



Illuminating Stained Glass

A Self-Guided Tour of the Decorative Windows
of the Bapst and Burns Libraries

*For additional information about the building's architecture and decoration, including its stained glass, please ask a staff member.
For further study, see:*

Barber, Shelley. "Archives Diary: Splendor of Form in Richard King's Stained Glass Windows", 2011,
<http://johnjburnslibrary.wordpress.com/2011/09/26/b-c-history-the-splendor-of-form-in-richard-king-stained-glass-windows/>

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<http://www.bc.edu/libraries/ugradsnewsletter/2010spring/article2.html>

Estvanik, Nicole. "Inner Fire", @BC, *Boston College Magazine*, 2004,
<http://at.bc.edu/innerfire/>

Raguin, Virginia Chieffo, and Gary Wayne Gilbert. *Transforming Light: The Stained-Glass Windows of Boston College*. Chestnut Hill: Linden Lane Press, 2009.
NK5303 .B653 R34 2009

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Z733 .B743 1933 REF

University Libraries, 2013
Thomas Wall, University Librarian

Edited by Shelley Barber and Kevin Tringale
Photos by Gary Wayne Gilbert, from *Transforming Light: The Stained-Glass Windows of Boston College*.

WELCOME TO BAPST which houses the John J. Burns Library of Rare Books and Special Collections and the Bapst Art Library. The third building erected at “The Heights”, it was designed by architect Charles Donagh Maginnis. It was the first structure built by Boston College specifically as a library and was dedicated in 1928 and later named for the first president of Boston College, Rev. John Bapst, SJ.

This pamphlet is a quick guide to one of Bapst’s most distinctive features – its stained-glass windows. The windows were designed by Earl Edward Sanborn and made in his Boston studio, with the exception of those in the James Jeffrey Roche Room, made in Dublin by Irish artist Richard King and installed in 1952.

The diagrams on the following pages are a key to the subjects of the windows. The themes of the various rooms are: Jesuit pioneers of the Americas (Ford Tower); epic poetry (Thompson Room); seals of the Jesuit colleges and universities of the Americas (British Catholic Authors/Board of Trustees Room); Jesuit educational curriculum (Gargan Hall); the genesis of the book (foyer outside Gargan Hall); Geoffrey Chaucer (Lonergan Center); American orators, authors and political leaders (Chancellor’s office); William Shakespeare (main staircase); and parallels between pre-Christian and Christian Ireland (Roche Room, currently used as an Oratory for the adoration of the Blessed Sacrament). The text describing individual windows is from the 1952 publication, *The Bapst Library*.

FORD TOWER
High on the north wall
JESUIT PIONEERS OF THE TWO AMERICAS

FATHER DE SMET, S.J.

Hand raised in gesture, preaching to the Sioux Indians in his heroic visit to them, 1868.

JESUIT MARTYRS OF CANADA

Canonized in 1930. The eight martyrs appear in glory, adoring the Sacred Heart.

FATHER ANDREW WHITE, S.J.

Celebrating the first Mass in the Maryland Colony, St. Clement's Island, Feast of the Annunciation, 1634.

FATHER ANCHIETA, S.J.

Heroic and saintly missionary of Brazil, forerunner of the Paraguay Reductions, 1610-1767.

JESUIT MISSIONS
IN NEW SPAIN
1638

In 1638 Father Castano, S.J. baptized 3000 Opata Indians in a Spanish colony in Mexico.

PÈRE MARQUETTE, S.J.
DISCOVERING THE MISSISSIPPI
1673

The missionary and an Indian companion are shown descending the river in a canoe.



THOMPSON ROOM
EPIC POETRY
(Gift of Hon. Alvan T. Fuller, in his wife's honor)

Left of Oriel		T H E O R I E L W I N D O W	Right of Oriel	
HOMER'S <i>ILIAD</i> HOMER'S <i>ODYSSEY</i>			VIRGIL'S <i>ÆNEID</i>	
Apollo comes from Olympus in answer to the prayer of the priest, Chryses, whose daughter was held by Agamemnon. “Terrible was the twang of the silver bow.” <i>(Bk. I, 11. 43-49.)</i>	Pallas Athena welcomed by Telemachus. <i>(Bk. I, 11. 123-124.)</i>		Æneas, in a dream, sees Hector. “How changed from the Hector of former days.” <i>(Bk. II, 11. 270-297.)</i>	Æneas slays Turnus and wins the hand of Lavinia. <i>(Bk. XII, 11. 887-952.)</i>
Hector and Andromache with Astyanax. <i>(Bk. VI, 11. 470-480.)</i>	Circe’s wand. <i>(Bk. X, 11. 237-240.)</i>		Laocoön and his sons destroyed by serpents. <i>(Bk. II, 11. 201-224.)</i>	Æneas consults the Cumæan Sibyl. <i>(Bk. VI, 11. 56-155.)</i>
The last suppliant of the <i>Iliad</i> , Priam, prays at the knees of Achilles. <i>(Bk. XXIV, 11. 477-506.)</i>	Odysseus meets Penelope, who mistakes him for a stranger. <i>(Bk. XIX, 11. 104-599.)</i>		Æneas, bearing his father Anchises on his shoulders, fleeing from flames of Troy. <i>(Bk. II, 11. 720-730.)</i>	Neptune calms the sea and rebukes the winds. <i>(Bk. I, 11. 124-143.)</i>

