

History



Find out about Fox Hall's past...



Hello! Welcome to Fox Hall! My name is Charlie and I was 7 years old in 1740. My father used to get Fox Hall ready for the 2nd Duke of Richmond when he stayed here for the Charlton Hunt. We lived down the road in a thatched cottage in the village.

You wouldn't believe it now, but when I lived in Charlton the village was very well known all over England. It was the centre of the fashionable Charlton Hunt. Dukes, Earls and their friends and country folk all came for the **fox hunting**.



"Tally ho"

It was **the** most exciting thing to happen in the village all year. Sometimes the Duchess stayed too – everyone liked seeing her in her fine dresses.

Facts:

Foxhunting – began in England over 500 years ago. Riders on horseback chased the fox over open fields with specially trained dogs called scent hounds or fox hounds.

The **Master of Foxhounds** led the hunt and shouted "tally ho" when he spied a fox. He also looked after the kennels. The Master or another huntsman blew a horn to direct the hounds.

Fox hunting was popular for centuries with Dukes and country folk alike. It still happens in the countryside but nowadays the fox isn't killed. The hounds follow a scented rag that smells like a real fox.

I helped Dad and Mum make the building spick and span for the Duke because he liked things *just so*. Mum polished the candlesticks and the silver coffee pot and spoons until they sparkled.

One important job that Dad did for the Duke was to dust the wind indicator above the fireplace. I held the ladder for him - as you can see it's a long way up!



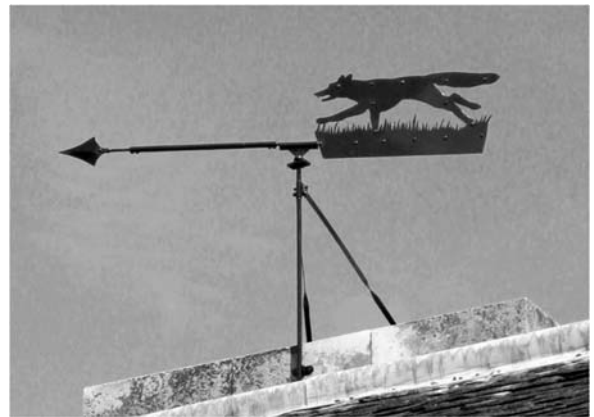
The wind indicator connects to the **weather vane** on top of the building. The Duke didn't have to go outside to see which way the wind was blowing – he could lie in bed and look over to the fireplace. That was luxury! Or was he lazy? He needed to know which way the fox scent would blow so the hounds would pick up the trail.



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.

The weather vane at Fox Hall is special because it connects to the wind indicator inside the building. That's the dial above the mantel.



When I lived in Charlton, King George II was king. Colour in this picture of King George II.

Fox Hall was used by the Duke's son as a hunting lodge until he moved the whole hunt to the family's country estate at Goodwood around 1750.

We all missed the excitement – Charlton became a bit boring after that. Some of the kennels were pulled down.

About 100 years after the Hunt moved away, Fox Hall became the saw-mill manager's house. Many changes were made over the years. In 1979 the Landmark Trust took over Fox Hall and restored so that I would recognise it myself today!

I hope you enjoy staying in Fox Hall – something I wasn't allowed to do!

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!) Their surname was **Hanover** so this time is also 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**

