

Stained Glass Windows



Altar Windows

ALTAR WINDOWS (South Side)

The altar window carries the story of the passion of Christ and his victory over death. The story is told in a series of subject medallions, starting at the bottom of the left panel and continuing across the six medallions in the bottom row, then the six medallions in the second row, and so on, to the top of the window.

The text for the window is John 3: 16, "For God so loved the world that he gave his only Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have eternal life."

As you read the titles of the medallions, they tell the story of Christ:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| <i>Bottom Row</i> | { | 1. Christ praying in the garden |
| | | 2. Christ finds his disciples asleep |
| | | 3. The betrayal |
| | | 4. The arrest |
| | | 5. Peter cuts off the ear of Malchus |
| | | 6. Christ before Annas |
| <i>Second Row</i> | { | 7. Christ before Caiaphas |
| | | 8. Denial by Peter |
| | | 9. Christ before Pilate |
| | | 10. Christ sent to Herod |
| | | 11. The Flagellation |
| | | 12. <i>Ecce Homo</i> —"Behold the Man" |
| <i>Third Row</i> | { | 13. Pilate washes his hands |
| | | 14. Christ carries the cross |
| | | 15. The Crucifixion |
| | | 16. The descent from the cross |
| | | 17. Soldiers cast lots for Christ's garment |
| | | 18. Christ carried to the tomb |
| <i>Top Row</i> | { | 19. The burial |
| | | 20. The descent into hell |
| | | 21. The Resurrection |
| | | 22. The women at the tomb |
| | | 23. The walk to Emmaus |
| | | 24. The Christ appears to Thomas |

Across the extreme bottom of the six lancets in the altar window are shown the apostles of Christ and the representation of the Last Supper, suggesting the institution of Holy Communion.

Between the picture medallions in the window, there are smaller medallions. These contain adoring angels. The tracery that crowns the six lancets of the window is filled with symbolism relative to the passion of Christ. From left to right, they are:

1. Cup of suffering
2. Thirty pieces of silver and a money bag are a symbol of our Lord's betrayal
3. Cock crowing—a symbol of Peter's denial
4. Bowl and towel—Pilate washes his hands
5. Scourge and pillar—a symbol of the trial of Jesus
6. Crown of thorns—another part of the cruel torture to which Jesus was subjected
7. Jesus's robe and dice—reminds us that the soldiers at the foot of the cross cast lots for Jesus's robe
8. Sponge on reed—when Jesus said, "I thirst" he was given vinegar on a sponge
9. Spear—that pierced his side
10. Ladder—used to remove his body from the cross
11. Pincers—used to remove nails
12. Hammer—used to drive nails

Windows in the side walls of the chancel (not pictured) contain four medallions each. In these medallions are sixteen heroes of the Old Testament, sometimes referred to as "types of Christ." Unfortunately these windows cannot be seen from the pews, and the addition of the organ trumpets obscures their view.

In the window on the east wall of the chancel are:

1. Aaron—his symbol—a budding almond staff and golden censer
2. Abel—his symbol—a shepherd's staff and a lamb
3. Abraham—his symbol—a sacrificial knife
4. Adam—his symbol—a spade
5. David—his symbol—a harp
6. Isaac—his symbol—a bundle of wood in the form of a cross
7. Jacob—his symbol—a ladder
8. Jonah—his symbol—a ship

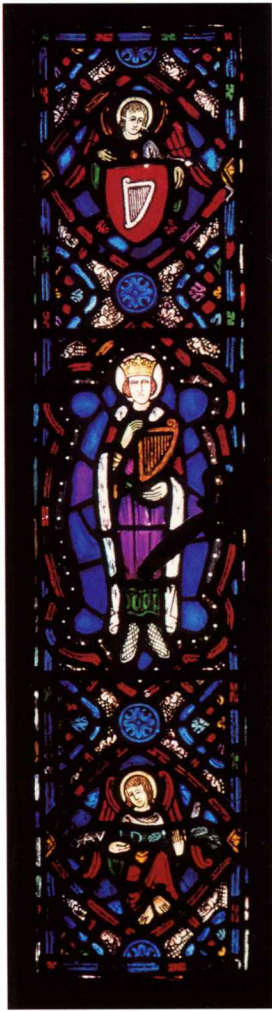
In the window on the west wall of the chancel are:

1. Joseph—his symbol—a sheaf of wheat
2. Joshua—his symbol—a sword and crossed trumpets on his breast plate
3. Melchizedek—his symbol—a chalice
4. Moses—his symbol—two tablets of stone
5. Noah—his symbol—an ark
6. Samson—his symbol—the jawbone of an ass, and gates of Gaza
7. Solomon—his symbol—a model of his temple
8. Zerubbabel—his symbol—a branch (to remind us that he was of the Davidic line)

These windows were suggested by the first verse of the twelfth chapter of Hebrews and represent the cloud of witnesses of Christ and his passion.

"Therefore, since we are surrounded by so great a cloud of witnesses, let us also lay aside every weight, and sin which clings so closely, and let us run with perseverance the race that is set before us..."

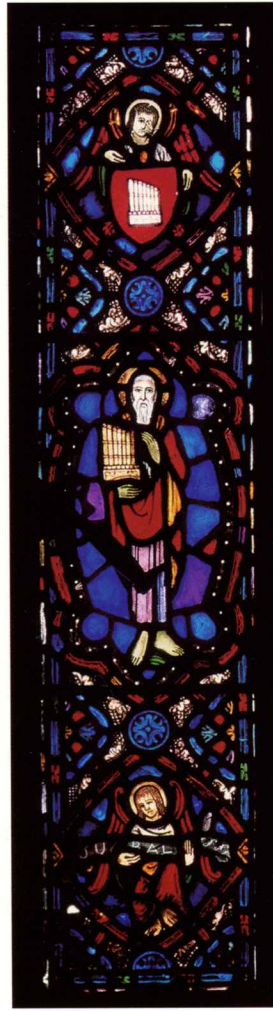
These chancel windows throughout are done in the spirit of the thirteenth century and consist of about fifty thousand pieces of glass, many of the pieces being no larger than a thumbnail. The dominating colors are blue and ruby, symbolic of truth and love.



