

YOUR NAME

Start the trail at the grey arrow
Follow the numbers from 1-13.

1 SOUTH DOOR

What date can you see on the door?

Find the two leopards on the door. Draw
one of the leopard's heads.



2 FONT

How many sides does the Font have? _____
Is it an octagon or hexagon, tick the box



What is put into the Font when someone is
Baptised?

W _ _ _ _



3 NAVE

How many bench ends have
lions carved on them?

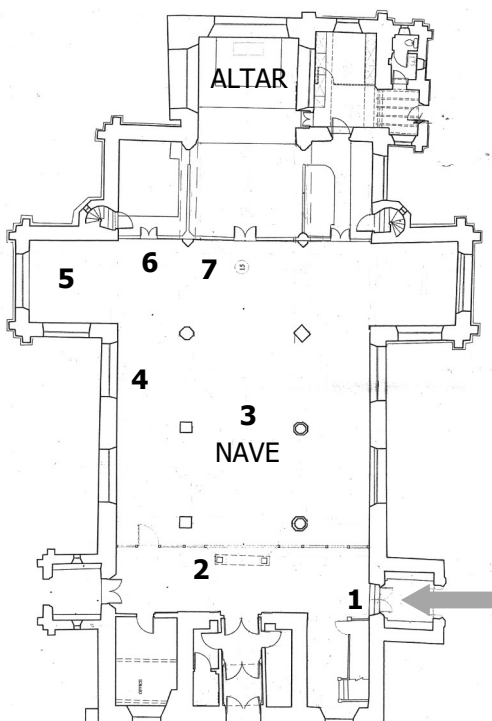
Look up at the
chandeliers
hanging from
the ceiling.



What are they
made of?

B _ _ _ _

EAST



WEST

4 CORPORATION PEWS

What important
local person sits
in this pew?



M _ _ _ _

How many people sit in the
pew?

Look around and see if you can
find another pew like this. If so,
mark its position on the plan
with a 4.

Just to the left of the
entrance to St. Nicholas
Chapel is a chest. It is
thought to be a Naval
Officer's chest for use on
board ship around the
time of the Armada.

5 ST. NICHOLAS CHAPEL

Name the animals you can see
on the Altar Rail.

Look at the banner of
St. Saviour's. When was the
church founded?

There is a carving of
St. Nicholas behind the cross on
the altar. What is he standing
in?



To the right of the
Altar is a stone bowl
with a drain in it.
What do you think it
was used for?

7 LECTERNS

Both Lecterns have a bird with
outspread wings. What is the
bird?

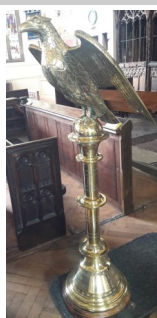
E _ _ _ _
What are these Lecterns made
of?

W _ _ _ _

B _ _ _ _

Which book is normally read from the
Lectern?

H _ _ _ _ B _ _ _ _



6 MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

What instrument
do the pipes to
the left of the
Rood Screen
belong to?



O _ _ _ _

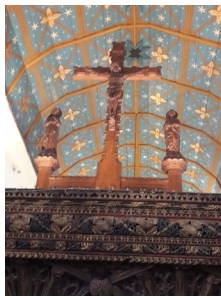
Which pipes make the lowest
sound?

shorter longer

(Underline your answer)

8 ROOD SCREEN

On top of the Rood Screen, who is the figure on the crucifix?

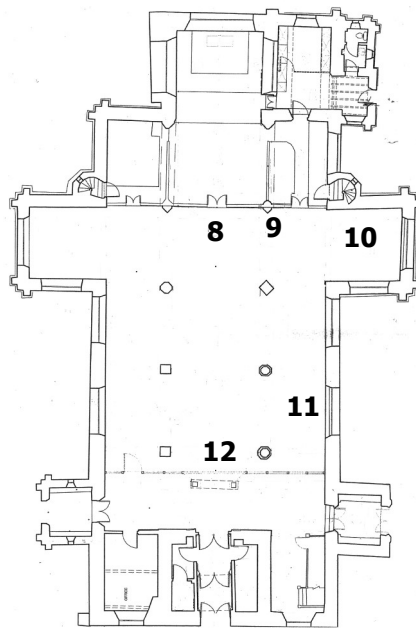


J _ _ _ _

Look up at the ceiling, how many small stars can you see in a triangle?

Behind the Rood Screen is the Chancel and the High Altar, one of the finest in the country.

EAST



9 PULPIT

Look at the candle next to the Dove. Who is this in memory of?

What is the Pulpit made of?

S Why is the Pulpit so high?

Find the harp on the Pulpit and draw it here.

10 LADY CHAPEL

Who are the lady and baby in the centre of the picture?

M _ _ _ J _ _ _

Look at the angel on the top of the Reredos and fill in the missing letter.



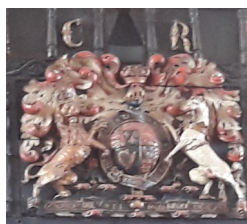
11 WAR MEMORIAL

What are the dates shown for the Great War?

What are the words written across the bottom of this Memorial?

12 GALLERY

Look up at the Royal Arms of Charles II on the front of the gallery. Name the animals.



L _ _ _

U _ _ _ _ _

Which is not a real animal?

13 PASCHAL CANDLE

Look for the candle and mark its position on the plan with a C.



14 YOUR THOUGHTS

We hope you have enjoyed following the trail. What is the favourite thing you have seen in the church today?