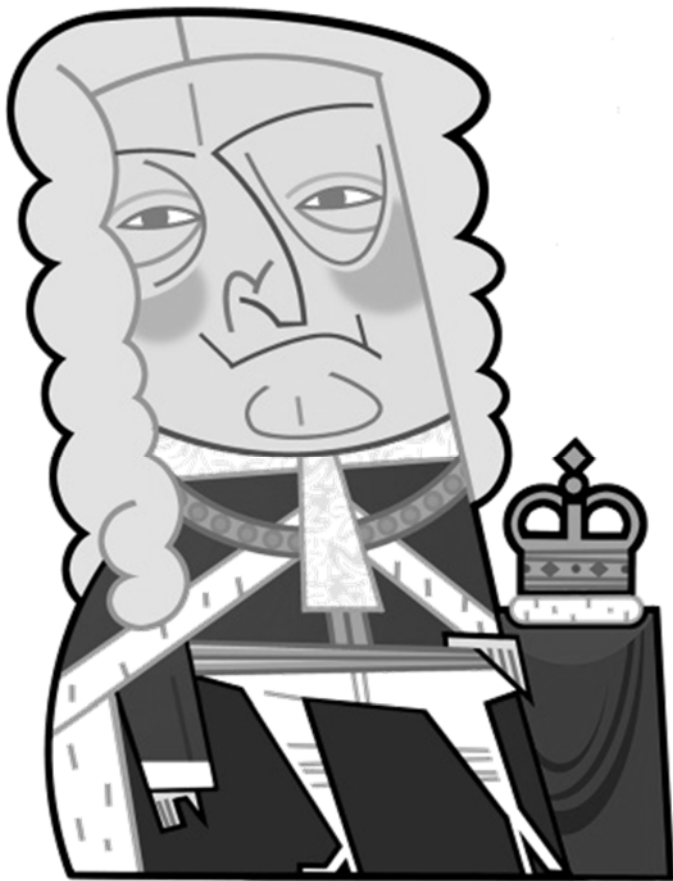
A simple king who wanted to be a sailor but was too stupid to command a ship. He would sometimes offer people a lift in his carriage!





Meet King George II

– who ruled when Charlie lived in Charlton.



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 Fox Hall 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

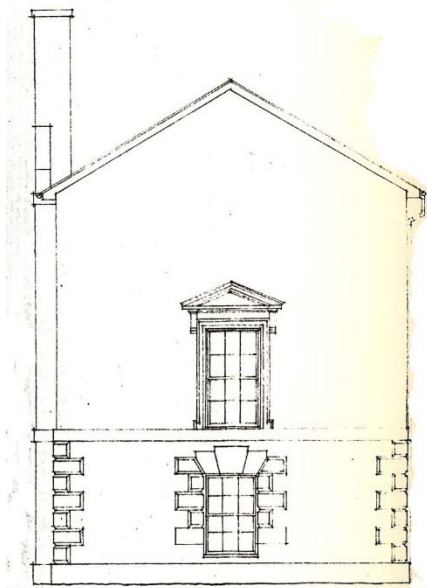
Elegant

Low

Fox Hall was built in 1730 for the 2nd Duke of Richmond who was joint Master of the Hunt. He wanted the best place to stay over all the other huntsmen who came to the Charlton Hunt. They had to stay in local inns and farmhouses.

A man called Roger Morris who once helped the architect (say 'ark-i-tec-t') Lord Burlington designed Fox Hall in the **Palladian** style.

Lots of rich people went on a grand tour 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 had architects build them. There were books of drawings to copy too.



Fact:

Palladian is a style of architecture named after the Italian architect Andrea Palladio. He was inspired by the buildings from ancient Rome and lived from 1508 – 1580.



Fox Hall fact:

This Fox Hall is the second building by that name in Charlton.

Ten years before, the first Fox Hall was built by Lord Burlington. It was on one floor and had a big dining room (the Great Room). Here, everyone ate and drank and had a merry time after a day's hunting. Perhaps too merry, as it was only used for 10 years and had to be torn down some years later!



What is Fox Hall built from?

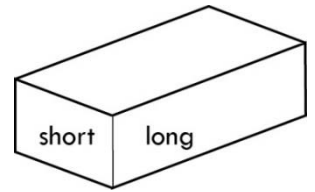
Answer:

Fact:

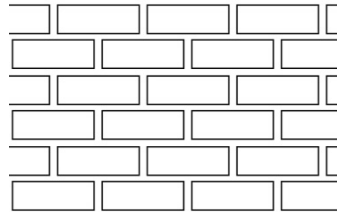
The earliest bricks date back to about 7,500BC and were made of mud. The mud was packed into wooden moulds. They were then turned out and left to dry in the sun until they were hard. The first fired bricks were made around 3,000BC. Fired bricks are harder and last longer in wetter climates.

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.

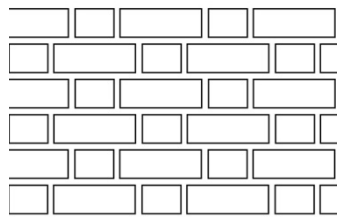


They are arranged in layers, or courses which have different patterns.

