

History



Find out about Knowle Hill's past...

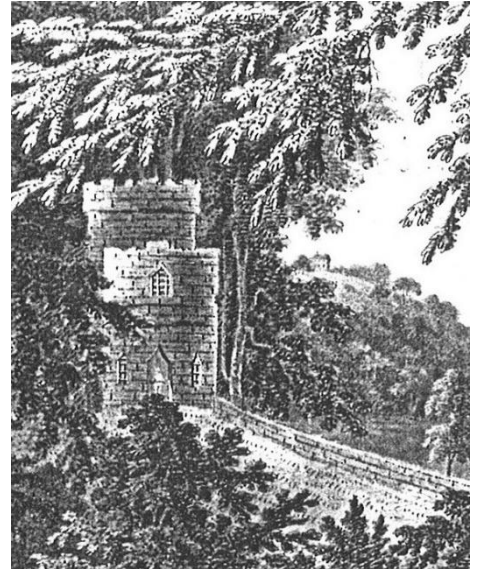
Hello! Welcome to Knowle Hill. My name is Francis and I'm 10 years old. The year is 1780. That's over 230 years ago! The cottage you are staying in was built by my grandfather, Sir Robert Burdett. He built the summerhouse too. He was always busy!

There was once a bigger house and large gardens at Knowle Hill, built by Grandad's great uncle, Walter. Grandad didn't like it so he knocked it down a few years before I was born. Instead, he built the house I live in called Foremarke Hall. I live there with my little brother William (he's eight) and my parents.

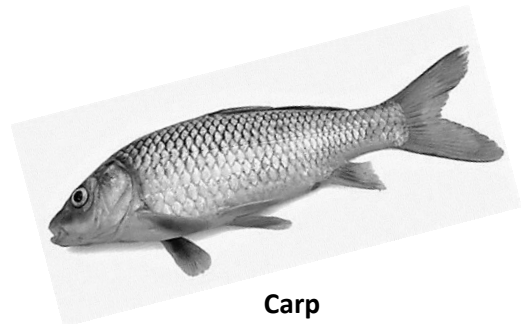
Grandad liked to keep horses and dogs at Knowle Hill. We loved to walk with him to the stables and ride the ponies through the woods.

Grandad loved fishing. He called his favourite pond his "garden stew" – that's where he taught Will and me about **angling**. We put a hook through a dead fly or a worm and dangled the fishing rod into the pond. Mostly the carp were too clever and got away with the bait. Grandad got his revenge when he had the ponds drained and then all the fish were collected. We had them for lunch! Yum!

Have you ever caught a fish? If so, how big was it? (You can exaggerate - everyone does!)



The summerhouse at Knowle Hill.



Carp



Never mind – I'll have you one day for lunch!

Fact:

Angling – is the sport of fishing with a hook and a line, attached to a rod. The bait is the bit of tasty food you put on the hook. That's the easy part! The hard part is trying to "lure" the fish (that's persuade) it to bite!

Fly fishing is when you put an artificial "fly" on the hook. It's usually shiny or brightly coloured to trick the fish into thinking it's real food.

Landowners often bred fish like carp or tench in ponds so that they had a good supply to eat!



Dad and Mum often took their guests up to Knowle Hill for picnics in the beautiful grounds. They enjoyed walking through the gardens while we played hide and seek. I'd hide in the ruins of the old house Grandad knocked down where Will couldn't find me. The servants went ahead of us and prepared tea in the summerhouse.

The guests loved the Italian style of the gardens, though after 70 years, the plants and shrubs had grown so much they blended into the surrounding woodland. Everyone thought this was romantic and said it was "Elysian".



Fact:

Elysian (say e-liz-ee-an) is how you describe a place that is perfect or blissful. It comes from the Ancient Greek. The Elysian Fields was what they called their heaven.

When this cottage at Knowle Hill was built in the 1769, King George III was on the throne. Why not colour in this picture of him. Do you think that's his real hair? _____.

Nearly 200 years later Foremarke Hall became a school and still is today.

Our family let the cottage here at Knowle Hill to tenants during the 1800s. It became a popular place to have picnics and people came from nearby towns to enjoy the ruins. Sadly, it was left to decay.

Over many years, the trees grew and grew and took over the site. The summerhouse started to fall down. Luckily, the Landmark Trust came to the rescue and restored it and the cottage in 1994. Now you can stay here and enjoy playing in this special, hidden place just like Will and I did!

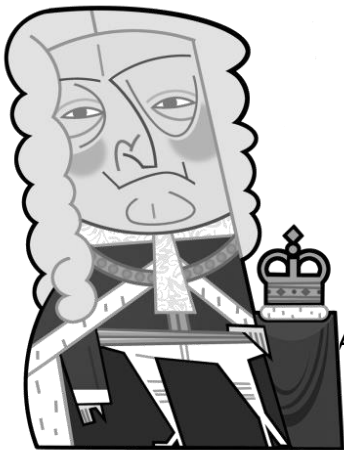


Unruly Rulers



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!

