



The sanctuary is where the altar, ambo, and tabernacle (Holy of Holies) are.



The nave is the main part of the church where the laity sits and is taken from the Latin word *navis* which means ship. A ship is a symbol of the entire Church.

**God Bless You**



# Catholic Church



**700 Mahtomedi Avenue  
Mahtomedi, Minnesota**



## Welcome

Welcome to St. Jude of the Lake! We are so proud of our Church and the way that it enhances and makes our worship and prayer so much more profound.

We hope that his little booklet will help you appreciate how beautiful the church is and the sacrifices and care that have helped to make it so.

God bless you.



**Our Mission:  
To Be Disciples,  
Make Disciples.**

**Our Vision:  
To be a place of  
healing and to  
raise up  
champions  
(saints) for  
Christ.**

## History

In 1939, The Most Reverend John Murray, Archbishop of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, granted permission for the creation of Saint Jude of the Lake Catholic Church in Mahtomedi, Minnesota, as a parish of the Archdiocese. The establishment of our parish responded to the requests of the people of this community, who desired the presence of the Church in their midst, not just a physical church building, but also the Church, the mystical Body of Christ. Celebration of the Eucharist and the other sacraments soon followed and a parish rich in faith began. As the Mystical Body of the Church took root in the community, the work on a church building soon commenced. The cornerstone was laid on July 21, 1940. People from the community brought to this site stones from the old Lincoln School in Stillwater and, brick by brick, reconfigured those stones into our church.



**Confessional** - Located in the back of the church and is where confessions are typically heard. It is a great healing sacrament.



**Jesus** - Jesus welcomes all to the Church, as it is a place of healing and a place where champions, saints, are raised up through the power of God's grace, the Holy Spirit. The words above Jesus say St. Jude of the Lake. (The IC means Jesus and XC means Christ)



**Baptismal Font** - The baptismal font reminds us of our baptism whereby we become adopted sons and daughters of God through the Power of the Holy Spirit, sharing the very life of God in us. We are called to be faithful to our baptism. Mary with the child Jesus and Joseph stand next to the cross. We are so grateful for what God has done for us in enabling us to be called children of God

**St. Jude** - Our patron saint has a club in his left hand for it is said that he was beaten to death. In his right hand, he is holding an image of Jesus Christ, known as the Image of Edessa, with his finger pointing to his heart. The King of Edessa asked Jesus to heal him of leprosy and King Abagar instructed an artist to draw a picture of Jesus. Jesus was impressed with the King's faith that he impressed an image of his face on a cloth and gave it to St. Jude who took the image to the king and cured him.



In 1952 a rectory was added across Mahtomedi Ave and a year later, the school was built. In 1956 the church underwent extensive renovation and the administration building was added serving also serving as the rectory.

In 2000, the gathering space was expanded, elevator installed, and other enhancements made to the Church. The new Ministry Center was also added which greatly enhanced the parish, especially the school.



For more than 70 years, the people of this community have been building on the foundation of the pioneers of this parish. Generations of Catholics at St. Jude of the Lake have grown in holiness and advanced the mission of the Church, which is to celebrate, teach and make present the saving love of Jesus Christ. As generous stewards of time, talent and treasure, the people of this parish have participated in building both the spiritual and physical church

The goal of the recent mural work was to create images which harmonized with the style and architecture of the church while providing visual theology to assist worshipers in contemplating the truth and depth of the church belief and liturgical celebration.

St Jude is the patron saint of desperate cases because his letter in the New Testament stresses that the faithful should persevere in harsh and difficult situations. You will learn more about St. Jude in this booklet.

Thank you!



*St. Jude Pray for Us*





XIII Jesus is taken down from the cross. XIV. Jesus is laid in the sepulchre.



The north side of the church which shows us the statue of St. Jude in the bell tower with the steeple on the top.



Jesus is the prime fishermen and called the twelve to be fishers of men. All of us, as disciples of Jesus, are called to fish for men. We do this in spreading the Good News that Jesus has come to save us and offers us eternal life.





IX. Jesus falls the third time.

X. Jesus is stripped of his garments.



XI. Jesus is nailed to the cross.

XII. Jesus expires on the cross.



Above the sanctuary we see Sanctus Sanctus Sanctus or Holy Holy Holy as we are mindful to come and praise the Lord like the angels do.





**Altar** - A on the left is the *alpha* or beginning, the chi Cross in the middle is Christ, and on the right is the *omega* or end. Christ is the beginning and the end.



**Ambo** - Proclamation of the word, the Psalms, and announcements are read from here.



V. Simon helps Jesus to carry the cross.

VI. Veronica wipes the face of Jesus.



VII. Jesus falls the second time.

VIII. Jesus consoles the Holy Women.





I. Jesus is condemned to death.

II. Jesus carries his cross.



III. Jesus falls the first time.

IV. Jesus meets his Blessed Mother.

**Tabernacle** - Our Lord is here 24/7 and the red candle indicates that He is present. The Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, is above and there are two angels on the doors to watch and adore our Lord. It is a reminder of how we are to bow down before our Lord, to come and adore him.



**Crucifix** - Jesus is crucified on the cross. The corpus and wood below it has been refurbished. The red wood behind the cross was added and indicates the blood of Christ. The acronym INRI represents the Latin inscription IESVS NAZARENVS REX IVDÆORVM (*Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudaeorum*), which in English translates to "Jesus the Nazarene, King of the Jews" (John 19:19). John 19:20 states that this was written in three languages: Hebrew, Latin and Greek and was put on the cross of Jesus .







