

YOUR NAME

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

1 FONT

How many columns support the font?



What is put in the font for a christening or baptism?

W _ _ _ _

2 ST CHRISTOPHER

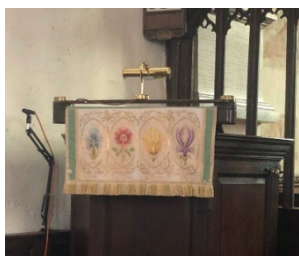
Look carefully at this wall painting of St Christopher: what is he holding in his right hand?

A B _ _ _ C H or S T _ _ F

How many mermaids are shown in this picture?



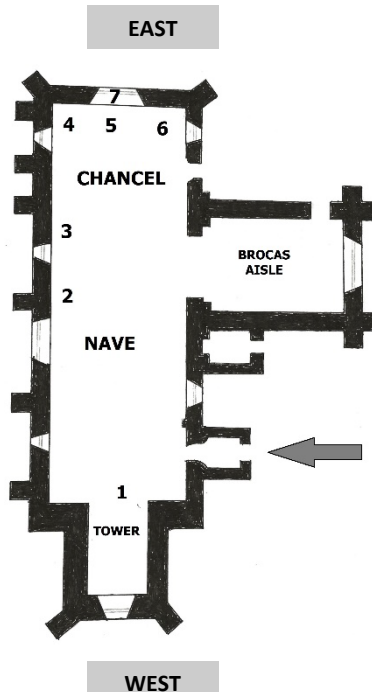
3 PULPIT



Who do you think uses the pulpit?

T H E P R _ _ _ H E R

Why is it so high?

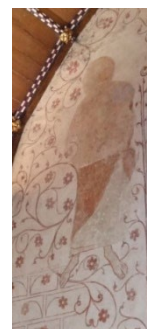


4 WALL PAINTING

Look at the wall behind the altar. Who is the man shown in the painting?

(The name of the church will give you a clue).

S T J _ _ _ _



5 ALTAR

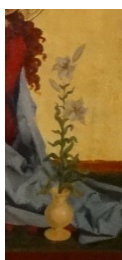
The Altar is a holy table.

What can you see in the two left-hand panels of the screen behind the altar?

An A N _ _ _ and a
L _ _ _ Y

What is the name of the flower

A L _ _ _



6 TILES

How many different patterns are shown in the middle of the large squares on the tiles around the altar?



What are the tiles made of?

C _ _ _ Y

7 EAST WINDOW



How many angels can you find in this window?

Write below the three colours of their wings?

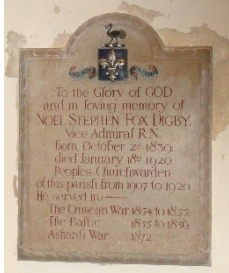
8 DIGBY MEMORIAL

What rank did Noel Digby achieve in the Royal Navy?

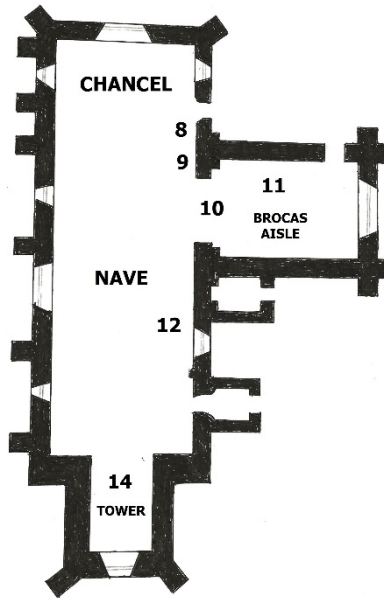
V _ _ _ A _ _ _ _ _

What was the last war in which he was involved?

A _ _ _ _ _ W _ _



EAST



9 WAR MEMORIAL

How many men lost their lives in the Great War?

How many men lost their lives in the Second World War?

What is the name of the parachutist killed in Afghanistan?

10 BROCAS MEMORIAL

What is this memorial made of?

M _ R B _ _



Look up at the beams in the ceiling. How many faces can you see at the lower ends of the beams?

11 ROYAL ARMS

To which King do the Royal Arms belong?



