

Note: Building to be turned over July 13, 1956.

General Contractor: **Hings & Hartney, Inc.**,
103 1/2 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.

No. 3762

Place: **Oak Park, Illinois**

Building: **First Congregational Church of Oak Park**

Date of Completion: **Feb. 1, 1956**
Price: **\$1450. each (\$76.31)**
Plus 6 vents, \$30 ea.

Persons Interested: **Mr. H. E. Kellogg, 177 North Grove**

Av. Oak Park. Tel. Euclid 35563; Business: Link-Belt Co., 307 N. Michigan Av. Chicago. Tel. Randolph 6-7790.

Profit: **114 \$983.69**

Minister: **The Reverend Fred Hoskins, D.D.**

Denomination: **Congregational**

Architect: **Harold E. Wagoner, Suite 1100, Architects Building, Philadelphia, Pa.**

Vents: **We supply 6 new vents at \$30 each.**

Position in Church: **Aisle Windows in Chapel**

Height from floor: **3 feet**
Protection: **Glass**
Groove: **Rabbit**
Metal: **Stone**
Wood: **Wood**

Exposure: **3 east; 3 west**
Footage: **19 feet each**

Inscription: **None in the glass.**

Handwritten notes:
Part of story
in
of 40-40-40
2/2/56

Design wanted: **Before June 26**

Staging

Templates

Blueprints: **Yes**

General Information: **To be treated in finest medallion type - jewelled, etc.**
Two medallions each. Make typical design for first window - **THE WINDOW OF THE LAW**.
Upper medallion - **Moses Receiving the Law on Mount Sinai**.
Lower " - **The Burning Bush**.
Secondary symbols - **Penn's Treaty with the Indians; Galileo, Copernicus**.
Tracery piece - **The Scales**.

2
16

**Suggestions for aisle windows in the Chapel of the
First Congregational Church of Oak Park, Oak Park, Illinois.**

1. THE LAW *wid. blue border*

Upper medallion, Mount Sinai
Lower " , Burning Bush.

Secondary Subjects: Penn's Treaty with the Indians; Galileo;
Copernicus.

Tracery symbol: The Scales.

2. POETRY *wid. red border*

Upper medallion, Twenty-Third Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd, He
leadeth me in the paths of righteousness."
Lower " The Prodigal Son.

Secondary Subjects: Inspiration from Beatitudes (Matthew 5); or
1 Corinthians 13 "Love never faileth"; a harp for David.

Tracery symbol: The Star.

3. PROPHECY

Upper medallion, The Nativity ⁶ *(Isaiah 9:2-7)*
Lower " , Isaiah looking up at Vision of Nativity
Isaiah and the Seraphim, Coal of Fire - the Spirit
of Prophecy.

Secondary symbols: The swords into Floughshares; Jesus finding the
Lost Sheep.

Tracery symbol: Lamb of God.

4. Window of TWO GREAT COMMANDMENTS - WORSHIP AND SERVICE.

Upper medallion, The Lord's Supper (Worship)
Lower " Good Samaritan (Service).

Secondary symbol - Gethsemane.

Tracery: The Chalice.

5. Window of CHRISTIAN MISSION *wid. blue border*

Upper medallion, The Great Commission (Matthew 28:19)
Lower " , Something related to Paul, - either Paul on
Mars Hill in Athens; or Writing his letters to
the Churches from Prison; or on One of his Voyages;
or the Sermon on the Mount.

Secondary symbols: The Mayflower; the Haystack Meeting; Livingstone;
a native doctor or teacher - India or Africa - Grenfell or
Schweitzer.

In tracery: A Lamp.

6. Window of ETERNAL LIFE.

Upper medallion: The Resurrection
Lower " The Supper at Emmaus.

Secondary symbols: Saint Stephen's Martyrdom; a sheaf of wheat;
perhaps the Bride, from Revelation

In tracery: The Golden Crown.

We have now completed the design for a typical aisle window in your Chapel and are air mailing the color sketch to you.

Des here

We have chosen the one devoted to the Law, with Moses as the central theme. In the lower medallion he removes his sandals and kneels before the vision of the burning bush; above he receives the Tablets of the Law on Mount Sinai. Again, the Hand of God from the clouds in the cruciform halo sheds its illuminating rays.

Between the two medallions is the symbol of the sun, an ancient symbol of Universal Law. This is recalled in a passage in Dunbar's Symbolism in Medieval Thought, - "The sun, that god whose will was supreme on the earth, taught man as science teaches today, that only through law is freedom won."

At either side are figures of Galileo with his telescope and Copernicus with an astronomical chart.

At the base is the brazen serpent which Moses raised in the wilderness, surrounded by symbols of Law, - the gavel, the swinging lamp, recalling Galileo's observations of the pendulum, the Pentateuch, and dividers.

In the tracery at the top are the balanced scales, universal symbol of Law and Justice.

In the border are stars of Heavenly steadfastness.

...We have completed our studies of two more of the Chapel aisle windows, and are sending them to you, while we finish the development of the remaining three.

