

Kenwyn Church was dedicated in the Autumn of 1259 when Walter Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, visited the area. There was probably a smaller church on this site before then. The building was enlarged in the 15th century and the tower and part of the south aisle date from that time. By the year 1819 the church was in such a poor state of repair that it was closed and almost completely rebuilt, being re-opened in October 1820. After lightning struck the south west tower of the church during a great storm in 1860 and five large blocks fell through the church roof, extensive further alterations took place. The last major alterations and updating of the church was in the early 1960's.



1 PICTURE OF THE LAST SUPPER The person in the centre of the picture is **Jesus** and you can see **12** other people.

Those people, sitting with Jesus at the table, were close followers of his and were known as his disciples. They are having a meal together and this has become known as the last supper, because it was the last time that Jesus ate with his disciples before he was crucified.



2 STRIPEY ROPES Each of the eight ropes pulls a **bell**. There are 8 ropes and 8 **bells**. Church bells are rung to call worshippers to church for a service. They are also rung on special occasions such as a wedding or a funeral. Inside each bell is a hanging piece of metal which strikes the side of the bell when it is made to move from side to side, which makes a sound or a note. Each bell is tuned to make a different note.

3 VICARS The first vicar came to the church in **1265**. His name was **Steven Haym**. The present vicar came here in **2008**. His name is **Christopher Parsons**.

4 SOUTH TRANSEPT In the corner of the south transept is a **fireplace**. You can see a bookcase covering the fireplace now because this space is used as a meeting place for children who attend the church. At one time a small organ for the church was here and the fireplace could have been to stop the organ getting damp or maybe to keep the organist warm.

5 PULPIT The pulpit is raised above the rest of the church **so that the vicar or the priest can be seen**.

When that person is talking to the people in the church who are known as the congregation, they need not only to be seen but to be heard as well and in the early days they did not have a microphone. The cloth hanging from the pulpit is changed throughout the year so the colour that the children write down in their answer will depend on the time of year when the pulpit is viewed. White is for festivals, Christmas, Easter and the saints who were not martyred. Purple for Advent, (the four weeks before Christmas) and Lent (the forty days before Easter). Red for Pentecost, also Called Whitsun (the coming of the Holy Spirit, Holy week and martyrs. Green for all other periods, (known as ordinary time).



6 CARVED ANGEL When the children have finished drawing the other half of the angel which can be seen on the stone pillar, you can point out to them the carving of a bishop which can be seen on the pillar opposite above the pulpit.

7 PASCHAL CANDLE The letter which is underneath the decoration on the candle is the Greek letter omega. The letter A (Alpha) is the first letter in the Greek alphabet and the shape that you have drawn, omega, is the last letter of the Greek alphabet. A new candle is blessed every year at Easter. It is lit on special occasions such as baptisms and funerals.



8 ALTAR AND EAST WINDOW The letters to the left of the cross are **IHC**.

The letters to the right of the cross are **XPC**.

They are both Christograms which is a monogram or combination of letters that is an abbreviation.

IHC comes from the first three letters of the Greek name for Jesus and XPC is the first three letters of the Greek name for Christ.



9 ORGAN PIPES The organ pipes that you can see above the carved screen are only some of the pipes that are needed to sound all of the notes that an organ can play. There are many shorter pipes out of sight behind the ones that you can see. **Air** is pumped through the pipes to make the different notes.

The **Longest** pipes make the lowest sound.

The organ is played from a console which may have two, three or even more rows of keys and the organist also has foot pedals which he can press down to make the lower notes. Some electric organs have the console some distance away from the organ pipes. In this church the organ console is near the south transept.



10 CEILINGS If the rafters in the ceiling of the nave were the other way up, they would remind you of looking down into a **Boat**.

It would be interesting to show the children the difference between the ceiling of the church in the nave and the ceiling of the church in the chancel.

11 FONT The font is used for baptism. Usually it is children who are baptised but sometimes people are baptised when they are adults. When children are baptised, their parents promise to bring them up as Christians and they become a member of the worldwide church.

The font in Kenwyn church is made of **Granite**.

The name of the bird which is carved on the wooden lid of the font is a **Dove**, which is known as the bird of peace.

When someone is baptised **Water** is put into the bowl beneath the lid and during baptism water is sprinkled over their forehead.



12 ARCHES There are **Eight (8)** arches which go from the front of the church to the back of the church. They are shaped more like the drawing in drawing **One (1)**. This is the style of the Norman or Romanesque arch. (The children should then have put a tick inside the first arch on their answer trail papers).

13 I SPY If you are an adult going around the church with a group of children it may be a good idea to have a discussion with them about the 8 items that are mentioned in this question. Some of them may not know what a chandelier is and will need that pointed out to them.



When the children look up at any one of the chandeliers, they will be able to see the letters IHC on the side and they could be asked where they have come across those letters before in the church and what they stand for.

14 YOUR THOUGHTS

This is a time for the children to sit quietly in a pew and to think about what they have enjoyed seeing the most during their visit to the church.

