

TEACHING

Epistle Side ~ Fourth Window from the Altar

“And many nations shall come, and say, Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for the law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.” Micah 4:2

“And seeing the multitudes he went up into a mountain:...and he opened his mouth and taught them...” Matthew 5:1, 2

“...the Lord will not forsake his people for his great name’s sake: because it hath pleased the Lord to make you his people. Moreover, as for me, God forbid that I should sin...but I will teach you the good and the right way.” Samuel 12:22, 23

Symbols:

The scroll stands for the first five books of the Old Testament, which are known as the Torah. They constitute the most sacred Law of the Jews and present teaching of the law gathered through the centuries by the Jewish scholars. The gate and city represent Ezekiel who speaks to his brothers in captivity in Babylon. The shield of St. John the Gospeler contains the high-soaring eagle which exemplifies power, victory, and soars to heaven representing divine inspiration. St. John’s narrative deal with the mind of Christ and his ethereal teachings.

The prophet Daniel is shown with a lion and the shield of St. Mark the Evangelist. The lion recalls the story of Daniel being tossed in the lion’s den. The shield containing the winged creature with a lion’s face is the symbol for St. Mark whose narrative begins with “The voice of one crying in the wilderness”, which suggests the roar of the lion and represents power, royal dignity, and the kingliness of Christ on earth.

The whale, representing Jonah, is the symbol of containments and concealment, a representation of Jonah who tired to run away from the responsibility God gave him.

The regal figure, scroll, and scepter represent King Hezekiah the purifier and Reformer of the Temple at the time of Micah.

