

YOUR NAME

Start the trail at the grey arrow.
Follow the numbers from 1-14.

1 FONT

What is put into the font for a baptism or christening when someone is made a member of the Church of England?

W _ _ _ _

How many arches are there around the column of the font?

How many sides does the base of the font have?

2 ROOF BEAMS

The massive wooden beams support the roof.

How many main cross-beams are there?

What kind of wood are the beams made of?

O _ _

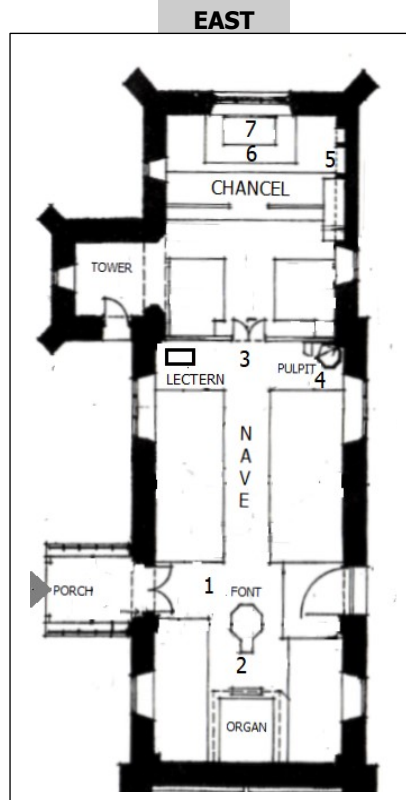


3 ROOD SCREEN CROSS

Attached to the beam nearest the east end of the church is a cross. At the four ends of the cross are four circular medallions. Write down what is shown on the lowest of them.



What else is attached to the cross?



4 PULPIT AND LECTERN

The pulpit is where the preacher speaks to the people. Why do you think it is so high?

There is also a reading desk or lectern. What is read from there?



THE H _ LY B _ _ _ _
What is/are the word(s) shown on the front of the lectern?

5 CHANCEL ARCHES

There are three differently sized arches in the south wall of the chancel. Please draw their shapes here.

What is under the biggest arch?

A G _ _ V _

or

A T _ _ _

6 ALTAR

The altar is covered in an altar cloth and frontal (the cloth hanging across the front of the altar).

What colour is it?

What stands on the altar?

A C _ _ _ S

7 REREDOS

At the back of the altar is an alabaster screen called a reredos.

How many panels show:-

Roses?



Fleur-de-Lys?

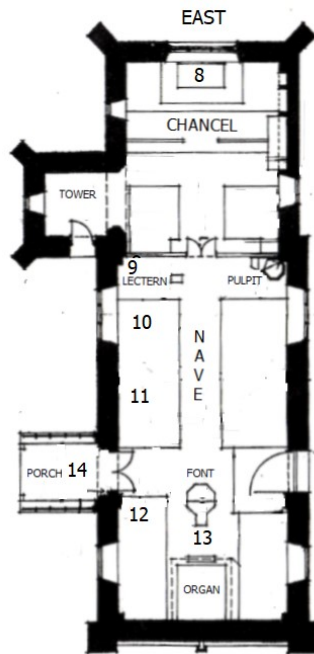


What is shown in the top central panel?

A lamb with a F _ _ G

8 EAST WINDOW

Part-way up the window are three picture panels. What event does the right-hand panel show?



9 THOMAS ELLIOTT

On the north wall, there is a framed newspaper cutting relating to a soldier who died in the First World War and two things connected to him.



What was his name?

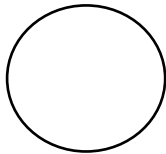
When did he die?

Write down the name of one of the things connected to him.

10 WINDOW

The church is dedicated to the Saint shown at the centre of this window. What is her name?

There are two discs with old-style letters in them? Try and draw the left-hand one below.



11 MEMORIAL – ABIGAIL, LADY STAWELL

What stands on the top ledge (shelf) of the 17th century memorial to Abigail, Lady Stawell?

T _ O _ U _ _ _

What appears below the lower shelf?

A _ S _ U _ _



12 WAR MEMORIALS

There are two wall war memorials in the church. How many names of servicemen who were killed are shown on those war memorials?

1914 – 1919 War

1939 – 1945 War



Write down the quotation (the words at the bottom) on the 1939–1945 War Memorial.

13 ORGAN

The organ stands at the west end of the church. Its musical notes are created by passing air through pipes.

How many pipes can you see on the front of the organ?



