

YOUR NAME

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

1. FONT

A font is where baptisms (christenings) take place. Baptism is the way people become members of the church – the way in – so the font is usually near the entrance door to show that the person is at the beginning of their spiritual journey in the Christian Church. Find the font on the plan of the church and mark it with an F.

The font is made of S _ _ _ _ and
the lid is made of W _ _ _ _

2 PULPIT, LECTERN & READING DESK

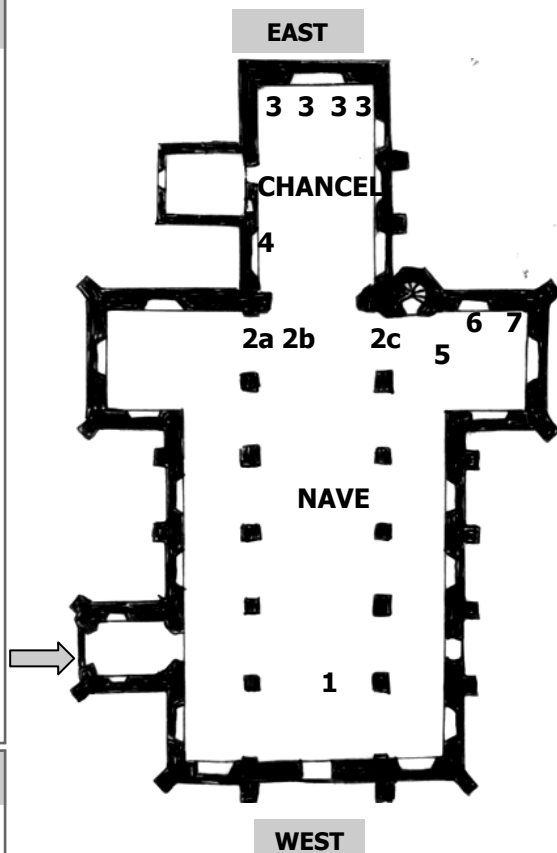
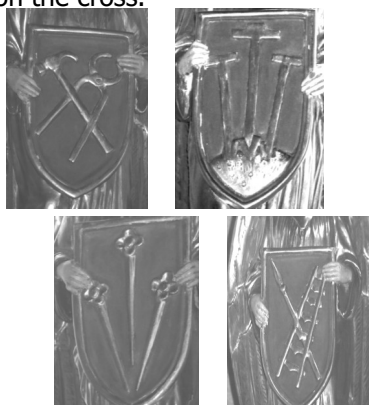
Look carefully at all the strange carvings of fantasy beasts on the pulpit (a), lectern (b) and reading desk(c). They were all carved 400 years ago in the Jacobean period. Tick when you have found the

Talbot (hunting dog)

attacking a Wyvern (dragon)

3 ANGELS

The 4 gold angels standing on their Riddel posts holding up the curtain behind the altar have pictures on their shields showing the story of Jesus' crucifixion. Talk about the symbols and try to work out the story they tell of how Jesus died on the cross.



4 TOMB

Look at the tomb of Nicholas Gour, his son, John Gour and their wives. Notice the clothes they are wearing.



The women's feet are resting on dogs.

What animals are the two men resting their feet on?

5 COSTUMES

This is how the Gour family on the tomb would have looked 800 years ago. Hats were important to show what jobs they did and how rich they were.

Tick below when you have found the white hat and special clothes worn by Nicholas to show he was a lawyer to important people like the king. The 2 white collars (lappets) are still worn in courtrooms today.

6 WINDOW

Find this symbol of a monk on the window.



Which Saint is nearest? Unjumble the letters.

A H R C I T E N E of A S E I N

of _____

7 PISCINA

This is the stone washing-up bowl with a drainage hole once used by the minister during communion.



What do you think was being washed up?

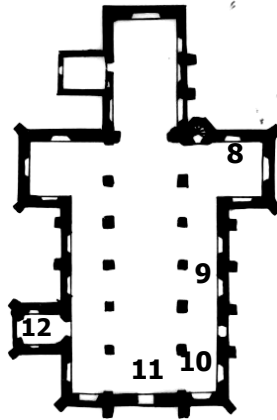
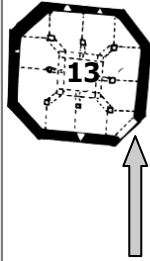
8 WALL ART

To the right of the window is the oldest piece of wall art. It is about 800 years old.

Draw what you think might have been painted in the circles?



EAST



9 LORD'S PRAYER

This prayer was written on the wall several hundreds of years ago so that everyone could join in with the prayer when there were few prayer books. We would spell some of the words differently today.

Put these words into today's spelling.

heauen

dayly

trespalles

kingdome

10 WAR MEMORIALS

The war memorials remember 4 different times when our country was at war. What were their dates and how long did they last?

1st World War _____ to _____ lasting _____ years

2nd World War _____ to _____ lasting _____ years

Falklands War _____ less than _____ year

Gulf War _____ to _____ less than _____ year

11 TAPESTRIES

There are 12 tapestries showing 1,000 years of the history of Pembridge – one for each month of the year. They were carefully stitched by local people. Find number 3 which shows the church being built. What animals are on the shield at the top?

3 _ _ _ _ _

Why do you think there are skeletons at the bottom of this picture?

You may like to choose some other tapestry pictures and make up questions to ask a friend.

12. DOOR

Notice the door as you leave the church. It has a very old Sanctuary knocker.

People would knock if they needed

e l p h

— — — —



13 DETACHED BELFRY

The wooden structure of the belfry was built between 1207—1214 before the Mortimers had control of Pembridge. There are 5 bells in the tower and a small Sanctus bell which called people to worship. Originally the tower would also have been used as a place of safety for the villagers. Look for the holes in the door which are thought to be shot holes.