K I N G C _ _ L E S

What date is shown on the Royal Arms?

What are the animals shown on either side of the shield?

A L _ _ _ and a U _ _ _ _ N

12 THOMAS A BECKET

There are four men in a line in this wall painting. What are they holding?

S W _ _ D S

What are they going to do to the kneeling man?

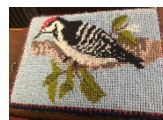


Make him a knight.

Threaten him.

Kill him.

13 KNEELERS



When were the kneelers made?

Draw your favourite pattern here↓.

14 BELLS



The bells are hung in the tower at the west end of the Church.

How many bells are there?

How many kilograms does the heaviest bell weigh?



There was a church in the parish at the time of the Domesday Book but the nave and chancel of the present St James' Church were not built until late in the twelfth century. A Lady Chapel was added a century later and the west tower of brick replaced one of timber in 1636. The porch is a late eighteenth century addition also replacing one of wood. The Lady Chapel was replaced, early in the nineteenth century, by the aisle in which the memorial to Bernard Brocas of Beaufort stands.

1 FONT

The font is supported by **5** columns.



Water is put in the font as part of the ceremony of baptism or christening – an initiation to the Christian faith.

The font has a shallow square bowl of Purbeck stone, the sides of which are decorated, although heavily worn, with fluting, rough chevron ornamentation and a carving of the *agnus dei* (a lamb with a St George's flag, being the symbol of the risen Christ).



2 ST CHRISTOPHER

St Christopher is holding a **branch** of a bush or a **staff** to support him on his travels. There are **2** mermaids shown above the two fish at the bottom of this fifteenth century wall painting.

St Christopher is the patron saint of, amongst others, travellers. Tradition has it that one day a child approached Christopher by a river and asked to be helped across. Christopher obliged but as he reached mid-stream, the river rose and the child became extremely heavy. It was only with a great effort that Christopher delivered the child to the far bank. When Christopher asked the child why he was so heavy, the child explained that He was Jesus and when Christopher carried Him, he also carried the weight of the whole world on his shoulders. The child then vanished.

3 PULPIT

The **preacher** uses the pulpit. It is from the pulpit that the preacher gives a sermon (talk) during a service. It is high **so that they can be seen and heard easily**. Pulpits can be made from any building material such as wood, stone or metal and are sometimes highly decorated. The word pulpit comes from the Latin word "pulpitum", which means platform or staging.



4 WALL PAINTING



The man shown in the wall painting behind the altar is **St James**, to whom the church is dedicated. To the right of the altar, the Virgin Mary is shown holding her infant son, Jesus.

St James, the son of Zebedee, often referred to as St James, the Great, was one of the twelve apostles, men called by Jesus to be a member of His innermost circle. Following Jesus's crucifixion, James continued to proclaim Jesus's teachings. Falling foul of the authorities for doing so he was executed. According to Spanish tradition, his body was taken to Santiago de Compostela, where his shrine continues to attract Christian pilgrims from all over the world.

5 ALTAR

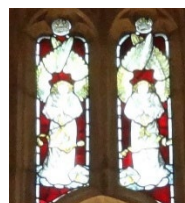
On the screen behind the altar, known as a triptych, you can see an **angel** and a **lady**. The name of the flower is **lily**. This scene shows the Archangel Gabriel announcing to the Virgin Mary, who is traditionally portrayed in blue, that she was to be the mother of Jesus. The lily is a symbol of the Virgin Mary. The church festival of the Annunciation (the announcing) is held on Lady Day (25th March) each year. A triptych is made up of three sections, the outer sections on either side of which can be folded inward to cover the central section so that no pictures can be seen. This is only done here on Maundy Thursday in preparation for the most

solemn day of the Christian year, Good Friday, which marks the crucifixion of Jesus. This triptych was painted in 1885 by Henry Victor Milner.



6 TILES

There are **2** different patterns in the middle of the large squares on the tiles around the altar. They are made of **clay** and are Victorian reproduction encaustic tiles which were manufactured in large quantities and are of uniform appearance. They were often based on medieval designs.