**God the Father and Holy Spirit** - The mural shown above along with the crucifix, visually form a Trinitarian relationship.

Jesus is the image of the Father, who no one has seen. Still, in Christian iconography such symbols as a star and hands have been used to signify the First Person of the Holy Trinity.

Along with such images as wind and fire, the Holy Spirit is often depicted as a dove, the image given to us through the Scriptures in the Baptismal account of Jesus.

These symbols-star, hands and dove-are set within a wreath of life, signified by a burst of green leaves. Behind the dove is a symbol of Divine Spirit depicted in red as a flame.

Seven smaller stars, along with seven gold rays signify the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit given to the People of God.



- 4. **Sword** - St. Paul
- 5. **Upside Down Cross** - St. Philipp
- 6. **Fish**- St. Peter (Fisher of Men)

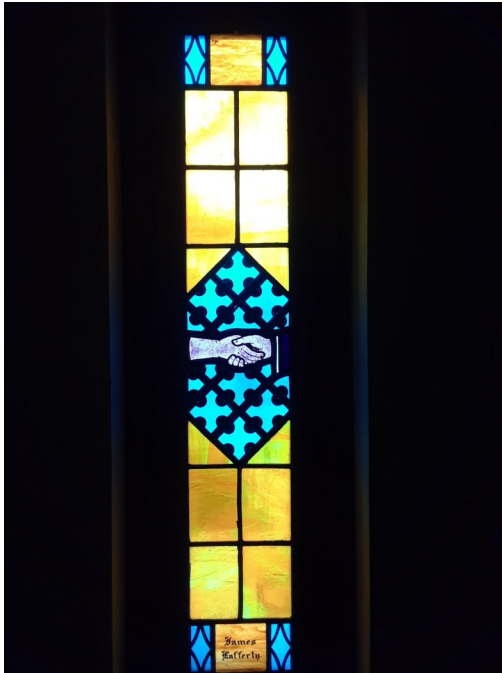


- 7. **Knife/Book** - St Bartholomew
- 8. **Square/Spear** - St. Thomas
- 9. **Axe** - St. Simon



- 10. **Boat** - St. Jude
- 11. **Snake/Chalice** - St. John (Legend says that someone tried to kill him by putting poison in a chalice.)
- 12. **T with spear** - St. Matthew



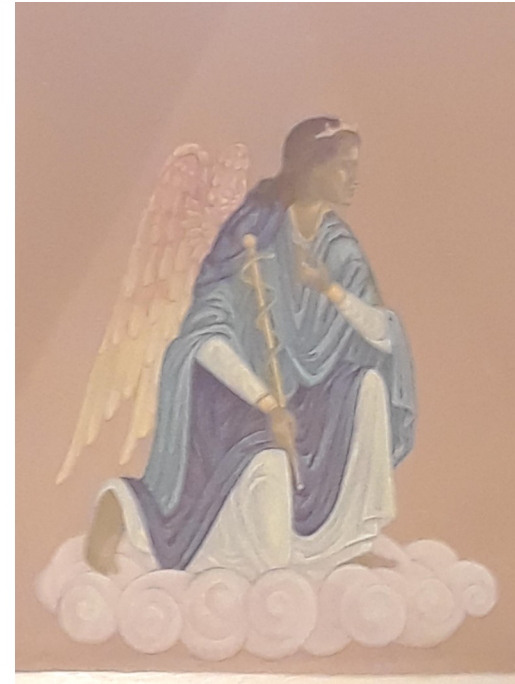


**Sign of Peace**—We do this at mass just before we receive the Eucharist. We are to bring the peace of the Lord to others but first we are to allow the Lord to fill us with his peace because we can't give what we don't have. The peace is peace in our soul, peace knowing that the Lord is with us and we are following him.

**Shields of the Apostles** : As one looks towards the back of the Church, across the balcony carved in the wood, are shields with the symbols of twelve of the apostles.

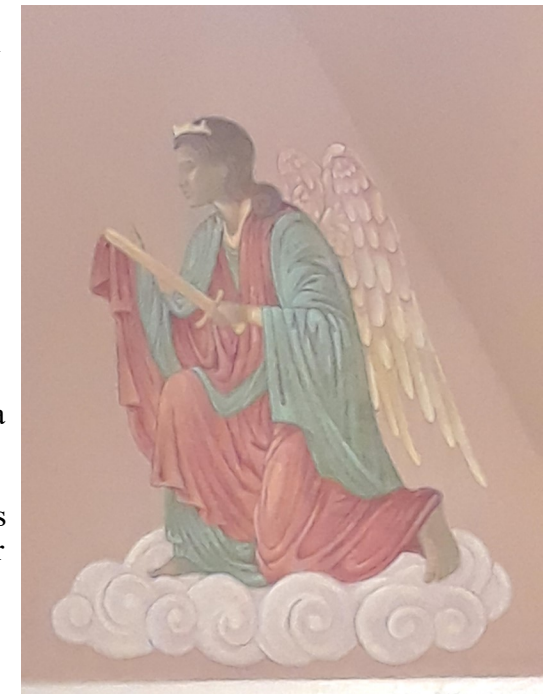


1. Saw - St. James the Less
2. Sword/Shell - St. James the Greater
3. Cross/Anchor - St. Andrew (Fisherman)



**St. Raphael** - The two angels on either side of the center mural depict Archangels Raphael and Michael. Shown in traditional colors, Archangel Raphael is depicted holding the Staff of Asclepius, for his names means "Healing of God." St. Jude is a place of healing so it is fitting to have St. Raphael.

