INFORMATION ON THE STATUES IN THE CHURCH

Lord, we give thanks for the saints for it is through them that we see you

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER IS TO BRIEFLY DOCUMENT THE STATUES NOW ON DISPLAY IN THE RESTORED CHURCH. THE RESTORED MARBLE ALTAR DATES FROM 1881 AND WAS DESIGNED BY ONE OF THE LEADING 19TH CENTURY AMERICAN ARCHITECTS, JAMES RENWICK JR. IT BECAME AVAILABLE TO HOLY NAME PARISH WHEN ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHURCH IN WILLIAMSBURG BROOKLYN CLOSED AND THE RENWICK ALTAR WENT INTO STORAGE. THE PLAQUE ON THE BACK OF THE ALTAR PROVIDES ITS EARLY HISTORY, READING IN PART, "THIS ALTAR WAS ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE MOST SACRED HEART OF JESUS, BY THE REV. MARTIN CARROLL, PASTOR OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH, FROM THE OFFERINGS OF HIS DEVOTED PEOPLE, JUNE, 1881, AND WAS CONSECRATED BY THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LONGHLIN, BISHOP OF BROOKLYN, JULY 23, 1881 UNDER THE PONTIFICATE OF LEO XIII. JAMES RENWICK, ARCHITECT; HAIL & MORAN, BUILDERS. REMEMBER TO PRAY FOR THE BENEFACTORS."

IF WE LOOK AT A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE RESTORED ALTAR (SEE PAGE 3), WE NOTE THE STATUE OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS NEAR THE TOP OF THE MIDDLE SPIRE OF THE GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLED ALTAR. THE RIGHT AND LEFT SPIRES HAVE SMALLER STATUES OF WHAT APPEARS TO BE ALTAR SERVERS. THEN THERE ARE SIX PROMINENT STATUES ACROSS THE MIDDLE OF THE ALTAR AND WE HAVE IDENTIFIED THEM LEFT TO RIGHT:

ST. PATRICK, BISHOP (389?-461?): THE MITER AND CROZIER IDENTIFY A BISHOP WHILE THE SHAMROCK ON THE BIBLE INDICATES THAT THIS IS THE "APOSTLE OF IRELAND" ONE OF THE PRIMARY PATRON SAINTS OF THAT COUNTRY ALONG WITH ST. BRIGIT AND ST. COLUMBA.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, PRIEST (1580?-1660): SEE THE LAST TWO PAGES FOR AN OUTLINE OF HIS LIFE, INFORMATION ABOUT THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY AND A PHOTOGRAPH.

ST. BENEDICT, ABBOT (480?-543): ST. BENEDICT WAS BORN OF A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY IN ITALY AND WAS DRAWN TO THE MONASTIC LIFE. ORIGINALLY A HERMIT, HE MOVED TO COMMUNITY LIFE AND HAD THE IDEA OF GATHERING VARIOUS FAMILIES OF MONKS INTO ONE "GRAND MONASTERY" TO GIVE THE BENEFIT OF UNITY, FRATERNITY, AND PERMANENT WORSHIP IN ONE HOUSE. HE BEGAN TO BUILD ONE OF THE FAMOUS MONASTERIES IN THE WORLD, MONTE CASSINO. HE DEVELOPED A RULE THAT PRESCRIBED A LIFE OF LITURGICAL PRAYER, STUDY, MANUAL LABOR, AND LIVING TOGETHER IN COMMUNITY UNDER A COMMON ABBOT. IN THE MIDDLE AGES, ALL MONASTICISM IN THE WEST WAS GRADUALLY BROUGHT UNDER THE RULE OF ST. BENEDICT, AND HE CONTINUES TO HAVE INFLUENCE TO THIS DAY. HE IS HOLDING A BIBLE IN HIS HANDS.

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St. Boniface, Bishop and Martyr (672?-754): St. Boniface, known as the Apostle of the Germans, was an English Benedictine monk who gave up the honors of an abbatial election to devote his life to the conversion of the Germanic tribes. With paganism widespread in the region, he was made a regional bishop and was authorized to organize the entire German church. History records that he was eminently successful even though in 754 he and 53 companions were massacred while preparing converts for Confirmation.

