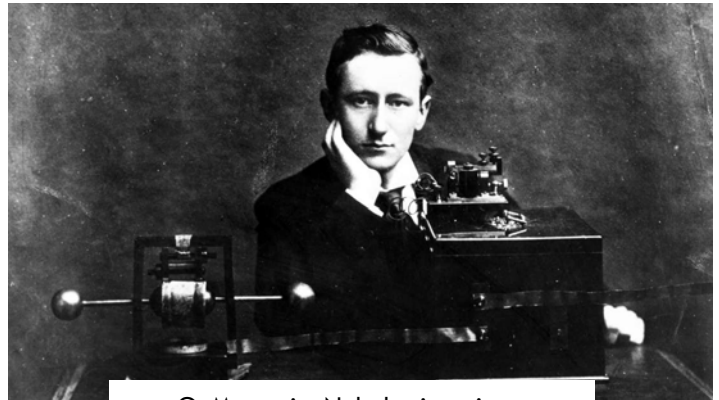
My dad is Guglielmo Marconi – you may have heard of him? He is a **pioneer** (say *pie-on-ear*) of radio and the reason he chose to live here is so that he can use the top room of the Luttrell's Tower for his radio experiments!

Take a look out of the window at the island across the Solent; that's the Isle of Wight. There's another radio transmission station set up by some rocks called the Needles that dad communicates with. We hardly see him when he's busy working on his experiments! Our dog once bit him thinking he was a stranger – that's how much time he spends up there!

Facts:

A **pioneer** isn't wearing a pie*on*your*ear (geddit?), it's a person who develops a new line of research, technology or art. It can also be used to describe people who have discovered new lands and settle there.

As smuggling happened at night, smugglers used flashing lights to alert the people on land that they were coming in. The land-based crew then flashed a lamp back to signal that it was safe to land.

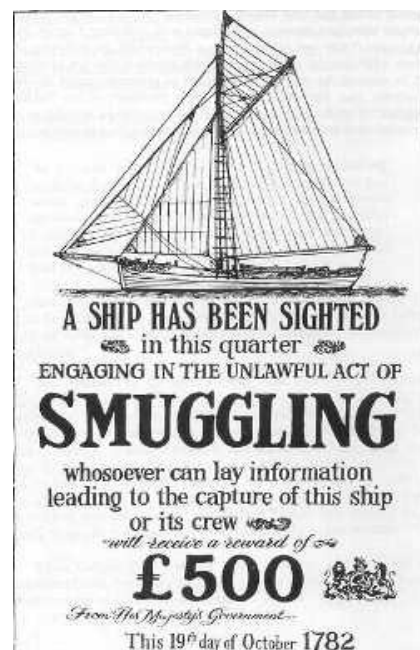


G. Marconi – Nobel prize winner

There's plenty to keep me busy whilst dad works though.

Mum tells me great stories about why Luttrell's Tower was built. My favourite is that when a gentleman called Temple Simon Luttrell had it built in 1780, it was to cover up his smuggling activities!

I love to go down into the tunnel underneath the tower and pretend that I'm smuggling in goods. Sometimes I go right to the very top of the tower and pretend to be the **lamp-flasher**, flashing out a signal in code to let the other smugglers know it's safe to land their boat on shore!