David

Psalms 33: 2

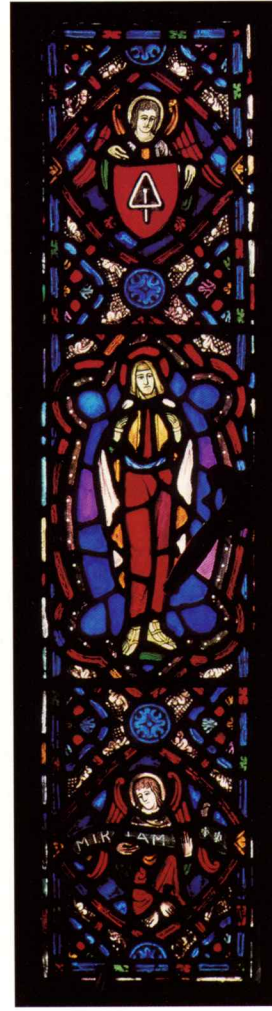
David was a skilled player of the lyre (harp) which is David's symbol. The harp stands for praise and worship.



Jubal

Genesis 4: 21

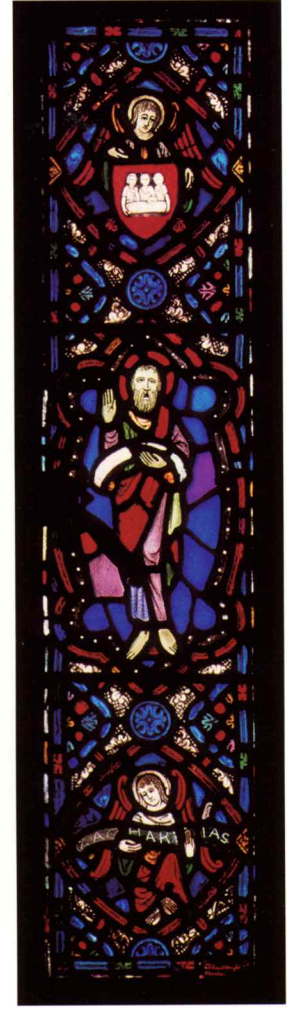
Jubal was the son of Lamech, seven generations after Cain. Jubal is known as the father of musicians. His symbol is a set of pipes. Jubal is credited with inventing this little wind instrument, the forerunner of the organ.



Miriam

Exodus 15: 20-21

Miriam was the sister of Moses and Aaron. She led the women in a ceremonial dance and song of gratitude after the Israelites had safely crossed the Red Sea. Miriam's symbol is a triangle, used to set the tempo for dancing.



Zechariah

Luke 1: 68-79

When the Angel Gabriel announced to Zechariah that he would have a son (John the Baptist) he doubted the angel's words and thus became speechless until the day of John's Baptism. Then Zechariah praised God in the prophetic poem, which we know as the "Benedictus." Zechariah's symbol shows three angel-vocalists with an open song book.

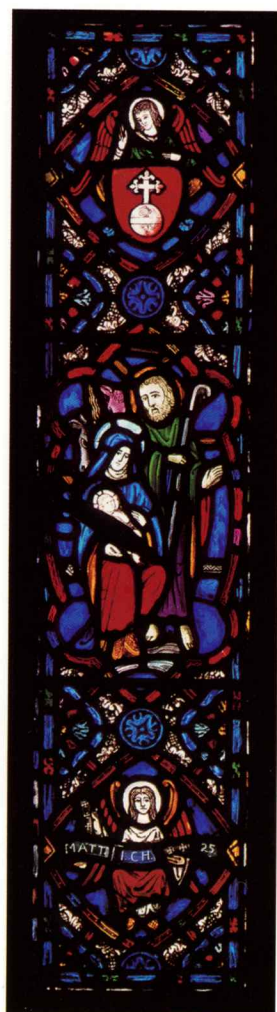
Beginning in the west transept, the small windows depict episodes in the life of Christ.



The Annunciation

Luke 1: 26-35

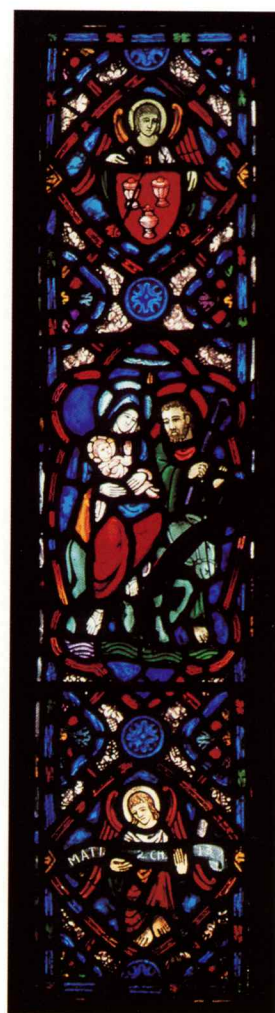
The birth of Jesus was foretold by the Angel Gabriel. Above the picture is a lily, the symbol most often used for the annunciation.



Birth of Jesus

Matthew 1: 25

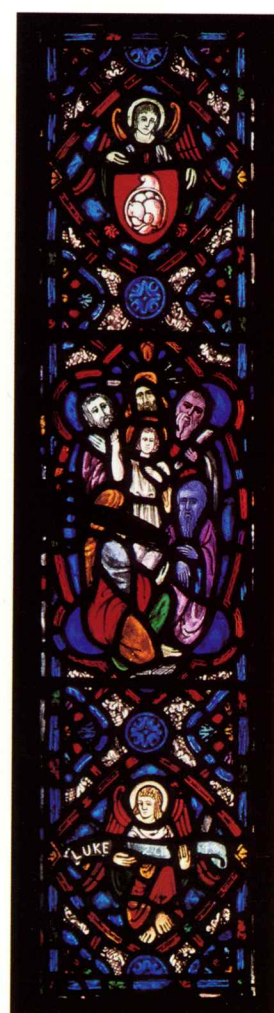
"...and Mary bore a son...and they called his name Jesus." The symbol is an orb and cross. The orb represents the world and mounted above is a cross, symbolizing the triumph of the Savior over the sin of the world. This symbol is sometimes called the Cross of Triumph.



