

A PICTORIAL
TOUR OF
ST. ANDREW
THE APOSTLE CHURCH

St Andrew Catholic Church, Le Roy, Wisconsin. 1900-2000



Mid-day photo of St. Andrew's Catholic Church built in 1900 under the pastorate of Father John W. Blum. The German gothic design is the original creations of the artistic hands of Mr. Anton Dohmen, a well-known architect from Milwaukee. The front of the church faces north and has a width of 40 feet. The northwest bell tower rises 150 feet and the northeast octagonal tower reaches 90 feet. The length of the church is 124 feet and the transept width is 56 feet. On each side of the transept are the large windows, the nativity window to the east and the ascension window to the west. Each being 14 feet wide and 24 feet high over which a wide gable rises. A special charm of the interior of the church are the ribbed arches, especially the ones in the transept rest on four pillars and are remarkable for their sweeping thrust towards the vaulted apex where they intercept. The beautiful stained glass windows are the work of the Emil Frei Art Glass Company of St. Louis, Missouri. The rich toned color and detailed fused stained glass at St. Andrew's church have provided beauty and inspiration for parishioners and thousands of visitors to the Le Roy area.

t .Andrew’s Evening Reflection



Conrad Schmitt Photo

In the evening hours, St .Andrew’s stained glass windows enrich the interior of the church as light is softly diffused through colorful stained glass panels. One is inspired by the account of creation of the world, we read from Genesis:

“In the beginning when God created the heavens and the earth, the earth was a formless wasteland, and darkness covered the abyss, while a mighty wind swept over the waters. Then God said ‘let there be light’ and there was light. God saw how good it was. God then separated the light from the darkness. God called the light ‘day’ and the darkness He called ‘night’. Thus evening came, and morning followed—the first day.”

THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS OF ST. ANDREW

At St. Andrew Church gracefully style stained glass windows portray the lives of saints of the Church. The stained glass art work was the work of the renowned German stained glass artist Emil Frei of St. Louis, Missouri. It has been reported that St. Andrew's stained glass windows were installed in the year of 1912. The stained glass used in St. Andrew's church dates from a period from 1875 to about 1914. Called opalescent glass developed by La Farge and Tiffany. The glass when fused with metallic oxides are used for coloring glass. St. Andrew stained glass windows were made by this process in which the images were created by painting the glass, then heated to high temperatures to fuse the color into the glass.

St. Andrew two largest stained glass windows measure 14 ft. in width and 24 ft. in height. The thickness and weight of the stained glass windows demand long term maintenance and restoration concerns.