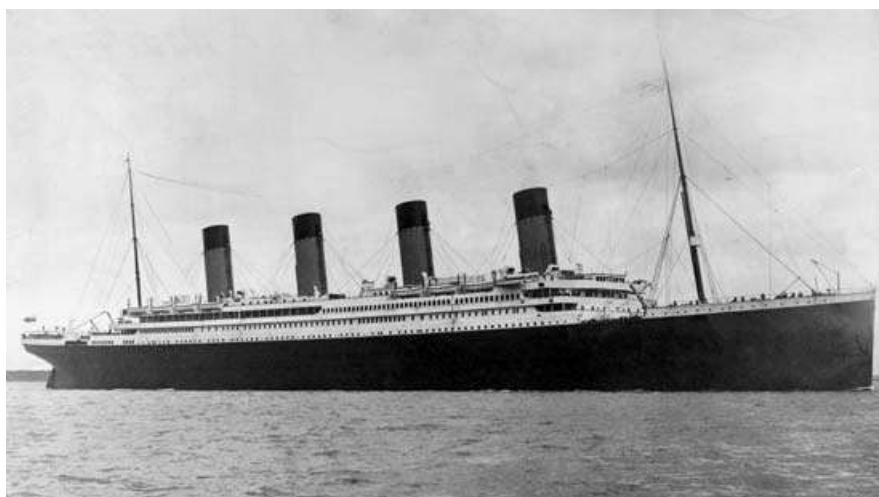


A poster printed in 1782 in an attempt to catch smugglers.



Mum and I often climb up to the very top of the tower and wave at the passing ships, dipping our flag as they go past.

I can remember waving my handkerchief to the biggest ship I have ever seen – it had four huge funnels on the back and lots of people waving from the decks. The big boat was called Titanic and she started sailing from Southampton. Mum says that the boat was supposed to arrive in New York, but it hit an iceberg on the way and sank. Over half of the people on board died – how sad!



The ill-fated RMS Titanic which sailed right past Luttrell's Tower on her maiden voyage to New York.

When I'm not waving at the ships, I like to walk down the steps to the beach and collect shells. We sometimes walk down the beach to Calshot Castle – it was built by Henry VIII to protect Southampton and it's now being used by the army for their seaplanes. There's a war going on you see and mum says they need the planes to see if there are any enemy submarines hiding in the Solent!

Why not use the box below to draw a picture of the Titanic sailing past Luttrell's Tower?



Unruly Rulers

Who were the Georgians?

The **Georgians** were nobles from Germany. George I was King James I's great grandson. So when Queen Anne died with no heirs George became king. They are called **Georgians** because they are all called George (apart from William – but he wasn't meant to be king anyway!) They came from **Hanover** in Germany so this time is called the **Hanoverian** (say 'han-o-ver-ee-an') period.



1714 **King George I**

A king from Germany who couldn't speak much English. He kept his wife in prison for 32 years - how mean!



King George II 1727

A boring king who only liked to fight battles. He died on the toilet of constipation, pooh!

1760 **King George III**

A popular king who went mad. He started talking to an oak tree in Windsor thinking it was Frederick the Great! Poor Georgie, he had to stop ruling as he was so mad.



George III's son George IV had to step in and rule as Prince Regent. This was called the **Regency Period**.



King George IV 1820

A bad king who ruined all his dad's hard work. He loved to drink, eat and party!

1830 **King William IV**

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





Meet King George III **– who ruled when Luttrell’s Tower** **was built.**



Hi Georgie!

So when did you become king?

I became King on 25 October 1760 when I was just 22.

What are you most famous for?

I went mad, don't you know!

What is your favourite thing to do?

I like playing with my youngest children. I had 15 in all!

What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

I tried to tax the Americans in the colonies and do you know what? They declared their independence!

Design



What does Luttrell's 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 Luttrell's Tower?

.....

Castle

Tall

Pretty

Industrial

Stone

Brick

Symmetrical

Home

Square

Elegant

Friendly

Tower

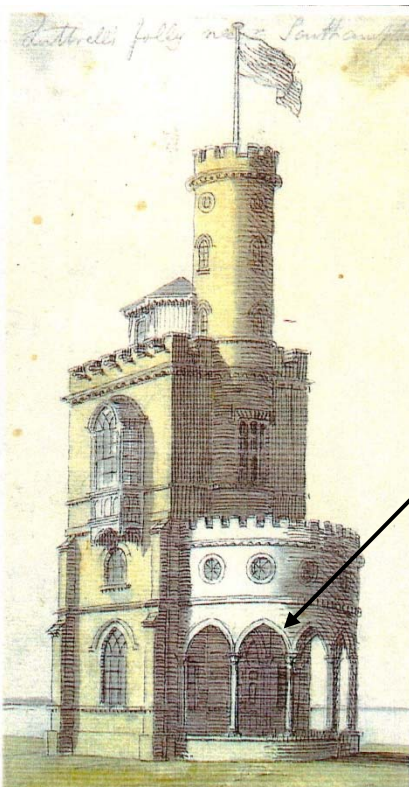
Luttrell's Tower was built around 1780. It was designed by an **architect** (say *ark-ee-tekt*) called Thomas Sandby.

