



Tolquhon is a delightful, homely castle tucked away in a green corner of Aberdeenshire. Much of the 16th century castle is intact and a visit here provides a stimulating insight into life in 16th and 17th century Scotland.

# INVESTIGATING TOLQUHON CASTLE

Information for Teachers





### Timeline

**1400s** Original tower house built: Preston's Tower

**1420** Lands of Tolquhon come into possession of Forbes family

**1547** Death of 6th laird of Tolquhon at Battle of Pinkie

**1584-9** New building work starts under William Forbes, 7th laird

**1589** James VI visits Tolquhon

**1589** Forbes designs tomb for his family in Tarves kirk yard

**1596** William Forbes dies

**1651** 10th laird saves life of Charles II at Battle of Worcester

**Early 1700s** Forbes family loses money in Darien expedition

**1716** Estate sold but 11th laird refuses to leave castle

**1718** Forbes family evicted by army

**1800s** Castle bought by Earl of Aberdeen; used as farmhouse

**1929** Castle taken into state care

**Tolquhon is a delightful, homely castle tucked away in a green corner of Aberdeenshire. Much of the 16th century castle is intact and a visit here provides a stimulating insight into life in 16th and 17th century Scotland.**

### Historical background

The story of Tolquhon Castle begins in the early years of the 15th century. When the owner, Sir Henry Preston, died without male heirs, the land was divided between the husbands of his two daughters. His daughter Marjorie was married to Sir John Forbes and in 1420 the couple took ownership of Tolquhon, so beginning nearly 300 years of Forbes devotion to the castle.

The castle they lived in was very different from the gracious buildings we can see today. The heart of their home was the towerhouse, known as Preston's Tower, which was built either for Sir John or previously for his father-in-law. It is still partly intact.

Several generations later, in 1584, the 7th laird of Tolquhon, William Forbes, decided to upgrade his living quarters and build a brand new castle. He demolished the outbuildings around

Preston's Tower and started again. His new castle was less forbidding than the old towerhouse; even in ruins it is still elegant. Forbes embellished his castle with carvings and decorations and his home was ringed with formal gardens and a pleasure park.

Forbes seems to have been a respected and enlightened man. Away from the cut-throat politics of 16th century Scotland, he busied himself with local matters. Laird for nearly 50 years, Forbes took his local responsibilities seriously, funding among other things a local hospital facility. He had a large library and constructed a gallery for viewing portraits in the castle and recreation. Sadly he was only able to enjoy his new home for a few years, hosting a visit from the young James VI, before dying in 1596. He was buried in the local kirk at Tarves, in a tomb he designed.

Subsequent lairds did little to modify the castle. The family became indebted following the disastrous Darien expedition, Scotland's attempt to establish a colony, and were forced out of the castle in 1718. Thereafter the castle was used as farm accommodation and gradually fell into disuse.



## Supporting learning and teaching

A visit to Tolquhon Castle is particularly appropriate for teachers working on class study topics such as:

- The Middle Ages
- Castles

The **Curriculum for Excellence** aspires to motivate and challenge pupils through a wide range of varied learning experiences. Site visits have a particular role to play in joining up learning outcomes across the curriculum. A visit, and use of the supporting materials, will help to:

- **develop successful learners** by challenging pupils to consider how life has changed for people. It will help them to think critically about evidence and arrive at their own conclusions.
- **develop confident individuals**. Pupils will learn about aspects of their community's past, develop an understanding of social changes, establish some of their own values and communicate their views on different historical and social issues.
- **develop responsible citizens**. It will help to increase pupils' social and historical knowledge and understanding and encourage greater respect for their own historic and built environment.
- **develop effective contributors** by broadening pupils' knowledge and understanding through investigative, creative and critical thinking.

