



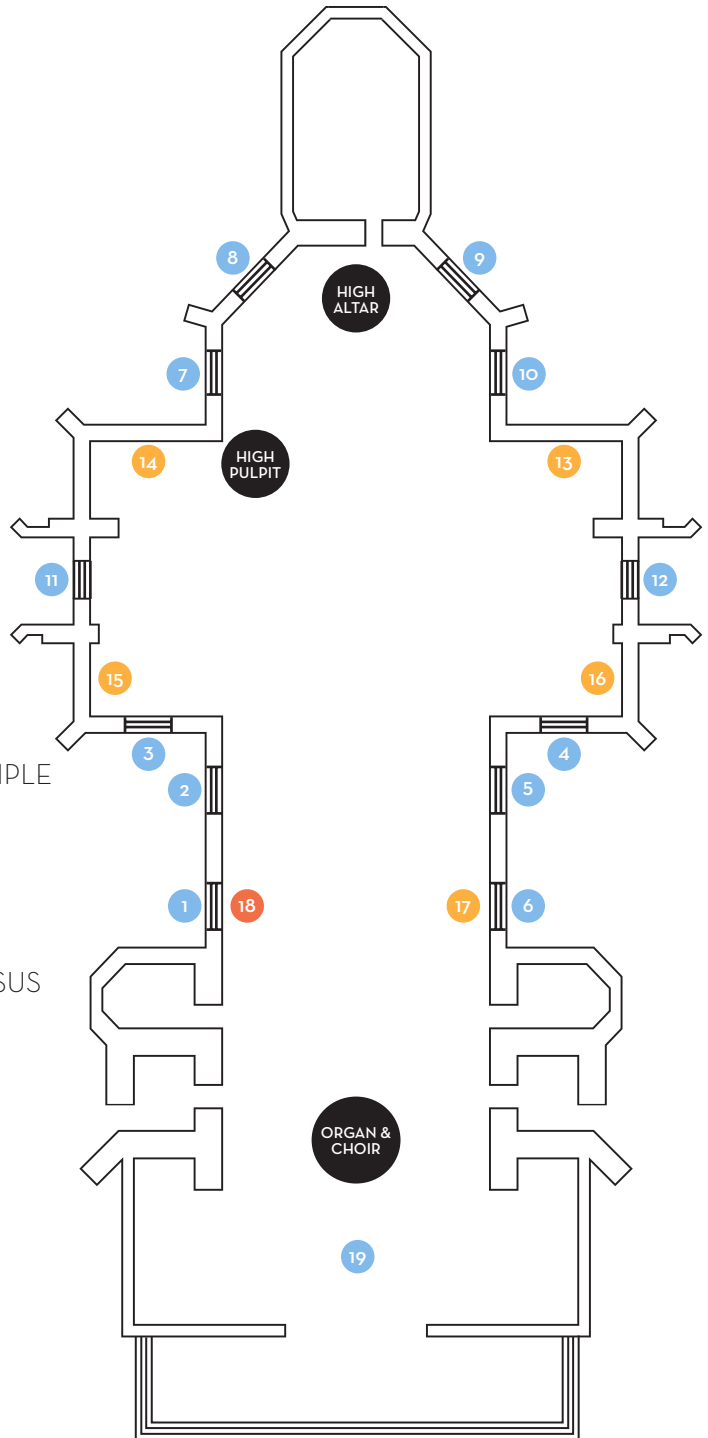
HOLY NAME OF JESUS



MAP KEY

1. ST. ALOYSIUS GONZAGA
2. ST. GEORGE
3. ST. NICHOLAS
4. ST. THOMAS AQUINAS
5. ST. ANNE
6. ST. CATHERINE OF SIENNA
7. ST. BARTHOLOMEW,
ST. ANDREW, ST. THOMAS
8. ST. MATTHEW, ST. PETER,
ST. MARK
9. ST. LUKE, ST. PAUL, ST. JOHN
10. ST. JAMES THE LESSER,
ST. JAMES THE GREATER,
ST. PHILLIP
11. NATIVITY
12. CHRIST TEACHING IN THE TEMPLE
13. ST. JOSEPH
14. MARY, OUR LADY OF GRACE
15. ST. MARY MAGDALENE
16. ST. THERESE OF THE CHILD JESUS
17. MOTHER OF PERPETUAL HELP
18. HOLY NAME OF JESUS
RELIQUARIES
19. ROSE WINDOW