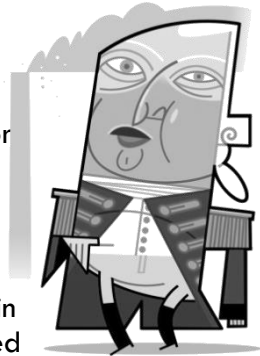


King George II 1727

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 the cottage and summerhouse at Knowle Hill were 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



<p>What does Knowle Hill look like?</p> <p>Can you walk all the way around it?</p> <p>Can you use any of these words to describe the building? Draw a circle around the ones that do.</p> <p>What do you like most about Knowle Hill?</p> <p>.....</p>	Castle	Tall
	Pretty	Folly
	Stone	Brick
	Symmetrical	Home
	Square	Elegant
	Friendly	Tower

Knowle Hill today is all that's left of a much bigger house built in 1700 by Walter Burdett. He was born at the nearby big house called Foremarke Hall. Did you know that Knowle Hill gets its name from knoll (that's a small hill) because it was built on a hill between two valleys.

Walter also created a garden around it. This wasn't any old garden – Walter made a very fancy garden that made you think you were in Italy. It had lots of terraces and pools built into the valley slope. Water cascaded down to the Trent valley below. People were inspired to write poetry because it was so beautiful.

Sadly, we don't know what Walter's house looked like because his great nephew, Sir Robert demolished it 67 years later! He then built the cottage you are staying in and the **Gothic Revival** summerhouse across the courtyard.

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.

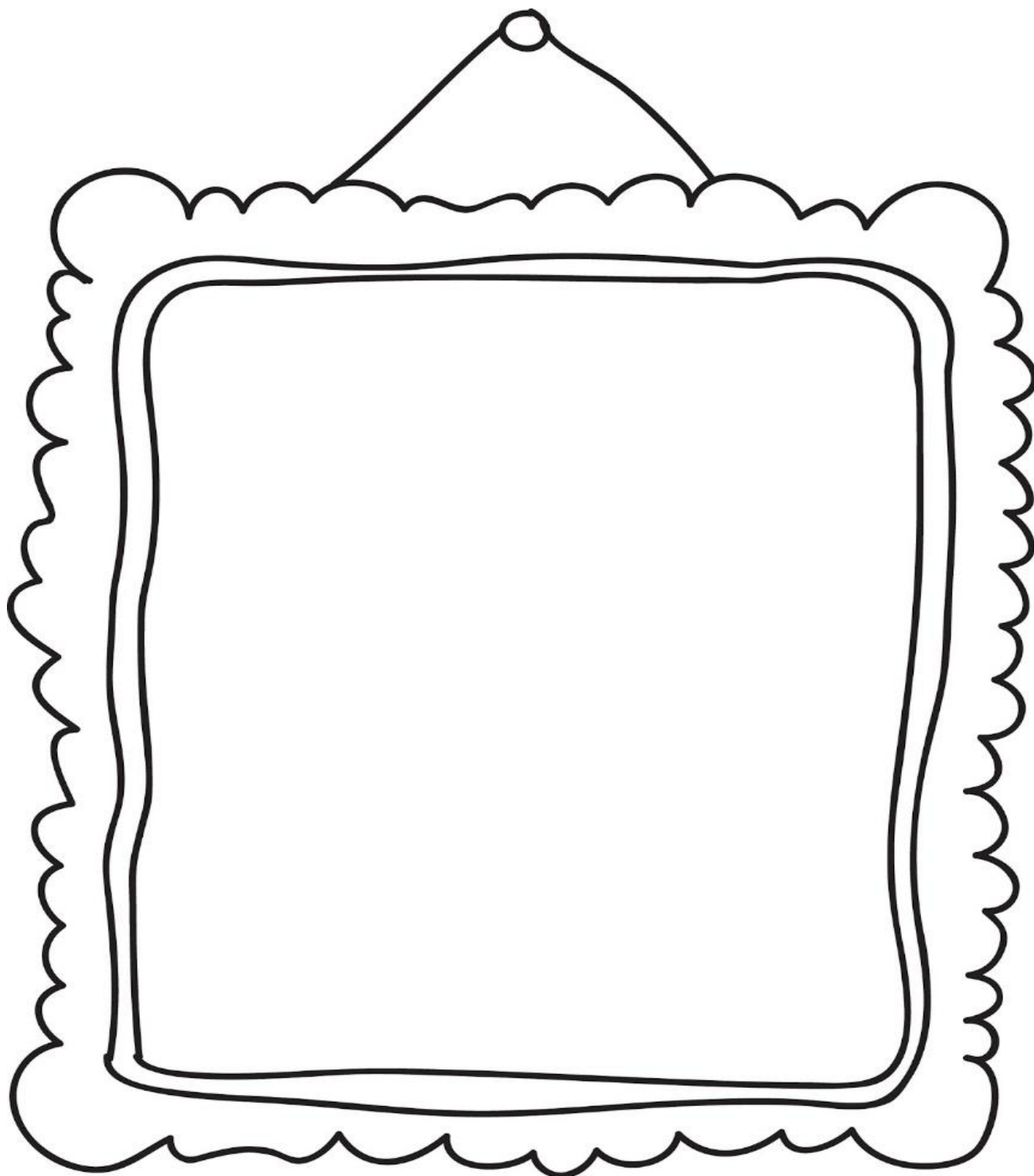
The gothic summerhouse was taller when Sir Robert built it. It looked like a ruined castle from the valley below. The crenellated parapet topped it off. These are the square blocks (**merlons**) with gaps in between (**crenels**), on the top of wall from where you could fire at the enemy. Lookout! (But here, they're just for fun).





