

LEE'S CHAPEL STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

SANCTUARY

Windows in the sanctuary were designed by Jeanne Yost Scott and created by Art & Stained Glass Company. They were dedicated May 9, 1982. Each window design is topped with a different cross which is identified with the theme of the window. The center portion of each window depicts a symbol of Christian tradition. The bottom symbol is encased in a dark red braid which threads itself from one window to the next symbolizing the blood of Christ. The liturgical colors are used throughout the symbols and are meaningful in their use:

White – innocence, purity, perfection

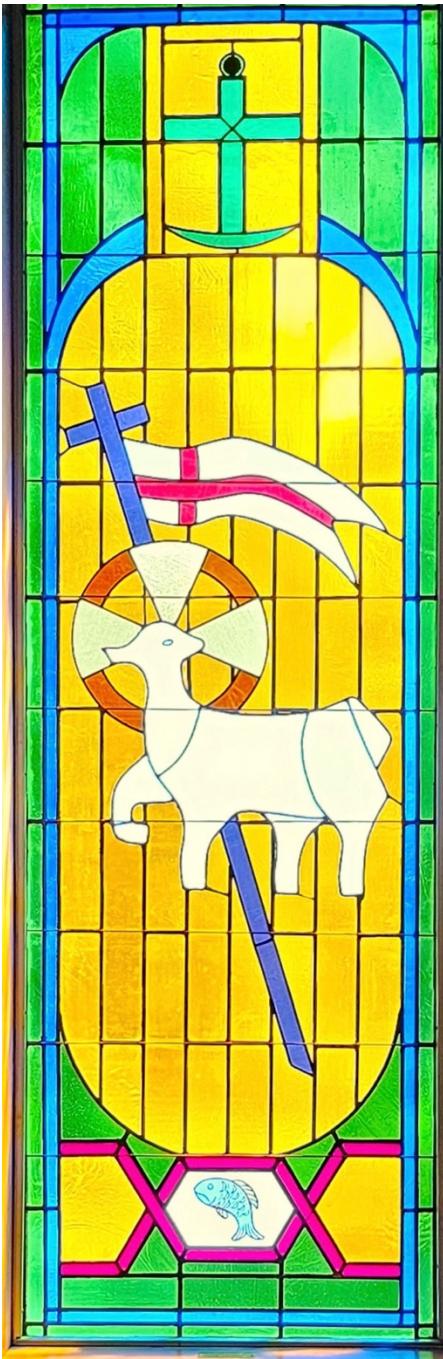
Red – blood and fire

Purple – royalty, kingship

Green – ever-living, eternity

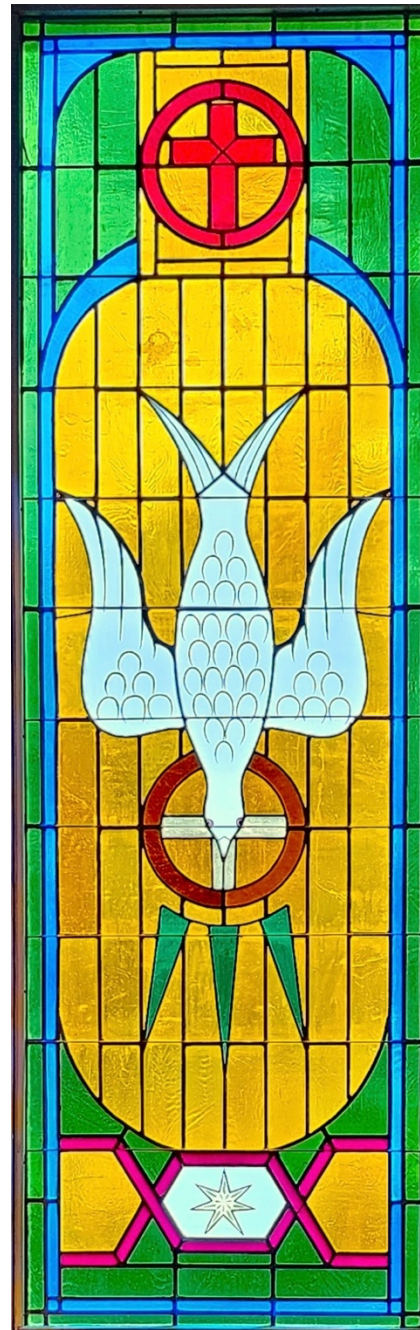


God the Father is designed using the Tau Cross. The "T" shape is said to be the cross help up by Moses in the wilderness and evokes the Messianic promise. The Hand of God signifies creative power, protection, possession and continuing might. The hand reaches downward to His people from a cloud of glory. The Eye of God represents His power to see all. It stands for God's loving care and concern for his creation.