- WINDOWS
- STATUES
- RELIQUARIES





Rev, Michael Haider
Pastor, 1862-1884

Our Parish was not conceived by the construction of an architectural monument, but rather came to birth from the faith of its people. The first Holy Mass in Sheboygan took place on August 24, 1845. Father Casper Rehrl and ten Catholic families gathered around the dining room table of Alban Kent that served as the altar of prayer. Under Father Rehrl's urging, the people built a small wooden church, just 30 feet by 20 feet in 1847. The Church was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and was served by Father Rehrl and several other traveling missionaries.

By 1860, Sheboygan had grown to over 4200 residents and was outgrowing the St. Mary Magdalene Church. In 1862 Father Michael Haider was assigned to St. Mary Magdalene. The 42-year-old from Austria was gifted in music, medical knowledge, and architectural design. In 1862, Father Haider drew up the plans for Holy Name Parish, plans far beyond the comprehension of the villagers.

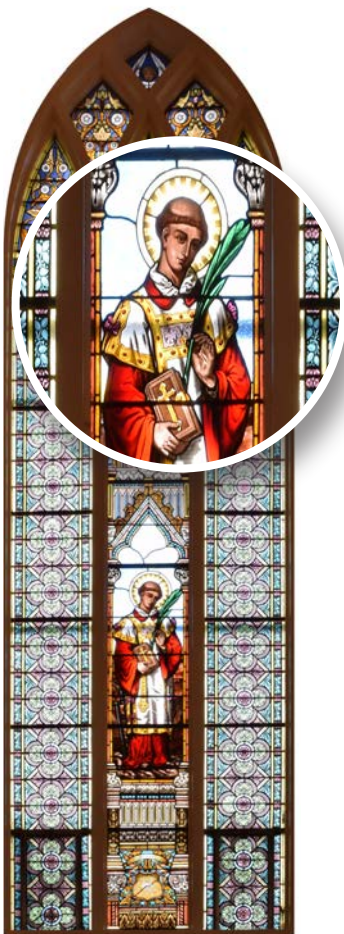
Father Haider purchased the 318' by 360' block of land south of the St. Mary Magdalene Church for \$2200. In a chance meeting, Father Haider met Mr. Jacob Jung, the owner of the

Jung-Artman Wagon Shop, while checking on the repairs for his buggy. As faith would have it, Father Haider had actually called upon Mr. Jung once before while in Europe. Mr. Jung had become ill and Father Haider had visited him to offer assistance. While the two were visiting and discussing his buggy, Father Haider told Mr. Jung of his vision and plans for a new church. It was soon after this meeting that Mr. Jung purchased the Pigeon River Limestone Quarry for \$50, and with a gentleman's agreement, turned it over to Father Haider with the debt to be repaid when circumstances would permit.

Father Haider was strongly resisted by the residents and was forced to turn to non-Catholic and outside financing to see his vision through. However, once the residents realized Father Haider was undeterred, people began to support his efforts.

In 1867 the construction of the foundation walls started. Horses transported wagon loads of unhewn limestone and boulders, and the base walls were constructed wide enough so that wagons could ride upon them. The wall heights reached a height of 3 feet in June of 1868, and the cornerstone was inserted. One year later the walls reached 16 feet high, and in some cases were 3 feet wide. By 1870, the outer walls, the roof, and the two towers were 30 feet high. The ceiling, gables, walls, and towers reached 62 feet in 1871. The towers were designed to be 185 feet, but Mr. Bernard Renzelmann, the lead carpenter, advised that towers this tall would not withstand the wind and accordingly, the towers now stand 170 feet tall.

Father Haider's vision was fulfilled on November 10, 1872, when Bishop Henni blessed the new parish under the patronage of Holy Name of Jesus. Holy Name of Jesus Parish continued to grow over the years and now is the magnificent place we all gather to worship.



1. ST. ALOYSIUS GONZAGA appears with Bible and scribe. He grew up an aristocrat, and it was assumed as the first of seven children, he would inherit his father's fortune. However, he gave up worldly possessions and became a missionary dedicating his life to caring for the needy. He was passionate and determined to care for the sick but ultimately died at the age of 23 after contracting the plague from those he was caring for.