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 Knowle Hill.**

Please tell an adult where you are going so they don't worry about where you are and take care not to beyond the wall.





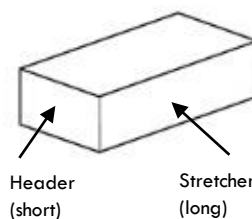
What is Knowle Hill built from?

Fact:

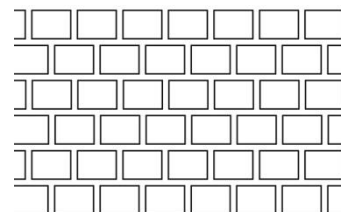
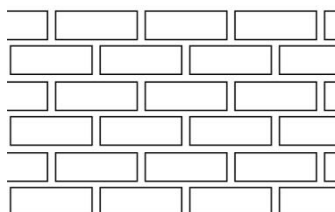
The earliest bricks date back to about 7,500BC and were made of mud. The mud was packed into wooden moulds. They were then turned out and left to dry in the sun until they were hard. The first fired bricks were made around 3,000BC. Fired bricks are harder and last longer in wetter climates.

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.

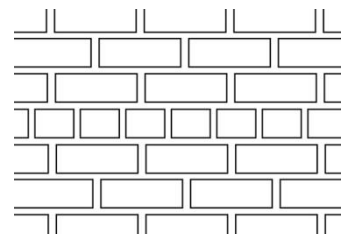
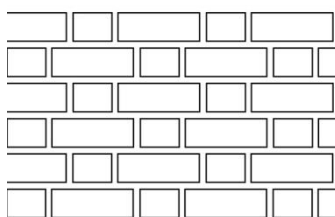


Stretcher bond

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

Header bond

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

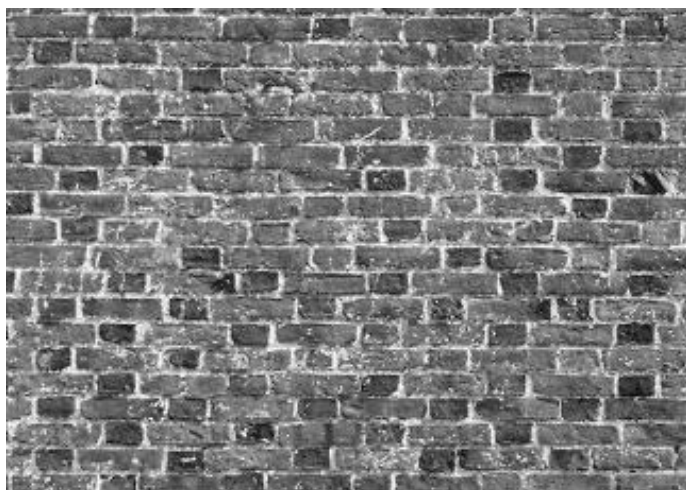


Flemish bond Bricks are laid with one header and one long face.

English bond Up to three rows of long face and one row, of headers.

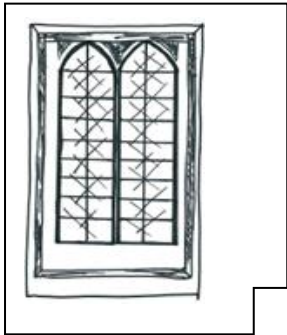
Try colouring in the short end on the brick patterns above, so you can see the pattern.

Here is a picture of the brickwork at Knowle Hill. Look at it carefully. Which type of bond does it most look like to you? _____ (Answer overleaf).

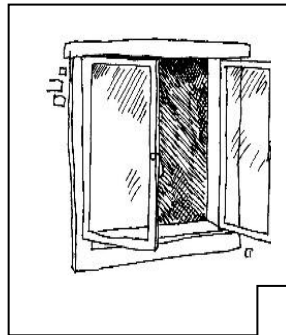




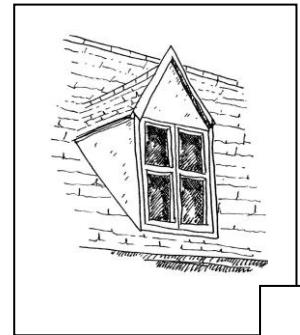
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows does Knowle Hill have?