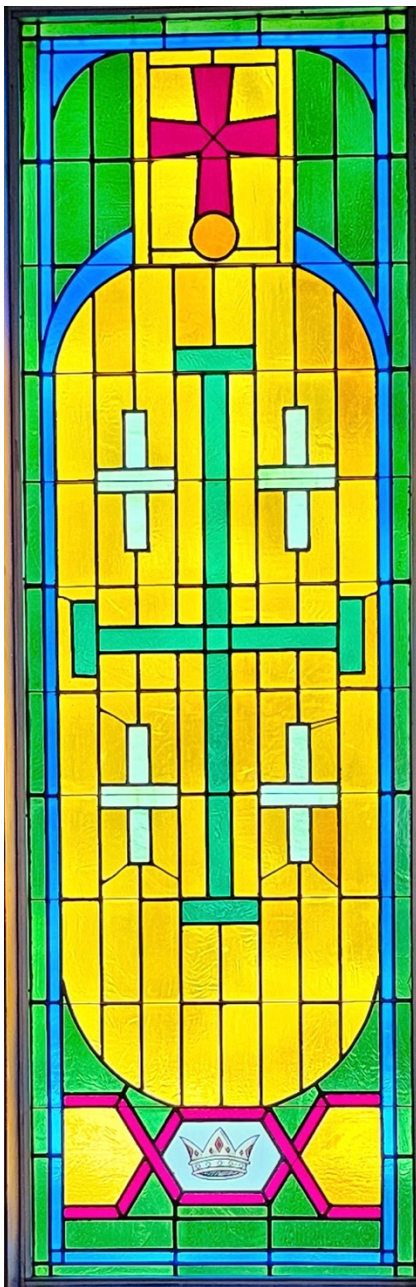


God the Son begins with the Anchor Cross (Cross of Hope). The early Christians saw in the anchor, with its top, a cross, a symbol of Christian hope. While the non-Christian saw only an anchor. The Lamb of God emphasizing the sacrificial role of Christ is standing and holding a banner symbolizing Christ's victory over death. The Fish was a secret sign used by the early persecuted Christians to designate

themselves as believers in Jesus. The initial letters of the Greek words for "Jesus Christ, God's son, Savior" spell the Greek word for fish.

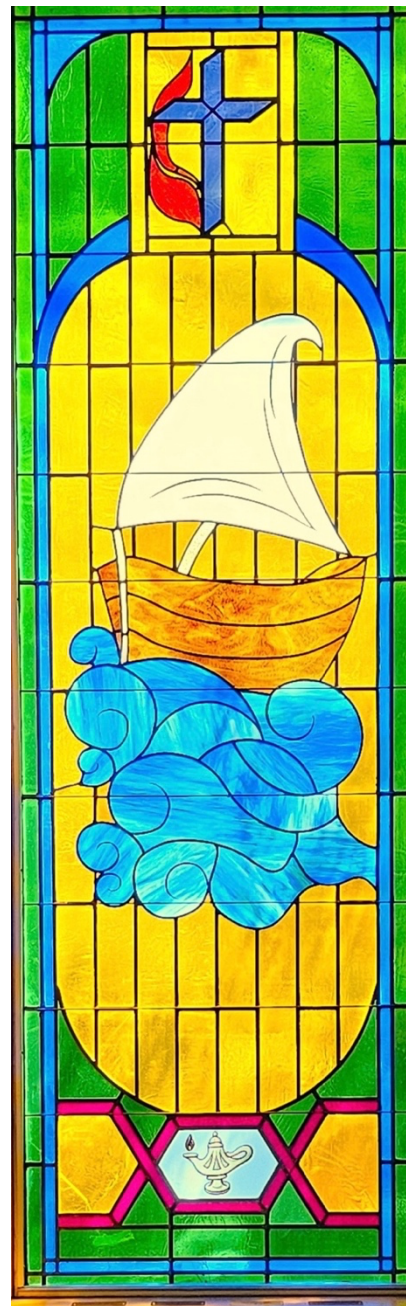


The design of God the Holy Spirit uses the Cross in Eternity. The circle indicates God without end, His eternal love, everlasting life with Christ. The central design represent the most familiar representation of the Holy Spirit – the descending Dove. The three-rayed nimbus around the head indicated Diety. The seven point Star is a reminder of the seven gifts of the spirit.



