

1. The Nave

The angels on the pillars remind those who come to worship God that we join the songs of heaven and have a message of love and hope for the world.



2. Becket Chapel

Thomas Becket was murdered in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170. This Chapel was dedicated by John de Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1331. The stars on the ceiling show the area of the original chapel.



3. The Pulpit

Given in memory of the Shakespearean actress Helen Faucit, who died in 1898, the face of the statue of St. Helen is her likeness.



4. The Ringing Chamber Door

Behind the narrow door is a steep spiral staircase that leads to the ringing chamber. The 10 bells were cast in memory of the fallen of World War Two. Before the Reformation the church walls were covered with paintings, telling Bible stories for people who could not read. To the left of the door are traces of original paint, including a face.



5. St. Peter's Chapel

St Peter's Chapel dates from the 13th century and is one of the oldest part of the church. The large window was the gift of the people of America in 1896. A candle burns over the reserved sacrament of Holy Communion and prayers are said here every morning and evening.



6. Misericords

The wooden seats are called misericords. They tip up, like cinema or theatre seats. They were made over 500 years ago when, for most services, priests were not allowed to sit down. Leaning on the ledge let the priests have a rest without being noticed!



7. The Chained Bible

King James I passed a law that every church in England must have a Bible in English, not Latin, so that more people could read it. This Bible is 400 years old.



8. The Altar

The medieval stone altar slab was rediscovered in the 19th century and restored to its original purpose for Holy Communion, when we recall Jesus and his self-giving love which defeats death.



9. Shakespeare

Shakespeare and some of his family are buried in this part of the church. The bust of Shakespeare on the wall was made soon after he died. Every year on his birthday he receives a new quill!



10. The Old Font

This is what is left of the font (basin) where William was baptised (christened). It was very badly damaged when it was taken from the church and used as a cattle trough!



11. The Crossing

This is the oldest part of the church. Look up to see the Holy Trinity fishes.



There is a trap door here so that the church bells can be raised and lowered.

12. The Lectern

The wings of a brass eagle support the bible for reading in services. The eagle flies higher than any other bird and so represents bringing us closer to God.



13. The Clopton Chapel

Members of the rich Clopton family are buried here. The tomb on the right was for Hugh Clopton but it is empty. It was made



Clopton Chapel Cont.

in his lifetime but when he died in London he was buried there instead. The effigies on the side wall show those children who died in infancy wearing swaddling clothes, remind us that the Christian faith is relevant to all of life, in times of joy and times of tragedy.



14. The Hatchments

These are the Coats of arms of the Clopton family. Hatchments were produced specifically to be borne for a funeral procession. The two on the left (as you look at them were for John and Frances Partheriche which mark the end of the Clopton family after almost 600 years. The one on the right is for an earlier male of the Clopton family.



15. The Sanctuary Knocker

The inner door of the north porch has the Sanctuary knocker. Fugitives from justice could grab the ring and claim 37 days of safety before facing trial.



16. The New Font

This font is a copy of the damaged old font. At a Christening someone begins their journey with Jesus as they are baptised with the holy water. The large stained glass window behind shows Jesus being baptised in the river Jordan.