Flight to Egypt

Matthew 2: 13

It is not known for sure what the artist had in mind when he chose the symbol for this window. The symbol shows three small vessels or containers. The Flight to Egypt is included in our Epiphany Season, and the symbol for Epiphany is gold, frankincense, and myrrh—gifts of the Magi that point to the kingly rights of the Christ Child. Perhaps the artist is reassuring us that Christ's mission will succeed, in spite of Herod's threats.

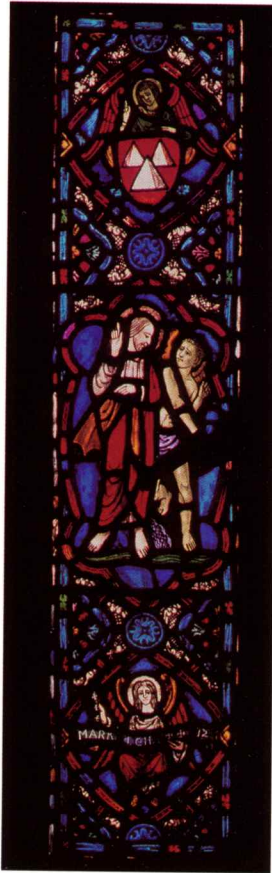


Christ in the Temple

Luke 2: 46

"After three days they found Him in the temple, sitting among the teachers, listening to them and asking them questions." The symbol is a cornucopia filled with fruit. The cornucopia is a symbol of the bounty of God.

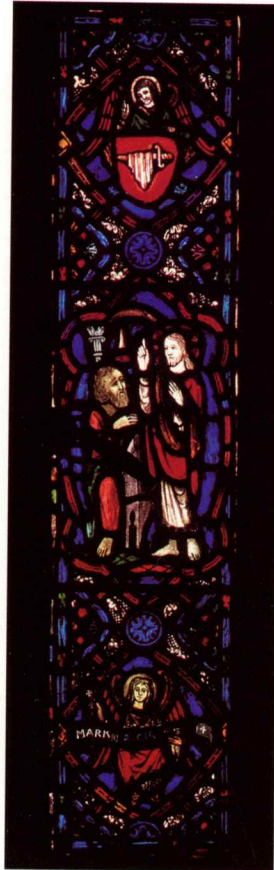
WEST TRANSEPT



Christ in the Wilderness

Mark 1:12

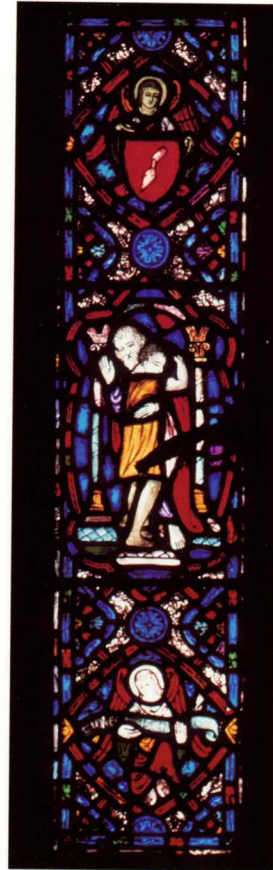
John baptized Jesus in the Jordan River. "The Spirit immediately drove him out into the wilderness. And he was in the wilderness forty days, tempted by Satan..." The picture is Jesus's temptation in the wilderness. The symbol of three pyramids recalls another wilderness experience, following Israel's release from Egypt. Jesus used his wilderness experience to affirm his complete obedience to the will and purpose of God. Israel's wilderness experience also taught obedience to and reliance on God and to establish her as a covenant people dedicated to the worship of the one true God.



The Calling of Levi

Mark 2:14

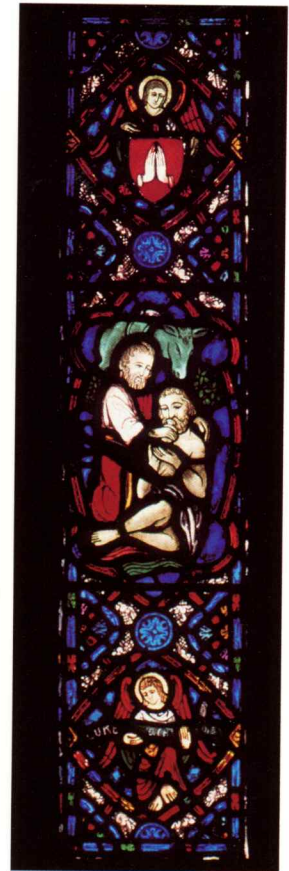
Early in his ministry, Jesus called a group of followers, among them was Levi, a tax collector. The symbol used in this window is a shrouded sword. The sword is a symbol of power, the shroud sets that power aside.



The Prodigal Son

Luke 15:11

This is a parable of a wayward son who returns to his father and receives forgiveness. The symbol above this picture is a trowel. The trowel is a mason's trowel, and was a symbol of the rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem following Israel's exile in Babylon. Israel, like the prodigal son, had forsaken God, but after a period of exile, returned to Jerusalem, rebuilt the temple, and dedicated herself to keeping the law and accepting her responsibilities as a covenant community.



The Good Samaritan

Luke 10:30-37

A lawyer said to Jesus, "Who is my neighbor?" The symbol for this window is praying hands, a symbol of gratitude.

