

**YOUR NAME**

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

**WELCOME**

We do hope you will enjoy our Children's trail which we have prepared for you. A Church has existed in Frittenden for at least 800 years. The Church you see before you is rather newer and was rebuilt between 1846 and 1848, by the then rector Rev Edward Moore. So that makes over 170 years of worshipping God in this building! You will find out more about Rev Moore as you complete the trail.

**1 FONT**

What is the font made of?

S \_ \_ \_ \_

What material is the font cover made of? W \_ \_ \_

What shape is the Font? (Tick)

hexagon,

or

octagon



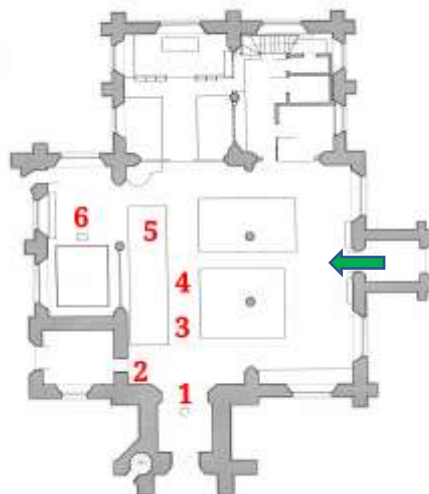
**2 POPPIES**

The Poppy display cabinet shows 25 of the poppies that were displayed at the Tower of London in 2014.

There is one for every man from Frittenden who died during the First World War. How many men died in 1916? \_ \_



**EAST**



**WEST**

**3 ANGELS**

Look at the Angels flying above the Chancel arch? What instrument are they playing?

T \_ \_ \_ \_ \_



**4 PEWS**

There are two different kinds of pews in St Mary's Church. Some have doors, they are called box pews. Those without doors are called benches.

What number can you find on the third box pew door from the poppies? \_ \_

\_ \_

**5 HASSOCKS**

In the pews you will find hassocks, with different designs on them. During the service some people kneel on them. What are they doing when they kneel?

P \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

Draw here the design you would like to see on a hassock. You may want to do this when you have finished the trail.



**6 ORGAN**

The organ has many pipes of different sizes. Which pipe do you think makes the **lowest** sound?

Tick your answer below

Longest

Shortest



## 7 STAINED GLASS

These windows were made in memory of three daughters of Rev Moore. What were their names?

H \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ A \_ \_ \_ \_  
E \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

I \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
H \_ \_ \_ \_ M \_ \_ \_ \_ .

Think about if you know anyone with any of those names



## EAST



## WEST

## 8 PULPIT

How many steps are there up to the pulpit? \_\_\_\_

Who uses the pulpit?

Why is it so high? \_\_\_\_\_



## 9 LECTERN

The Lectern is a brass bookstand. What book is put on the lectern?

The H \_ \_ \_ B \_ \_ \_ \_ .

Our lectern is made of brass. It is polished every month. What creature is depicted?

An E \_ \_ \_ \_ .



## 10 ALTAR

The Altar, the table, is the focal point of the Church and is where the Rector (clergyman) prepares the bread and wine for Holy Communion, where we remember that Jesus died on the cross, to save us from our sins. The Altar has different coloured frontals depending on the time of year. What colour is the altar frontal today? (Circle correct answer)

Green

White/Gold

Blue/Purple

Red

## 11 EXODUS, THE 10 COMMANDMENTS

The 10 Commandments are written up behind the altar on either side of the big window. Between the Commandments on the right side there is a star with 3 letters inside. What are the letters? \_ \_ \_

In the big window is a picture of a skull. Find the picture of the skull.

Did you know that the biggest window here and in most churches is at the East end. Why do you think this might be? \_\_\_\_\_

## 12 PLASTER RELIEF

In the corner of the church is the Stone plaque on which the paintings of the Angels were based. What is the Angel holding here?

A B \_ \_ \_



In this corner of the Church, near the radiator, look for some Victorian graffiti written into the wall.

## 13 RECEIVE OUR PRAYER

The blue banner says "Receive our Prayer". Who do you think is depicted surrounded by gold?

You might like to sit quietly in our church and think of a prayer that you might like to offer. You could write it down and put it on our Prayer tree.



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



## WELCOME

St Mary's is a Church of England church and Grade II listed. It was mentioned in the 'White Book' of St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, a record of all Churches in Kent, around the year 1200. The parish has listed the names of incumbents since 1279.

The medieval church fell into disrepair in the 18th and early 19th centuries but in 1839 the Rev. Edward Moore was appointed to the curacy of Frittenden. He had considerable personal wealth and he paid for the church to be largely rebuilt, between 1846 and 1848. At the time it cost £6,000, that would be equivalent to £700,000 today.

## 1 FONT

The base of the font is made of carved **Stone**

The font cover is made of **Wood**. It was made in about 1847 and is now quite fragile.

The shape of the font is an **Octagon**.

A font is a large bowl, usually stone with a lead lining, at which people are baptised with water as a sign that they have become a Christian and a member of the worldwide church. Jesus was baptised by John in the River Jordan.