## Before the visit

- Help pupils gain a clearer grasp of the time scale by making a time line with them, counting back the centuries and then marking on key events. This could be added to after the visit.
- Discuss with pupils the organisation of life in a castle. Pupils could investigate the roles of these key managers: **steward, constable, marshal**.
- Discuss with pupils all the different activities that would have occurred in a castle. Pupils could research different topics (e.g. food, travel, entertainment, weapons) to prepare them for the visit.
- It is helpful if pupils have some of the architectural terminology of castles as this makes discussing on-site easier. Useful words might include: **courtyard, chamber, shield, coat of arms, archway, gun loop, turnpike stair, battlement, brewhouse, prison, beam, dovecot, bee hive**. Pupils could produce a class illustrated dictionary to explain these terms.
- Some children find it hard to imagine that a castle was ever anything other than a ruin. Discuss how buildings change with age – does the house they live in look the same now as it did a few years ago? Has their family made any changes to the house? If so, why? Discuss how wind and weather can affect the look of a building as well as the deliberate changes that people choose to make to buildings.

## Working on site

When exploring the castle, pupils should be encouraged to look critically at what they see, and to make and test theories based on physical evidence. Useful starting points are:

- Why do you think the castle was built here? What are its natural defences?
- What materials were used to build the castle?
- What evidence is there for everyday life?
- How has the castle changed over the years?

Pupils can record evidence by:

- Taking notes.
- Sketching.
- Taking photographs.
- Recording impressions into a tape recorder.

On the Historic Scotland website: [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/education\\_unit](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/education_unit) teachers can find additional resources to help with work on site. These include compiling an *Evidence Record* and *My Impressions Record*.

## Suggestions for follow-up work

Following the visit pupils can pool their findings in groups to create a fuller record of the castle and the lives of the people who lived and worked there. This could form the basis for a range of presentation activities, for example:

- A guide book or promotional leaflet for future visitors.
- A slide show with commentary of their visit.
- Imaginative writing based on the lives of the inhabitants of the castle.
- A series of drama sketches showing different snapshots of life in the castle through the ages.



### On the trail of the Forbes family

There is much to explore in this wonderful and well-preserved building. Our suggested **tour route** focuses on everyday life in the castle at the time of the Forbes' (1420 – 1700). It takes in eight key locations. It is not essential to view these locations in any set order.

**Background information** is given in the pack for each location. It is written in simple language so that it can be read aloud to pupils if desired.

Also included are suggested **questions for discussion**.

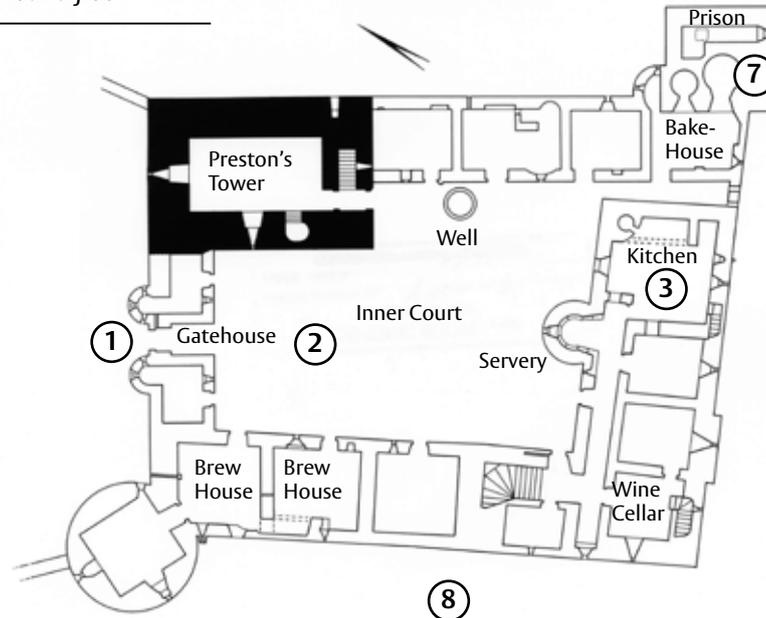
Because the castle is so well preserved, it lends itself easily to **role play**, particularly for younger groups.

Ideally, split your class into groups of 8-10, to allow maximum participation.