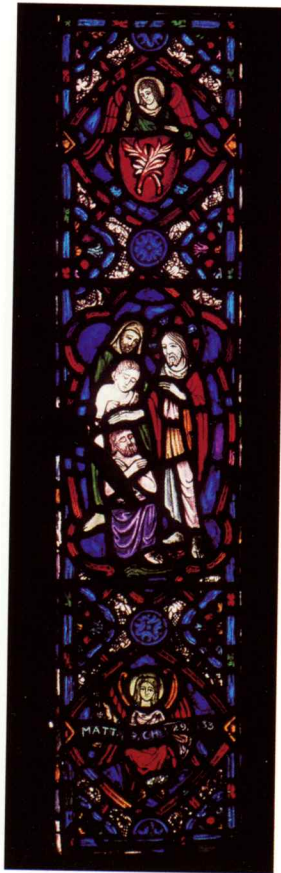
WEST AISLE



Healing the Woman with an Issue of Blood

Matthew 9: 20-22

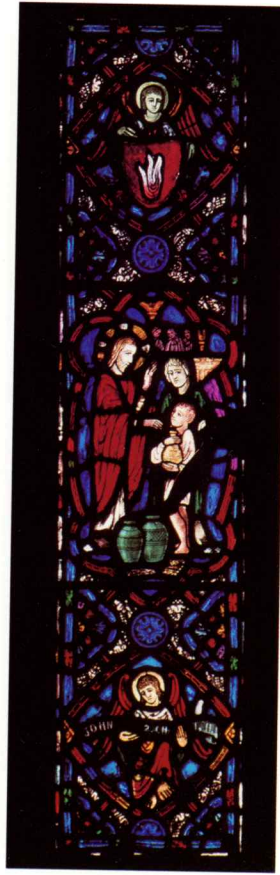
"...Take heart, daughter, your faith has made you well." The symbol for this window is a dove and shell. The symbol suggests renewal. Jesus recognized the woman's great faith and healed her. Both physical and spiritual renewal were involved.



The Blind Are Healed

Matthew 9: 29-33

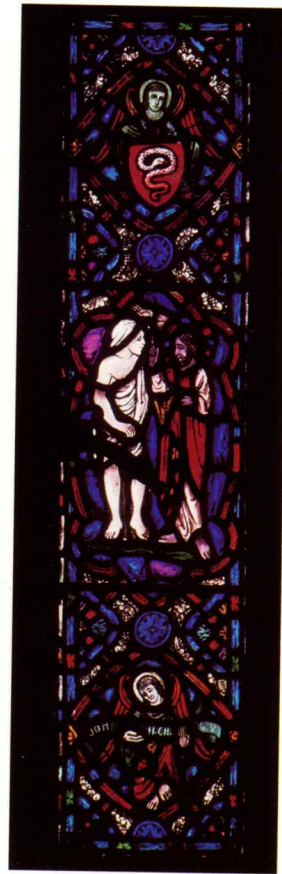
The symbol for this window is crossed palm leaves—the symbol of victory...the victory that belongs to Christ...the victory that is ours through faith.



The Marriage Feast at Cana

John 2: 1-11

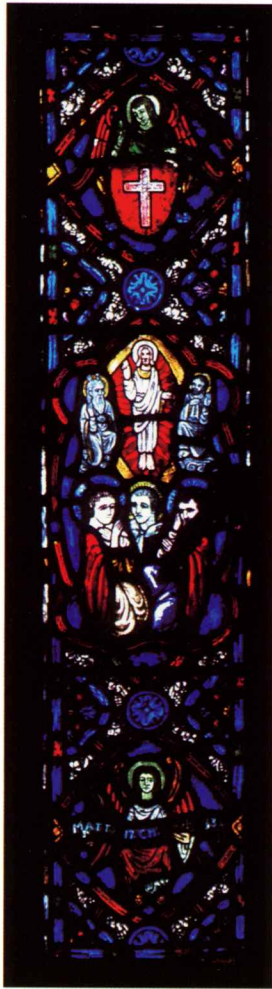
In this window, the artist used a flame, the symbol of purification. In performing this miracle, Jesus made use of the water jars provided for the Old Testament rite of purification. The Old Testament rite of purification was about to be set aside, and, through Christ's ministry, men would come to know that it is through faith in Christ that men are purified and have access to salvation.



Raising Lazarus from the Dead

John 11: 1-16

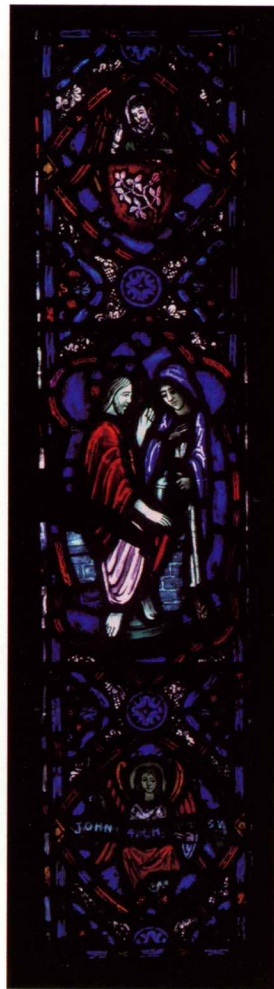
Christ used his divine power to raise Lazarus from the dead. The symbol used in this window is a serpent, the symbol of evil and sinfulness. This suggests that Christ has the power to overcome the worst that sin has to offer, even death itself.



**The
Transfiguration**

Matthew 17: 1-3

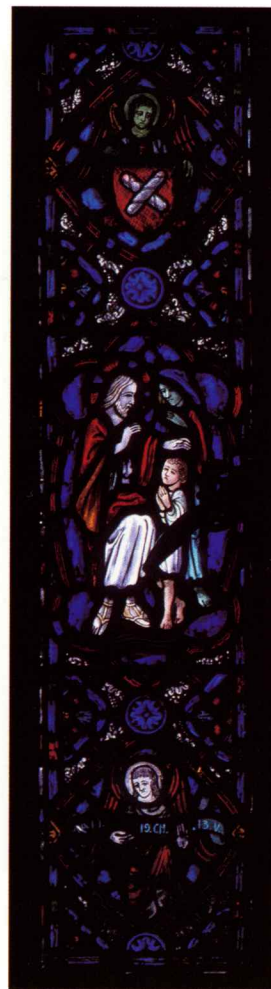
"...Jesus took with him Peter and James and John, his brother, and led them up a high mountain apart. And he was transfigured before them and his face shone like the sun..." The symbol in the transfiguration window is a simple, empty cross, the symbol of the Lord's triumph over death. Mark tells us that the disciples who witnessed the transfiguration had a brief view of the glorified Christ.