**St. Michael** - Archangel Michael is shown with a sword, for he is the defender of the faithful against evil. His name means, "Who is Like God." Angels are pure spirits so they don't have bodies but they have taken bodily form and have been pictured with wings. St. Jude is a place of raising up champions for Christ and St. Michael, with his sword, is a champion for Christ so it is fitting to have St. Michael.



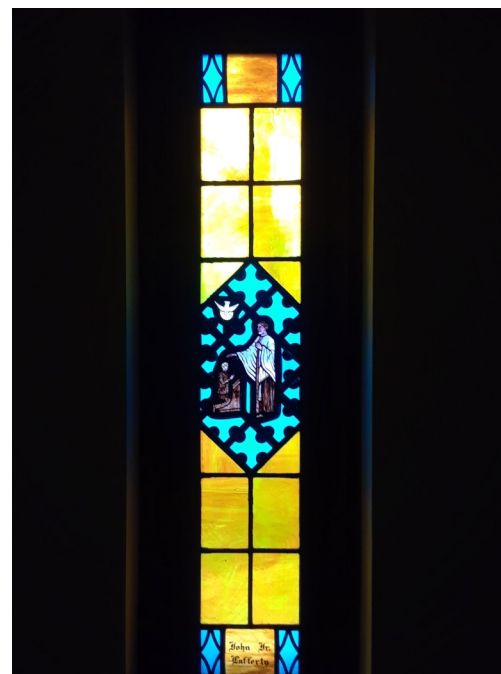




**St. Jude** - St. Jude, known as Thaddaeus, was a brother of St. James the Less, and a relative of Our Saviour. He was one of the 12 Apostles of Jesus and his attribute is a club. Images of St. Jude often include a flame around his head, which represent his presence at Pentecost, when he accepted the Holy Spirit alongside the other apostles. Another attribute is St. Jude holding an image of Christ, in the Image of Edessa. Sometimes he can also be seen holding a carpenter's ruler or is depicted with a scroll or book, the Epistle of Jude. Biblical scholars agree St. Jude was a son of Cleopas and his mother Mary was the Virgin Mary's cousin. Ancient writers tell us that he preached the Gospel in Judea, Samaria, Idumaea, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Lybiaus.

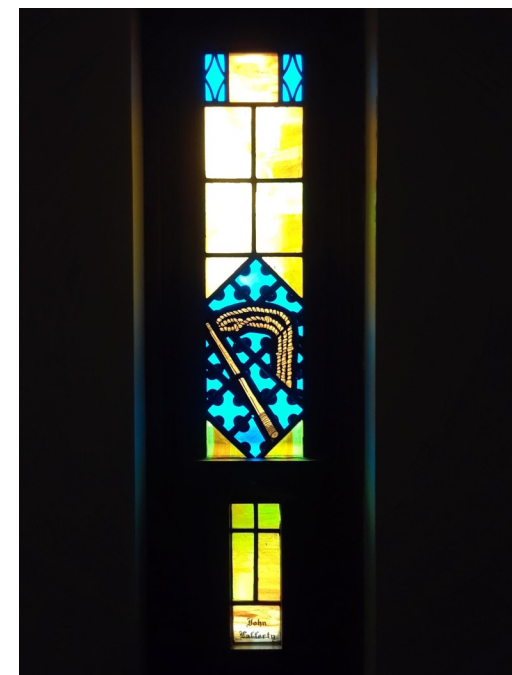


**St. Paul** - The great apostle who wrote many letters and preached to the Gentiles. He was a Roman citizen. He was beheaded in Rome hence he is often pictured with sword. He was one whose heart was on fire to proclaim the Good News.

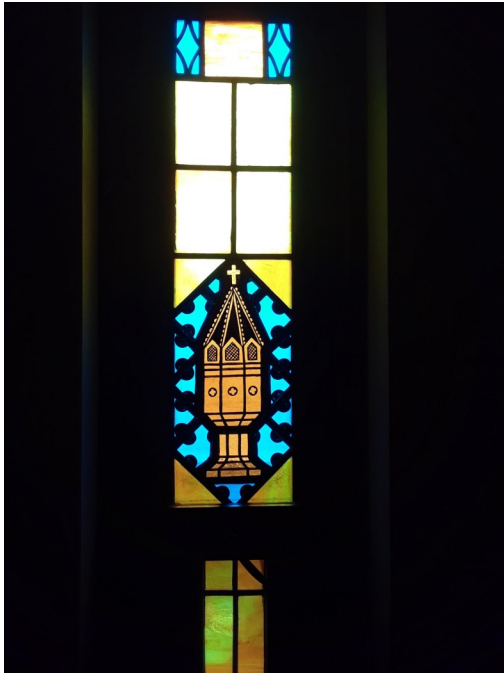


**Blessing** - The priest is blessing the person and the Holy Spirit comes down on them. This is most profound at Confirmation and the other Sacraments but even at Mass, we are blessed and the Holy Spirit strengthens us. Blessings are not only done for people but also on objects which aid the person using the object and remind them of their call to be holy.

**Flagrum** - When Jesus was scourged at the pillar, the Roman soldiers used a flagon, a whip with iron balls or pieces of sheep bones on and towards the end which tore at the Lord's flesh. This would have been very painful and Pilate was hoping to have Jesus flogged and then release after the Jews saw what he had received.

