

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

1 FONT

Water is placed in the bowl for the ceremony of Baptism or Christening at which people are given their Christian names. The font has eight sides so is an **octagon**.



2 FONT

Under the bed can be seen 2 pairs of **slippers** and a **chamberpot**. The carving for Extreme Unction shows a man on his deathbed being visited by a priest.

This is a rare seven-sacrament font, in stone, with a wooden cover. The sacraments are carved on the sides but were deliberately damaged at the time of the English Civil War. They are Baptism, Confirmation, Marriage, Ordination, Penance, Holy Communion and Extreme Unction. In this church St Andrew is carved on the eighth panel because the church is dedicated to him.

3 RECTORS of MELTON

The name of **Christopher George Watson** appears twice. He was Rector for a very long time 1814-1870, 56 years ! The beautiful window above showing the Ascension is dedicated to him.

The Rector was **transferred to this new church** which is why his name appears at the end of the old list and the start of the new.

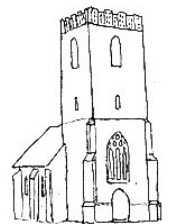
The coming of the railway and other factors had moved the commercial heart of the village to The Street. In 1868 this church was new; built in the centre of the village as the old church was now too small and out of the way. Some church furniture was moved to the new building, including the font.

4 PICTURES of CHURCHES

The main difference is the **spire** on the **tower** of the new church.



The old church is well worth going to see and is not far from here.

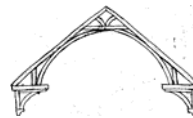


5 CHANDLER MEMORIAL

Percy William Chandler died in **1917** aged 27 so he must have been born in **1890**. He enlisted in July 1915 into the Welsh Horse Yeomanry. He fought at Gallipoli and in Palestine in World War One. He died at Beersheba and is buried in the Military Cemetery there. His battlefield cross is at Melton Old Church.

6 NAVE ROOF

The roof looks like the inside of the bottom of a **ship** or boat.



The word nave comes from the Latin for ship, navis. It is the main body of the church where the congregation (people) sit. The idea of gathering people together for safety in a ship has connections with Noah's Ark. It also suggests a journey that the Christian embarks on. This roof is quite elaborate and is described as an arch-braced hammerbeam roof.

7 ROOD SCREEN

The rood screen was given by **Sir William Churchman** in **1934** in memory of his wife Dame Lois Adelaide Churchman. The face seen in the centre of the screen above the chancel step is believed to be her likeness.



In mediaeval churches a screen in stone and/or wood was erected between the chancel and the nave. On the top of this stood the Rood, an Old English name for the Cross, bearing the figure of Christ with his mother Mary and the disciple John standing one on each side. It separated the clergy from the laity and during the Reformation many were destroyed or damaged and the further building of such screens was forbidden. Later on they were reintroduced for artistic reasons as here.

8 HIGH ALTAR

The main difference between the two crosses is that **one of them has a figure on it**, the crucified Christ, and is called a **crucifix**. Crosses and crucifixes are very important symbols to Christians. They are used for devotional purposes and occur widely in Christian Art.

We found **12** crosses and if you found more well done !

The Altar is the focal point of a church and is where the important ceremony or service of Holy Communion is performed.

9 EAST WINDOW

On the left you should have **IHS**, a sacred monogram. It is the form in our alphabet of an abbreviation of the Greek word for Jesus. In the Latin form it was thought to stand for Iesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus Saviour of mankind.

In the middle is the **Star of David**, a six-pointed star. You can see it is formed of two interlocking triangles. In Christian art a triangle often represents the Holy Trinity namely God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

On the right is the diagonal cross known as the **Saltire Cross**. St Andrew was crucified on a diagonal cross so it is associated with him. He is the Patron Saint of Scotland which is why Scotland's national flag has a white diagonal cross on a blue background.

10 PULPIT & LECTERN

The pulpit is high **so that the preacher can see the whole congregation and can be seen and heard** more easily by everyone.

The lectern is a reading desk from where Bible readings are made.

An embroidered frontal hangs from this one depicting a fisherman casting his net. It represents St Andrew who was a fisherman at the time Christ called him to be a disciple. This is one of the many references to St Andrew in the church.

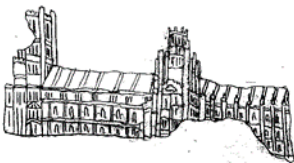
11 GLASTONBURY CHAIR

The leaves carved on the top rails and arms are **oak**  and  **ivy**

This style of chair with its panel back and X-shaped legs joined by a crossbar and shaped arms from seat to back is associated with the Abbey at Glastonbury and is much copied.

12 SOUTH WINDOW

St Andrew holds a diagonal **cross**. He also holds a **book**. St Etheldreda is shown with a royal **crown**. She holds a **crook**, also called a crozier when carried by bishops, and a **tree** in one hand. In the other she holds a model of a **Cathedral**, actually Ely, the Dean and Chapter of which are patrons of this church. Etheldreda was the daughter of a 7th century king of East Anglia, and nunneries at Ely has a local connection to St Audry's, which was previously the site of the County Mental Hospital. Formerly known as Suffolk Lunatic Asylum, in the 19th century it was renamed St Audry's after the Ely nunnery which cared for the sick and dispossessed.



The wheatsheaf emblem was used by the very famous Victorian stained glass window firm Kempe & Co as a maker's mark or signature.



13 WAR MEMORIAL

The name Lloyd appears **3** times.

No they did not belong to the same regiment.

Lance Corporal Charles Lloyd was in the 2nd East Surrey, Private Frank Lloyd in the 9th East Surrey, and Lance Corporal Henry Lloyd the East Yorkshire.

14 PORCH

There are **3** bells. We know this because there are **3 bell ropes** in the porch.

We hope you enjoyed exploring the church and had fun finding all the interesting things there are to see.