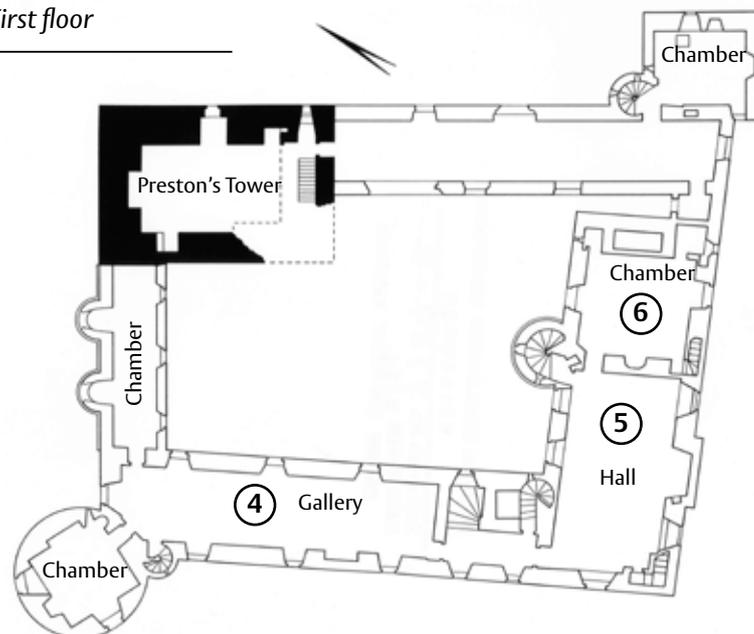
Suggestions for role play have been included in a **Let's Pretend** section for each location, featured in **red**. One way to put the suggestions into action is to give out the roles, allow a few minutes for practising and then on a given signal allow the action to take place for a minute or two, until the signal to stop is given.

## Plan of Tolquhon Castle

Ground floor



First floor



- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Outside the Gatehouse | 5. The Hall                      |
| 2. The Inner Courtyard   | 6. The Chamber                   |
| 3. The Kitchen           | 7. The Steward's Room and Prison |
| 4. The Gallery           | 8. The Pleasance                 |



Inner gate



Inscription



Gate statue of Lord Tolquhon



Gate statue of Lady Tolquhon

## Tour notes: On the trail of the Forbes Family

### Outside Tolquhon Castle

**Go through the outer gate and walk up the drive to stand in front of the main gatehouse to the castle.**

**Setting the scene. This can be read to pupils.**

Let's go back in time more than 400 years to the year 1590. Let's imagine we are visitors from a nearby castle. Our friends, William and Elizabeth Forbes, Lord and Lady Tolquhon, live here and they have invited us to come and look around their new castle. They have just finished the building work and we can't wait to see what it is like.

### Location 1: Outside the Gatehouse

**Background information for teachers. This can be read to pupils.**

- This is the gatehouse for the castle. **Can you see the coat of arms of the Forbes family above the doorway?** Above that is the royal coat of arms of King James VI. He was the Forbes family's boss.
- To the right of the gatehouse you can see a stone carved into the wall. It has the date that the new castle was finished on. **Can you see it anywhere?** (20 October 1589.)

Teacher prompts	Desired pupil responses
As well as the coat of arms, there are other clues to tell you about the people who live here. Can you find them?	Carvings of people, probably William and Elizabeth Forbes, on towers either side of the coat of arms.
Part of the Castle is much older than the rest. Can you look along the front wall and see if you can find the oldest part?	Preston's Tower – the Auld Tour – is the high tower to the left of the gateway.
This castle was usually a friendly place to visit, but just in case, William Forbes had some ways to protect the castle. Can you see the holes where guards would have fired guns? How many can you find? How else was the castle protected?	Sets of 'gun loops' built into the walls. At least 12 sets built into the two towers. Castle also protected by sturdy gate, lookout towers, and bars on windows.

Let's pretend...that we have just arrived on our horses. Some people are guards, coming out to have a look and ask us our names, other people are servants coming to take the horses. Maybe Lord and Lady Tolquhon will come out to greet us.

**Go through the gateway into the courtyard. Stand by the well.**



### Did you know...

The builder who worked on Tolquhon must have been very proud of it - he signed it! At the very top of the stair tower, beneath the crow steps, you can just see the initials TL, Thomas Leiper, the master mason.



