



All Saints' Church was originally built in the Norman era, around 1100. Much of the structure you see today was built or rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The church was partially restored in 1859 and completely restored in 1877. It is often known as "the church in the woodland". Despite its secluded and idyllic setting, it has a rich and fascinating history.

1 PORCH

The Mayflower was the ship in which 102 pilgrims sailed from Plymouth, England to America in 1620. The Pilgrim Movement started here in Babworth. William Bradford, later Governor of Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, would walk 12 miles from Austerfield to hear Revd Richard Clyfton's preaching. William Brewster walked 9 miles from Scrooby. Revd Clyfton, the Rector of Babworth from 1555 – 1605, was dismissed for preaching Separatism (separation from the Church of England). This ultimately led to the foundation of the United States of America by the Pilgrim Fathers.

The Pilgrim Way, to the left as you face the church, was the lane down which the future Pilgrim Fathers arrived to hear Revd Clyfton.

2 FONT

Water that has been blessed (Holy water) is put into the font for baptism (Christening). It marks the baby's, or older person's, welcoming into the family of Christ's worldwide church. The Holy water is poured on the baby's head, because water is a symbol of cleanliness and purity.

The font has **8** sides - it is **an octagon**. It is from the 19th century and the font cover is made from the same 150-year-old oak as the Mayflower II, which sailed from Plymouth, England to New Plymouth, USA in 1957.

3 NAVE

The roof is made of **wood**. This is the main body of the church with benches, pews or chairs.

Nave comes from the word NAVIS meaning **ship** and the image of the parishioner travelling down the aisle of the 'ship' towards the altar continues the metaphor for the Christian journey towards God.

As you walk around the church, notice the faces at the top of the columns in the nave arches. These carvings date from the 15th century.

4 LECTERN

The large book is called the **Holy Bible**. It is divided into The Old and New Testament.

The lectern is a bookstand in wood or brass to hold the large Holy Bible or the Lectionary from which the lessons (extracts of the Bible) are read.



5 PULPIT

The **priest** stands up in the pulpit to give his/her sermon or talk because **(s)he can be seen by everyone in the church, (s)he can be heard easily and (s)he can see everyone too!**

6 BELL ROPES

The ropes are used for ringing the bells. The ringing chamber holds a peal of **six** bells. One is dedicated to Revd Richard Clyfton "a grave and revered preacher".

The magnificent stained-glass window behind the ringing chamber was made by Charles Kempe, the prolific Victorian stained-glass designer and manufacturer.

7 CHANCEL

The seats are for **the choir** and there are desks for the clergy.

The chancel is the most holy part of a church.

In the chancel and sanctuary there are several examples of the carved **mouse** trademark of Robert "Mousey" Thompson, the famous 19th/20th century furniture maker from North Yorkshire.



8 PISCINA

The piscina is an arched niche near the altar. **There is a drain hole.** The basin used to have a drain going straight into the ground. It was used **for holy washing up, for rinsing the communion vessels** – the chalice (cup) which held the wine and the paten (plate) for the bread. It is from the 15th century.

9 STAINED GLASS WINDOW

The letters **INRI** are above Jesus' head in the top middle window. They are the initial letters of Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum, meaning **Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews**. This was the label put on the cross of Christ by Pilate.

This window shows events from Jesus' life, such as in the Garden of Gethsemane, the Crucifixion, His Ascension into Heaven.



10 ALTAR AND ALTAR RAIL

The cushions are used **for kneeling on**. People coming to the altar are encouraged to kneel down as a mark of humility when the priest gives them the Sacraments (bread and wine) or a blessing.

The altar (communion table) is the focal point of the church, where the main Christian act of the Eucharist (Holy Communion) is performed.

11 THE MAYFLOWER MODEL

This scale model is made from **14 000 matchsticks**. There are **six** sails on the ship. It was made at **HMP Ranby**.

12 THE MAYFLOWER PAINTING

The painting from the 1960s shows the Separatists, walking near **Babworth Church**. Their clothes are typical for the **Separatists (Pilgrims) - the people who followed Revd Clyfton's preaching**.

Women wore a dress consisting of 2 parts consisting of a bodice and a long skirt. The colours were usually red, earthy green, brown or blue. Black or white were not normally worn. They sometimes wore lace collars and cuffs and a white apron. Their hair was pulled tightly back, and they wore a coif (bonnet) or hat.

Men wore breeches and knee-length stockings. Most men wore lace collars and cuffs. A felt hat was worn. The most common colours were white, black, brown, beige and earthy green.



13 MEMORIAL WINDOW

An interesting feature of the north wall is the memorial window to Revd Edmund Jessop, Rector from 1950 to 1984, who did so much to revive the American connection with Babworth.

In the centre panel you will see the letters IHS. This is an abbreviation of the Greek word IESOUS meaning Jesus. Over many years the letters have been changed to our alphabet. It is known as THE SACRED MONOGRAM. The lower-case form is ihc.

Below this you will see a round panel divided in four and you will recognise some pictures of things you have already seen.

Holy Bible



Tudor Silver Chalice

Babworth Church

the Mayflower

The silver chalice from 1593 was found in 1950 when the floor in front of the organ was being repaired. It must surely have been used by Revd Clyfton for communion.

ENDPIECE We hope you have enjoyed helping the children with this Trail. Perhaps you can use this time to congratulate the children on completing The Arts Society Trail of Discovery and discuss with them what they have learned about All Saints', Babworth.