

# History



## Find out about Old Campden House's past...

Hello! Welcome to Old Campden House. My name is Jem Fraser. I started to work here in 1615 when I was 10 years old as one of the under gardeners. I was so lucky to get a job at such a fancy house, all my friends were very jealous.

It was hard work gardening all day; there was always so much to do. Mr Hicks (he's the man who built the great house and the banqueting houses) loved to have rare flowers and plants, so he could show off to his friends when he showed them round his garden.

When we first started to build the garden we had to move tons and tons of earth! We had to dig all day long so we could make the walk ways high and then make the great garden on the lower level. You can still see the new levels we made. My arms ached so much when we were digging. I slept like log every night.



Once we have finished digging we started to plant all the exotic plants and seeds. We also had to weed – boring! Mr Hicks had lots of flowers sent over from the New World. I had never seen plants so beautiful as these. My favourites were tulips; they came in so many different colours. What is your favourite flower?

Mr Hicks didn't spend that much time in Chipping Campden. He also had a fine house in London. He was a **mercier** which meant he sold fine silks and fabrics to the rich, even King James I. He also lent people money – including the king!

Mr Hicks entertained lots of guests when he came to Campden. After supper they often walked around the garden. Mr Hicks would show them all the different flowers and tell them what country they came from. After, they would go to the Banqueting Houses and drink wine and eat cakes, nuts, dried fruit and crystallised sweetmeats and flowers – yes flowers! Sometimes they would set tables up and play cards.

### Fact:

A **mercier** is someone who sells fine fabrics like silk and velvet. It was popular at this time to have lots of fine clothes.

James I had a new cloak every month, new waistcoat every three weeks and a new suit every 10 days! In 1610 the cost for the royal wardrobe was £25,000.



If I was lucky Ivy the cook would sneak me the leftovers from dinner. It was so yummy, especially the boar (that's wild pig to you!) What is your favourite food?

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I worked here for a great many years, the Hicks family were very kind to me and made me the head gardener. Even moody old Mrs Hicks would admit how lovely the garden looked.



One day they were ordered by Prince Rupert to join the main army in Oxford. The Prince was worried that the Roundheads would use the house as a base, so he ordered them to set it on fire. I was up on the hill at the time and saw the house glowing from the fire, I ran as fast as I could to try and help the townspeople put the fire out but it was no use, we couldn't stop it.

Lots of people cried. The house burnt right down. Later, people took the stone away for their own houses.

The beautiful gardens were ruined too. The fine Banqueting Houses were used as cottages for ordinary folk and later for sheep! I was so happy when the Landmark Trust saved and repaired the Banqueting Houses, The Almonry and The Gatehouse. I hope you enjoy your stay here!

If you were having a dinner party what food would you have?

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But when I was grown up, the **Civil War** started. The main house got used as a base for the King's men. Colonel Bard was a horrible man and didn't care about the garden. He got his troops to practise fighting on it and they also stole all the vegetables, ruining the beautiful garden.

### Fact:

A **civil war** is when people in one country fight among themselves. Charles I who was King of England didn't like being told what to do with Parliament so he decided to get rid of them. Parliament were angry with how Charles was running the country so they went to war with him in 1642.

Charles I's side was called the Cavaliers (say 'ca-va-li-ears'). Parliament's side was called the Roundheads. After many years fighting the Roundheads won and in 1649 cut off King Charles' head! Ewww.

# Unruly Rulers

## Who were the Tudor and Stuart kings and queens?

This lot were a blood thirsty bunch, always chopping off heads. **Tudor** and **Stuart** are the family names of the kings and queens. The first Tudor was Henry VII in 1485 and they lasted till Elizabeth I. Then the Tudors' cousins, the Stuarts, ruled from James I to Anne.



### King Edward VI

Henry VIII's only son, he had some big shoes (and clothes) to fill! King at nine and dead at 16. Poor Eddie.



### Queen Mary I

Back to Catholics again. Bloody Mary was her name, burning Protestants was her game.



### King James I

What a silly king, he kept thinking witches were trying to kill him! He even wrote a book on witches.



### Oliver Cromwell

Not a king but still a ruler. He didn't like the royals and made himself Lord Protector of England. He didn't last too long.



### King James II

A bit dim was this king. He tried to make everyone Catholic again, then ran away when they said no.



