

The Windows of the Missouri United Methodist Church

A pictorial survey prepared in commemoration of the Bicentennial of Methodism in the United States.

God Ever	Giver of	God the
Present	Good Gifts	Father
First Day of	Seventh Day of	Third Day of
Creation	Creation	Creation
Second Day of	Sixth Day of	Fourth Day of
Creation	Creation	Creation
Two Yods		Creation Star
	Fifth Day of Creation	

The Fall of Man		Toil
Temptation	Cain and Abel	Sinful Presumption
Spread of Sin in World	Abraham and Isaac	Call of Moses to lead
Expulsion from Eden		The Passover
	The twelve Tribes of Israel	

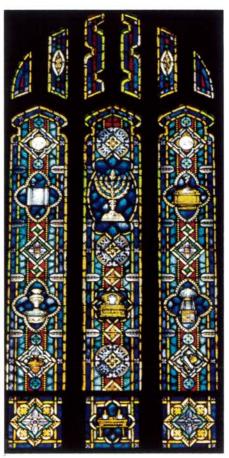
Symbols of the North Windows

Lord God		God Almighty
Pentateuch	The Tabernacle	The Tabernacle
Ritual Cleansing	Ark of the Covenant	Aaron's Priesthood
The Tabernacie		Feast of Harvest
	Bread of Presence in Tabernacle	

Joel	Amos	Nahum
Obadiah	Hosea	Habakkuk
Jonah	Zechariah	Zephaniah
Micah		Haggai
	Malachi	



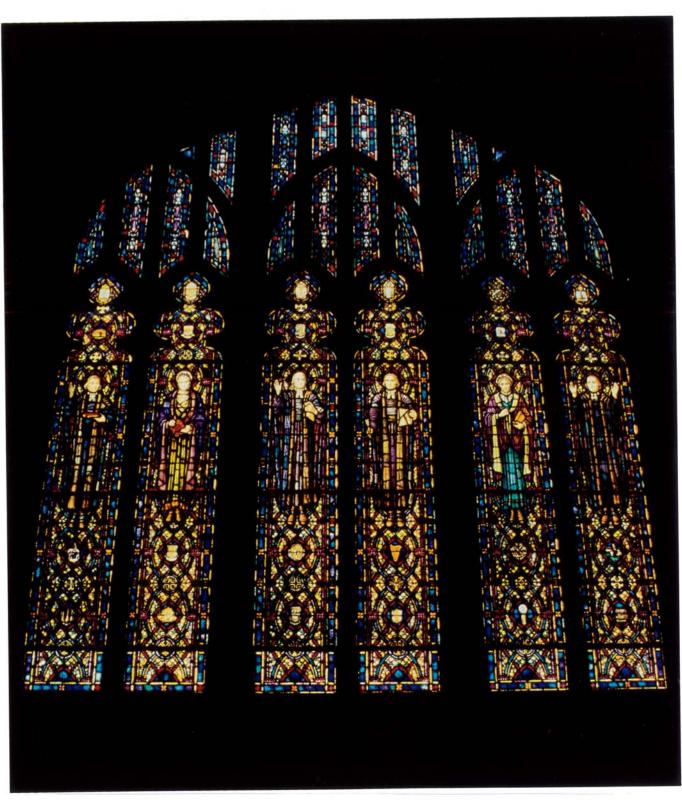
Creation Sin and Sacrifice
Themes of the Old Testament



The Jewish Temple



The Twelve Minor Prophets



The Methodist Historical Window

The stained glass windows of Missouri United Methodist Church were installed at the completion of the church in 1929. The windows were designed by Dr. Marion Nelson Waldrip and executed by the Jacoby Studios in St. Louis, Missouri. In the design and symbolism of the windows, Dr. Waldrip developed a thematic representation of creation, sin and salvation as told in the Bible. The northside of the church outlines the Old Testament and the southside depicts the New Testament.

The Methodism Window in the west wall of the sanctuary contains portraits of the major figures of Methodist history. The figures in the window are, from left to right: Francis Asbury — first U.S. Bishop, consecrated at Baltimore in 1784. The symbols at the top are: The Open Bible; and Lovely Lane Chapel, Baltimore, where the Christmas Conference convened December 24, 1784, thus forming the organization of American Methodism. The symbols at the bottom are: Bishop Asbury (1745-1816) on horse back, traveling more than 250,000 miles in 45 years; the Trumpets, symbolic of the gospel call.

Susanna — mother of the Wesleys, and of world-wide Methodism. The symbols at the top are: The Seal of Queen's College, Oxford; and the Seal of Charterhouse School, London, attended by the Wesleys. The symbols at the bottom are: The Coat of Arms of the Wesley Family; and Epworth Rectory where the Wes-

leys were born and reared.

