

THE WINDOWS OF ST. PAUL CHURCH

Beginning from the balcony at the back of the church, the first four windows honor the Four Major Prophets. To view them chronologically the observer must look at them from left to right.



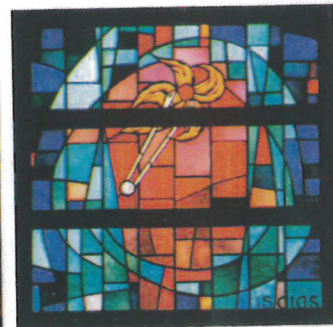
1. DANIEL – the ribbon represents the stole of the writer of Scripture. The four-horned ram recalls his vision, *Book of Daniel*, Chapter 8.



2. EZECHIAL – here we see the stone gate of the new temple, *Book of Ezekiel*, Chapter 40.



3. JEREMIAH – the stole of the writer of Scripture; the staff and stone refer to the *Book of Jeremiah*, 43:20.



4. ISAIAH – the tongs hold the burning coal that cleansed the young prophet's tongue, after which Isaiah answered the Lord's call: "Here I am Lord, send me." *Book of Isaiah*, 6:5-8.

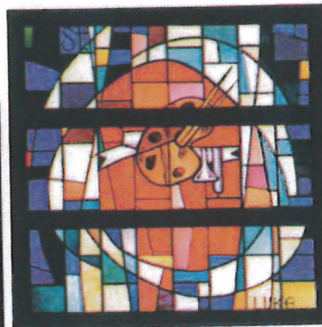
The next four windows honor the Four Evangelists. These windows too must be viewed left to right to preserve the traditional order of naming the Evangelists.



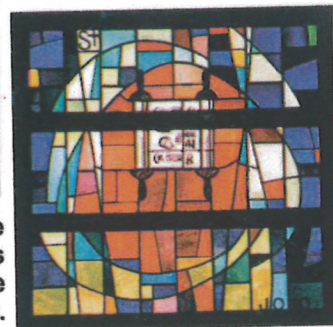
1. MATTHEW – the stole of the writer of Scripture; the scales of the tax and customs collector, Matthew's occupation before he answered Jesus' call, *Matthew* 9:9-12.



2. MARK – the stole of the writer of Scripture; the pen and book recall the tradition that Mark faithfully recorded the teachings of Peter; the Latin "Pax tibi" (Peace be with you) is the missionary's greeting, recalling that Mark was a companion of Paul and Barnabas on their early missionary journeys, *Acts of the Apostles*, chapters 12-15.



3. LUKE – the stole of the writer of Scripture; the painter's palette and brushes reflect the tradition that Luke was an artist.



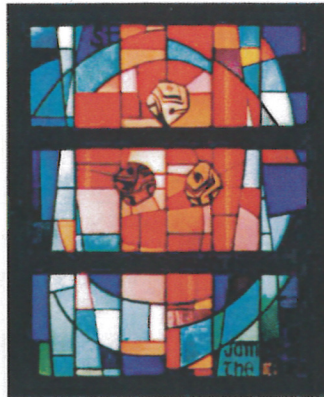
4. JOHN – the scroll of *Book of Revelation*, Chapter 5.

THE WINDOWS OF ST. PAUL CHURCH

The windows of the North Transept honor the apostles. Matthew and John, both Evangelists, have their windows in the main nave. Beginning with the window closest to the Blessed Mother's chapel, and continuing around the transept and to the small windows over the North Door you will find windows honoring all the other nine.



1. PETER – the Keys to the Kingdom, *Matthew 16:19*.



2. JAMES THE GREATER – the shells are the traditional symbols of the pilgrim and reminds us how far flung was James' preaching and evangelization. He carried the gospel message to what is now Spain.



3. ANDREW – the fish recall that Phillip and Andrew brought to Jesus the boy with the five loaves and two fish, *John 6:5-9*.



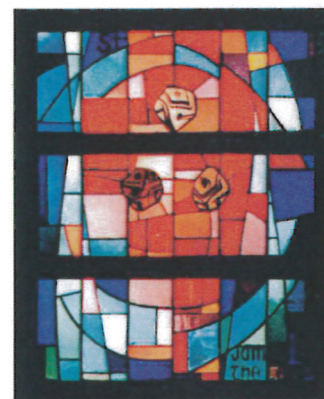
4. PHILIP – the basket and loaves join this window with the Andrew window next to it; the Tau cross reminds us of how Philip was crucified.