### Queen Anne

A sickly queen who loved to eat!

1509

### King Henry VIII

6 wives, only 1 son. Angry at the Pope horrible Henry made himself Head of the Church destroying all the Catholics churches.



1547

### Lady Jane Grey

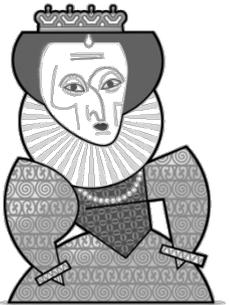
Only 16 when she became Queen for just 9 days before Mary Tudor took the throne. Off with her head!



1553

### Queen Elizabeth I

Good Queen Bess knew leaving religion alone was best. (Unless the Catholics attacked!) Had lots of boyfriends but married none.



1158

1603

### King Charles I

Bad King Charlie wanted to rule without Parliament. That started a civil war which he lost. Onto the block went Charlie's head. One chop and he was dead.



1625

1649

### King Charles II

A merry monarch who brought back fun and games Oliver had banned!



1685

### Queen Mary II & William III

She and her husband took her dad, James II's throne in the Glorious Revolution. Not so glorious for James.



1688

1702-1714



## Meet James I & Charles I – who ruled when Old Campden was built and destroyed.



### Hi James!

#### So when did you become king?

I was already King of Scotland but I became King of England on 24 March 1603.

#### What are you most famous for?

I was nearly killed by Guy Fawkes who tried to blow up parliament. Instead he was caught – phew!

#### What is your favourite thing to do?

I loved hunting witches. I wanted Scotland and England to be free of those meddling women.

#### What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

When I first became King of England I was on my way to London when a pick pocket was caught in a town called Newark. I ordered for him to be hanged. After he died I was told I can't execute people without a trial. Whoops!

### Hi Charlie!

#### So when did you become king?

I became King on the 27 March 1625 when I was 24.

#### What are you most famous for?

When I lost the Civil War Parliament had my head chopped off.

#### What is your favourite thing to do?

I loved collecting art. I had over 1760 famous paintings!

#### What is the naughtiest thing you've ever done?

I ruled without Parliament for 11 years. I'm the king so I can do what I want – why should I have to listen to anyone else?





## What does the Banqueting House 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.

Do the Banqueting Houses look similar to the buildings in the area?

Castle

Pretty

Stone

Symmetrical

Square

Friendly

Tall

Industrial

Brick

Home

Elegant

Low

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Buildings are quite easy to draw. They are usually made up of lots of geometric shapes, like squares, triangles and circles.

**Have a go at drawing the front of the Banqueting House. Look out for the curly bits!**



Originally there was a big house that stood between the two Banqueting Houses. You can see a small ruin of where it stood. The Banqueting Houses were built specially for eating the sweet course in. The Hicks family and their guests went here after their main meal for dessert and to talk while enjoying the view.  
Baptist Hicks built a very grand estate. Below is a drawing of what it might have looked like in the 1620s. can you work out what still exists?

### Fact:

In Baptist Hicks time *'banquet'* meant the pudding course at the end of dinner. Not a massive feast of lots of courses like now!

**Almshouses**  
Hicks built these houses for poor people to live in

**Almonry**  
This building might have been used as the laundry

**Gatehouse**  
The main entrance into the Campden estate

**Church**

**East Banqueting House**

**West Banqueting House**

**The Great Garden**  
We now know that it wasn't in this shape but instead one big star

**Campden House**  
This was once a very grand house built to show off Hicks' riches

**Terrace**  
People walked along the terrace to enjoy views of the garden. But can you see the artist got it wrong? How?



## What are the Banqueting Houses built from?

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.

### 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 dug out in a quarry 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 move bricks up and down the country on canals and railways, brick buildings become cheaper and more popular.



In Baptist Hicks' time, stone was 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. Along the roof of the Banqueting Houses the stone has been carved into shapes. Imagine how hard it was to carve the twisted chimneys! They use a big hammer called a mallet and special tools called chisels to shape the stone.

**Mallet**

**Chisels**





Sometimes stone masons carved faces and animals called gargoyles. You often find these in churches, up near the roof. Here are some examples. Have a go at designing your own gargoyle. Make it as ugly as you like!



What other building materials can you find outside and inside the Banqueting House?