How many sides does the stone belfry have? _____

How many windows? _____

WELL DONE!

We hope you have enjoyed your time spent in our church.

You may like to think about what you most liked about your visit.





Welcome to St Mary's Church, Pembridge. 800 years ago Pembridge was an important town on the border between Wales and England. Many influential men lived in the area and worked for the King. One of these families was the Mortimer family and it is Joan, who married Roger Mortimer when she was 15, who is thought to have paid for this church to be built. She brought wealth to him and they had 12 children. Perhaps you can find out more about the lives of Joan and the Mortimer family?

1. FONT

The font is made of **stone** and the lid is **wood**. It is 800 years old.

2. PULPIT, LECTERN & READING DESK

The **Talbot and Dragon on the reading desk** at 2c represent the fight of good over evil. The pulpit is high so the minister can easily be seen and heard by the people in the church. The lectern holds the Bible and lessons are read from the reading desk. The altar rails were also carved in Jacobean times between 1603 and 1625 in the reign of James VI of Scotland, who later became James I of England.



3. ANGELS

The **hammer** is for nailing Jesus to the cross, the **pincers** for taking him down.

The **3 nails** were for nailing Jesus to the cross.

The **3 sponges** on sticks were used to dip in water to help Jesus with his suffering.

The **spear** pierced Jesus' side and the **ladder** was used to take him down from the cross after he died.

4. TOMB

The two men are resting their feet on **lions**.

500 years ago people thought the lion showed they were brave, strong and from a wealthy family, always choosing to do the right things in life. Lions and dogs show they led loyal and good lives.

5. COSTUMES

A group of local people have created the Gour family as they would have looked at the time when they would have lived. The cabinet shows Nicholas, Nicholas's wife, John and John's wife. Look at Nicholas's wife. She wears a head dress and clothes to show her husband had died before her, showing she was a widow. John, Nicholas's son, worked for the Mortimer family, overseeing their property and land. His hat and clothes showed he worked as their steward. His wife wears a more modern headdress than her husband's mother as she is a fashionable lady.

6. WINDOW

The nearest Saint is **Catherine of Siena**. The window was made by Whitefriars of London which is why they chose a friar or monk to use as their makers signature/symbol. The window was commissioned by Thomas Gornall, a doctor in Pembridge, in memory of his wife Susan Catherine. So the saints he chose for the window form a memory of his wife's name and his career. The saints shown in the window are:-

St Cecilia – Patron saint of music (Her sign is a musical instrument and roses – symbol of love and beauty. She may have been blind.)

St Catherine of Alexandria – Patron saint of philosophers and scholars. Catherine Wheels are lit on Bonfire night in her remembrance.

St George – Patron Saint of England. In the middle Ages St George and Catherine of Alexandria were thought of as saints who could help during epidemic diseases.

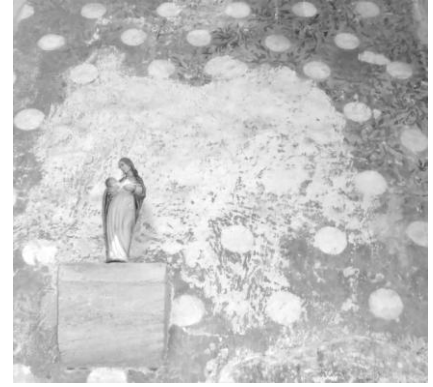
Catherine of Siena – She helped the poor, sick and imprisoned when the Black Death struck in 1374.

7. PISCINA

The minister would have washed up the communion vessels which he had used during the communion service. There is another piscina by the main altar in the church.

8. WALL ART

The vines would have led to roses in the white circles. Look around for other pictures and texts painted on the walls. They were hidden under whitewash until uncovered when they restored the church in 1909.



9. LORD'S PRAYER

Today we would use these spellings **daily trespass heaven kingdom.**

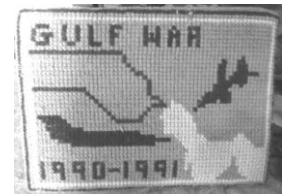
10. WAR MEMORIALS

1st World War **1914 – 1918** lasting **4** years

2nd World War **1939 – 1945** lasting **6** years

Falklands War **1982** lasting less than **1** year (74 days)

Gulf War **1990 – 1991** lasting less than **1** year (42 days)



You might like to find out more about these wars, where they took place and why the United Kingdom was involved.

11. TAPESTRIES



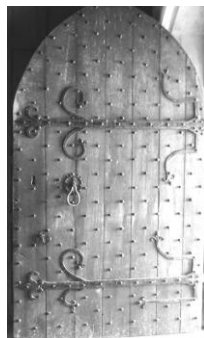
There are 3 **rabbits** on the shield.

If you look high up near the roof you can see the same rabbits on the coat of arms of the Conningsby's of Hampton Court Castle. They owned the village of Pembridge 400 years ago.

The skeletons refer to those who died during the Black Death which arrived in England in 1348, killing 50% of the population. Vaccinations to prevent the spread of diseases were not to be discovered for another 400 years, in 1796. Being immunised against such diseases has only been available to us since then.

12. People would knock if they needed help.

If people were in danger, or in times of trouble, they could find safety inside a church.



13. DETACHED BELFRY

The belfry has **8 sides**. It has **5 windows**, some of which are arrow slits.

The bell tower is thought to be one of the best of 7 detached belfries in Herefordshire. 900 years ago it was made from wood. The stone walls were added later and it was used for the safety of the parishioners.



