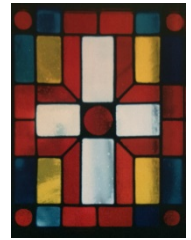




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## **Stained Glass Windows St. Mary's Catholic Church**



The stained glass windows were executed by the Cold Spring Granite Company, stained glass window department. Fred Terhaar designed all the windows for St. Mary's Catholic Church.

The artist is forever grateful to Monsignor Theo. J. Wrobel for his constructive remarks and close association, thus aiding the understanding which helped the artist achieve the artistic as well as the theological requirements of the church. Many thanks for the fruitful encounter between the pastor and the designer of the beautiful windows. Craftsmen who aided Fred Terhaar in the execution of the windows are: Bob Fuecker, Al Kuechle, and Dave Vessel.

In order to make the windows more intelligible, the following points should be noted:

1. Since Mary was assumed into heaven body and soul because she was the Mother of God, she is also the Queen of all the saints and the universe. Note how the heavenly bodies repeat in the windows to emphasize this.
2. Since the Holy Eucharist is the source and font of all the other Sacraments we have emphasized this by repeating Eucharistic symbols in the form of wheat, grapes, and chalices in the lower part of each of the large windows.
3. The rose, symbol of the Blessed Virgin Mary, is used in all the borders, in many colors and very often in the windows. Can you find them?
4. The large windows on the north side emphasize the SORROWFUL, or sad and penitential acts of our salvation. The south side windows emphasize the GLORIOUS and JOYFUL side of our redemption.

The following pages contain the designer's explanations of the windows and symbols in St. Mary's Church.

## LARGE WINDOWS

West Entrance, over balcony

### Rose Window: Blessed Virgin, Patroness of our Church

- A. Christ is the light of the world, the SUN located in every window
- B. Mary is shown suspended between heaven and earth. Mary is bringing heaven to earth, and devotion to Mary will take us to heaven
- C. Rays coming from Mary's hands--Mary is the channel and instrument through which all graces are distributed. The Eternal Father made Mary, and, through Christ, she became the dispenser of the riches of God. Mary brings us Jesus the Savior, and it is through Mary that we find Christ...
- D. Praying hands—These are the praying hands of everyone: children, grown-ups, religious, priests—the faithful. Mary is the source of all graces and leads the faithful to the love and graces of the Sacred Heart of her son, Jesus.
- E. Rose—The rose is the queen of flowers, and the Blessed Virgin is the Queen of Saints, the Mystical Rose. Note the roses in the border of the window, symbolizing the Blessed Virgin, the Mystical Rose.



## LARGE WINDOWS

FIRST LARGE WINDOW: North Side (from Commons Area)

The northern windows emphasize the sorrowful and penitential acts of our salvation.

### Crucifixion and Eucharistic Symbols

Both the agony of the cross and the glory of the cross are given emphasis.

Christ died on the cross in agony to:

- A. Redeem us and to open the gates of heaven for us.
- B. Merit the grace and love and peace given to us in the Holy Eucharist and in all other sacraments.

THE DEATH OF CHRIST IS OUR SALVATION.

Eucharistic symbols at the bottom of the window:  
Chalice and Host and the grapes and the wheat go to make the wine and the bread for the Holy Sacrifice.

All the large windows have the EUCHARISTIC SYMBOLS at the bottom of the windows, to emphasize the Holy Sacrifice, the presence of our Lord in Holy Communion.