THOMPSON ROOM
EPIC POETRY (*continued*)
THE ORIEL WINDOW

IRISH EPIC		DANTE’S <i>DIVINA COMMEDIA</i>		GERMAN EPIC, <i>PARSIFAL</i> (Wagner’s Version)	
		<i>PARADISO</i>			
Cuchulain slays Ferdiad at the ford. <i>(The Tain, Bk. XII.)</i>	Centuries after fleeing Ireland with Niamh of the Golden Hair, Ossian returns and is brought before Saint Patrick	Transition from Purgatory to Paradise. “A virgin in my view appeared, beneath Green mantle robed in hue of living flame.” <i>(Purgatorio, Canto XXX, 11. 32-33.)</i>	Our Lady, Queen of Heaven. <i>(Canto XIII.)</i>	Klingsor hurls at Parsifal the sacred spear that had pierced the side of Christ.	Parsifal raises crystal cup in which appears the Sacred Species of Wine. A dove with a Host appears above Parsifal. Kundry swoons on the ground.
ANGLO-SAXON EPIC, <i>BEOWULF</i>		<i>PURGATORIO</i>		FRENCH EPIC, <i>THE SONG OF ROLAND</i>	
Grendel, sea-monster, in his cave, dying of wounds inflicted by Beowulf.	Beowulf, after killing the sea-monster’s dam, decapitates Grendel’s corpse and ascends to the surface.	“From underneath that vestment forth he drew Two keys, of metal twain: the one was gold, Its fellow silver.” <i>(Canto IX, 11. 100-138.)</i>	“Then from the bosom of the burning mass, ‘O, God of mercy!’ heard I sung, and felt No less desire to turn.” <i>(Canto XXV, 11. 117-119.)</i>	“With dolour and pain, and in sore torment, Count Roland blows his horn of ivory.”	Near death, Count Roland smites a block of stone with his sword. But it is “neither dented nor broken.”
LEGEND OF THE HOLY GRAIL		<i>INFERNO</i>		SPANISH EPIC, <i>LE CID</i>	
Deliverance of Amfortas. “There came from heaven an angel of light that bore away the Grail from the keeping of Amfortas.”	Sir Galahad sails to Sarras, a distant, sacred island, where the Grail is to be unveiled.	“Now was the day departing, and the air Imbrownd with shadows.” <i>(Canto II, 11. 1-2.)</i>	“Only so far afflicted, that we live Desiring without hope.” <i>(Canto IV, 11. 38-39.)</i>	Entrance of the Cid into Valencia.	After defying the King, the Cid, with his wife leaves the court.



BRITISH CATHOLIC
AUTHORS/
BOARD OF
TRUSTEES ROOM

Jesuit universities and colleges, chiefly of the two Americas.

CANADA			UNITED STATES			UNITED STATES								
Sacred Heart	Campion Regina, Saskatchewan	St. Mary's Kansas	Creighton Omaha	St. John's Toledo	Loyola Los Angeles	Left	Georgetown Washington D.C.	Woodstock Maryland	Loyola Baltimore	St. Peter's Jersey City	Weston			
Loyola Montreal	St. Mary's Montreal	Xavier Cincinnati	Detroit University	Regis Denver	Rockhurst Kansas		Fordham, New York	St. Joseph's Philadelphia	Canisius Buffalo	Boston College				
St. Boniface	Edmonton	St. Louis	Loyola Chicago	John Carroll Cleveland	Marquette Milwaukee		Xavier New York	Gonzaga Washington D.C.	Holy Cross Worcester					
						(Gift of Class of 1914)	(Gift of Class of 1906)	Spring Hill Alabama	St. Ignatius San Francisco	Puebla, Mexico	Sagrad Corazon	St. John Berchmans Belize Brit. Hond.	Inmaculada Lima, Peru	Montevideo Uruguay
								St. Charles Louisiana	Gonzaga Spokane	San Juan Santillo Mexico	Belen Havana	Anchieta Brazil	St. Ignacio Chile	
								Loyola New Orleans	Santa Clara California	Borgia, Mexico	St. Francis	St. George's Jamaica B.W.I.	St. Luiz Brazil	San Calixto Bolivia
UNITED STATES						CENTRAL AMERICA						SOUTH AFRICA		
						Right								

GARGAN HALL
RELIGION (Alcove 1)
(In memory of William Douglas Richards)

<p style="text-align: center;">ST. PAUL (d. 67 A.D.) Apostle of the Gentiles, with drawn sword symbolizing the infant Church.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE PANEL Figure with shield showing the Cross glorified.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT PANEL Figure with shield showing a pelican feeding its young, symbol of the Eucharist.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. ALOYSIUS (1568-1591) Youthful Jesuit saint.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">DAVID (1085-1015 B.C.) Psalmist-King, ancestor of Our Savior.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LIGHT OF THE WORLD The Magi follow the star to Bethlehem.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">METHE JUDGEMENT Christ stands on the universe, the flames of Hell beneath Him, angels above Him, the blessed at His right, the damned at His left.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. LOUIS (1215-1270) King Louis IX of France.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MOSES (13th-12th cent. B.C.) Master of the Old Law.</p> <p><i>Below:</i> Pentateuch: First five books of the Old Testament.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CREATION Adam and Eve beneath the Tree of Life, surrounded by created things of six previous days of creation.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HE REDEMPTION The newly crowned Church is at the right of the Crucified Savior, the dispossessed Synagogue at His left.</p> <p><i>Below:</i> Chalice.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. STEPHEN (1st. cent. A.D.) First Christian martyr.</p>

GARGAN HALL
ORATORY (Alcove 2-3)
(Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent P. Roberts)

<p style="text-align: center;">SAVONAROLA (1452-1498) Noted Dominican preacher of 15th century Florence.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE PANEL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Symbolic figure, bearing shield inscribed: Oratory.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT PANEL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youth with shield showing waves breaking on pebbles, suggesting Demosthenes who used pebbles to cure</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DANIEL O'CONNELL (1775-1847) His eloquence won Catholic emancipation for Ireland after six centuries of persecution.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">BOURDALOUE (1632-1704) Celebrated Jesuit preacher.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. PAUL AT ATHENS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Preaching from the altar of the Unknown God.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Background:</i> The Parthenon.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CICERO (106-43 B.C.) Most famous of Roman orators delivers an oration against Catiline who sulks among senators.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WEBSTER (1782-1852) Great New England orator.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below:</i> The sun and broken Union shield, referring to reply to Hayne.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">(1627-1704) One of the greatest of Christian orators.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below:</i> Shield of Royal France.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MOUNT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Christ surrounded by His apostles.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below:</i> House built on sand, illustrating oratorical use of parable.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DEMOSTHENES (384-322 B.C.) Most famous of Greek orators, delivering Speech on the Crown. Upper left is vignette of Chæroneia.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FOX (1749-1806) Rival of Pitt, against whom he led the Whigs in Parliament.</p>