7 EAST WINDOW

There are **8** angels shown towards the top of the window. Their wings are coloured **yellow** (2), **green** (4) and **purple** (2). Below them, Jesus is seated on a throne with the symbols of earthly power, a crown together with an orb (a cross set on a globe). This window was created in 1887 by Henry Victor Milner (see 5 above), who was considered by many in the stained-glass world to be the best craftsman of his day.

8 DIGBY MEMORIAL



Noel Digby achieved the rank of **Vice Admiral** in the Royal Navy. The last war in which he was involved was the **Ashanti War**, which took place in what is now Ghana.

The crest above the memorial comprises a shield on the blue background of which is shown a gold-coloured fleur-de-lis above which is set an ostrich holding a horseshoe in its beak. The Digby family motto is "Deo, non fortuna" which means "By God, not by luck"

9 WAR MEMORIAL

16 men lost their lives in the Great War and **6** in the Second World War. Private **P[eter Jo] Cowton** of the 2nd Parachute Regiment was on a routine patrol on 29th July 2008 in Helmand Province in Afghanistan when it encountered and engaged enemy forces. He was seriously wounded and despite the efforts of the medical response team he died as a result of his injuries.

Bramley is unusual in not having a stone war memorial set either in a prominent position in the village or in the churchyard.

10 BROCAS MEMORIAL

This memorial is made of **marble** and commemorates Bernard Brocas who died in 1777, aged only forty-seven. There are **12** faces at the lower ends of the beams in the vaulted ceiling.

The memorial shows a dying man being comforted by his wife, both of them shown in classical costume, although the portly Mr Brocas wears a fashionable periwig.

This sculpture was originally placed in the churchyard. To protect it from the weather, his widow, Harriot, commissioned the construction of the aisle in which it now stands, which was designed by Sir John Soane, one of the foremost architects of his age. The Brocas family had lived at the nearby Beaurepaire estate since 1353. Bernard was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Northern Division of the Hampshire Militia.



11 ROYAL ARMS



The primitively painted Royal Arms are those of **King Charles** the Second and the date shown is **1660**. The animals shown on either side of the shield are a **lion** and a **unicorn**.

The shield is divided into four quarters: the top left and bottom right quarters show the three lions passant of England and three fleurs-de-lis of France (even though England had lost its last possession in France with the fall of Calais in 1558), the top right quarter shows the red lion rampant of Scotland and the bottom left quarter the harp of Ireland.

The church is unusual because it also has a painted coat of arms for a Prince of Wales (right) which tradition says was presented to commemorate a visit to the area of Charles, the second son of King James II who was created Prince of Wales in 1616 and who inherited the crown to become King Charles I in 1625. He was executed in 1649 during the English Civil War.



12 THOMAS A BECKET

The four men are holding **swords**. They are going to **kill** the man in front of them who is kneeling in prayer. He is St Thomas a Becket (1120–1170).

This thirteenth century wall painting shows the murder of St Thomas. Thomas, son of a London merchant, rose to become Chancellor of England and a close friend of Henry II. He was not especially devout but he was arrogant. Trouble began when Henry appointed him Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162. He enthusiastically embraced his new position. The King faced years of frustration caused by Becket's defiance of his (the King's) wishes that the powers of the Church should be subordinated to those of the sovereign. After a public tirade against Becket by the King, four knights took it upon themselves to travel to Canterbury to confront the Archbishop. A fracas developed and Becket was murdered at prayer in the Cathedral there. The King and the Church were horrified by this outrageous act of sacrilege. Becket was considered a martyr and quickly canonised (i.e. made a saint).

All the wall paintings in the church were whitewashed over at the time of the Reformation. In the 1870's the Vicar, Charles Eddy, uncovered them and conserved those that could be saved.



13 KNEELERS

The kneelers were made in the year **2000** to mark the millennium. Some are dedicated to family members and friends, who have died, and others have been presented by local organisations, past and present.

14 BELLS

There are **8** bells hung in the tower at the west end of the church. The heaviest bell weighs **616** kilograms. It is a tenor bell cast (i.e. made) in 1638 by the Ellis Knight Foundry. On it are inscribed the words: "For holiness becometh His House for ever".

The soft red, white and blue attachments to the ropes are known as "Sallies".