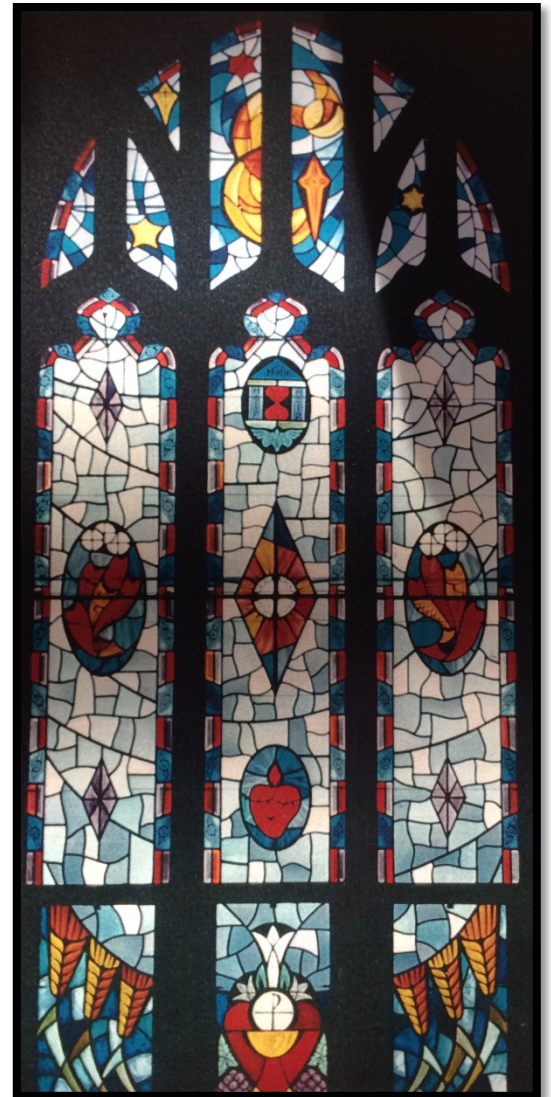


## LARGE WINDOWS

SECOND WINDOW: North Side

### Window of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

- A. Heart of Jesus—the symbol of divine LOVE towards us and an invitation to love Jesus in return.
- B. Nine fish in pursuit of the Holy Eucharist—symbol of the Christian soul making the nine first Fridays.
- C. Central figure—Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. All grace and love comes from the Eucharistic Christ, who died for us on the cross.
- D. Hour glass—this invites us to spend one hour with Christ in a Holy Hour. In our devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, we try to make reparation for all the sins in the world and for the lack of LOVE toward the all-loving Sacred Heart.





## LARGE WINDOWS

### THIRD WINDOW: North Side

#### Birth of the Holy Eucharist

All the great events center around the death of Christ.

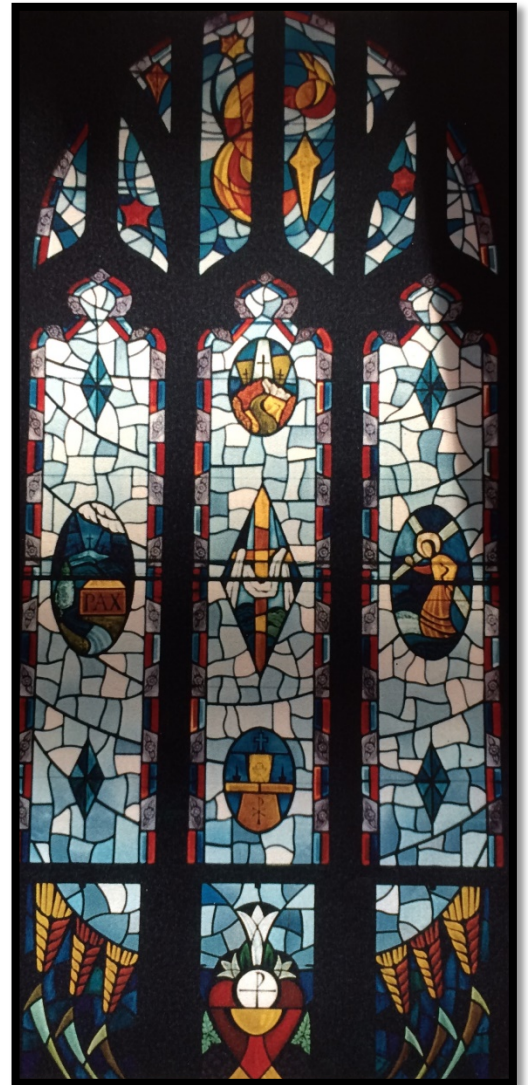
A. Sorrowful Mother meeting with Jesus as he carried his cross. Is there any sorrow like my sorrow?

B. Death of Jesus on Calvary (top oval)--Sorrow not only for his mother and the faithful there, but for all of us. Sin is the cause of his death and burial.

C. Burial of Jesus (left oval)--Darkness, earthquakes, and shame in the hearts of all the guilty (PAX is Latin for "peace").

D. Last Supper repeated (right oval)—Christ said, "Do this in memory of Me." The un-bloody sacrifice repeated in the Holy Mass for all times to come.

E. Jesus taken down from the cross (middle diamond)--Resting in the arms of the Sorrowful Mother. Preparing for burial...but more so for the victory of resurrection.



