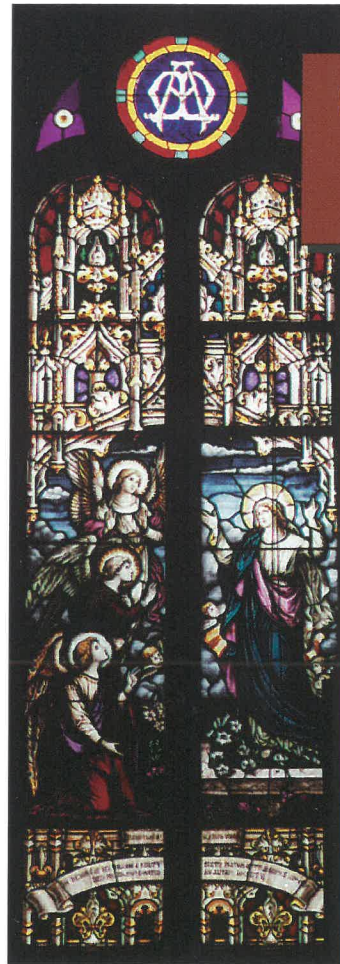


he descent of the Holy Spirit

This window depicts the Holy Spirit coming on the Apostles at the first Pentecost, seven weeks after Jesus rose from the dead. The Holy Spirit appears in two forms: as a dove in the upper window, and as tongues of fire hovering over the heads of Our Lady and the disciples.

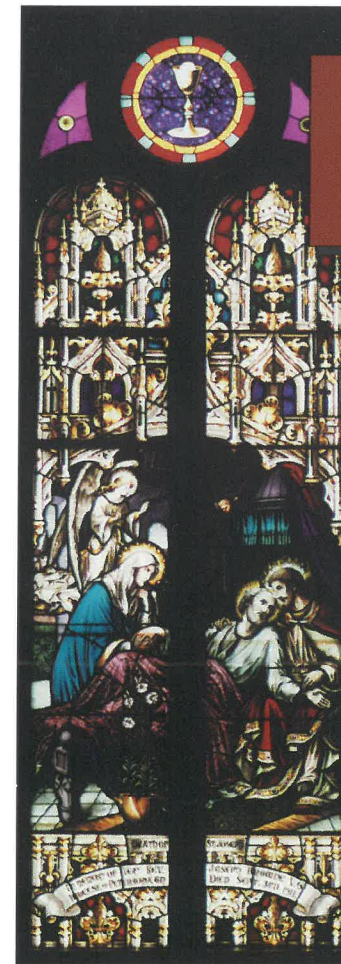


he Assumption of Mary

Since Mary had been preserved free from sin, it was not fitting that her body should undergo corruption. However, it was fitting that she should be the first of the redeemed to share completely in the victory of her Son over sin and death. At the end of her life on earth, she was taken body and soul into heaven. She is the first human to share in the bodily resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ. This privilege is called "the Assumption." The Blessed Virgin is shown here standing in a bed of

lilies and roses, representative of chastity and purity.

The symbol above the window is that of the Alpha and the Omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. In the book of Revelation, Jesus says: "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end." Revelation 22:13



he Death of St. Joseph

The devotion to St. Joseph, emphasizing his position in the Holy Family, originated relatively late in Church history. Pope Pius IX, proclaimed St. Joseph as "Patron of the Universal Church" on December 8, 1870, around the time of the establishment of St Joseph's Parish in Douro. Perhaps this is why the church is named in honour of St. Joseph and thus the dedication of a

window in a place of similar circumstance as the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin. Some holy pictures of St. Joseph even show him being received after death. The coronation of St. Joseph and much of the symbolism is closely based on the death and coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Worldwide devotion to St. Joseph is centered at St. Joseph's Oratory in Montreal. He is the Patron Saint of Canada.