Why do you think there is a mirror above the organ seat?

14 PORCH WINDOWS

Before you leave, just sit quietly and think about what you have seen.

As you do leave the church, look at the windows in the Porch. The first window on the left is dedicated to the Glory of God and the memory of the most noble Henry, 3rd Duke of Wellington, a grandson of the 1st Duke of Wellington, the victor at the Battle of Waterloo who was granted the nearby estate of Stratfield Saye by a grateful nation. The 3rd Duke was born on 5th April, 1846 at Apsley House, London. He was educated at Eton, was commissioned into the Grenadier Guards and later became M P for Andover.

All eight windows were brought from All Saints Church, Stratfield Turgis, when it was closed.



The first Rector of Hartley Wespall, Edmund de Bedwyn, was appointed in 1286. It is thought that the oldest parts of the church date from about 1330, including the massive beams which form the timber frame of the building. The church was largely rebuilt in 1868 by the then Rector, the Reverend J. C. Keate, with George Gilbert Scott as the architect. It was then that the Bell Tower was moved from the west end of the church (as shown in the etching drawn by Sarah Keate, the Rector's daughter, on 8th May 1868, the first day of the demolition of the original Tower) to the north side of the church.



1 FONT



Water is put into the font. There are **14** arches around the column of the font and its base has **10** sides. The font is near the entrance to the church emphasising the Christian belief that those being baptised are at the start of their spiritual journey through life as members of the Christian Church. Water that has been blessed (holy water) is put into the font when an infant or adult is baptised to signify the washing away of sins. As part of the ceremony the sign of the cross is traced by the Vicar (Priest) on the forehead of the child or adult with water from the font. There is another font (moved from Stratfield Turgis when that church was closed) just outside the south door.



2 ROOF BEAMS

There are **3** main cross-beams supporting the roof of the church and they are made from **oak** wood.

3 ROOD SCREEN CROSS

An **eagle** is shown in the lowest medallion. Also attached to the cross is the figure of **Christ crucified**. The four medallions contain the symbols of the four writers of the gospels of the New Testament (the Evangelists), namely a winged man (St Matthew), a winged lion (St Mark), a winged ox or bull (St Luke) and an eagle (St John). The figure of Christ was "placed upon the cross by the Parishioners in honour of our Redeemer and in Proud and Reverent Memory of Capt. Richard S Durnford, 9th Batt KRRC, of Capt. Robert C Durnford, DSO, 4th Hampshire Regt. and Rifleman Thomas Elliott, 12th Batt. KRRC who were killed in the Great War" (see plaque by the Lectern which, with the figure of Christ, is effectively the village War Memorial and see also the separate memorial to the Durnford brothers on the south wall of the Chancel and 9 below which refers to Thomas Elliott).



4 PULPIT AND LECTERN

The pulpit is so high above the people attending the church (the congregation) **so that the preacher can be seen and heard easily**. The book which is read out from the lectern is **The Holy Bible**. The Bible on the lectern is inscribed on its cover – "In the service of God in the Parish Church of Hartley Wespall these Books are humbly offered by Margaretta Brown, A.D. 1844". The words shown on the front of the Lectern will vary according to the church's seasonal calendar but will include, amongst others, those for feast days, **Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Pentecost** and **Trinity**.



5 CHANCEL ARCHES

Under the largest arch is a **grave** or **tomb**. The grave is that of the Rev John Keate, DD, (1773-1852) Canon of Windsor. He was headmaster of Eton College from 1809 until 1834 and Rector of Hartley Wespall from 1824 until 1848. On his death, Old Etonians rebuilt the Chancel as his memorial. In the smallest arch is a piscina, a basin used for washing sacred vessels, and in the middle arch is a sedile, a seat for clergy.

6 ALTAR

The colour of the main cloth is **white** (or **white and gold**), or **purple**, or **red** or **green**. A **Cross** stands on the altar. The seasons of the Church year are marked by using different colours for the priest's vestments, altar frontals and other hangings, namely white for festivals, Christmas, Easter and Patronal Saints' days, purple for Advent (the four weeks before Christmas) and Lent (the forty days before Easter), red for Pentecost (also called Whitsun) and other martyrs and green for all other periods (known as Ordinary Time).



