

ALL SAINTS', WEST LAVINGTON, WILTSHIRE SN10 4LB

Trail for Children (with accompanying adults)

Answers with explanatory notes are available

YOUR NAME



Enter the church at the grey arrow. Follow the numbers from 1-14. Some have been put on the plan to help you.

1 BAPTISTRY: FONT

Find the **font** and mark it on the plan with an **F**. This is where baptisms (christenings) take place when someone is made a member of the church.

What is put into the font for a baptism? **W** _ _ _ _ _

How many sides are there?

Is this an octagon  or a hexagon? 



There are stone faces on the font. Draw one of them here.



Why do you think they are here?

2 BAPTISTRY: ROPES

Look up...
How many ropes do you see?

They are called **sallies**.

What do you think they are used for?



3 NAVE

Stand in the **nave**.
Look up at the roof.



What does it remind you of?

Have you every been in one? Yes/No

4 NORTH TRANSEPT

Can you find this on the wall?



Yes/No

What is the name of the person being remembered?

What date did he die?

5 NORTH TRANSEPT WINDOW

Go to **5**. Look at the window.
How many different kinds of animals can you see on the shields at the bottom?

List two of the animals.

1 _____ 2 _____

Draw one here.

8 CHANCEL

Go to **8**. Look at the "poppy heads".

Are they all the same? Yes/No

Who sits in the wooden benches? The **CHO** _ _



7 WAR MEMORIAL

Go to **7**. Find the two flags. Between them is a list of names.

This is the **War Memorial**. It is also called a "Roll of Honour".

Write the dates of

World War I

World War II

What flowers are under the list of names?

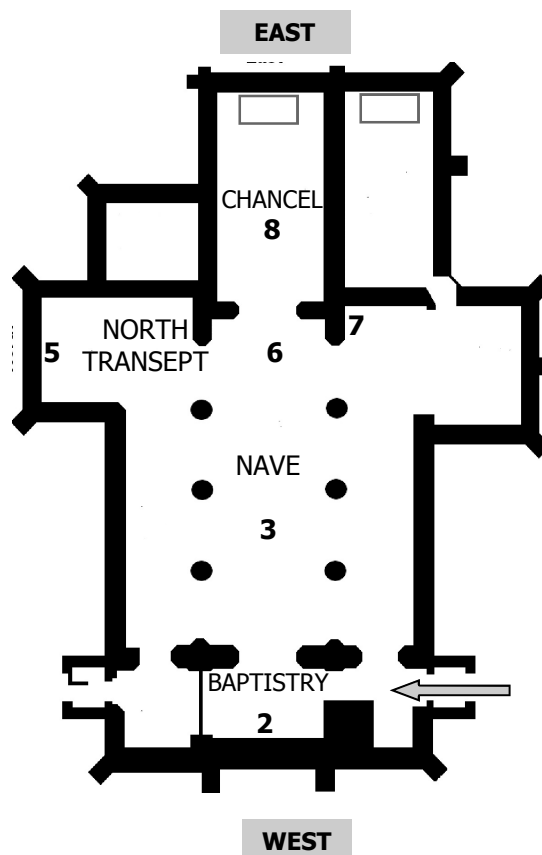
How many people died in
WWI? WWII?

6 CROSSING

Go to **6**. In front of the lectern (a bookstand) is a chair. Copy the three letters which are on the chair.

*IHS or ihc is a short way of writing **Jesus**.*

As you go round the church, mark any other places where you find these letters with an **x** on your plan.



9 EAST WINDOW

Look at the window at **9**, behind the Altar (the Holy Table).
Who is the man in the window?

J _ _ _ _ **C** _ _ _ _ _



What does he represent here?

The
G _ _ **d**
S _ _ _ _ _ **d**

(Hint: Over his head you will see a lamb with a cross. This is called the

Agnus Dei, which means Lamb of God.)

Do you know any more names for Jesus? Write them here:

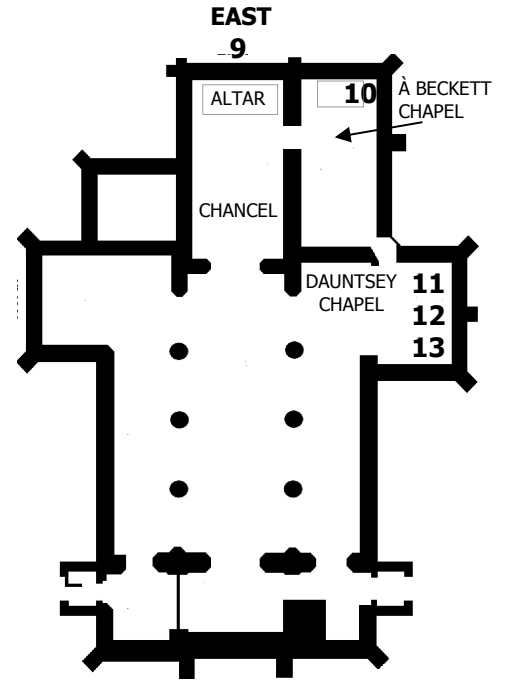
Either side of the figure of the man is a letter.
Write the letter here:

What are the letters made from?