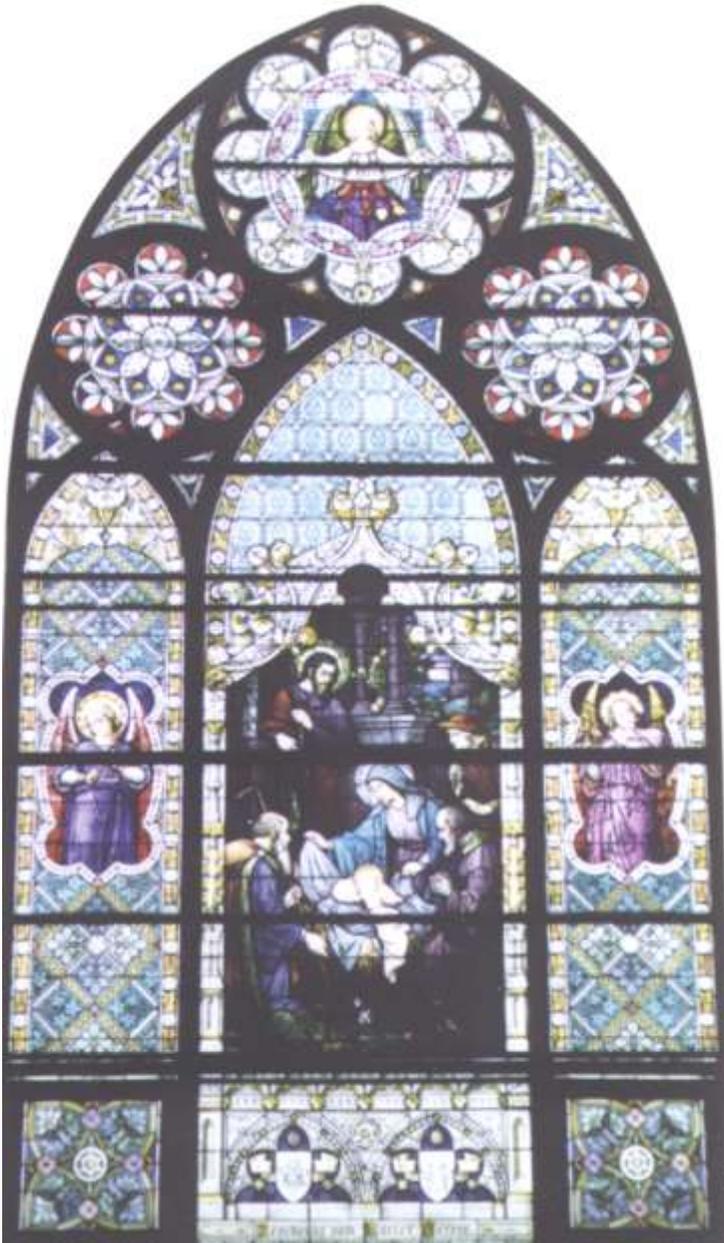
St. Andrew Building and Grounds Committee addressed a restoration program to preserve the artistic and historic work of art glass in the close of the 20th century.

St. Andrew the Apostle

Patron of the parish, St. Andrew, brother of St. Peter, was a native of the town of Bethsaida in Galilee and a fisherman by profession. Being first a disciple of St. John the Baptist, he later followed Jesus, and also brought to Him his brother Simon. After the dispersion of the Apostles, St. Andrew preached the Gospel in Scythia, as we learn from Origen and, as Sophronius says, also in Sogdiana and Colchis. He suffered martyrdom at Patras in Achaia, and according to ancient authorities, by crucifixion on a cross in the form of an X. The body of the saint was taken to Constantinople in 357, and deposited in the Church of the Apostles, built by Constantine the Great. In 1270, when the city fell into the hands of the Latins, the relics were transported to Italy and deposited in the Cathedral of Amalfi.