Circle what you can see and note down where you found them.

Stone

Glass

Wood

Plastic

Metal

Clay

Flint

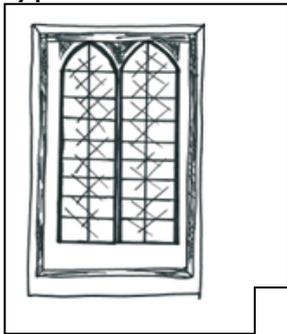
Concrete

Brick

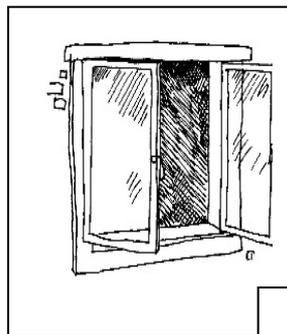
Ceramic



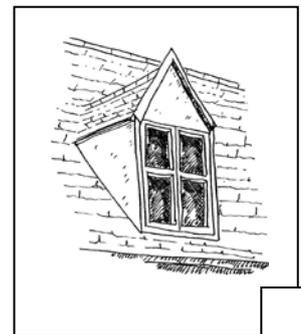
The size and shape of windows tells you a lot about the age and style of the building. What type of windows do the Banqueting Houses have?



Fixed Picture



Casement

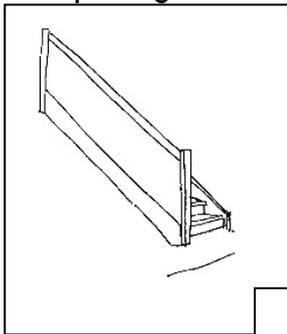


Dormer or attic

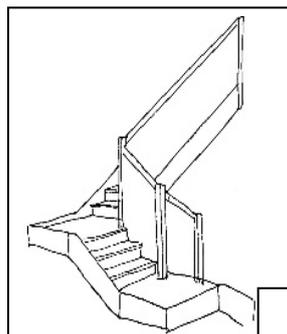
**Fact:**

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.

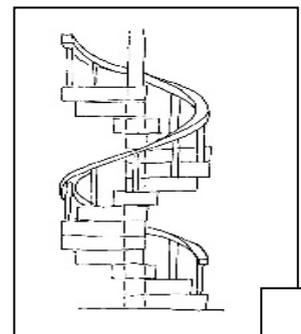
There are many different styles of staircases. Which style is closest to the staircase at your Banqueting House?



Straight

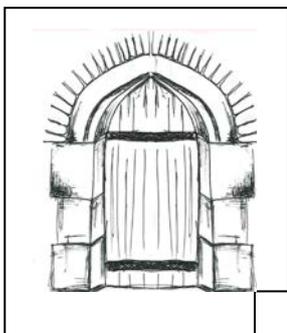


Quarter turn

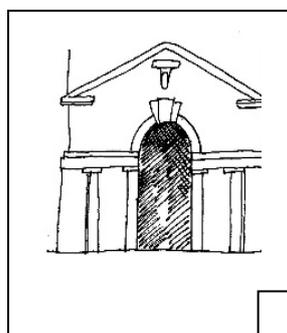


Spiral

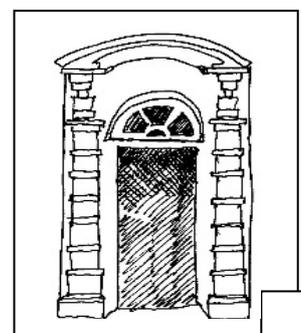
Entrances can be grand or simple. Which front door is most like the one at the Banqueting Houses?



Tudor arch



Porch



Canopy

# Quest



## Discover more about Old Campden House

Old Campden House was built around 400 years ago. In that time, many things have changed both inside and outside the building. Follow this Quest to discover more about it.

### Can you find this filled in gateway?

In Baptist Hicks time this gateway would have been open with a wooden door. *Clue: it was used a lot on Sundays!*



### Can you find part of a chimney with blackened stone? What do you think made the stone turn black?



### Fact:

Can you see that a lot of the stone in the ruin is pink? This is the colour this stone turns when it gets very hot. You might even be able to see some pink stone on the banqueting houses where the stone from the burnt down main house was used again.