2. ST. GEORGE appears in cloak and armor and is the patron saint of England. George became a high ranking soldier and is known as a protector and brave person who stood up for his Christianity and beliefs. Legend says that he battled a dragon (representing the devil) that demanded continued human sacrifice. St. George slew the dragon protecting the king's daughter Princess Sabra (representing the church).



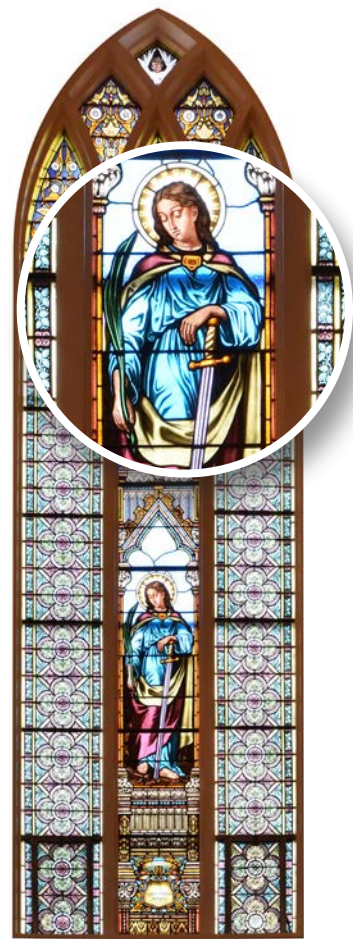
3. ST. NICHOLAS appears with his bishop's mitre and staff. He grew up poor with his mother and uncle. Today we put stockings out on Christmas in remembrance of his generosity. Traditionally, an apple or orange is in the stocking to represent the bags of gold he would give to the needy and elderly. St. Nicholas performed many miracles, and is most known for caring for the needy and children.



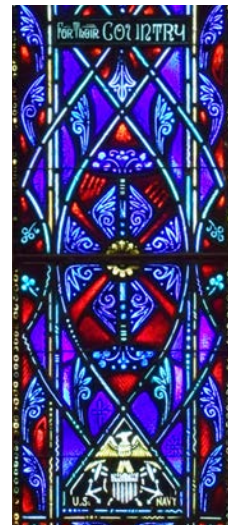
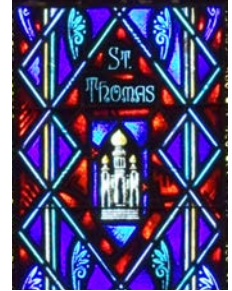
4. ST. THOMAS AQUINAS is depicted reading a book to represent him as the model teacher for those studying for the priesthood. He wanted to live a religious life and gave away all his possessions. He is depicted in simple clothing. In modern times, the study of his works was long used as a core of the required program of study for those seeking ordination as priests or deacons. It is also used for those in religious formation and for other students of the sacred disciplines.



5. ST. ANNE appears somber while looking at her virgin daughter Mary, who has her eyes closed in reverence. St. Anne and her husband Joachim wanted a child so badly that they went to the temple with an offering to ask for a baby. Joachim was told by the priests that he was wicked, and he fled to the mountains in shame for months. Angels told him to return and they would be given a child to be named Mary, who would have a special destiny as an adult.



6. ST. CATHERINE OF SIENNA is depicted with a palm leaf and sword. She, like Joan of Arc, significantly altered history. She had intense spiritual experiences. At age 6 she saw Jesus in a vision and believed she was called by God to restore peace to the church. She served the sick and poor and on one occasion, she was deathly ill but prayed for strength to get out of bed to help a starving family. She is the patron against fires, miscarriages, and of people ridiculed for their faith.