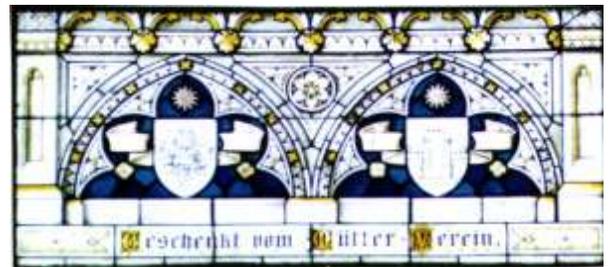
NATIVITY WINDOW
EAST TRANSEPT



*Gift from the Christian Mothers
Society*

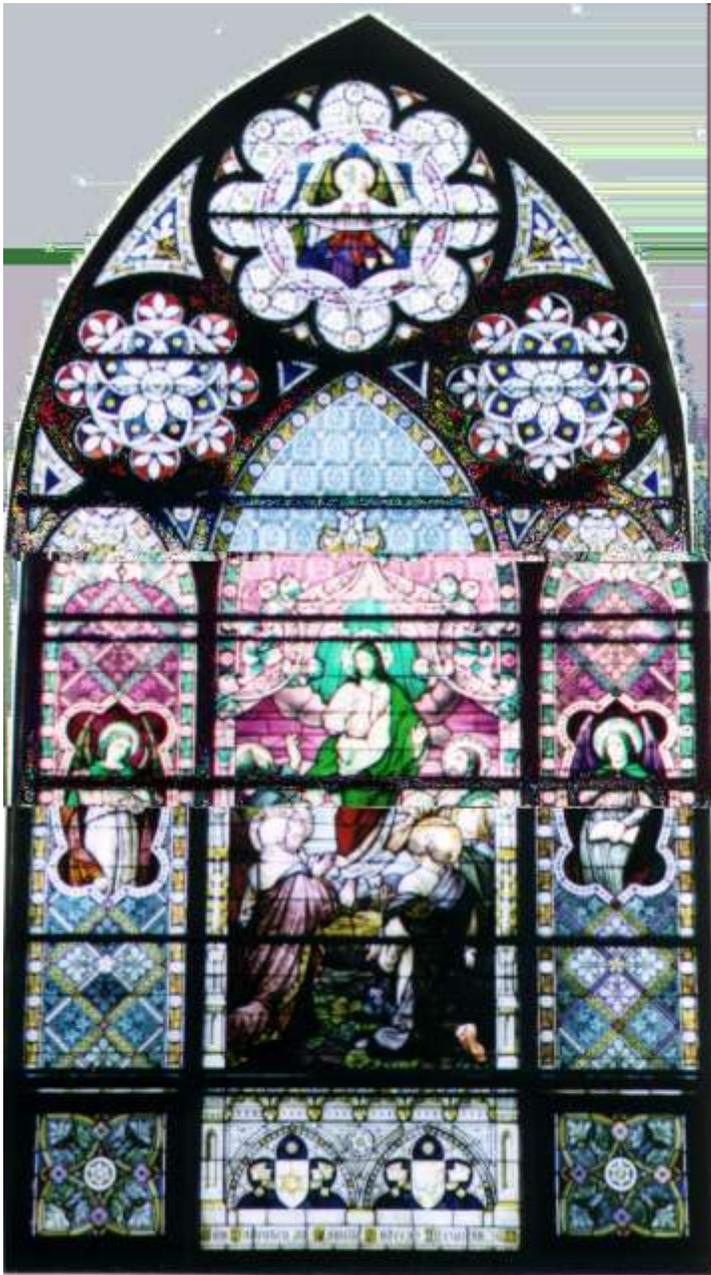


Enlarged view--Wheel Window above
Nativity window scene, angel holding
scroll,
“Gloria in excelsis Deo.”



Enlarged view of lower center Nativity
window

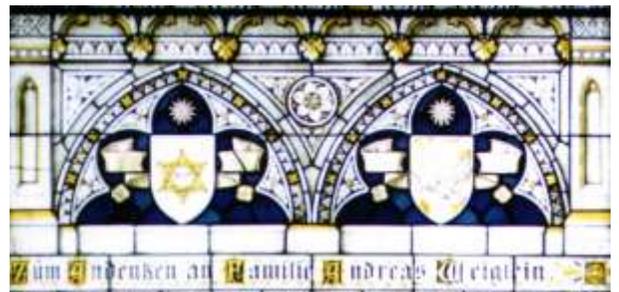
ASCENSION WINDOW
WEST TRANSEPT



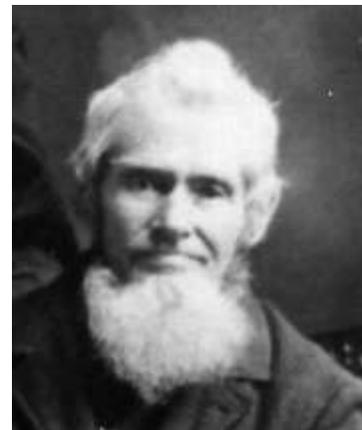
Gift from Andrew Weiglein Family



Enlarged view-Wheel Window above
Ascension scene, angel holding scroll,
"Ascendit in Coelum, Alleuia"