South range from Preston's Tower

## Location 2: The Inner Courtyard

**Background information for teachers. This can be read to pupils.**

- We are standing inside the courtyard of the castle. Four hundred years ago this was a very busy place. There would have been servants carrying things to and from the kitchens, people carrying water and probably chickens and dogs running around too. There would have been the smell of baking bread and the sound of horses hooves on the cobblestones.
- Behind us is the old tower, where Lord Tolquhon and his family used to live. Opposite us is the new part of the castle, which he built and where they moved to. **Can you see the rounded stair tower to the different floors?**
- The other rooms on the ground floor on the right of the courtyard were used for baking bread and brewing beer to drink.
- The well was where the people in the castle got all their water from – for drinking, cooking, and washing. It used to be 6 metres deep.

### Teacher prompts

The stair tower is quite nicely decorated. What decorations can you see?

In the old days the well would have had a little roof and a special handle to wind up buckets of water. Why do you think it had a roof?

### Desired pupil responses

Zig zag carvings, carved supports for turret, steps on roof.

To stop things from blowing into the water.

Let's pretend...that we are busy working in the courtyard. Some people are getting water from the well, others are looking after horses, while some are carrying bread or firewood. Lord and Lady Tolquhon are in the courtyard too.

**Go through the rectangular door to the right of the tower. Turn left and go along the passage to the end room.**



### Did you know...

Some kitchen fireplaces were so big that there was space for a small person, often a boy, to stand in the fireplace and turn the meat on the metal spit. He was called the **turnbrochie**.



Fireplace and oven in the kitchen



Serving area

### Location 3: The Kitchen

**Background information for teachers. This can be read to pupils.**

- This was the kitchen for the castle. You can see the huge fireplace. This was used for cooking. The cook could boil food in a big pot or cauldron which hung over the fire, or he could roast meat on a big metal spike called a spit.
- Inside the fireplace you can see another little cubbyhole. This was an oven, used for baking bread and pies.
- **Can you see the little staircase?** This led up to Lord Tolquhon's private rooms – in case he got hungry.

#### Teacher prompts

In kitchens today there is always a sink with water. Where did the cooks here get their water from?

What did they do with dirty water?

Go out of the kitchen and look at the area on the right, a little rounded room. What do you think the shelves here might have been used for?

Opposite the serving area is the cellar store room. What kind of food do you think they kept in here?

What do you think the hook in the ceiling was for?

#### Desired pupil responses

From the well in the courtyard.

Tipped away down slop chute (on outer wall to the right of the fireplace).

Serving area – when the food was ready, the cook would pass the dishes through the serving hatch through here. Then they would be carried up to the dining room.

Sacks of flour, dried meat, jars of preserved fruit.

Hook in ceiling for hanging food.

Let's pretend...we are cooking a meal in the kitchen for the Forbes family upstairs. Some people are chopping, some people are cooking over the fire, some people are carrying water in from outside. Some people are waiting to carry food upstairs from the servery while others are handing through food from the store room.

**Go all the way along the corridor. Turn right at the end and go up a flight of grand stairs. Turn right at the top into the roofless gallery area.**

**The gallery floor can be very slippery in wet weather – take care!**



**Did you know...**

In some very grand castles there could be as many as 150 servants working for their lord.



Looking along front from tower



Bookcase in gallery



Roof marks in gallery

**Location 4: The Gallery**

**Background information for teachers. This can be read to pupils.**

- This big room was a gallery for the Forbes family. If it was raining, they used this room to take exercise in. Maybe they played games here, too.
- Later, they hung family portraits here.

**Teacher prompts**

Lord Tolquhon loved books and had a big library. Can you see where he would keep his books in this room?

Look up. Can you see the marks where the roof used to be?

What do you think happened to the roof?

**Desired pupil responses**

In rounded alcove on outer wall.

Very noticeable markings against wall.

Roof beams rotted, roof fell in. Eventually cleared away.

Let's pretend...it is a rainy day in the castle. Some people are looking at the pictures, other people are strolling up and down the gallery chatting, other people are looking through the books. Is Lord Tolquhon here? What are the servants doing?

**Go towards the front of the castle. Take the first doorway on the left and go up a short spiral stair. You will find yourself on the roof of the large corner tower.**

- You can see the castle and grounds very well from this tower. This would have been a good lookout point. **Can you see the towers by the gate and the carvings of people?**

Let's pretend...we are lookouts on the roof of the castle. What can we see? Is anyone coming? Do they look friendly? How does it feel up here?

