

Chapel

This is a photograph of Farleigh Hungerford Chapel today. You can visit it while you are here.

The chapel and castle were first built 700 years ago when Sir Thomas Hungerford bought the land here.

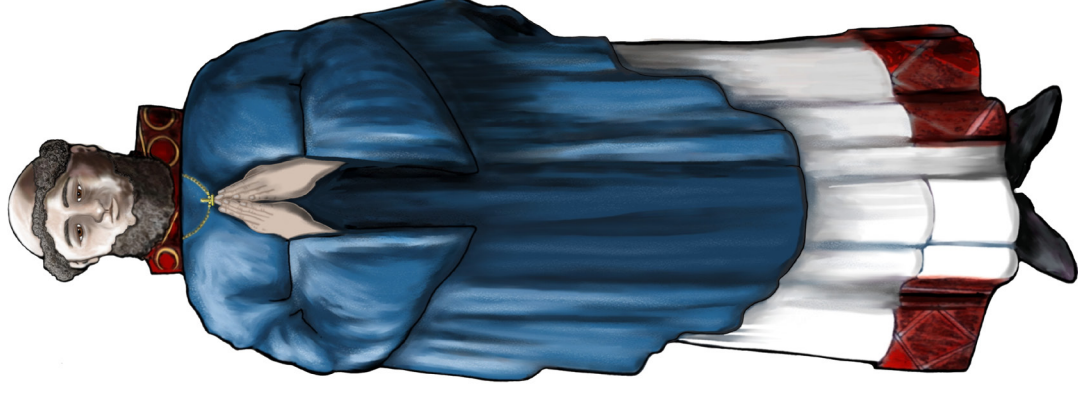


Photograph of the chapel today

Priest

A priest lived at Farleigh Hungerford Castle and worked in the chapel.

A priest is a Christian leader who prays to God and holds services like the ones that happened in this chapel.



Lead plumb-bob

Builders in the 1300s did not have machines like we do today; they used different tools like this one.

This is a lead plumb-bob. It was hung from a string down a wall to make sure they were built straight.



Medieval floor tile

This piece of floor tile still has some original decoration. It shows how beautiful Farleigh Hungerford Castle was.

Tiles were expensive to make. Only the richest homes had them.



Stained-glass replica

Stained-glass windows are common in churches and chapels.

This replica (a copy) lets you see how they were made, with coloured glass joined by metal.

There are older stained-glass windows to see in the chapel.



Farleigh Hungerford Castle

This drawing shows the size and shape of Farleigh Hungerford Castle when it was extended about 600 years ago.

The first Lord and Lady Hungerford lived here then.

They also had the chapel painted.



Reconstruction of Farleigh Hungerford Castle.
© Historic England Photo Library

1st Lord and Lady Hungerford

Walter, the 1st Lord Hungerford and his wife Lady Katherine made Farleigh Hungerford Castle much bigger.

Lord Hungerford was the king's treasurer; he looked after the king's money.

As a lord he also spent time hunting and hosting parties.



Key

As the king's treasurer, Lord Hungerford looked after the king's money.

Part of his job was to keep the money safe.

This is a very old key, so it is a bit damaged. It might have locked a store room or locked box.