Enlarged view of lower Ascension window



Andreas Weiglein
Pioneer Benefactor

FIRST WINDOW EAST



The Immaculate Heart of Mary
Gift from the Young Ladies

SECOND WINDOW EAST



St. Rose of Lima.
Gift from the Young Ladies
Sodality

Left: The Immaculate Heart of Mary pierced with a sword and holding a lily, a sign of her purity. Right: St. Rose was born in Lima, Peru. Her name was really Isabel, but she was so beautiful that people called her Rose. Her parents were poor, so Rose became a maidservant. Her beauty was noticed by everyone. She feared this attention so she cut her lovely hair. She worked until her hands were rough and wore unattractive clothes. She wanted her soul to be beautiful for the love of God. Then she decided to become a Dominican sister. She practiced extreme penance and mortification, modeling her life after of St. Catherine of Siena. St. Rose bore her many adversities with heroic patience and consoled the sick and suffering among the poor, Indians and slaves. She is regarded as the originator of social service in Peru. She died in 1617 at the age of 31 years.

THIRD WINDOW EAST

Immaculate Conception: Patroness of the United States. Mary the Mother of God is venerated on December 8 as the “Immaculate

Conception”. This feast commemorates the preservation of the Blessed Virgin from the stain of original sin from the first moment of her conception. It originated in the Eastern Church about the 8th century. This dogma was clearly understood and accepted by tradition, by the writings of the Fathers and by feasts observed according to the general belief of the faithful long before it was defined by Pope Pius IX.

St. Elizabeth

St. Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary was only twenty- four when she died. Her father was a king. Her aunt was St. Hedwig. At a young age , she married Louis, a young nobleman who soon became king. She was devoted to her husband and loved her children . She knew queens should be very good to the poor and the sick, so she took care of them in the palace and also nursed them in the hospitals. Her husband grew angry. “That’s no work for a queen” he said. One day she went to visit the poor. Her cloak was full of provisions. Her husband met her. “Are



The Immaculate Conception
Gift from

you carrying food like the servants?” he shouted. He pulled open her cloak. Out fell not food but lovely red and white roses. Her husband asked her forgiveness. Louis was killed while fighting with the Crusaders. After his death, Elizabeth left the court, made arrangements for the children, and in 1228 renounced the world, becoming a tertiary of St. Francis. She built the Franciscan hospital at Marburg and devoted herself to the care of the sick until her death at the age of twenty four in 1231.

St. Barbara

When Barbara as a little girl, she was imprisoned in a high tower by her wicked father. He wished to give her superior education, and caused her to be locked in the tower, and preserve her from the world. The solitude of the tower caused her to think of herself and her creation that all this could not be the work of man, or of imaginary idols. A priest passed under her tower singing about Jesus Christ. She asked him about his song. He told her all about the Savior and Barbara was overjoyed. This enraged her father and he drew his sword to slay her, but she escaped. He pursued her, and when he found her hidden in the shrubbery and dragged her by her hair to the house and ordered her to abandon her faith. He treated her most cruelly; but Barbara remained constant to her faith in Christ. The rage of her father knew no bounds. She was brought before the tribunal where she declared with renewed courage that she belonged to Christ. She was then ordered to be beheaded. At the place of execution her father overpowered by fiendish rage, with one stroke of his sword severed her head from the body. On account of this unnatural crime, her father was struck by lightning and killed. Her feast day is on December 4.

FOURTH WINDOW EAST



St. Elizabeth
Barbara **St.**
Gift from Johanna

FIRST WINDOW WEST



The Sacred Heart of Jesus
*Gift from the Joseph Koch
Family*

SECOND WINDOW WEST



St. Aloysius. Patron of Youth
*Gift from the Young Men's
Society*

St. Aloysius was born March 9, 1568. From his tenderest years he devoted himself heart and soul to the service of his Creator. In 1584 he manifested his desire to enter the Society of Jesus. In spite of opposition, he finally succeeded in carrying out his intentions and became a novice at Rome in 1585, during the pontificate of Pope Pius V. From the beginning of his religious life he was a model of perfection. During an epidemic in Rome in 1591, he distinguished himself by his charity toward the sick in the hospital. These labors brought on him the illness that ended in his death. He died on June 21, 1591, at the age 24 years. St. Aloysius was canonized by Pope Benedict XIII in 1726.