The tower is built in the Gothic Revival style. That's a style that looked back to the Middle Ages – people thought it looked cool!

There's a drawing of Luttrell's Tower in a New York art gallery that tells us that Mr Sandby was the designer.

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 easiest way to spot the work of Gothic Revival architects is their use of pointed arches for windows and doors.

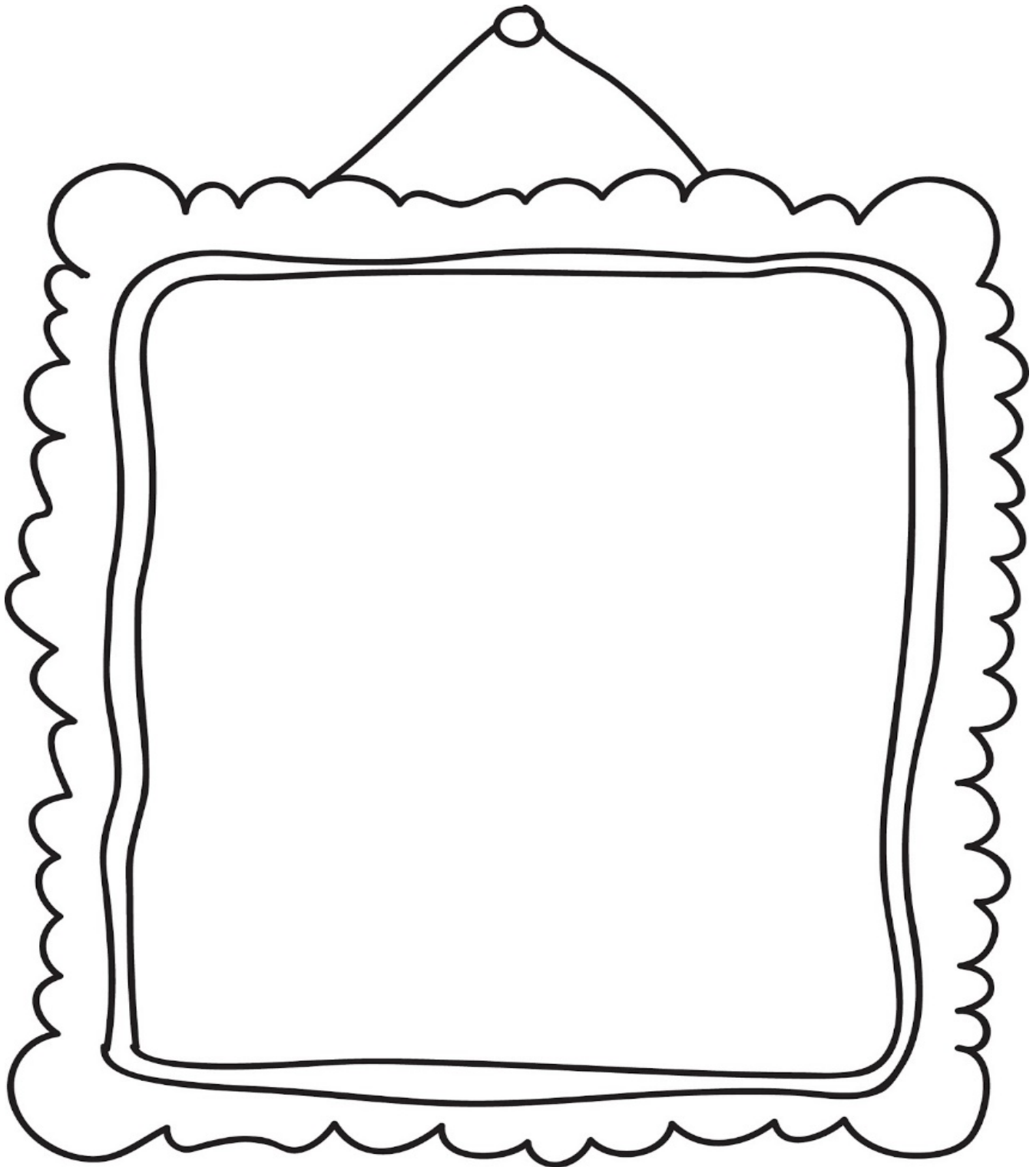
The drawing to the left shows Luttrell's Tower as it would have looked when it was first built. Note the Gothic style arches and battlements on the 'porch' (since removed). These are typical Gothic Revival features.

