

Tour 2- Transept Area from the sanctuary to the front confessionals

Old Testament Window



This window is where the present choir is seated. It depicts an Old Testament Theme. It tells the story of God's Chosen people of the Old Testament.



Top Center Window: It begins with creation. Symbols of light separated from darkness, and a separation of water (above) and earth (vegetation below), and animals (birds and fish).

Adam and Eve below the tree.



Adam and Eve naked below the tree of the forbidden fruit. The serpent under their feet. The angel with the fiery sword banishing them from the garden of Eden. They lose the Paradise that was given to them because of their disobedience.

The rains trickling down to the area below to the story of Noah.



This depicts the story on Noah. The water droplets remind us of the rain that lasted for forty days and nights during the great flood. The dove with the olive branch in its beak indicates to Noah that the waters have subsided. It is safe now for him to return to the land and enjoy God's bounty. The rainbow is a sign of God's covenant with His people.



At the bottom of this center window is a symbol of the star of King David. In the dark part of the cross beam you can vaguely see a shepherd's staff.

This section of the window is the story of Abraham. God promised Abraham that he would multiply his offspring to be as numerous as the stars in the sky and the sand on the seashore. Abraham stands at the altar that he prepared ready to sacrifice his only son Issac as a test from God, but God stays his hand and saves his son. Abraham finds God's approval and becomes known as the Father of Faith because of his faith and trust in God.



Right Lancel



Below- (the right bottom of the window). The thriving kingdom of Jacob (Israel) is no more. The Pyramids as well as chains run down the left side reminding us of the chains of enslavement the Israelites experienced under the bondage of the Pharaohs.

Above- (Right Top of window) Twelve stars run the length of the window. The sun with the inscription in the center of the sun is the word for "Jacob". The 12 stars represent his 12 sons (the 12 tribes of Israel).





To left- This is the top part of the Left Lancel. The story of their captivity continues. God has sent a series of plagues on their oppressors, the Egyptians. The particular punishment pictured here is the killing of the first-born of every household except those of God's chosen people, the Israelites. Pictured are the doorposts and transoms of the chosen people, smeared with blood of the Passover lamb which identified their houses and spare their children from destruction. This saving act of freedom and the beginning of the Passover for the Israelites has begun. The long tongue of red is the fire by night to guide God's Holy People out of the captivity in Egypt. The blue opposite flame is the shadowing cloud by day to conceal them from their pursuers.



Above- The tablets of the 10 commandments. Moses was called by God to Mt. Sinai where he accepted the tablets of the law, to guide the Israelites.



Above- Expresses freedom the Israelites experienced now released from their slavery in Egypt. Through Moses, God would lead His people to the promised land.

New Testament window



Opposite side of the church from the Old Testament windows. From the Old Testament history of God's chosen people, the Israelites, the story continues in these three windows about God's adopted people, the Christian world, anyone who accepts Christ's teachings. The Old Testament tells the creation; the New Testament tells the re-creation and the saving act of redemption.



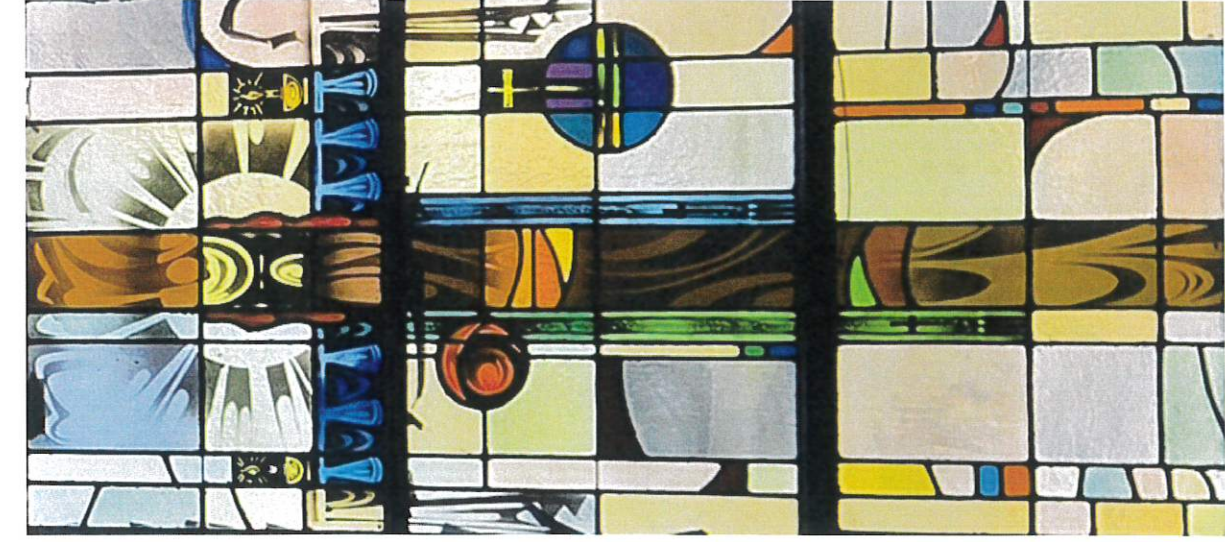
The crucifixion scene. Christ died so that we could live through his redemptive gift. Christ becomes the new Adam. Mary at the foot of the cross and crushing the serpent with her foot becomes the new Eve. St. John, was given the direction by Jesus to take Mary as his mother as we are all called to do. And Mary will be our spiritual mother, watching over all God's children.



This is the top of the center window. It symbolizes the Resurrection of Jesus. This is actually backwards from how the events unfolded, but the splendor of glorious rays shining from the center of a butterfly signifies the new life that Jesus gains for us in His own resurrection. The green colors are symbols of hope in new life, which Jesus' death on the cross made possible for the world.

Close up of Mary crushing the serpent.





(Bottom of center window)
The chalice overflowing (red drips of blood on each side) onto the altar in blue, makes present the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross every time we celebrate the Holy Mass. The orange circle below the altar is the Sun, and the orb to the right is the moonlight at night, reminders of the creation in the Old Testament.
The long narrow strips on either side, one in green the other in blue, represent the priestly stole, it honors all the clergy that celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass every day until Christ's second coming.



(Left Lancet) It begins with that narrow blue strip of circles down the length of the glass. Those are the clouds that carry into heaven the golden crown, symbolizing Jesus' Ascension into heaven after his resurrection from the tomb.



(Lower left Lancet)

In the lower corner awaits lambs, which are the faithful. Notice the lambs are four different colors, Red, Black, White, Yellow, representing all peoples throughout the world which make up the Family of the Saints and is open to all races. The lambs are approaching the Sacred Host of the Eucharist, their passport to heavenly eternity.

The spike of wheat above the Host recalls the symbol of the Old Testament offering of bread and the New Testament offering of the Holy Eucharist.



Right Lancet

In the Right Lancet, starting at the top, and running the whole length of the window, the fiery red and yellow tongues of Pentecost blend with the golden chalices of the Eucharist. To see the Chalices requires a closer look, but there are several hidden in the strip. The world globe entwined with those deep blue swirls remind all Christians of their duty to share the word of God with all peoples.

This is an enlargement of the top area. It was lightened to see the details.





Lower section of Right Lancel.

The bottom right corner holds the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. These are also the keys of authority given to St. Peter. They represent the authority of the Church while on Earth through the office of the Pope and his successors. They include the power to forgive sins in the Sacrament of Penance. They are keys that can reconcile opening the door of forgiveness to all sinners throughout the world.