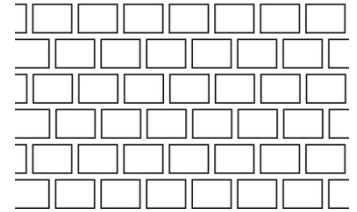


Stretcher bond

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

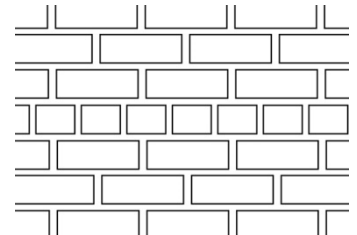


Flemish bond Bricks are laid with one header and one long face.



Header bond

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

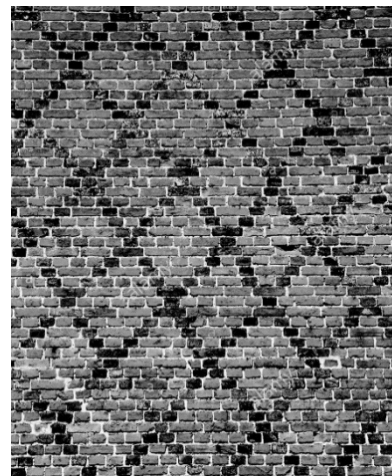


English bond

Three rows of long face and one row of headers.

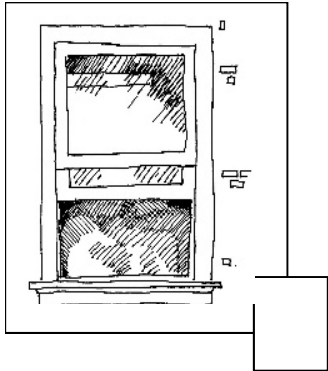
Which style of bond do you think was used at Fox Hall? _____

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.

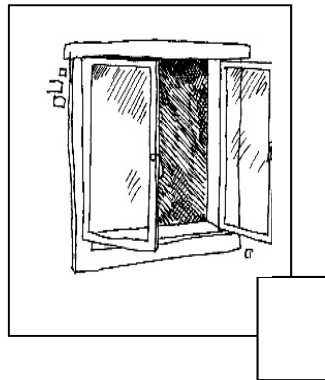




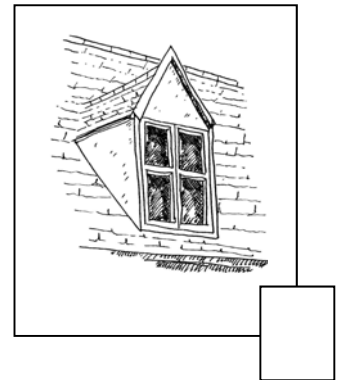
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Fox Hall have?



Sash



Casement

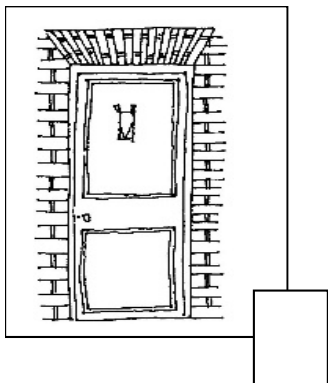


Dormer or attic

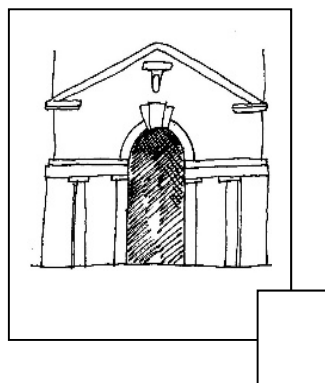
Fact:

Have you noticed that there are many recesses in the walls of Fox Hall that would fit windows? Some windows built many years after the Duke stayed here were bricked up later. Others recesses were designed that way and were never meant to have a window.

