

*Cover Illustrations by Dabl Taylor*

# Marquette's Sacred Spaces

Dear Marquette University Family and Friends,

Whether you are using this booklet to visit notable spiritual sites on campus or simply reading about them, we hope you enjoy being introduced to — or getting reacquainted with — these beautiful spaces of art, history, the natural landscape, reflection, prayer, and serenity.

With our university located in the heart of urban Milwaukee, it can be easy to get caught up in the noise, energy, and excitement of the city and campus life. As we rush from one thing to the next, we can forget the importance of stepping back, taking a deep breath, and allowing ourselves to soak in the sacred in the world around us. Indeed, our campus and the City of Milwaukee are located on lands and embraced by waters held sacred by the Menominee, Potawatomi, Ho-Chunk, Fox, Mascouten, Sauk, and Ojibwe Nations, peoples who have known these lands and waters as relatives for millennia.

Mindful of how descendants of Indigenous peoples remain our hosts at a university committed to Catholic, Jesuit values, we are blessed with spiritual spaces and symbols across campus. These give us reason to pause, taking a moment to reflect on the foundations of Marquette, which include the invitation to pray. Our sacred spaces beckon us to respect not only the university's Catholic, Jesuit roots, but also the many religious traditions contributing to the richness and inclusive nature of the campus community and extended Marquette family.

Each of the inspirational spaces described here underscores the higher purpose to live our lives with attention and intention. Each space reminds us of our unique call to live lives of meaning through which we can contribute to the greater good of our communities, our Churches, and our world.

We hope you will experience the blessings of faith and beauty on our campus and in our lives as you spend time enjoying Marquette's Sacred Spaces.

Michael R. Lovell  
President

Rev. James K. Voiss, S.J.  
Vice President, Office of Mission and Ministry

# SACRED SPACES

## MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

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Discover our remarkable chapels, artwork and sacred spaces on campus. See how the Marquette community lives its Jesuit and Catholic identity every day while fostering an environment in which a diversity of religious traditions and interfaith relationships can flourish.

### Table of Contents

<i>Father (Père) Jacques Marquette</i>	<b>5</b>
St. Joan of Arc Chapel	<b>7</b>
Blessed Virgin Mary Grotto	<b>9</b>
<i>Mother Teresa</i>	<b>11</b>
Wisconsin Native Trees	<b>13</b>
Chapel of the Holy Family	<b>15</b>
Interfaith Meditation Space	<b>17</b>
Islamic Prayer Room	<b>19</b>
St. Thérèse of Lisieux Chapel	<b>21</b>
<i>Christ Arisen</i>	<b>23</b>
Donald J. Schneider Chapel	<b>25</b>
Madonna Della Strada Chapel	<b>27</b>
<i>Madonna of Port Lligat</i>	<b>29</b>



### ***FATHER (PÈRE) JACQUES MARQUETTE***

**Artist:** Ron Knepper

This bronze statue, which honors the 17th-century French Jesuit missionary and explorer for whom Marquette University is named, stands 8 feet, 2 inches tall and weighs between 2,500 and 3,000 pounds.

John (Bus Ad '56) and Mary Madden made a gift of this statue as part of the *Magis* Campaign, and it was dedicated on September 23, 2005.

Facing the historic St. Joan of Arc Chapel, the statue depicts a mature Father Marquette, his visage weathered by the elements and his cassock beaten with wear. He carries a map — a salute to his mission work along the upper Mississippi River with French fur trader and explorer Louis Joliet — and wears a crucifix at his belt. Father Marquette appears to be stepping away from the water's edge, a pose that illustrates both his long journey and his evangelizing among Indigenous peoples.



### ST. JOAN OF ARC CHAPEL

Originally known as St. Martin de Seyssuel, St. Joan of Arc Chapel was constructed in the late 14th or early 15th century in southeastern France near the city of Lyon. After the French Revolution, the structure gradually became dilapidated. After World War I, a young French architect and archaeologist discovered the ruined chapel and decided to reconstruct it.