St. Gregory the Great, Pope and Doctor (540?-604): St. Gregory was elected pope at the age of 50 by the clergy and people of Rome. Historians generally believe that without the medieval papacy, confusion, lawlessness and chaos would have been norm, and St. Gregory is regarded as the father of the medieval papacy. Called "the Great," Gregory has been given a place with Augustine, Ambrose and Jerome as one of the four key Doctors of the Western Church. The three layered crozier is one of the attributes used in portraying St. Gregory (see photo on page 4).

St. Augustine, Bishop and Doctor a/k/a Augustine of Hippo (354-430): St. Augustine became a Christian at age 33, a priest at age 36 and a bishop at age 41. As an early Christian theologian and philosopher, his writings were very influential in the development of Western theology and Western philosophy and he remains one of the most important Doctors and Fathers of the Church. Two of his works, *City of God* and *Confessions*, continue to be widely read today. The flaming heart in St. Augustine's right hand is "to my God a heart of flame; to my fellow man a heart of love..."

At the bottom of the main altar and partially hidden from view by the Altar of Sacrifice are four smaller statues (photos on page 5) that were more difficult to identify but we believe we have.

St. Ambrose, Bishop and Doctor (340?-397): St. Ambrose was both a fighter when necessary against the Roman Emperor ("The Emperor is in the Church, not above the Church") as well as a man steeped in the learning, law and culture of the ancients and contemporaries. He modeled his sermons on Cicero and had some brusque encounters with Augustine as revealed in the *Confessions* but Ambrose did baptize Augustine and they clearly respected each other. Ambrose is also one of the key Doctors of the Church.

Information on the Statues in the Church

Lord, we give thanks for the saints for it is through them that we see you

St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop (1538-1584): St. Charles belonged to a noble Milanese family and was related to the powerful Medici family. He desired to devote himself to the Church and rose quickly within it. The Protestant Reformation was in full force and St. Charles believed that the abuses in the church arose from ignorant clergy. He set about to reform the clergy through seminaries, colleges and education. In addition, he founded the fraternity of Oblates of St. Ambrose, a society of secular men who devoted themselves to the church. The rope around his neck on the statue is what identifies him because during a plague he walked barefooted in the public streets, carrying a cross, with a rope around his neck, offering himself as a victim to God for the transgressions of people. He is also credited with keeping the Council of Trent going after it had been suspended.

St. Jerome, Priest and Doctor (345-420):St. Jerome was a Scripture scholar, translating the Old Testament from the Hebrew and the New Testament from the Greek. He is especially known for his translation of the bible which was named the Vulgate. The Council of Trent called for a new and corrected edition of the Vulgate and declared it the authentic text to be used. The hood of his monk's robe, pen and bible mark him as the fourth Doctor of the Church on this altar.

St. Francis of Assisi, Religious Founder (1181?-1226):One of the most popular saints, St. Francis in recent times is represented as a young man with his arms extended and hands open reaching out. However, in the last years of his short life he was half-blind and seriously ill. Two years before his death, he received the stigmata, the real and painful wounds of Christ in his hands, feet, and side. He was often represented as shown here with a skull at his feet, a sign that he contemplates on his own death.

Information on the Statues in the Church

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Holy Name Of Jesus Roman Catholic Church

245 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, New York 11215

INFORMATION ON THE STATUES IN THE CHURCH

Lord, we give thanks for the saints for it is through them that we see you

SAINT AMBROSE

SAINT CHARLES BORROMEO

SAINT JEROME

SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI

Information on the Statues in the Church

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There are two statues in the vestibule of the church:

St. John XXIII Pope a/k/a Angelo Roncalli (1881-1963): St. John was elected pope at age 77 in 1958 on the 11TH ballot, which came as a complete surprise to observers. Because of his advanced age, he was expected to be a "caretaker" pope by these same observers, but he soon startled them when he called for the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965). He also surprised the world with simple gestures such as visiting prisoners in jail during the 1958 Christmas season. He told them, "You could not come to me so I came to you." This caused a media sensation. These and other acts of substance favorably changed the way many non-Catholics viewed the papacy and the Roman Catholic Church.

Venerable Solanus Casey Priest and American Capuchin Friar a/k/a Bernard Casey (1870-1957): Bernard was born in Wisconsin and was received into the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin in 1897, taking the name Solanus. He was ordained a priest in 1904 but judged to be too weak in theology to preach or hear confessions. For 20 years he served in New York City friars and churches before being transferred to Detroit's St. Bonaventure Monastery where he became their porter and doorkeeper. He greeted people and talked to them; he held healing services and his reputation grew. Many people claimed that his intercession was instrumental in their cures and blessings. After his death, an estimated 20,000 people passed by his coffin. St. Pope John Paul II named him Venerable in 1995, the first United States man to be so declared. He is now a candidate for beatification.