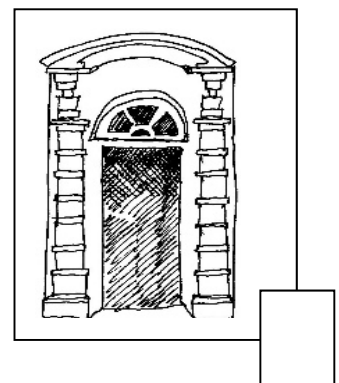
Entrances can be grand or simple. What is the front door of Fox Hall like?



Doorframe

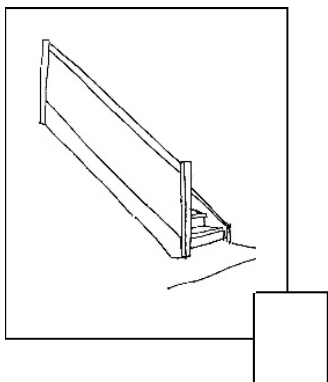


Porch

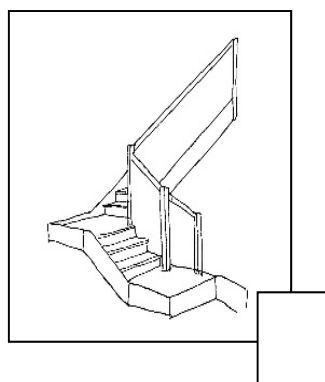


Canopy

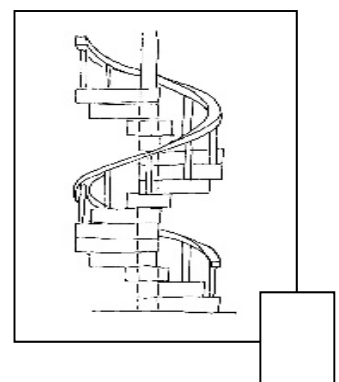
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at Fox Hall?



Straight



Quarter turn



Spiral

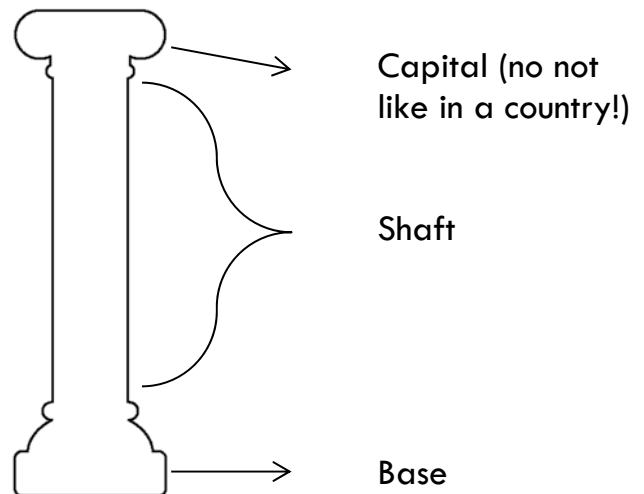


Different types of columns.

One easy way to tell if a building is in the Classical style is by looking for columns. Columns can support the weight of a building.

Upstairs at Fox Hall you will see some decorative columns. They are called pilasters. You could take them away and the ceiling wouldn't fall in!

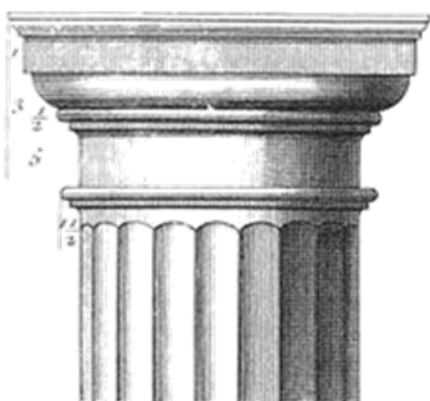
Columns and pilasters come in all different shapes and sizes. There are 3 different parts to a column.



The ancient Greeks used 3 different types of capital in their buildings:

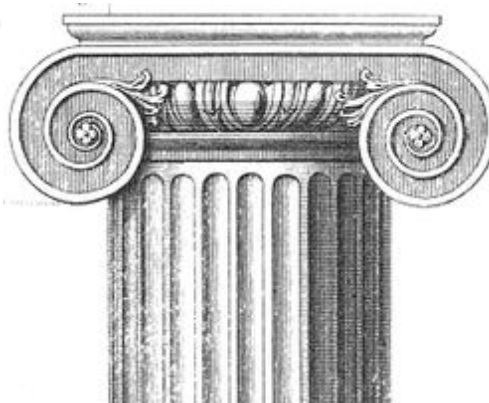
Doric

This is the oldest and simplest.



