

*Above the altar is Golgotha*

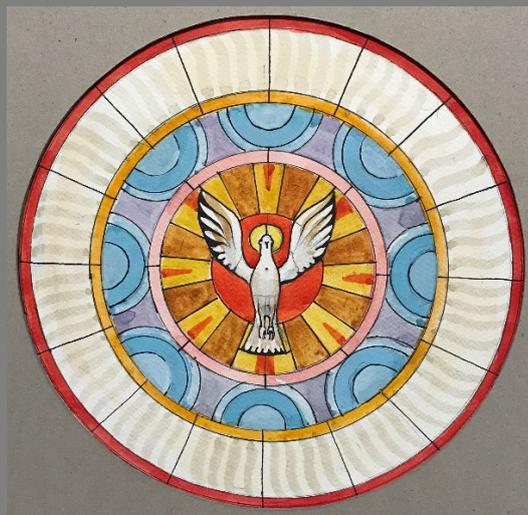
## The Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows

*(The service of the common good is the virtue of all)*

The Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows, offered for peace, is being built in an era in which Christianity is the most persecuted religion in the world.

Churches are being demolished in the Christian West, or converted to another function. Our answer to this, with living faith, is the construction of the Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows.

We, here in Hungary  
we restore and build churches,  
we are Christians  
and we remain.



*"Representation of the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove"  
with the emitting rays of light*

In the next chapter, you will learn about the design of stained glass windows.

Thank you in advance for your kind attention! All contributions are important, they help the chapel - a part

of the common good - to be realized.

More information about the construction process can be found on the chapel's website:

[www.kapolnachapel.org](http://www.kapolnachapel.org)

# The plan of stained glass windows

## *Golgotha in three parts*



*Windows above the altar (2.40 m2)*

### **I. "Suffering Mary"**

The Virgin Mary is the main figure, painfully looking at her son with his hands clasped in prayer, dying on the cross. Over the Virgin Mary, Blessed Pope Innocent XI's coat of arms and message: "The Blessed Virgin helps" (in Hungarian and Latin) At the bottom of the composition is "St. Clare with Lilly" encircled in a red circle. The background colour of this image is mostly ultramarine blue, cyan blue, and cobalt blue, as well as purple. The red of Virgin Mary's dress, the background of the circle of St. Clare and the red behind Blessed Pope Innocent XI's coat of arms counteracts the blue colours.

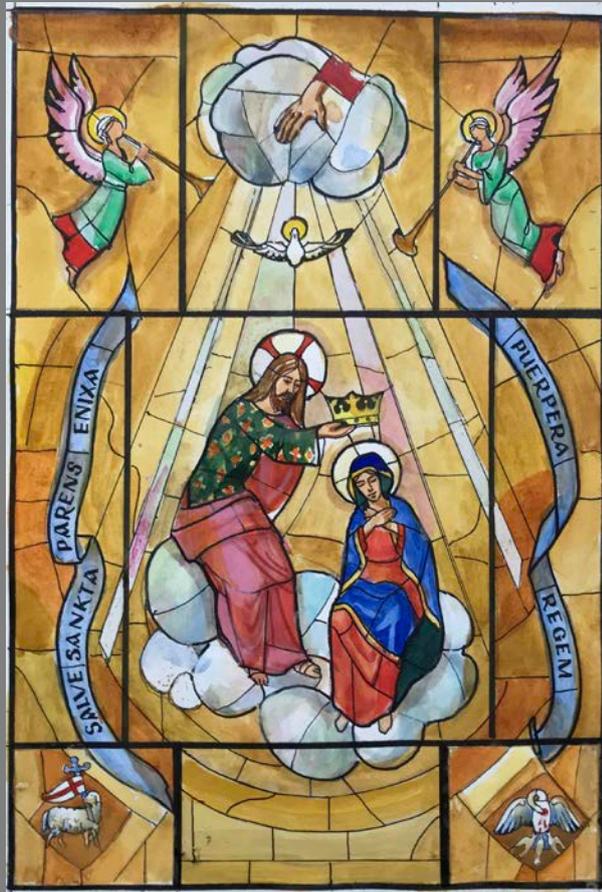
### **II. "Jesus Christ on the cross"**

In the red background of martyrdom, one of the attributes of Christ, with the vine tendril, is a symbol of the opportunity of resurrection. Placed under the cross of Christ, "St. Francis of Assisi with a small bird in his hand" is in a dark blue circle.

