

*St. Joseph, Husband of Mary* - 9th window: What we know of St. Joseph comes from the first chapters of Matthew's and Luke's Gospels. A carpenter, he was not rich since he had to offer the sacrifice of the poor. He was of the royal line stemming from David the King, and a compassionate and caring man since he decided to handle the problem of Mary's pregnancy quietly. Following instructions from God through an angel, he is seen as a man of faith and obedience. St. Joseph is a good model for the men of today.

**Old Testament figures pictured in east side clerestory windows from the north:**

*Abraham Patriarch* - 1st window: The history of Abraham and Sarah begins in the Book of Genesis. Abraham was called Abram before God changed his name to mean "father of multitudes." He was given great promises concerning where he was going, his property and his descendants. Like all couples Abraham and Sarah wanted a child; however Sarah was barren. They prayed for an heir to fulfill the promises from God, but time passed and they grew old. Finally at Sarah's insistence a son was conceived and born by her handmaid, Hagar. They were told to call him Ismael. And God said, "Sarah, thy wife, shall bear a son and you shall call him Isaac." Abraham laughed as Sarah was ninety years old. Isaac was a miracle child born in old age in fulfillment of God's promise. When Isaac was a youth, God ordered Abraham to take him to a mountain and sacrifice him. Abraham obeyed, but at the last moment an angel stopped him. It was a test of faith. Isaac became Patriarch of the Jewish nation, fathering Jacob and Esau. Jacob's 12 sons would go on to lead the 12 tribes of Israel.

*Melchisedech King* - 2nd window: Said to be a King of righteousness, King of Salem (peace) and a priest of the most high, Melchisedech met Abraham and blessed him. "He is without father, or mother or genealogy and has neither beginning of days nor end of days." (Heb.7:13) Mysterious words have baffled scholars, some who have argued he was the Holy Spirit or the pre-incarnate Jesus. In Psalm 110, David links his royal line with the priest-kingship of Melchisedech. In the Book of Hebrews, Levi, one of the 12 tribes of Israel recognized the superiority of the Order of Melchisedech (5:10).

*Moses Prophet* - 3rd window: Frightened for her son, Moses' mother put her infant son in a basket in the river where Pharaoh's daughter bathed. When Pharaoh's daughter found the babe and took him to be her own, Moses' sister, Miriam suggested that Yocheved, Moses' mother, nurse the child. Pharaoh's daughter agreed and took Moses into the temple of the Pharaoh. Here his real mother instilled a knowledge of his heritage and love of his people that could not be erased.

When a grown man, Moses could not deal with the cruelty of the Egyptians. When he killed an Egyptian who had struck a Hebrew slave, Moses fled from punishment to Midian where he married Zipporah, and spent 40 years tending to her father's sheep.

God then appeared to Moses and chose him to return to Egypt and lead the Israelites out of slavery. Moses spoke to Pharaoh seeking release of the Hebrews. When Pharaoh refused, God triggered plagues and the death of Egyptian first born sons. Pharaoh then agreed and Moses led the people out of Egypt. Moses brought them through the desert and the Red Sea to Mount Sinai where God gave them the Torah and the Ten Commandments. Because of Moses transgressions and his questioning of God's direction, Moses who led the Israelites to the Promised Land was himself not allowed to enter.

*Ruth the Righteous* - 4th window: The Book of Ruth is one of the books of the Bible attributed to Samuel the Prophet. It deals with the conversion to Judaism, the house of David, and the promise of the Messiah. In the book are problematic ideas concerning Ruth, the great grandmother of David and the Messiah to come. The problem begins with Naomi, who leaves her home during a famine to settle in Moab with her husband and two sons. Her two sons marry foreign girls, one of which is Ruth. The father and two sons die, and Naomi decides to return to Israel. Ruth decides to go with Naomi. Because they are alone and both very poor, Naomi sends Ruth to glean the leftovers from the field of Boaz.

Because of Ruth's sincerity and piety, Boaz wants her to be his wife. The problem is, when did Ruth become Jewish? A person could not become Jewish by adopting their customs; they must be judged sincere. Ruth passed the test. She pledged to Naomi that "Your God is my God," and she was then judged to be Jewish. A "levirate marriage" ensues (which is one where the brother of a deceased man is obliged to marry his brother's widow, and the widow is obliged to marry her deceased husband's brother), and from it a child is born (Obed) to establish the dynasty of David. Obed became the grandfather of King David and an ancestor of Christ Jesus.

*David Prophet* - 5th window: King David was Israel's most important king. Of the tribe of Judah, David was the eighth and youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem. As a young boy, David killed Goliath, a Philistine giant, victorious because he trusted in God for victory. He presented the head of Goliath to King Saul. When David became King of Israel, he was engaged in almost constant warfare but could not conquer himself. The lust of David for Bathsheba was a famous love story of the Bible, which had disastrous consequences. King David, father of Solomon, one of Israel's greatest kings, was also father to Absalom, whose rebellion brought bloodshed and grief.

