

Our stained glass windows tell a story of the love of God; they represent heartfelt gifts for our church community and are an immediate teaching tool for all to see during our celebrations and prayers. Most of the stained glass work was executed by Judson Studio. The Anson windows in the Narthex were created by Stan Hanson, Inc., and the Good Shepherd window in the Community Hall was created by the Los Angeles Glass Company.

Saint Luke & Saint Matthew

These windows commemorate the first four books of the New Testament. Saint Luke appears on the left side of the left panel, with adjacent scenes depicting the Nativity and the healing of a lame man, along with an ox, the symbol of Luke. Saint Matthew is featured next to Saint Luke; adjoining the portrait are scenes of the Last Supper and Jesus praying in Gethsemane. The symbol of Matthew--a person--is placed in the middle.

Saint Mark & Saint John

Saint Mark is in the third panel, with the lion of Saint Mark in the design. Adjacent to this panel are depictions of Jesus' baptism and his crucifixion. Saint John is portrayed holding a raised quill. The smaller scenes portray Jesus talking to Peter on the beach after the resurrection, and Jesus with one of the men of Sychar (the city in the background), led there by the woman at the well, whose jug remains behind. Between the two scenes is an eagle, the symbol of John.

Leaders of the Medieval Church

These panels portray four persons who inspired the church in the medieval period. The upper left shows Edward the Confessor, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England (1004-1066), standing in front of his shrine, Westminster Abbey. Below him is Richard I, King of England, nicknamed "Richard the Lion Hearted" (1157-1199). Saint Francis of Assisi (1182-1226) occupies the upper right panel; he was the founder of the Franciscans and is known as the patron saint of all animals. Below is Saint Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274), one of the church's greatest teachers.

Early Saints of the Church

The upper left panel is Saint Martin of Tours (315-397) giving his cloak to a beggar. Just below is Saint Benedict (460-543), an Italian who influenced western monasticism with his Rule of St. Benedict. Opposite in the upper location is Pope Leo I (390-461), meeting with Attila, whom he persuaded not to attack Rome. Below is Saint Gregory the Great (540-604), who established the papal office as supreme and strengthened the temporal position of the Pope.

Bringing Scriptures to the People

The religious leaders and scholars in these windows made Scripture and worship accessible to the common people. John Wycliffe (1320-1384), in the upper left hand position, was the translator of the Vulgate Bible from Latin to English. William Tyndale (1492-1536), pictured below, translated the New Testament into the vernacular while exiled in Germany, a translation

later smuggled into England. Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556), longtime Archbishop of Canterbury, is at the top of the opposite panel, and is best known as the primary author of the first Book of Common Prayer, enabling the people to pray together in their own language; the means of his death, being burned at the stake, is depicted in the background. The panel underneath pictorializes the presentation of the King James Bible after its preparation by a collection of scholars.

Early Leaders in Britain

These panes show the development of the early church in the British Isles. Saint Hilda (614-680), pictured in the upper left panel, founded a double monastery in Whitby; she is notable because she was an early female church leader with authority equaling a bishop's. Below this panel is Saint Margaret of Scotland (1045-1093), known for her care for the poor and orphans. Opposite Saint Hilda is a panel dedicated to Saint Thomas Becket (1115-1170), Archbishop of Canterbury, who served many turbulent years under Henry II, both supporting and opposing the crown depending on what he thought was proper; the miter with a sword through it reminds us he was murdered by four knights in Canterbury Cathedral. Completing this window is a lower panel devoted to Saint Anselm, (1033-1109), one of the greatest thinkers to hold the office of Archbishop of Canterbury.

Fathers of the Church

Each of the four panes of the left half of this window describes one of the scholars who have become known as Fathers of the Ancient Church. In the upper left is Saint Ambrose (340-397). Born a Roman citizen, he was educated in Rome and later baptized and installed as Bishop of Milan. Pictured below Saint Ambrose is Saint John Chrysostom (345-407); he became Bishop of Constantinople and earned the love of the people. His writings stress the importance of knowing the scriptures. Saint Jerome (320-420), in the upper panel on the right, devoted his scholarship to the Scriptures and translated the New Testament directly from Hebrew to Latin, creating what is known as the Vulgate. Saint Augustine of Hippo (354-430), in the lower right panel, was strongly influenced by Saint Ambrose who baptized him in 387. A theologian and philosopher, he influenced the development of Christianity in the West.