The detail inside the tower however, is very Georgian. The Georgians were influenced by the Greeks and the **Classical** style. Common features of this style include symmetry, high ceilings and repeated patterns. Go to the ground floor bedroom and look up at the ceiling. Can you see the repeated pattern in the cornicing (that's the strip around the bottom of the ceiling)?



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 Luttrell's 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 Luttrell's 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.



Luttrell's 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

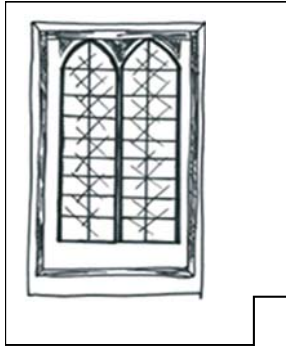


Chisels

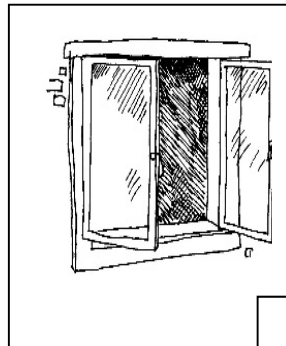




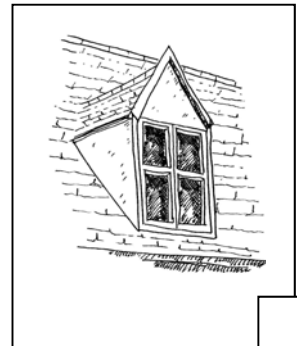
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Luttrell's Tower have?



Pointed or Gothic



Casement (it opens)

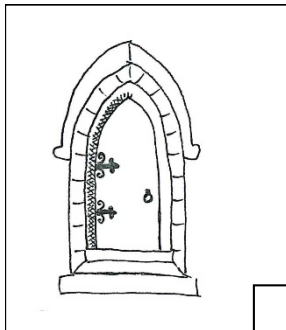


Dormer or attic (in the roof)

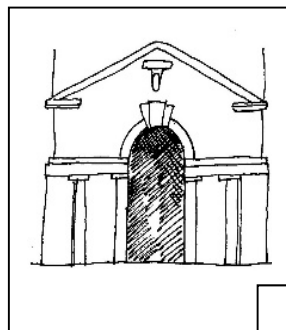
Fact:

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.

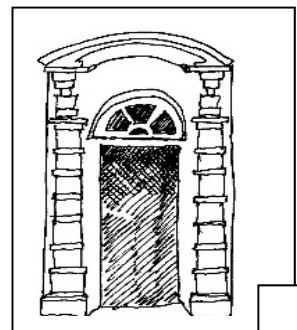
Entrances can be grand or simple. What is the front door of Luttrell's Tower like?