GARGAN HALL
POETRY AND DRAMA (Alcove 4-5)
(Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lester Madden)

<p style="text-align: center;">HORACE (65-8 B.C.) Famous Latin poet, noted chiefly for his lyric verse.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE PANEL</p> <p>Figure with shield inscribed: Poetry.</p> <p><i>Below: "Hound of Heaven."</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT PANEL</p> <p>Figure bearing shield showing conventional masks of Tragedy and Comedy.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">JUVENAL (47?-130 A.D.?) Greatest of Roman satirists.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">VERGIL (70-19 B.C.) Greatest of Latin poets.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE GEORGICS</p> <p>Vergil amongst reapers-chief source of his pastoral poetry.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ATHENIAN TRAGEDY</p> <p>Greek drama originated in the festivals of the god Dionysus.</p> <p><i>Below: Mask and tragic actor with high-soled buskins.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SOPHOCLES (495?-405 B.C.) Famous Greek dramatic poet.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HOMER (10th cent. B.C.) Greatest of Greek poets. Epic poetry was his medium.</p> <p><i>Below: The Wooden Horse of Troy, famous symbol from Homer's Iliad.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE ODYSSEY</p> <p>Ulysses in the Cyclops' cave heats the brand to blind Polyphemus. In background his ships ride at anchor.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ATHENIAN COMEDY</p> <p>Scene recalling <i>The Frogs</i>, Aristophanes' play in which Euripides and Aeschylus contend for the throne of tragedy.</p> <p><i>Below: A frog, the play's symbol.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ARISTOPHANES (444-388 B.C.) Most famous classic writer of comedy.</p>





GARGAN HALL
PROSE (Alcove 6-7)
(Gift of Mary Ann Logan)

<p style="text-align: center;">MACAULEY (1800-1859) Historian, essayist, politician. Author of <i>Lays of Ancient Rome</i> and <i>History of England</i>.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE FIGURE Bearing a shield inscribed: Prose.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">INTERPRETATIVE FIGURE With open book, quill and ink.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DICKENS (1812-1870) English novelist. Holding miniature Pickwick.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ADDISON (1672-1719) With Steele, published the <i>Tatler</i> and the <i>Spectator</i>, satirizing public immorality and foibles. <i>Below: "Essay on Man."</i> A. Pope</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. THOMAS MORE (1478-1535) Writing <i>Utopia</i>, greatest of political romances.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SCENE FROM DICKENS' <i>TALE OF TWO CITIES</i> Sidney Carton and the Little Seamstress on the way to the guillotine.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THACKERAY (1811-1863) English novelist.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">FRANCIS BACON (1561-1626) Philosopher, statesman, essayist.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. JEROME (340-420 A.D.) Doctor of the Church, famous for his compilation of the Vulgate Bible. <i>Background: An angel, crucifix, and lion.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SYMBOLIC FIGURE, TIME Gazing on names of noted prose writers, and Horace's phrase: "<i>Monumentum ære perennius.</i>"</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CARDINAL NEWMAN (1801-1890) Controversialist, poet, sacred orator-writer of flawless prose. Leader of the Oxford Move- ment.</p>

GARGAN HALL
MODERN LANGUAGES (Alcove 8-9)
(Gift of James Francis Logan)

<p style="text-align: center;">MANZONI (1785-1873)</p> <p>Italian poet-novelist, author of <i>I Promessi Sposi</i> (<i>The Betrothed</i>), considered by Sir Walter Scott the greatest of modern romances.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE FIGURE</p> <p>Bearing shield inscribed: Language.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT PANEL</p> <p>Figure bearing shield with representation of Tower of Babel.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CALDERON DE LA BARCA (1600-1681)</p> <p>Greatest of Spanish poets, leading figure of the Golden Age of Spanish Literature.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ARIOSTO (1474-1533)</p> <p>‘The Italian Homer’, author of <i>Orlando Furioso</i> and <i>Orlando Innamorato</i>.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ITALIAN</p> <p>Tasso’s <i>Gerusalemme Liberata</i>, famous romantic poem about the First Crusade.</p> <p><i>Below:</i> Microphone, instrument of spoken language.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SPANISH</p> <p>Cervantes’ <i>Don Quixote</i>, matchless satire on outmoded chivalry. The Knight is shown tilting with a windmill.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MOLIERE (1622-1673)</p> <p>Most noted writer of French comedy.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">GOETHE (1749-1832)</p> <p>First among German poet-philosophers and dramatists.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GERMAN</p> <p>The dream of Brunhild, from the <i>Nibelungenlied</i>, most famous Teutonic myth.</p> <p><i>Below:</i> Printing Press, Gutenberg.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRENCH</p> <p>Cardinal Richelieu’s gift of paintings marks the beginning of the French Academy (1635). In background are Palais Royal and Notre Dame.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RACINE (1639-1699)</p> <p>French tragic dramatist-immortal in <i>Phèdre</i>, <i>Esther</i> and <i>Andromaque</i>.</p>

GARGAN HALL
FINE ARTS (Alcove 10-11)
(Tribute to Rev. James H. Dolan, S.J.)