### Can you see the twisted columns?

They look a lot like chimneys but they are actually just for show! Sir Baptist Hicks wanted to show that he was rich and could afford the best workmen to make the carvings. In one box below copy the twisted column and in the other design your own.





## Discover more about St James Church

St James's Church is much older than Old Campden House and the Banqueting Houses. It started to be built in 1260 – that's in medieval times! Baptist Hicks gave the church two gifts – try and find them. Make sure you take an adult with you so you can show them too.

### Baptist Hicks' gifts to the church:

#### Can you find the Lectern?

A lectern is used by the priest to put the bible on to read from. This is a very fancy lectern made from brass.



#### Can you find the Pulpit?

A pulpit is a raised platform that the priest stands on to talk to the church. It is made of polished wood and has been beautifully carved.



When St Baptist Hicks and his wife Elizabeth died, their family had a tomb built for them in the church. They are buried in the tomb and it has stone statues of them on top of the tomb. Can you find it? This is what Elizabeth and Baptist looked like when they were alive.





## **Can you find Simon the cat?**

A black and white cat called Simon used to live in St James's Church. The villagers used to take it in turns to feed and look after him. On Sundays he sat at the door welcoming everyone to the church – he got lots and lots of cuddles sitting there!

He loved cuddles so much he would sit on the laps of the choir when they practiced. When he died the villagers buried him in the church. He's the only animal who has ever been buried in this church - he even has a gravestone!

Can you find Simon's grave? (*Clue: it's next to the door to the church*)

**Draw the church door with Simon sitting outside it below.**



## Baptist Hicks Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. Think about different parts of the building and what might have been here when Baptist Hicks lived here. The words to find are at the bottom of the page.

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

GARDEN  
TERRACE  
GARDEN  
STAIRS  
ORCHARD

TREES  
FLOWERS  
LONG CANAL  
BANQUETING HOUSE  
HICKS

STONE  
GATEHOUSE  
WINDOWS  
LAWN  
CHURCH

PARAPETS  
FIREPLACE  
STAIRCASE  
JACOBAN  
ALMONRY

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

/
20



## The Stuarts ruled from 1603 until 1714. Can you answer these questions on the Stuarts correctly?

1. Who became King in 1603?

Charles I

Henry VIII

James I & VI

John

2. What country are the Stuarts from?

Wales

Scotland

Ireland

England

3. Which Stuart King was beheaded?

James I

Charles I

James II

Charles II

4. What is a civil war?

Where people in one country fight among themselves

Where two countries fight one another

A sword fight between two Kings

A war that takes place out at sea

5. Which King chose to rule Britain without a Parliament?

Charles I

Henry VII

James I

Stephen I

6. What year did the Civil War start?

1642

1639

1653

1603

7. What type of dog did Prince Rupert take with him everywhere?

Greyhound

Cocker Spaniel

White Poodle

Golden Labrador

8. What were the two sides in the British civil war called?

Roundheads and Cavaliers

Confederates and Unionists

Nationalists and Liberals

Loyalists and Freedom fighters

9. Why is the 5<sup>th</sup> November still remembered?

Gun powder plot to blow up parliament

Queen Elizabeth I's birthday

The date a whale swam up the river Thames

The day a lion escaped from the Tower of London

10. In London in 1666 there was a great fire, what street did it start on?

Baker Street

Pudding Lane

Sweet Street

Chef's corner

To find the answers skip one page...



## Answer sheet:

### Question & Answer:

1. James I & VI
2. Scotland
3. Charles I
4. Where people in one country fight among themselves
5. Charles I
6. 1642
7. White Poodle
8. Roundheads and Cavaliers
9. Gun powder plot to blow up parliament
10. Pudding Lane

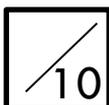
### Fact:

Prince Rupert was the leader of the **Cavaliers** (say 'cav-a-lirs') in the Civil War.