5. BARTHOLOMEW – tradition tells us that this apostle met his martyrdom by being flayed.



6. THOMAS – the spear recalls the apostle's disbelief in the Risen Christ until he was able to put his hand into the wound in Jesus' side. The carpenter's square refers to the Apocryphal *Acts of Judas-Thomas*, wherein Thomas is described as an architect and builder.



7. JAMES THE LESS – the stones recall the traditionally accepted form of the apostle's martyrdom.



8. JUDE THADDEUS – the ship refers to the tradition that Jude sailed the sea on his missions northward to present-day Ukraine and southward to Egypt.

9. SIMON – the fish is a sign of his work before being called by the Lord; the book with the cross reflects his extensive missionary journeys.

THE WINDOWS OF ST. PAUL CHURCH

The South Transept windows are dedicated to Mary, Our Blessed Mother. In the original design of the rebuilt church, the chapel where the Tabernacle now rests was the side altar of the Blessed Mother. Upon the liturgical changes after the Second Vatican Council, when the main altar was moved to face the people, the Tabernacle was moved to what was Mary's altar, and the statue of the Blessed Virgin was moved to its present place in the North Transept. The windows of course remain in their original setting. All the windows represent expressions in the Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary. There are seven windows, from left to right:



1. MIRROR OF JUSTICE – the scales of justice.



2. GATE OF HEAVEN – a stately gate.



3. QUEEN OF CLERGY – the queen's crown; the priest's stole; keys representing the priest's power to forgive sins.



4. REFUGE OF SINNERS – the lily of Mary's purity rules over the dragon of evil and the chains of the bondage of sin.



5. SEAT OF WISDOM – letter M indicates Mary's presiding from the teacher's chair.



6. MORNING STAR – the star and candle indicate that Mary is both heavenly and earthly light.



7. MOTHER MOST AMIABLE – the lilies and dove mirror the serenity, gentleness, and purity of Our Blessed Mother.

The windows in the present day Adoration Chapel symbolize Baptism. This is because in the original design of the 1964 church rebuilding, this chapel was the Baptistry. The baptismal fount was in the center of the floor space, and the gates to the chapel were opened as a symbolic gesture of welcome to those about to be baptized. After the liturgical redesign of the sanctuary subsequent to the Second Vatican Council, the fount was moved to the new Marian chapel in the North Transept, and the former Baptistry became known as the Holy Family Chapel, with statues of Mary and Joseph and the large crucifix from the sanctuary of the pre-1960 church. The present day Adoration Chapel was opened in 1998. The windows are:



JOHN THE BAPTIST – John as described in Mark 1:1-8, preaching repentance, clothed in animal skin.



HOLY BAPTISM – The fount of baptism, the dove symbolizing the Holy Spirit.

THE WINDOWS OF ST. PAUL CHURCH

Seldom seen by members of the parish are the windows in the Sacristy. There are three, in the west wall, over the drawers where most of the liturgical vestments are kept.



THE LEFT WINDOW shows the Holy Eucharist under the form of wine, depicted with grapes and a chalice.



THE CENTER WINDOW is a Memorial for the pastors of the parish. The window is dominated by the Latin words *Pro Fratribus Nostris Defunctis*, that is "For Our Departed Brothers." Beginning in that center window the names of the pastors of St. Paul are inscribed. The names continue in the other two windows.



THE RIGHT WINDOW shows the Eucharist in the form of bread, depicted with wheat and a ciborium.

In the south wall of the church, over the South Door, the small windows honor the parish patron and early parishioners. The St. Paul window is also seen on the cover of this 140th anniversary publication.



ST. PAUL, THE PATRON OF THE PARISH – Scripture inspired by the Holy Spirit (*spiritus*) and the sword (*gladius*) are basic traditional symbols of Paul's militant preaching of the Gospel.



THE CELTIC CROSS – symbol of Irish Christianity, in recognition of the earliest members of the parish.