

Explore
Learn
Pray

St Andrew's Cathedral

ARCHDIOCESE OF GLASGOW



When you see this symbol, you will be asked to chat about something with your partner.

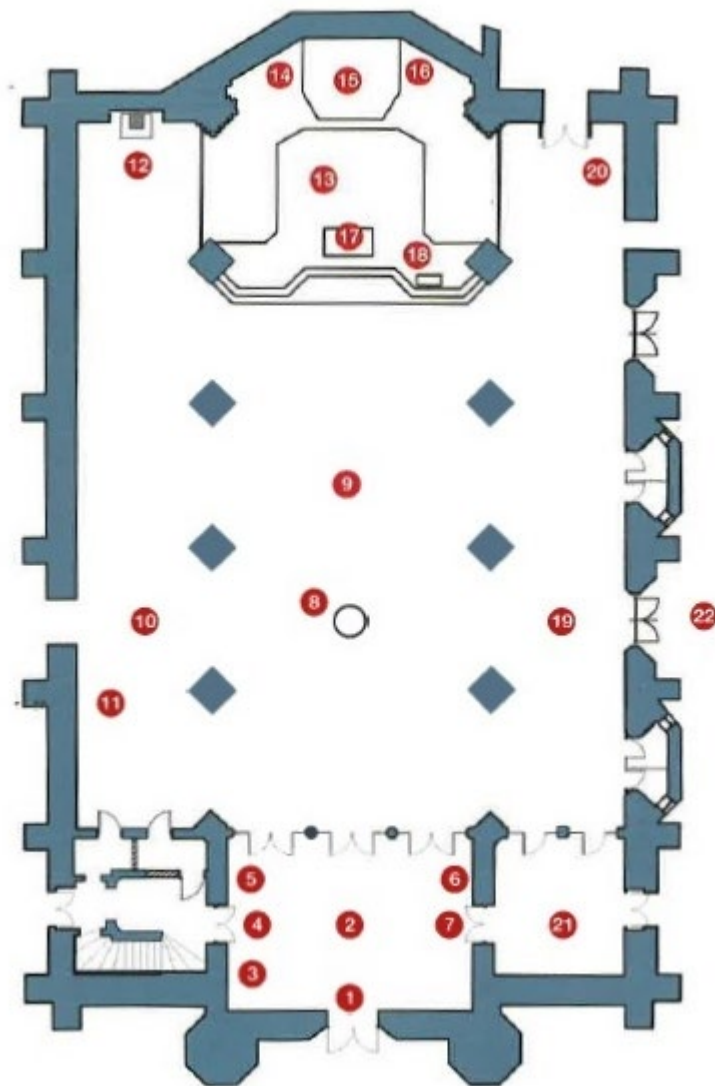


When you see this symbol you will be asked to think about something you've seen.



When you see this symbol you will be asked to write or draw your answer in the space provided.

Plan of St. Andrew's Cathedral



- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Main entrance and porch | 13. Sanctuary |
| 2. Archdiocesan Arms mosaic | 14. St. Andrew statue |
| 3. _____ | 15. Cathedra, Stained Glass
Windows |
| 4. St. Andrew painting | 16. St. Patrick statue |
| 5. _____ | 17. Altar |
| 6. _____ | 18. Ambo |
| 7. St. Mungo painting | 19. The Lady Aisle |
| 8. Baptismal font | 20. Processional Doors, Blessed
Virgin and Child |
| 9. Nave | 21. Bookshop |
| 10. Blessed Sacrament Aisle | 22. Cloister Garden |
| 11. Pieta | |
| 12. Blessed Sacrament Chapel | |