Almost half of the Psalms are said to be written by David. His passionate love of God written in the Psalms gives us some of the most beautiful poetry ever written. David reigned over Israel for 40 years (7 years in Hebron, and 33 in Jerusalem). He was buried on Mount Zion. Jesus, an ancestor of David was often called "Son of David"

*Isais Prophet* - 6th window: Said to have lived in the 8th century BC, Isais (also spelled Isaiah) was one of the later prophets in the Hebrew Bible, and first of the major prophets in the English Bible. His oldest surviving manuscripts are two scrolls found among the Dead Sea Scrolls. The Book of Isais is distinctive in its portrayal of the "wrath of the Lord." The son of Amoz, a member of the royal family, he was said to be divinely inspired and preached for 64 years. Hezekiah ruled Jerusalem in Isais time and was said to give an ear to the prophet; however turbulence increased after Hezekiah's death. Muslim tradition maintains that the people of Israel were angered and sought to kill Isais. He was killed by King Manasseh by being sawn in two.

*Mother of the Maccabees* - 7th window: The seven Maccabean Martyrs - Habin, Antonen, Guriah, Eleazar, Eusebon, Hadim, and Marcellus, their mother Solomonia and their teacher Eleazar suffered under the Syrian Emperor Antiochos in 166 before the birth of Christ.

Adhering to a Hellenistic cult, the emperor introduced pagan customs in Jerusalem and throughout Judea. He desecrated the Temple, putting a statue of pagan god, Zeus, there and forcing the Jews to worship it. A 90 year old elder, Eleazar was brought to trial, underwent torture and died. The Maccabees fearlessly acknowledged being followers of the true God and refused to worship the pagan gods. One by one, the brothers were given over to fierce tortures in sight of remaining brothers and their mother, Solomonia. When only the youngest remained, the emperor suggested Solomonia urge him to worship the idols so a final son would remain for her. She and her son refused and he was tortured unto death. After the deaths of Solomonia and her seven martyred sons, a revolt was inspired and with the help of God gained victory.

*St. Anne, Mother of Mary and Grandmother of Jesus* - 8th window: Information we have about the grandparents of Jesus (Joachim and Anne) comes from some apocryphal writings. Joachim, a Galilean, married Anne from Bethlehem, and for many years they remained childless. However an angel appeared to Joachim and Anne telling them that Anne was to bear a child and she would be called Mary. The angel also told them, "Miraculously the Son of the Most High will be born of her and his name will be called Jesus, and through him all nations will be saved." St. Anne is the patroness of women in labor and housewives.

*St John the Baptist* - 9th window: Born six months before Jesus, as the Gospel of St. Luke gives us somewhat of a time element about St. John's conception and birth, the life and work of John comes to us from all four gospels. Elizabeth, his mother is referred to as a "relative" of Mary, though we think of him as the "cousin" of Jesus. Living for some time as a hermit in the desert, he was about 30 years old when he began to preach publicly on the banks of the Jordan River. He attracted large crowds. Jesus was a part of that crowd one day and asked to be baptized by John. John himself pointed to Christ as the "Lamb of God." Put in prison and eventually beheaded by Herod Antipas, John can be considered as the prophet who was a bridge between the Old and New Testament since he was the prophet who gave the immediate preparation for the coming of the Messiah.

#### **Saints relics included in the floor reliquary in front of the altar:**

As described above, set into the floor in front of the altar is a special reliquary, in which relics of seven saints and a group of martyrs are entombed. Relics are usually minute body parts or pieces of objects which were closely associated with holy people and their lives. We keep them and reverence them as precious memorials and as reminders of our present-day link to them through the Communion of Saints. (Our keeping a lock of a loved one's hair is a very similar practice.)

*St. Aloysius Gonzaga* - Born in 1568, a brilliant student under the spiritual guidance of St. Charles Borromeo, Aloysius professed vows as a Jesuit in 1587. In 1591 a pestilence broke out in Italy and, having dedicated himself to the care of the sick, he fell ill and died in 1591 before being ordained. Canonized in 1726, among other things, he is the patron of care-givers to those with HIV/AIDS.

*St. Catherine Laboure* - Born May 2, 1806, the ninth of eleven children, she cared for the family upon the death of her mother. She entered the community of the Daughters of Charity founded by St. Vincent de Paul in France. Three times the Virgin Mary appeared to her when she was a 24 year old novice. During the third apparition, the Lady showed Catherine the Medal of the Immaculate Conception, now known as the "Miraculous Medal," and directed her to spread devotion to this medal. She died in 1876 and was canonized by Pope Pius XII on July 27, 1947. She is the patroness of young families.

