

YOUR NAME

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

1 FONT

What is placed in the font for baptism (Christening)?

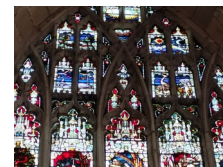
What is the font made from? _____

How many sides does it have? _____

What is the shape called? _____

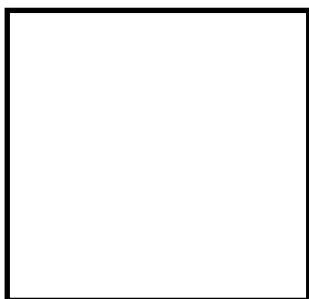
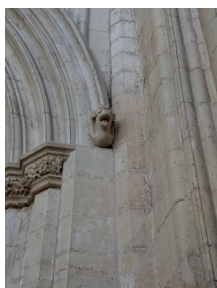
2 WEST WINDOW

There are some animals in this huge window. Look up high. What animals can you see?

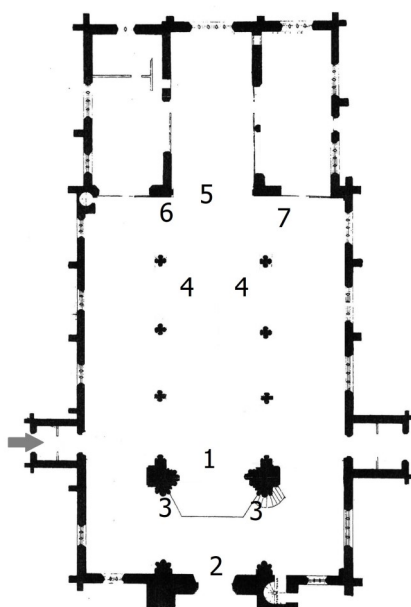


3 CORBELS

Look up high . Draw one of the heads you can see.



EAST



WEST

4 BENCHES



What are the poppyheads on the ends of the benches made of?

Pipes were put through the holes in the columns and tops of the benches when heating was installed in the church!

5 CHANCEL ARCH

Who is holding the shield at the top of the arch?



The shield belongs to the Estfeld family.

6 PULPIT

How many steps are there up to the pulpit?

Why is it up so high?



7 BRASS LECTERN

A lectern is a bookstand. What is the name of the saint on the brass lectern?

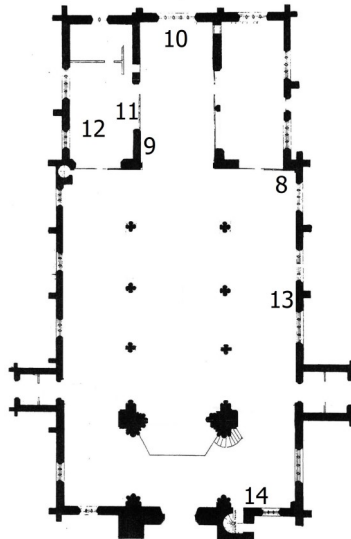


8 CHEST

What do you think was kept in the old chest?

Why does it have 3 locks?

EAST



9 MEMORIAL PLAQUE

What war does the plaque commemorate?

How many names are recorded?



10 ALTAR

The altar is the most sacred part of the church.

What colour is the altar cloth today? _____

What scene from Jesus' life is shown at the bottom of the east window behind the altar?

T _ _ _ L _ _ _ S _ _ _ _



11 TOMB

Read the information board. What is the surname of the couple on the tomb?

How did the statue of the man lose its leg?



12 HASSOCKS

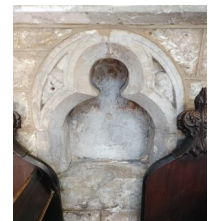
What are the hassocks for? _____

Draw your own design for a hassock.



13 PISCINA

What do you think this was used for?



Look at the top of the window near the piscina. The glass is medieval. It has been broken and put back later so makes unusual pictures now!

14 VICARS BOARD

Who was the vicar of St Mary's when Queen Elizabeth II was crowned in 1953?

ENDPIECE

What did you find most interesting in the church today?

Why?

