

**Children's answers are in bold.** Further information is for interest and discussion.



The earliest reference to the existence of a church at Scrooby is in 1177 when it was a Chapel of Ease to Sutton. Two hundred years later, in 1380, the church was destroyed and rebuilt. It was largely rebuilt in the Early Perpendicular style and the tower and spire were added. In 1864 restoration took place by C J Neale, during the incumbency of Reverend William Hurt, at a cost in excess of £600. The font and pulpit were replaced, the gallery at the west end was removed and the Gray & Davison organ was installed.

Scrooby has become a place of pilgrimage, especially by American descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. William Brewster became the presiding elder of the Separatist Church at Scrooby before leaving for Holland and then America in 1620.

**1 FONT** The font is used for **baptism**. The base is made from **stone**, but the cover is made of wood. The font is an octagon in shape, as it has eight sides. The font dates from the restoration of the church in 1864.



**2 WILLIAM BREWSTER PLAQUE** William Brewster (c1566- 1644) was a **Separatist** and became the **spiritual leader of the Pilgrims** in Plymouth, New England, a **Pilgrim Father**. **He sailed in a ship** to America. This brass plaque records the visit of the General Society of the Mayflower Descendants in 1955.

**3 COBBLESTONE** The ship that Brewster sailed on was called **The Mayflower**. It left England in the autumn of **1620** and sailed from **Plymouth**. The cobblestone comes from the Barbican of the City of Plymouth and was presented to the church to commemorate the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the sailing.

**4 PULPIT** The **preacher** would stand in the pulpit. The letters on the cloth are **IHS**. IHS is an abbreviation of the Greek word IESOUS meaning JESUS. It is known as THE SACRED MONOGRAM and the letters are often superimposed. The pulpit is an elevated and enclosed platform from which a sermon (talk) is delivered during a service. It is raised so that the preacher can be seen and heard easily. Pulpits are made from any building material e.g. wood, stone or metal, and are sometimes highly decorated. It was installed in 1864.



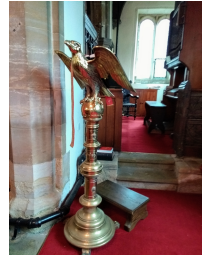
**5 CHANCEL ARCH** The tops of the arches (capitals) were decorated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with **leaves, flowers** and **berries (foliage)**. This arch divides the nave from the chancel.

**6 ALTAR** On the altar stand **a cross, a bookstand** and **2 candlesticks**. They are all made of **brass**. The altar is 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".

**7 EAST WINDOW** There are **23 people** and **a donkey** in the East Window. This window is the only window in the church that contains stained glass and was installed in 1889. It depicts Bible scenes from the Book of Matthew. The inscription at the bottom of the window states that it was erected by F E Wilkinson of Scrooby in memory of his father Clifton Wilkinson of Newall Hall, Otley.



**8 LECTERN** The book on the lectern is the **Holy Bible** or **The Lectionary** from which the lessons are read. It is shaped like **an eagle** and made out of **brass**. It is 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. The lectern dates from the 1864 restoration of the church.



**9 ORGAN** **19** organ pipes can be seen. **The longest pipes** make the lowest sounds. 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. The organ was made by Gray and Davison and installed in 1871.

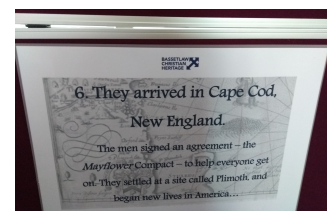
**10 TAPESTRY** This tapestry was completed for the Millennium by the Mothers' Union, whose logo is displayed in the top left-hand corner. It shows various scenes connected to life in the village of Scrooby, including the church, Scrooby Manor House and the Mayflower.



**11 BREWSTER PEWS** There are **3** benches known as the Brewster Pews in the south aisle. There are **grapes** carved on the backs of the pews. They have panelled bench ends and richly carved backs with bands of vines and bunches of grapes and date from the 16<sup>th</sup> century. One bench forms a divide between the east end of the south aisle and the rest of the aisle. The other church pews were sold to America in 1891.

**12 WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL** This wooden wreath has carved upon it the names of 40 Serlby men who served in the Great War 1914-1918: **Arthur Kipling, Frederick Ogle, Ernest Bland, George Tomlinson, John Hutchinson, Frederick J Crisp, Herbert Saunderson, Wilfrid Bland, Fred Measham** are some of the men listed. 9 Serlby men lost their lives.

**13 EXHIBITION** They left England because **they wanted to set up their own church**. They were not allowed to do this, so they decided they had to escape. They arrived in **Cape Cod**, New England in November 1620.



**14 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 Children's Trail and discuss with them what they have learned about St Wilfrid, Scrooby. If you would like to find out more about St Wilfrid's please visit the website of the Southwell and Nottingham Church History Project – [www.southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk](http://www.southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk)