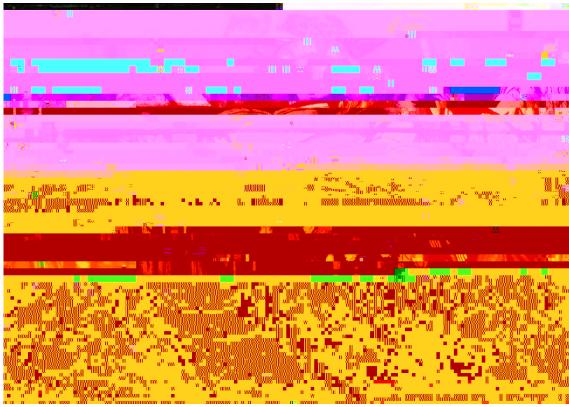
Ignatius of Loyola

The book is inscribed Constitutiones, probably a confusion concerning the cave in Spain where much of the Spiritual Exercises, but not the Constitution of the Society, was written.

In the central portion of the window Ignatius stands robed in red and white Renaissance vestments. He holds an open book inscribed with the motto, Ad Maiorem Dei Gloriam (For the Greater Glory of God), a subtext taken from the Constitution of the Society. He looks across to the Jesuit's emblem, IHS, the Latin form of the Greek monogram of the name of Jesus. The emblem is also commonly believed to stand for In hoc signo [vinces] (by this sign you will conquer) associated with the first Christian emperor, Constantine, a misinterpretation recognized yet used by the classically astute Jesuits. Constantine was reputed to have seen this sign in the sky before the Battle of the Milvian Bridge when he defeated his co-emperor and emerged the sole ruler of the Roman Empire.





In the borders are symbols of Ignatius's life, the stole with its drapes crossing in front, symbol of priestly power and the yoke of Christ. A castle and cannon refer to the defense of Pamplona. The open book is inscribed Constitutiones. In addition are: the cave in which he meditated, the globe of the world he influenced, and a sword symbolic of the military life he led before conversion and of the fight he later led against doctrinal errors.