In 1926, Mrs. Gertrude Hill Gavin acquired the chapel and had it transferred to her 50-acre estate on Long Island, New York. Mrs. Gavin was so enamored with St. Joan that she renamed the chapel. Joan of Arc (1412–31) was a French heroine of the Hundred Years War, which involved territorial disputes between the kings of England and France. After her capture, she was convicted of heresy and burned at the stake at the age of 19. Posthumously retried and vindicated, Joan was canonized in 1920 and is the patron saint of France. In 1933, Pope Pius XI gave Mrs. Gavin written permission to have Mass said in the building (the letter hangs in the chapel's nave).

To further honor St. Joan, Mrs. Gavin bought a 13th-century Gothic altar and "Joan of Arc Stone." Backed by an official French endorsement of authenticity, the stone is believed to be one upon which Joan prayed for success before battle. The stone, reportedly kissed by the lips of the saint, was installed in the base of a wall niche behind the altar. Legend claims that it is always colder to the touch than the stones around it.

After Mrs. Gavin died, her estate ultimately passed into the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Marc B. Rojzman in 1962. The Rojzmans gifted the chapel to Marquette in 1964. They had it dismantled and sent to campus for the university to reconstruct beginning in July 1965. The chapel was dedicated at its new site on May 26, 1966. Renovated in 2021, it is both the physical and spiritual center of campus.



### **BLESSED VIRGIN MARY GROTTTO**

On December 8, 2017 — the Feast of the Immaculate Conception — Marquette University President Michael R. Lovell announced that the university would construct a grotto dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, providing “a special and sacred place of devotion, inspiration and prayer for Marquette students, faculty, alumni and staff for decades to come.” On May 1, 2019 — the beginning of the month dedicated to Jesus’ mother — the grotto was dedicated and blessed by Archbishop Jerome Listeck. Funded by the Fotsch Family, Chemistry Professor Emeritus Norman Hoffman and alumni Chris and Katie Callen, the grotto is located immediately behind St. Joan of Arc Chapel.

Marian grottos (cave-like formations) have been a popular expression of devotion to Our Lady all around the world since St. Bernadette Soubirous encountered the Blessed Mother in a natural grotto near Lourdes, France, in 1858. Given Marquette’s Jesuit identity, it is most appropriate to feature a Marian grotto on campus because Mary is recognized as instrumental in the conversion of St. Ignatius, who founded the Society of Jesus (the Jesuit order).

Indeed, the 17th-century Jesuit explorer and university namesake Rev. Jacques Marquette, S.J., wrote the following prayer to venerate the Blessed Virgin:

*Hail Daughter of God the Father, hail Mother of God the Son, hail Spouse of God the Holy Ghost, hail Temple of All the Persons of the Trinity, by your holy virginity and your Immaculate Conception, make clean my heart and my song.*



**“If you can't feed a hundred people,  
then feed just one.”**

- Mother Teresa

### ***MOTHER TERESA***

**Artist:** Gautam Pal

Mother Teresa, recipient of the 1981 Marquette University Père Marquette Discovery Award, was born in 1910 in what is now the capital of the Republic of Macedonia and died in Calcutta, India, in 1997. She labored among the poorest of the poor, first in India and then all over the world. She founded the Missionaries of Charity, a religious congregation of women, and her work with the abandoned, sick and dying was recognized in 1979 when she won the Nobel Peace Prize. By 1996, one year before her death, she was operating 517 missions in more than 100 countries.

Mother Teresa was beatified by Pope John Paul II in 2003. Her loving spirit inspired philanthropy across the world. Pope Francis canonized Mother Teresa as a saint in 2016.

This statue, dedicated on October 6, 2009, was made possible by members of the Kuttemperoor family, through their friendship with Dr. Prem S. Sharma, professor emeritus and associate dean emeritus, School of Dentistry.

Marquette chose to locate the statue outside of Schroeder Health Complex as a symbolic gesture honoring St. Theresa's humanitarian work.



River birch: Central Mall area  
Indigenous peoples have long known the gracefulness and generosity of the river birch (*betula nigra*) on their lands for the sweetening and medicinal needs of the abundant sap if tapped and the generous healing properties naturally inherent in the bark.