**Go back through the gallery, past the top of the stairs you came up, and go straight on into the hall.**



Gallery



### Did you know...

At this time people didn't use forks to eat their food. They used knives to cut their food, and then ate with their fingers.



The hall



Floor in hall



Beams in hall

## Location 5: The Hall

**Background information for teachers. This can be read to pupils.**

- This used to be the hall. This was where Lord Tolquhon would have had grand dinners. He might also sort out local problems or have business meetings.
- If there was a banquet, the Forbes family would sit closest to the fire. Lord Tolquhon would sit on a proper chair and everyone else would sit on wooden benches. People would eat from wooden plates. There might be dogs waiting to eat scraps and servants coming up the stairs from the kitchen. There could be musicians as well.
- On the floor there would be rushes or straw – no rugs or carpets.
- The walls are bare stone now. In the old days they would have been covered with plaster, like in houses today. The walls might have been painted with patterns, or they might have had wall hangings for warmth.
- Look out of the second window into the courtyard and look high up to the right, to the top of the staircase tower. You might just be able to see the initials TL - Thomas Leiper, the master mason.

Teacher prompts	Desired pupil responses
The windows used to be smaller but were then made bigger in the 1600s. Why do you think they did this?	To make the room lighter.
Can you see where the bars that went across the window used to be?	Sockets for window bars visible.
Look at the floor. Can you see any patterns?	Patterns of hexagons and squares.
The ceiling and roof have gone now. Can you see where the ceiling used to be?	Holes in the wall where the roof beams used to be. Remains of one or two wooden beams, sticking out from the wall.
In the fireplace there is a little cupboard in one wall. What do you think this could have been used for?	It was used for keeping salt. Salt was very expensive in those days and was used a lot to make food last longer.
To the right of the fireplace there is a little floor. staircase leading down. Where do you think this leads? Why is it here?	Stair leading down to ground floor. Used by servants to serve food.

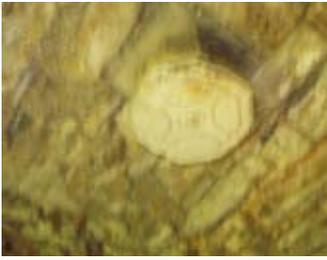
Let's pretend...that there is a banquet taking place. Some people are serving food or drink, some people are the Forbes family and their guests, some people are entertainers. Maybe there are even some dogs.

**Go through the doorway into the next room.**



### Did you know...

Four-poster beds had a wooden platform over the bed to stop bats, bugs and beetles dropping out of the ceiling onto you when you were asleep!



Stone in oratory roof



Roof slates



Crow steps

## Location 6: Chamber

**Background information for teachers. This can be read to pupils.**

- This was a more private living room for Lord Tolquhon and his family.
- Lord Tolquhon would probably have slept in the room that used to be above this one. Only the Forbes family would have slept in beds. The servants might have slept on the floor of the hall or in the kitchen, wherever was warmest. If they were an important servant they might have had a straw mattress.
- In the outside corner there is a tiny room. This was probably a private chapel called an oratory for Lord Tolquhon to pray in. If you look up, you can see a nicely decorated stone.

### Teacher prompts

Can you find the little room for Lord Tolquhon's toilet?  
Although it didn't flush, there would probably have been a bucket of water to wash with.

### Desired pupil responses

In the corner.

**Go back into the hall. Go into the narrow stairs facing into the courtyard.**

### Teacher prompts

At the bottom of the stairs there is a tiny fireplace. Why do you think they put a fireplace here?

### Desired pupil responses

This was a kind of central heating system. If a fire was lit here, it would warm the staircase and also the rooms above.

**Go up the stairs. Come out onto a wooden balcony overlooking the hall.**

- The roof of the castle has fallen down. **Can you see the remains of the tiles that used to be on the roof?**
- There are little steps on the roof of the tower. People call them crow steps today. They were built to make it easier for the builder to fix the roof.

**Go down the steps, back through hall, and downstairs to the courtyard. Turn right into the corner and go up some wooden steps.**



### Did you know...

The name of the Scottish royal family of Stewart came from the most important steward of all – the Lord High Steward of Scotland. The duties of this steward were to look after the royal household. The same family held this job for about 200 years. Eventually, the 7th steward became King of Scotland, King Robert II.