Gothic arch

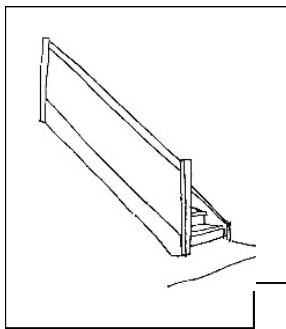


Porch

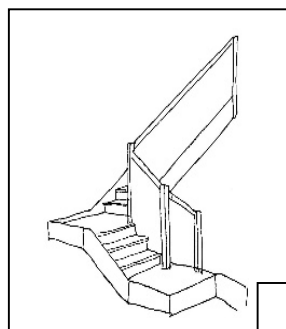


Canopy

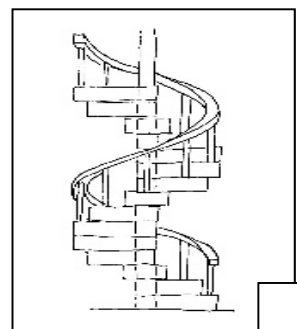
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at Luttrell's Tower?



Straight



Quarter turn



Spiral

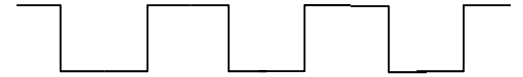
Quest



Discover more about Luttrell's Tower

Luttrell's Tower has been here for almost 250 years. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Go outside the front door look up at the windows. The large windows are what we call **oriel** (say *or-ee-all*) windows. Oriel windows are very popular in Gothic Revival architecture.



Crenelated battlements were also another key design feature. Normally battlements are used for defence purposes, here they are just for **decoration** (say *dec-or-ay-shun*).

Can you find these feet?

They were brought back from Egypt by the 7th Earl of Cavan who owned the tower in 1803. Cavan was the one who built Eaglehurst House – one of the first houses in England of any size to be built as a bungalow, all its rooms on the ground floor.



Where might you find this wooden staircase?



Have you been in to the smuggler's tunnel yet?

Can you find the early graffiti date? What does it say?

If you find it, follow it all the way up and you'll find the flag pole. When the RAF were using Luttrell's Tower as a lookout in WWII, they took the flag pole down so that the tower didn't look suspicious to the enemy.

Fact:

It's said that Luttrell's Tower was built to hide smuggling activity. In 1760 a big tax was put on bringing goods into the country. To avoid paying this tax, people smuggled goods in through tunnels and caves.