**Woman of
Samaria at
the Well**

John 4: 5-8

Jesus asks the woman of Samaria to draw Him some water, which she did. The symbol above this picture is a sprig of myrtle. The myrtle vine is a symbol of the gentiles who were converted by Christ. Mark's gospel tells us that the Samaritan woman was such a convert.



**Jesus Blessing
the Children**

Matthew 19: 13

Jesus said, "Let the children come to me, and do not hinder them, for to such belongs the kingdom of heaven." The symbol above the picture shows two scrolls, representing the Old and New Testaments. Children are to be given a knowledge of scripture as a basis for their life in Christ.



**Jesus Entering
Jerusalem**

Matthew 21: 7

"They brought the ass and the colt, and put their garments on them, and he sat thereon." This is the familiar Palm Sunday scene when Jesus entered Jerusalem, riding on a donkey. The symbol also shows the donkey, the symbol of humility. The prophet, Zechariah, had foretold that Israel's king would come to her "humble, and mounted on an ass." (Zechariah 9: 9)

EAST AISLE

These two stained glass windows had to be covered in order to make St. Paul's Church accessible to everyone.

Cleansing the Temple

Matthew 21: 12

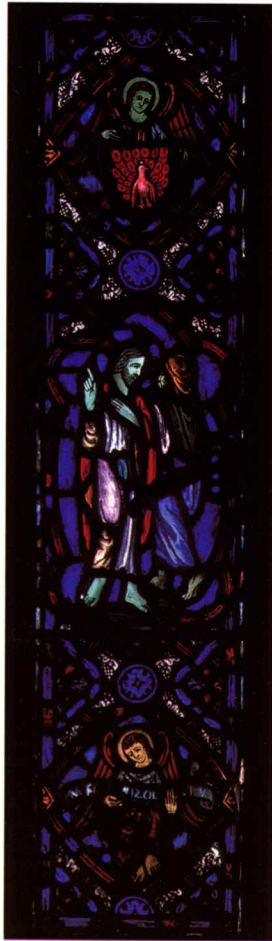
"And Jesus entered the temple of God and drove out all who sold and bought in the temple..." The symbol in this window is indistinct; we are unable to determine what the artist had in mind.

The Widow's Mite

Mark 12: 41-44

Many rich people put large sums of money in the treasury, but a poor widow came and put in two copper coins, about a penny. Jesus said, "This poor widow has put in more than all those who are contributing to the treasury. For they all contributed out of their abundance; but she out of her poverty has put in everything she had, her whole living." As the symbol for this window, the artist used a knife, which is the symbol of sacrifice, reminding us of the great sacrifice which the widow made—she gave all she had.

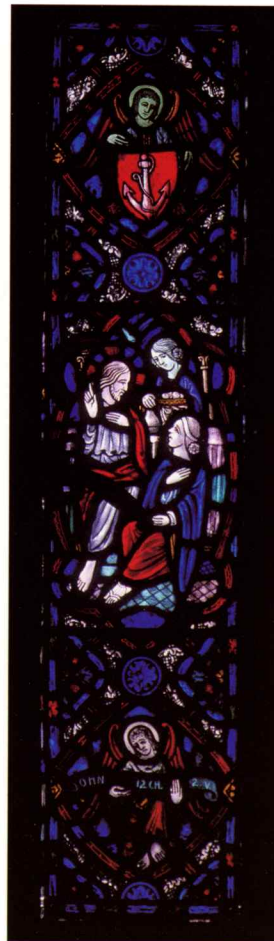
EAST AISLE



**Pharisees
Reprove Jesus**

Matthew 12: 1

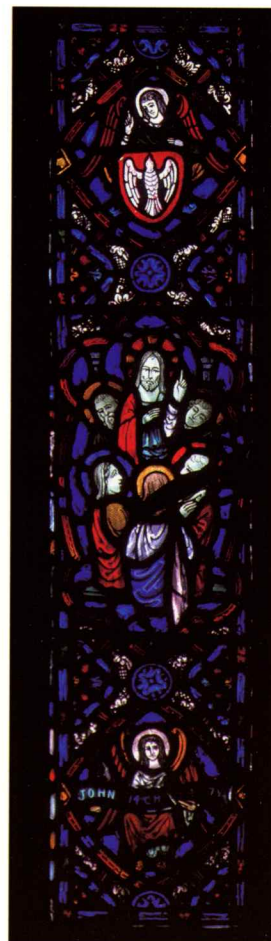
"At that time, Jesus went through the grain fields on the Sabbath; and his disciples were hungry, and they began to pluck ears of grain and to eat." The peacock is used in this window as a symbol of vanity. The Pharisees believed that they were keeping God's law when they observed their man-made prohibitions and ceremonies. Jesus quoted Hosea 6: 6: "For I desire steadfast love and not sacrifice..." and suggested that, if the Pharisees understood that statement, they would not have condemned the guiltless.