.....
.....

MM is a Roman number.
M = 1000.

How much is MM?



10 À BECKETT CHAPEL: PISCINA

Go through the wooden door to **10**.
Find an arched opening with a basin.
Does it have a drain-hole? Yes/No

This was used for Holy Washing Up!

Draw the shape of the arch here.

When you have finished, go through the other wooden door to the Dauntsey Chapel.

11 DAUNTSEY CHAPEL: WINDOW

Look for a stained glass window with a man kneeling and three animals.

Name the animals. **L** _ _ _
O _ **E** _ _ _

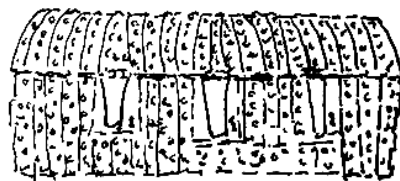
What do the man and the animals have in common?

They represent the 4 gospel (= good news) writers: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.



12 DAUNTSEY CHAPEL: CHEST

Below the window is a chest.



Why do you think that it has 3 different locks?

If you had a chest like this, what would you keep safe inside it?

I would keep ...

13 DAUNTSEY CHAPEL: MEMORIAL

Find the large memorial to Henry Danvers.

What is he holding in his right hand?

What year did he die?

How old was he when he died?



14 MY FAVOURITE

Sit down quietly. Think about all the people who have visited this church for hundreds of years!

What is your favourite part of the church?

Why?

*Well done! You have finished the Trail . We hope you enjoyed your visit to All Saints' Church.
We look forward to seeing you here again soon.*

**Trail Answers and Explanatory Notes
for Parents and Teachers**

Children's Answers are in Bold. Further information is for interest and discussion.

1 BAPTISTRY: FONT

Water is put in the font for baptism.

The font has **8** sides.

It is an **octagon**.

The carvings are called grotesques and they are there to **frighten off evil!**


The font is a large bowl in which people are baptised with water as a sign that they have become members of the Church. It has a lead lining and a wooden cover. Covers were compulsory from 1236 as the water was kept in the font after it was blessed at Easter and needed protecting from theft, as it could be used in charms and magic rituals. The font is usually placed at the rear of the church, or close to the main entrance, near the start of the central aisle. The central aisle represents the Christian's journey through life towards God and it is appropriate to place the font at the symbolic start of the journey.

2 BAPTISTRY: ROPES

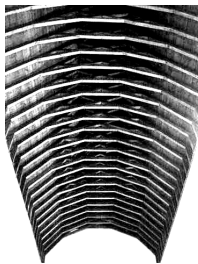
There are **6** ropes.

The ropes are attached to bells. Bells have been used for hundreds of years to sound out a **summons (call) to services**, as well as alarms, celebration and tragedy.

'Music' is created by altering the order in which the bells are rung. This is done in defined sequences of 'changes' or 'methods'. Change ringing is the art of ringing a set of tuned bells in a series of mathematical patterns (changes). Change ringing in English church towers was developed in the 16th century. The ringing board shows the method 'Grandsire Doubles'.



4	5	3	1	2	6
5	4	1	3	2	6
5	1	4	2	3	6
1	5	2	4	3	6
1	2	5	3	4	6
2	1	5	4	3	6
2	5	1	3	4	6
5	2	3	1	4	6
5	3	2	4	1	6
3	5	4	2	1	6
3	4	5	1	2	6
4	3	1	5	2	6
4	1	3	2	5	6
1	4	2	3	5	6



3 NAVE

The roof looks like an upturned **ship**. Navis is Latin for ship and the English word 'navigation' also comes from 'navis'. In past times a ship was often used as a symbol for the Church, carrying Christians through the frequently rough seas of life.

4 NORTH TRANSEPT

The person remembered is **Peter Anderton**. He died in **1699**.

