

8. The Schuke-Spáth Organ, 2012

A Freiburg organ builder reconstructed the church's old organ by adding new pipes, tuning the old ones, and designing a new front, thus creating a modern organ with sixty-one stops and

four thousand pipes, allowing an organist to play a broad range of works scanning from the Baroque to the modern period.

The disordered arrangement of the front pipes symbolises the Creation, when order and harmony emerged from chaos.

The rose window above the organ was created by Johannes Schreiter in the year 2011. It represents the life cycle of a human being who, in the act of worshipping, participates in God's light.

9. The Chapel of Silence

In the Chapel of Silence, in the north-west of the church, visitors are invited to reflect and to pray.

A plaque and commemoration book stand in memory of the dead of the two world wars. The Baroque memorial plaque (after 1708) is dedicated to the son of a distinguished Goslar council member.



10. The Northern Steeple

A separate entrance leads to the church's sixty-seven metre northern steeple. While climbing the staircase, visitors can see the historic bells, the interior of the mechanical Weule-Clock, and the Watchman's room.

The History of Construction

1151 – first documentation of the Market Church as a Romanesque basilica with three naves and two steeples

1295 – construction of the Gothic vaulting

1336 – addition of two more naves

ca.1528 – the Reformation of Goslar, the Market Church becomes Lutheran

1535 – addition of the vestry and the library

1573 – a fire in the western roof

1593 – reconstruction of the northern steeple as a look-out for the city's fire and night watchmen

1844 – large fire, destroying the roof and the steeples

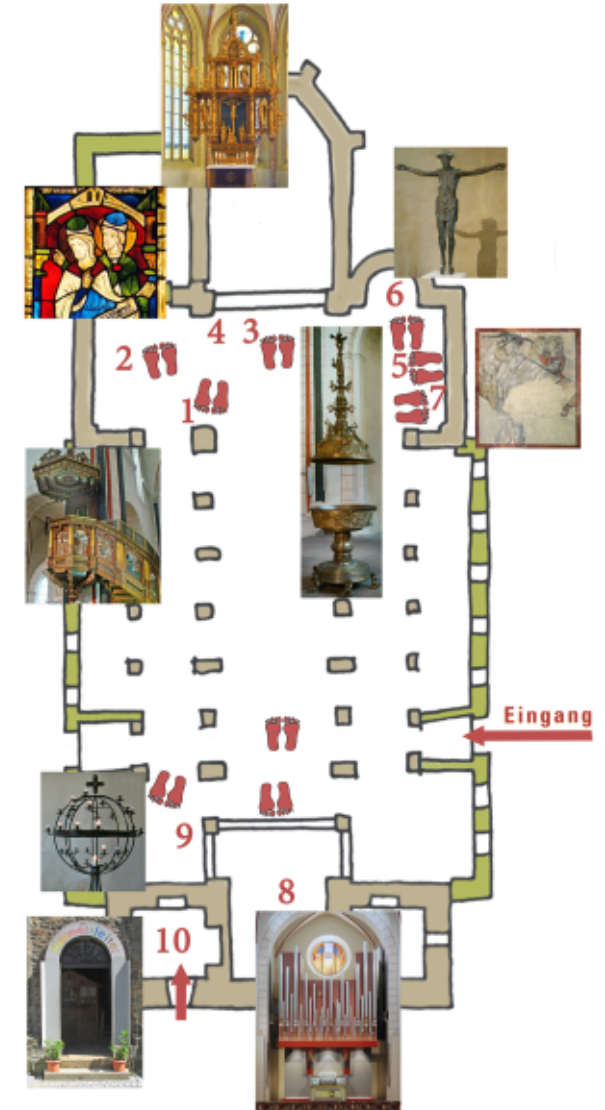
1998 – 2000 - latest renovation of the interior according to late Gothic style