Entrance to pit prison

## Location 7: Steward's Room and Pit Prison

**Background information for teachers. This can be read to pupils.**

- In the old days there were a lot of servants who worked at the castle. Looking after them all was a big job. The person in charge of the servants was called the steward. He was an important person in the castle. If Lord Tolquhon was away, then the steward would be the one in charge, together with Lady Tolquhon. This might have been his room and where he worked.
- One of Lord Tolquhon's jobs was to be in charge of law and order in his neighbourhood. If someone was accused of a crime, he or she would be kept in the castle prison until the time came for their trial. You can see the entrance to the pit prison here. **Can you see to the bottom of it?**

### Teacher prompts

What do you think it would feel like down in the prison?

### Desired pupil responses

Cold, damp, dark, smelly. There are no windows, so you might go crazy if you were kept there too long.

**Go down the steps again. Underneath the wooden platform you can see the remains of two bake ovens.**

- The people in the castle would eat a lot of bread. There were two ovens here to make enough for everyone. The smell of the bread baking must have been terrible for the prisoners but their cells might not have been as cold as we imagine.

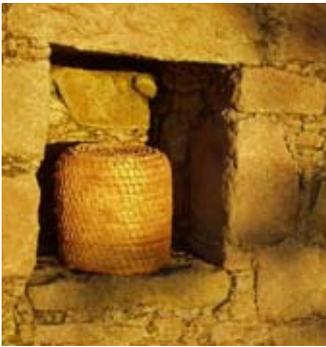
**Walk through the courtyard and out through the gate again. Turn right and walk around the outside of the castle. You can see that it has been built on a small hill. Walk right around it until you find yourself in an alleyway of ancient yew trees.**



West wall and Pleasance



Pleasance from above



Beehive



Dovecot and view

## Location 8: The Pleasance and Gardens

**Background information for teachers. This can be read to pupils.**

- In good weather, the Forbes family would enjoy being out in these gardens. Sir William planted these trees, which are still alive today, for his children and grandchildren to enjoy. He called this area a pleasure park or **pleasance**.
- The square holes in the wall are for beehives, or bee skeps as they used to be called. Can you see the modern version of the bee skeps? Don't worry, there are no bees inside.

### Teacher prompts

Why do you think the Forbes family kept so many bees?

### Desired pupil responses

Honey - for making things sweet before sugar was widely available.  
Beeswax – for making candles and for sealing letters.

Let's pretend...it's a sunny day and the Forbes family and their visitors are out in the pleasance. Some people are strolling with their friends, others are practising archery, and some are checking on the beehives. Some people are riding on their horses while others are training their hawks. Their servants are there to help them.

**Go through the gap in the wall to the outer courtyard.**

- This part might have been a formal garden. There would have been flowers and herbs for cooking and for medicine. Nearby the castle there would have been a vegetable garden and an orchard with fruit trees.
- This area would have been where the horses were kept and looked after. The little house, around the corner from the shop, is the old stables. There might also have been workshops here as well.
- In the corner by the shop you can see the ruined remains of the dovecot. This was where the Forbes family would keep pigeons, or 'doos'.

### Teacher prompts

Why do you think the Forbes family kept horses?

Look inside the dovecot. Can you see where the pigeons would have roosted?

Why do you think they kept pigeons?

### Desired pupil responses

For transport – the only way to travel around.

Little square 'pigeon-holes'.

They would eat the pigeons and the pigeon eggs.

**Our suggested tour of the castle is now over. If you have time, you might like to explore:**

- Preston's Tower (the Auld Tour).
- The brewhouse.
- The guardrooms in the courtyard.



Lord Tolquhon on tomb



Lady Tolquhon on tomb



Forbes' shield on tomb

### Location: Forbes Family Tomb: Tarves Kirk

Another worthwhile place to go is the kirkyard in the nearby village of Tarves. Here you can see the tomb of Lord Tolquhon and his wife Elizabeth, complete with carvings of the couple. See next page for information and discussion points.

**Follow the signs by the church until you come to the tomb. It's easy to find because it is protected by a perspex roof.**

**Background information for teachers. This can be read to pupils.**

- This was where the Tolquhon family used to come to church. It was a different church, though, because this one was built much later to replace the old one. Lord Tolquhon and his family had their own private gallery in the church, with their own stair and their own burial place.
- Before he died, Lord Tolquhon designed a special tombstone for himself and his wife, Elizabeth. When they died, this is where they were buried.