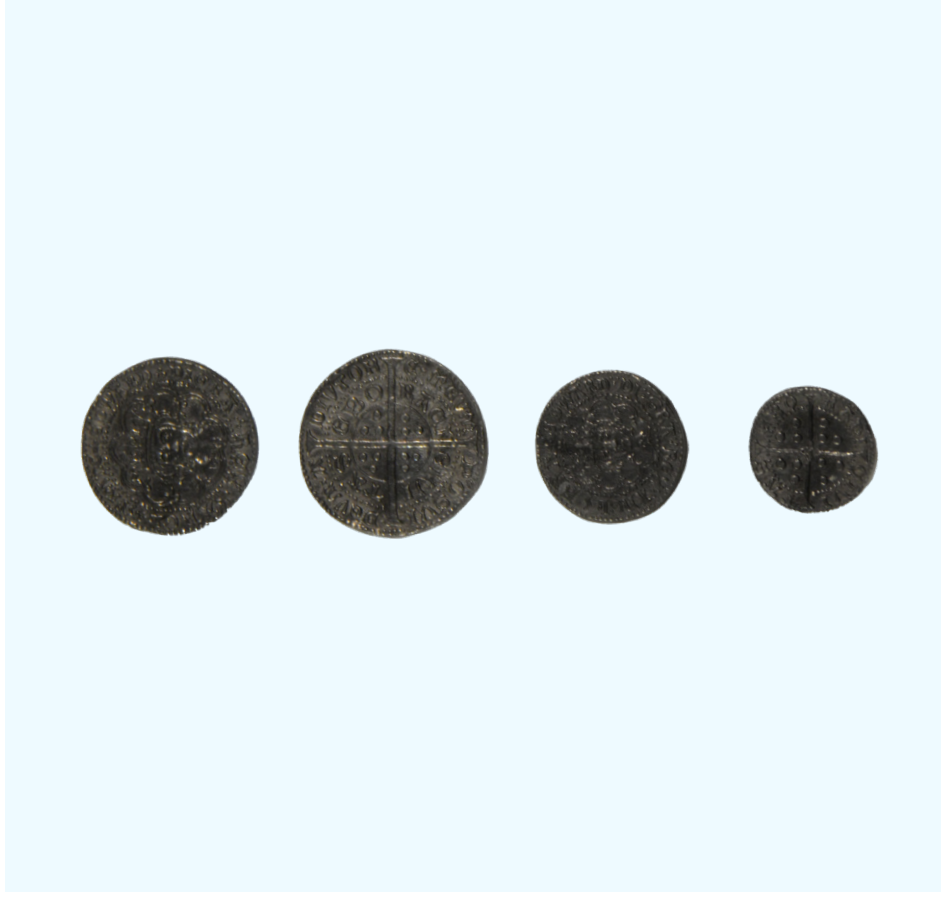


Coins

These are replica coins (copies).

This is what money looked like while Lord Hungerford was treasurer to the king.

He also had a lot of his own money, which he and Lady Katherine spent on Farleigh Hungerford Castle.



Great hall

This is an image of what the great hall in Farleigh Hungerford Castle looked like.

This is the room where people in the castle ate their meals and had big parties.

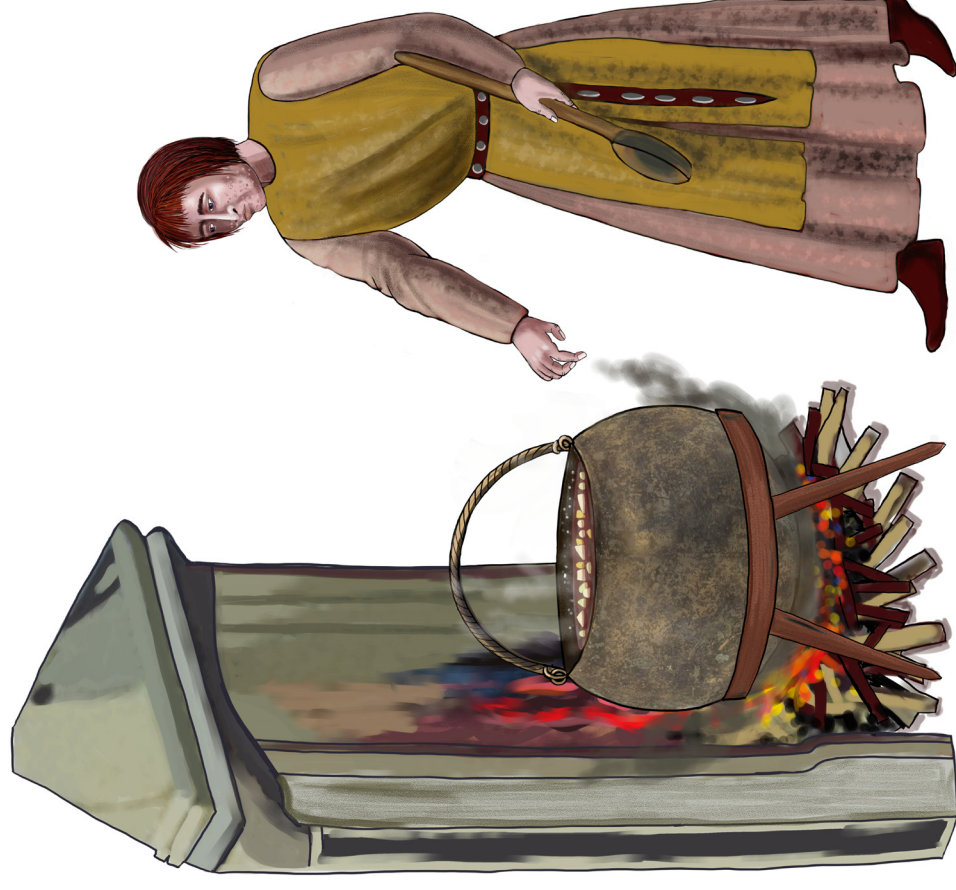


Reconstruction of the great hall. © Historic England Photo Library

Cook

Lots of people worked at Farleigh Hungerford Castle.

