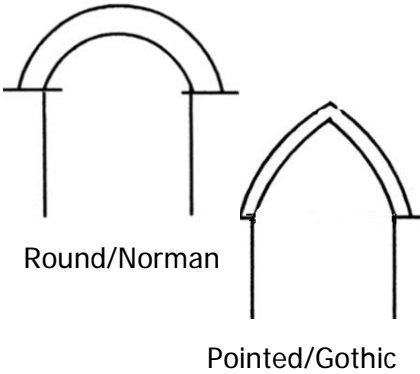


Your Name: _____

Start the trail at the arrow on the plan below
Follow the numbers from 1-12

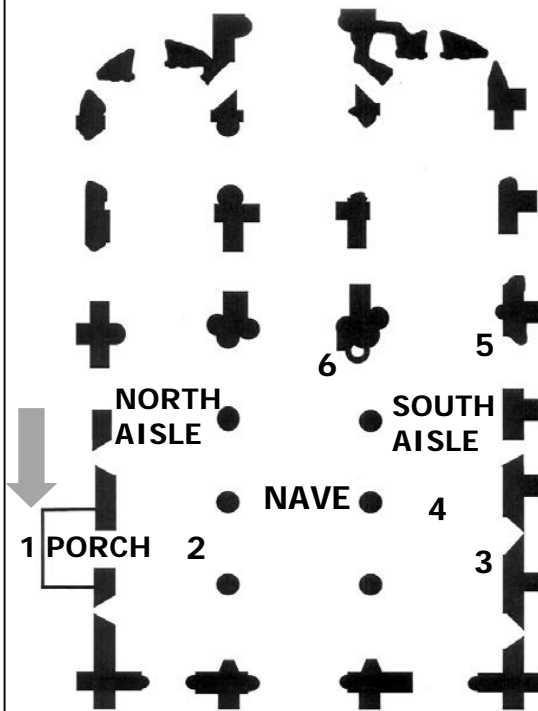
1 PORCH

Underline the type of arch you enter the church through:



As you follow the trail around St Mary's, look out for the other type of arch and write how many you count in this box

EAST



6 PULPIT

A famous children's author sometimes gave the sermon (talk) from here during the late 1800's. What name did he use when writing his books?

L _ _ _ _

C _ _ _ _ _

Unscramble the name of the girl who appeared in his most famous books:

E I C L A



2 ROYAL ARMS

Look at the Royal Arms above the door.

What date is shown? _ _ _ _



Name the two animals:

and

One of these animals is mythical. Circle any others:

- DUGONG YAK DRAGON
SALAMANDER SEAHORSE
MERMAID SPHINX OCELOT

3 ORGAN

Name the two materials the organ pipes are made of:

W _ _ _ and M _ _ _ L

How many silver pipes can you see?

How many organ stops? (the knobs beside the keyboard)

4 CORBELS

Look up to see these stone brackets supporting the roof timbers in the aisles.

Find this one and mark the spot with an X on the plan above.



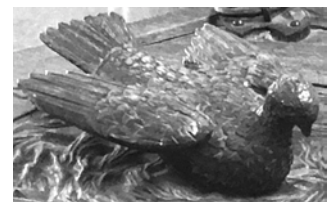
5 FONT

What is put in the font for a baptism or christening?

W _ _ _ _

Underline the shapes used in the design of the font:

- HEXAGON SQUARE
CYLINDER OCTAGON
CUBOID RECTANGLE



What is the name of the carved bird on the top of the font?

D _ _ _

7 LECTERN

This bookstand holds the Holy Bible from which lessons are read during services. There are some figures carved on the lectern.



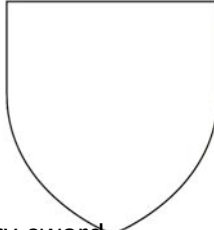
How many are men?

How many are women?

8 NORTH AISLE WINDOW

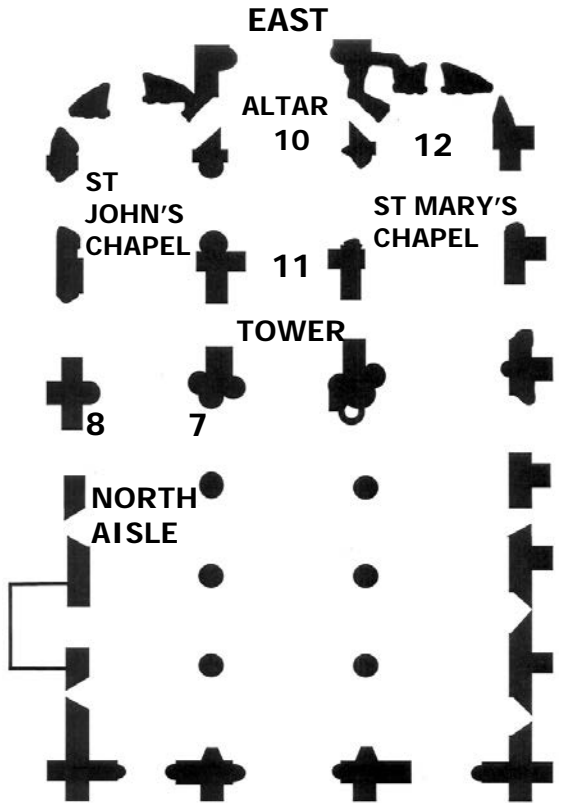
The window at 8 is a memorial to the First World War and shows 3 saints as protectors of the armed forces.

Complete the shield St George holds



St M _ _ _ _ _ holds a fiery sword

St Nicholas is holding a _ _ _ _ _



9 BRASSES

These brass figures are over 500 years old and can be found in St John's chapel. Mark their position with a number 9 on the plan.