### WISCONSIN NATIVE TREES

As the creative force behind the Wisconsin Native Tree Collection at Marquette University, Rev. Harold C. Bradley, S.J. (1925-2009), hoped to beautify campus while educating others about these gifts of nature. Dozen of campus trees and shrubs native to Wisconsin have ancient stories to tell, particularly for Indigenous peoples. (Please see map at the end of this booklet.)

Trees are a rooted connection to Mother Earth. They are elders and relatives imbued with an animate spirit and ready to share many teachings. Author Robin Wall Kimmerer, who is an enrolled member of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, describes them as “sentient beings.” Gesturing to a natural heritage among Indigenous peoples that was ecologically diverse and richly supportive of multiple communities, native trees reflect strength in diversity. They serve as natural altars — sacred places on the landscape and beacons ready to engage in a relationship of respect and reciprocity. When Indigenous peoples humbly put down traditional offerings of tobacco at the tree base in prayer, the soaring network of branches naturally carries private conversational passages to the Creator.

Yet trees rise from the earth, kindly offering their gifts to everyone open to witnessing their majesty, which is present simply if one listens in the stillness under their arbor. The plantings within Marquette’s Wisconsin Native Tree Collection stand both as a present-day reminder of a shared past and a critical tenet in the university’s diversity plan:

*“Educating people for a world citizenship involves recognizing diversity as a constitutive dimension of a full human life.”*



# SACRED SPACES

## MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

### CHAPEL OF THE HOLY FAMILY

Located in the Alumni Memorial Union, the Chapel of the Holy Family was made possible in large part through the notable generosity of Dr. Robert and Mrs. Sandy Pavlic. The chapel consists of several components: a large liturgical space (pictured left), Narthex, and small Eucharistic Chapel where the Blessed Sacrament is reserved.

The Chapel of the Holy Family was blessed by Bishop Leo J. Brust, auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, on October 6, 1990. The formal blessing does not preclude use by other faiths. In fact, the liturgical space was deliberately constructed to be used by Catholics and individuals from diverse Christian traditions. It can seat 130–175 people comfortably, depending on the configuration.

After more than 30 years, Marquette's largest campus chapel will be re-energized through a summer 2022 renovation.

**BEFORE**



**MAIN  
CHAPEL**



**EUCARISTIC  
CHAPEL**

**AFTER (artist rendering)**





### **INTERFAITH MEDITATION SPACE**

The Interfaith Meditation Space located in the Alumni Memorial Union, Room 233, welcomes people of diverse faith traditions, providing an environment conducive to introspection, contemplation, and meditation or engaging in devotional practices. The wide window with a view of the gardens of West Towne Square is an invitation and reminder for prayer and reflection regarding the Marquette community, nature, and the world around us.

Though this space does not have any iconography specific to a particular religion, groups and individuals are encouraged to bring images and symbols that may aid their devotional and spiritual practices. Similarly, for those who may require digital or didactic tools as part of their spiritual activities within the space, a white board, screen, and projector are available.

The room is accessible during regular hours of the Alumni Memorial Union for individual drop-in and may also be reserved for groups for one-time use or regular spiritual reflection and ritual.



### **ISLAMIC PRAYER ROOM**

The Islamic Prayer Room located in Room 231 of the Alumni Memorial Union invites Muslims from the Marquette community to find a calm, quiet space for prayer and meditation. Islam regards prayer as the central connection between the Divine Unity and humankind (Quran 14:31). Following the Sunnah (path) of the Prophet Muhammad, Muslims pray at least five times a day: at dawn, noon, in the afternoon, after sunset, and at night. Students and staff also congregate in the space to check in with each other, socialize, and find a tranquil area for resting after classes. Because the remembrance of God (Quran 20:14) is expressed through individual and collective congregation, the Islamic Prayer Room also has a divider to provide covering (hijab) for female members of the community.



“My God I love you!”

- St. Thérèse of Lisieux

### ST. THÉRÈSE OF LISIEUX CHAPEL THE COMMONS

Thérèse Martin is a French saint who lived her life for God. This space in The Commons Residence Hall, which was made possible through the generosity of the John Bergstrom Family, is named in honor of the beloved nun known as St. Thérèse, “The Little Flower.”