7 REREDOS

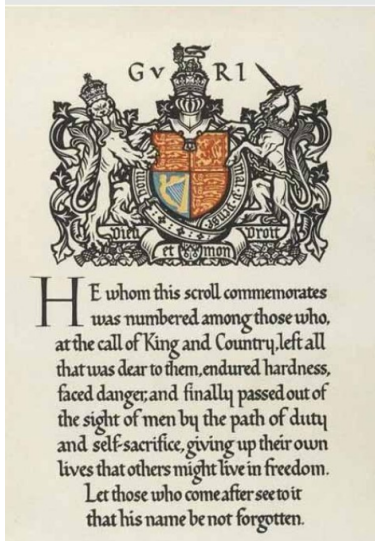
The reredos was installed in 1894 and on it are shown **5** roses and **6** Fleur-de-llys. The animal shown in the top central panel is a lamb with a **flag**. This panel shows in heraldic form the idea that Jesus the son of God is the lamb of God (Agnus Dei). The "flagpole" is tipped with a cross.



8 EAST WINDOW

The right-hand panel shows **the Birth of Jesus**. The left-hand panel shows the Annunciation when the Angel Gabriel announced to Mary that she would give birth to Jesus and the central panel shows the Crucifixion of Jesus. This and the other stained-glass windows in the church were installed after its rebuilding in 1868 and were made by Burlison & Grylls.

9 THOMAS ELLIOTT



The soldier's name was **Thomas Elliott**. He died on **19th September 1916**. The items connected with him are his **regimental cane** and a "**Dead Man's Penny**". He served in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, received an injury to his head in action on 5th September 1916 and was repatriated to a hospital in Taplow where he died. After the War his next of kin, as did those of all the fallen, received a "Dead Man's Penny" and an illuminated address from the King, a sample of which is shown here. The "Dead Man's Penny" (left) is one sided. The design includes Britannia holding a trident standing with a lion and holding an olive wreath above a rectangular tablet bearing the deceased's name. No rank is shown to avoid any distinction being made between sacrifices made by different individuals. Below that tablet is an oak spray with acorns. Two dolphins swim around

Britannia and at the bottom a second lion is tearing apart the German eagle. Elliott's grave is outside the Porch.

10 WINDOW



This window is dedicated to **St Mary**. The disc which you have drawn shows the letters "IHC", which is an abbreviation of the Greek word "IESOUS", meaning "Jesus". The window is also dedicated to the memory of William Grant Broughton, his wife and a daughter. He was appointed Curate at Hartley Wespall in 1818. Having come to the favourable attention of the Duke of Wellington, he was offered the Archdeaconry of New South Wales in Australia. Broughton was made a member of both that colony's Legislative Council and its Executive Council, assisting the Governor in the administration. He returned to England in 1834 to champion the cause of the church in Australia. He soon learned that the Diocese of Australia was to be formed. He was enthroned Bishop of Australia, on 5th June 1836, in St James' Church, Sydney, as leader of the new Diocese of Australia, just days after his arrival from England. Broughton was a busy bishop and travelled widely. He came to England in late 1852, principally to raise funds for missionary work, died in London in February 1853 and is buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

11 MEMORIAL – ABIGAIL, LADY STAWELL

There are **two urns** on the top ledge of Abigail, Lady Stawell's memorial. Flames coming out of the top of the urns indicate new life and undying remembrance. A **skull** appears below the lower shelf. When skulls are found on memorials, they are intended to act as "*memento mori*" (the Latin for "remember that you will have to die") which originated from the ancient Roman custom that when a great war leader returned from a successful battle and was feted in triumph through Rome, a slave standing behind him would whisper a similar phrase to stop him becoming too self-opinionated. It is, therefore, a reminder that however much one is enjoying life the viewer should never forget that death is inevitable.

Abigail, Lady Stawell was a daughter and heiress of William Pitt of Hartley Wespall and the second wife of Ralph, First Baron Stawell of Somerton in the County of Somerset, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Somerset by the Catholic James II on the day after the landing in England of William of Orange. This did not stop him from rallying to the cause of the Protestant William who, successful in his



campaign, deposed King James and assumed the throne.

12 WAR MEMORIALS

In the 1914-1919 War, **6** servicemen lost their lives and in the 1939-1945 War **2** did so. The quotation on the 1939-1945 Memorial reads: "**Thy Will Be Done**". These memorials list men of the Parish of Stratfield Turgis and were moved here from that parish's church when it was closed in 1975.

13 ORGAN

There are **25** pipes which you can see on the front of the organ. The mirror above the organ seat is there **so that the organist can see behind him** while he is playing the organ. The organ was built by Hedgeland in 1873 and its case was designed by George Gilbert Scott.