## LARGE WINDOWS

LAST WINDOW: North Side

### In Honor of Mary, the Sorrowful Mother of God

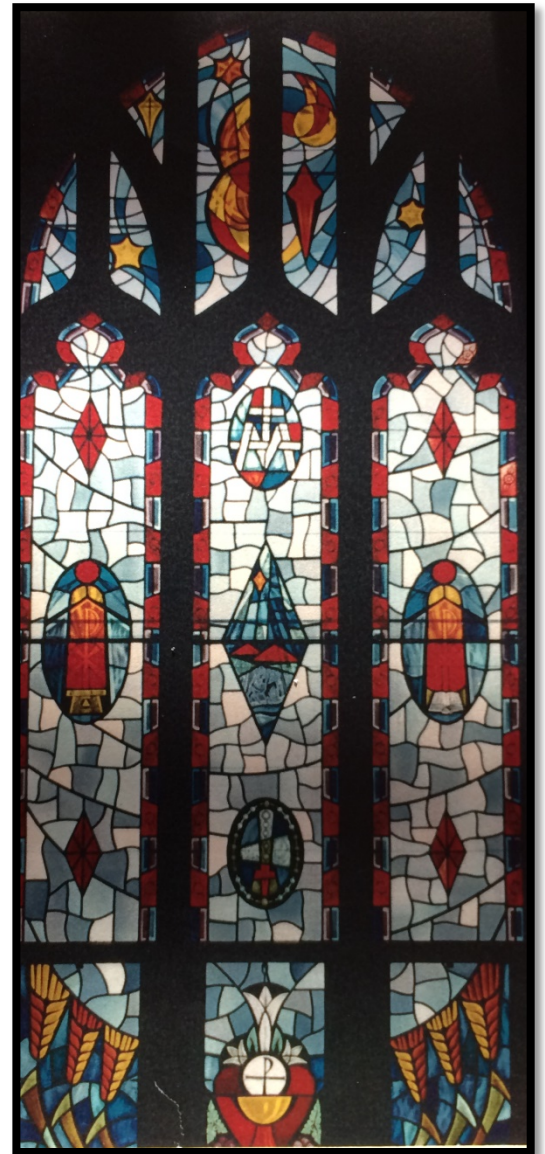
A. Rosary (around the bottom oval)—especially the Sorrowful Mysteries, also represented in the Stations of the Cross.

B. Prophecy of Simeon (oval at left)—Simeon prophesized that Mary would suffer with Christ. Her heart would be pierced by a sword.

C. Symbol of the Miraculous Medal (top oval)—This encourages devotion to the Sorrowful Mother of God, in order to obtain all the graces we need for salvation.

D. Finding of Jesus in the Temple (right oval)—Jesus did his Father's business. We will also find Jesus in his temple—the Church.

E. Flight into Egypt (at center)—Her people, her nation, would not accept the Savior, and she had to run to Egypt to hide him...all for the salvation of the people. Do you see the star of Bethlehem and the pyramids?



## LARGE WINDOWS

FIRST WINDOW: South Side (from Commons Area)

The southern windows emphasize the glorious and joyous events in our redemptive life

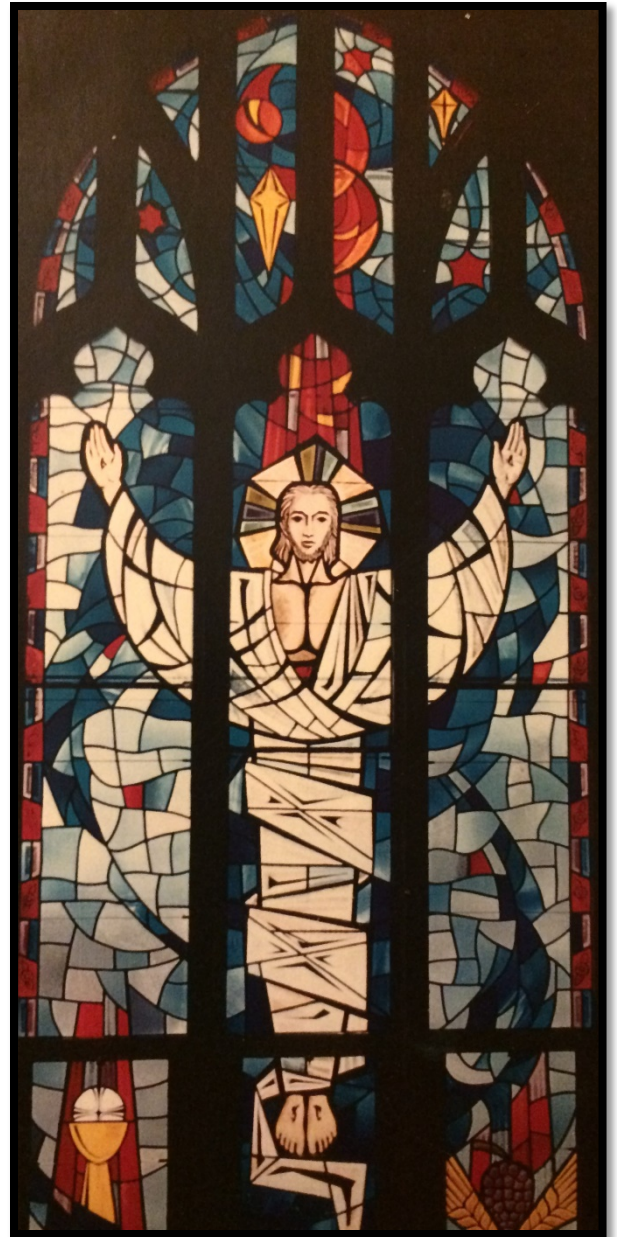
### Resurrection of our Lord, and Eucharistic Symbols

The resurrection of our Lord and his ascension into Heaven completes the work of our savior here on earth. Note the brightness of the clothes and the splendor of his divine body. This gives us the theme for the glories and joy and peace of our redemption, which will be portrayed in the symbols of the windows on this side of the church.