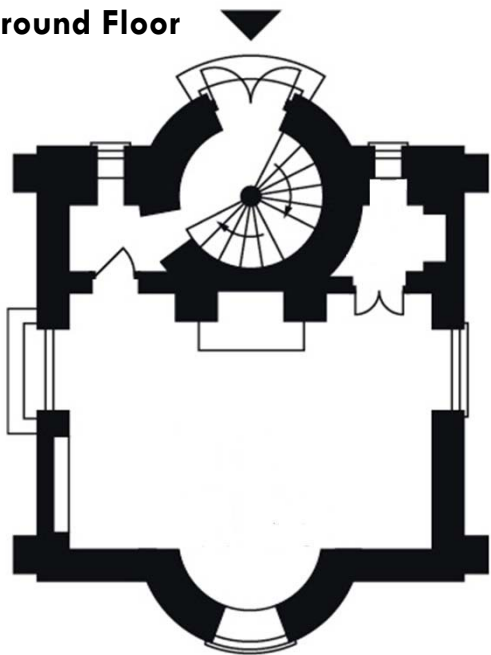
Why do you think it was built? _____



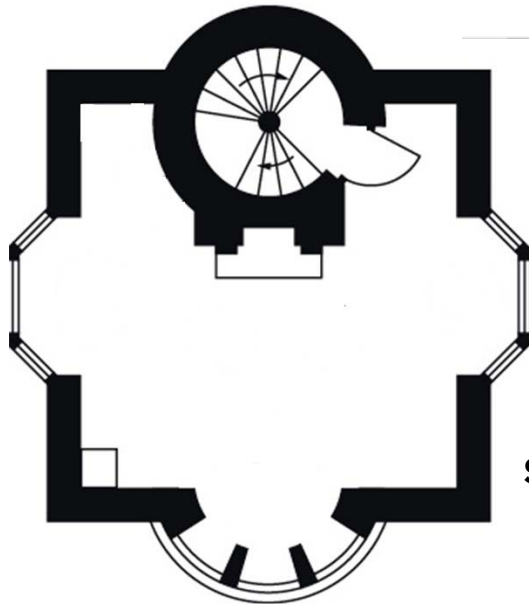
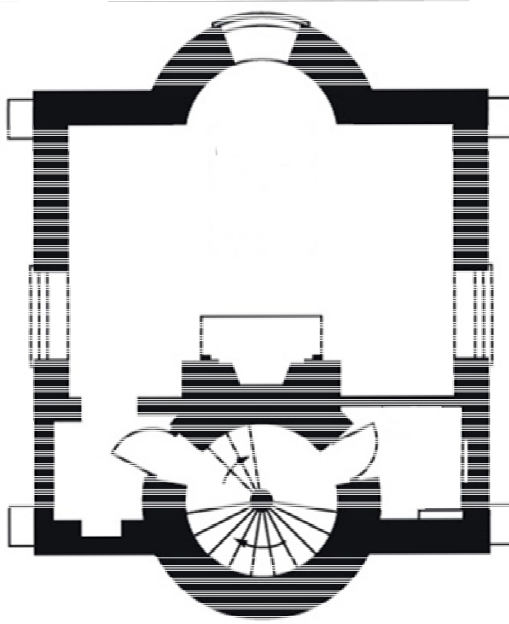
Living in Luttrell's Tower

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. Luttrell's Tower has three 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. Mark the bedroom you are sleeping in with a star. ★

Ground Floor



First Floor

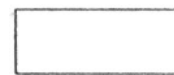


Second Floor

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



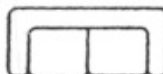
Rectangular (or a round) table



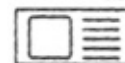
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside Luttrell's 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 Luttrell's Tower, or the view from the top of the tower if you'd rather.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a fireplace or a view from the top of the tower.



Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What do you see at the very top of Luttrell's Tower Tower?

A round window

A flag pole

Chimney stack

Roof tiles

2. Who designed Luttrell's Tower?

James Wyatt

Augustus Pugin

Thomas Sandby

G. Marconi

3. Which island can you see from the Tower?

Ireland

Isle of Man

Isle of Wight

Jersey

4. Who was on the throne when Luttrell's Tower was built?

(Psst... check Unruly Rulers!)

Henry VIII

Victoria

George III

Elizabeth II

5. Which style of architecture is the tower built in?

Classical

Gothic Revival

Arts and Crafts

Modernist

6. What is the name of the estate on which Luttrell's Tower sits?

Ducksworth

Horsemans

Eaglehurst

Owlsway

7. Which country did the large stone feet come from?

Russia

Egypt

America

Europe

8. What was Marconi famous for?

Pioneering radio

Inventing email

Architecture

Rally driving

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

George

Kevin

James

Edward

10. What county is Luttrell's Tower in?

Yorkshire

Hampshire

East Sussex

Oxfordshire

To find the answers skip a page...



Luttrell's 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.