A Visit to the Cathedral

The Main Entrance and Porch

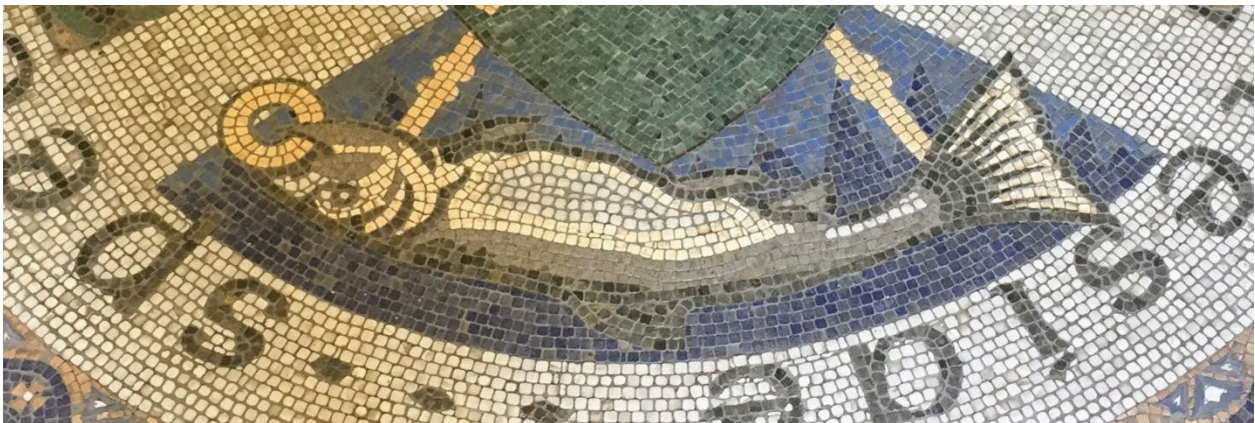
Porch Mosaic

As you enter St. Andrew's Cathedral you will notice the floor mosaic showing the coat of arms of the Archdiocese of Glasgow. This mosaic was designed by Netta Ewing and was crafted in Bethlehem.



Around the edge of the coat of arms you will notice the words "*Specialis Filia Romanae Ecclesiae*" meaning special daughter of the Roman Church. This was the title bestowed on the Archdiocese by Pope Alexander III.

In the centre of the shield you will see two crossed keys symbolising the words of Jesus to Peter: "*I will give you the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven!*" (Matt 16:19). Underneath the shield is a salmon with a ring in its mouth.



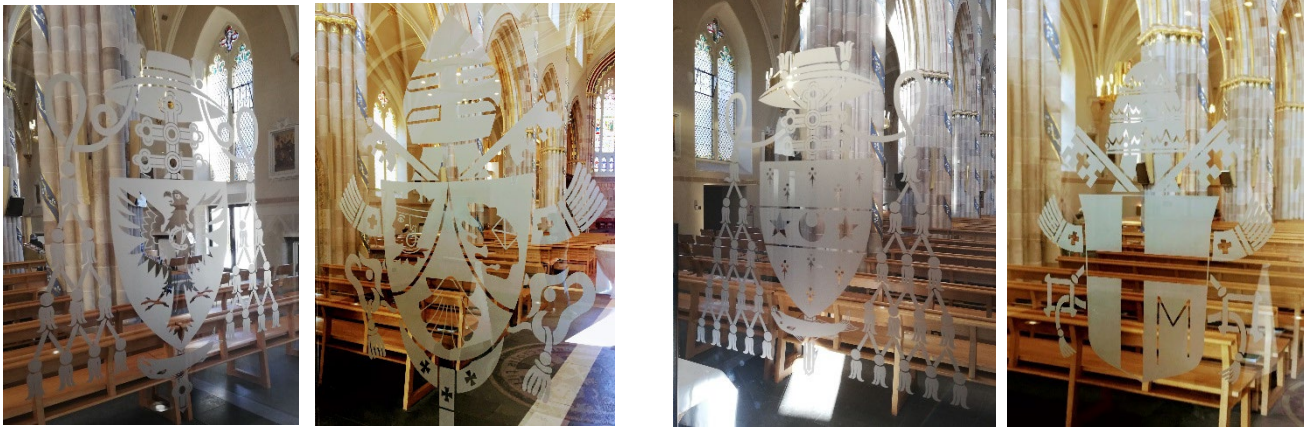
Why do you think there is a salmon on the coat of arms?