This joy and glory begins with the story of the birth of Christ and then carried on by the Church to all the corners of the world. "Go and teach all nations."

Eucharistic symbols at the bottom of the window:

Chalice and Host, wheat and grapes, to stress the holy sacrifice—Holy Communion and Christ's Presence.





## LARGE WINDOWS

### SECOND WINDOW: South Side

#### The Mission Window

Mary, with the apostles, became the missionaries to the whole world by carrying Christ to the world.

A. Our Lady of the Runestone (bottom oval)—The Runestone, found near Kensington, indicates that in 1362 a group of Vikings visited an area a few miles from Alexandria. Some of the runes say A.V.M., which stands for “Ave Maria.”

B. Dove, Flame, Rose (left oval)—This represents the coming of the Holy Spirit on Mary and the apostles. The dove and the flame represent the Holy Spirit; the rose is Mary. They were commissioned to teach all nations.

C. Star of the Sea (top oval)—This is a symbol of Mary. As the shining star guides the mariners, so Mary shines out of the darkness of the Old Testament and gives Jesus, the light of the world, to the nations. This also refers to the Vikings group, 1362.

D. “M” and Lily (center diamond)—This symbolizes the assumption of our lady into Heaven. Christ would not allow her pure body to corrupt—he took her, body and soul, into his eternal kingdom. This foreshadows what will happen to all believers.

E. Crown (right oval)—Coronation of the Blessed Virgin as the Queen of heaven, the earth, and the universe.



## LARGE WINDOWS

THIRD WINDOW: South Side

### The Christmas Window

Mary brings the savior into this world!

- A. Tower of David—symbol of Mary, the refuge of sinners. Mary's lineage goes back to David.
- B. Mary visits Elizabeth, the Visitation—The beginning of all the joy that the savior would bring for all.
- C. Burning Bush of Moses—Fire does not consume the bush. This is an emblem of the virginal purity of our Lady. Her virginity remained inviolate when she bore her Son, even as the bush was not consumed by the mysterious fire.
- D. Lily and Dove, the Annunciation—Mary, the pure Virgin (symbolized by the lily), would be the mother of the Savior. The dove symbolizes the Holy Spirit, who would overshadow the Blessed Virgin.
- E. Crib and Star, the Nativity—Mary brought Christ into the world, and wanted to carry him to all the corners of the world so that everyone could be saved.



## LARGE WINDOWS

LAST WINDOW: South Side

### The Historic Window

The story of our salvation and the Word of God.

A. Human Figure, Matthew the Evangelist (bottom oval)—Matthew begins his Gospel with the story of the humanity of Christ.

B. Lion's Head, St. Mark (left oval)--Mark spoke of St. John the Baptist as a voice crying in the desert, just as a lion's voice could be heard in the wilderness. Hence, the symbol for St. Mark is the lion's head.

C. Ox, St. Luke (right oval)—Luke begins his gospel with the story of Zacharias, who was a priest and offered an ox as the sacrifice according to the Old Testament.

D. Eagle, St. John (top oval)—the theme of John's gospel is the divinity of Christ. As the eagle soars high, so the thoughts of John are high, lofty, and divine. The eagle is the symbol for St. John the Evangelist.

E. Dove and Book (Four Gospels, center diamond)—The BOOK is the Word of GOD, inspired by the Holy Spirit, the DOVE. The good news is that the Gospels bring joy and happiness to all the corners of the world. They tell of our salvation.





## CONFESSIONAL WINDOWS

### Window of the Sacrament of Penance (over Southside confessional)

- A. Like in all the large windows, the upper part is a symbol of the universe. The SUN and GOD over all the planets in the world. All power and energy comes from God.
- B. Keys—symbol of the power of forgiving of sins
- C. Crosses—from the death of Christ on the cross we gain the forgiveness of sins
- D. Cleansing waters—as in Baptism, so in Penance our sins are taken away by the power given by Christ