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

MARCONI
BOATS
SOLENT
GOTHIC REVIVAL

SANDBY
RADIO
SMUGGLERS
CORNICIE

SEASIDE
ARCHES
TURRET
FIREPLACE

STAIRCASE
ORIEL
HAMPSHIRE
GEORGIAN

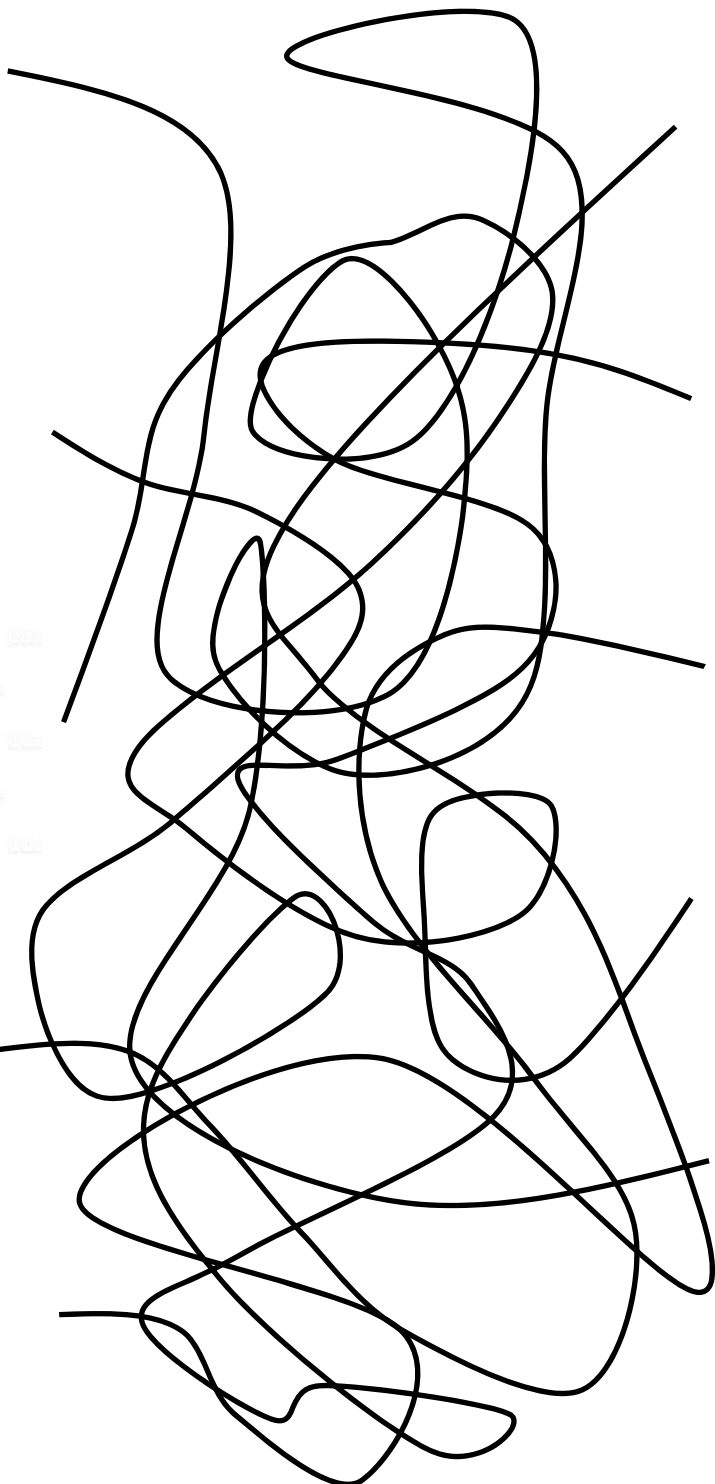
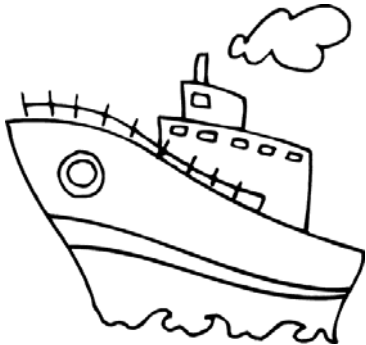
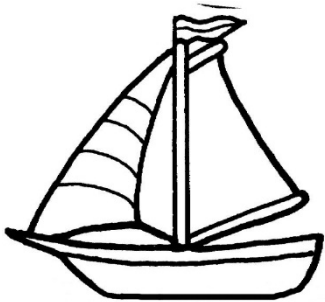
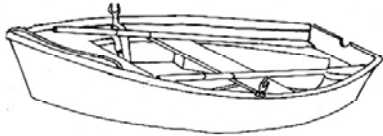
How many of these words did you find? Put your score in the box.

/
16



Which boat belongs to which sailor?

Match the boat to its Captain.