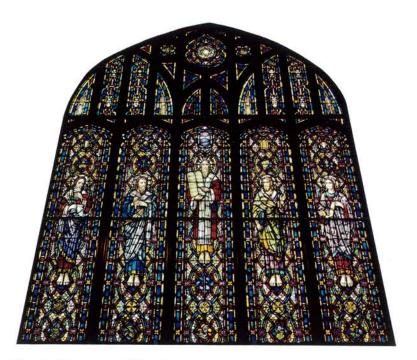
John Wesley (1703-91) Organizer of the Methodist movement. The symbols at the top are: The Official Seal of John Wesley; and the Seal of Lincoln College, Oxford, where John Wesley taught. The symbols at the bottom are: The Oxford University seal, "Methodism was born in this University"; and the Bishop of Oxford's seal, who ordained John and Charles Wesley.

Charles Wesley (1707-88) — is best remembered for his 6,500 hymns. The symbols at the top are: Angel and Scroll, symbol of music; and Christ Church College seal, Oxford, where John and Charles were students. The symbols at the bottom are: The Harp, symbol of Wesleyan stress upon music; and a shield with cross, symbolic of Methodist militancy for the Gospel.

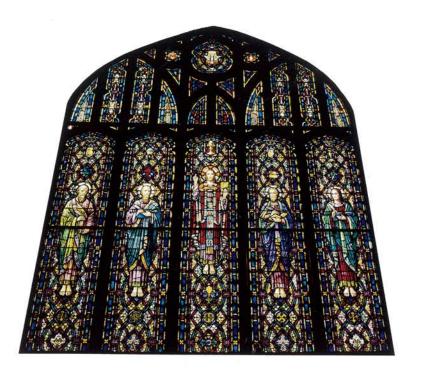
Barbara Heck (1734-1804) — persuaded Philip Embury to preach the first Methodist sermon in 1766. The symbols at the top are: The Saw and the Sword, peace-war symbol. The symbols at the bottom are: The Scissors and Staff, reminder of the role of women in Methodism; and a Clock set at the hour Barbara Heck broke

up a card game in New York.

Bishop William McKendree (1757-1835) — first American born Methodist Bishop saw Methodism cross the Mississippi. The symbols at the top are: The Conference Bible, lamp and gavel; and the Circuit riders' saddlebags. The symbols at the bottom are: Typical circuit rider at a river, carrying the Gospel to the frontier; and Historic McKendree Chapel (1806) the first Methodist Church and the oldest Protestant Church still standing west of the Mississippi River, located near Jackson, Missouri.



North Transcept Window
The north Transcept window shows the four major
prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel, with
Moses in the middle. The Star of David at the top, Mount
Sinai above Moses' head, and the Torah in Moses' hands
dominate the window. The depiction of Moses in the
bullrushes continues the theme in the window located
below the balcony. (Shown center back cover)

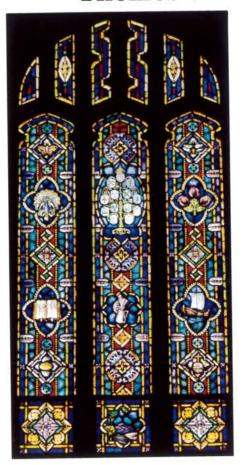


South Transcept Window

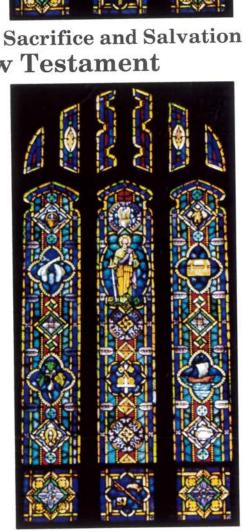
The New Testament window in the south Transcept focuses on the Christ figure in the center, with Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John shown on either side of him. The dove of the Holy Spirit descends from the peak of the window. The traditional symbols of the Gospels and the lamb carrying the victory banner with the seven seals, all representing the victory of Christ over evil and death, are found in the window below the balcony. (Shown bottom back cover)



The Incarnation Sacrifice and Salvati Themes of the New Testament



The Christian Church



The Disciples

Annunciation		Baptism
Hail Mary the Queen	Nativity	Flight to Egypt
Incarnation	Gifts of The Magi	Jesus Christ Son of God Savior
Five Joys & Letters of Mary		Simple Innocence
	Messiah	

Pilate Washing away Guilt		Crucifixion
Peter's Denial	Cross of Crucifixion	Preparation
Judas' Betrayal	Relief of Suffering	Blood of Atonement
Cup of Suffering		Jesus' Robe
	Cross and Shroud for Burial in the Tomb	

Symbols of the South Windows

Resurrection		Pagan Symbol of Immortality
Roman Symbol of Immortality	Vine and Branches with Medallions of Christ and Disciples	Unity
The Word of God Abides Forever	Bread of Life	The Church
Foundation of the Church		Christ's Triumph over World
	The Narrow Way	

Philip	John	James the Less
Andrew	Jesus Christ	Matthew
Bartholomew	Peter	Jude
Thomas		Simon the Zealot
	James	



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