

A banner for the Ordinary Time

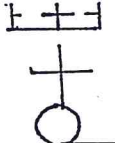
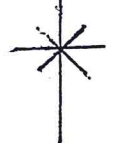




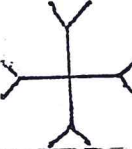


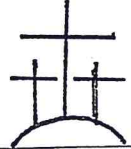

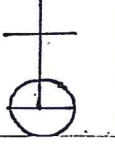

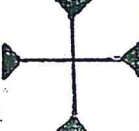
In no way do I intend to pass along these designs and descriptions as my own. My inspiration for this banner comes from a 1961 book The Cross As Symbol and Ornament, written and illustrated by Johannes Troyer. A partial statement inside the cover, reads:

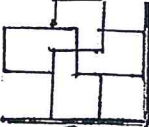

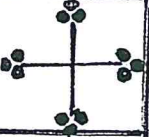

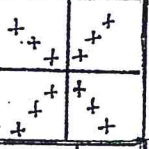


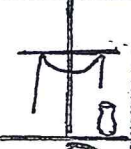

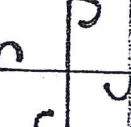
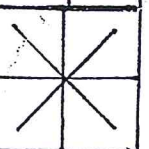

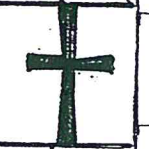

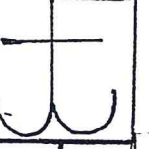

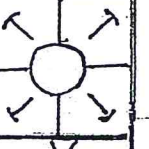
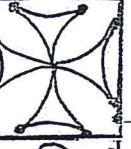
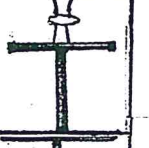
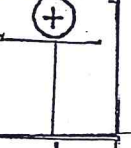

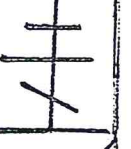
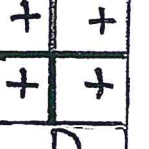
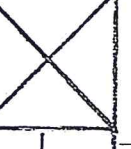
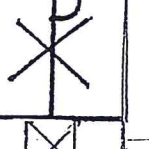
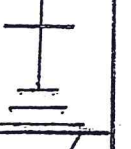
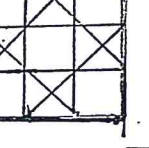

".....no part of this book may be reproduced in any form without permission in writing from the publisher....."

However, Mr. Troyer died in 1969, and the publisher, The Westminster Press, Philadelphia, is no longer in existence. I sought legal advice, to determine my options. I learned copyrights are only good for 28 years, and after that, have to be renewed. Copyright on this was never renewed, and so it appears that the book is now public domain.

Most of the designs and descriptions here, are from the above mentioned book, although in a few cases, where the author did not include them, I have added additional descriptions and/or dates. Anything I have added will be in parentheses. A few of the designs and descriptions are not from this book, but from my own research. These will be designated with an asterisk (*).

In discussing his sources for the book, Mr. Troyer writes, "I was stimulated by earlier masters, and learned much from them. Thus I know how much I owe to my predecessors, and I wish only that some craftsmen of the future may owe something to me also". I have attempted here, to be that later craftsman.

	The Cross of Christ the King		Rayed Cross
	Cross Potent		Eternity Symbol, from the Near East 4000 BC
	The Latin Cross		Ansaté Cross, Symbol of Life, Egypt
	Early Christian Cross from A Grotto in Cumae, Italy		Rainbow Cross (from lower Saxony, a symbol of suffering but also hope), of peace and reconciliation
	St. Peter's Cross, a reversed Latin cross, because he was Crucified head down		Golgotha
	Celtic Cross		* Cross Triumphant, of Victory, and Orb symbolizing the final triumph and reign of Christ over the world. Especially poignant for Christ the King Sunday
	* Ethiopian Hand Cross, used by Priest for special blessing (courtesy of Yonathan Admassu)		Celtic Cross (variation)

	Fylfot, Scandinavian		Archbishop's Cross
	Trefoil Cross (pointing up the Trinity)		Greek Cross of 2 nd Century (symmetric form lends itself to so many styles of ornamentation)
	Christ and the Twelve Apostles		Calvary Cross - INRI = Jesus Nazaremus Rex Judaerum, South Tyrol, Italy. (This cross depicts the spear which pierced Christ's side, and the vinegar-soaked sponge, offered up for drink)
	Two abbreviations identifying JESUS (IHC, in Greek, the 1 st 3 letters of His name. In Latinized Greek, this becomes IHS)		* The Deposition. In ancient times, an urn, along with other goods, was put in a grave to mark the passing of a loved one
	Cross of Ionia, one of the earliest of the Christian Era (note difference between this and Celtic)		Fylfot, Arabian
	* Baptismal Cross (Greek cross superimposed on "X", first letter of the Word for Christ). This forms 8 arms, "8" being symbolic of rebirth and regeneration		Solar wheel on a sacred stone from the New Stone Age (circa 10,000 BC - 2500 BC)
	Syrian Processional Cross, 6 th Century		Maltese Cross
	Anchor Cross (a symbol of the Christian hope in Christ)		St. Philip's Cross, because he was crucified in the lying position
	Crucifixion Cross (Coptic form)		Armenian Cross, 13 th Century
	Chalice on a Tau Cross, forming an Altar. Spain 10 th Century		Coptic Ansaté Cross (note Tau base)
	Tau Cross. The first Egyptian Christians used this symbol, the Greek letter "T"		Russian Orthodox
	Jerusalem Cross		St. Andrew's Cross (because he felt unworthy to be crucified like his Lord, he begged that his cross be made differently. It is a symbol of humility and suffering)
	* The Chi Rho is formed by superimposing the first two Greek letters of the word "Christ". It invokes the crucifixion of Jesus, as well as symbolizing his status as Jesus Christ the Victor. Early 4 th Century		Graded Cross (3 steps represent the hill of Calvary, or, more often, faith, hope, and love)
	Octagon, a symbol for eternity, and also for Christ.		* The image of a fish identified secret meeting places of the earliest Christians. In addition, Jesus promised the first Disciples that he would make them "fishers of men". The cross and the fish are both ancient symbols of the faith.