Ionic

This looks like a scroll.



Corinthian

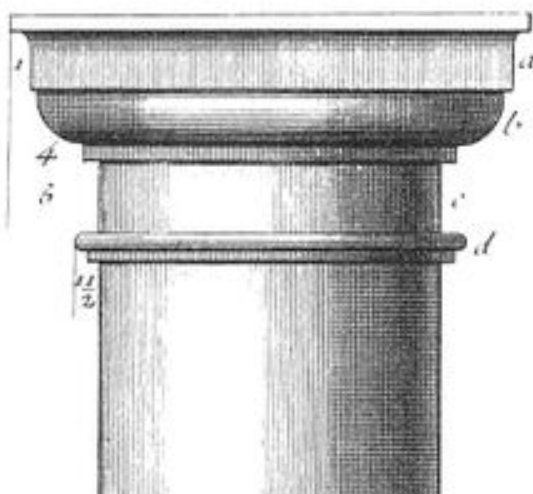
Based on the leaves of a plant called 'acanthus' (say 'a-can-th-us')



Then the Romans adapted them to have two more sorts of capitals:

Tuscan

Is like the Doric column but more simple.



Composite

Is a mixture of Ionic and Corinthian.



Quest



Discover more about Fox Hall

Fox Hall has been here for over 200 years. In that time, many things have changed both inside and outside. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Go outside the front door and look up towards the roof. **What is the roof made from?**

Can you find this round window?

How many can you find like it?



Fact:

These round windows are new.

Fox Hall also has 'blind' windows. You can see recesses in the brickwork where windows could be.



Have you seen this column? What style capital does it have? _____

You must have spotted all the gold paint in the Duke's bedroom! Two hundred and fifty years ago they used real gold to "gild" the ceiling and mouldings. It was expensive but then the Duke wanted to show off!

What is your favourite way of showing off?

Is there anything else interesting that you've found? Draw a picture in the box and write about it below. What about on the front door?

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.....
.....
.....