Can you tell your partner the story of the salmon with the ring in its mouth?

Coats of Arms

On the glass doors you will find the coats of arms of recent Archbishops, with Cardinal Thomas Winning's next to that of Pope John Paul II (below right) whom he welcomed to Glasgow in 1982, and Archbishop Mario Conti's next to that of Pope Benedict XVI (below left) whom he welcomed in 2011.



St. Andrew and St. Mungo

To the left and right of the glass doors you will find paintings of Saints Andrew and Mungo. Saint Andrew, Scotland's Patron Saint, is pictured smiling as he gladly accepts his martyrdom on the cross. The painting opposite pictures St. Mungo (or Kentigern), Glasgow's Patron, portrayed standing on a hillside above Clyde Valley.




Can you tell your partner 3 facts about either of these saints?


Wall Plaques (late 19th Century)



Three wall plaques can be seen in the porch area. One depicts the Annunciation while the other two panels represent two Irish saints: St. Columba and St. Brigid.

 Look carefully at the wall plaques and identify which saint/scene is being depicted. Using your floor plan on page 1, complete the missing information next to numbers 3, 5 and 6.

 Why do you think two Irish saints are referred to in the art work of the main entrance?

 When you return home or to school why not find out 5 facts about St. Brigid and St. Columba?

The Interior

In the centre of the aisle you will see a band of white marble stretching from the door to the baptismal font and then on to the high altar. This symbolises that through baptism new believers enter into the Church, becoming members of the community of faith, before participating fully in Holy Mass and sharing in the body and blood of Jesus.



Baptismal Font

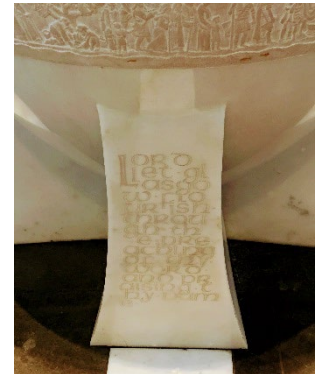
This font was sculpted by artist Tim Pomeroy from a four tonne block of Carrara marble. The marble came from the same quarry from which Michelangelo obtained stone for his great masterpieces. The water in the font springs up from its base, reminding us of the words of Jesus to the woman at the well: *“Whoever drinks of the water that I shall give will never thirst ... it will become in him a spring of water welling up to eternal life”*. (John 4:14)



The font is also a holy water stoup, where on entering, people can bless themselves and are reminded of their own baptism and that they are called to live a life of holiness.

Around the top of the font you will see the scene of St. John the Baptist baptising at the river Jordan.

On one side the writing around the font reads *“John baptised with water... but you will be baptised with the Holy Spirit”* (Acts 1:5). On the other side the motto of Glasgow can be found, reminding us that we are baptised to proclaim the Good News of the Gospel.



Look carefully at the carvings around the top of the Baptismal Font. Can you identify Jesus on the Holy Water font?



Can you recall the story of the Baptism of the Lord?

The Nave

The nave is the central part of a church stretching from the main entrance to the sanctuary. The word “nave” comes from the Latin word for a boat (navis) and suggests that the main part of the building is like an upturned boat.

Looking up from the centre of the Cathedral you can see detailed plaster work on the pillars and ceiling.



Look up at the ceiling of the Cathedral. Can you find the plaster work that shows a piper playing?

The Blessed Sacrament Aisle

Beginning at the back of the Cathedral, walk to the western aisle. Here you will see written in gold the Latin words: “*Ave verum corpus natum de Maria Virgine*”. These are the words of a traditional hymn about the Eucharist which translates as: Hail true body born of the Virgin Mary.



Just below this you will see a statue known as the Pietà. This statue shows Mary cradling her son, Jesus, after the crucifixion. The Pietà is a famous sculpture. We have a copy of it here in our Cathedral but the original can be found in St Peter’s Basilica in Rome.