Walking out of the vestibule and turning left, there are three statues against the back wall:

Our Lady of Guadalupe (December 1531): Our Lady's appearance to Juan Diego changes the culture in Mexico and leads to many conversions there.

Immaculate Heart of Mary: Our Lady's statue recalls the devotion to the interior life of the Virgin and her love for God and Jesus.

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OUR LADY OF KNOCK (AUGUST 1879): THIS STATUE IS A DEVOTION TO OUR LADY AND HER APPEARANCE IN COUNTY MAYO, IRELAND, NOT ONLY OF THE VIRGIN BUT ALSO OF ST. JOSEPH AND ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF AN ALTAR WITH A LAMB AND CROSS ON IT. ONLY OUR LADY OF KNOCK APPEARS IN THIS DEPICTION.

AGAINST THE SIDE WALL, THERE ARE FOUR STATUES:

ST. PATRICK,: THE "APOSTLE OF IRELAND." A STATUE OF ST. PATRICK IS ALSO ON THE MAIN ALTAR.

SACRED HEART OF JESUS THIS STATUE IS A DEVOTION TO THE PHYSICAL HEART OF JESUS WHICH IS TAKEN TO REPRESENT HIS DIVINE LOVE FOR HUMANITY. IT WAS MAINLY FOSTERED BY THE NUN, ST. MARY MARGARET ALACOQUE, WHO LEARNED OF THE DEVOTION FROM APPEARANCES OF JESUS TO HER OVER 18 MONTHS FROM 1673-1675. THE FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART HAS BEEN PART OF THE LITURGICAL CALENDAR SINCE 1856 AND IS CELEBRATED ON A FRIDAY, 19 DAYS AFTER PENTECOST SUNDAY.

ST JUDE THE APOSTLE: JUDE WAS ONE OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES. HE IS USUALLY DEPICTED AS HE IS HERE WITH A FLAME AROUND HIS HEAD. THIS REPRESENTS HIS PRESENCE AT PENTECOST WHEN THE HOLY SPIRIT CAME UPON THE APOSTLES AS "TONGUES OF FIRE." HE IS THE PATRON SAINT OF DESPERATE CASES OR LOST CAUSES.

ST. DAMIEN OF MOLOKAI PRIEST A/K/A JOZEF DE VEUSTER (1840-1889): ST. DAMIEN WAS BORN IN BELGIUM AND JOINED THE SACRED HEART FATHERS IN 1860 TAKING THE NAME DAMIEN AND WAS ORDAINED A PRIEST IN 1864 IN HONOLULU, HAWAII WHERE HE HAD BEEN SENT. HE WORKED IN THE MISSIONS ON THE MAIN ISLAND FOR NINE YEARS BEFORE VOLUNTEERING AND GOING TO THE LEPER COLONY AT MOLOKAI. HE ANNOUNCED HE HAD THE DISEASE IN 1885 AND CONTINUED TO BUILD HOSPITALS, CLINICS AND CHURCHES BEFORE HIS DEATH. HE WAS CANONIZED BY POPE BENEDICT XVI IN 2009. DAMIEN IS KNOWN AS THE "LEPER PRIEST" BUT A ROMAN CATHOLIC MEMORIAL CHAPEL IN MONTREAL , QUEBEC FOR THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OF HIV AND AIDS IS CONSECRATED TO HIM. HE IS THE TENTH PERSON RECOGNIZED AS A SAINT WHO HAS LIVED, WORKED, AND/OR DIED IN WHAT IS NOW THE UNITED STATES.

INFORMATION ON THE STATUES IN THE CHURCH

Lord, we give thanks for the saints for it is through them that we see you

WALKING TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CHURCH THERE ARE THREE STATUES ON THE BACK WALL:

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA PRIEST AND DOCTOR (1195-1231) ST. ANTHONY WAS RECOGNIZED AS A GREAT MAN OF PRAYER AND A GREAT SCRIPTURE AND THEOLOGY SCHOLAR. THE GOSPEL CALL TO LEAVE EVERYTHING AND FOLLOW CHRIST WAS THE RULE OF HIS LIFE. HE, WHOM POPULAR DEVOTION HAS NOMINATED AS THE FINDER OF LOST OBJECTS, FOUND HIMSELF BY LOSING HIMSELF TOTALLY TO THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD.