Pointed or Gothic



Casement (it opens)

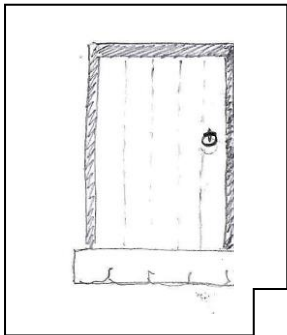


Dormer or attic (in the roof)

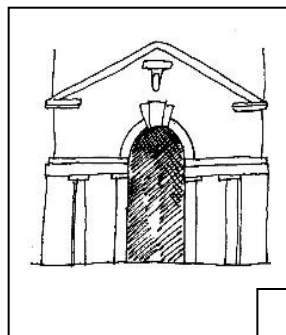
Fact:

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.

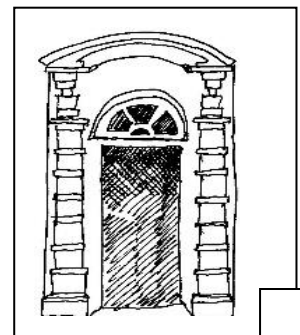
Entrances can be grand or simple. What is the front door of Knowle Hill like?



Vernacular

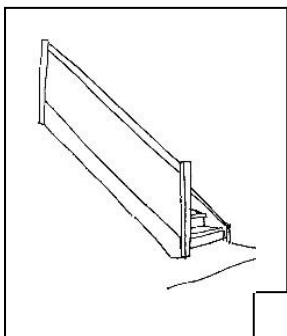


Porch

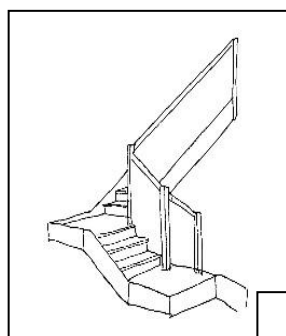


Canopy

There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the outside staircase at Knowle Hill?



Straight



Quarter turn



Spiral

Quest

Discover more about Knowle Hill

Knowle Hill has been here for 250 years. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

Go outside the door that's in the narrow passage. Do you see a metal cross fixed to the wall? _____

This is called an **anchor plate** and it is attached to a metal rod called a **tie**. It helps to strengthen the building. The rod connects two opposite walls and helps to stop the walls from spreading apart. Walk round the building. How many other ties can you find?
_____.



You often see anchor plates on old buildings in the shape of an X or S. Sometimes they are the initials of the owner. They can be decorative as well as functional. Why not design your own anchor plates in the boxes below.

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Fact:

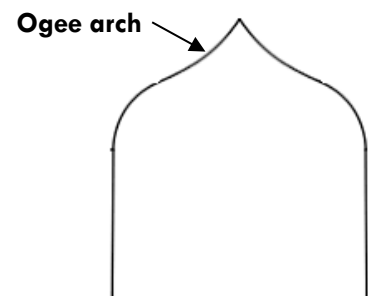
Anchor plates – are connected to a metal rod called a tie. They are used on exterior walls of a brick or stone building to strengthen the walls.

Fact:

An **ogee arch** (say 'oh-jee') – is an arch made of two curves, (shaped a bit like an S) that are mirror image and come together in a pointy top.

In the summerhouse you will see this **ogee** shape in lots of places (windows, door, alcoves). How many ogee arches can you count?

Ogee arches were common in medieval Gothic buildings like cathedrals.



Can you spot this object? It's a chimney pot. This one was copied from pieces that were found at Knowle Hill. A chimney pot makes the chimney taller. When coal was burned, it helped to take the fumes further away from the building.