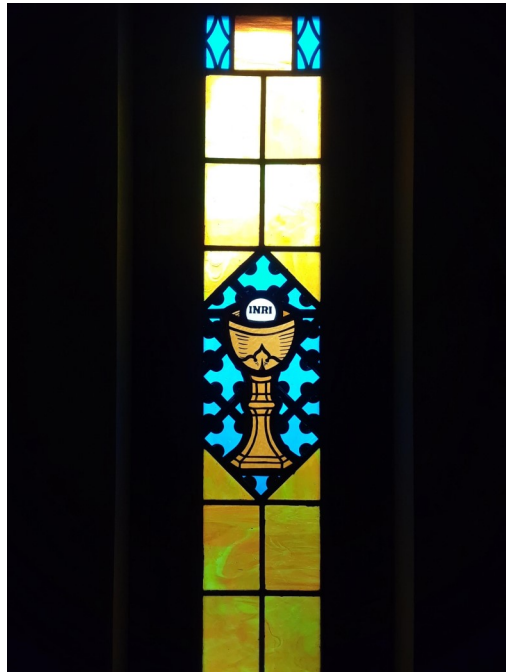






**Censor** - A hot burning coal is placed in it and incense is placed in it which burns creating smoke which rises to heaven. It is typically used as special masses, benediction, funerals, to show reverence and the sacredness of what is taking place.

**Chalice/Host** - The Holy Eucharist, Jesus' body, blood, soul, and divinity, are given to those at Mass. During the mass, at the words of consecration, the bread and wine are changed and truly become Jesus. The actual substance of the bread and wine are changed, called transubstantiation, but it still appears as bread and wine. It is such a great gift for us.



**Ambry** - The Holy Oils are stored in the brown cabinet in the sanctuary near the sacristy door.

**Holy Oils** - The holy oils are the Oil of the Catechumen (OC, left) used in the first anointing at Baptism, the Sacred Chrism (SC, middle) used at the second anointing at Baptism and at Confirmation, and the Oil of the Sick (OS, right) used for the Anointing of the Sick. These oils are blessed by the Bishop at the Chrism Mass.



**Sacristy** - Where the priest and ministers get ready for mass and which has many of the necessary mass supplies.



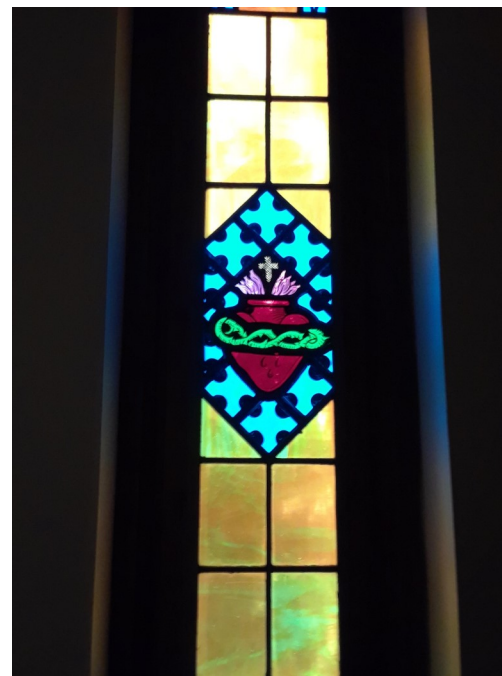


**Mary** - Situated on the left side of the sanctuary, Mary is the Mother of God. She is the most wonderful and favored creature God has created. She is pictured in blue and white, her traditional colors. She is stepping on the head of the serpent, the devil, for when she said yes, and bore Jesus, Christ, who defeated the Devil. We are so grateful to Mary for what she did and how she is the example of what it means to be a disciple of Christ.

**Tabernacle** - Jesus is usually present in the tabernacle. Jesus is present and wants us to come adore and receive him. He waits for us and is willing to be in the tabernacles all over the world because he loves us. The letters "IHS" are the words that were above the cross which said "Jesus the King of the Jews"; he is our King.

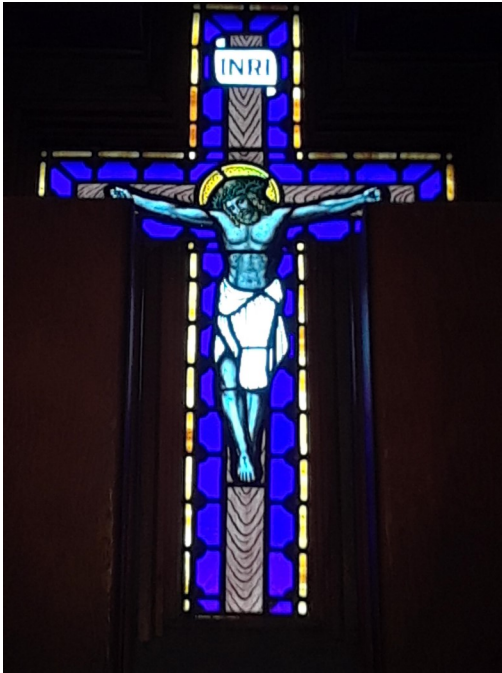


**Joseph** - Situated on the right side of the sanctuary, Joseph is the Foster Father of Jesus. He has Jesus in his left arm and a lily in his right. It is said that when Mary was to be married and men came to the temple to see who would marry her, a stick bloomed into a lily which was the sign that Joseph was to be wedded to Mary. He is the patron saint of the Church.