SACRED HEART OF JESUS IS A DEVOTION DESCRIBED ABOVE.

ST. THERESE OF THE CHILD JESUS, VIRGIN A/K/A THERESE MARTIN (1873-1897) ST. THERESE ENTERED A CARMELITE CONVENT AT AGE 15 AND LIVED A CLOISTERED LIFE OF OBSCURITY UP TO HER DEATH AT AGE 24. HER WORDS, "I PREFER THE MONOTONY OF OBSCURE SACRIFICE TO ALL ECSTASIES. TO PICK UP A PIN FOR LOVE CAN CONVERT A SOUL," SUMMARIZES HER PREFERENCE FOR HIDDEN SACRIFICE THAT DID INDEED CONVERT SOULS. AFTER HER DEATH, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY, *THE STORY OF A SOUL,* MADE HER ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR SAINTS.

FINALLY ALONG THE RIGHT WALL, THERE ARE FOUR MORE SAINTS:

ST. PADRE PIO, FRIAR, PRIEST, MYSTIC (1887-1968): ST. PIO WAS BORN INTO A HIGHLY RELIGIOUS FAMILY, JOINED THE CAPUCHIN FRIARS IN 1903 AND WAS ORDAINED A PRIEST IN 1910. HE BECAME WORLD FAMOUS BEARING THE STIGMATA FOR 50 YEARS AND FOR REPEATED MYSTIC AND SUPERNATURAL EXPERIENCES THAT CAUSED CONTROVERSY. HE WAS CANONIZED A SAINT IN 2002.

JESUS GOOD SHEPHERD: IN THE GOSPEL OF JOHN 10:11 JESUS STATES, "I AM THE GOOD SHEPHERD."

ST. MAXIMILLIAN KOLBE, FRIAR, PRIEST, MARTYR (1894-1941) ST. MAXIMILLIAN ENTERED A FRANCISCAN SEMINARY IN 1910 AND WAS ORDAINED A PRIEST IN 1918. HE FOUNDED THE IMMACULATA, A MOVEMENT DEVOTED TO OUR LADY AIMED AT CURBING FREEMASONRY; A NEWSPAPER WAS ALSO PUBLISHED. HE FOUNDED A SEMINARY AND A RADIO STATION AND THEN BECAME A MISSIONARY IN JAPAN WHERE HE BUILT A MONASTERY. RETURNING TO EUROPE, THE NAZI'S IMPRISONED HIM IN AUSCHWITZ AND DURING ONE EXECUTION SESSION, HE VOLUNTEERED HIS LIFE IN PLACE OF A YOUNG HUSBAND AND FATHER. HE WAS CANONIZED A SAINT IN 1982.

Information on the Statues in the Church

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St. John Paul II, Pope a/k/a Karol Wojtyla (1920-2005) St. John Paul II was one of the influential world leaders at the end of the 20th century. He is credited as one of the figures that ended the communist threat in Europe. His pontificate was the second longest in modern history (1978-2005) and is significant for supporting Vatican II reforms without uprooting Catholic Tradition. He was canonized in 2014.

Update on the architect of the Holy Name church building and acknowledgement:

The building that is Holy Name's church was constructed quickly. The cornerstone was laid in August 1878 and Mass was celebrated that following Christmas. The architect, the person who designed the building, was unknown by the parish as neither Diocesan records nor newspaper accounts of the church's opening revealed the name of the architect.

However, Mrs. Delma Tallerico who is a writer, researcher, and lecturer and who recently visited Holy Name, taking the photographs shown in this handout and helping us identify the saints at the bottom of the Renwick altar, discovered through the Brooklyn Historical Society a 1948 letter to the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle that stated a certain Mr. Murray was the designer of the building. Further research showed that there was an architect, Mr. Matthew Murray, who lived nearby at 451 Union Street in Brooklyn. We believe that this gentleman may have worked for one of the major architectural firms in New York and was the person whom either the pastor or the Diocese might have gone to for the architectural design.