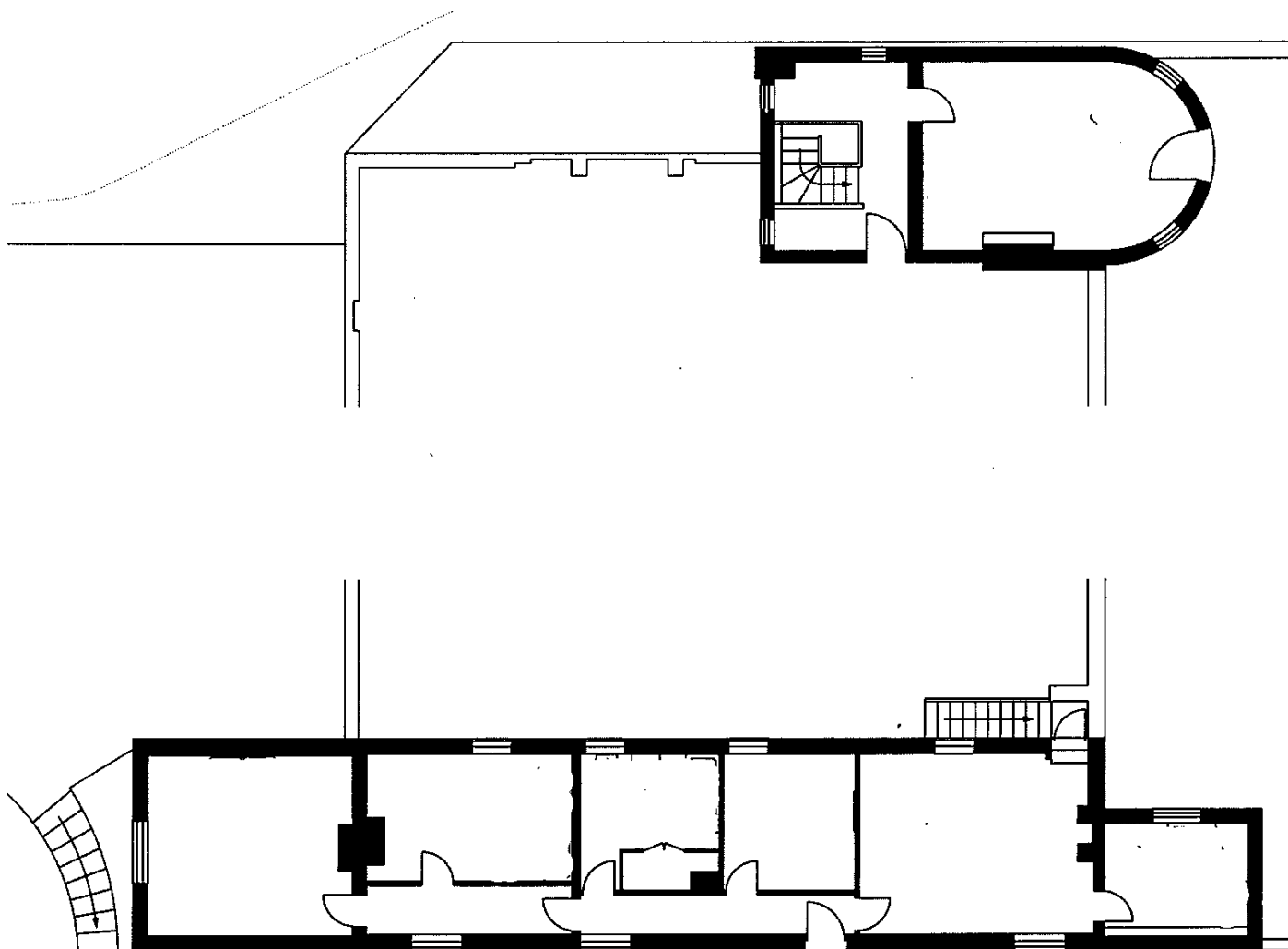
How many do you see at Knowle Hill? _____





Living in Knowle Hill

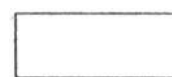
The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. Knowle Hill has one floor. The plan below shows you the shape of the cottage and the Gothic summerhouse starting from the front door. Take a walk around and write on the plan what each room is used for.



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 Knowle Hill. 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

Imagine yourself at your own private funfair on the lawn outside the summerhouse. What games would you play? Draw a design in the box below. What other entertainment would you include?

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a design for a private funfair.



Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What is Knowle Hill made of?

Straw

Wood

Stone

Brick

2. In which county is Knowle Hill?

Hampshire

Surrey

Derbyshire

Yorkshire

3. What is a knoll?

Sofa

Valley

Hermit

Small hill

4. Which of the following do you not find at Knowle Hill?

Anchor plates

Merlons

Weather vane

Ogee arch

5. Which George was King when Knowle Hill was built?

George I

George III

George V

George II

6. Which of the following is a pastime or hobby?

Revision

Angling

Maths homework

Cleaning my room

7. In the winter, many woods are full of white flowers. What are they called?

Tulips

Bluebells

Snowdrops

Daffodils

8. Which animal would you not find in the surrounding woods?

Mouse

Fox

Tiger

Squirrel

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

George

Gavin

James

Edward

10. What is the name of the nearby city?

Derby

Leeds

Sheffield

Manchester

To find the answers skip two pages...



Colour in the pheasant below

You can look up the pheasant in the Bird Book in the Landmark bookcase to copy the colours if you wish.