**Mary and
Martha's Home**

John 12: 2

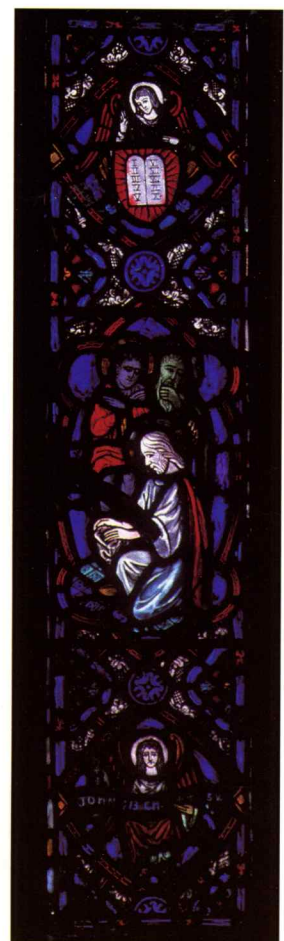
"Six days before the Passover, Jesus came to Bethany, where Lazarus was, whom Jesus had raised from the dead. There they made him a supper; Martha served, and Lazarus was one of those at table with him." The symbol used is an anchor—a symbol of hope and steadfastness. The artist appears to be suggesting that Christ is the sure and steadfast anchor for the Christian home. (Hebrews 6: 19)



I Am the Way

John 14: 6

"Jesus said to him (Thomas), 'I am the way, and the truth, and the life, no one comes to the Father but by me.'" The symbol used is that of a mythical Egyptian bird called a Phoenix. According to mythology, the bird lived 600 years, then set fire to its own nest, was consumed by the flames, and then arose in youthful freshness from its own ashes. Early Christians adapted this old legend to their own needs and used the symbol of the Phoenix to indicate that those who die in Christ shall rise again.



**Jesus Washing
Feet of Disciples**

John 13: 5

The symbol in this window shows the two tablets of stone which represent the old Mosaic law. Before Jesus ended his earthly ministry, he left his disciples and gave us a new commandment—that we love one another as Christ loved us. (John 13: 34) Christ revealed that love for us in a life of humble service, dramatized in the foot-washing episode and, of course, in his death that would soon follow.

EAST TRANSEPT

BAPTISMAL WINDOWS— Hax Chapel

The baptistry window contains a number of symbols. At the very top is the hand of God, representing the Father, the creator and sustainer of the world.

Below that is an empty cross, representing the Son.

Below that is a dove, the symbol of the Holy Spirit. The dove always flies downward, reminding us that God comes to us.

The peacock, a resurrection symbol (upper left). Legend states that the peacock sheds its feathers each year, only to grow new and more beautiful ones.

Below that is a scene of Jesus seeking out John for Baptism. (John 1: 32–34)

The orb and cross is the symbol of Christ's victory over sin.

In the lower left scene we see Jesus with a little child. (Matthew 18: 1–6)

In the upper right is the form of the butterfly, coming from the seemingly lifeless chrysalis, suggesting the Lord's coming forth from the tomb.

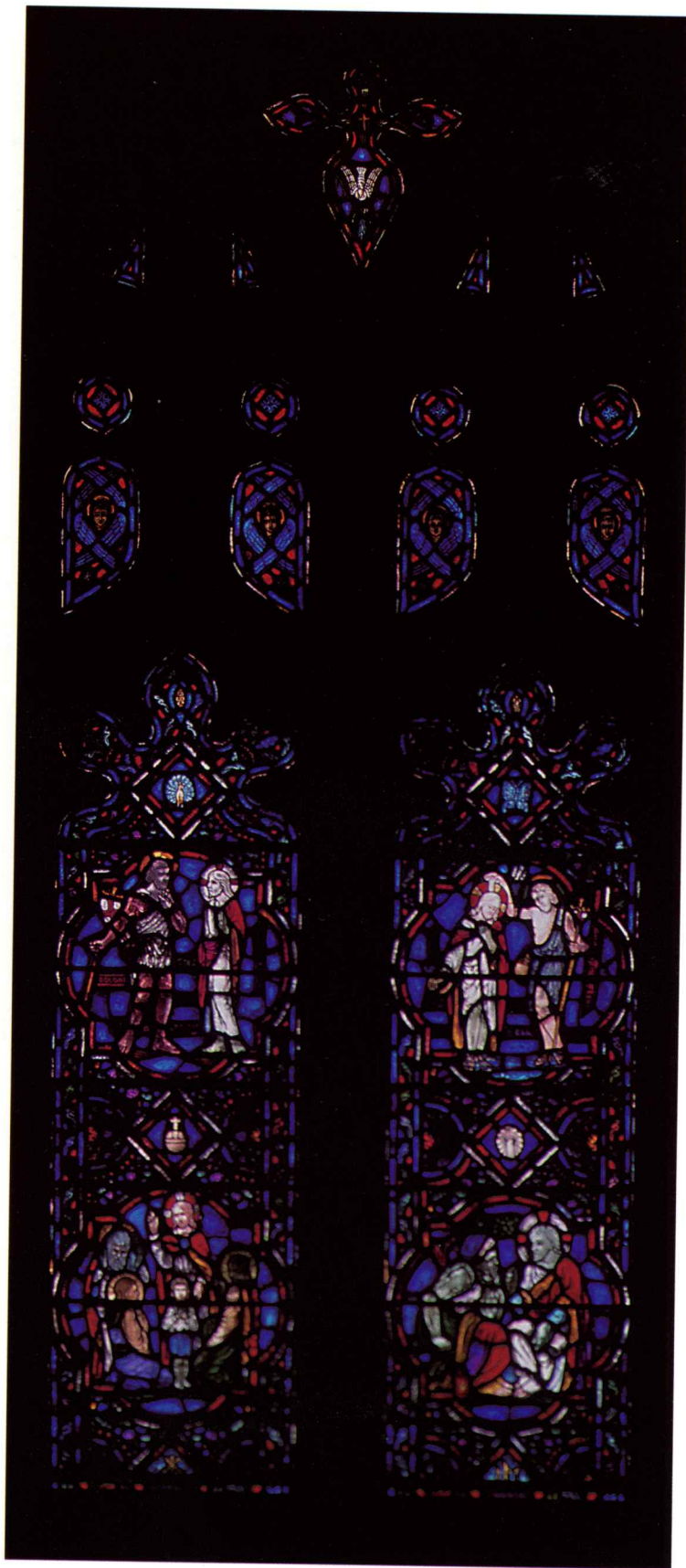
In the upper right scene, John is baptizing Jesus in the Jordan River. (Matt. 3: 13–17)