Contemporary Church Leaders

The upper right panel features William Temple (1881-1944), Archbishop of York and Canterbury. Below this panel is a portrait of Pope John XXIII, pope from 1958-1962, who convened the Vatican II Council with far reaching ecumenical impact. The upper left panel depicts Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a participant in the German Resistance; the window portrays a prison cell and a noose as Bonhoeffer was captured, imprisoned and hanged by the Nazis just before the end of WWII. The lower panel contains the likeness of South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu. Abp. Tutu attended the dedication in 1990; when asked what he wanted people

to remember about the window, his response was that we should look through the window and see the light coming in through all sorts of different faces and all colors of the rainbow.

Foundation of the Church

Three famous figures occupy the upper left panel in a classic pose, with Saint Peter standing, blessing Saint James and Saint Paul, three dominant and early Christian saints. Below is Saint Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria. Born about 293, he made major literary contributions, was popular with the people and was a formidable opponent to the concept that Christ was not divine. Emperor Constantine (280-337), clothed in armor and carrying a sword, is pictured in the upper right panel. He spent his life leading armies, and with his conversion to Christianity, brought his entire country along with him. A symbol of the Nicene Creed is pictured in the lower panel. This creed, formulated at the council of Nicea in 325 A.D. sets forth the doctrine of the Trinity, particularly the two-fold nature of Jesus Christ as truly God and truly human.

Missionary Effort in Britain

Featured in the upper left is Saint Augustine of Canterbury (d. 604), founder of the Christian church in southern England and first Archbishop of Canterbury. Saint Columba (512-597), whose picture occupies the lower panel, was Irish; by his preaching, holy life, and miracles he spread Christianity to northern Scotland. Saint Aidan (635-651) is pictured being blessed in the top right panel. By his energy and saintly character he established Christianity in its Celtic form in Northumbria, founding churches, monasteries and schools. The remaining panel pictures Saint Bede (672-735) at his writing desk. He was a renowned English historian and theologian.

Beginnings in the New Country

These four panels depict early Christian activities on the North American continent. The consecration of Bishop Seabury (1789-1796), pictured in the top left panel, occurred in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1784, making the first American bishop for the Episcopal Church. The bottom left panel pictures Bishop Philander Chase in front of Christ Church which he founded in New Orleans. He later became the first Bishop of Ohio, and at one time was one of only two Episcopal ministers in Ohio. On the top right is the famous figure of George Washington praying at Valley Forge for divine help in his campaign to win independence.. His army, twice beaten, ill housed and ill fed was near exhaustion, and Washington called upon God for support, keeping up with unyielding persistence to survive the winter. An English religious writer, Hannah More (1745-1833) occupies the lower panel; she is pictured distributing reading primers to two children and is known for her work as a philanthropist and educator with children in the mining districts.

Start of American Worship

The top left panel commemorates the landing of Sir Francis Drake in California. After missing San Francisco Bay a few miles to the south, he located and named Drake's Bay, a harbor that

never developed fame except for the religious service that was held there. The panel below portrays the first Thanksgiving, a celebration by the Pilgrims who were thankful to God after surviving their first winter in Massachusetts. The panel on the top right commemorates the spread of Christianity through several societies with the original aim of supporting the church and clergy in places where no colonial establishments provided for them; later schools and colleges were started, libraries provided and grants given to established institutions. This window pictorializes the carrying of the Gospel to the American colonies by ship. The lower panel commemorates another landing in America by the English on an island in the mouth of the James River in 1607 and a representative government was inaugurated on the American continent; called Jamestown, this community was the home of the first Anglican Church in America. Daily prayer book services were held morning and evening and every three weeks the Holy Communion.

Bishops to Remember

These windows commemorate the service and contributions of four Episcopal Bishops. In the upper left is Bishop Robert B. Gooden, who served the Diocese of Los Angeles for many decades as priest and Suffragan Bishop; the design includes a hybrid of a biplane and satellite to indicate his span of service. Bishop Gooden was present for the dedication on August 11 1974, near the age of 100. Beneath this window is a panel featuring Bishop Alonzo Potter (d. 1865), Bishop of Pennsylvania, who was strongly anti-slave, fought for humane treatment of the Native Americans, and started a Diocesan Divinity School. The upper right panel, with a California poppy, pictures Bishop William Ingraham Kip, the first Bishop of the Diocese of California, who served in that capacity from 1853 to 1893. The lower right hand panel depicts American philanthropist and Episcopal clergyman William August Muhlenberg (1796-1879), who wrote and collected hymns, worked for greater flexibility in Episcopal worship, and founded the first Episcopal school in the United States.