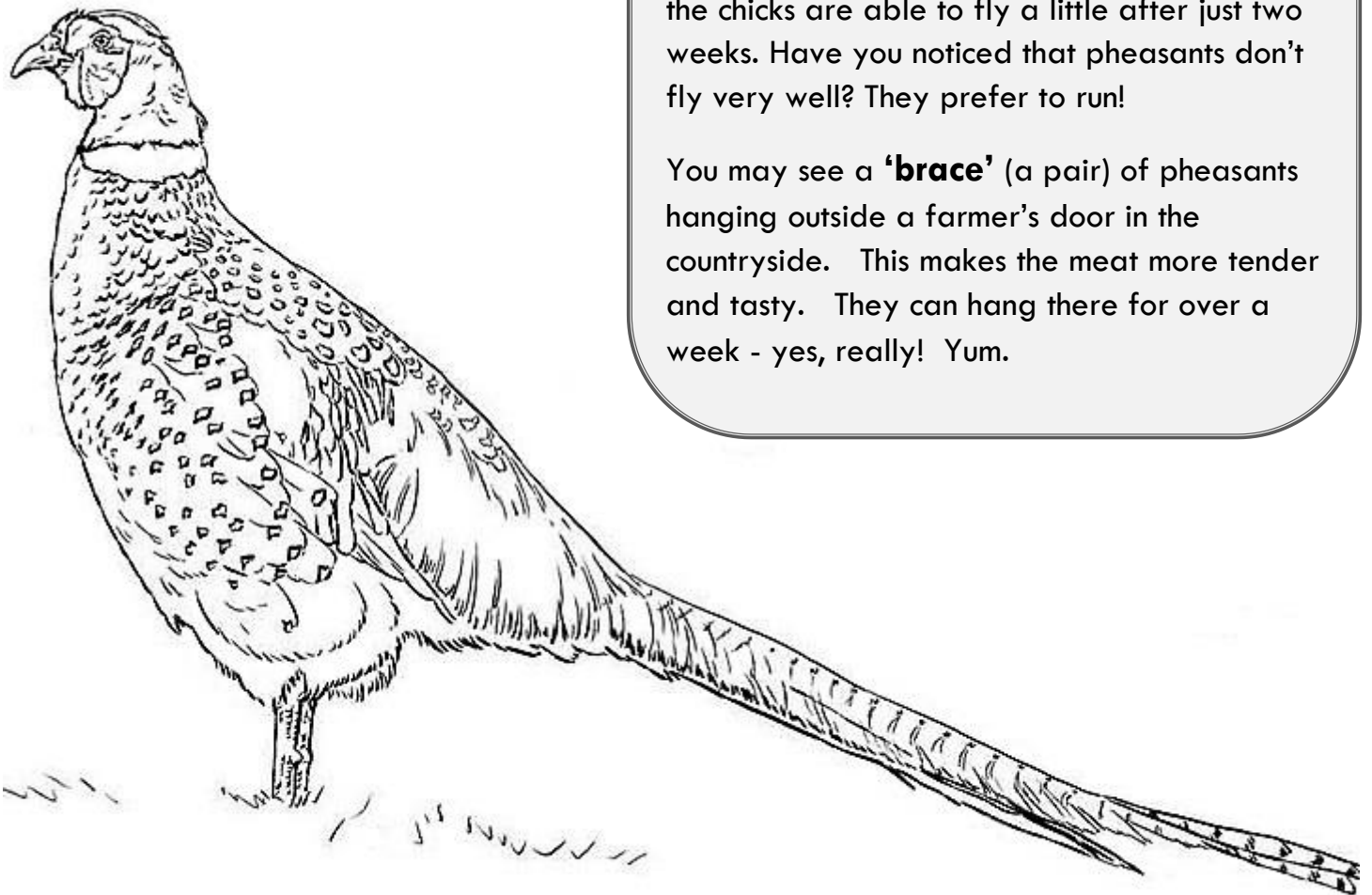
Pheasant Facts:

Common pheasants are bred to be shot during the shooting season, October 1 to February 1. They were brought to Europe from Asia many centuries ago.

The male is the colourful character with a greenish black head and red cheeks. The female (hen) is a bit boring looking! She's a beige-brown colour with darker spots.

There are usually 10-12 eggs in a clutch and the chicks are able to fly a little after just two weeks. Have you noticed that pheasants don't fly very well? They prefer to run!