10 ALTAR

The main altar is the focus of the church where Holy Communion is performed. It is difficult to see it from some areas, so there is a hole called a 'squint' in one of the pillars. Mark the squint on the plan with an arrow.



11 TOWER

This is the oldest part of St Mary's. Look up to see two of the original 'splayed' windows with slanting sides. Why do you think they are this shape? Underline the correct answer:



TO LET SMOKE OUT

TO LET AS MUCH LIGHT IN AS POSSIBLE

TO LET THE BELLS BE HEARD

12 COAT OF ARMS

The Guildford Borough coat of arms is shown on the floor covering in St Mary's Chapel.

Fill in the missing objects:



Notice that parts of St Mary's are at a higher level than others. This is because the church is built into a hillside.

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

St. Mary's is the oldest church in Guildford and dates from Saxon times. The present church was probably built in stone around 950. The tower is the earliest part, and the rest of the church was added in stages over the next three hundred years. The nave walls with the north door are the latest part, built about 1250. There were major changes inside in Georgian times but this was all swept away by Victorian work in 1863. There are later medieval windows, but all the glass is Victorian apart from two First World War memorial windows and a modern window of 2003. Fragments of medieval wall-paintings survive, and a tiny piece of late Saxon wall-painting.

1 PORCH

The arch in the porch is **POINTED** or **GOTHIC**.

There are **2** Norman arches and many more gothic arches in St Mary's, indicative of the development of the building over several centuries.

2 ROYAL ARMS

The date shown is **1707**. Queen Anne was on the throne at the time.

The creatures are a **LION** and **UNICORN**.

As well as the unicorn, the other mythical creatures are the **DRAGON, MERMAID** and **SPHINX**. The other creatures may have unusual names, but they are all real.

Royal Arms are displayed in churches as a sign of loyalty to the Crown and obedience to the Sovereign as Supreme Head or Governor of the Church of England. Churchwardens were first required to arrange the display of the arms during the reign of Henry VIII following the Reformation. After the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, on the return of Charles II, the display of the Royal Arms was required by Statute. There is no longer any formal requirement to display the Royal Arms.

3 ORGAN

The organ pipes are made of **WOOD** and **METAL**.

There are **15** silver coloured (metal) pipes visible, with very many more hidden from view.

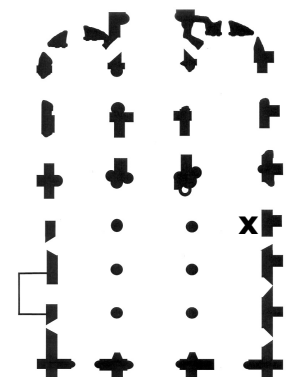
There are **17** organ stops.

This two manual pipe organ by Saxon Aldred was installed in 1988.

4 CORBELS

The position of the corbel on the question sheet is marked here.

The two corbels depicting angels in the North Aisle were defaced (although could not be removed entirely due to their structural nature) at the Reformation. All other depictions of saints -statues or paintings- would have been removed at the same time.



5 FONT

WATER is put into the font during a baptism or christening, the start of the Christian journey.

The shapes used are **SQUARE, CUBOID RECTANGLE** and **CYLINDER**.

The bird is a **DOVE**, a symbol of the Holy Spirit. In Luke 3:22 the Holy Spirit is

compared to a dove at the baptism of Jesus, making it a very apt carving for a font.

The Latin inscription reads: Spiritus Dei ferebatur super aquas

(The Spirit of God was brought over the waters) Genesis 1:2

6 **PULPIT**

The famous author who occasionally read the sermon from here was **LEWIS CARROLL**, the pen name of the Reverend Charles Lutwidge Dodgson.

The name of the girl is **ALICE**, who appeared in Alice in Wonderland and Alice Through the Looking Glass.

Dodgson visited Guildford where his sisters lived at The Chestnuts, a large house on Castle Hill. He died at Guildford in January 1898, aged nearly 66. His funeral was held in St. Mary's and he was buried in the Mount Cemetery.



7 **LECTERN**

This Victorian carved lectern shows **4 MEN** and **2 WOMEN**.

The men shown on the front of the lectern are the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, the authors of the gospels.

The two women, shown on the sides of the lectern, are possibly Mary (Mother of Jesus), shown with her head covered, and Mary Magdalene.

8 **NORTH AISLE WINDOW**

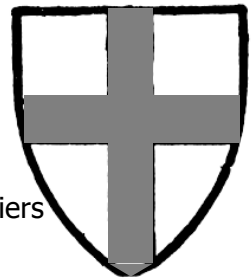
This window was unveiled on November 11th 1920.

St George holds a shield with a cross

ST MICHAEL holds a fiery sword

St Nicholas holds a **SHIP**

All three of these saints are traditionally associated with the care of soldiers sailors, with the addition of St George's position as the patron saint of England.



9 **BRASSES**

The two brasses show a man and woman from about 1500 and can be found on the North side of St John's chapel. It is not known who they were, but they are dressed as moderately wealthy townspeople of the time.



10 **ALTAR**

Before the Reformation this opening in the wall was made to allow the priest at a side Altar to see the priest at the high (main or parish) Altar and avoid elevating the Host (raising the holy bread), the central point of the Mass, before the Parish priest.

11 **TOWER**

The splayed windows have deeply slanting sides **TO LET AS MUCH LIGHT IN AS POSSIBLE**

12 **COAT OF ARMS**

The Guildford Borough coat of arms looks like this. Elements missing were the two woolsacks, a reference to the importance of the wool trade to the development of the town, the wavy lines of the river Wey and the portcullis and key, signifying Guildford's importance as a secure border fortress.

