

DOWNLOAD PDF THE STORY OF ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS

Chapter 1 : St. Mary of the Angels Church » St. Stanislaus Kostka, S.J. ()

Excerpt from The Story of St. Stanislaus Kostka of the Society of Jesus The Church of God, which is the garden of the Heavenly King, has its flowers of every kind and hue, both on earth and in Heaven, the variety and the contrast of which enhance its beauty and the glory of its Lord.

He entered the Society of Jesus in Rome on his 17th birthday 28 October , and is said to have foretold his death a few days before it occurred. He was the second of seven children. At home, the two brothers were taught with firmness, even severity; its results were their piety, modesty, temperance, and submission. School life On 25 July , they arrived at Vienna with their tutor to attend the Jesuit college that had been opened four years before. Stanislaus was soon conspicuous among his classmates during his 3 years of schooling, not only for his amiability and cheerfulness of expression, but also for his growing religious fervour and piety. His brother Paul said during the process of beatification: It is true," added the witness, "that this had happened at home to my brother at Easter when he was seated at table with our parents and other persons. Barbara , to which many students of the Jesuit college belonged. If the confidences he then made to his tutor and later to a fellow-member of the Society at Rome are to be believed, it was Saint Barbara who brought two angels to him during the course of a serious illness, in order to give him the Eucharist. So much piety, however, did not please the older brother Paul; his exasperation led him to treat the innocent Stanislaus with violence. Stanislaus suffered the unjust treatment with remarkable stoicism and patience, but there came one night when, after having again suffered the harsh comments and blows from his brother, he turned on Paul with the words: Entry into the Society of Jesus Meantime the thought of joining the Society of Jesus had already entered his mind. It was six months, however, before he ventured to speak of this to the superiors of the Society. At Vienna they hesitated to receive him, fearing the tempest that would probably be raised by his father against the Society, which had just quieted a storm unleashed by others entering the Order. Stanislaus quickly grasped the situation and formed the plan of applying to the general of the Society at Rome. The distance was five hundred leagues, which had to be made on foot, without equipment or guide or any other resources but the precarious charity that might be received on the road. The prospective dangers and humiliations of such a journey, however, did not deter him. On the morning of the day on which he was to carry out his project he called his servant to him early and told him to notify his brother Paul and his tutor in the course of the morning that he would not be back that day to dinner. Then he started, exchanging the dress of gentleman for that of a mendicant , which was the only way to escape the curiosity of those he met. By nightfall Paul and the tutor comprehended that Stanislaus had fled as he had threatened. They were seized with a fierce anger, and as the day was ended the fugitive had gained a day over them. They started to follow him, but were not able to overtake him; either their exhausted horses refused to go further, or a wheel of their carriage would break, or, as the tutor frankly declared, they had mistaken the route, having left the city by a different road from the one which Stanislaus had taken. It is noticeable that in his testimony Paul gives no explanation of his ill-luck. He arrived 25 October in Rome. As he was greatly exhausted by the journey, the general of the order, Saint Francis Borgia , would not permit him to enter the novitiate of Saint Andrew until several days later. During the ten remaining months of his life, according to the testimony of the master of novices, Father Giulio Fazio, "he was a model and mirror of religious perfection. Notwithstanding his very delicate constitution he did not spare himself the slightest penance". Portrait in stained glass, Church Liesing Death On the evening of the feast of Saint Lawrence , Stanislaus felt a mortal weakness, made worse by a high fever, and clearly saw that his last hour had come. He wrote a letter to the Blessed Virgin begging her to call him to the skies there to celebrate with her the glorious anniversary of her Assumption. Many in the city proclaimed him a saint and people hastened from all parts to venerate his remains and to obtain, if possible, some relics. Stanislaus is a popular saint of Poland, and many religious institutions have chosen him as the protector of their novitiates. The representations of him in art are quite varied; he is sometimes depicted