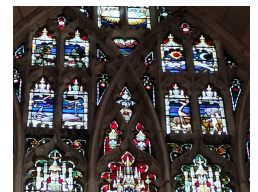


St Mary's is a limestone church with an interior largely in the Perpendicular style. Building started in the early 12th century with many extensions especially in the 14th and 15th century. The chancel arch window is an unusual feature. The south aisle windows contain recently restored medieval glass. St Mary's is Grade I listed.

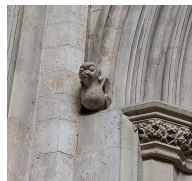


1 FONT At a baptism (Christening) **water** is placed in the font. People are baptised with water as a sign that they have become a Christian and a member of the worldwide church. The font is made of **stone** with a later oak cover, probably Victorian. It has **eight** sides - an **octagon**. The font is from the 14th century. One of the sides of the font has a letter M for St Mary, to whom the church is dedicated.

2 WEST WINDOW An **elephant**, a **giraffe**, a **lion**, a **whale** and **2 snakes** and others can be seen in the third from bottom window. In the bottom window there is a **camel** and a **serpent/snake**. The window depicts the Creation. It was made by the Powell Brothers of Leeds in 1885.



3 CORBELS The heads at the top of the arch are called corbels. These are made from stone and serve as a bracket often supporting roof timbers. Sometimes, as here, they are carved as a head or sometimes as a shield.



4 BENCHES The poppyheads are made of **metal (cast iron)**, despite looking as if they are made of wood. Poppyheads are ornamental finials used to decorate bench ends in a form resembling a fleur-de-lis. Open seating is referred to as benches. To be exact pews should have a door, a reminder of the days when people rented private seating for their family. These benches are Victorian.

5 CHANCEL ARCH An **angel** is holding the shield. This heraldic shield shows the coat of arms for the Estfeld family, a prominent medieval Tickhill family. It is one of several memorials to the family in the church.

6 PULPIT There are **6** steps up to the pulpit. It is raised **so that the preacher can be seen and heard easily**. The pulpit is made of oak and is about 400 years old, Jacobean. The sermon (talk) is delivered during a service from the pulpit.

7 BRASS LECTERN The saint named on the lectern is **Saint John**. A lectern is a bookstand in wood or brass to hold the large Holy Bible or The Lectionary from which the lessons are read. Sometimes 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. The eagle is often standing on a sphere which represents the world.



8 CHEST All types of important **papers, documents** and **silverware** were kept in a parish chest. It had 3 locks and 3 keys so that **the priest and 2 parish clerks each had to be present when it was opened to keep the contents secure.**



9 WAR MEMORIAL The plaque commemorates **World War One, the Great War of 1914-1918**. Sadly **40** men from Tickhill are recorded as having died in this war. When you leave the church you may also like to look at the War Memorial and the Commonwealth War Graves in the churchyard.

10 ALTAR There are four principal Liturgical colours which are used for altar cloths: **Purple** or **dark blue** for Advent (the beginning of the church year), Lent and for funerals; **White or gold** for Easter and Eastertide (the period after Easter), Christmas tide and Epiphany and Epiphany tide; **Red** for Saints Days; and **Green**, the most common colour, used during what's known as 'Ordinary Time', which is after Trinity Sunday until the first Sunday in Advent. The altar is 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".

The bottom of the East Window shows Jesus at **The Last Supper**. The window also depicts The Ascension.

11 TOMB The name of the couple is **Fitzwilliam**. The figure of the man lost its leg during the English **Civil War**. The tomb of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam and his wife Lucy is made of alabaster and was moved from Tickhill's old friary. It is thought to date from about 1520-1530.

12 HASSOCKS Hassocks are kneelers not to be confused with cassocks which are garments sometimes worn by clergy and choir members or haddock which is a fish!



13 PISCINA It was used for **holy washing up!** A piscina is an arched niche usually near the altar with a basin and a drain going straight into the ground for rinsing the communion vessels.

14 VICARS BOARD **Guy Tyler Skelton Cook** was the vicar at the time of Elizabeth II's coronation.



ENDPIECE Please congratulate the children on completing the trail. If you wish to find out more about the church, there is information at www.stmaryschurchtickhill.com If you would like to know more about The Arts Society Dukeries, please see www.theartsociety.org/dukeries