

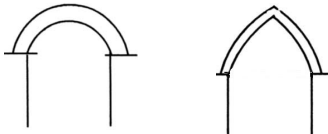


Your Name: _____

Start at the arrow and follow
the numbers from 1-14

1 ENTRANCE

Look at all the arches in the Cathedral. Are they all the same shape? YES/NO
Are these arches Norman (rounded) or Gothic (pointed) in style? Tick the right shape:



Who donated the 3 entrance arches?

2 NAVE FONT

What is put in the Font at a baptism?
- - - - -

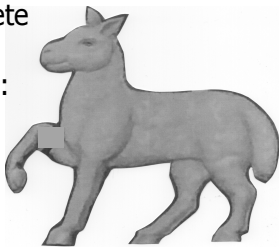


Unscramble the letters to find two materials used to make the Font

K A O and Z R B O N E
- - - and - - - - -

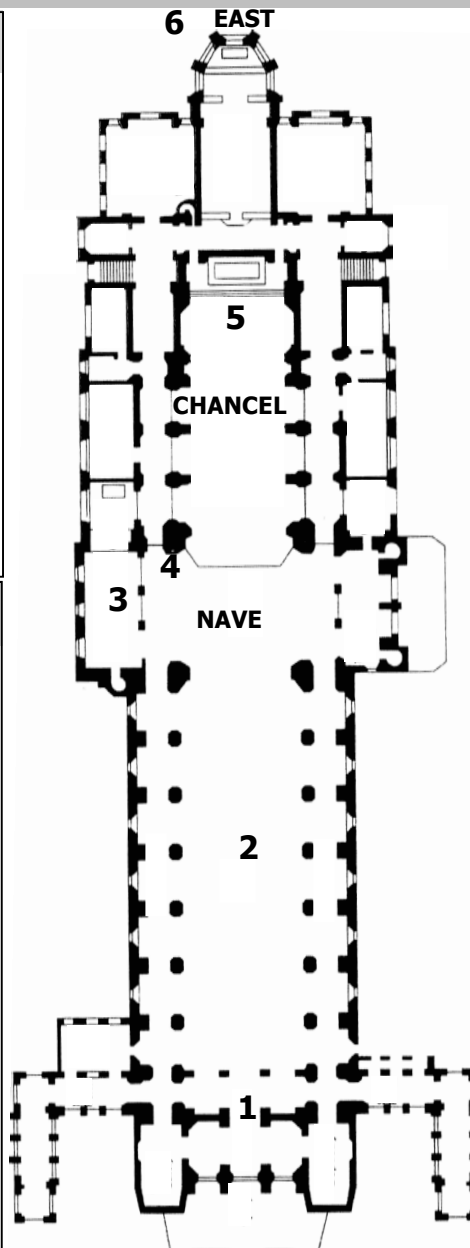
3 REGIMENTAL CHAPEL

Complete this symbol:



The chapel is dedicated to several regiments. Name three:

Tick the box when you see:
A sphinx A crown
Boat Lights Antlers



4 STAG

The Cathedral is built on Stag Hill. Stand at number 4 on the plan and look for the brass stag, then mark it with an **X**.
Draw your own stag here:

5 ALTAR

The colour of the cloth on the Altar varies during the year.
What colour is the cloth today?

Here in the Chancel, the stag appears again. Where is it?

On the **C** - - - - -

6 EAST WINDOW

Look up at the large round window high above the Altar. What type of bird is at the centre, representing the Holy Spirit? A **D** - - -

Notice the repeated symbols:
The colour **BLUE** - traditionally the Virgin Mary's colour and a reminder of Guildford Blue Cloth
A **STAG** - we are on Stag Hill, an old royal hunting ground
A **DOVE** - a symbol of peace and the Holy Spirit
FLAMES - another symbol of the Holy Spirit