## CONFESSIONAL WINDOWS

### Window of the Last Anointing (over Northside confessional)

A. Again the God of the Universe amid all the planets. All glory and power to our great God!

#### B. Symbols of the Sacrament of the Last Anointing

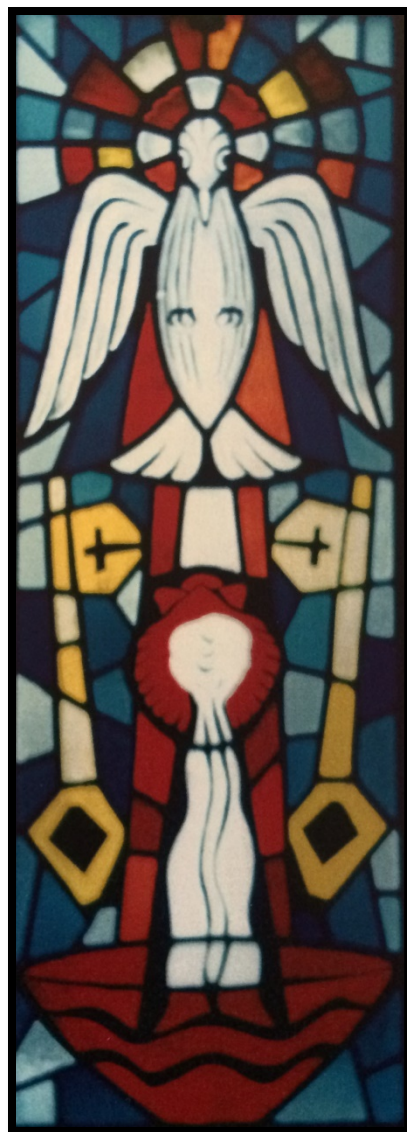
1. Cross—Sacrifice of Christ
2. Candles—Light of Christ
3. Vessel with Holy Oil—oil of the infirm, blessed by the bishop on Holy Thursday
4. Five Crosses—Five senses are anointed with the holy oil, with prayers that the sins of the infirm will be forgiven.



## CONFESSIONAL WINDOWS

### Priest's Compartment (North and South Confessionals)

- A. Keys—"Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained.
- B. Dove—Holy Spirit, the sanctifier. Christ merited our forgiveness and the Holy Spirit brings this to our souls in all the sacraments, including the Sacrament of Penance
- C. Shell, Water, & Bowl—This symbolizes the cleansing action of the Sacrament of Confession. Baptismal water cleansed us and admitted us to confession and all the other sacraments





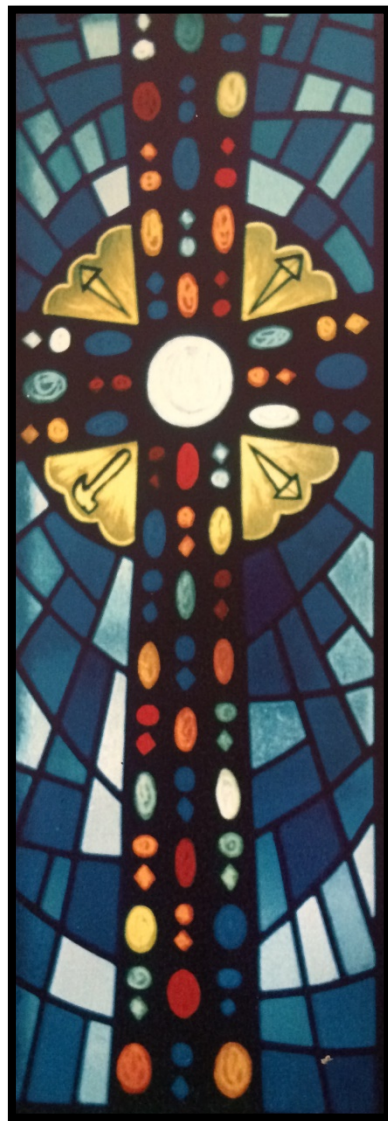
## CONFESSIONAL WINDOWS

### People's Compartments (North and South Confessionals)

These windows symbolize the positive action of confession while reminding us to repent and do penance

A. Nails & Hammer—Christ merited our forgiveness of sins by his death on the Cross. Look for three nails and one hammer.

B. Simulated jewels—An expression of the joy in the triumph of the cross of Christ, his victory over sin, Satan, and death. Christ's ready forgiveness and the jewels of acts of penance shining unto us in the Kingdom of Christ after the resurrection. Every act of penance will be like a shining jewel.



## **ALL OUTSIDE DOORS**

(In western entryway)

The colored glass and the cross in each door remind us that in order to be saved we must accept the cross of Christ and enter the Church. This, in turn, will help us to enter the gate of Heaven.

Christ is the light of the world. The cross is the gate of Heaven, as it is the gate to the Church or the Kingdom of Christ on earth. The Church is Janua coeli," (JAY nu-a CHAY lee) the Gate of Heaven.



## FORMER BAPTISTRY: THREE WINDOWS

(In western entryway, north side)

Baptism opens the eyes of the soul to see the golden rays of the Blessed Trinity.

A. We baptize in the name of the:

1. Father (represented by the hand, west wall-left)
2. Son (represented by the Chi Rho, west wall-right)  
The Chi Rho has five white crosses and pieces of glass to symbolize the five wounds of Christ
3. Holy Spirit (represented by the dove, north wall)

Rays describe the graces received in the sacrament of Baptism; Light of the Holy Spirit, sanctifying grace, love, Joy, and peace in Christ.