The skull and crossbones is a "Memento Mori", which is Latin for "reminder of death". (The Latin plural is "Mementi Mori"). These and other words and various emblems often occur on memorials from the 13th to the 18th century, when there was an emphasis on being prepared for death and judgement. Depictions of skulls, cadavers, skeletons, scythes, hour-glasses etc. are all examples of "Memento Mori".



5 NORTH TRANSEPT WINDOW

There are **3** animals: a **stag**, a **dog** and a **unicorn**.

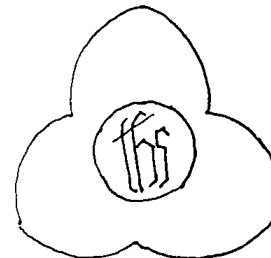
Heraldry has a special language: for example the colours have names in Norman French of the of the 13th century. Argent is white, Gules is red, Azure is blue and Or is gold.

The BLAZON or heraldic way of describing the middle shield is: "Argent, a unicorn's head erased Gules, on a chief wavy Azure, three lozenges Or; an escutcheon of pretence". This is the family shield of Smith of Sussex and Wylde. When men went into battle in full armour, it was difficult for them to be recognised and so they had their own crests on the top of their helmets and brightly marked and coloured coats over their armour, hence COAT OF ARMS.

6 CROSSING

ihc

IHS or ihc is a shortened form of the Greek word ΙΗΣΟΥΣ meaning JESUS. In Greek capitals it is shortened to ΙΗΣ. In Greek lower case, it is ιησ. Over many years, the letters have been changed to our alphabet. ΙΗΣ has become IHS and ιησ has become ihc. It is known as the sacred monogram and the letters are often superimposed.



7 WAR MEMORIAL

The dates of the two Wars on the Roll of Honour/War Memorial are **1914-1918** and **1939-1945**.

Poppies are put under the list of names.

22 men from the parish died in the First World War, also known as the Great War and **11** men died in the Second World War.

8 CHANCEL

No the carved 'poppy heads' are not all the same.

The **choir** or singers sit in these benches which are called choir stalls.

There are 12 'poppy - heads' and they are all different. 'Poppy - heads' often resemble a fleur-de-lys (or lily) in form. The name 'poppy - head' may be derived from the word 'puppis', the figurehead of a ship, and not the poppy flower.

9 EAST WINDOW



Jesus Christ is the figure in the window.

He represents **The Good Shepherd**. This depiction partly relates to David Saunders, Pious Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, who lived in the parish, 1717 - 1796.

He is buried in the churchyard.

Other names for Jesus are "**Lamb of God**", "**Son of God**", "**Messiah**", "**Saviour**", "**Light of the World**", "**Redeemer**".

The letter which is each side of the figure is **M**.

The letters have been shown as **nails** and **sheaves of corn**.

MM is **2000**.

This window was designed and engraved by Simon Whistler. It was dedicated by the Rt. Revd. Peter Hullah, Bishop of Ramsbury in 2001. The landscape across the lower parts of the window shows, on the left: an avenue of stones, as at Avebury, indicating the antiquity of the area. In the centre: still waters, as in 23rd Psalm and on the right: All Saints' Church with, in the distance across the Plain, the spire of Salisbury Cathedral.

10 À BECKETT CHAPEL: PISCINA

Yes: it does have a drainhole. The piscina is an arched niche near the altar with a basin and a drain going straight into the ground for rinsing the communion vessels such as the plate (paten) and cup (chalice), which were used for the blessed bread and wine. This drain goes straight into the consecrated ground outside.

In this church, the arch is 'ogee' shaped and the basin is a shallow fluted octagon shape.



11 DAUNTSEY CHAPEL: WINDOW

The animals are a **lion**, an **ox** and an **eagle**.

They all have **wings**. These figures represent the four evangelists (messengers), who wrote the four gospels of the New Testament in the Holy Bible. They each have a symbol: St Matthew - a man, St Mark - a lion, St Luke - an ox and St John - an eagle. The first three often have wings added as they have here.

12 DAUNTSEY CHAPEL: CHEST

The chest has three different locks to make sure that **it could only be opened by three important people all together:** the three different keys were held by the Vicar and the two Churchwardens.

This chest was made in the 15th century. It is made of wood and metal. It was used to store valuable church vestments, documents and treasures.

13 DAUNTSEY CHAPEL: MEMORIAL

Henry Danvers is holding a **book**.

He died in **1654**.

He was **21** years old. Henry's father, Sir John Danvers was one of the signatories to the execution of King Charles I. Henry Danvers became a Parliamentarian, but fell out with Cromwell and fled to the Continent, where he died before the Restoration.