7 BISHOP'S CHAIR

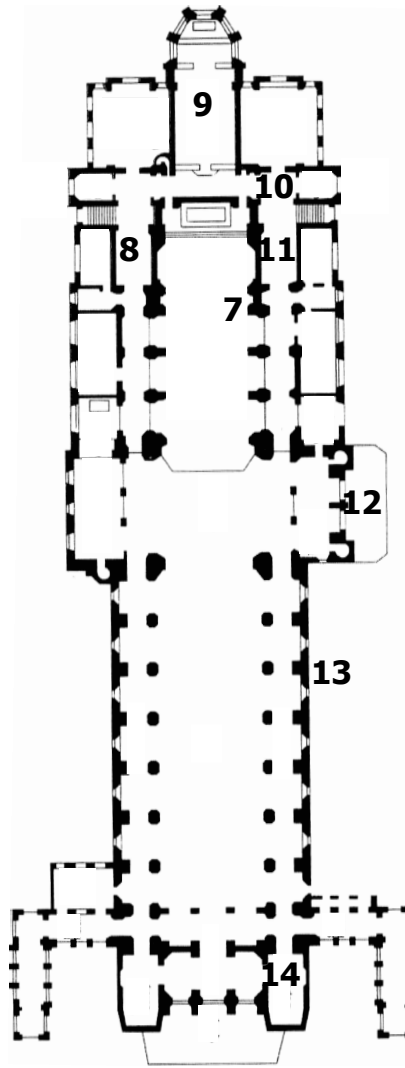
This special chair is called a Cathedra. The carving on top shows a Bishop's mitre. Is this a **CUP HAT BAG CEREMONIAL STAFF**

Fill in the details missing from this mitre:



8 PILGRIM'S WAY MAP

Look at the map of churches along the Pilgrims' Way (the route between the Cathedrals in Winchester and Canterbury that Christians were thought to follow). Name three of the churches on the route that lies closest to the Pilgrims' Way:



9 LADY CHAPEL

This chapel is dedicated to Mary, Jesus' mother. There is a statue of her near the Altar. What is it made of? _ _ _ _

Draw one of the symbols that decorate the ceiling:

10 BRICKS

This Cathedral was built using bricks bought and donated by many people. Name one of those people:



11 CHARLESTON BANNER

This commemorates a man who died during WWI. In which battle did he die? The Battle of _ _ _ _ . When did he die? 7th _ _ _ _ 19 _ _

Circle the two types of fruit shown on the banner

- APPLES GRAPES BANANAS
POMEGRANATES PEARS

12 CHILDREN'S CHAPEL

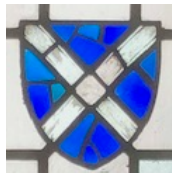
How many angels in the chapel are holding musical instruments?

Which children's groups are mentioned in the chapel?

S _ _ _ _ and G _ _ _ _

13 ST ANDREW'S WINDOW

Find this window by locating the flag of St Andrew:



Look at the window above it and describe what St Andrew is holding:

14 BAPTISTRY FONT

This beautiful font shows a secret sign that early Christians used. The symbol is a **DOVE SHELL FISH STAR**

Copy the Greek letters which spell that word here:



Children's Answers in **BOLD**

In 1927 the diocese of Guildford was created out of part of the diocese of Winchester and consists of much of Surrey and North East Hampshire. As each diocese needs a Cathedral, rather than adapt an existing Parish Church, in 1936 this one was begun. Work had to be suspended during the Second World War and was only completed with the help of the 'buy a brick' scheme in 1961.

The name Cathedral comes from the Greek 'Kathedra' which means seat and describes the special place the Bishop has in the Church. The Cathedral is the 'mother church,' of the whole diocese. Though the Bishop leads the diocese, the Dean leads the Cathedral's worship and ministry in the community.

Guildford Cathedral stands in a commanding spot on Stag Hill — so named because the Kings of England used to hunt here. Designed by Edward Maufe, the foundation stone was laid by Cosmo Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1936.

