

Descriptions of the banners displayed for today's Kirkin' o' the Tartan Service



Nicene Creed Banner

Nicene Creed (4th Century)

The Cross which is also a sword—A symbol for the Emperor Constantine, and his successors, because he called the ecumenical council which began the process of thinking that resulted in this creed, because he was the first Christian emperor and because he began the tradition of imperial Christianity. The cross is central here because the doctrine of Christ is central in the Creed.

The triangle and the three symbols with it—The doctrine of the Trinity formalized in the Nicene Creed.

The Hand Reaching Down—God the Father.

The CHI RHO Monogram—Christ. The first two letters of the Greek word for Christ, used by Constantine on shields and helmets of his army.

The Dove—The Holy Spirit.

The Crowns—The rule and glory of God.

Apostles Creed Banner

The Somber Brown Color—The difficulty and rigor of early Christianity under persecution; also, the monastic tradition.

The Purple Arches—The entrances to caves or catacombs, where early Christians met in secret: also, the shape of Gothic church windows.

The Fish—An ancient symbol for the Christian faith, perhaps a secret code mark; Letters of the Greek word for fish can be used as first letters in the phrase, “Jesus Christ God’s Son Savior.”

The Chalice—The Lord’s Supper, and thus the earnest and simple fellowship of the early church.

The Upside-Down Cross—Peter, chief of the apostles, who in legend, is said to have been crucified upside down because he thought himself unworthy of a death like his Master’s.





The Scots Confession Banner

The Blue of the Shield—The background color of the Church of Scotland.

The Tartan, X-shaped Cross—A form called St. Andrew’s Cross, he being the apostle who brought the gospel to Scotland. The tartan, or plaid, is that of the Hamilton clan in honor of the first martyr of the Scottish Reformation, Patrick Hamilton.

The Celtic Cross—Another ancient form associated with Christians of the British Isles.

The Ship—A symbol for the Church; the Confession contains a remarkable, strong doctrine of the Church.

The Bible and the Sword—Paul called the word of God “The sword of the Spirit,” and the sharpness of John Knox’s preaching of the Word was major power for reformation in Scotland.

The Burning Bush which is Not Consumed—Reminding us of Moses’ Sinai experience, thus a symbol of God’s presence and call: the chief symbol of the Church of Scotland.

Heidelberg Catechism Banner

(Germany, 1563)

The Regal Red and Gold—A tribute to the rule of Frederick III, who ordered the writing of the Catechism for followers of John Calvin in Germany.

The Crown of Thorns, the “German” Cross and the Tablets—Symbol of Misery, Redemption and Thankfulness—the three basic themes of the Catechism. (The tablets stand for the Ten Commandments, which appear in the Catechism where it teaches that obedience is the proper form of thankfulness.

The Two Lights and the Fire—The Trinity - with the Hebrew name of God on the left orb, the Greek monogram for Jesus on the right orb, and the flame standing for the Holy Spirit. There is a long discussion of the Trinity in the Catechism.





The Second Helvetic Confession Banner

(Switzerland 1566)

The Blue and White—Heraldic colors of ancient Switzerland.

The Cross—Again dominant on this banner because of the extensive discussion of salvation in the Confession.

The Hand and the Burning Heart—A traditional symbol for John Calvin, father of Presbyterianism in its Swiss homeland.

The Lamp—Knowledge and discipline, two of the themes of the Helvetic which make it unique.

The Shepherd's Crook and the Pasture—The pastoral ministry and flock's care for its own members.

The Chalice and the Waves—Holy Communion and Baptism.

Westminster Confession Banner

(England 1646)

The Three Long Panels and the Maroon Triangle—The Trinity.

The Eye—God's providence and control of all life and history - a dominant theme of Westminster.

The Crown—God's Rule.

The Open Bible—The authority of the written Word, basic to this Confession's teachings.

The Alpha and the Omega—The A and Z of the Greek alphabet, the first and last - referring to Christ and his death for us as central to our faith.





Theological Declaration of Barmen Banner

The Swastika Crossed Out and the Cross Rising—A protest and witness against Nazi tyranny and any effort to take the role of God and control of the church

The Fire—The suffering and death which follows from defense of the faith against tyranny, as for some of the Barmen signers. But the cross survives such persecution and crisis of war, rising out of the flames.

Confession of 1967 Banner

The Blue, The Red and the Gold—Colors of the official seal of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The Golden, Down-reaching Hand (Repeated from the Nicene Banner.) —God, relating to his world.

The Crown (repeated from the Westminster Banner) and the Nail-scarred Hand—The death and victory of Christ as he reconciles the world.

The Four Hands of Different Colors, the Clasped Hands and the Green Circle—The reconciled world at the foot of the cross, God's act of reconciliation being the starting point and theme of the Confession of 1967.

The Stars and Planets on the Blue Background—The Space-Age setting of this Confession.

