



*Third Panel—Epistle-side*

ST. AMBROSE—One of the four great Fathers and Doctors of the Western Church. Bishop of Milan. Champion of religious liberty. Converted and baptized St. Augustine. Died in 397.

ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM (Golden-tongued)—For a while led the life of an ascetic, afterwards ordained and consecrated Bishop of Constantinople. Died in exile in 407. His noble writings, which include a revised Greek Liturgy, full commentaries on Holy Scripture, and many Homilies, are among the most valuable of those we owe to the Fathers of the Church.

ST. PATRICK—The Apostle of Ireland. His life and writings have been published and translated into every language. His life was spent in establishing and organizing the Church. He died and was buried at Down in Ulster in 464.

ST. GREGORY—The Great Pope and Doctor of the Church. The most commanding figure in the world history of his age. Noted for his reforms. His work in Liturgy and Church music has proved lasting. He sent St. Augustine and his monks to evangelize England. Died in 604 and is buried in St. Peter's.

ST. BENEDICT—The Patriarch of the Western Monks—First led a hermit's life—later began to build monasteries for his numerous disciples. The most famous is Monte Cassino near Naples. His life, written by St. Gregory the Great, also makes mention of St. Scholastica, the sister of St. Benedict and head of a monastery of nuns. His Rule, accepted by all Western Monks, shows the way to religious perfection by the practice of humility, obedience, prayer, silence and retirement from the world. He died in 543.





### THIRD EPOCH—716 to 1073

*Fourth Panel—Gospel-side*

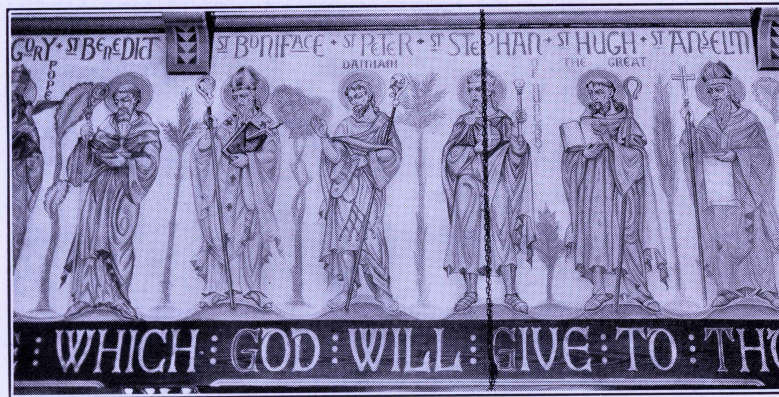
ST. JOHN DAMASCENE—Doctor of the Church and last of the Church Fathers in the East. At one time he was the Caliph's Vizier. He gave up wealth, honors and position and retired to a monastery where he died in 780 at the age of 104. His chief work on the Orthodox Faith is the first systematic treatise on Dogmatic Theology we possess.

SS. CYRIL AND METHODIUS—Two brothers, the apostles of the Slav nations. Sent as missionaries to the Bulgarians, they pursued their work in Moravia. St. Cyril died first and St. Methodius continued the work of evangelizing in Bohemia and Poland. The relics of the two brothers are venerated in the Church of St. Clement in Rome. Tradition has it that they found the relics of St. Clement in the Crimea and brought them to Rome. Two of the great evangelizers of the Ninth Century.

ST. ANSGAR—Benedictine missionary —preached the Gospel with great success in Denmark, Sweden and North Germany, establishing everywhere churches and schools. Died at Bremen in 865.

ST. NICHOLAS—Pope. Governed the Church well during a stormy period of her history. His letters testify to his holiness and learning. Noted for his zeal in sending missionaries to pagan lands. Died in 867.





*Fourth Panel—Epistle-side*

ST. BONIFACE—An Anglo--Saxon Benedictine Monk, began his missionary career to preach the gospel to the pagans of Friesland. Pope Gregory II consecrated him Bishop and sent him to evangelize Germany of which country he is venerated as the Apostle. Martyred with 52 companions in 755. Buried in the Great Abbey at Fulda.

ST. PETER DAMIAN—Bishop and Doctor of the Church. Remarkable for his learning and business ability as well as piety and austerity of life. Counsellor to several successive Popes. Died in 1072.

ST. STEPHEN—The apostle and first Christian king of Hungary. Pope Sylvester II bestowed on him the title of apostolic king—thoroughly organized the Church of Hungary, which country he dedicated to Our Blessed Lady. Died in 1038.

ST. HUGH, THE GREAT—Was perhaps the first "Father General" in the modern sense of a religious order in the Latin Church. He built at Cluny the stately Abbey Church, the most spacious at that period in Christendom. Died in 1109.

ST. ANSELM OF CANTERBURY — Bishop and Doctor of the Church. Archbishop of Canterbury—famous in history for his unflinching opposition to King Henry I, who claimed the power to invest Bishops with their Sees. Died in 1109.