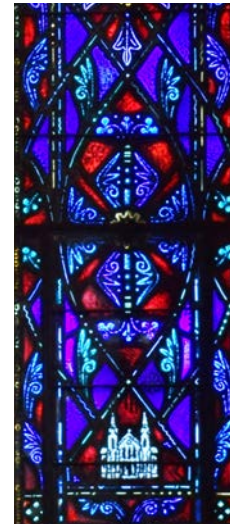
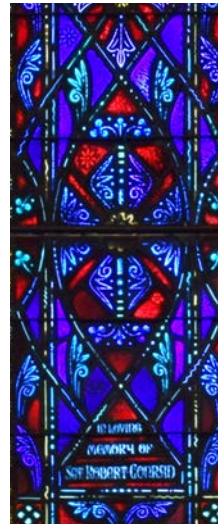
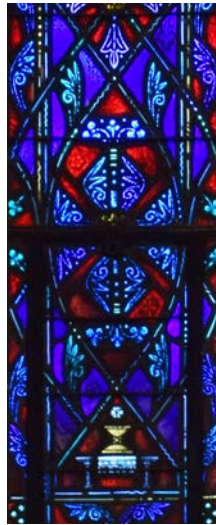
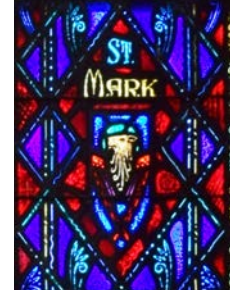
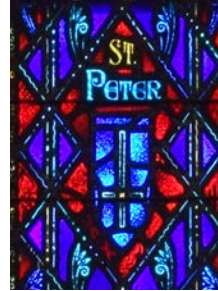
7. ST. BARTHOLOMEW, ST. ANDREW, ST. THOMAS

St. Bartholomew is pictured with a sword and three knives beneath him. He is mentioned in the gospels of Mark, Matthew, Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles. He was martyred in Armenia in 44 A.D. August 24th is known as his Feast Day. On August 24, 1845, the first Holy Mass was celebrated in Sheboygan.

St. Andrew is pictured holding a bible with two fish forming an X because he was known as a fisherman and was crucified on an X-shaped cross. He was the brother of St. Peter and preached the Gospel in Greece. He is the patron of fisherman.

St. Thomas is pictured holding a book, and beneath him is a temple. Thomas was a great thinker and had faith only after the Lord appeared to him after the Resurrection. He preached the gospel in India, and is the patron saint of architects.

This section of windows is dedicated to those who died for their country during World War II. The names of seventeen parish members are inscribed in the window as well as the emblems of the U.S Army and U.S Navy.



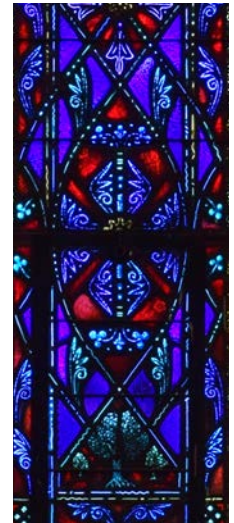
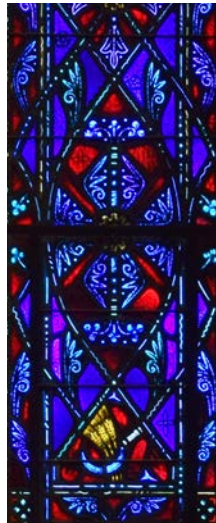
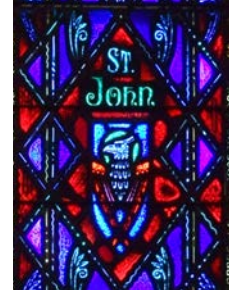
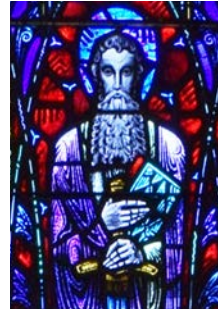
8. ST. MATTHEW, ST. PETER, ST. MARK

St. Matthew is pictured holding a staff with an angel beneath him. He was a tax collector who left everything and followed Jesus. St. Matthew is the patron saint of bankers.

St. Peter was a brother to Andrew and was introduced to Jesus, who gave him the name Cephas. He is pictured holding a key, which is a symbol for the kingdom of heaven, as well as a symbol of the authority given to him by Christ. Under his name is an inverted cross which represents the manner in which he died.

St. Mark is shown holding a feather, symbolizing his writing and a staff. Beneath him is a lion's head. Mark's gospel begins with "the voice of one crying in the wilderness" suggesting the roar of a lion. St. Mark founded the church in Alexandria.