<p style="text-align: center;">GHIBERTI (1381?-1455) Florentine sculptor whose bronze doors of Baptistry in Florence are called "The Gates of Paradise."</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE PANEL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure bearing shield inscribed: Sculpture, Music.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT PANEL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure bearing shield depicting a Cathedral symbolizing Architecture, and a palette typifying Painting.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN (1632-1723) English architect, designer of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">BEETHOVEN (1770-1827) Giant among composers of modern music.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SCULPTURE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ancient Greek sculptor, Phidias, carves statue of goddess Pallas Athena.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Background:</i> Acropolis and Parthenon where the masterpiece stood.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PAINTING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Typified by Leonardo da Vinci, 15th century master.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Background:</i> His mural, The Last Supper.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below:</i> Symbols of his inventive genius.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RAPHAEL (1483-1520) Famous Renaissance painter, whose Madonnas are among the sublimest examples of Christian art.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below:</i> Madonna.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ST. CECILIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Patroness of music, martyred at Rome c. 230.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MUSIC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Typified by St. Ambrose, heroic Archbishop of Milan, composing the Hymnology.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below:</i> Church and Monastery of St. Ambrose, Milan.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ARCHITECTURE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Symbolized by Michelangelo, designer of St. Peter's Basilica, painter, poet, and sculptor.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRA ANGELICO (1387-1455) Florentine Dominican whose angelic life is reflected in his paintings.</p>

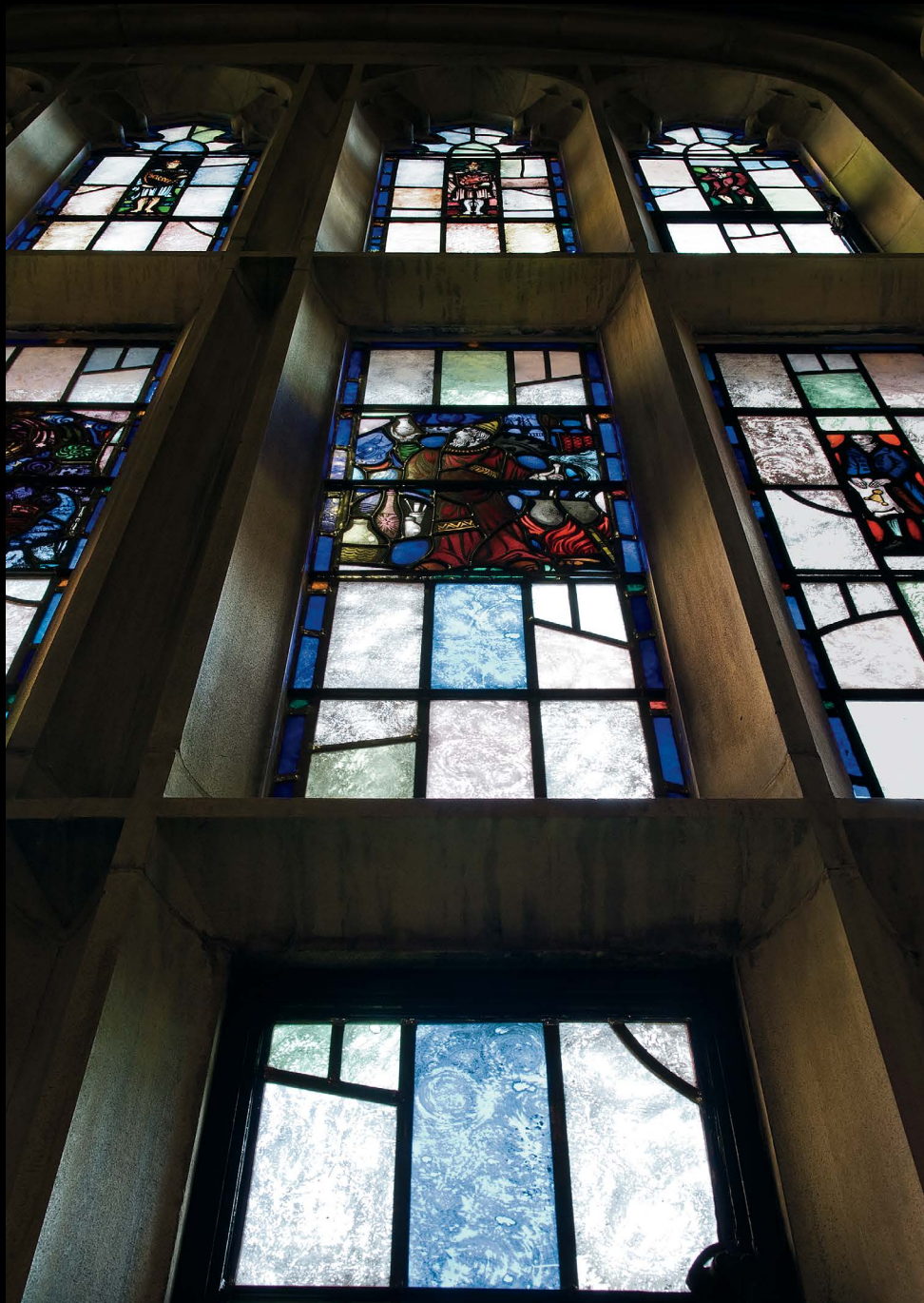
GARGAN HALL
HISTORY AND EDUCATION (Alcove 12)
(Gift of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Dolan)

<p style="text-align: center;">NAPOLEON (1769-1821)</p> <p>One of the greatest military geniuses, his far-flung conquests ended in his defeat and the disgrace of exile.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE PANEL</p> <p>Figure bearing shield with Lamp of Learning.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT PANEL</p> <p>Figure bearing shield with torch lighting the parchment of history.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AQUAVIVA (1543-1615)</p> <p>Fifth General of the Society of Jesus, he formulated the "Ratio Studiorum," Jesuit system of education.</p> <p><i>Below:</i> Scroll inscribed "Ratio Studiorum."</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CHARLEMAGNE (742-814)</p> <p>Great Christian emperor, champion of Christian education, he defended Europe against the Moslems.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HISTORY</p> <p>Columbus discovers America.</p> <p><i>Background:</i> The "Santa Maria" at anchor.</p> <p><i>Below:</i> A Viking ship, symbolizing Norse expeditions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">EDUCATION</p> <p>A monastic scribe copies manuscripts. In this way, the Church preserved the classics- some of which are listed on a scroll, below.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA (1491-1556)</p> <p>Founder of the Society of Jesus, which saved the Faith in southern Germany and Poland.</p> <p><i>Below:</i> Scroll inscribed "Exercitia Spiritualia AMDG."</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PERICLES (490?-429 B.C.)</p> <p>Famous Athenian statesman.</p> <p><i>Panel Removed.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HISTORY*</p> <p>Barons and bishops demand that King John sign the Magna Charta (1215) ensuring their rights and limiting royal powers.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">EDUCATION*</p> <p>Alfred the Great, patron of education by monastic teachers.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. VENERABLE BEDE (673-735)</p> <p>Historian of the early Church in Great Britain.</p> <p><i>Panel Removed.</i></p>