Ev.-luth. Marktkirche



St. Cosmas und Damian
Goslar



Ev.-Luth. Kirchengemeinde Zum Markte,
38640 Goslar, Kaiserbleek 5, marktkirche@goslar.de

English



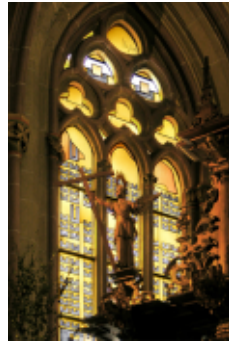
1. The Renaissance Pulpit 1581

The reformatory sequence of pictures, carved by Hans Seek, depicts the story of the Salvation in order to stimulate and strengthen the observer's faith. The images range from the Fall of Man to the Salvati-

on through Christ. There are Adam and Eve in Paradise, John the Baptist, the encounter of Mary and Elisabeth, both pregnant, and the announcement of Jesus' birth by the Archangel Gabriel. Further up can be seen images of Christ's birth, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection and the Ascension. The roof of the pulpit shows Jesus standing atop a rainbow as the judge of the world.

2. The Romanesque Stained Glas Windows, pre 1250

The oldest still existing series of glas windows in Northern Germany shows the lives and the sufferings of the martyrs Cosmas and Damian, after whom the church was named. According to legend they lived and worked as physicians and pharmacists in third century Asia Minor. As a sacrifice they treated humans and animals without demanding payment. The lower sequence of images shows the saints and their patients being questioned and refusing to worship the emperor. The windows above show how they survived torture with God's assistance. The moral of the story is written in Latin on one of the windows: "All health comes from God."



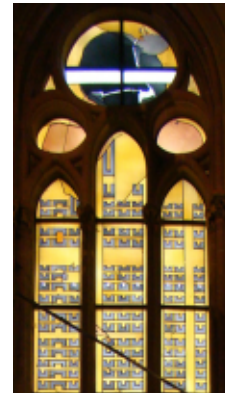
3. The Baroque Altar, 1659

The altar, carved from wood by Andreas Gröber, depicts a typically Lutheran scene: The risen Christ is shown with the flag of victory above scenes of the Holy Communion, the Crucifixion, and the empty tomb. The scene of crucifixion is surrounded by the four evangelists.

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4. The Schreiter Windows, 1992-2003

Eminent glas artist Johannes Schreiter designed the windows surrounding the altar as images of meditation, telling of lamentation and consolation. The windows were fitted into the Gothic frames and have as their main motive the abstract image of a staple, which is to be associated with a person's arms raised to heaven, according to the Biblical verse: "Let us lift our hearts and hands up to God in heaven." The Book of Lamentations 3,41



5. The Font, 1573

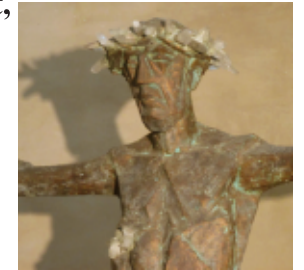
Local artist Magnus Kars-ten casted the chalice-shaped font with reformatory

images. The shaft depicts the twelve Apostles. Biblical scenes. mentioning water as the element of baptism, Christ blessing the children, and scenes of redemption from waters or healing can be seen. The lid portrays Salvation through Christ's death and resurrection. Through baptism people become part of Salvation. Of special note are the angels with the fish's bodies.

6. The Statue of Christ, 1997

Sculptured by Jakob Oberhollenzer the open arms of the statue represent the blessing as well as the Crucifixion of Jesus, inviting the observer to contemplate suffering and healing in his own life.

The 'angel-window' behind the statue combines a piece of the Cosmas and Damian windows with modern elements added by Johannes Schreiter.



7. The Wall Paintings, 1480

These paintings show the first seven of the Ten Commandments. Unfortunately, only the trespasses are preserved, but the worship of the golden calf and the sin of adultery are easily recognisable. A black devil tempting people into sin is a recurring image.