Church Organization

The upper panel pictures Aspinwall Hall at the Virginia Theological Seminary, which was founded in Alexandria, VA in 1823. Adjacent to Aspinwall Hall is Key Hall named in honor of the "Star Spangled Banner" author Francis Scott Key, who was very involved during the formative years of the seminary. The lower panel is a tribute to the thousands of hymns written, and to the compilation of 212 hymns accepted by the General Convention of 1826 and bound with the Book of Common Prayer for publication. The top panel on the right commemorates the Episcopal General Convention of 1789. At this meeting, the delegates adopted a Constitution, agreed upon and ratified a body of Canons, and published an American Book of Common Prayer. The lower right hand panel depicting a standing priest symbolizes the establishment and work of the early missionary societies which helped with the westward spread of the church in the early 1800's in America.

Great Humanitarians

These windows commemorate 4 people who have honored the dignity of every person, three of whom were Nobel Peace Prize recipients. The upper left panel features Dr. Albert Schweitzer (1872-1965), who lived and worked in Africa, laboring under difficult conditions. Dr. Schweitzer had a reputation for always having time for children, animals and music, so all are represented in this window. Martin Luther King (1929-1968), pictured in the lower panel, was an American Baptist minister who is known for his tireless efforts toward racial equality, a calling that ultimately cost his life. In the upper right position Mother Teresa holds a child, honoring her ministry as a nun and nurse among the poorest and most helpless residents of India. The panel below is the figure of Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (1913 - 2005) standing in front of a bus. On December 1, 1955, Parks refused to relinquish her bus seat in order to make room for a white passenger, spurring on a civil rights movement and a resistance to racial segregation.

Bishops Important to Saint Mark's

On the left is a thanksgiving panel for the ministry of the Right Reverend Francis Eric Bloy, third Bishop of Los Angeles. The panel below is a representation of Bishop Talton, depicting his life's passions of ministering to children and mentoring of deacons. Bishop Talton's grandchildren served as models for the children. The upper right window honors the Right Reverend Stephen C. Clark, the second rector of Saint Mark's in its original location on Washington Street in Pasadena, who served Saint Mark's from 1926 -1946, longer than any other rector. When he departed, he became Bishop of Utah (1946-1950). Filling the panel on the lower right is the Bishop William Bertrand Stevens, who was the second Bishop of Los Angeles and founder of the diocesan camping program.

Christianity in California

In this window, the upper left panel shows communion in a Saint Mark's Sunday school classroom as it appeared in 1948, the year the church moved from its original location to the present site. In the panel below, the image of the Saint Christopher Trailer and a priest commemorates the service of missionaries to poor and migrant farm workers. Father Junipero Serra (1713-1784) leading a mule adorns the top panel. Padre Serra established the first mission in the state of California in San Diego in 1769; in the following years, additional missions were built, first in Monterey and then in between approximately a one-day walk apart. Two priests holding a small replica of the renowned Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles, in the lower right panel, symbolize the church's outreach in health and proper medical facilities.

Areas of Religious Service

The Episcopal priest baptizing a child in the upper left panel is symbolic of the Anglican clergy who serve congregations and ministries throughout the world. The lower left panel pays tribute to missionary outreach in Alaska, a reminder that the assurance of God's love is Good News everywhere. The upper right hand panel commemorates the founding of Saint Luke's Hospital in Tokyo, Japan by an Episcopal doctor from the United States, stressing the universal nature of the

Church and her ministry. Episcopal chaplains have served proudly in the armed forces, and the lower right panel, portraying a kneeling soldier being offered communion by a chaplain, gives thanks for their work.

Additional windows

The exit door on the north side of the church is capped by two transoms; one bears [the crest of the Diocese of Los Angeles](#), and the other—with a lion, mountains, golden poppies, and deodar trees—has [the seal of the Saint Mark's Parish](#).

At the back of the church, high over the main entrance, is [a circular window](#) displaying the head of a young man. Some have speculated that this is a youthful Jesus, but it seems unlikely; in stained glass, the head of the Lord is traditionally surrounded by a "tri-radiant nimbus" or three rays extending from the figure to a circle or halo, and these are not present in this window. More probably, our window represents Saint Mark, fittingly looking over the congregation bearing his name.

The east wall of the Community Hall includes a large stained glass [window of Christ the Good Shepherd](#). This window originally was on the east wall of the church but was removed when the organ was installed; after a number of years in storage, it was restored and specifically included in the Community Hall construction plans.