As we follow the writing in gold we are also following the Way of the Cross as we see the 14 stations of the cross, depicting Jesus’ journey to Calvary.

The Blessed Sacrament Chapel

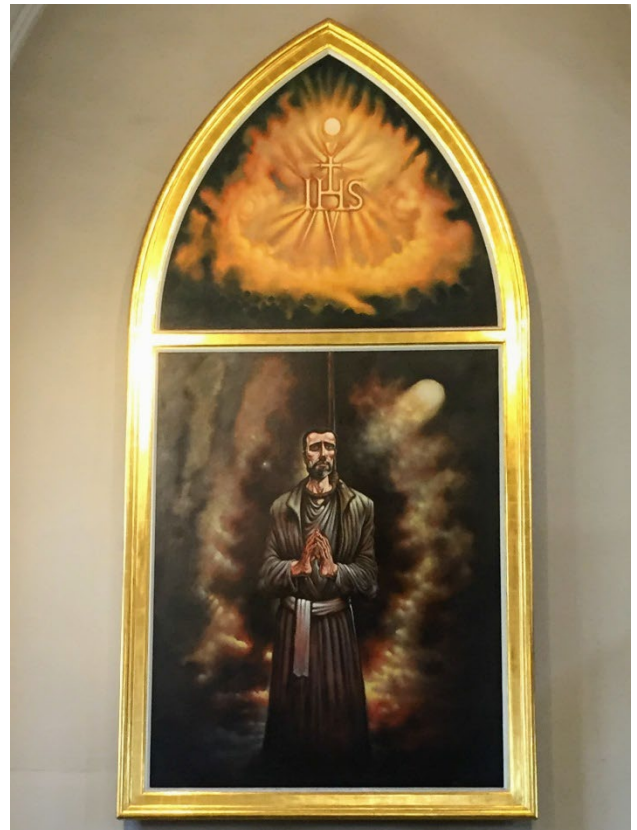
If you follow the western aisle all the way to the front you will reach the Blessed Sacrament Chapel. It is here that the Blessed Sacrament is reposed in the tabernacle.

Pause here to take some time to pray before Jesus in the tabernacle. Remember to genuflect as you approach the Blessed Sacrament.

Saint John Ogilvie

The painting above the tabernacle depicts St. John Ogilvie, a Jesuit priest, who came to Glasgow to preach and celebrate Mass for the remaining outlawed Catholics. After the Scottish Reformation in 1560 it had become illegal to preach or otherwise endorse Catholicism. This meant that St. John Ogilvie had to preach and celebrate Mass in secret.

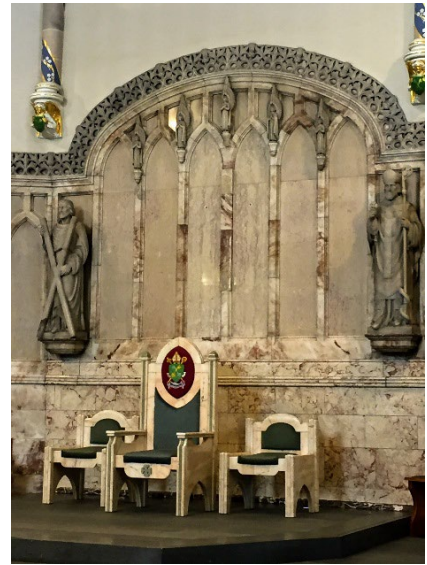
In 1615 he was arrested, tortured and eventually put to death at Glasgow Cross. Here he is pictured with his hands joined in prayer as he awaited his imminent death.



Can you think of any other saints who were martyred for their beliefs?

List them below:

The Sanctuary



Look at the back wall of the sanctuary and the stained glass above. Can you find St. Andrew and St. Patrick? You should see them twice in this area.



Which countries are St. Andrew and St. Patrick patron of?