Through a transformational experience at age 14, Thérèse focused on God rather than herself, entering the Carmelite convent in Lisieux, France, at age 15. As she wrote in her autobiography, “What matters in life is not great deeds, but great love.” Her unwavering love of God led her to have a childlike, simple approach to treating everyone with love.

Thérèse’s simplicity is like that of flowers, which she admired. She regarded herself as the “little flower of Jesus,” her own life blossoming for His glory. A rose symbolizes both her physical and eternal life. As stated in her autobiography, “My mission — to make God loved — will begin after my death. I will spend my heaven doing good on earth. I will let fall a shower of roses.”

Thérèse’s spirituality has inspired millions, who, since her death in 1897 from tuberculosis, have sought her intercession and inexplicably received flowers. Pope Pius XI canonized her as a saint in 1925. In 1997, Pope John Paul II declared the saint a Doctor of the Church, acknowledging her worldwide renown as one of the greatest modern-day saints.

Reflecting Thérèse’s life of simple daily prayer, this chapel facilitates a late afternoon Rosary on Tuesday through Friday.



### ***CHRIST ARISEN***

**Artist:** Norman Christianson

Located west of the Varsity Theatre, *Christ Arisen* features Christ with his arms down and extended in an open, loving gesture. The statue was a gift to Marquette University from Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Webber and Family, in loving memory of their son and brother, Richard (1962–1983).

Richard Webber died during his senior year while racing with the Marquette sailing team on Lake Michigan. The gift included the statue, dedicated on October 21, 2002; stained-glass rotunda windows in the Chapel of the Holy Family in the Alumni Memorial Union; and safety equipment for the sailing team.



### **DONALD J. SCHNEIDER CHAPEL**

Thanks to the generosity of Donald and Patricia Schneider, the Donald J. Schneider Chapel is the largest of three chapels in the Dr. E.J. O'Brien Jesuit Residence. The Jesuits gather here daily to celebrate Mass and appreciate the beauty of nature through the large windows in the chapel.

The brilliant, specially designed stained-glass window is particularly notable. Made possible through a gift from the Bernice Greiveldinger Charitable Trust, the circular window is the work of Racine native John D. Van Koningsveld. It is his interpretation of a 17th-century etching by Flemish artist Peter Paul Rubens. The image depicts the moment when St. Ignatius of Loyola (founder of the Society of Jesus) received from God the most profound enlightenment while praying by the river Cardoner near the village of Manresa, Spain, in 1522. Ignatius later described how his enlightenment was “so strong that all things seemed new to him.... [Indeed] the many things he had learned throughout his 62 years, taken together... would not amount to what he had received on that single occasion.” His experience undergirds the Christian vision of God and human life set forth in the *Spiritual Exercises*, a manual for guiding retreatants over a period of 30 days, and resulted in the foresight that led to the founding of Jesuit colleges and universities around the world.



### MADONNA DELLA STRADA CHAPEL

The Madonna Della Strada Chapel, named in honor of the first Jesuit church in Rome, offers Marquette community members a quiet, intimate space inside Zilber Hall, one of the university's most active buildings.

The chapel features four glass panels imprinted with illustrations from *The Saint John's Bible* (see below). Colorful depictions of the Creation story, the Word Made Flesh, the Suffering Servant, and the Resurrected Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalene illuminate the chapel. Each one stands nearly six feet tall, serving as the chapel's main visual draw.

This sacred space is available to all members of the Marquette community for prayer and meditation.

#### THE SAINT JOHN'S BIBLE

In 1998, Saint John's Abbey and University commissioned renowned calligrapher Donald Jackson, senior scribe in Queen Elizabeth II's Crown Office, to produce the first handwritten, hand-illuminated Bible since the advent of movable type in the 15th century. Jackson designed a custom script for the work and assembled a team of artists and scribes from around the world who used ancient techniques and materials — goose quills, hand-ground pigments, egg yolks, and 24-karat gold leaf. On being presented with a copy in 2008, Pope Benedict XVI exclaimed, "This is a work for eternity." The *Saint John's Bible* includes 160 illuminations, reflecting a contemporary approach to biblical interpretation and incorporating imagery from both Eastern and Western religious traditions. The volumes are permanently displayed in the Prucha Archives Reading Room on the third floor of the John P. Raynor, S.J., Memorial Libraries.