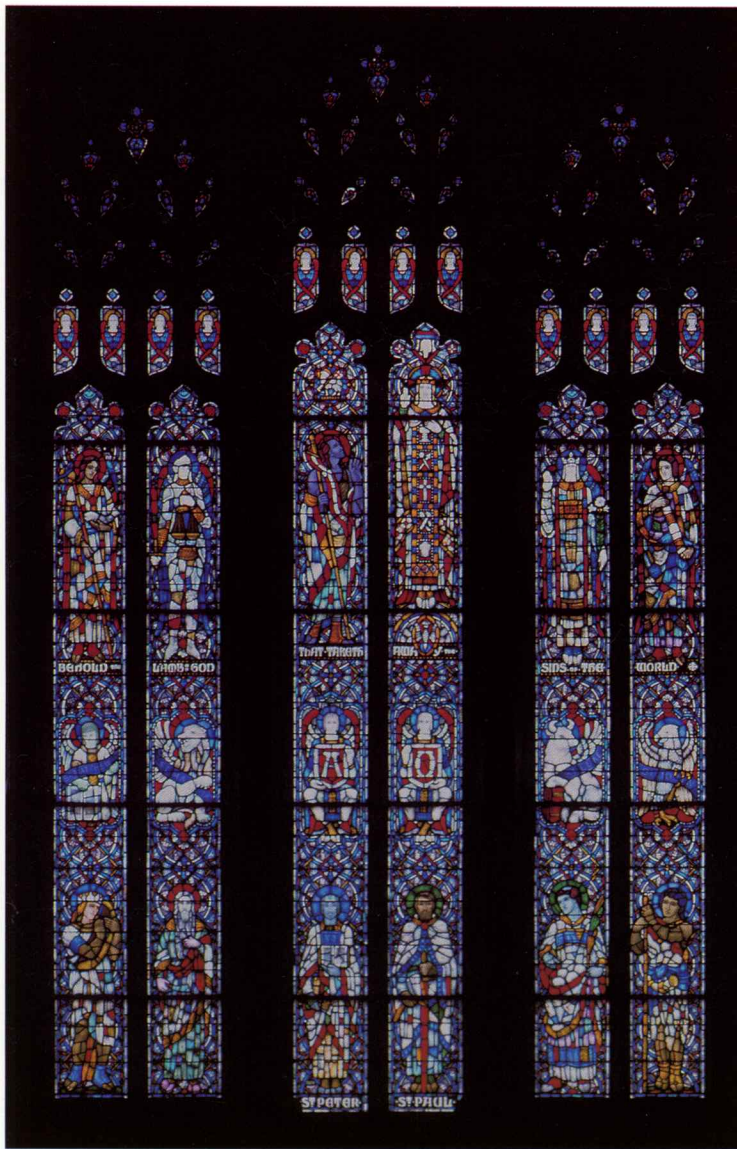
Next is a shell and stream of water as the symbol of our Baptism.

Below that is the scene of Nicodemus, a Pharisee, coming to Jesus at night after which many were baptized. (John 3: 5)

These four subjects suggest the great need for Baptism.

At the very bottom of the window are two monograms of our Savior: (1) The oldest monogram for Jesus Christ, the *chi rho*, the Greek letter *X* (*chi*) and *P* (*rho*) together. These letters form a proper abbreviation of the name *Christ*. (2) *I-E-S*: In Greek, these are the first three letters of the name *Jesus*. (The bar over the second letter is the abbreviation sign, and the left member of the Greek long *E* was extended upward to meet this bar and form a cross. For this reason the monogram is often misread as *IHS*.)





NORTH WINDOW (Above Balcony)

The theme of this window is the glorified Christ. Christ is shown as the highest being in the composition and in robes representing his three offices of prophet, priest, and king.

Christ is standing upon a rainbow. Above his head is a hand within a triangle, representing the Father. Below his feet is a descending dove.

To the left is John the Baptist, pointing to Christ, and the words: "Behold the Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world."

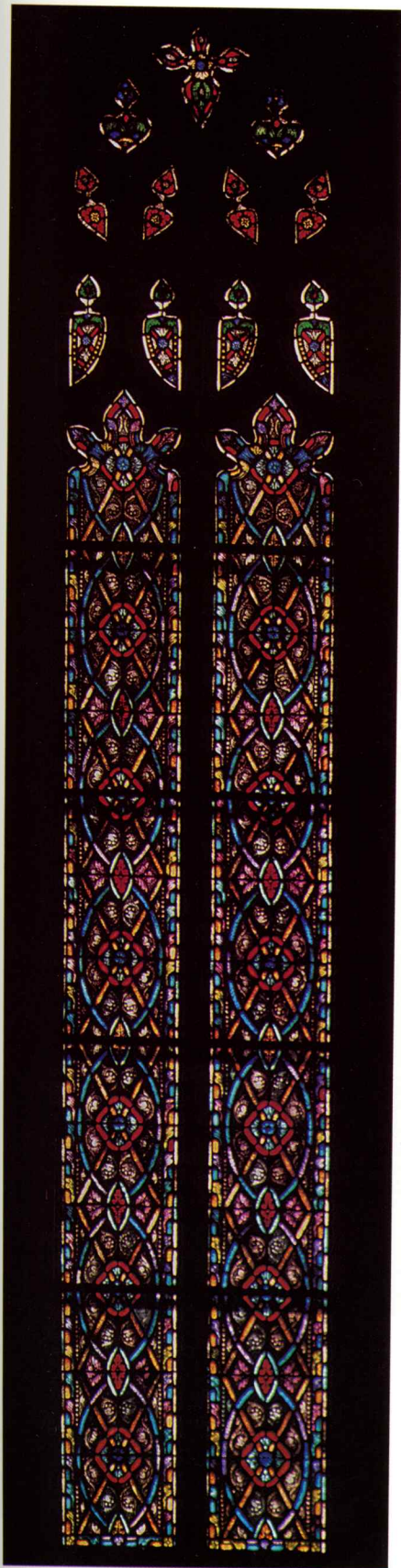
Four figures at this same level represent the four archangels: Raphael, Michael, Gabriel, and Uriel.