### **III. "St. The apostle John is the gospel while writing"**

Below it is "St. Anthony of Padua with the Little Jesus" in a red frame. At the top is the Liphay Coat of Arms. Below, is the written ribbon "God loved the world by giving His only begotten Son...". The colour tone of the composition is based on green from the chromium oxide, juice green, and greenish blue. St. John's orange gown distinguishes his figure from that of his surroundings.

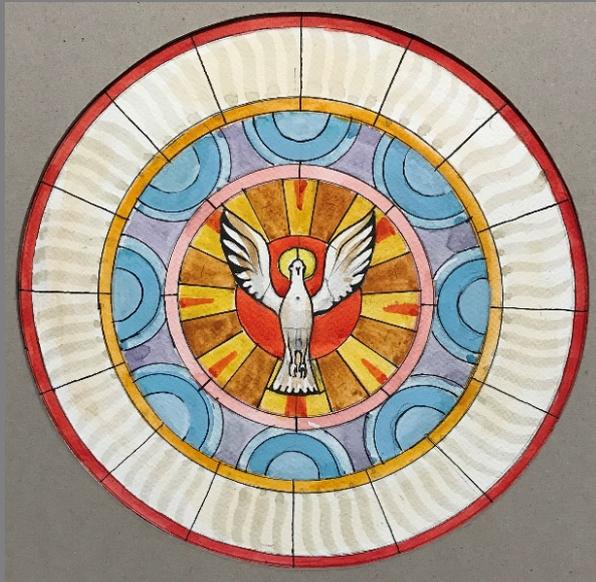
**Heavenly Coronation of the Virgin Mary** *Glass image above the entrance (4 m2)*



The Virgin Mary humbly accepts the crown from her son's hand. In the upper part of the picture, the angels announce the feast with a trombone. In the lower two fields, steel frames well separate the depiction of a lamb with a cross nimbus on one side and on the other, the pelican feeds its children with its own blood. The event takes place against a golden background to create a festive atmosphere.

*The Holy Spirit is above us, with us.*

*At the top of the dome (1.60 m2)*



“Representation of the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove” with the rays of light emanating.

## *Tibor Bráda, the master*



He was born on September 18, 1941 in Karcag.

His mother, Katalin Hajnal, descending from an intellectual family of Karcag. She was a very beautifully watercoloring teacher. His father, Lajos Bráda, was a teacher of mathematics and physics, as well as the head of the music band at the grammar school in Karcag. His son could no longer hear his playing of the violin, because he was called up as a soldier at the end of World War II losing his life in the fighting.

He completed his primary school in Albertirsa, where a nun teacher who graduated from the College of Fine Arts, Mária Puruczky, discovered his good drawing skills. His excellent teachers were the painter Lajos Ujváry at the High School of Fine and Applied Arts, and the painter Lajos Szentiványi at the College of Fine Arts. After completing his studies, he taught for 40 years at the Budapest College of Fine Arts and then at the University.

Meanwhile, he has had numerous solo and group exhibitions at home and abroad. He likes to exhibit with his family, his wife Ilona Deák, painter, and with their daughters Judit Bráda, a leather artist, and Enikő Bráda, a ceramic craftsman. It accompanies the whole life of the watercolour genre. He inherited his mother's watercoloring talent because he has been pursuing this wonderful genre since he was a child. Nowadays, in addition to panel painting, the making of mural genres, especially figural leaded glass paintings and the design of religious-themed mosaics, takes up most of his time. His most significant works: the reconstruction of the leaded glass paintings of St. László Church in Kőbánya by Miksa Róth (110 m<sup>2</sup>), the Church of Our Lady of Hungary in Tiszaújváros (35 m<sup>2</sup>), the chapel of the home of the elderly in Kőbánya with Christian symbols (15 m<sup>2</sup>). Stained glass paintings of the Church of Christ the King in Dunaújváros (270 m<sup>2</sup>) and the Basilica of Sárospatak (150 m<sup>2</sup>) are currently being made.

Honours: Mihály Munkácsy Award, Hungarian Golden Cross of Merit, Supka Manna Award, and other significant awards.

He is the inventor of the St. Luke's Day celebration of the Hungarian Painting Day and the president of the Hungarian Painting Day Foundation for 20 years. Today he is the honorary chairman of the board of trustees.