FOURTH WINDOW WEST



St. John the Baptist

Gift from the Young men Society

St. John the Baptist

St. John, Patron of Farriers spent most of his life in the wilderness. When thirty years old, he appeared before the world on the banks of the Jordan, as a preacher of penance, the precursor of Jesus Christ and the ‘voice of one crying in the wilderness’. He had the honor of baptizing his Divine Master and pointing Him out to his hearers as the Lamb of God

St. Henry-Emperor

St. Henry was born in 972. He received an excellent education under the care of St. Wolfgang, Bishop of Ratisbon. He was most watchful over the welfare of the Church and exerted his zeal for the maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline through the instrumentality of the Bishops. He gained several victories over his enemies, at home and abroad, but used these with great moderation and clemency.

FIFTH WINDOW WEST



St Henry and St. Cunegunda

Gift from the Catholic Knights, Branch 200

In 1014, he went to Rome and received the imperial crown at the hands of Pope Benedict VIII. Circumstances drove the holy Emperor into war, from which he always came forth victorious. He and his wife, St. Cunegunda, lived in perpetual chastity, to which they bound themselves by vow. The saint made numerous pious foundations, gave liberally to pious institutions and built the cathedral of Bamberg. His death occurred at the castle of Grone, near Halberstad, in 1024. Both Henry and his wife, Cunegunda, became great saints.

St. Cunegunda

St. Cunegunda, Patroness of Lithuania was married to St. Henry., Duke of Bavaria, who, upon the death of Emperor Otho III, was chosen King of the Romans. St. Cunegunda was crowned at Paderborn in 1002. In 1014 she went with her husband to Rome and became Empress, receiving together with him the imperial crown from the hands of Pope Benedict VIII. Though married, she lived in continence, for, with her husband’s consent, she had made a vow of virginity before her marriage. Calumniators accused her of scandalous conduct, but her innocence was signally vindicated by Divine Providence, as she walked over pieces of flaming irons without injury, to the great joy of the Emperor. Her husband, Henry II, died in 1024, leaving his widow comparatively poor, for she had given away nearly all her wealth in charitable works. In 1025, on the anniversary of his death, and on the occasion of the dedication of a monastery which she had built for Benedictine nuns at Kaffungen, she clothed herself with a poor habit, adopted the veil, which she received from the hands of the Bishop, and entered that same monastery. Her occupations consisted in prayer, reading, and manual labor, and thus she spent the last fifteen years of her life. She died in 1040, and her body was carried to Bamberg, where it was laid near that of her husband, St. Henry.

THE ROSE WINDOW

The view of the stained glass Rose Window in the balcony is generally observed from floor level. The center of the window portrays the portrait of St. Cecilia. The close-up photos below reveals the colorful and artistic stained glass arrangement and design. Because of the window's remarkable beauty, it was suggested by the lighting engineers to illuminate the window in the evening hours. Special timed electronic sensors operate the Rose window evening lighting from 7:00 to 10.30 p.m.



Below: St. Cecilia, Patroness of Musicians, Virgin and Martyr was a native of Rome. At an early age she made a vow of virginity, but her parents forced her to marry a nobleman named Valerian. She converted him to the faith of Christ, and by the providence of God, preserved her virginity. She also converted Tiburitus, the brother of Valerian. Both these men suffered martyrdom for the faith, and St. Cecilia died the same glorious death a few days after. The name of St. Cecilia has always been most illustrious in the Church, and since the primitive ages it has been mentioned in the Canon of the Mass. She is honored as the patroness of ecclesiastical music.



A close-up view of the St. Cecilia "Rose Window". The window measures 12 ft. in diameter.

Gift from the Christian Mothers and Young Ladies Society.



Above: Church restoration artists copied the red floral pattern from the "Rose Window" illustrated in the above enlarged photo and decorated the nave arches with this pattern.