Between the archangels and the figures at the bottom of the window are the symbols of the four evangelists:

1. Matthew's emblem is a winged man—manhood of Christ is stressed
2. Mark's symbol is a winged lion, symbol of strength
3. Luke's symbol is a winged ox, the symbol of sacrifice
4. John's symbol is the eagle, because he reached greater heights of revelation than any of the others

The figures at the base of the window are David, Abraham, Peter, Paul, Stephen, and Abel.

1. David was Israel's first king
2. Covenant made with Abraham to bless Israel
3. Peter's confession, "Thou art the Christ the Son of the Living God"
4. Paul demonstrated unusual missionary zeal
5. Stephen was typical of numerous martyrs, falsely accused
6. Abel's sacrifice was acceptable to God



CLERESTORY WINDOWS

The window glass from the original church (1864) was removed before the church was torn down, and that glass was installed in the tall clerestory windows of the 1928 church.

Then after about thirty years, the tracery that held the old glass in place began to deteriorate, and the old glass was replaced with modern glass. Part of the replacement was made in 1960 and the balance in 1963.

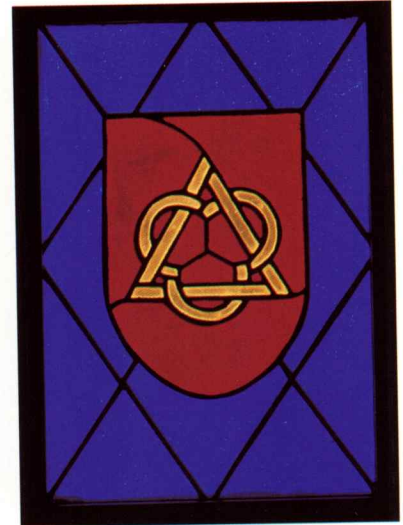
STAINED GLASS WINDOWS IN DOORS

The entrance doors to the church were refinished in 1988 by Brown Lumber Company and the brass hinges and decorations were polished. J. William Smith designed and made new windows for the doors as follows:

Narthex
First Street (West Side) Entrance

(Left)
Alpha and Omega
—Christ the King forever

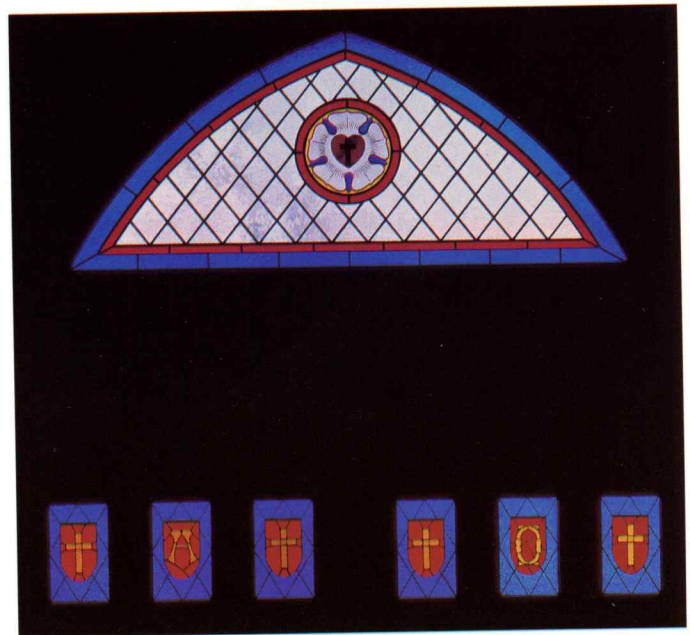
(Right)
Holy Blessed Trinity



North Door
Cherry Road Entrance

Luther Seal at top

Alpha and Omega
between two crosses



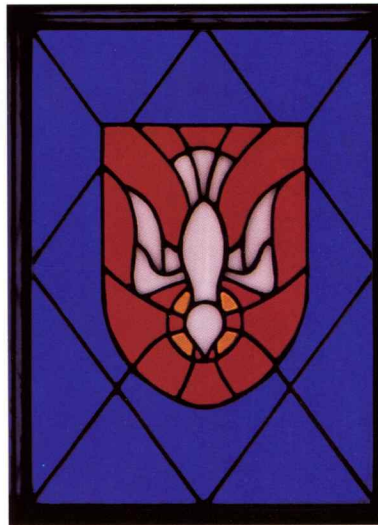


Narthex

Second Street (East Side) Entrance

(Left)
Chi Rho—Greek for *Christ*
—a Christogram

(Right)
Triumph Cross depicting
victory over the world

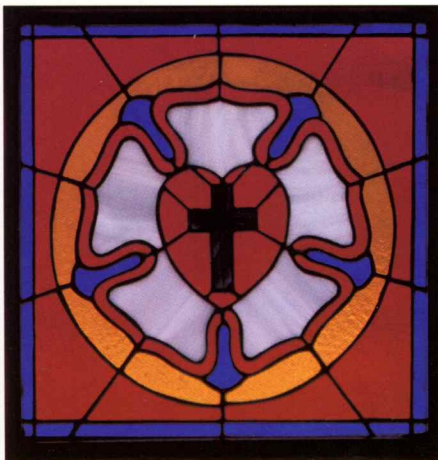


Porte-cochere

(East Side)

(Left)
Tongues of Fire—
Symbol of Holy Spirit

(Right)
Descending Dove—
Symbol of coming of Holy
Spirit, representing peace
and purity



Handicap Door
Luther's Seal

Parish House Door

(Left)
Baptismal Shell

(Right)
Chalice and Wafer

