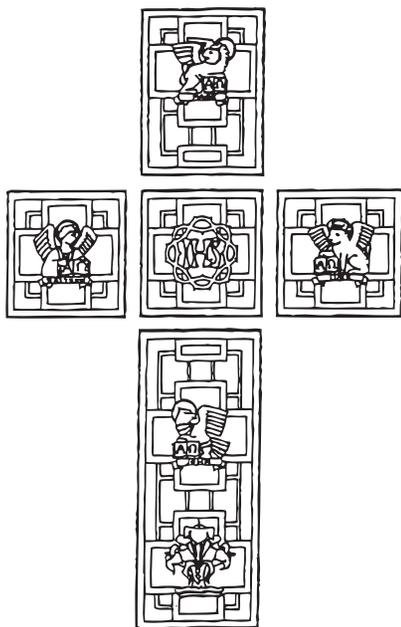


The Chancel Cross



The Chancel Cross

When the Sanctuary was built in 1956, the panels of the Chancel Cross were backed by tapestry minus any of the grill work and carvings. The wooden carving was not added until about two years later.

Each of the six medallions was carved by parishioner George Weidner from a two-inch thick walnut wood slab two feet square, using a few carving tools and a wooden mallet. The medallions in the six small crosses symbolize the four gospels, plus the Lord's Passion and Immortality. The designs are based on drawings by building architect John Gaw Meem.

St. Matthew (left) The winged man represents Matthew because his Gospel narrative traces Jesus' human genealogy, emphasizing his human nature.

St. Mark (top) The winged creature with a lion's face is a symbol for Mark because his Gospel narrative begins: "The voice of one crying in the wilderness," suggesting the roar of a lion.

St. Luke (right) The winged creature with the head of an ox symbolizes the animal of sacrifice, since Luke stresses the atoning sacrifice of Jesus.

St. John (below the crown of thorns) The winged messenger with an eagle's head is the emblem for John because in his narrative he rises to the loftiest heights in dealing with the mind of Christ and his divine nature.

Crown of Thorns (center) The symbol of our Lord's Passion. The letters IHS are the first three letters of the Greek spelling of Jesus.

The Lilies (bottom) The symbol of Easter and Immortality. The bulb decays in the ground, yet from it new life is released.

The Clerestory Windows

Clerestory refers to an outside wall of a room or building that rises above an adjoining roof and contains windows. The ten windows near the Sanctuary ceiling originally had frosted glass, in Territorial building style, to match the glass in the large windows, but in 1988 Immanuel contracted with local stained glass artist Arthur J. Tatkoski to design and install windows reflecting major symbols of Christianity.

The five windows on the east clerestory are in blue, red, and shades of gold and brown, while the west windows are in blue, red, and shades of purple.

In addition, the east windows use the Easter Lily motif, the symbol of Resurrection and Immortality, and the west clerestories include Holly, the thorns of which are said to represent Christ's crown of thorns, and the red berries symbolize his blood.



On the east side, from left to right:

- **Open Book** (Word of God)
- **Communion Cup and Bread**
- **Cross**
- **Baptism**
- **House of God**

On the west side, from left to right:



- **Loaves, Fishes, Boat on the Sea of Gallilee**
- **Crown of Thorn, and Symbols of the Crucifixion**
- **Cross**
- **Lamb of God**
- **Tablets (Ten Commandments)**

(The illustrations here are reproductions of the artist's original sketches.)