## **MADONNA OF PORT LLIGAT**

**Artist:** Salvador Dalí

**Created:** 1949

**Medium:** Oil on canvas

**Dimensions:** 19.5 x 15.0625 in.

*Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Haupt*

*Collection of The Haggerty Museum of Art*

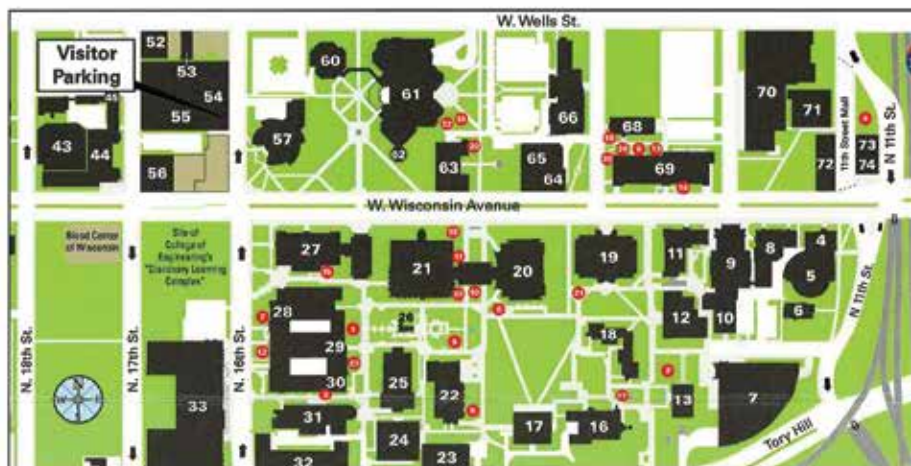
The *Madonna of Port Lligat* is the name of two paintings by Salvador Dalí. The first was created in 1949 and is housed in the Haggerty Museum of Art at Marquette. Dalí submitted it to Pope Pius XII for approval, which was granted. Dalí created a second, larger painting in 1950 using the same title and same themes, with various poses and details changed. The 1950 Madonna is exhibited at the Fukuoka Art Museum in Japan.

The paintings depict a seated Madonna (Dalí's wife, Gala, served as the model) with the infant Christ on her lap. Both figures have rectangular holes cut into their torsos, suggestive of their transcendent status. They are posed in a landscape featuring the coast of Port Lligat, Catalonia, in the background, with surrealist details such as nails, fish, seashells and an egg.

*Haggerty  
Museum  
of Art*



# MAP OF WISCONSIN NATIVE TREE COLLECTION ON CAMPUS



## List of native trees on campus:

- 1** Apple, Crab – *Malus sp.*  
Apples require cross-pollination between individuals by insects, mostly bees.
- 2** Ash, Green – *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*  
Ash trees are threatened by the emerald ash borer, a beetle accidentally introduced from Asia.
- 3** Ash, White – *Fraxinus americana*  
This tree is a resident of hardwood forests with rich soil, and its wood is commonly used for baseball bats.
- 4** Aspen, Quaking – *Populus tremuloides*  
This tree is named for how its leaves flutter in the wind.
- 5** Basswood, American/Linden – *Tilia americana*  
Basswood has relatively soft wood used in hand carving, and its inner bark is a source of fiber.
- 6** Beech, American – *Fagus grandifolia*  
This tree retains its smooth gray bark even when eaten.
- 7** Birch, Paper – *Betula papyrifera*  
Paper birch is a pioneer species on abandoned farmlands and an early invader after forest fires.
- 8** Birch, River – *Betula nigra*  
Native Americans used the boiled sap to make syrup and the inner bark as a survival food.
- 9** Hackberry – *Celtis occidentalis*  
Hackberry is related to the elm and is a tree that tolerates urban living.
- 10** Hawthorn – *Crataegus sp.*  
The white flowers of early May were used by the ancient Greeks in weddings and on altars.
- 11** Hemlock, Eastern – *Tsuga canadensis*  
The oldest recorded hemlock was at least 594 years old. They can grow to 150 feet tall.
- 12** Hickory, Bitternut – *Carya cordiformis*  
The fruit is a bitter nut, giving this tree its name. It is related to pecans, another native tree.
- 13** Hickory, Shagbark – *Carya ovata*  
The nuts are delicious, but the trees are unattractive to bears.
- 14** Ironwood – *Ostrya virginiana*  
This tree provides winter food for birds, and its wood is used for tool handles and fence posts.
- 15** Juneberry/Shadbush/Serviceberry  
*Amelanchier arborea*  
The fruit taste like a slightly nutty blueberry, appreciated by people and birds.