At the bottom of the window is a depiction of the front of Holy Name of Jesus Church.

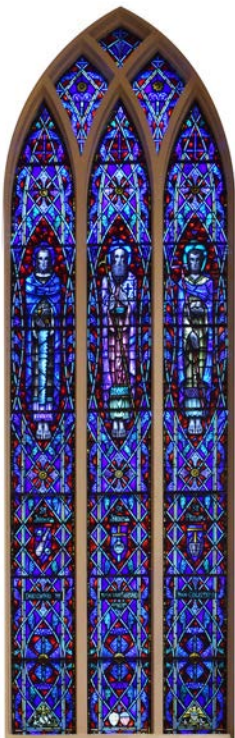


9. ST. LUKE, ST. PAUL, ST. JOHN

St. Luke, the gospel writer and author of the Acts of the Apostles, was born in Syria and was a good friend and companion to Paul. St. Luke is depicted with the head of an ox. This refers to the beginning of his gospel and the history of Zechariah offering sacrifice to God. He is the patron of physicians.

St. Paul is depicted holding a sword. In his letters, Paul refers to the word of God as a two-sided sword. He experienced a powerful conversion and traveled all around the ancient Roman Empire. St. Paul is the patron of writers and missionaries.

St. John is known in the bible as the disciple whom Jesus loved. He is the youngest of the apostles and the only one who died a natural death. Below him is a picture of an eagle. An eagle represents the reality that his gospel tends to soar above the earth and focus on the divine nature of Jesus. St. John is the patron of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee.



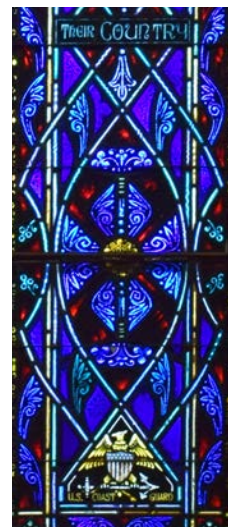
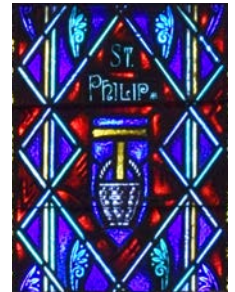
10. ST. JAMES THE LESSER, ST. JAMES THE GREATER, ST. PHILLIP

St. James the Lesser is seen holding a saw. His mother was either a sister or a close relative of the Blessed Virgin Mary, making James a cousin of Jesus. Beneath him are a club and rocks to indicate that he was the first apostle to be stoned to death. He was the first bishop of Jerusalem.

St. James the Greater was the older brother of St. John. He was a fisherman and one of three apostles to witness Jesus' transfiguration. He preached the gospel in Spain and was the first of the apostles to suffer martyrdom. His remains are in the Cathedral of Santiago, and each year countless pilgrims travel "The Way" to ask for his intercession.

St. Phillip was one of the first apostles to follow Jesus and he persuaded Bartholomew to be a disciple of Christ. He is pictured with a basket beneath him referring to the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