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receiving Holy Communion from the hands of angels, or receiving the Infant Jesus from the hands of the Virgin, or in the midst of a battle putting to flight the enemies of his country. At times he is depicted near a fountain putting a wet linen cloth on his breast. Artwork There is a portrait by Scipione Delfino, the oldest of St. Having probably been painted at Rome within two years of his death, it may be regarded as the best likeness. The face is strikingly Slavic , a fact that is not noticeable in his other portraits. Pierre Le Gros the Younger made a statue of him. Dedications The following are some places dedicated to him: Saint Stanislaus is also a co-patron saint along with Saint Ignatius of Loyola , founder of the Society of Jesus of Strake Jesuit College Preparatory in Houston, Texas, where a statue of his image was erected in front of the Parsley Center, which houses an auditorium and music facilities. Stanislaus as the patron saint. The forane church was renovated around sixty years ago. Stanislaus High School in Bandra , Bombay , is named after him and was founded in . The school is run by Jesuits. Stanislaus Institute in Ljubljana , Slovenia , an educational institution founded in , is named for Stanislaus Kostka. The high school campus of the Ateneo de Manila University has a Saint Stanislaus Kostka chapel, noticeably at the center of the compound. As for the Ateneo de Davao University , the grade school chapel, adorned with stained glass depictions of the life of Jesus Christ, was named after him. He is also a patron of the minor seminarians of the Oblates of St. Beaumont College , formerly a public school in Berkshire, was dedicated to Saint Stanislaus. Stanislaus Kostka Church Chicago opened in . Stanislaus Kostka Parish was the largest parish in the United States with 8, families, totaling 40, people. There were twelve Masses each Sunday: Stanislaus Kostka Parish is considered the mother church of the many Polish parishes.

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Chapter 2 : theinnatdunvilla.com » Blog Archive » Saint Stanislaus Kostka

The story of St. Stanislaus Kostka of the Society of Jesus Item Preview The story of St. Stanislaus Kostka of the Society of Jesus. by Coleridge, Henry James.

His liturgical feast day is celebrated on 13 November. Stanislaus was born on 28 October in his ancestral castle in Rostkovo, Poland, into a noble and wealthy family. He received his early education from a private tutor, and then was sent, and in was sent, with his older brother Paul, to the Jesuit College in Vienna, Austria, and lodged at the Jesuit-run boarding. He began to devote time regularly to prayer. He dressed very plainly for a nobleman. He deliberately stayed away from unbecoming company; and practiced self-discipline. In December, Stanislaus fell gravely ill, the remedies prescribed by the doctors proved useless and he was on the brink of death. He prayed fervently and had overwhelming spiritual experiences. He confided to his spiritual director that the Blessed Mother bearing the Christ Child came to visit him, and in her maternal manner she placed the Child in his arms. He began to feel energized and recovered miraculously. He was convinced that the gesture and healing were signs from Our Lady that he should enter the Society of Jesus. Stanislaus contacted the Jesuit Provincial Superior of Austria who assured him that he would grant him admission, but he would have to obtain the permission of his father. That left Stanislaus in a quandary; he was well aware that that would be next to impossible. His father had other exalted plans for him. Undaunted, Stanislaus consulted several Jesuits and finally found an escape route from his dilemma. He would seek entrance into a Jesuit province out of bounds of potential family interference. Stanislaus set his sights on Germany. At break of dawn on 10 August, bearing a letter of introduction from his confessor, Stanislaus set out on his venture unnoticed because he had disguised himself as a mendicant. He walked the highways and by-lanes, sleeping in the fields and begging for food, taking humiliations and uncertainties in his stride, crossing the whole of Austria from east to west, to Dilligen in Germany, kilometres at a stretch in two weeks! Stanislaus was impressed by this determined youth. In order to ascertain, nevertheless, that this lad of noble upbringing would fit into the demanding tasks of religious life, he put him to the test for a few weeks. Stanislaus was assigned to live with the servants and to accompany them in doing menial jobs for the large number of boarders at the Jesuit-run College. Stanislaus was only too happy to admit him as a Jesuit, and as requested by Stanislaus who wanted to be far from home, made arrangements for him to proceed to Rome in the company of two Jesuit students. In late September, the trio set off on foot for the 1,km trek, arriving in Rome on 25 October, where he presented himself to the Superior General, St Francis Borgia. Stanislaus was admitted to the Jesuit novitiate on his seventeenth birthday. He impressed everyone by his sanctity, serviceability and simplicity. On 10 August, he developed a malarial fever but his condition suddenly took a turn for the worse on 14 August.

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Chapter 3 : St. Stanislaus Kostka, SJ (â€™) - theinnatdunvilla.com

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The two boys were not at all alike, however. Stanislaus had the courage to keep pure and to avoid bad language. He did well in his studies and the other boys admired his devotion at prayer. Paul, instead, was hard on his younger brother because he himself was not leading a good life. The man who owned the boarding house in which they lived was an enemy of the Catholic faith and refused to let a priest bring Holy Communion to the sick youth. Stanislaus prayed in desperation and God sent two angels to him with the Blessed Sacrament. Stanislaus had already thought of that, so he asked to be admitted into the Society. The boy refused to give up. He stole away secretly and set out on foot to walk all the way to Rome, to ask the Superior General himself. On the way he stopped at the Jesuit house where St. Peter Canisius was superior. Peter tested Stanislaus by setting him to wait on the seminarians at table and to clean their rooms. The holy young man served the students so humbly and respectfully that everyone was amazed. But the seventeen-year-old saint answered respectfully that he must follow his vocation. He knew it was a far higher profession than any career his father could give him. In the Jesuit college at Rome, St. Stanislaus performed every duty cheerfully and well. His face seemed to glow when he entered church, because of his great love for Jesus. But before his year of Novitiate was up, the holy Novice fell sick. No one thought his illness was serious, but the Saint was already thinking of going to Heaven. He told a priest friend that he hoped to be there for the next Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mother into Heaven. And so it happened. One month after St. What was his surprise on finding Stanislaus dead! And what remorse he felt! From that time on, Paul began to live a good life, and he willingly testified to the virtues of his holy brother. I will ask the Blessed Mother to let me know in which state of life Jesus wants me.