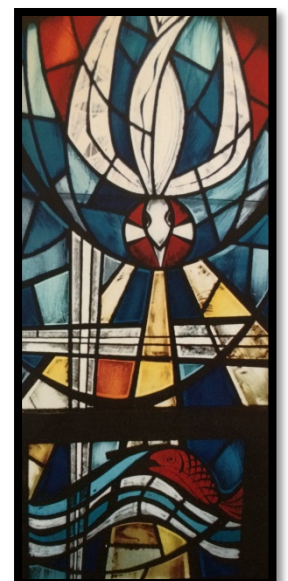
B. Water—represents the cleansing waters of baptism and can be seen at the bottom of all three windows

C. Fish—represent the souls being baptized into the mystical body of Christ as the head. Fish are undulating through the three windows.

1. One fish can be seen below the waters. This symbolizes the death of evil.
2. The fish above the water are souls that were born into the divine life of Christ.

D. Three Crosses, one in each window—symbolize the many crosses used to become reborn into Christ. Calls to mind the Sign of the Cross:

1. Cross on the head—that we were elected by Christ to eternal life in Heaven
2. Cross on the shoulders—that we must carry the cross of Christ
3. Cross on the heart—symbolizes the love of Christ.





**FORMER “CRYING ROOM” AND WASHROOM, ALSO FORMER BRIDE’S DRESSING ROOM** (In western entryway, south side)

Marriage Window

This window is a symbol of the nuptials of Christ and his Church. However, the husband and wife are not just a *symbol* of the union of Christ and his Church—they enjoy a **REAL** participation in that union.

As Christ lives in the Church and the Church in Christ, so the husband lives in the wife and the wife in the husband, and the two are one in the flesh.

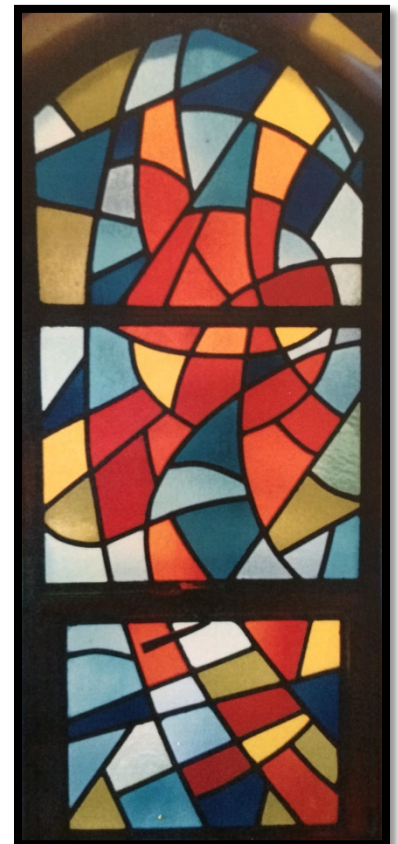
Two rings, intertwined in one form holding one flame—  
These are symbols of the married souls united until death parts them. As you become members of the true Church through Christ, so too do you enter the bond of matrimony through Christ.

Christ gave us the sacrament of marriage to populate the Church here on earth and the eternal home of Heaven.



Colored Glass

Directs us to the beauty of God’s world, and reminds us that all energy and power comes from God. We praise him in the diverse colors.

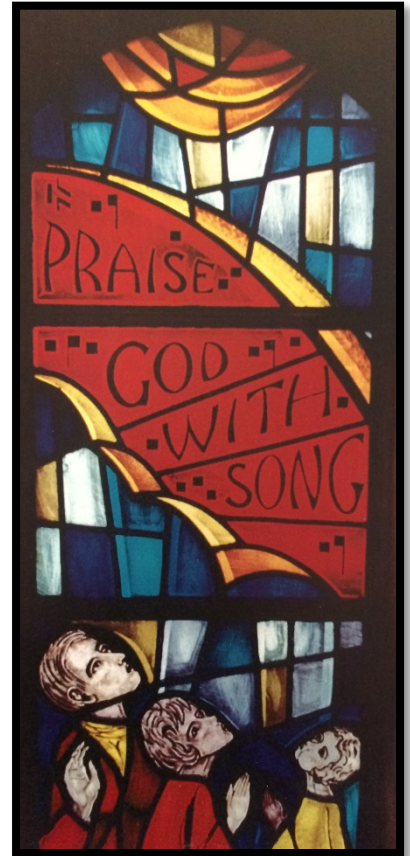


## **Stairway to Balcony**

(Western entryway, south side)

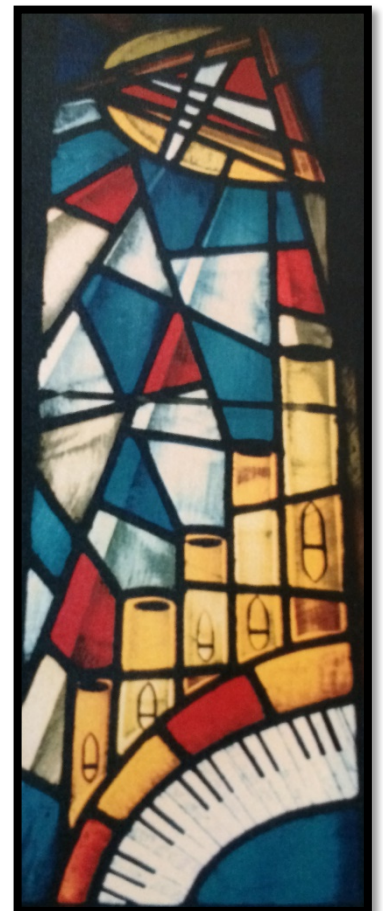
### Praise God with Song

The faithful praise God with song. There is joy over the good news of redemption, which should always be expressed in song and in joyful living. Smile and sing!