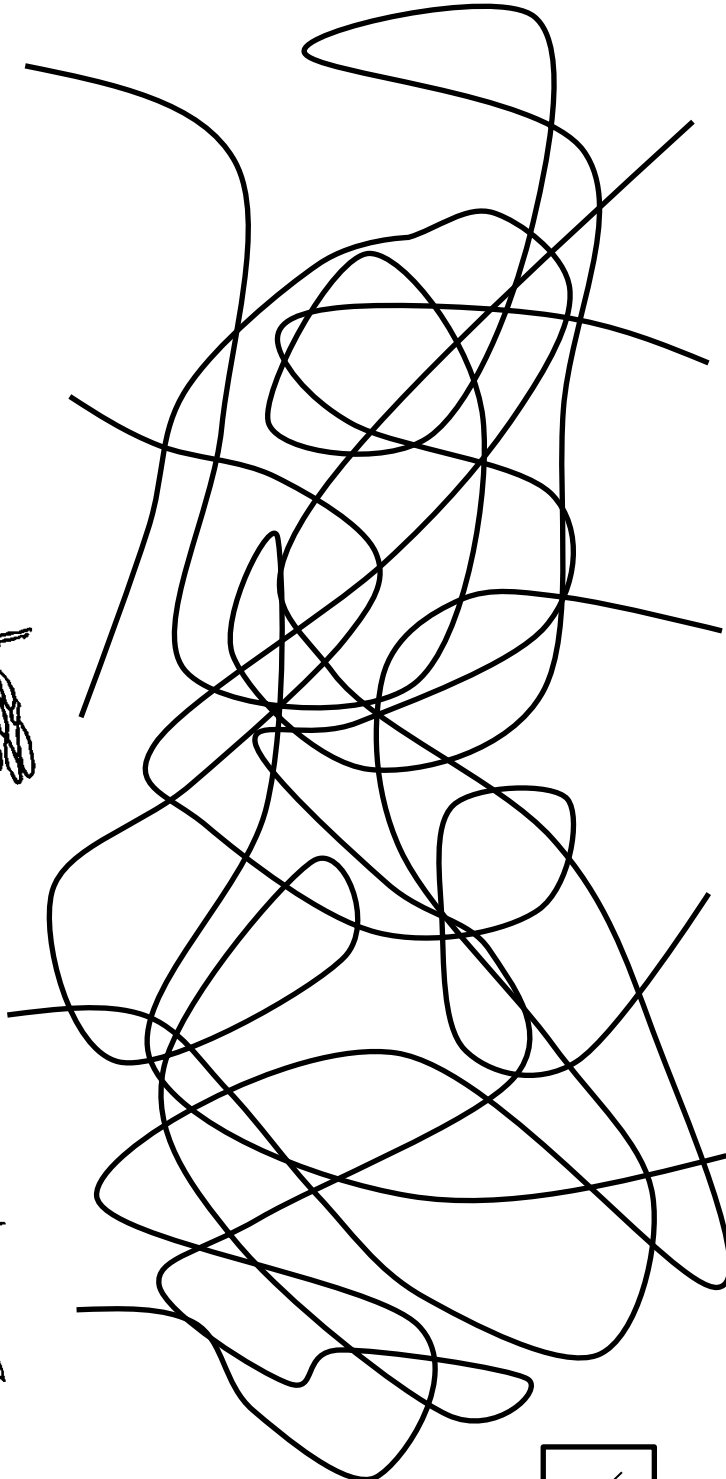
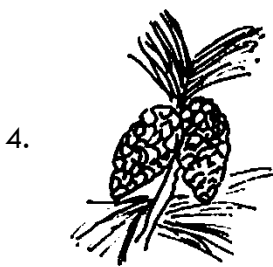
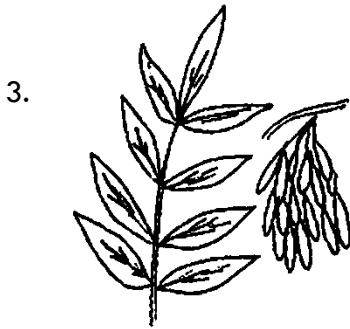
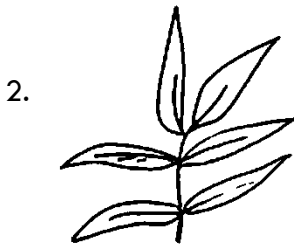
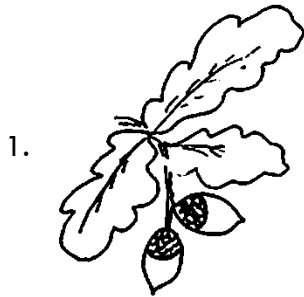
You may see a '**brace**' (a pair) of pheasants hanging outside a farmer's door in the countryside. This makes the meat more tender and tasty. They can hang there for over a week - yes, really! Yum.





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. Brick
2. Derbyshire
3. Small hill
4. Weather vane
5. George III
6. Angling
7. Snowdrops
8. Tiger
9. Gavin
10. Derby

How many did you get right?



Knowle Hill Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. Think about different parts of the building when filling in the word search. The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

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

SUMMERHOUSE

TERRACE

KNOLL

WINDOW

CRENELLATION

BRICK

COURTYARD

FIELD

TRAIL

CAVE

GOTHIC

FIREPLACE

COTTAGE

PARAPET

STAIRS

GROTTO

GARDEN

TREE

OAK

VALLEY

CARP

FISH

WOOD

ANGLER

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

24



Design your own summerhouse

Imagine you have an empty corner of land in a big parkland on which to build. How would you design your own summerhouse – remember it can be as fancy as you like! You could include ogees, turrets, crenellations, or any other shapes you like.



Bake a traditional Bakewell pudding

If you've never had a bakewell pudding you are missing out! It's a delicious almond and jam tart. Bakewell pudding was first made in the Derbyshire town of Bakewell.

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

500g short crust pastry (you can buy it ready made)	50g ground almonds
3 tbsp raspberry jam	2 tbsp lemon zest
150g butter	2 tsp almond extract
50g caster sugar	1 tbsp flaked almonds
3 eggs beaten	icing sugar to dust
1 egg yolk to add to beaten eggs	

Pre-heat the oven to 190 °C, Gas 5.

- Roll pastry out to 5mm thick.
- Grease and line a 20cm tart tin with the pastry. Prick base all over with a fork and chill for 20 minutes.
- Put the pastry in the oven for about 15 minutes so it just starts to cook. (This is called baking it "blind".) Take it out of the oven.
- Meanwhile beat together the butter and sugar until pale. Slowly add the beaten eggs and yolk. Gently fold in ground almonds, lemon zest and almond extract.
- Spread the jam onto the pastry base.
- Pour the mix into the pastry case and gently level it. Bake for 30 minutes, remove from the oven and sprinkle on the flaked almonds. Return to the oven for ten more minutes.
- Sprinkle with icing sugar whilst still warm and enjoy!