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Chapter 4 : Saint Stanislaus Kostka, Jesuit, Patron of Youth

The Story of St. Stanislaus Kostka: Of the Society of Jesus. Henry James Coleridge. Burns & Oates, - Jesuits - pages. 0 Reviews Preview this book» What.

He was the second of seven children. At home, the two brothers were taught with firmness, even severity; its results were their piety, modesty, temperance, and submission. School life[edit] On 25 July , they arrived at Vienna with their tutor to attend the Jesuit college that had been opened four years before. Stanislaus was soon conspicuous among his classmates during his 3 years of schooling, not only for his amiability and cheerfulness of expression, but also for his growing religious fervour and piety. His brother Paul said during the process of beatification: It is true," added the witness, "that this had happened at home to my brother at Easter when he was seated at table with our parents and other persons. Barbara , to which many students of the Jesuit college belonged. If the confidences he then made to his tutor and later to a fellow-member of the Society at Rome are to be believed, it was Saint Barbara who brought two angels to him during the course of a serious illness, in order to give him the Eucharist. So much piety, however, did not please the older brother Paul; his exasperation led him to treat the innocent Stanislaus with violence. Stanislaus suffered the unjust treatment with remarkable stoicism and patience, but there came one night when, after having again suffered the harsh comments and blows from his brother, he turned on Paul with the words: Entry into the Society of Jesus[edit] Meantime the thought of joining the Society of Jesus had already entered his mind. It was six months, however, before he ventured to speak of this to the superiors of the Society. At Vienna they hesitated to receive him, fearing the tempest that would probably be raised by his father against the Society, which had just quieted a storm unleashed by others entering the Order. Stanislaus quickly grasped the situation and formed the plan of applying to the general of the Society at Rome. The distance was five hundred leagues, which had to be made on foot, without equipment or guide or any other resources but the precarious charity that might be received on the road. The prospective dangers and humiliations of such a journey, however, did not deter him. On the morning of the day on which he was to carry out his project he called his servant to him early and told him to notify his brother Paul and his tutor in the course of the morning that he would not be back that day to dinner. Then he started, exchanging the dress of gentleman for that of a mendicant , which was the only way to escape the curiosity of those he met. By nightfall Paul and the tutor comprehended that Stanislaus had fled as he had threatened. They were seized with a fierce anger, and as the day was ended the fugitive had gained a day over them. They started to follow him, but were not able to overtake him; either their exhausted horses refused to go further, or a wheel of their carriage would break, or, as the tutor frankly declared, they had mistaken the route, having left the city by a different road from the one which Stanislaus had taken. It is noticeable that in his testimony Paul gives no explanation of his ill-luck. He arrived 25 October in Rome. As he was greatly exhausted by the journey, the general of the order, Saint Francis Borgia , would not permit him to enter the novitiate of Saint Andrew until several days later. During the ten remaining months of his life, according to the testimony of the master of novices, Father Giulio Fazio, "he was a model and mirror of religious perfection. Notwithstanding his very delicate constitution he did not spare himself the slightest penance". Portrait in stained glass, Church Liesing Death[edit] On the evening of the feast of Saint Lawrence , Stanislaus felt a mortal weakness, made worse by a high fever, and clearly saw that his last hour had come. He wrote a letter to the Blessed Virgin begging her to call him to the skies there to celebrate with her the glorious anniversary of her Assumption. Many in the city proclaimed him a saint and people hastened from all parts to venerate his remains and to obtain, if possible, some relics. Stanislaus is a popular saint of Poland, and many religious institutions have chosen him as the protector of their novitiates. The representations of him in art are quite varied; he is sometimes depicted receiving Holy Communion from the hands of angels, or receiving the Infant Jesus from the hands of the Virgin, or in the midst of a battle putting to flight the enemies of his country. At times he is depicted near a fountain putting a wet linen cloth on his breast. Artwork[edit]

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Chapter 5 : St Stanislaus Kostka Answers God's Call With Courage - Indian Catholic Matters

Title: The life of st. Stanislas Kostka, of the Society of Jesus Author: Stanislaus Kostka Created Date: 1/5/ PM.

