

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

INTRODUCTION The original church was built before 1199 and, according to tradition, was consecrated in 1215 by Archbishop Stephen Langton and enlarged in 1786 and 1852. Following a fire on 8th June 1978 which destroyed most of the church apart from the tower, the church was rebuilt to a modern design by the architect Edward Cullinan with the altar table in an unusual position opposite the main south entrance porch. The simple wooden lectern, pulpit and altar rails can be removed and the church is multifunctional, flexible home to many events, in addition to worship, for Barnes and the wider community.

1 CROSSES

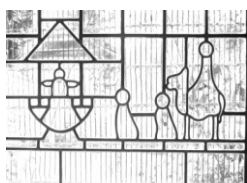
No, there is no marking or figure on the cross.

This simple wooden cross is a symbol of the Christian faith. It reminds Christians of the death and resurrection of Jesus and that goodness will triumph over evil and life over death. A cross with a figure of Christ on it is called a crucifix. There are at least 21 crosses in this church.

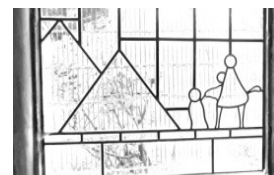
2 FONT (from Fons, Latin for fountain)

This font is made of **stone**. **Water** is put into it when someone is baptized. A font is a large bowl, usually stone with a lead lining, in which people are baptised with water as a sign that they have become members of the church. This font is unusually plain and is made from surviving, fire-scarred fragments of 19th century columns. It is octagonal.

3 LEADED GLASS

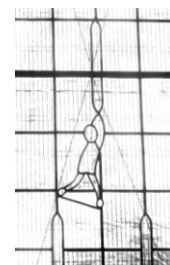


The animals you can see are a **donkey** and a **camel**. The windows show the cradle where Jesus was born, the three kings with one riding a camel and the flight into Egypt of Joseph and Mary with the infant Jesus on a donkey.



4 BELL TOWER

There are **9** ropes. The bell tower is Tudor and there is a peal of 8 main bells and a separate rope for the Sanctus bell. Three of the bells were installed in 1576, 1616 and 1667 and the other five in 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. The woollen handgrip is called a sally and is usually red, white and blue. The leaded glass window shows a **bellringer** who has failed to let go of the rope and has been swept off the ground.



5 WOODEN NOTICE BOARD

1199 is the date of the first priest named on the board, Richard de Northampton. He was appointed by the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral in 1199 when King John (1199-1216) was on the throne. We do not know how many people were living in Barnes at that time but it is known that Richard doubled the size of the church in the next 15 years.

6 BRASS MEMORIALS

John Ellerton was well known as a **hymn-writer**. RIP means **Rest in Peace** from the Latin **Requiescat in Pace**. There are two plaques (brasses) in memory of past Rectors of Barnes, Louis Lochee (1884-1891) and John Ellerton (1876-1884). John Ellerton is nationally known as the writer of the hymn, 'The day thou gavest Lord is ended'.



7 PASCHAL CANDLE

The date on the candle should be **2014** and will change at Easter 2015, 2016, 2017 etc. It is used at liturgy in the Western Rites of Christianity (Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, etc.). A new Paschal candle is blessed and lit every year at Easter, and is used throughout the Paschal season which is during Easter and then throughout the year on special occasions, such as baptisms. The seasons of the Church's year are marked by using different colours for the priest's vestments, altar frontals and other hangings. White for festivals, Christmas, Easter, patron Saints. 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) and martyrs. Green for all other periods (known as Ordinary Time).

8 HIGH ALTAR

A table, the focal point of a church, where the main Christian act of the Eucharist (Holy Communion or Mass) is performed. It is also called 'The Lord's Table', 'The Holy Table' or 'The Communion Table'. Before the Reformation (mid 16th c.) the altar was of made of stone, sometimes with a space to contain relics (holy remains of saints). After the Reformation the stone altar was replaced with a wooden table, covered with a "Fair Linen Cloth" as instructed in the Book of Common Prayer. Kneelers are also called Hassocks kneelers etc.....not to be confused with Cassocks which are garments sometimes worn by clergy and choir members or Haddock which is a fish! The kneelers in this church were embroidered by parishioners in a project started in 1983. The kneeler chosen here shows a phoenix rising from the flames, perhaps referring to the church being rebuilt after the fire of 1979. The triangular pattern represents the shape of the roof of the church.



9 MEMORIAL

Eliza Ann Beale (d. 1901) ran the Hillersdon House School for Girls in Barnes. Her famous sister Dorothea was also a teacher and went on to become the Headmistress of Cheltenham Ladies College. The 4 symbols on this brass are

A Ω Alpha and Omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. 'I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end.' Revelation 1.11. Here they are intertwined.



IHS/ihc is an abbreviation of the Greek word IESOVS (ΙΗΣΟΥΣ • meaning JESUS. In Greek capitals it is ΙΗΣ. In Greek lower case it is ιης. Over many years the letters have been changed to our alphabet.

IHS is rendered as IHS and **ιης** is rendered as ihc. It is known as The Sacred Monogram.

Chi Rho is a monogram formed by the Greek letters chi and rho: X and P which are the first two letters of the name of Christ in Greek (ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ).



Star of David, a six pointed star. The symbol of intertwined equilateral triangles is a common one in the Middle East and North Africa, and is thought to bring good luck. It appears occasionally in early Jewish artwork, but never as an exclusively Jewish symbol. In the Middle Ages, Jews often were required to wear badges to identify themselves as Jews, much as they were in Nazi Germany but these Jewish badges were not always the familiar star.

10 LANGTON CHAPEL

The oval monument has been damaged by **fire**. The monuments on the left wall show evidence of the fire. The oval one (a memorial to James Forster Boulton killed in a naval action off Chile in 1914) is blackened and cracked while the marble one is reddened from the fire and damaged.



11 COLOURED FLOOR TILES



The mosaic floor has **lilies** in blues and greens. Lilies are repeated on the **kneelers** and there are lots of them in the chapel because they are the **flower of the Virgin Mary and also the sign of the Archangel Gabriel**. The tiles are said to be from the William de Morgan factory in Battersea. They were given in memory of Alexander Nesbitt of Byfield House (Barnes) at his death in 1902. The work was carried out by Powell of Whitefriars.



12 ANGELS

Your picture should now look like this drawing:

The 4 sculptured angels hold shields with the arms of the Sandys family. There were originally 6 and they date from the 19th century restoration which was partly funded by Lady Sandys who lived in Downshire House (Roehampton) until her death in 1836.



13 CHAPEL WINDOW

There are **13** people at the Last Supper, 12 disciples with Jesus in the middle.