## 2 POPPIES

The Poppies are displayed above the year plaque.

There were **5** men from Frittenden who died in 1916.

One of them was Rev Rupert Inglis who went to France in 1915 as a Chaplain, although he was already 51 years old. At that time vicars were asked to encourage the young men of the village to sign up to join the army. Rev Inglis thought that if he was asking others to join the army, he should too. There is a plaque to him on the left side of the chancel put up by his wife and the Lych Gate at the main entrance to the churchyard was erected in his memory by the Parish in 1917. (You can see his name inscribed on it as you enter from the road side.)



## 3 ANGELS

The Angels are playing a **Trumpet**

The Angels were painted in 2010 by Penn Norris the son of the then rector. They are based on a plaster relief you will see later in the trail.



## 4 PEWS

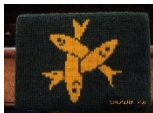
**29** is the number on the third box pew door from the poppies.

Any fixed church seating is often referred to as the pews. To be exact a pew has a door and is a reminder of the days when people rented private seating for their family. Open seating should really be referred to as benches. The box pews doors all have numbers on them.



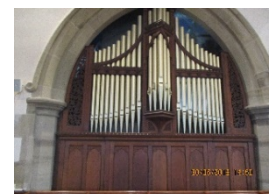
## 5 HASSOCKS

Hassocks are used to kneel on by people who are **Praying**.



## 6 ORGAN

The **Longest** pipe makes the lowest sound. The organ was built in 1907 and installed to the right of the Chancel. In 2015 it was dismantled to undergo restoration by Peter Wells and the organ was moved to its current position. Its sound now fills the Church and the move meant there was then space to build a kitchen and toilets and our Upper room. All this work was completed in 2017.



## 7 STAINED GLASS WINDOW

**Harriet Anne**

**Evelyn Isabella** and

**Helen Mary** Moore are the names of the daughters. They were the daughters of Rev Edward Moore who had rebuilt the Church. Harriet died when she was age 16 and Helen at age 15 months. They died of diphtheria within 6 weeks of each other in 1859. They have headstones in the Moore plot adjacent to the tower. Evelyn grew up but remained unmarried. She became a Lady in Waiting to Queen Victoria.

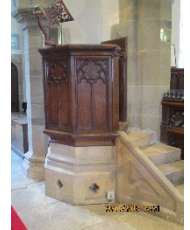


## 8 PULPIT

There are **6** steps from the floor of the main body of the church into the pulpit.

A **preacher** (usually a clergyman or clergywoman) uses the pulpit to teach people and explain the Bible.

The pulpit is high **so that the person speaking can be seen and heard** by everyone in the Church.



## 9 LECTERN

The **Holy Bible** is the book put on the lectern.

It is shaped like an **Eagle** with outspread wings, because eagles are thought to be the birds that can fly the highest and so nearest to the heavens. Our eagle is standing on a sphere which represents the world.



## 10 ALTAR

The seasons of the Church's year are marked by using different colours for the priest's vestments, altar frontals and other hangings. **White/Gold** for festivals, Christmas, Easter, and Saints who were not martyred. **Purple** for Advent (the 4 weeks before Christmas) and Lent (the 40 days before Easter) **Red** for Pentecost, also called Whitsun (the coming of the Holy Spirit), Holy Week and martyrs. **Green** for all other periods (known as Ordinary Time).



The altar is the focal point of a church, where the main Christian act of worship called Holy Communion (or Eucharist) is celebrated. This reminds us that Jesus died on the cross for us.

## 11 EXODUS, THE 10 COMMANDMENTS

The three letters are **I H S**.

IHS is an abbreviation of the Greek word IESOUS (ΙΗΣΟΥΣ) meaning JESUS. In Greek capitals it is ΙΗΣ. Over many years the letters have been changed to our alphabet. ΙΗΣ is rendered as IHS. It is known as THE SACRED MONOGRAM and the letters are often superimposed. The letters in the Roman alphabet were thought to stand for Iesus Hominum Salvator – Jesus Saviour of mankind.



There are various theories why the largest window is at the east end behind the altar. Either **the sun rises in the east and reminds us that Jesus rose again on Easter day** or **as a reminder that Jesus was born, lived, died and rose again in Israel in the Middle East.**

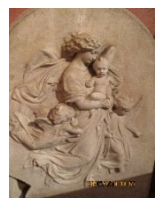
The skull is at the very bottom of the middle window.

You may want to point out the fifth commandment, at the top on the right hand side. Honour thy father and thy mother...!

## 12 PLASTER RELIEF

The angel is holding a **Baby**.

Just beyond the radiator is some Victorian Graffiti. It was found in 2017 when wood panels and pews were removed from this area. It is believed to be the names of the plasterers who would have worked on the Church in 1847



## 13 RECEIVE OUR PRAYER

Possible answers to this are **God** or **Jesus**

Please take some time to sit quietly in our Church. You and your child might like to write a prayer and you can hang this on our prayer tree.