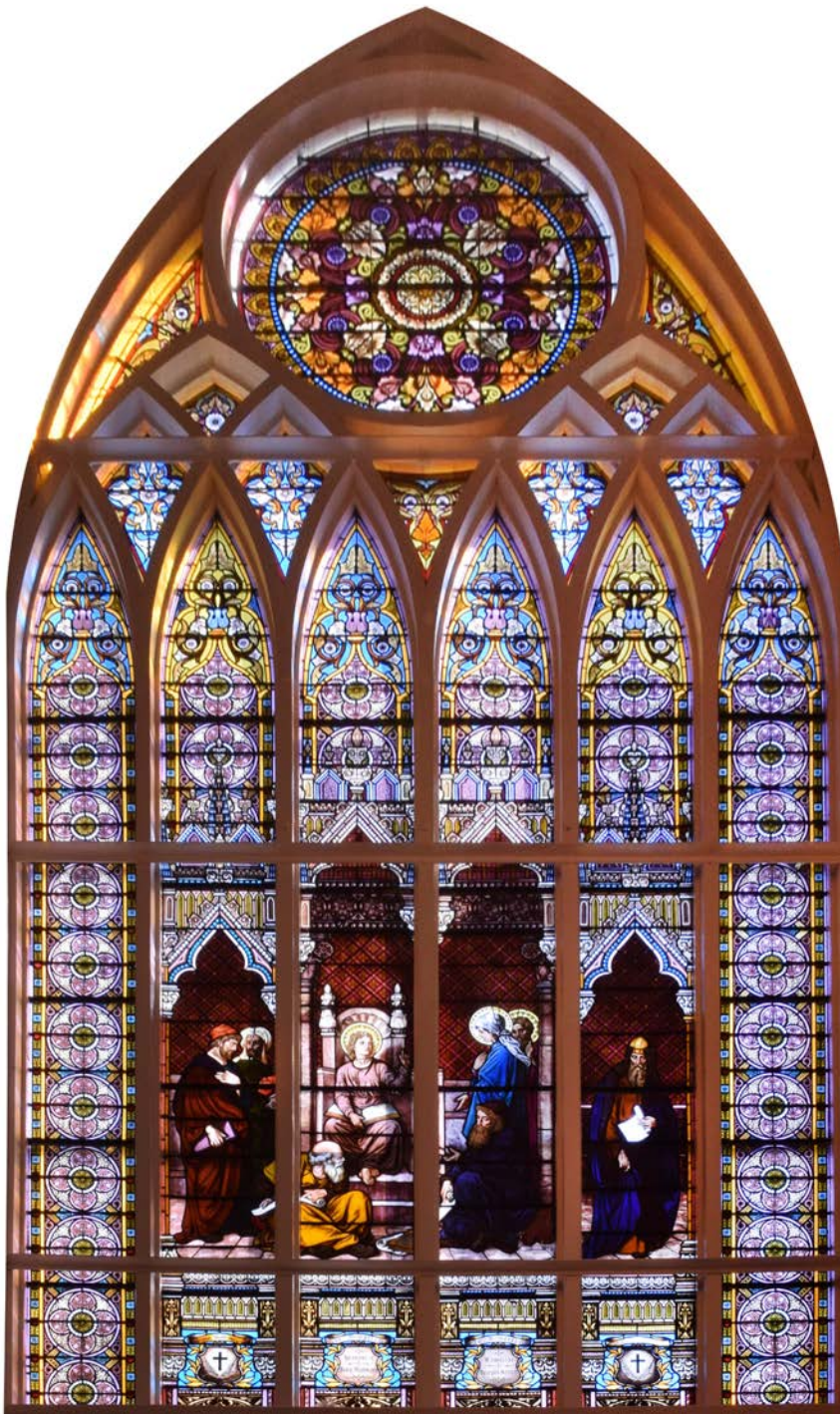
This section of windows is dedicated to those who served their country in World War I and World War II. The U.S Marine and U.S Coast Guard emblems can be found in the bottom corners of the windows.





11. NATIVITY

This Nativity scene is a reproduction of artwork by Leonardo DaVinci. It dramatizes Mary, Joseph and the baby Jesus in a barn with many onlookers. An Easter lily in the lower right corner symbolizes new life. Animals represent humbleness, and the lamp held by Joseph symbolizes that Jesus is the light of the World. Two angels above support a banner "GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO".



12. CHRIST TEACHING IN THE TEMPLE

There are a lot of details in this window. In this scene the halos represent holiness. The scriptures in Luke tell us Mary and Joseph found Jesus sitting in a chair amongst the teachers after he had been missing for three days. The scene shows Jesus teaching at the temple, where he was both asking them questions and also answering their questions. All who heard him were amazed. When scolded by his mother for his actions Jesus replied: *"Didn't you know I had to be in my Father's house?"* (Luke 2:49)



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a. CHRIST CRUCIFIED



b. BLESSED MOTHER MARY



c. ST. JOHN

This depiction of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ is taken from John 19:17-30. To Jesus' right is the Blessed Virgin Mary and to the left of Jesus is the Beloved Disciple John. From the cross in John's Gospel Jesus speaks three times. The first words of Jesus from the cross are when He gives His mother to St. John and to all of us when he says, "Behold, your mother." Next, Jesus says, "I thirst." More than thirsting for something to drink, Jesus is thirsting for our souls and our love of Him. Jesus' final words from the cross are simply, "It is finished."



d. ST. NICHOLAS OF MYRA

Bishop 270-343. He is the patron of children and sailors.