The tower is 49 m high, and contains twelve bells. At the top of the tower stands a 4.6 m gilded angel, which turns in the wind, which was given in memory of Sgt. Reginald Adgey-Edgar of the Intelligence Corps, who died on active service in 1944. The wooden cross, which stands outside the eastern end of the cathedral, was erected in 1933 before construction work began in order to mark the site of the new cathedral. Known as the Ganges Cross, it is made from timbers of Burma teak from the battleship HMS Ganges .

1 ENTRANCE

All the arches are **GOTHIC**.

In 1959, the **AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY OF GUILDFORD** donated the entrance arches.

2 NAVE FONT

WATER is put in the font at Baptism. The two materials used are **OAK** and **BRONZE**.

There is also a Font in the Baptistry (Question 14) where baptisms (Christenings) used to take place.

3 REGIMENTAL CHAPEL

The Regimental Chapel is dedicated to the **QUEEN'S ROYAL SURREY REGIMENT** which was founded in 1661 to provide troops for Tangier in Africa. In 1666 it became part of **THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT**. Also mentioned is **THE HUNTINGDONSHIRE REGIMENT** which eventually became **THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT**



These are the four items you were looking for:



4 STAG

Your **X** should be where the word NAVE is on the plan. This marks the highest point on Stag Hill, so called because it was an ancient royal hunting ground.



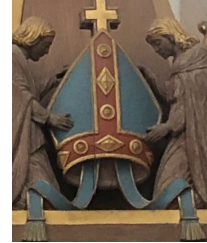
5 ALTAR

The stag appears again on the **CARPET** in front of the Altar.



6 EAST WINDOW

The bird at the centre of the East window is a **DOVE**. In the Christian faith the Dove is the symbol of Peace and also of the coming of the Holy Spirit.



7 BISHOP'S CHAIR (or CATHEDRA)

A Bishop's Mitre is a **HAT**. The Bishop sits on this chair during service.

8 PILGRIMS' WAY MAP

There are many churches close to the route of the Pilgrims' Way, and three of the nearest are:

HOLY TRINITY, WESTCOTT, ST MARTHA'S CHAPEL, CHILWORTH, HOLY TRINITY, GUILDFORD. You may have found others.

9 LADY CHAPEL

The statue of Mary is made of **WOOD**, and you may have drawn either a **STAR** or a **LILY** – a flower associated with Mary. It is called the Lady Chapel because it is dedicated to Jesus' mother.

10 BRICKS

Thousands of people bought bricks to ensure the Cathedral could be finished after World War II. You may have recognised **THE QUEEN** (who has signed her brick Elizabeth R) or **PRINCE PHILIP** amongst them.



11 CHARLESTON BANNER

Lieutenant Frederick Charleston died at the **BATTLE OF YPRES** on **7th July 1915**. The two fruit shown are **POMEGRANATES** and **GRAPES**.

12 CHILDREN'S CHAPEL

3 angels are holding instruments. The **SCOUTS** and the **GUIDES** are the groups mentioned. Both are organisations for children and young people.

13 ST ANDREW'S WINDOW

St Andrew is holding a **FISHING NET**, which is his symbol. He was a fisherman and a disciple of Jesus.



14 BAPTISTRY FONT

On the Font there is a **FISH** entwined around an anchor. The Greek word for FISH is engraved beside it - **ΙΧΘΥΣ**. This was a secret sign the first Christians, who risked persecution and death, used to tell one another that they were followers of Jesus. In Greek each of the letters is also the first letter of another word. **I** = **J**esus; **X** = **C**hrist; **Θ** = **G**od; **Υ** = **S**on; **Σ** = **S**aves. Some of Jesus first disciples were fishermen and Jesus tells all his disciples, 'Follow me and I will make you fishers of men' (Mk 1.17).

Just as an anchor stops a ship from drifting, Christians believe that Jesus holds believers and stops them drifting. (Hebrews 6.19).