In the centre of the sanctuary you will see a large chair with the Archdiocesan Coat of Arms on it. This is known as the chair of the Archbishop or the *cathedra* in Greek. Every Cathedral holds the chair of the Bishop or Archbishop of that diocese. It is at this chair that the Archbishop will preside during Mass and from here he will instruct the people.



The Stained Glass Windows

The stained glass window in the centre shows the crucifixion of Jesus with Mary, his mother, on the left and St. John on the right. On the window to the left you will find St. Patrick and St. Brigid with St. Joseph and St. Elizabeth of Hungary on either side. To the right you will see St. Andrew and St. Margaret with St. Agnes and St. David on either side.

The smaller windows below show the coats of arms of the first eight Archbishops of Glasgow.

Remember to bow before the altar as you walk in front of the sanctuary.

The Jubilee Cross



Our Holy Year Cross takes the form of a Greek Cross, all the sides are of equal length. The four colours represent the four figures in the official Holy Year image; this represents the four corners of the world. The hope of the Jubilee Year of 2025 is for the whole world. This hope is an anchor which brings stability and foundation to our lives.

The Archdiocese of Glasgow has included the four symbols of our city to make it personal to us. The four images reflect four stories from the life of Saint Mungo, our first bishop and the patron of our city.

Mungo lived from around 520 until 603 and was a priest and bishop. He lived at the Molendinar Burn and his first community was where the Cathedral stands at the top of High Street.

The verse goes like this:

Here's the tree that never grew

Here's the Bird that never flew

Here's the Bell that never rang

Here's the Fish that never swam

Here is an explanation of the for symbols:

The Tree

As a young man at Saint Serf's monastery at Culross in Fife, Mungo encountered much opposition. There was a holy fire kept burning there and one day others allowed the fire to go out during Mungo's watch. Mungo collected frozen branches from a nearby oak tree and with his prayers, they miraculously caught fire and the Holy Fire was rekindled.

The Bird

Saint Serf kept a pet robin. One day the bird was killed by jealous people who resented Mungo's position in the community. Mungo took the bird in his hand, it returned to life and began to sing.

The Bell

The bell was traditionally given to Mungo by the Pope, it is said that he travelled to Rome at one point in his life. Bells were important parts of community life; calling people to gather, pray and be together.

The Fish

The salmon has a ring in its mouth. Mungo instructed a monk to go to the Clyde and catch a fish, this fish with the ring in its mouth settled a dispute. A woman, threatened with execution, used the ring to save her life.



Draw the four symbols in the boxes below.

--	--	--	--

The Lady Aisle

The aisle to the right of the Cathedral, also known as the eastern aisle, is dedicated to Mary, the Mother of Christ. You will see the statue of our lady above the doors with angels all around her.



The doors of the sacristy entrance are decorated with images of St. Ninian, St. Brigid, St. Andrew, St. Mungo, St. Margaret of Scotland and St. Columba.



Can you find any symbols that explain who each saint might be?



Write or draw them in the space below.

On the left you will see brass plates which display a memorial to the former Archbishops of Glasgow who are buried below the Cathedral in the crypt.

The writing in gold around this aisle begins with the words *Ave Maria*.



Can you guess which prayer this might be in Latin?

Why not take a seat in one of the pews and say the Hail Mary before the Statue of Our Lady.



Hail Mary full of Grace, the
Lord is with thee.

Blessed are thou among women
and blessed is the fruit of thy
womb Jesus.

Holy Mary Mother of God, pray
for us sinners now and at the
hour of our death

Amen.



This etching from 1818 is the earliest known detailed view of St. Andrew's Cathedral

Prayer to St. Andrew

O Glorious St. Andrew,
you were the first to recognize and follow the Son of God.
With your friend, St. John,
you remained with Jesus,
for your entire life,
and now throughout eternity.

Just as you led your brother, St. Peter,
to Christ and many others after him,
draw us also to Him.
Teach us how to lead them,
solely out of love for Jesus
and dedication to His service.
Help us to learn the lesson of the Cross
and carry our daily crosses without complaint,
so that they may carry us to God the Almighty Father. Amen.