

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH PUTNEY SW15 1HL
Trail Answers and Explanatory Notes
for Parents and Teachers

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

INTRODUCTION

The church is a grade II* listed building designed by George Street in collaboration with Edward Burne Jones and William Morris. It was consecrated in 1874. Most of the windows were designed by Burne Jones and William Morris. All except two windows on the south side of the sanctuary were made by Morris and Co. The bricks were made from clay excavated when the Barnes reservoirs (now the Wetlands) were constructed and fired in the Fulham brickworks (behind the Fulham Kiln). Nothing is known about who executed the painted ceiling in the nave, which is shaped like an upturned boat. It underwent a major refurbishment project between 1993 and 1998 and it is an exquisite example of a late Victorian Arts and Crafts church.

1 CROSSES

You are facing **East** as you look at the cross. **No**, there is no marking or figure on the cross. This simple brick 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**.

2 MEMORIALS

The name of man who died was **GA Down**. He died in **1917** during the **First world war**. Either side of this is a list of names of others who died in the war. You have to look closely at the bottom right corners of many of the stained glass windows for other memorials.

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 **circular** in shape. The area in which it stands is called the baptistery because it is separated from the rest of the church by wrought iron railings and gates made by ??? who also made the rood screen???

4 STAINED GLASS

David is holding a harp in his hand and there are **4 faces** in the window including his own. The latin inscription is difficult to read. It says David Psalmista. Only seventy-four of the 150 psalms bear David's name although one Talmudic source and nearly all Orthodox Jews believe that King David was the author of all the psalms. There are **at least 10** musical instruments shown in the stained glass around the church.



5 PULPIT

There are **4** steps to this pulpit which the **priest or preacher** uses to give their sermons. It is high so that **everyone can see/hear them easily**. This pulpit is made of wood and the pulpit cloth is the same colour as that on the high altar.

6 LECTERN

This is a bookstand in brass to **hold the large Holy Bible** or The Lectionary from which the lessons are read. This one 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. The eagle is standing on a sphere, which represents the world.

7 ROOD SCREEN *Add image?*

Was a wooden screen dividing the congregation from the priests and choir in the chancel in old churches. Now the chancel usually contains benches or stalls for the choir and desks for the clergy. This screen is made of **wrought iron**. It is so called because originally it was topped by a Rood [Olde English 'Rod' = cross], a large carving of Christ on the cross with the figures of the Virgin Mary on one side and St John on the other. This screen has a simple cross on top. The **FLEUR-DE-LIS** or **FLEUR-DE-LYS** is repeated in the screen. It is a stylised version of the lily, the flower of the Virgin Mary. Also the sign of the Archangel Gabriel.

8 HOLY 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 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. In the 19th and 20th c. stone altar tables have sometimes been reintroduced.] The colour of the cloth on the altar **depends on the season**. 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). There are **8** angels on the ceiling and **5** in the picture behind the altar. Angels have **wings** and **halos**. Reredos literally means rear back. A fixed backing to an altar, usually made of wood or stone and decorated with carvings and Christian symbols, and generally fixed to the E. wall.



9 ORGAN

Usually it is possible to see some organ pipes, either in a fairly plain 'pipe-rack' arrangement but sometimes in a handsome architectural case. The pipes which you can see are never all the pipes of the organ – you might see 10 or 20 but there will always be 100s or even 1000s more hidden from view. There are **28** pipes visible in this organ. The **longest** pipes make the **lowest** sounds.

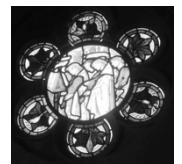
10 SOUTH AISLE

IHS is an abbreviation of the Greek word **IESOUS (IHSOUS)** meaning JESUS. In Greek capitals it is **IHS**. In Greek lower case it is **ihv**. Over many years the letters have been changed to our alphabet. **IHS** is rendered as **IHS** and **ihv** is rendered as **ihc**. It is known as THE SACRED MONOGRAM and the letters are often superimposed. An aisle is wing on the North and/or South side of the nave, divided from it by pillars. Aisle is also used to refer to the central space between the seating in the nave.



11 WINDOW ROUNDELS

There are **14** round windows, 12 small and 2 large ones. The small circles contain images of leaves with fruits and nuts designed by William Morris. The choristers in the large roundels were painted on glass by Burne Jones and the figures in the left window have faded because they **face south and are in sunlight** for most of the day. The fruits and nuts are made of stained glass and so have not faded.



12 WEST WINDOW

There are **flowers in the ground** beneath Christ's feet and **stars in the heavens** above his head. The window shows Christ ascending to heaven.



All Saints

I have added this as a possible extra for teachers to use. We could make it a question with drawings of some the actual symbols in the church.

The church is called All Saints and there are at least 17 saints shown in the stained glass windows. You might wish to try and identify one or two from the objects that they are carrying.

St. Dorothy? with flowers and fruits(w)

St. Agnes with a lamb(w)

St. Michael Is this St. Michael the Archangel with Dragon and Spear?

St. Cecilia with organ or harp

St. Peter with keys

St. Jerome with lion, cardinal clothing, cross, skull, books and writing material, stone in hand (w)

St. Catherine with spiked wheel.

St. Paul with a sword

St. Mary the Virgin with a lily or fleur-de-lis

St. James the Greater with pilgrim's staff, scallop shell, key, sword, Pilgrim's hat, astride a white charger, Cross of Saint James (w)

St James the Less with a mallet (Fuller's Bat) and sometimes a saw.

St. John with Book, a serpent in a chalice, cauldron, eagle (w)

St. Jude with sword, square rule, club, ship (w)

St. Thomas with set square