#### Teacher prompts

Can you find the little carvings of Lord and Lady Tolquhon?

At the top of the tomb you can see two shields, one on the left, one on the right. Where have we seen the left one before?

On the left hand one, look for the initials WF. What do you think this stands for?

On the right hand shield, find the letters EG. Whose initials are these?

There are lots of different animals on the tomb. How many can you see?

Why do you think Lord Tolquhon wanted such a grand tomb?

#### Desired pupil responses

Lord Tolquhon is to the left, Lady Tolquhon is to the right.

On the castle gateway – the shield of the Forbes family.

WF – William Forbes.

EG – Elizabeth Gordon, Lady Tolquhon.

At least eight – not counting the ones on the shields.

Probably so that he wouldn't be forgotten.



## FAQ

**Q What is the minimum number of adults required for supervision?**

**A** 1 adult to 10 pupils.

**Q Is it possible to have a guided tour?**

**A** This may be possible. Please discuss when booking.

**Q Is there disabled access?**

**A** Wheelchair users can gain access to the courtyard and ground floor rooms, but otherwise access is limited.

**Q Are there lunch facilities?**

**A** Yes. Pupils can picnic outside or use one of the castle rooms (e.g. brewhouse or kitchen) in wet weather.

**Q Where are the toilets?**

**A** There are toilets in the shop.

**Q Do you carry out risk assessments on behalf of schools?**

**A** Risk assessment of the site is the responsibility of the teacher in charge of the group. Hazard information sheets available on the Historic Scotland website provide information that can help teachers prepare their risk assessments.

**Q Is there a shop?**

**A** There is a shop that sells postcards, guidebooks, and souvenirs.

## Visiting Tolquhon Castle

**Pre visits:** We strongly recommend that teachers make a **free** visit to the castle to familiarise themselves with the site and to make a risk assessment before bringing school parties.

**Booking a visit:** Phone 01651 851286 to book a visit, discuss your needs, and confirm opening times with the steward.

**Cost:** Admission is **free** to a range of educational groups including school parties. More information about who qualifies for free visits can be found on the Historic Scotland Education Unit website (see below).

**Location:** Fifteen miles north of Aberdeen on the A920; 4 miles east of Oldmeldrum; 1.5 miles south of Tarves. The castle is reached by a minor road off the B999 Aberdeen-Tarves road.

**Parking:** There is a large car park suitable for coaches just outside the castle.

**Health and safety:** Please note the following:

- Pupils should be supervised at all times, particularly on the turnpike and wooden stairs, which can be slippery in wet weather.
- Pupils should not climb on the walls.
- As part of our commitment to Green Tourism, we ask that any rubbish be disposed of back at school.

### Historic Scotland Education Unit:

For further information about school visits, activities and resources for teachers, visit: [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/education\\_unit](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/education_unit)

## Additional resources

### For teachers

Chris Tabraham *Tolquhon Castle* Historic Scotland 1993. The official guidebook; contains further details on the architecture and history of the site.

Historic Scotland Education *Investigating Medieval Castles in Scotland* Historic Scotland 2005 - designed for teachers, with lots of background on castle life and suggestions for class activities. See website for details.

Chris Tabraham *Scottish Castles and Fortifications* Historic Scotland 2000.

Richard Dargie *Scottish Castles and Fortifications* GW Publishing 2004.

### For pupils

Deary *Horrible Histories: Bloody Scotland* Scholastic 1998.

English Heritage *What were Castles For?* Usborne Starting Points in History ISBN: 0746052561.

[www.nationalgeographic.com/castles/enter.html](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/castles/enter.html) Explore a virtual castle.

<http://home.freeuk.net/elloughton13/castle1.htm> A good source of pictures of castle life which can be downloaded.

[http://kotn.ntu.ac.uk/castle/castl\\_fm.html](http://kotn.ntu.ac.uk/castle/castl_fm.html) Activities based on Nottingham Castle.

[www.bbc.co.uk/scotland/education/as/burghlife/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/scotland/education/as/burghlife/) Explore 16th century burgh life in Scotland.

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