#### *FOURTH EPOCH—1073 to 1573*

##### *Fifth Panel—Gospel-side*

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI—Founder of the great order of Friars Minor. Was born rich but chose poverty. Disciples flocked to him at his little chapel called Portiuncula, and soon there were thousands who accepted poverty as their rule of life. St. Francis received the Stigmata, or Impression on his flesh of Our Lord's Five Sacred Wounds. Died at Assisi in 1226 and was canonized two years later.

ST. DOMINIC—Founder of the Order of Preaching Friars, commonly called Dominicans. To him is attributed the establishment of the devotion to the Rosary as we have it today. Founded many monasteries and sent missionaries to Morocco, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Ireland, England and other countries. He died in Bologna in 1221.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS—Doctor of the Church. One of the most marvelously gifted of thinkers. Called Angelic Doctor. Chief exponent of scholastic philosophy. His devotion to the Sacrament of the Altar led to his composing the office and mass of Corpus Christi. Died near Toulouse in 1274. His reputation rests mainly on the "Summa Theologica," which deals with the whole of Catholic Dogma.

ST. BONAVENTURE—Bishop, Doctor of the Church. Known as the "Seraphic Doctor"—Joined the Order of St. Francis at the age of 20—afterwards General of the Order. Besides commentaries on Scripture we have from his pen many ascetical and mystical treatises and a beautiful life of St. Francis, the founder of his Order. He died in 1274.

ST. JOHN NEPOMUCENE—The martyr of the secret of Confession. Was martyred in 1383 for refusing to reveal what he had heard in the sacramental confession. His tongue is preserved fresh and incorrupt to this day.





*Fifth Panel—Epistle-side*

JOAN OF ARC—A peasant girl, born at Doremy in Lorraine in 1411. Was distinguished from childhood for her virtue and singular piety. She was directed by God to take up arms in defense of her country and to restore Charles VII to the throne of France. She was betrayed and died in the accomplishment of her work. She was unjustly condemned to death and burned at the stake at Rouen in 1431. The Church has passed upon her holiness of life and the genuineness of her divinely inspired mission by formally canonizing the "Maid of Orleans."

ST. CATHERINE OF SIENNA—A Dominican Nun whose wonderful life of prayer and penance was crowned by God with the gift of the Stigmata. Her zeal was chiefly directed to obtaining the conversion of sinners and to securing the peace of the Church in Italy. Instrumental in bringing the Pope from Avignon back to Rome. Personal devotion to her is widespread throughout the Church. Died in 1380.

ST. CLARE—A maiden of Assisi who was the first to embrace the life of utter poverty and unremitting austerity taught by St. Francis. Governed the first convent of Franciscan Sisters for forty-two years, insisting to the end to the full observance of the Rule (Poor Clares). Died in 1253 and canonized two years after death.

ST. RITA—A widow who, after eighteen years of married life, lost her husband and two sons. She then entered the religious life, professing the Rule of St. Augustine at Cassia. Her patience in sickness, cheerfulness and union by continuous prayer with God never forsook her. Worked many miracles during life and after her death. Died May 22, 1456. To this day her body is preserved intact.

ST. TERESA—Her life is best known through her autobiography written with charming candour and from a literary point of view, a Spanish classic. Her life work was the reform of the Carmelite Order—Founded thirty-two convents. Though an active toiler all during life, she was in the main a contemplative, favored with extraordinary supernatural gifts. Died in 1582.





## FIFTH EPOCH—1573 to 1789

*Sixth Panel—Gospel-side*

**ST. FRANCIS XAVIER**—One of the original companions of St. Ignatius Loyola when he founded the Society of Jesus. In obedience to his superior he undertook the Apostolate of the Indies. His innumerable conversions among the heathens of India and Japan have merited for him the title "Patron of Catholic Missions." He was on his way to China when he died in 1552.

**ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA**—The founder of the Society of Jesus. His order was approved by the Council of Trent, to which his sons were of invaluable help. His book of "Spiritual Exercises" is a classic in its field and a text-book to this day. Working always for the Greater Glory of God (the motto of the Jesuit Order is A. M. D. G. for the Greater Glory of God), he saw the unparalleled growth of his Order during his lifetime and directed it personally till his death in 1556.

**ST. VINCENT DE PAUL**—The Patron of St. Vincent de Paul Societies throughout the world finds a fitting place on any roster of Saints. Did great missionary work among the Moorish pirates in Barbary. Founded Congregation of Lazarist Missionaries and that of the Sisters of Charity. Ask any Vincentian for the story of his life. Died in 1660.

**ST. PHILIP NERI**—One of the famous Saints of his time. Worked with such success for the salvation of souls in Rome that he was given the title "Apostle of Rome"—Founded the congregation of secular priests known as Oratorians. Enriched with the gifts of prophesy and insight into souls. Died in 1595.

**ST. ROSE OF LIMA**—The first American canonized Saint. A sister of the Third Order of St. Dominic. Noted for her life of extraordinary austerity and patience in suffering. Died in her thirty-first year in 1617.