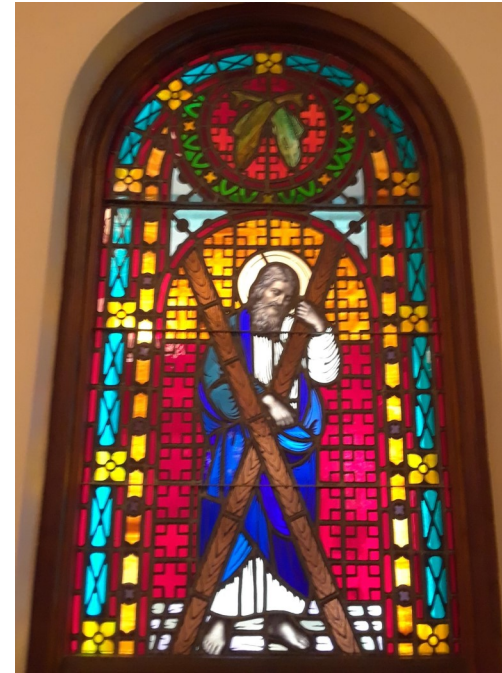


**Sacred Heart** - Jesus loves us so much that he suffered for us indicated by the crown of thorns around the heart. The fire coming out is the sign of the burning love that Jesus has for us and which most especially he showed us on the cross. The Feast of the Sacred Heart is a solemnity and it falls on a Friday, 19 days after Pentecost.



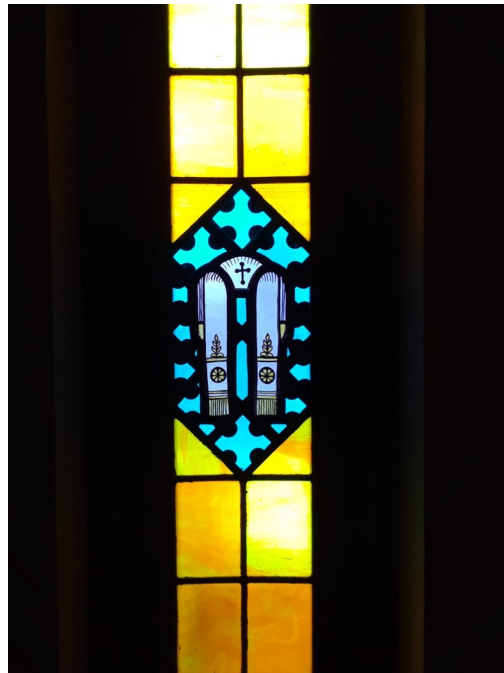


**Crucifix** - The most important event in history, the crucifixion, is depicted in this window above the main entry. Jesus loved us so much that he died for us so that we could be saved. We are so grateful for this. Every week, the Church asks us to come and stand at the foot of the cross and to be present at the most profound moment in all of history.

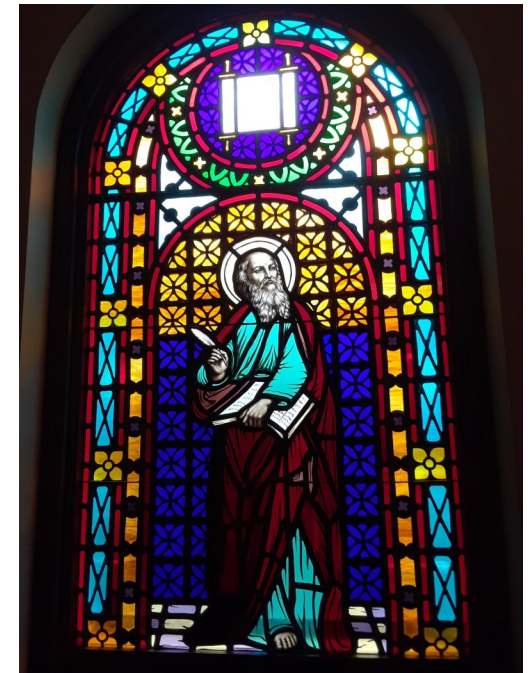


**St. Andrew** - The two fish above him represent that he was a fisherman and he found the boy with five loaves and two fish before the feeding of the five thousand. Tradition says he preached in the Black Sea and throughout what is now Greece and Turkey. Andrew was martyred by crucifixion in Patras on a X shaped cross which is what he is holding. (Feast Day Nov 30th)

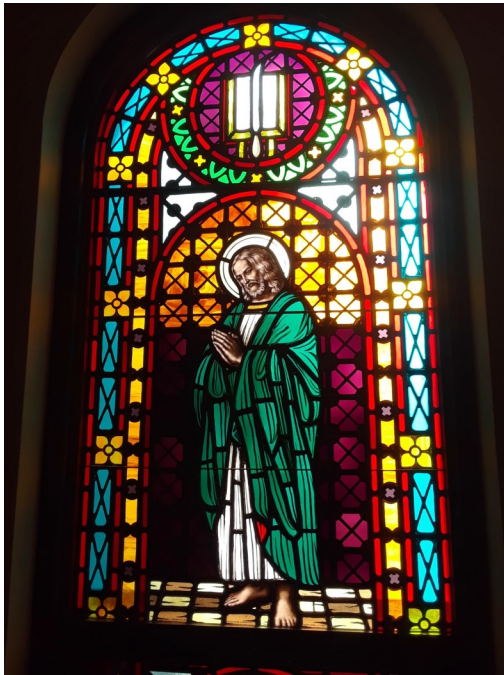
**Stole** - The priest wears the stole for all of the sacraments. It is a sign of the authority they have to minister the sacraments. They are in the person of Christ in the sacraments. Each sacrament is an encounter with Christ. We are so grateful for the sacraments.