### Organ

Pipe organs or any other instruments should be played for the honor and glory of God. Music and singing enhance the divine services and inspire the faithful to greater reverence and devotion in the house of God.



## Pastor's Office

### St. Joseph the Workman

St. Joseph is the patron of all workers. This window emphasizes the dignity of labor and reminds us that God made us to do some work for him in this life.

St. Joseph is the patron of the workers and also a patron of a happy death.

"Well done, good and faithful servant," was said to Joseph and will be said to all who serve and work for God.



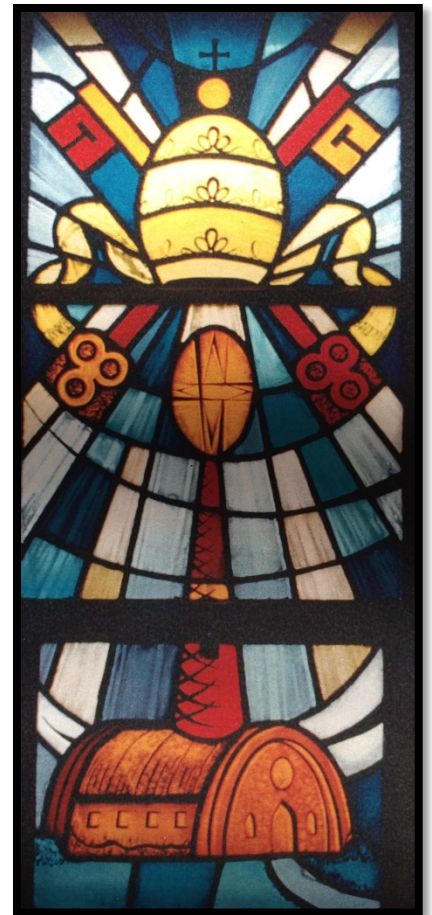


## Not Currently Installed—Treasures in Storage

### Window of the Holy Father (formerly in the north side entry)

Note the Pope's tiara, triple crown. He is the Vicar of Christ to watch and govern the whole Church.

There is a similarity of form in the Church's cross in the tiara and the Church proper. This unity symbolizes the Pope's authority over the whole Church, to promote and protect the truth given us by Christ.



### St. Joseph, the Patron and Guardian of the Universal Church (formerly in the north side entry)

St. Joseph was the guardian of the Holy Family, so naturally he became the patron and guardian of the universal church of Christ on earth.



## Not Currently Installed—Treasures in Storage

### The Bishop's Window (formerly in the south-side entry)

All should hold in great esteem the liturgical life centered around the bishop. In the Eucharistic celebration, the bishop leads the people into communion with the divine life, which extends to man by the Father through the Son Incarnate, and in the presence of the Holy Spirit. The pre-eminent manifestation of the church consists in the full celebration of the Eucharist presided over by the bishop.

The bishop is considered as high priest of the faithful. From him, the life in Christ of the people is in some way derived and dependent.

- A. Chi Rho—Christ. The bishop is chosen by Christ, in apostolic succession
- B. Miter—The symbol of the office of the bishop.
- C. Bible—The word of God. The bishop is the predicator in liturgy
- D. Crosier—Resembling the shepherd's staff as a symbol of the pastoral office of the bishop—the care of souls.
- E. Fish—Souls participating in the divine banquet, and as souls listening to the guidance of the bishop and Christ.
- F. Bread—Symbol of the Holy Eucharist and the divine banquet.



## Not Currently Installed—Treasures in Storage

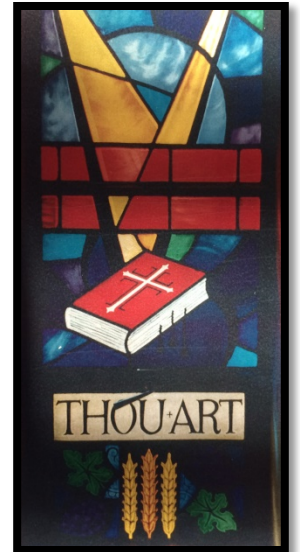
### Window of the Priests (formerly in the sacristy)

The priestly functions of our Lord are carried on by the priests (*alter Christus/another Christ*).

Our Lord ordained the apostles to carry on with his work of teaching, administering of the sacraments, remission of sins, and ruling.