See page 4.



e. ST. DOMINIC-DOMINICAN

1170-1221 Pictured with a dog with a torch in its mouth signifying a vision of taking the Gospel to the ends of the earth. First to spread devotion to the Rosary.



f. GOD THE FATHER AND THE HOLY SPIRIT

A symbolic depiction of God the Father, underneath which is the Holy Spirit depicted in the form of a dove.



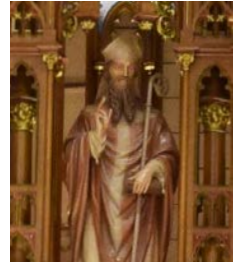
g. ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

Co-founder of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) 1506-1552.
Patron of foreign missions



h. ST. PATRICK-BISHOP

387-461 Pictured with a snake at his feet signifying the legend that he banished all snakes from Ireland. Holding a shamrock signifying his message that God was three and at the same time one. Patron of Ireland.



i. ST. BONIFACE-BISHOP

680-754 A Bishop who dedicated his life to the conversion of Germany. Was noted for his fidelity to the pope in Rome, and the orthodoxy of his faith. He is the patron of Germany.



j. ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA-FRANCISCAN

1195-1231 Pictured with open bible signifying his ministry of preaching. Patron of lost or stolen articles, and travelers.



k. THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT

This depiction is taken from Matthew 2:13-23. The depiction shows Jesus, Mary, and Joseph fleeing from Bethlehem into Egypt at the command of an angel who appeared to Joseph in a dream and warned him of the evil intentions of King Herod.



l. THE HOLY FAMILY

Luke 2:51-52. The depiction illustrates an image of the family life of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph. The bible tells us that Jesus was "obedient" to His parents.



THE HIGH PULPIT

Ten steps rise to the center of the spired pulpit which architecturally matches the high altar. Above the dome-crest is a statue of Jesus the Good Shepherd, surrounded by four angels. Underneath the dome is a dove representing the Holy Spirit. From left to right smaller images of St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. John surround the outside of the pulpit. Surrounding the podium base are Christ the teacher and the four Evangelists. They are St. Mark depicted with a lion, St. Luke depicted with an ox, St. John depicted with an eagle, and St. Matthew depicted with a man.



13. ST. JOESPH

The monogram consists of the letters "St" and "J", referring to Jesus' earthly father, St. Joseph. This monogram is similar to the original monogram above the St. Joseph altar. St. Joseph

is the patron of the universal church, family, workers, unborn children, immigrants, and a happy death.

VOTIVE CANDLES - Beneath the statues of Mary and Joseph are votive candles that can be lit as a way of seeking a favor from Jesus and the intercession of Mary and Joseph. The practice of lighting a candle to obtain a favor dates back to the earliest Christians lighting candles in the catacombs, and testifies to Jesus' words, "*I am the light of the world.*" (John 8:12)



14. MARY, OUR LADY OF GRACE - Mary is depicted with arms extended outward, in the same way that God chose Mary to be the Mother of God. To this day God still chooses to give graces through Mary. The Auspice Maria monogram (above the Mary) consists of the intertwined letters "A" and "M". Auspice Maria is Latin for, "Under the protection of Mary." We place our parish, families, and community under the powerful protection of our Mother Mary.



15. ST. MARY MAGDALENE - Holy Name of Jesus Parish was first known as St. Mary Magdalene Church until 1868. A relic of St. Mary Magdalene is in the main altar. The gospels tell us she was the first person whom Jesus appeared to after he rose from the dead. She's known as one of Jesus' closest friends. Depicted with a cross signifying her presence at the crucifixion and with an alabaster jar from which she anointed Jesus. She is the patron saint of women, converts, and the contemplative life.



16. ST. THERESE OF THE CHILD JESUS - Entered the Carmelite convent at the age of 15 and died in 1897 at the age of 24. St. Therese wanted to save souls and to help priests save souls by prayer, sacrifice, and suffering. She is known for her "Little Way," which means doing little things with great love. She's called the Little Flower of Jesus because she loved the Infant Jesus, and like a child did little things to please God. Therese is the patron of seminarians and missionaries. Her parents, Louis and Zeile Martin were canonized as saints on October 18, 2015, by Pope Francis.