* Altered during renovation in the 1980s, two panels were preserved in the doors leading to the elevator. However a glitch in installation reversed the two.

GARGAN HALL
USEFUL ARTS (Alcove 13)

<p style="text-align: center;">KIRCHER (1601-1680)</p> <p>Eminent Jesuit scientist, pioneer in deciphering hieroglyphics, inventor of the “Magic Lantern,” shown below.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE PANEL</p> <p>Figure bearing shield inscribed: Useful Arts.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT PANEL</p> <p>Figure bearing shield with representation of compass.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SECCHI (1818-1878)</p> <p>Noted Jesuit astronomer, invented instruments for study of stars and gave his name to five types of stars which he discovered.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">RICCI (1552-1610)</p> <p>Jesuit missionary, mathematician, astronomer. Gave Europe its first scientific knowledge of China.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGINEERING</p> <p>Youth stands on symbols of industry and transportation and captures electricity from lightning. In the background and below are notable examples of modern and ancient engineering.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SEISMOLOGY</p> <p>Earthquake demolishing buildings, ancient and modern. A volcano, a tidal wave.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below:</i> Father Tondorf, American Jesuit seismologist.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AMPERE (1775-1836)</p> <p>Physicist and mathematician, distinguished in electrodynamics.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">EUCLID (c. 300 B.C.)</p> <p>Greek geometrician of Alexandria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below:</i> Diagram of <i>Pons Asinorum</i>, a Euclid theorem.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MATHEMATICS</p> <p>Archimedes, awaiting death from Roman soldiers, draws diagrams on sand.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Background:</i> Blazing ships he fired with magnifying mirrors.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">METEOROLOGY</p> <p>Neptune riding dolphin. Man’s ships mastering the elements.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below:</i> Fr. Algué, S.J., of Manila Observatory.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Below</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HADRIAN (76-138)</p> <p>Roman traveler-emperor, great builder throughout his vast empire.</p>



GARGAN HALL
NATURAL SCIENCE (Alcove 14-15)

<p style="text-align: center;">NEWTON (1642-1727)</p> <p>English mathematician, discovered law of gravity, established science of theoretical mechanics as it still exists.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE PANEL</p> <p>Figure bearing shield inscribed: Science.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT PANEL</p> <p>Youth bearing shield showing chemist's implements and fire.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VOLTA (1745-1827)</p> <p>Noted physicist who gave his name to unit of electrical pressure.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">STENO (1638-1686)</p> <p>Danish naturalist, first explained petrification, discovered circulation of blood. Converted to Catholicism, he became priest and bishop.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GEOLOGY</p> <p>Formation of world according to nebular theory of Laplace: layers of strata below, whirling planets in cosmos above.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CHEMISTRY</p> <p>Astrologer with concoctions, forerunner of modern chemist. Witch riding broom, symbol of superstition routed by science of chemistry.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LAPLACE (1749-1827)</p> <p>French astronomer, "Newton of France," once President of the French Academy.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">COPERNICUS (1473-1543)</p> <p>Demolished scientific system accepted for ten centuries and opposed religious "Reformers" of his time.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ASTRONOMY</p> <p>An astrologist plots the solar system.</p> <p><i>Background:</i> Telescope and circle of zodiac.</p> <p><i>Below:</i> Father Hagen, S.J., Vatican Observatory.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PHYSICS</p> <p>Roger Bacon experiments with theory of refraction by Saracen, Al Hazen. Ro</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LAVOISIER (1743-1794)</p> <p>Father of modern chemistry, guillotined in the interests of "equality" and revolution.</p>

GARGAN HALL
POLITICAL SCIENCE (Alcove 16-17)

<p style="text-align: center;">HAMILTON (1757-1804)</p> <p>Opponent of Jeffersonian principles. American nationalism owes him a great debt.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE PANEL</p> <p>Youth bearing shield inscribed: Government.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT PANEL</p> <p>Youth bearing shield with fasces, symbol of rule, and palms, symbol of peace.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRANKLIN (1706-1790)</p> <p>Diplomat, statesman, scientist, writer, economist, and citizen of the world.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ST. ROBERT BELLARMINE (1542-1621)</p> <p>Jesuit, Cardinal, Doctor of the Church. His doctrine on civil authority was incorporated into the Declaration of Independence.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SOCIOLOGY</p> <p>Lincoln holds Emancipation Proclamation, frees slaves.</p> <p><i>Background:</i> Dome of Capitol, a soldier, a sailor.</p> <p><i>Above:</i> Sister of Charity aids a wounded soldier.</p> <p><i>Below:</i> Symbol of Red Cross. Nurse aids dying soldier.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">POLITICAL ECONOMY</p> <p>A woman, the world's primitive economist, at spinning wheel, typifying industry.</p> <p><i>Background:</i> Mechanical devices of steam, gas, electricity.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ADAM SMITH (1723-1790)</p> <p>Scottish economist, author of <i>Wealth of Nations</i>.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PLATO (428-348 B.C.)</p> <p>Socrates' pupil and Aristotle's teacher, an absolutist in matters of state, he held that an aristocracy of intellect should rule.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GOVERNMENT</p> <p>In Independence Hall, Philadelphia, the five drafters of the Declaration of Independence: Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Sherman, Livingston.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FOREIGN SERVICE</p> <p>Commodore Perry in Japan (1854) induces that nation to admit foreigners to her ports.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. VINCENT DE PAUL (1580?-1660)</p> <p>Apostle of the poor, personification of Christ-like charity.</p> <p><i>Below: Relationes.</i></p>