**St. John** - He was one of the three 'favorite disciples' and the youngest. He wrote the fourth gospel named after him, hence the book that he holds in his left hand and the writing tool in his right. The scroll above him symbolizes his writing of the Gospel but he also wrote Revelation and a number of letters. He died sometime after 98AD at Ephesus from old age, natural death, and is the only apostle who is not a martyr. (Feast Day Dec 27th)





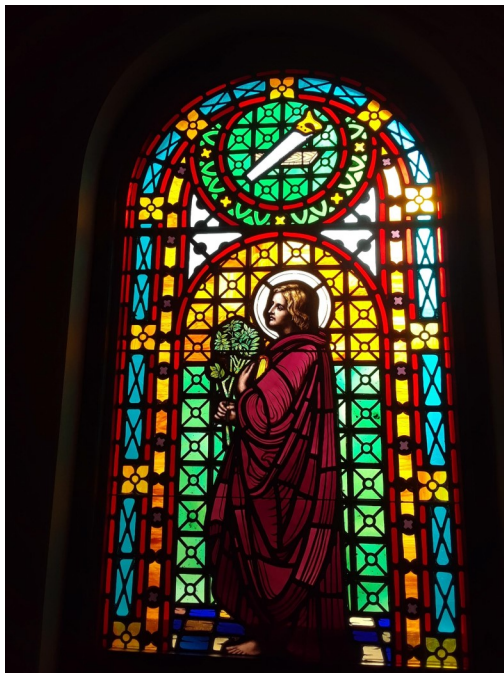


**St. Bartholomew -** Scholars believe that he is the same as Nathanael mentioned in John, who says he is from Cana. The Roman Martyrology says he preached in India and Greater Armenia. Above him is a knife as it is said he was flayed and then beheaded by King Astyages. The book indicates he was a strong preacher of the Word of God.  
(Feast Day Aug 24th)

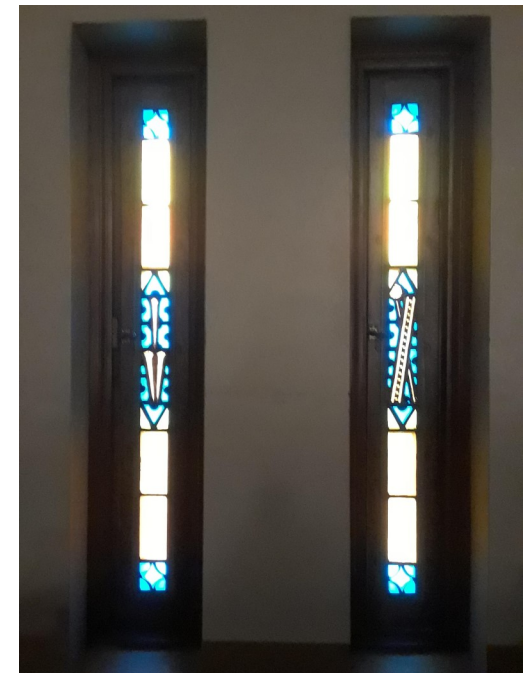


**Instruments of Death/ Mass -** Picture on the left is the holy water sprinkler and the holy water bowl which is used to sprinkle holy water on the people during mass. The picture on the right is the cross which is the prime instrument in the death of Jesus. Above the cross are the letters "IHS", Jesus is King of the Jews.

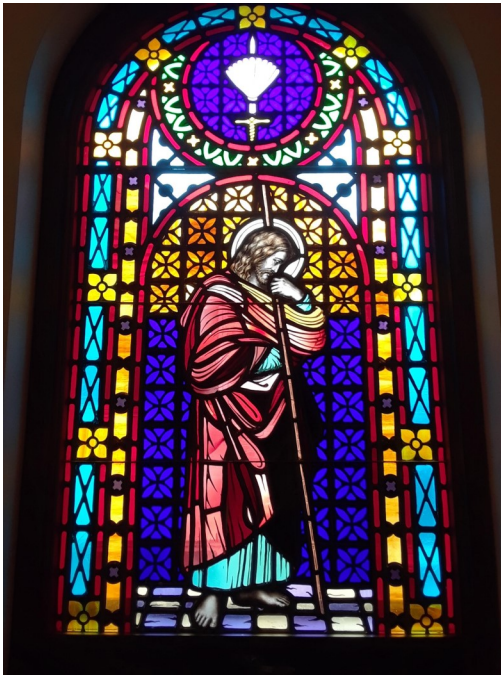
**St. James the Less -** His name "the less" is to distinguish him from James the Greater. He is the author of the epistle attributed to his name hence the book he holds in his left arm. There is a saw above him for it is said he was clubbed to death and then his body was sawed up. He is holding an olive branch in his right arm, a sign of trying to reach out to others and bring them to the faith.  
(Feast Day May 3rd)