The cook was an important job. They made all the food for the people living there.



Jug sherd

This is part of a larger jug.
It was found here at Farleigh
Hungerford Castle.

It has a face on it. Jugs like this
show how important the kitchen
was to the castle.

The kitchen needed practical items,
but they were often decorated too.



Spoon

This is a replica (copy) pewter spoon.

This type of spoon might have been used in the kitchen or to eat in the great hall.



Courtyard

About 400 years ago there were civil wars in England, when two groups of people were fighting over how to rule the country.

Soldiers came here to Farleigh Hungerford Castle.

There were some soldiers stationed at the castle, but little fighting.



Reconstruction of the castle courtyard. © Historic England Photo Library

Soldier

This is what some of the soldiers staying at Farleigh Hungerford Castle looked like.

The soldiers fought with guns and cannons that are quite different from the ones soldiers use today.



Shot (impacted)

Shot, rather than bullets, was fired from guns during the English civil wars.

Soldiers had to carry gunpowder with them as well to reload their guns. This one has been squashed, probably when it was fired and hit its target.



Shot (not impacted)

Some guns in the English civil wars fired stone balls called shot.

These are from the English civil wars. This one is still whole, which means it was unlikely to have been fired from a gun.

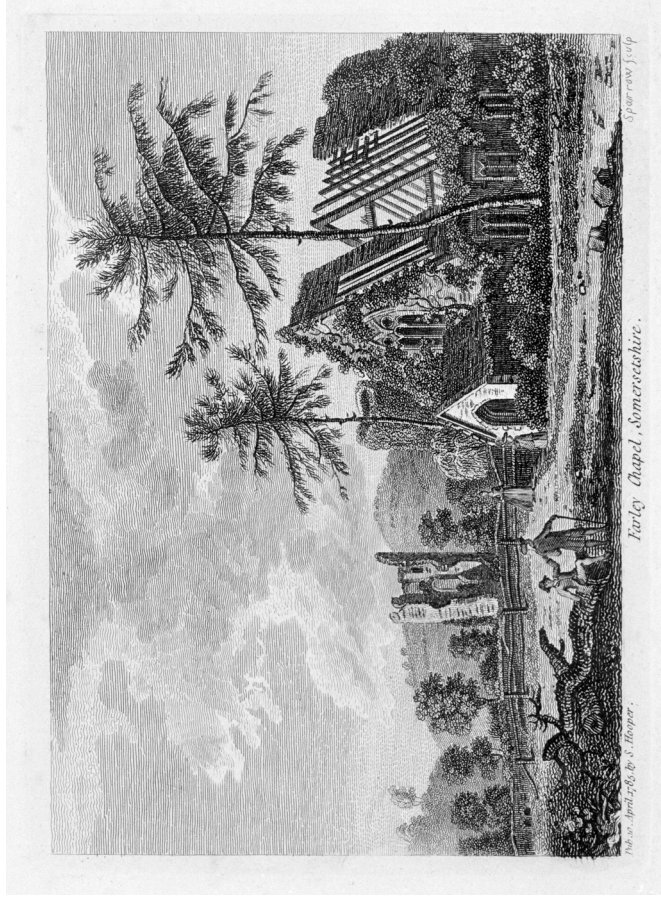


Ruined castle

This is an artist's drawing of Farleigh Hungerford Castle.

After the English civil wars the Hungerford family spent all of their money. The castle wasn't cared for any more and started to fall down.

Artists travelled here to draw and paint the castle ruins.



Drawing of the castle, with the chapel. © Historic England Photo Library

Steward

Stewards were people who worked for rich and powerful families, managing their businesses and property.

When the Hungerfords ran out of money they sold the castle ruins to another family. They didn't want to live here, so their steward arranged for materials from the castle to be used to build a new house nearby.



Stonework

Pieces of the castle like this were used by local families to build their own homes and farms.

This is a piece of stone that used to be part of a window. You can see where the glass fitted.