GARGAN HALL
PHILOSOPHY (Alcove 18-19)

<p>ALEXANDER OF HALES (d. 1245) Franciscan, systematized Catholic doctrine and gave definite form to Scholastic method applied to Theology.</p>	<p>TITLE PANEL Youth bearing shield inscribed: Philosophy.</p>	<p>SUBJECT PANEL Youth bearing shield with owl, symbol of wisdom.</p>	<p>ALBERTUS MAGNUS (1206?-1280) Doctor of the Church, guide and master of St. Thomas, his work was directed to reconcile the Church and Science.</p>
<p>ST. ANSELM (1033-1109) A great influence upon Catholic philosophy and theology.</p>	<p>METAPHYSICS St. Thomas Aquinas writing the <i>Summa Theologica</i>. <i>Background:</i> Christ crucified. <i>Below: Summa Philosophiae.</i></p>	<p>ETHICS Youth with shield inscribed "Age bonum, vita malum" (Do good, avoid evil), basic precept of Natural Law. He encourages another youth to labor. <i>Background:</i> Figures of an angel and the devil. Head of reclining woman. Man at work.</p>	<p>PETER LOMBARD (1100-1160) A lasting force in Catholic Philosophy, he is known as "Magister Sententiarum."</p>
<p>SUAREZ (1548-1617) Most eminent of Jesuit philosophers.</p>	<p>LOGIC Aristotle in the Lyceum, gymnasium at Athens, teaching as he walks among students- hence the name "Peripatetic School."</p>	<p>PSYCHOLOGY Cardinal Mercier founding psychological laboratory, Louvain University. <i>Background:</i> Louvain University in flames, World War I.</p>	<p>DUNS SCOTUS (1270-1308) Celtic philosopher, the "Subtle Doctor," founder of the Scotist School of Philosophy.</p>

GARGAN HALL
THEOLOGY (Alcove 20-21)

<p style="text-align: center;">ST. AUGUSTINE (354-430) Most authoritative Father of the Church in philosophy and theology.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below: De Civitate Dei.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE PANEL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youth bearing shield inscribed: Theology.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT PANEL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youth bearing shield with grapes, symbol of theology.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. PETER CANISIUS (1521-1597) Foremost Jesuit leader of Counter-Reformation in Germany.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ST. JEROME (340-420) Ascetic of Bethlehem, who prepared the Vulgate Bible. Supreme among ancient exegetes.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DOGMATIC THEOLOGY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Holy Trinity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below: Symbol of Faith. (The designer considers this the most beautiful of the panels.)</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PASTORAL THEOLOGY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A shepherd and his flock. Primitive man, following his natural instinct, raises his arms in prayer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below: Symbol of Hope.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. THOMAS AQUINAS (1225-1274) “Angel of the Schools,” prince of Christian philosophers and theologians, most famous Doctor of the Church.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM (347-407) “Golden-tongued Bishop of Constantinople,” foremost Greek Doctor of the Church.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SCRIPTURE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Moses bearing tablets of Old Law. Evangelists Matthew, Mark, Luke, John.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below: Symbol of Charity.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MORAL THEOLOGY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pope Clement VII denying Henry VIII’s suit to annul his marriage to Queen Catherine.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Below: Imitatio Christi, famous work of Thomas à Kempis.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ST. GREGORY (1020-1085) He fought simony and usurpation of spiritual power by temporal rulers, brought Henry IV of Germany to his knees at Canossa. He died in exile.</p>

GARGAN HALL
LAW (Alcove 22-23)

<p>POPE BENEDICT XIV (1675-1758) His encyclicals defined and clarified ecclesiastical law, especially concerning mixed marriages.</p>	<p>TITLE PANEL Youth bearing shield inscribed: Law.</p>	<p>SUBJECT PANEL Youth bearing shield with a balance, symbol of Justice.</p>	<p>MARSHALL (1755-1835) Our greatest Constitutional lawyer, Secretary of State under the first Adams and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.</p>
<p>JUSTINIAN (483-565) Most brilliant of later Roman emperors, he codified Roman Law.</p>	<p>CIVIL LAW The Areopagites, councilmen of Athens, interpreted laws and administered the government of Attica.</p>	<p>INTERNATIONAL LAW The Monroe Doctrine: Columbia protects Latin America from Europe, which had already dismembered Africa.</p>	<p>GROTIUS (1583-1645) Dutch publicist and statesman, greatest jurist of the North.</p>
<p>SOLON (c. 639-559 B.C.) The Archon of Athens, lawmaker and reformer.</p>	<p>NATURAL LAW Solomon, wisest of men, renders his famous judgment between the two women. (<i>III Bk. of Kings, iii.</i>)</p>	<p>CANON LAW Pope Pius X and, on his right, Cardinal Gasparri, secretary of the Congregation of Cardinals who effected the New Code of Canon Law. <i>Below: Novus Codex, Pius X.</i></p>	<p>SUAREZ (1548-1617) Spanish Jesuit, a founder of International Law. His <i>De Defensione Fidei</i>, attacking the absolutism of his day, was publicly burned in London by order of Parliament.</p>

GARGAN HALL
MEDICINE (Alcove 24-25)