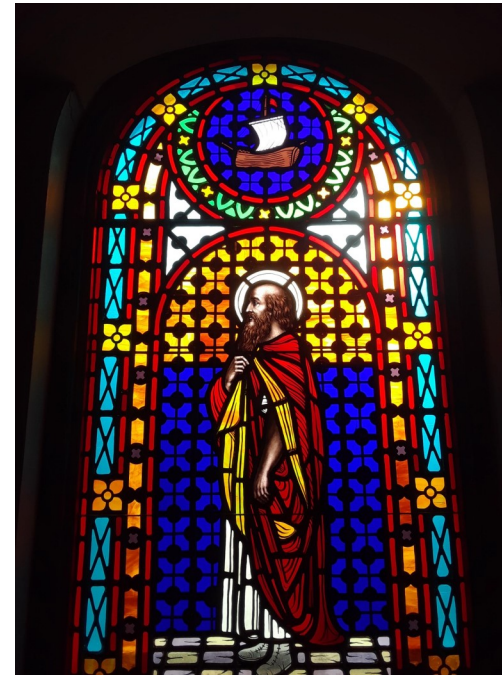
**Instruments of Death/ Mass -** The picture on the left is the nails used to nail Jesus to the cross. Two nails would have been nailed through his hands just above the wrist in a spot that would have supported his weight and the third through his feet. The picture on the right is a musical instrument, a xylophone, as music is such a critical part of the mass.





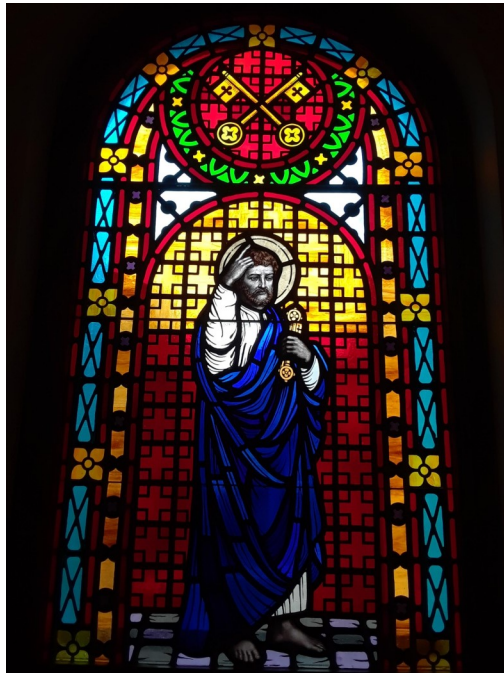


**St. James the Greater** - James was the brother of John and a son of Zebedee. He traditionally preached in Spain after working in Jerusalem. He was martyred in 44AD, when King Agrippa ordered him to be beheaded. A sword above him is the instrument of his death and the scallop shell is a symbol of pilgrimage by sea. He has a staff in his hand for he was the bishop of Jerusalem.  
(Feast Day Jul 25th)

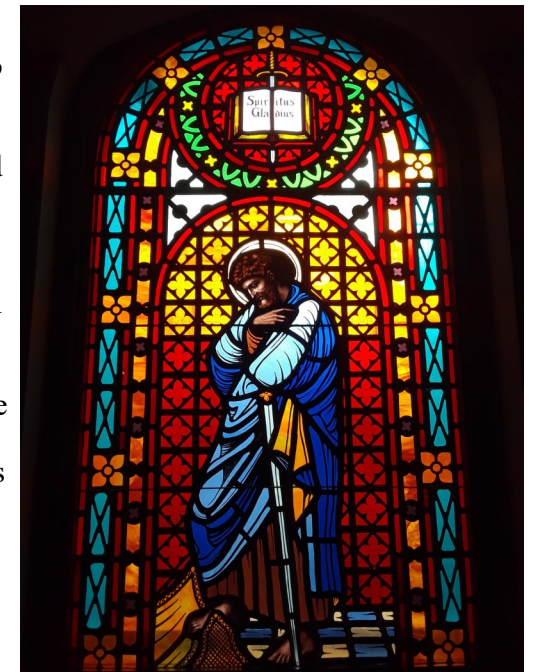


**St. Jude** - He wrote a letter in the NT. Saint Jude Thaddeus is the son of Cleopas and Mary whom stood at the foot of the Cross of Jesus. He is the brother of Saint James the Lesser and nephew of Mary and Joseph. The boat above him is because he was a fisherman and he sailed on his missionary work with St. Simon. He is the only apostle who has shoes/boots in our Church.  
(Feast Day Oct 28th)

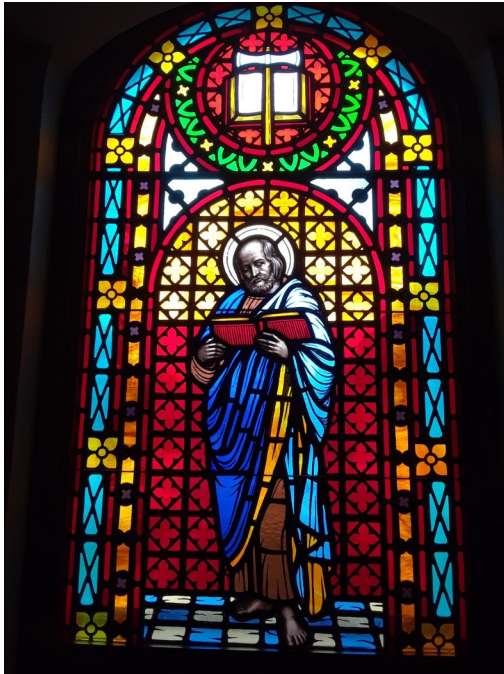
**St. Peter** - Above him is the crossed keys which is a symbol of how the Church is founded on him. He holds in his left hand the key to the kingdom as Jesus gave him this. He is blessing with his right hand, for he is the first pope. St. Jerome states that "At his Nero's hands Peter received the crown of martyrdom being nailed to the cross with his head towards the ground and his feet raised on high, asserting that he was unworthy to be crucified in the same manner as his Lord."  
(Feast Day Jun 29th)