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

/
5

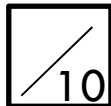


Answer sheet:

Quiz answers:

1. A flag pole
2. Thomas Sandby
3. Isle of Wight
4. George III
5. Gothic Revival
6. Eglehurst
7. Egypt
8. Pioneering radio
9. Kevin
10. Hampshire

How many did you get right?



Fact:

The island that you can see across the Solent is the Isle of Wight and it is England's largest island!

Queen Victoria was going to buy Eglehurst House, just behind Luttrell's Tower, as her holiday home but she settled on Osborne House on the Isle of Wight instead.



Can you solve this riddle?

What Am I?

I have a deck but no back garden
I have a bow but no arrows
I have a wheel but I'm not a car
I have a beam but I'm not a light
I have a stern but I'm not serious
I have a crow's nest but there are no birds

Can you make up your own riddle for your family to solve?



Design your own seaside folly...

In the box below design your very own folly. Will you include gothic arched windows and doors? Perhaps you'll have your own turret! It can be as grand as you like.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a design of a seaside folly.

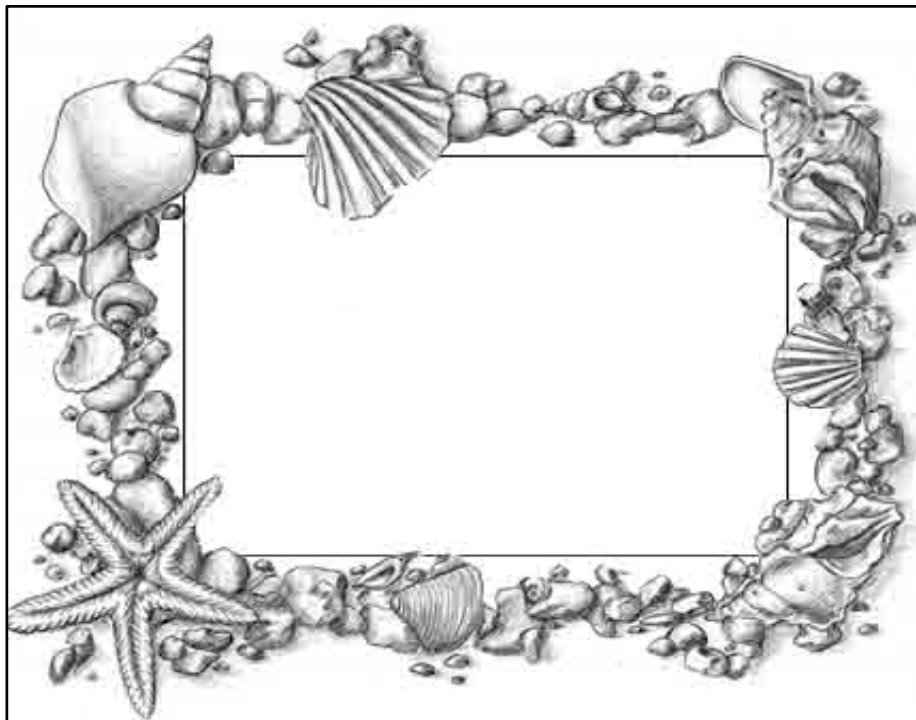


Create a shell photo frame

This is the perfect way to remember the seaside when you get home. You will need lots of different shells or little pebbles for this so if you go to the beach make sure you collect some. Get as many different shapes and sizes – it will make your photo frame more interesting!

You will need:

- Make sure that all your shells are clean and dry.
- Cover the table with a tablecloth or newspaper – it may get messy!
- Now you can decorate – to stick the shells onto the photo frame you will need to put some PVA glue onto the edges of the shell using a spatula/ old paint brush. Press the shell onto the frame and be careful not to knock the shells already on the frame when gluing more shells on.
- Leave the glue to dry for at least 3 hours (it may take longer)
- Check glue has dried by gently trying to move shells
- Once dry the frame is finished unless you want to paint on the shells or if you like Glitter, use some glitter paint to paint the shells and make them sparkle!
- When you get home put in a photo of your holiday at Luttrell's Tower.





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!