#### **Thou Art...**

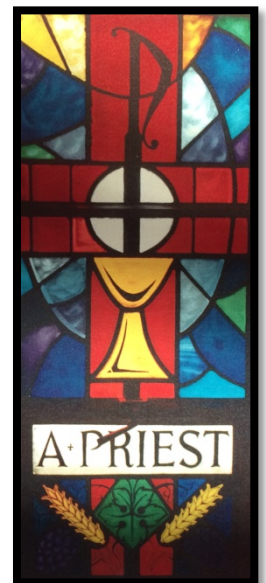
The Bible—The word of God, used to “teach all nations.”



#### **...A Priest...**

A. Chi Rho—Christ on the cross, and at the sacrifice of the Mass (“Do this in memory of me”)

B. Chalice and Host—“I am with you all days to the end of the world” in the Holy Eucharist.



#### **...Forever**

Cruets with wine and water

At the bottom of each window the Eucharistic symbols of the wheat, needed for Mass, and of the grapes, again needed for the holy sacrifice. The Sacrament of Holy Orders is a fruit of the death of Christ on the Cross.

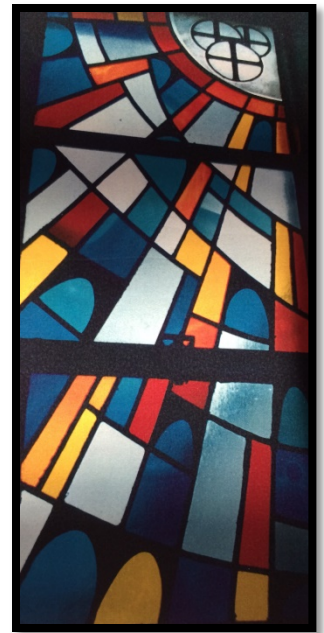




## Not Currently Installed—Treasures in Storage

### Stairway Window (formerly in the servers' room)

- A. Sun--The stairway window shows beautiful colors as rays from the sun. The sun is necessary for physical growth
- B. Host—The host, as part of the divine banquet, is necessary for our spiritual growth. All strength and power comes from God, as well as all grace and beauty and love.



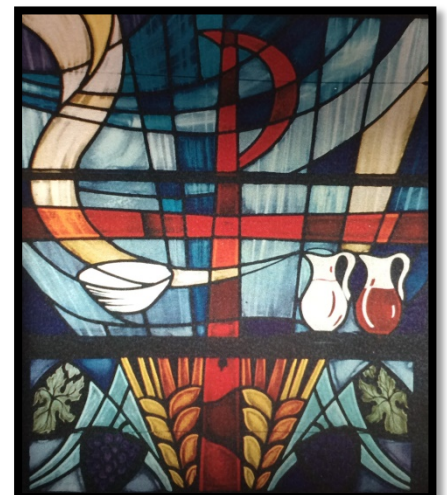
### Chi Rho (formerly in the servers' room)

- A. Chi Rho—symbol of Christ. The grace and power of Christ comes to sanctify the wine and water that will be served by the servers at Mass.
- B. Wheat and Grapes—Symbols of the bread and wine to be used at Mass



### Chi Rho (formerly in the servers' room)

Missal, Chalice, and Ciborium—Tell the servers very plainly that they are serving at the altar of God, where Christ will be changing the bread and the wine into his own body and blood. The Holy Eucharist, in the Mass, in Holy Communion, and in the presence of Christ on the Altar is the holiest and the most wonderful of all the sacraments.



## Not Currently Installed—Treasures in Storage

### Blessed Trinity Window (formerly in the sanctuary)

These three windows must be considered together, since they do emphasize the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit as active in the sacrifice—in the Presence—in Holy Communion and in the Word of God. The symbols are explained together:

- A. Cross—across the three windows, symbolizes our redemption through the death of Christ and the bloodless sacrifice of the Mass.
- B. Chalice, Chi Rho on the cross—Symbolize the sacrifice and death and resurrection of Christ. The Blessed Trinity is involved in the redemption of the entire people of God through this sacrifice, now presented in the Mass as a bloodless manner for all the people. Christ was crucified for all—his sacrifice goes on to the end of time for our sanctification.
- C. Hand—God the Father/Creator
- D. Chi Rho—God the Son/Redeemer
- E. Dove—God the Holy Spirit/Sanctifier
- F. Monstrance—Presence of the Blessed Trinity as the font and sum of all other sacraments.
- G. Holy Communion—the ciborium with the hosts and the reception of Holy Communion by the faithful is represented by the miracle of the multiplication of loaves and fishes. Symbolizes the feeding of the physically hungry and also giving himself as food to the spiritually hungry in Holy Communion.
- H. Word of God—symbolized by the Star of David (Old Testament) and the cross (New Testament).
- I. Eucharistic symbols: Wheat and grapes, bread and wine, as part of Holy Mass.