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Lord, we give thanks for the saints for it is through them that we see you

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL WAS BORN IN GASECONY, FRANCE SOMEWHERE AROUND 1580 AND ORDAINED A PRIEST IN 1600. HE WAS CAPTURED AT SEA IN 1605 BY TURKISH PIRATES AND SOLD AS A SLAVE. HE AND HIS MASTER WHOM HE CONVERTED ESCAPED IN 1607. BACK IN FRANCE, HE ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH SOCIETY FOR THE NEXT SEVERAL YEARS, INCLUDING THE COUNTESS DE GONDI WHO WITH HER HUSBAND SUPPORTED MISSIONARIES TO WORK AMONG THE POOR. VINCENT EVENTUALLY LEFT HIS OWN WORK AMONG IMPRISONED GALLEY-SLAVES IN PARIS TO BECOME THE LEADER OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MISSION (THE VINCENTIANS) WHO DEVOTED THEMSELVES ENTIRELY TO NEEDY PEOPLE IN SMALLER TOWNS CONSISTENT WITH THE DE GONDI ENDOWMENT.

ST. VINCENT REALIZED THAT THE GOOD DONE BY THE MISSIONS COULD NOT LAST UNLESS THERE WERE PRIESTS AND RELIGIOUS SISTERS TO MAINTAIN THEM. TO THIS END HE BEGAN INSTRUCTING PRIESTS AND HIS EFFORTS ESTABLISHED MANY SEMINARIES. HE WAS ALSO INSTRUMENTAL IN ESTABLISHING THE DAUGHTERS OF CHARITY. HE PROTESTED AND CORRECTED JANSENIST ERRORS THAT PROFESSED THAT GOD LIMITED HIS MERCY, AND DECLARED THAT NO PRIEST TEACHING THAT COULD REMAIN IN HIS CONGREGATION. "I HAVE MADE THE DOCTRINE OF GRACE THE SUBJECT OF MY PRAYER FOR THREE MONTHS," HE SAID, "AND EVERY DAY GOD HAS CONFIRMED MY FAITH THAT OUR LORD DIED FOR US ALL AND THAT HE DESIRES TO SAVE THE WHOLE WORLD."

ST. VINCENT DIED IN 1660 AND WAS CANONIZED BY POPE CLEMENT XII IN 1737. POPE LEO XIII SUBSEQUENTLY PROCLAIMED HIM PATRON OF ALL CHARITABLE SOCIETIES. THE EDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITIES STARTED BY THE CONGREGATION OF THE MISSION IN THE UNITED STATE OF AMERICA ARE: NIAGARA UNIVERSITY IN NIAGARA FALLS, NY (1856), ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY IN NEW YORK, NY (1870) AND DEPAUL UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO, IL (1898). THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, A CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE POOR WAS ESTABLISHED BY FRENCH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN 1833 LED BY BLESSED FREDERIC OZANAM. THE SOCIETY IS ACTIVE IN 132 COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD AND IN MANY PARISHES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING OUR PARISH HOLY NAME. (SOURCES: CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA, SAINT OF THE DAY, EWTN)

Information on the Statues in the Church

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The energies of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at Holy Name have recently been recharged with nine new people helping. Most of the efforts thus far have been directed to obtaining and supplying food for Holy Name's Community Food Pantry and for making the resources of the Community Food Pantry known to individuals in need. With the number of people using the Pantry increasing, our efforts have increased the amount of food given out by 50%. For the future, Holy Name's St. Vincent de Paul Society is very much interested in exploring other ways that we can have a positive impact on the needy in our community. If you have ideas or would like to join Holy Name's St. Vincent de Paul Society, please call the rectory and leave your name and number.

One of the statues on Holy Name's new altar is that of St. Vincent de Paul (see photograph, next page). Since the altar was originally dedicated at St. Vincent de Paul Church, Williamsburg, Brooklyn in 1881, it is not surprising that the St. Vincent statue is on the altar. What may be surprising is that the statue is carved out of marble and the likeness of St. Vincent's face to paintings and drawings of him from the 17th century is clearly depicted. Testimony to this fact happened when a Little Sister of the Poor was looking at the six statues in the middle of the altar, trying to identity the people. "That's St. Vincent de Paul," said the Sister. "Yes, it is, how do you know that?" I replied. "Oh from his face, we have a drawing of him in our house, and I recognize him!" Marble carved but facial features preserved – wonderful talent!

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