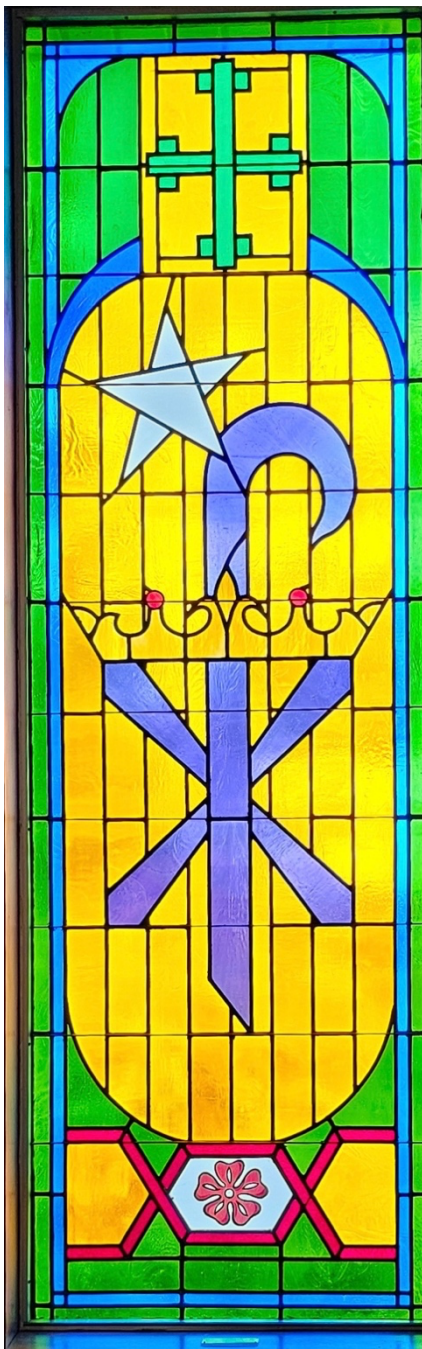
The window depicting the Sacraments has the Cross Potent. In Biblical times and in primitive areas today, a crutch is shaped like the letter 'T'. Thus, the cross, composed of four "crutches" became a symbol for the Savior's physical and spiritual healing powers. The two Sacraments recognized in the United Methodist Church are Holy Baptism and Holy Communion. The scallop shell with the three drops of water are symbolic of Baptism in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy

Ghost. The grapes refer to the blood of Christ. The wheat suggests the body of Christ. The Open Book, represents the Bible, God's living word, and God's call to spread His word throughout the world.



The window representing the Christian Church is topped by the emblem of the United Methodist Church, The Cross and The Flame, that our hearts might be "strangely warmed". The Ship is one of the earliest symbols for the Church and is pictured sailing through troubled waters. The church, like a ship, carries the faithful through all the conditions of life. From the Latin word for ship, we use the word "nave" to designate the main center portion of a church building. The Lamp denotes wisdom and learning

emanating from the Word of God.



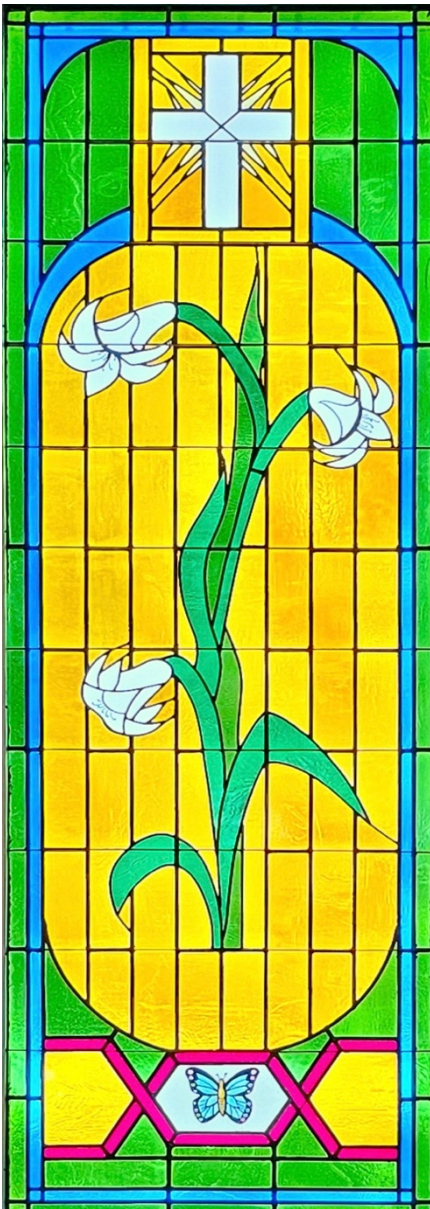
The Christian Year Seasons of Advent—Christmas—Epiphany are combined under the Cross Crosslet. The four Latin crosses joined at their bases represent Christianity coming to the four corners of the Earth with the birth of Jesus. The center design is a symbolic rendering of the Creche. A Chi becomes a manger topped with a crown to suggest the King who lay in it. The shape of the Rho reminds us of the crook that was carried by the Child's first visitors. (Chi Rio