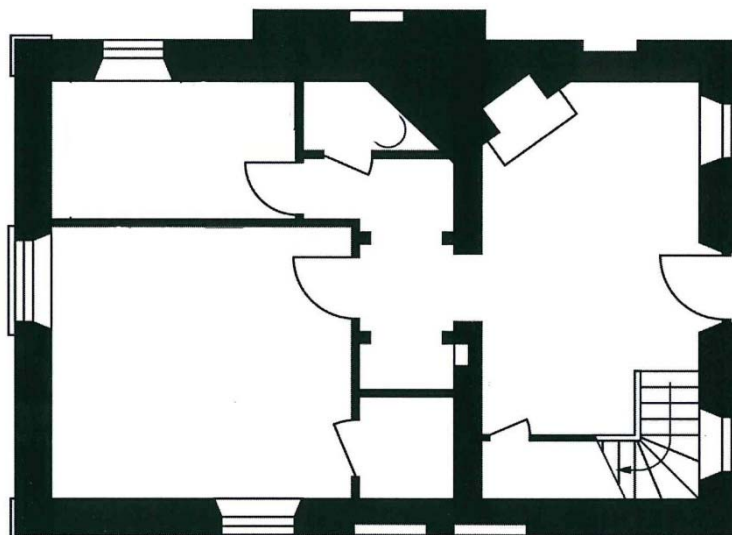




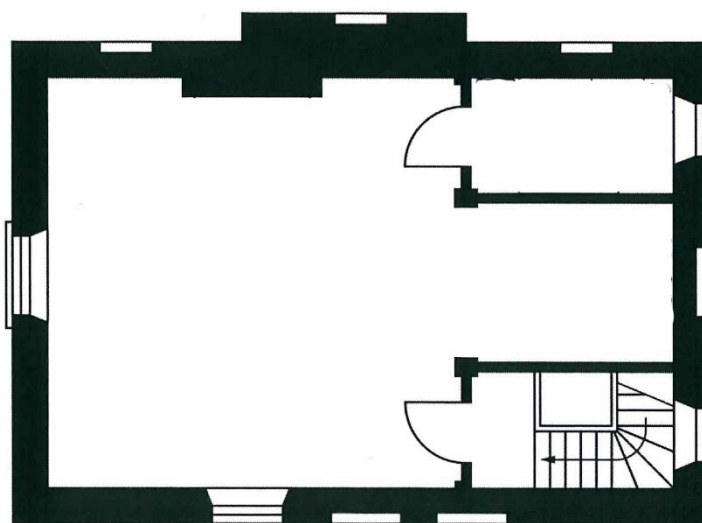
Living in Fox Hall

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

Ground Floor



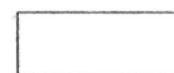
First Floor



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.



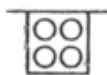
Bed



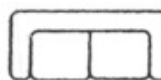
Rectangular (or a round) table



Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside Fox Hall. Describe, or draw the object when you find it.

Your favourite chair

Your favourite window

Draw the pattern of a rug on the floor

In the box below, why not draw the fireplace with its wind indicator above. What direction is the dial showing? _____

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a fireplace and its wind indicator.



Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What do you see at the very top of Fox Hall?

A round window

Weather vane

Chimney stack

Roof tiles

2. Which animal would you not find in the woods around Fox Hall?

Brown bear

Fox

Hedgehog

Dormouse

3. What does a farrier do?

Makes cloth

Mends shoes

Works on a roof

Shoes horses

4. What type of dog is not used in hunting?

Hound

Foxhound

Sausage dog

Terrier

5. The bed upstairs at Fox Hall was made for whom?

A butler

A duke

A princess

The king

6. What animals normally live in stables?

Hedgehogs

Hippos

Horses

Hermit crabs

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

Simon

James

Edward

10. What county is Fox Hall in?

West Sussex

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!

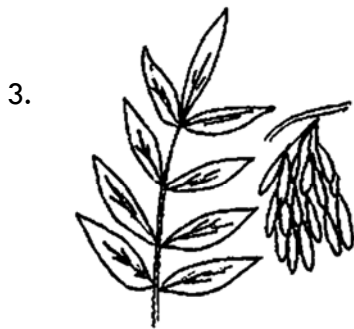
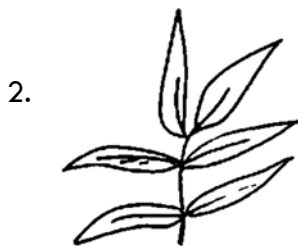
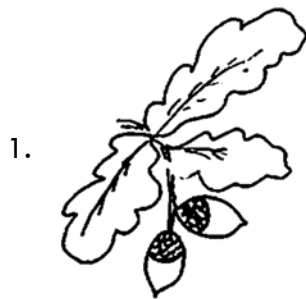
Their home is called a den and their young are 'cubs'. Foxes eat almost anything.





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. Shoes horses
4. Sausage dog
5. A Duke
6. Horses
7. Bluebells
8. Vixen
9. Simon
10. West Sussex

How many did you get right?

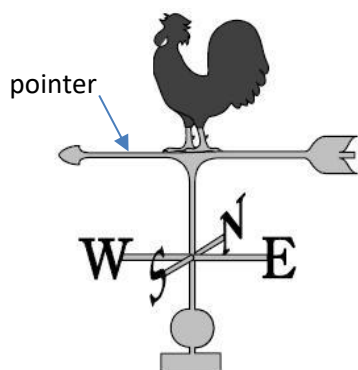


Design your own weather vane

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!

The weather vane at Fox Hall is special because it doesn't have the fixed part to show the directions beneath the fox on the top of the building. That is because the wind direction indicator is inside – above the fireplace.



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



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.