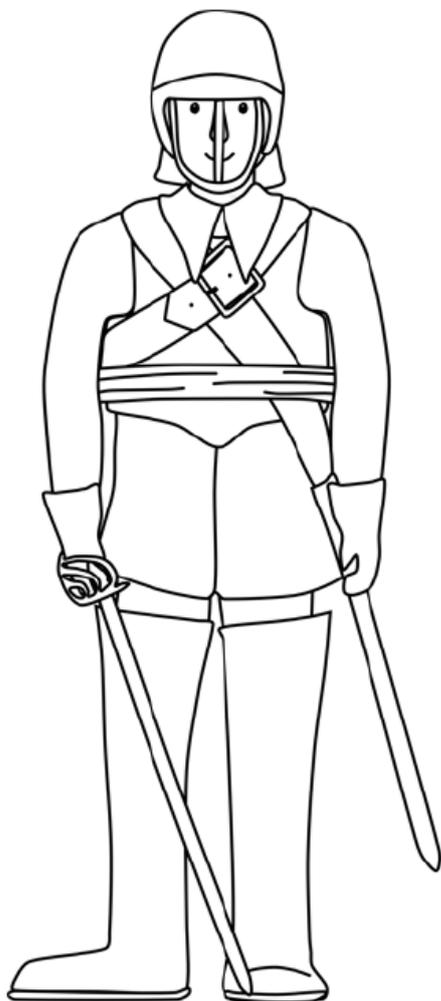
He took his big white poodle called Boy with him everywhere, even to battles!

The Roundheads were afraid of Boy and thought he could talk several languages and even make himself invisible. As if a dog can talk different languages – how silly were these roundheads?

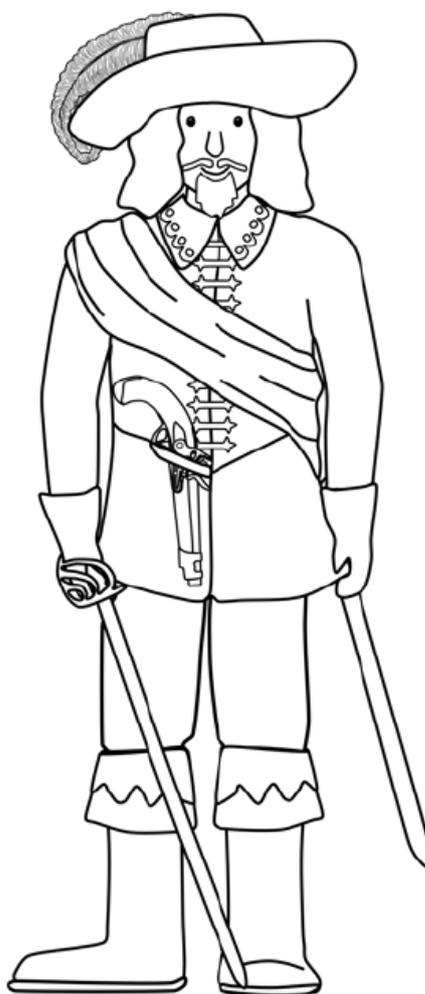
How many did you get right?



Roundhead



Cavalier



# Create

## Design your own gloves

In the Jacobean period it was popular for both men and women to wear gloves. The gloves would be beautifully decorated with hand embroidery and lace. They often used images of flowers and animals. Imagine hand sewing that yourself!

The more fancy the glove the richer you were. People would have lots and lots of different pairs of gloves to wear for different occasions. They were used as a way to show off to people how rich and fashionable they were. Gloves were also given as presents as a sign of friendship.



Draw around your hand to get the shape of the glove, then decorate it !



## Make some apple fritters

Fritters are an old type of doughnut. They have been popular since Roman times. In the medieval times they thought that it was dangerous to eat more than one fritter - how silly! Everyone forgot about this in Tudor and Stuart times and they were popular again. Phew!

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

1 cup double cream	1 tablespoon flour
2 whole eggs	1 teaspoon rosewater
2 egg whites	2 tablespoons sugar
1/3 cup white wine or apple juice	1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
6 apples	1/4 teaspoon salt
Sunflower oil	4 l sponge fingers

- Mix the cream, egg whites and eggs
- In a different bowl crumble the sponge fingers
- Mix the ladyfingers with the wine or apple juice, rosewater, flour, sugar, nutmeg and salt until soft
- Mix the two bowls of ingredients together
- The batter may be clumpy so let it sit for an hour
- Peel and core the apples, then slice them into wedges
- In a big pan heat the oil
- Dip apples in the batter and then cook in the oil for 1 minute on each side until brown
- Serve with some vanilla ice cream. Mmmmmm!





## Colour in these Jacobean outfits