are the first two letters in the Greek word for Christ). The five-pointed star is the Epiphany star that leads the wisemen to Jesus. The Messianic Rose signifies the promise of Advent.



The design depicting Lent uses the Passion Cross symbolizing the cross of suffering. The pointed ends reminds us of the points of the thorns, the nails and the spear. Palm Sunday and the Last Supper, being significant events of Lent are the main theme of this design. The palm branches are reminders of Christ's triumphant ride into

Jerusalem. The Chalice, representing the Last Supper, is overflowing with Jesus' blood which was shed for us. The Crown of Thorns and Nails at the bottom are a reminder of the Crucifixion of Christ.



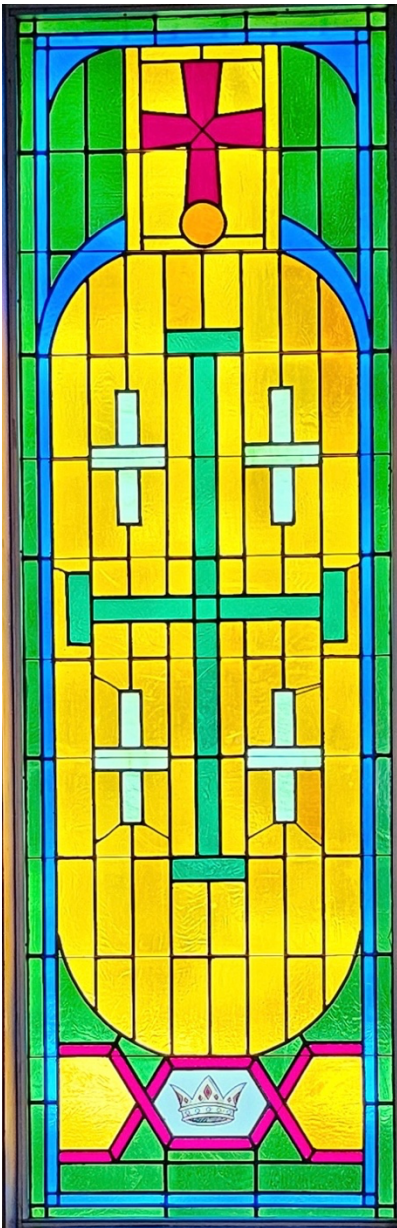
The Easter window gives us the Cross in Glory. The rising sun behind the cross suggests the new day when our Lord conquered death for us. The beautiful bloom of the Lily coming from a lifeless bulb symbolizes life emerging out of death. The resurrection is further symbolized by the butterfly. As the butterfly leaves the cocoon and soars upward with a new body, so through Jesus Christ, His

followers will be changed to a new life.



The Cross Flamant is used with the Pentecost. The flames signify the fiery zeal of one filled with the Spirit of God. During the season of Pentecost, Christians commemorate the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples in the form of cloven tongues of fire. Christians consider this event the founding of the Christian Church. The Holy Spirit (the Dove) brings Christian peace. The seven flames signify the seven gifts of the Spirit. The Trinity Season is remembered here by the circle and the triangle symbolizing the eternity of the Trinity.

symbolizing the eternity of the Trinity.



The Cross with Orb describes the Kingdomtide. The orb represents the earth and under the cross it symbolizes the World united in Christ. The center design is the Jerusalem Cross, the cross of crusader kings. Since that time Christians have carried the Gospel from Jerusalem (the center cross) to the four corners of the world (the corner crosses). The Crown reminds us that Jesus is King and we are the workers for His kingdom.