Roof tile

Roof tiles from the original castle were used by local families to build their own homes and farms.

This is part of a roof tile; the hole shows where a nail held it to the roof. It is made of stone.



Archaeological dig

This is a photograph from 1924 when archaeologists came to Farleigh Hungerford Castle to investigate its history.

Many of the objects you are looking at today were found by archaeologists.



Excavation of the castle © Historic England Photo Library

Surveyor

Professionals like archaeologists and surveyors visited Farleigh Hungerford Castle over the years.

A surveyor maps the world's surface.

They studied and wrote reports on what they found and on the history of the castle and the people who lived there.



Trowel

Archaeologists use trowels like this to very carefully dig through the earth to find old, buried objects.

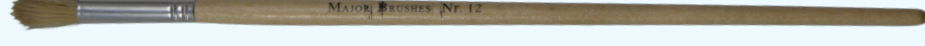
They find and record the historical items, being careful not to damage them.



Brush

Many historical finds are very delicate.

Archaeologists use brushes like this to carefully uncover items without damaging them.



Farm

This photograph shows Farleigh Hungerford Castle when a lot of the stone had been removed.

What was left of Farleigh Hungerford Castle was being used as a farm.



Photograph of the castle when used as a farm © Historic England
Photo Library

Horse

Horses, cows, oxen and sheep were all farmed at Farleigh Hungerford Castle.

People still visited the castle for days out, but most of the time it was used as a farm.



Horseshoe

This is the remains of a horseshoe.
It was found in part of Farleigh
Hungerford Castle that was used
as a farm.

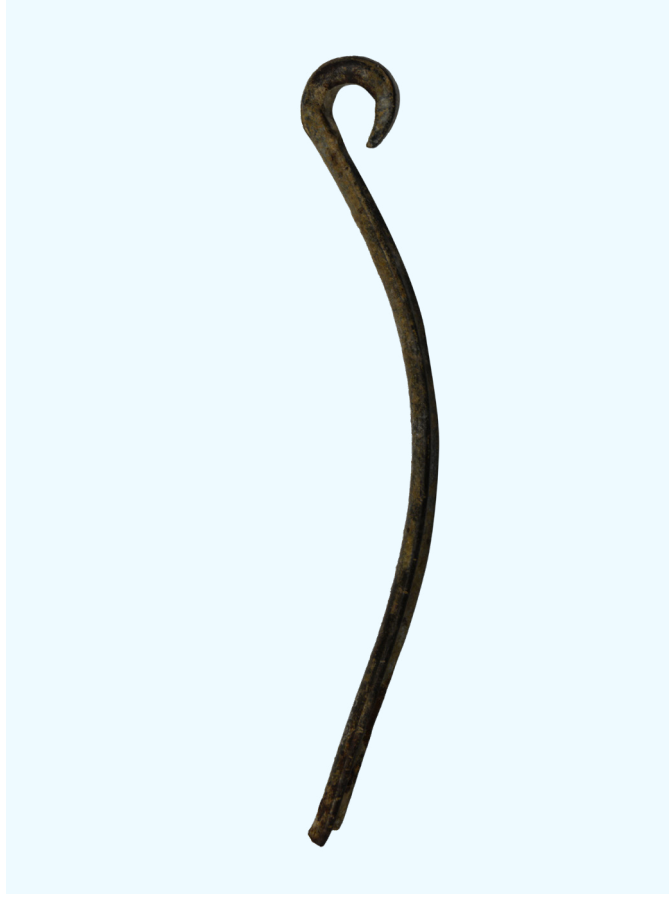


Bucket handle

This is half of a bucket handle.

Buckets were used to carry water or milk, or food for animals.

Some of the Farleigh Hungerford Castle buildings were used as a dairy, where the cows were milked.



Aerial view

This is what Farleigh Hungerford Castle looks like today.

You can visit all of this while you are here.



Drawing of Farleigh Hungerford Castle © Historic England Photo Library

Visitors

Visitors to Farleigh Hungerford Castle today include schools and members of the public.

There are staff and volunteers here today too.



English Heritage cap

English Heritage looks after Farleigh Hungerford Castle and opens it to the public for people to visit.

Staff and volunteers here wear uniform so that you can tell who they are. If you have any questions, you can ask anyone in English Heritage uniform.



Badge

English Heritage cares for Farleigh Hungerford Castle today. Visitors are welcome to explore the castle.

This badge shows the English Heritage logo.