St Saviour's Church was consecrated in 1372. Prior to this date people in Dartmouth had to struggle to reach their parish church of St Clement across a ford and up a hill, nearly a mile away and 400 feet above sea level. St Saviour's church on the foreshore of the river Dart has witnessed many significant events in its long history including ships sailing to fight the Spanish Armada, The Pilgrim Fathers calling into to repair one of their ships on the way to America, and hundreds of ships sailing in World War II as part of the D-Day landings in Normandy.

1 SOUTH DOOR The date on the door is **1631**. This door is one of the churches greatest treasures and the wood is believed old enough to be prior to 1372 when the church was consecrated. The design of the door shows two leopards of the Plantagenets, the Royal House of Kings from 1154 to 1485. The leopards' rear legs form the hinges and a tree of life, a sign of the church and a sign of the cross.



2 FONT The Font has **8** sides and is an **octagon**. **Water** is put in the Font, a large bowl, at which people are baptised with water as a sign that they have become a Christian and a member of the worldwide church. This Font is very ancient and believed to be as old as the church.

3 NAVE There are **4** bench ends with lions carved on them. The two chandeliers are made of **brass**. These oak pews replaced earlier box pews and some of the carved ends are dated and have the initials of the sponsor carved on them. The chandeliers are thought to be about 400 years old.



4 CORPORATION PEWS The **Mayor** and members of the Corporation sit in these pews. **Six** people sit in this pew. There is a similar pew on the other side of the church. In 1620 43 people, generally of good standing, were fined for not attending church on the Sabbath day.

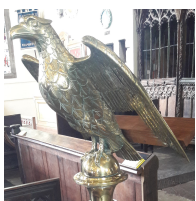
5 ST NICHOLAS CHAPEL The animals on the Altar Rail are an **owl, frog, mouse, bird, and squirrel**. The date on the banner is **1286** which is when King Edward gave permission for the church to be built. St Nicholas is standing in a **boat** and he is the Patron Saint of sailors. The stone bowl called a Piscina near the altar is used for **ricing the communion vessels**.

St Nicholas who lived in the 4th century is also known as Santa Claus. He was also Patron Saint of Russia, children, merchants, and pawn brokers.



6 MUSICAL INSTRUMENT The pipes are part of the **Organ**. The **longer** pipes make the lowest sound. In 1784 the Corporation instructed Mr Paul Micheau of Exeter to build an organ, the cost not to exceed £450. It was completed in 1787 and a Mr William Churchill was appointed organist at an annual salary of £30. The earliest mention of an organ in the church was a reference to the bellows being repaired in 1433.

7 LECTERNS The bird on the Lectern is an **eagle**. One Lectern is made of **wood** the other of **brass**. The **Holy Bible** is normally read from the Lectern. Eagles are thought to be the birds that can fly the highest and so nearest to the heavens. The eagle is often standing on a sphere which represents the world. The brass Lectern was originally in St Petrox church in Dartmouth and moved to St Saviour's for safe keeping after it had been stolen from St Petrox.



8 ROOD SCREEN Jesus is the figure on the crucifix. A crucifix is a cross with the figure of the crucified Lord hanging upon it, as distinct from a bare cross. There are **6** or **7** small stars in each triangle. This ceiling was restored in 2014. The wording on the left-hand side (North Aisle Nave) is dedicated to Alexander Staplehill who had it built in 1634 and on the right-hand side of the church to William Gournay who in 1635 had the South Aisle and Nave roof built. Unfortunately at this time the Rood Screen is normally locked so you are unable to see the fine carvings on the front of the High Altar.

9 PULPIT The candle and Dove are in memory of '**all the victims of war and violence throughout the world**'.

The Pulpit is made of **stone** and painted. **The Pulpit is high so that the vicar can be seen and heard by everyone.** Several small stone figures of saints were removed from the niches now holding wooden details of the Coat of Arms of King Charles II. An hour glass was purchased in 1599 as some vicars at that time were known to preach for over two hours. The hour glass was a reminder.



10 LADY CHAPEL Mary and Jesus are the lady and baby. This Altar was constructed in 1895 and given by children to the church. An '**h**' is the missing letter. IHS is an abbreviation of the Greek word IESOUS meaning JESUS.

The Reredos, the fixed backing to the Altar, was completed in 1923. This is constructed in a combination of gold coloured mosaic and shaped glazed tiles, giving a wonderful effect.



11 WAR MEMORIAL The dates are **1914 – 1919**. Although the fighting in Europe ceased on the 11th November 1918 the 1919 date refers to the year when the Peace Treaty of Versailles was signed officially ending the war. The words written on the bottom of the memorial are '**He holdeth our souls in life**'.



12 GALLERY The animals on the Royal Arms of Charles II are the **lion** and **unicorn**. The **unicorn** is not a real animal. Charles II visited Dartmouth in 1671, the first of many Royal visits to the town, in his yacht 'Cleveland'. During his time in Dartmouth he held Christmas Court in what is now the museum in the Butterwalk. He also visited this church and gave permission for his Coat of Arms to be displayed here 'Forever'.



Also on the Gallery are the Coats of Arms of Sir John Hawkins, on the left, and Sir Francis Drake who both fought the Spanish Armada in 1588. Legend has it that the main woodwork to the front of the Gallery came from a Spanish ship, captured from the Armada, the higher part of the Gallery front being from the Poop Deck of the same ship. There is however no evidence to confirm this.

13 PASCHAL CANDLE The Paschal candle is a large, white candle. A new Paschal candle is blessed and lit every year at Easter and is used throughout the Paschal Season (i.e. Easter until Trinity) when it is often placed near the altar. At other times of year, it is lit for special occasions such as baptisms and funerals and is often placed near the font.