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.

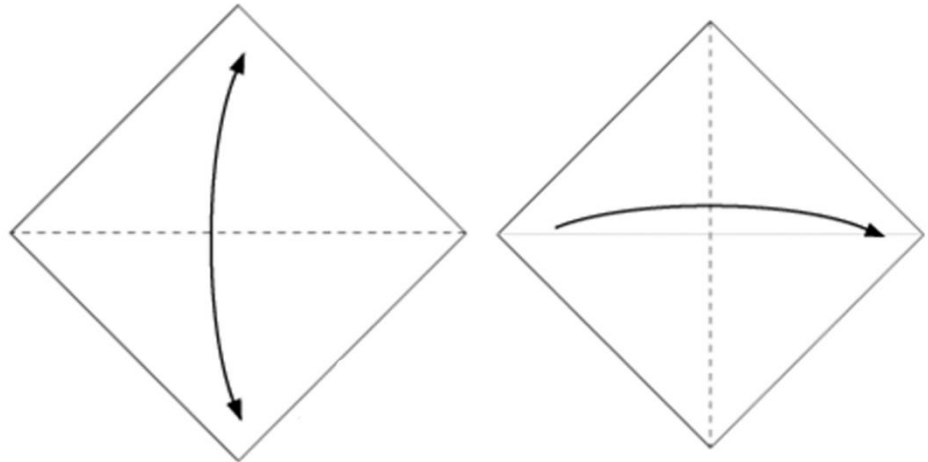
You will need:

- Paper
- Scissors
- Colouring pencils

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

Step One:

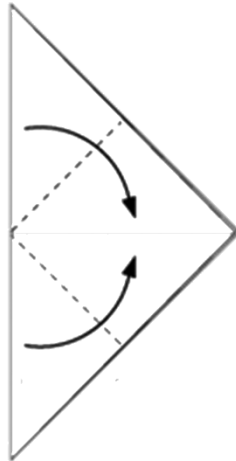
Cut the A4 piece of paper into a square. Follow the dotted lines on the sheet on the next page.



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

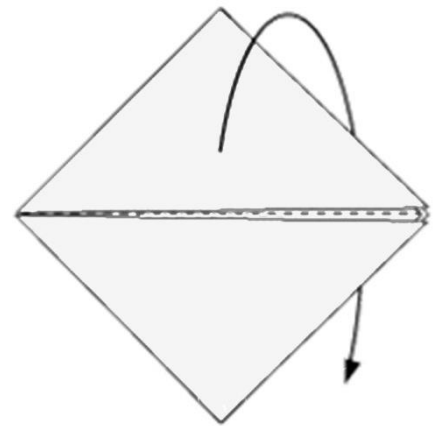
Step two:

Fold both sides in to make a diamond shape.



Step three:

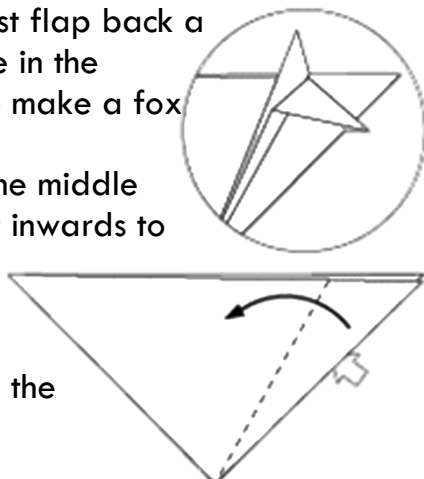
Once you have the diamond shape, fold the paper in on itself in half again so that all the flaps are on the outside edge.



Step four:

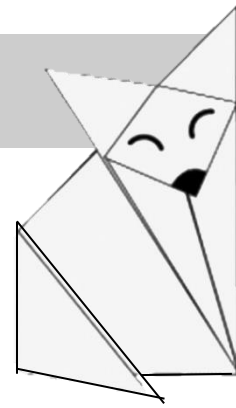
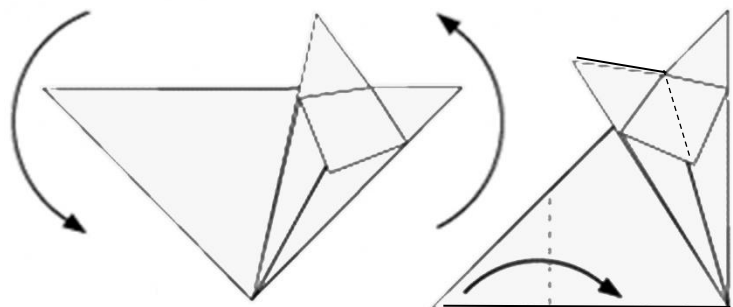
Fold the first flap back a little bit like in the diagram to make a fox ear.

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