- 16** Locust, Honey – *Gleditsia triacanthos*  
The honey locust is named for the pulp of the legume seed pods used as food and fermented for beer.
- 17** Maple, Red – *Acer rubrum*  
The twigs of the red maple are important winter food sources for elk and white-tailed deer.
- 18** Maple, Silver – *Acer saccharinum*  
The silver maple has brittle wood, and its shallow roots invade drain pipes, sidewalks and foundations.
- 19** Musclewood/Blue Beech/American Hornbeam  
*Carpinus carolinensis*  
The smooth gray bark looks like a mottled limb, giving this tree its common name.
- 20** Nannyberry – *Viburnum lentago*  
Even though its wood smells foul, its fruit is sweet, juicy and edible.
- 21** Oak, White – *Quercus alba*  
The white oak reaches a magnificent height with massive limbs sprilling out at wide angles.
- 22** Oak, Northern Red – *Quercus rubra*  
Northern red oak is an important timber species and known for its brilliant red fall color.
- 23** Redcedar, Eastern/Eastern Juniper  
*Juniperus virginiana*  
Redcedar is the alternate host for cedar-apple rust disease and should not be grown near apple orchards.
- 24** Tamarack/Larch – *Larix laricina*  
Tamarack is a common pioneer species in northern forests after a fire.
- 25** White Cedar, Northern/Arborvitae  
*Thuja occidentalis*  
Northern white cedar can live more than 1,000 years.
- 26** Witchhazel – *Hamamelis virginiana*  
An extract of the bark and leaves is an astringent used medicinally in alternative options and for insect bites.

## Academic/Administrative Buildings

707 Building	72
Alumni Memorial Union	61
Copinger Tower	73
Clark Hall	31
Coughlin Hall	18
Cramer Hall	28
Cudahy Hall	19
Edkazin Hall	7
Haggerty Hall and Civil Engineering Center	27
Holtzman Hall	64
Jesuit Residence	67
Johnson Hall	8
Lalumiere Language Hall	17
Marquette Hall	16
O'Hara Hall	6
Public Safety	54
Schroeder Complex	29
Sensenbrenner Hall	4
Service Building	23
Stras, Jr., David A., Hall	12
Student Health Service	20
Todd Walker Chemistry	22
Water Life Sciences	24
William Wahl Physics	25
Zilber Hall	68
<b>Chapels/Chapels</b>	
Chapel of the Holy Family	62
Church of the Gesù, a Jesuit-sponsored parish	9
Gesù Parish Center	16
St. Joan of Arc Chapel	26

## Libraries

Law Library/Legal Research Center	5
Memorial Library	21
Raynor Library	20

University Information (414) 288-2250

Interested in seeing more Wisconsin native trees on Marquette's campus? We welcome donations to the Students for an Environmentally Active Campus Wisconsin Native Tree Collection. To donate, contact University Advancement at (414) 288-7050 or (800) 344-7544; give at [marquette.edu/givonline](mailto:marquette.edu/givonline); or send a check made payable to Marquette University to University Advancement (DR Services, P.O. Box 1881, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881).



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**For more site information, visit  
[marquette.edu/sacred-spaces](http://marquette.edu/sacred-spaces)**

To learn how to help support  
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**TIME TO RISE**

THE MARQUETTE PROMISE TO BE THE DIFFERENCE



**MARQUETTE**  
UNIVERSITY