One comes under the general heading of the Poetry of the Bible, and suggests an alternate color arrangement from the first, which was devoted to the Law. Where ruby occurs in the borders in this one, blue appeared in the earlier sketch, and the blue background of the fields takes the place of the former ruby. In this way an interesting note of variety is added without disturbing the over-all color harmony.

The upper medallion is devoted to the Twenty-third Psalm, - "The Lord is my Shepherd, He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness."

Immediately above is David's harp; while the star of Divine inspiration enriches the tracery shape at the top.

In the intermediate position are more sheep turned toward the Cross of Faith at the center.

The lower medallion symbolizes the return of the Prodigal Son who kneels before the forgiving Father. In the field are swine, suggesting the son's degradation.

The symbols below represent the eight-pointed Cross of the Beatitudes at the center; the broken sword of the merciful; the olive branch of God's Grace; the flaming rose of Divine Love ("love never faileth"); and the Alpha and Omega, suggesting His sustaining power and Grace.

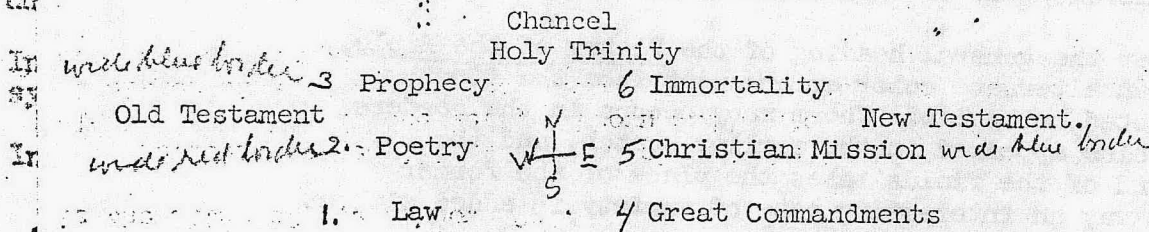
As in the earlier sketch, the starry borders suggest Heavenly steadfastness.

The second design represents the opposite window, and returns to the first color arrangement, with wide blue border and ruby field. It is devoted to the Christian Mission with the Great Commission (Matthew 28:19) symbolized in the upper medallion; and Paul preaching at Athens on Mars Hill in the lower. Before him is the altar of the unknown God.

Between the medallions are symbols of the races of man, - black and yellow at the left, - brown and white at the right, at either side of the orb surmounted by the cross, - symbol of Our Lord's triumph over the world.

At the base is the anchor cross, symbol of Christian hope; the Book of learning; the Mayflower bringing the Gospel to America; and a modern Missionary, Schweitzer, playing the organ. In the tracery above is the lamp of enlightenment.

Dr. Hoskins gives this plan 8/2/55.



Rough sketches for the remaining three aisle windows of your new Chapel...

The third on the west side is the window of Prophecy with Isaiah as the great Prophet. In the upper medallion he is symbolized looking up at the vision of the Nativity, - "Unto us a Child is born, - Unto us a Child is given." Below he receives the coal of fire, the spirit of Prophecy, - cleansing his lips.

The little symbols through the field represent the Tau Cross, known as the Cross of Prophecy; the casket of myrrh suggesting Our Lord's prophetic office; the flaming sun, symbol of Saint Uriel, interpreter of prophecy; six pointed stars symbolizing the four Major and the twelve Minor Prophets, and Isaiah's symbols, - the saw and the scroll.

A small medallion at the base represents Our Lord finding the lost sheep, while the Lamb of God enriches the principal tracery member.

The fourth window (the first on the east side), is the window of the two Great Commandments, - Worship and Service. In the upper medallion the Lord's Supper symbolizes the institution of Worship; while the lower one representing the Good Samaritan, is the great symbol of Service.

Above, Our Lord sits at the table holding the Chalice with one hand raised in blessing; while the twelve are grouped around the table.

The Good Samaritan kneels to bind up the wounds of the unfortunate man who fell among thieves, while the Priest and Levite pass above.

The symbols in the field are the Cross of Worship, the Horse of Service, the Pelican of Sacrifice, and Atonement, the Rose of Love, the Yoke, - symbol of Service, the sacrificial Ox, and the Star of Heavenly Wisdom.

Gethsemane is indicated in the small medallion at the base; while the Chalice is represented in the tracery member above.

The sixth window on the east is a symbol of Eternal Life. The upper medallion represents the Resurrection, and the lower one the Supper at Emmaus. Our Lord in radiant garments and bearing the cruciform banner of victory comes from the dark tomb, with the two sleeping soldiers represented at either side. Below the group is shown at table, and suggests the moment when recognition came to the two who journeyed with Our Lord.

Various symbols of the Resurrection are shown through the field, - the Pomegranate, the Peacock, the Easter Lily, the Phoenix rising anew from its nest, and the Bee.

Between the two principal medallions is the sheaf of wheat; while the bride from Saint John's Revelation is represented at the base.

The Heavenly Crown is designed in the tracery.

IMPORTANT: The tracery from the middle of the shield or shape up should be just as light as possible. There is a sort of apron effect built on the outside of the windows.