<p style="text-align: center;">MALPIGHI (1628-1694) Papal physician, founder of comparative physiology. Perfected the microscope.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE PANEL Youth bearing shield inscribed: Medicine.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT PANEL Youth bearing shield with skull and book of medicine.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SCHWANN (1810-1882) Louvain physiologist, founded theory of cellular structure of animal organisms. Founder of modern histology.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">GALEN (131-201) Most celebrated of ancient medical writers, physician of Marcus Aurelius and his son, Commodus.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PHYSIOLOGY Student with charts, insignia and instruments of his study.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ANATOMY Old Venetian print of an early clinic. <i>Below:</i> Nun administering to hospital patient.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PASTEUR (1822-1895) Most enlightened of modern chemists. His Catholic faith was as genuine as his science.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HIPPOCRATES (460-357 B.C.) Father of Medicine.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BIOLOGY Student with microscope. Around him are strata of animal life in graduated forms. <i>Below:</i> Microscope.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SURGERY First use of anesthesia in surgery, Mass. General Hospital, Oct. 16, 1846. Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton removes tumor from patient anesthetized by Dr. Warren.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LAËNNEC (1781-1826) Inventor of stethoscope, discoverer of auscultation. <i>Below:</i> Stethoscope.</p>

GENESIS OF THE BOOK
Interior window between the Foyer and Gargan Hall
(In memory of Joseph H. Rockwell, S.J)

<p style="text-align: center;">HEBREW SCROLL</p> <p>They were sometimes 120 ft. in length.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEK SCROLL</p> <p>The earliest extant Greek scrolls date from 3rd or 4th century A.D. The Ambrosian Homer, of this period, is thought to be the earliest example of a parchment book.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BOOK OF KELLS</p> <p>A copy of the Gospels, one of the most beautiful books in the world. It dates from the later 7th century. Original in Trinity College, Dublin.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VULGATE</p> <p>St. Jerome's Latin version of Bible, authorized version of Catholic Church.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">BEHISTUN</p> <p>Cuneiform inscription more than 2,000 years old, carved on rock cliff 1,600 feet above plain at Behistun, in Persian Kurdistan, first deciphered in 1851 by Sir Henry Rawlinson.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ULFILAS (311?-383?)</p> <p>Gothic Bishop and missionary among Visigoths, invented Gothic alphabet and translated Bible.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MEXICAN IDEOGRAPH</p> <p>From earliest times, in Mexico, ideograms- graphic symbols of ideas rather than words- were used as the only means of communication.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">JAPANESE</p> <p>An adaptation of Chinese characters, formed the Japanese alphabet of 47 characters used to spell words as we do.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HIEROGLYPHICS</p> <p>Ancient Egyptian picture writing.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CUNEIFORM</p> <p>Characters (wedge-shaped) in ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian inscriptions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HINDI</p> <p>Official language of India.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RUTHWELL CROSS</p> <p>Inscription in Anglo-Saxon runes, on Ruthwell Cross, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Part of poem in old Northumbrian, "The Dream of the Rood." Date, 680 A.D. (?) First identified, 1840.</p>



LONERGAN CENTER

The Chaucer windows in the Lonergan Center portray characters from the Prologue to *Canterbury Tales*. They are listed in the accompanying diagram, in the order in which they appear in the windows.

North window, facing Commonwealth Avenue

A SQUIER	A PRESTE (PRIEST)
A KNIGHT	A PRIORESSE <i>Vignette:</i> Her petted dogs.
CHAUCER <i>Background:</i> Towers of Canterbury Cathedral. <i>Vignette:</i> “Aprille Shoures.”	A NONNE

Window left of fireplace

A CLERK OF OXENFORD	A SERGEANT OF LAWE	A WEBBE (WEAVER)	A MONK <i>Vignette:</i> His monastery
A MERCHAUNT <i>Vignette:</i> Merchant counting money	A FRANKELEYNT (COUNTRY GENTLEMAN) <i>Vignette:</i> Dinner table	A CARPENTER <i>Vignette:</i> Carpenter at work in Guild Hall	A TAPICER (UPHOLSTERER)
A FRERE <i>Vignette:</i> Friar begs at door	A PRESTE	A HABERDASSHERE	MINE HOSTE <i>Vignette:</i> Tabard Inn.

Window right of fireplace

Left window, South wall

A SCHIPMAN	A PARDONER	A REEVE (BAILIFF) <i>Vignette:</i> Reeve inspects pigs	A MAUNCIPLE (STEWARD)
A DEYERE <i>Vignette:</i> Deyere at work	A WIF OF BATHE <i>Vignette:</i> Cupid	A PLOUGHMAN	A SOMONOUR
A COOK <i>Vignette:</i> Cook in kitchen	A DOCTOUR OF PHISIK	A PERSOUN (PARSON) <i>Vignette:</i> Making rounds of his parish	A MELLERE <i>Vignette:</i> Towers of Canterbury Cathedral

Right window, South wall



CHANCELLOR'S OFFICES

HERE THE WINDOW DESIGNS are medallion portraits of personalities prominent in fields of American oratory, literature and statesmanship. They are listed as they appear, beginning with the panel on the left as you enter.

Orators

Wendell Phillips (1811-1884)

Daniel Webster (1782-1852)

Patrick Henry (1736-1799)

William Bourke Cockran (1854-1923)

William O'Brien Pardow, S.J. (1847-1909)

Henry Grady (1850-1889)

Poets

Father Abram Ryan (1839-1886)

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882)

William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878)

Joyce Kilmer (1886-1918)

Louise Imogen Guiney (1861-1920)

John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892)

Essayists

Orestes Brownson (1803-1876)

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882)

Washington Irving (1783-1859)

Agnes Repplier (1858-1950)

Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) (1835-1910)

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894)

Novelists

Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849)

Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864)

James Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851)

F. Hopkinson Smith (1838-1915)

William Sydney Porter (O. Henry) (1862-1910)

Bret Harte (1836-1902)

Statesmen

John Marshall (1755-1835)

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)

George Washington (1732-1799)

Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919)

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865)

Roger Brooke Taney (1777- 1864)

Historians

Bishop John England (1786-1842)

George Bancroft (1800-1891)

William Prescott (1796-1859)

Archbishop Martin J. Spalding (1810-1872)

John Gilmary Shea (1824-1892)

Francis Parkman (1823-1893)