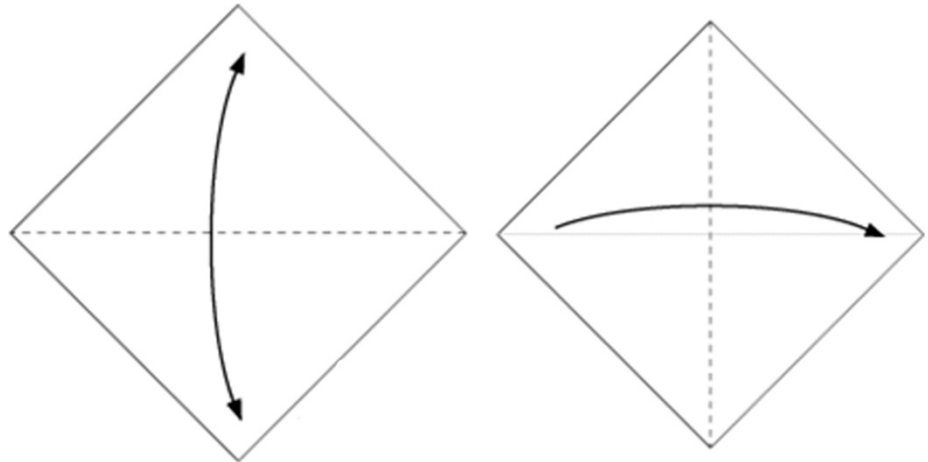
You will need:

- Paper
- Scissors
- Colouring pencils

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

Step One:

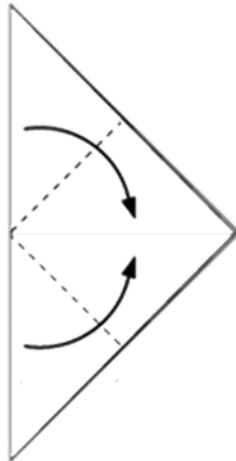
Cut the A4 piece of paper into a square. Follow the dotted lines on the sheet on the next page.



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

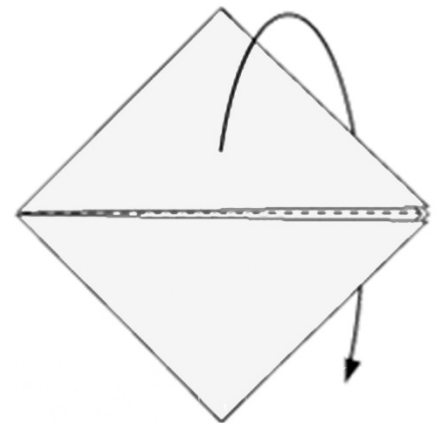
Step two:

Fold both sides in to make a diamond shape.



Step three:

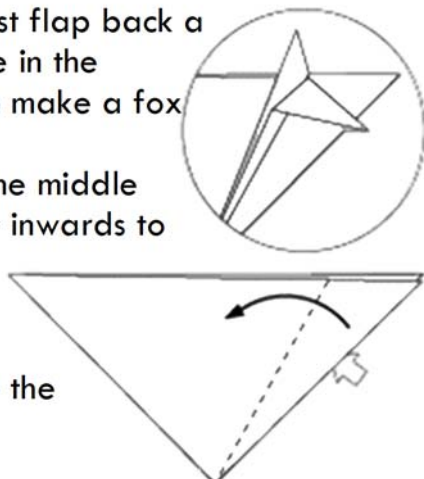
Once you have the diamond shape, fold the paper in on itself in half again so that all the flaps are on the outside edge.



Step four:

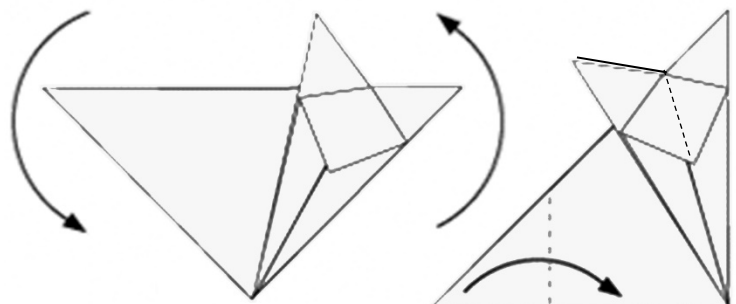
Fold the first flap back a little bit like in the diagram to make a fox ear.

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

