

The background is a solid orange color with a subtle gradient. It is decorated with various leaf silhouettes in a lighter shade of orange, scattered across the top and sides.

Charles Waterton

His life story by Eva.



1794 Charles
start at
Stonyhurst.

1820,
built a
wall
around
his
garden.

1865,
Charles
dies.

1782
Charles
born.

1802,
Charles
goes to
South
America.

1865, Charles
writes about
the
nightingales.



Who was he?

Charles Waterton (3 June 1782 – 27 May 1865) was an English naturalist and explorer. He is best known as a pioneering conservationist. He was also known as a writer and a taxidermist. He was born at Walton Hall in Wakefield to Thomas Waterton and Anne Bedingfield.

Charles Waterton



Explorer from Wakefield!



This is one of the most famous pictures of Charles!

Early life.

He was educated at Stonyhurst College in Lancashire where his interest in exploration and wildlife were already evident. On one occasion Waterton was caught by the school's Jesuit Superior scaling the towers at the front of the building; almost at the top, the Superior ordered him to come down the way he had gone up. Waterton records in his autobiography that while he was at the school, by a mutual understanding, he was considered rat-catcher to the establishment, and also fox-taker and cross-bow charger at the time when the young rooks were fledged. He followed up his calling with great success. The vermin disappeared by the dozen; the books were moderately well-thumbed; and according to his notion of things, all went on perfectly right.

This is
Stonyhurst
College!



Travels and Journeys

Charles Waterton travelled to Guyana (South America) to check up on his family's sugar plantation. While he was there, he learned many things about the extraordinary plants, animals and ways of living in the rainforest. He was amazed by the rainforest as he had grown up in Wakefield. He learned about how the Natives got food and tracked animals. This is where his job of a taxidermist kicks in. He had never seen many of the animals before and wanted to study some of them at home. He was also fascinated by the tall trees and plants but didn't think it was necessary to bring those back. Charles enjoyed this 1st trip at 22 that he went back 3 more times in the future!

This is the rainforest that Charles went to!!



When he was 20 years old, Charles went on a trip to Malaga (Spain) with his uncle. It was quite a tragic trip for Charles because his uncle caught a bad disease named the Black Vomit or the Yellow Fever. It caused aching muscles, affects the liver, causes jaundice and eventually causes heart or liver failure. When Charles came home from a study, he found the door to his cottage wide open and foul smell oozing out of it. When he was checked, Charles was diagnosed with Yellow Fever but only enough so that they could save him. This was in 1802.



Wourali Poison

Charles Warterton discovered the Wourali poison while he was in South America. The natives explained to him how they used it to paralyze animals with darts. Charles decided to experiment with the poison, gathering 3 donkeys as the test material. On the 1st donkey he put a large dose of Wourali in it. Eventually, it died. On the 2nd donkey, he put a little bit less amount in, but still, it died. On the final donkey, Charles put even less amount in, and thankfully, it survived. Charles named the donkey Wouralia, named after the poison, and kept it in the gardens of Walton Hall. In the present day, we now have a new version called Curare, which has some of the Wourali in it. Curare is used in our anesthetic now!!!!

His gardens

In the 1820s Waterton returned to Walton Hall and built a nine-foot-high wall around three miles (5 km) of the estate, turning it into the world's first wildfowl and nature reserve, making him one of the world's first environmentalists. He also invented the bird nesting box. He used wooden birds to fool poachers who tried to kill his animals.

His quote

His quote was 'Guard safely what I leave behind, for you will never look upon the like again.'