SHAKESPEARE WINDOWS

Above Main Staircase

(Center: Gift of Mrs. Daniel C. Buckley, in memory of her husband)

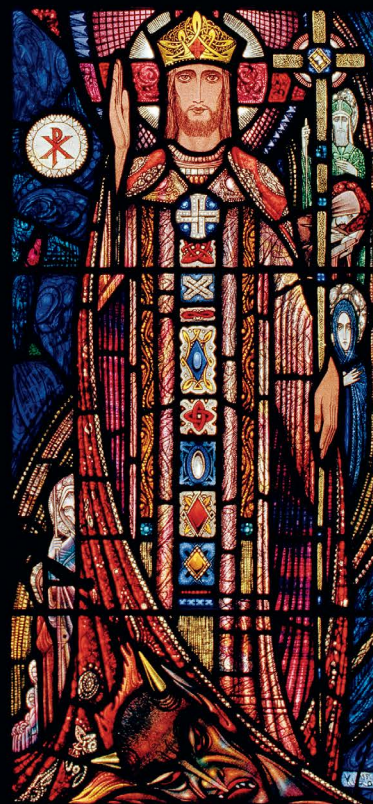
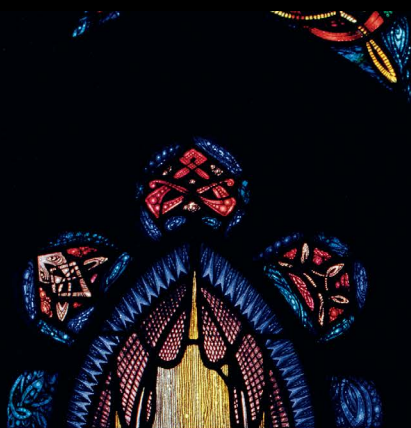
(East and West: Gifts of Hon. Frank G. Allen and Winfield Quinby)

East

Center

West

		HISTORICAL PLAYS	COMEDY	ROMANCE COMEDY	TRAGEDY		
B R U T U S	C O R I O L A N U S	<p>TITLE PANEL</p> <p>Shakespeare with <i>Holinshed's Chronicles.</i></p>	<p>TITLE PANEL</p> <p>Spirit of Comedy.</p>	<p>TITLE PANEL</p> <p>Knight piercing heart of romance.</p>	<p>TITLE PANEL</p> <p>Muse of Tragedy.</p>	L A D Y	O P H E L I A
M A C B E T H	R O M E O	<p><i>JULIUS CAESAR</i></p> <p>Mark Antony's oration. (<i>Act III, Sc. 2.</i>)</p>	<p><i>MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM</i></p> <p>Puck's exploits. (<i>Act II, Sc. 1.</i>)</p>	<p><i>TAMING OF THE SHREW</i></p> <p>Catherine's submission. (<i>Act V, Sc. 2.</i>)</p>	<p><i>KING LEAR</i></p> <p>Lear and Fool on the heath. (<i>Act III, Sc. 2.</i>)</p>	R O S A L I N D	V I O L A
P R O S P E R O	O T H E L L O	<p><i>ANTONY & CLEOPATRA</i></p> <p>Antony and armor. (<i>Act IV, Sc. 4.</i>)</p> <p><i>Below: Pyramids of Egypt</i></p>	<p><i>MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR</i></p> <p>The basket episode. (<i>Act III, Sc. 3.</i>)</p>	<p><i>MERCHANT OF VENICE</i></p> <p>Trial Scene. (<i>Act IV, Sc. 1.</i>)</p>	<p><i>HAMLET</i></p> <p>Apparation of his dead father. (<i>Act I, Sc. 4.</i>)</p>	J U L I E T	D E S D E M O N A



Roche Room/Oratory

IN THE JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE ROOM are three stained glass windows, gift of the FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY, designed and executed by Richard King, one of Ireland's leading artists. The theme of these windows is the parallel between the ideologies which inspired Irish life and literature in pre-Christian and Christian times. In two adjoining windows the pagan ideal of the triumph of Lugh, god of Light and Goodness, over Balor, god of Darkness and Evil, is contrasted with the Christian ideal in the triumph of Christ, Light of the World, over Satan, Prince of Darkness. Lugh is armed with his unconquerable sword and the shield of a warrior. But the right hand of the Light of the World is raised in blessing and in His left hand He holds a cross, His only weapon and the sceptre of His Kingdom. In the background, heroes of Irish myth whose inspiration derived from Lugh-- Cuchullin, Fergus and Maeve- are paralleled with figures of Irish saints-- Patrick, Colmcille, and Brigid. A smaller window shows a monk at work in a scriptorium and suggests the debt which Ireland owes to Christian scribes who not only gave Ireland its first Christian literature but also recorded and preserved its heritage of pagan mythology and legend. For, as Chesterton says in "The Ballad of the White Horse":

*It is only Christian men
Guard even heathen things.*

It may be imagined that the monk is illuminating St. John's Gospel wherein Christ is described as "the true light which enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world."

Commenting on the windows, the artist wrote: "When the idea of introducing stained glass into the library was first proposed, I thought it would be a good idea to give visual expression to the fundamental ideals of Ireland's temperament, as expressed in her literature from the earliest time. First, I thought of the pre-historic period when the first stirrings of the wonder of existence made itself vocal in Ireland's mythological tales. The storytellers looked outside the matter-of-fact way of life for their inspiration, and got it in the solar system, and so we have the sun symbolic of the great god Lugh, with attributes of goodness, nobility, brightness and chivalry. Night, on the other hand, was symbolic of evil, darkness and treachery. The continual war between the two was the basis for future tales. I think they enshrine an answer to the often posed question-- how was St. Patrick able to effect such a prodigious work as the conversion of a whole nation to the Faith in such a limited time and to such effect? The answer seems to be clear. The Irish ideal was akin to Christianity, and what Patrick brought was, in effect, a confirmation of the aspirations of the race."