**St. Paul** - He preached to the Gentiles. Above him is the Bible as he wrote many epistles. The sword is the instrument of his martyrdom for he martyred in Rome, probably by beheading, in 68 A.D. Paul spoke of the Word of God as the "Sword of the Spirit." He saw the risen Lord on his way to Damascus and was converted.  
(Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul Jan 25th,  
Feast Day June 29th)

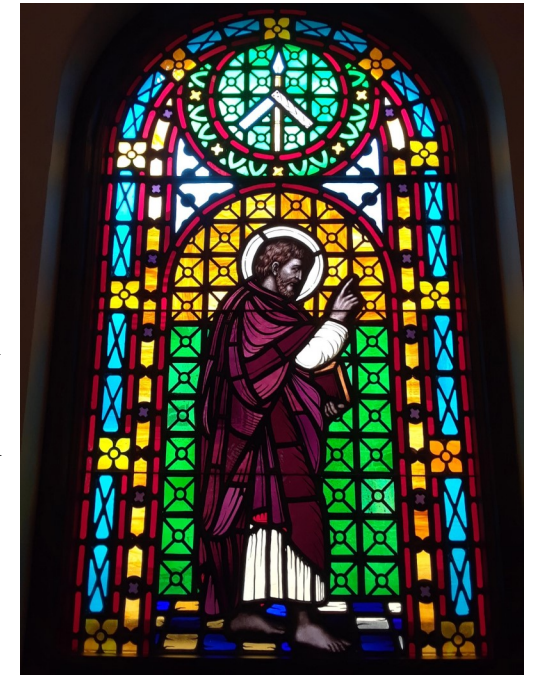




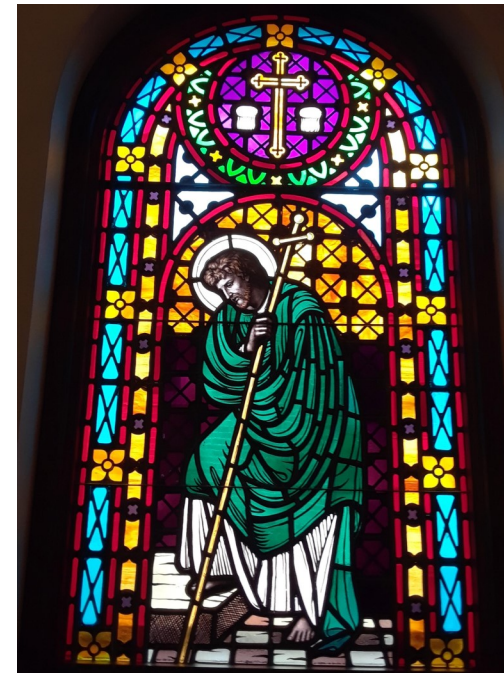
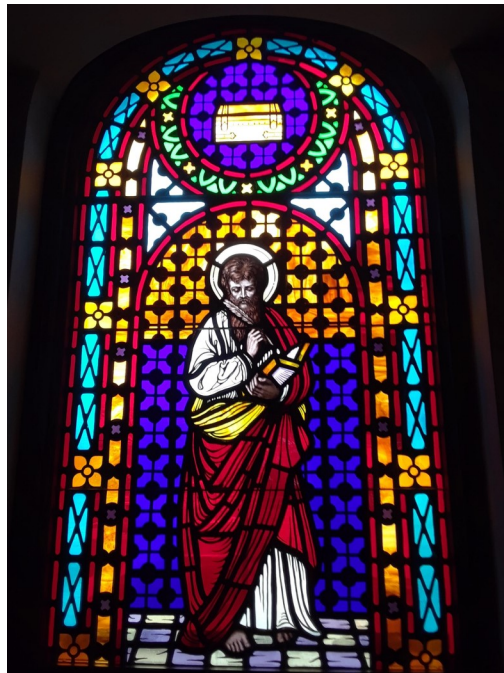


**St. Simon** - In tradition, Simon is often associated with St. Jude as an evangelizing team; in Western Christianity, they share their feast day on 28 October. The most widespread tradition is that after evangelizing in Egypt, Simon joined Jude in Persia and Armenia or Beirut, Lebanon, where both were martyred in 65 AD. It is said that he was hacked to death hence the axe above him. He was a great preacher of the Word hence the Bible above him and in his hands.  
(Feast Day Oct 28th)

**St. Thomas** - According to Syrian Christian tradition, Saint Thomas was allegedly martyred at St. Thomas Mount, in Chennai, India, in 72 A.D. Above him is a square because he is said to have built a church in India. Thomas died when he was shot with arrows, stoned and left to die and then was then run through with a spear. In his left hand is a book and he is blessing with his right hand.  
(Feast Day July 3rd)



**St. Matthew** - He has a book in his left hand and a writing tool in his right as he is one of the four Gospel writers. There is a box above him which is probably a money box as he was a tax collector. Matthew preached the Gospel to the Jewish community in Judea, before going to other countries. Tradition is that he was a martyr, he was crucified in Ethiopia and was then beheaded.  
(Feast Day Sept 21st)



**St. Philip** - Above him is the Latin cross. On either side of it are two loaves of bread for he was the one who told the Lord about the boy with the loaves and fishes. Philip was crucified upside down on a cross and as a result of his preaching, his companion Bartholomew was released from his cross. Philip died on the cross.  
(Feast Day May 3rd)