*St. Gerard Majella, C.S.S.R* - St. Gerard was born in Italy in 1726. His father died when he was very young. He then supported his mother and used his earnings to help the poor. He attempted to enter the Capuchin order, but when that failed, he lived as a hermit. He later entered the Congregation of the Redemptorists in 1749. The founder, St. Alphonsus Liguori, considered Gerard a "miracle of obedience." Accused of shameful crime, Gerard remained silent and was later cleared of the accusations. It was said he converted more people than the missionaries he accompanied. He died in 1755 and was canonized by Pope Pius X in 1904. He is the patron of childbirth, children, those falsely accused, mothers, pregnant women, the pro-life movement, and unborn children.

*St. John Neumann* - He was born in Bohemia in 1811. As Bohemia was overstocked with priests, he walked from there to a French port to board a sailing vessel to New York. He was ordained there in 1836 as a diocesan priest, ministering in western New York for several years. He spoke as many as twelve languages including Gaelic, which caused him to be mistaken for an Irish priest. He joined the Redemptorists in 1840 and traveled as a missionary through Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. He became Bishop of Philadelphia in 1852 and was the first to organize a Catholic school system in the new States. He is considered the patron of Catholic schools, and is the first American male and the first American Bishop to be canonized. He died in 1860 and was canonized by Pope Paul VI in 1977.

*St. Maria Goretti* - Born in 1890, she was the daughter of humble sharecroppers who shared a building with another family. She matured quickly in grace and holiness. Losing her father to malaria, she took on the family chores. The highlight of her young life was her First Holy Communion in 1901. Just a year later, she was attacked by the son of the second family. Maria rebuffed his sexual advances and was stabbed 14 times. She died as a result of the assault, but not before she forgave her attacker. He was a prisoner for many years but was present at her canonization in 1950 by Pope Pius XII. She is patroness of modern youth and victims of rape. There is a statue of St. Maria Goretti on the first floor of the Cathedral school.

*St. Pius X* - Born Giuseppe Melchiorre Sartori in 1835, he was born poor, lived poor and wished to die poor. Ordained a priest in 1858 he became Bishop of Mantua and Cardinal Patriarch of Venice. Elected Pope in 1903, his motto was "to renew all things in Christ." He died of natural causes and, some say, of worry over the beginning of World War I in 1914. He was canonized by Pope Pius XII in 1954, and because he issued the decree authorizing the reception of communion at age seven, he is considered the patron of first communicants.

*St. Marie Rose Durocher* - Born Eulalie Durocher in 1811, she was drawn to religious life but turned away because of frail health. She served her brother, a priest, for several years; then in 1843 the Bishop of Montreal asked her to start a new religious order dedicated to the education of the poorest and neglected children. She then became Mother Marie Rose of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. She died in 1849 and was beatified in 1982 by Pope John Paul II. She is considered the patroness of bodily ills and loss of parents.

*The Japanese Martyrs* - There were many martyrs in Japan, but it is believed the relics here are from the first victims of the suppression of Christians. Portuguese merchants brought the Christian faith to Japan in 1543, and the numbers of Christians grew rapidly. However the growth brought rivalry including among the missionaries themselves, of whom St Francis Xavier was one. The first victims of suppression were six Franciscan friars and twenty converts. Executed at Nagasaki in 1597 by being tied to crosses and then stabbed to death, St. Paul Miki and Companions were canonized in 1862.

This tour booklet was compiled by  
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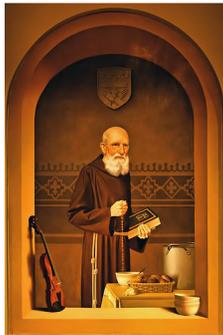
## Parish Prayer

This prayer was written and shared by members of the parish for a recent fund-raising campaign and beyond. You're invited to conclude your tour of the Cathedral of Christ the King by saying this prayer:

**Heavenly Father,  
You give us the gifts of faith, hope and love.  
Lead our Cathedral Family to be faithful witnesses  
as we follow Jesus Christ, our King.**

**Send your Holy Spirit upon us,  
and empower us to live these gifts with joy and strength.  
May our sacrifices today help us to move Forward in Faith,  
Educate, Inspire, and Engage us all  
to reach out to those in need, and to proclaim the Good News.**

**Through the intercession of Venerable Solanus Casey,  
unite our Cathedral Family in a spirit of charity,  
and direct our work for the glory of your Son,  
who lives and reigns with you  
in the unity of the Holy Spirit,  
one God, forever and ever. Amen.**



**Venerable Solanus Casey**

*A Capuchin priest, Fr. Casey was born in Wisconsin and spent his life in the service of others, especially the poor. Declared "venerable" by the Church in 1995, he is now a candidate for Beatification, and possibly for eventual Sainthood. Fr. Casey is especially held dear by the people of the parish as he made his decision to enter the Priesthood while he was living in the city of Superior and working as a streetcar operator.*