



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

ST ANDREW'S

The church was begun sometime in the 11th century. Major restoration was undertaken in the 1870s including the rebuilding of the south porch and considerable internal remodelling. The Jodrell family of nearby Bayfield are commemorated by these restorations. Note particularly the remarkable alabaster reredos of 1899 beneath the east window. It was the gift of Sir Alfred Jodrell who was a local benefactor. He was also responsible for the restoration of St Martin's Church in nearby Glandford.



1 OUTSIDE

The 11th century tower is **round** whereas most church towers are square. To build a square tower stone is required which can be cut into square shapes. There is little building stone in Norfolk and it was expensive to import. So people made buildings using the local flints. Flint is hard and is difficult to cut into square shapes so it was easier to make the church towers round. There are about 160 round tower churches in Norfolk and Suffolk. Look out for more.

2 FONT

The font has **eight legs** and the shape is an **octagon** (eight-sided) or octagonal. **Water** is put into the font for a baptism. The font is made of Purbeck stone, with pointed arches on its bowl, indicating that it was made in the 13th century.



3 WAR MEMORIALS

The wars remembered are the First World War, **1914 to 1918**, and the Second World War, **1939 to 1945**. **Five soldiers** are remembered from the First World War and **four** from the Second, making **nine** in total.

4 CHEST



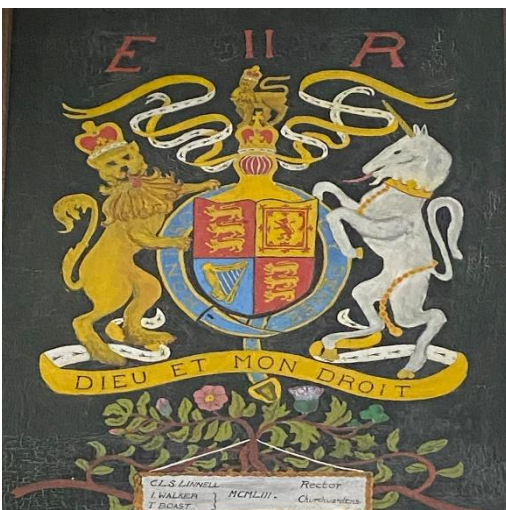
This is an Alms Chest. Alms are gifts of money which the church would have collected from the parishioners and distributed to the poor. The **money would have been kept in the locked chest to keep it safe** in the days before banks. Alms chests often had three locks. The Rector (or Priest) and two Church Wardens would each have a key so all three had to be present when the chest was unlocked. Alms were the main source of financial support for poor people before the government became responsible for doing so.

5 FACES ON THE PILLARS EITHER SIDE OF THE TOWER

Many churches are richly decorated with faces carved in both stone and wood. They may represent saints, Kings and Queens, wealthy church patrons, angels or even ordinary people. We do not know who the men shown here were of when the carvings date from.



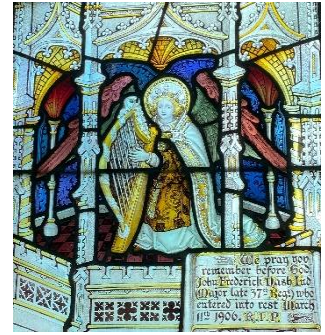
6 ROYAL COAT OF ARMS



The animals shown are a **lion** and a **unicorn**, a mythical beast. After the break with the Church of Rome in England, during the reign of Henry VIII, the meaning and importance of Royal Arms changed. Royal Arms were specifically commissioned then to remind the clergy and people that Parliament had confirmed the King as Supreme Head of the Church of England and not the Pope in Rome. The tradition has continued and Coats of Arms representing different Monarchs can be seen in churches. The one in this church are those of the late queen, Elizabeth the Second. Her name is abbreviated at the top of the Arms to '**E II R**' (Elizabeth Regina II).

7 STAINED GLASS WINDOW SHOWING ST CECILIA & ST GREGORY

The angel is playing a **harp**, a stringed musical instrument. St Cecilia may have been a noble Roman lady and she is the patron saint of music and musicians. For some, the harp embodies the purity, peace and serenity often associated with angels, the messengers of God. Look carefully at the dedication in the window. There is a running dog which is the motif of the stained glass maker, Herbert Bryans.



8 PISCINA

The piscina, a shallow stone basin with a drainage hole, is always set in a niche in the church wall to the right of the altar. It **is used to pour away water used in the service**. Unusually, there are three piscinas in the church, one beside each altar.

9 ROOF BEAMS WITH ANGELS

Four angels are painted on each side nearest the altar. There are another **six unpainted angels** on each side, further from the altar, making ten on each side in total. Angels are mythical beings who are God's servants. The word 'angel' in Hebrew means 'messenger' and this is usually their task as portrayed in the Bible. Christian angels are often illustrated in art with wings, halos and divine light.

10 CHURCH LIGHTING

There are **seven** candelabras including one above the font. The church would originally have been lit only by **candles** which were placed in the candelabras. Candles could be made from the fat of various animals but until the 18th century beeswax provided the brightest light available and were also the cleanest. Beeswax candles were the only candles used in medieval churches. Churches are now usually lit by **electric light**.

11 LECTERN



The lectern is in the shape of an **eagle** which symbolises the carrying of the word of God all over the Earth. In days gone by it was thought to be the bird which soared highest in the sky and therefore nearest to heaven. A **Bible** would be placed on the top of the lectern when a reading is given during a service. The slanted top makes it easier for the rector (or Priest) to read from the book.

12 STAINED GLASS WINDOW SHOWING ST PETER & ST ANDREW

St Peter is shown with a **fish** and a **key**. St Peter was one of the twelve apostles (followers) of Christ. St Peter was a fisherman so he is often shown with a fish. This is a particularly large one which is held on his staff or stick. St Peter was said to have been given the keys to the Kingdom of Heaven. Here he is shown with one gold key to the gates of Heaven. Sometimes he is shown with two keys, one gold to give access to heaven and one iron to give access to hell.



13 SEARCH THE CHURCH ORGAN IN THE CHANCEL

David Harris played the organ for **twenty years**, from 1985 to 2005. The organ would be played during services to accompany the singing of hymns.

STAINED GLASS WINDOW DEDICATED TO LAWRENCE GALE LINNELL

Mr Linnell was **eighty seven** when he died. The plaque under the window remembers various members of the Linnell family, including the church historian Charles who was rector here in the 1950s and had the glass installed. He was co-author of the Shell Guide to Norfolk.

NEAR THE FONT

Johnson Jex was a local man remembered here who was a **blacksmith**. A blacksmith was a skilled member of the community who worked with metal. It would be heated in a forge and hammered into shape to make tools, horses shoes, domestic items including door latches, hinges and gates. In times of war the blacksmith may even have made arms.

14 WHAT DID YOU LIKE ABOUT THE CHURCH?

Well done for completing the trail. We hope you have enjoyed this Children's Trail by The Arts Society and will want to bring your family and friends. Why not also visit the nearby churches of St Margaret's of Antioch in Cley and St Martin's in Glandford where there are also Trails (see our website below for details).