1 THE ANTE-CHAPEL

a) **Chi Rho** is a Monogram formed by the Greek letters chi and rho: Χ and Ρ, which are the first two letters of the name of Christ in Greek. A **(Alpha)** and Ω **(Omega)** are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. They represent the beginning and the end of all things and so symbolise God, and in particular God’s infinite and eternal nature. ‘I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end.’ (Revelation 1:11)

b) **Crowns** - representing the celestial (heavenly) crown

e) **Eagle** - a bird thought to be able to fly nearest to heaven

2 THE NAVE

a) **10** carved angels are playing musical instruments. The eleventh is singing.

b) **Wood**

c) The missing musical instrument is a **violin**.

d) Our favourite animal is the dog, what was yours?

e) **Yes**, the hog has tusks.

3 THE PRINCIPAL SEAT

a) A **book** is missing from the shield.

b) The lion is red, therefore its heraldic colour is **Gules**

c) The three interlocking fish was an early Celtic symbol adopted by Christians to represent the Trinity (God, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit)

4 BISHOP KENNEDY’S TOMB

The founder’s tomb itself is thought to be the most elaborate Medieval funerary monument to have survived in Scotland. It is thought to represent a **building**, perhaps Heaven as the House of Many Mansions (John 14:2) or the Holy City (Revelation 21:2)

5 THE WAR MEMORIAL

a) Bernard Sturrock’s middle name is **Sylvester**

c) The Roman numerals refer to the **Great War** (1914-1919) which was also known as the First World War. The formal end of the Great War was the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.
6 THE APSE

a) Gold. All the mosaics were designed by stained glass artist, Douglas Strachan (1875 - 1950) and show scenes from Christ's life - Nativity, Baptism, Crucifixion, Resurrection and appearance on the road to Emmaus. (Matthew, Luke)

b) The letters INRI are above Jesus' head. These letters are often found in pictures of Jesus when he was on the cross. They stand for Jesus Nazarens Rex Iudaeorum, which is Latin for 'Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews'. It was usual for there to be a placard or 'titulus' on a cross at a crucifixion bearing the name of the criminal and his deed. This label was put on the cross of Christ by Pontius Pilate. The Chief Priests wanted Pontius Pilate to write that Jesus claimed to be king of the Jews, but Pilate refused to change it (John 19:19-22).

c) The communion table, also designed by Douglas Strachan illustrates the Last Supper. The P is missing from the drawing. (see answer 1a)

d) The 4 gospel writers, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John were the first to write down the life of Jesus.

No one knows what the Saints actually looked like. To help those people who could not read, artists would show something that was associated with the story of the Saint.

7 THE PULPIT (late 16th century)

a) The minister stands in the pulpit to give his/ her sermon or talk so that everyone can see and hear easily.

b) The hourglass was used to measure the length of the minister's sermons, which were expected to exceed 2 hours.

8 THE ORGAN

The main colours are red, grey/silver and gold. The red reflects the gowns worn by St Andrews students and the grey the stones of the town.

The current organ was made by Gerhard Haradetzky and was installed in 1974.

9 THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

a) Dove. The dove is a symbol of peace and the most common way of representing the Holy Spirit. Noah and his family were saved from the flood by building an ark. Noah knew the water had started to subside when a dove he had released, returned with an olive leaf in its beak (Genesis 6-8).

b) Donkey. On the road a foreigner from Samaria found a man who had been beaten and robbed. Local people had walked past on the other side, but the man from Samaria helped him, put him on his donkey, took him to the inn keeper and paid for him to be looked after. The Samaritan was the true neighbour (Luke 10: 25-27).

c) SCIENTIA This window was designed by Henry Holiday, (1838 - 1927) who was a member of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood. The Pre-Raphaelite group of artists were very impressed by colour and minuteness of detail. They turned to the Bible and classical mythology for inspiration. The female figures represent Virtuous (VIRTUS), Faith (FIDES) and Knowledge (SCIENTIA).

d) Every area in this window is filled with detail and there is minimum white glass in the background. The dominant colours are yellow and red.

10 THE SCREEN

When men went into battle in full armour it was difficult for them to be recognized and so they had their own crests on the tops of their helmets and brightly marked and coloured coats over their armour, hence coat of arms. Bishops don't fight so their crests are their special hats or mitres.

11 THE NATIONAL FLOWER OF SCOTLAND is the thistle.

We found 18 thistles. Did you find more?

http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/visiting/Virtualtours/Chapels/StSalvators/

Photographs: Roy Robertson FRPS