17. MOTHER OF PERPETUAL HELP - Mary is depicted as sorrowful in this icon. Her eyes are directed not at Jesus but at us, so as to plead with us to avoid sin, and to love her Son who gave His life for us. In the icon, the Child Jesus is portrayed not with the physical proportions of an infant but appears as an adult in miniature form. This indicates that He is God having infinite knowledge of all things. Yet, He is human as well, for He clings to his Mother's hands as His gaze is directed toward the angels over His shoulder holding the instruments of His passion and death. Many miracles have been associated with devotion to Our Mother of Perpetual Help. This devotion is prayed on Tuesday mornings.



18. HOLY NAME OF JESUS RELIQUARIES - A reliquary is a container for relics of the saints. A relic can be a bone, piece of clothing or another object associated with a saint. Holy Name of Jesus has relics of over sixty-five different saints.

see page 19 for full list of all the relics at Holy Name of Jesus



19. ROSE WINDOW

A rose window is always circular and full of color. Holy Name of Jesus Parish's rose window, located above the choir, is known for its size. Underneath the choirs rose window are the seldom seen cathedral windows representing the heavenly choir. These windows are only visible from the inside and are lit from the back. Four angels bear a garland scroll with the jubilant chant of "Glory To God In The Highest and Peace To Men of Good Will". In the artistry of these windows, musical instruments from biblical history are defined by the triangle, trumpet, harp, and symbol.

The choir organs were first installed in 1917 as a donation from Father Dominic Thill. It was constructed by the Austin Organ Company of Hartford, Connecticut. Twenty-five hundred pipes ranging in size from four inches to sixteen feet complete the organ. It requires over 10 miles of electric wire to operate the various divisions of the organ; namely the Great Organ, Swell Organ, Choir Organ, Echo Organ, and Pedal Organ. A space of 17 feet separates the east and west organs to make room for our magnificent choir.

RELICS FOR CATHOLICS

Since the early days of the Church the remains of a saint or holy person were called relics, from the Latin *Reliquae* meaning remains. Relics are divided into three categories. First-class relics are parts of the bodies of saints and the instruments of Our Lord's Passion. Second-class relics are objects sanctified by close contact with saints, such as articles of clothing, objects used in life, or in the case of a martyr, the instruments of his torture. Third-class relics are objects or cloths touched to either first- or second-class relics.

RELICS DISPLAYED WITHIN THE CHURCH:

St. John the Baptist
St. Elizabeth
St. Joachim
St. Stephen
St. George
St. John Chrysostom
St. Cosmas
St. Damian
St. Apollonarius
Veil of the Blessed Virgin Mary
St. Francis Assisi
St. Joseph of Aramathia
St. Anne (Mother of BVM)
St. Therese of Lisieux
St. Stanislaus Kostka
St. Ignatius of Loyola
St. Aloysius Gonzaga
St. John Berchmans
St. Frances Cabrini
St. Vincent de Paul
St. Mary Magdalene
St. Theresa of Calcutta
St. Alphonsus Liguori
St. Boniface
St. Camillus
Bl. Fidelis Capichuin
St. Amelia
St. Rosalia
St. Magdalene Piazzzi
St. Margaret Cortona
St. Felix

St. Francis de Sales
St. Claire of Assisi
St. Matthew Apostle
Bl. Teresa
St. Albertini C.
Bl. Angeli
St. Joseph (Spouse of BVM)
St. Charles Borromeo
St. Maria Goretti
St. Sylvester
St. Mary Magdalene
St. George
St. Pius X
St. Peter Claver
St. Camillus de Lellis
St. John Berchmans
Bl. Leonard Capuchin
St. Martin de Porres
St. Rita of Cascia
Padre Pio
St. Felix of Cantalice

RELICS LOCATED INSIDE THE ALTAR:

The True Cross of Our Lord Jesus
The Veil of the Blessed Virgin Mary
The Tomb of Christ
St. Mary Magdalene
St. Peter the Apostle
St. Cecilia
St. Dominic
St. Willibrord



HOLY NAME OF JESUS