Peter Canisius of St. He certainly had in mind accomplishments like those of St. Francis Xavier and other early Jesuits. But young Stanislaus died before he could do anything. Except live for God and become a saint. Polish nobleman John Kostka was not pleased with the spiritual inclinations of his second son. Paul, a brother two years older than he, bullied him and tried to lure him into more worldly pursuits. In the brothers attended the Jesuit college at Vienna, Austria. After two years Stanislaus fell seriously ill and he thought he was going to die. He wanted to receive Holy Communion, but his Lutheran landlord would not allow it in his house. However, Stanislaus reported that two angels appeared and communicated to him. He also said that the Blessed Mother came to him in a vision, encouraging him to become a Jesuit. Thus, upon recovering, Stanislaus determined to join the Society of Jesus. With Paul in hot pursuit, he fled to Dillingen where Peter Canisius welcomed him. Then to demonstrate his determination, Stanislaus walked the miles to Rome and there Jesuit general St. Francis Borgia accepted him. Stanislaus kept a journal during his novitiate. His notes reflect both a youthful idealism and an adult commitment. Here are a few excerpts: Consider how hard it is for a person to be separated from any place he has loved deeply. How much harder the soul will find it when the time comes to leave the mortal body, its companion so dear. And the great fear it will experience in that moment because its salvation is at stake and it must stand in the presence of the one it has so offended. If the just man will scarcely be saved, what about me a sinner? Think of the joy that the soul will feel in its escape from the prison of this body. So long has it lived in perpetual exile, expelled from its own heavenly home. How much greater its uncontainable joy and complete satisfaction when it arrives in its own country to enjoy the vision of God with the angels and the blessed. I am so ashamed and confused because I see how many have been lost on account of a single mortal sin, and how many times I have deserved eternal damnation. I shall reflect on myself and ask: What am I doing for Christ? What ought I do for Christ? Nine months into his novitiate he again became very sick. Early in the morning on the feast of the Assumption, , he told a priest that he saw Mary surrounded by many angels. And shortly afterward he died.

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Chapter 6 : St. Stanislaus Kostka College, Mājlaga - Wikipedia

Stanisław Kostka S.J. (28 October - 15 August) was a Polish novice of the Society of Jesus. He is venerated in the Catholic Church as Saint Stanislaus Kostka (as distinct from his namesake, the 11th-century Bishop of Kraków Stanislaus the Martyr).

At the age of fourteen he was sent with his older brother Paul to study at the Jesuit College in Vienna. Twice a day he would pray at length in the chapel, and he never failed to recite a crown of the Rosary. He avoided the company of students too free in their speech and behavior, and often fasted and inflicted on himself a rude discipline. His love for God did not cease to augment with these practices, and he decided to make a vow to enter the Company of Jesus. He told his confessor of it only six months later, as he wanted it to remain unknown until he would be in a position to carry it out. He fell ill, and the demon appeared in his room under the form of a black dog which lunged at his throat. The young Saint drove him away with the sign of the Cross; but his illness was growing worse. He was lodged in the residence of a Protestant who would not permit the Blessed Sacrament to be brought to him. Saint Stanislaus remembered having read that those who invoked Saint Barbara never died without the Sacraments, and he begged that she would assist him in his danger and not permit that he die without the Viaticum. His prayer was answered; one night, when his life was despaired of, he saw this beautiful virgin-martyr, accompanied by two Angels, enter his room with the Blessed Sacrament. He was greatly consoled by this favor and another which immediately followed it; the Blessed Virgin also appeared and assured him that God wanted him to enter the Jesuit Society. Soon he felt better and was restored to complete health. Stanislaus had always been gentle and cheerful, and his sanctity was felt as a reproach by his brother Paul, who had been surveying him constantly and often spoke rudely to him, even going so far as to strike him. Stanislaus nonetheless succeeded in evading him when he left for Augsburg, dressed as a beggar, to go to Father Peter Canisius, Provincial of Upper Germany, with letters of recommendation he had received from a Father of the Company. His brother, when he realized he had left, pursued him, but even though Stanislaus was on foot, passed him by without recognizing him. Saint Peter sent Stanislaus to Rome, a very long distance in those days, over a rugged and dangerous road, where rocks, mountains and rivers made the journey very difficult. Saint Francis of Borgia received him in Rome as a treasure sent by God, and he was clothed in the Jesuit habit in October His father was very irritated, but the son answered his letters with modesty and firmness, and continued to apply himself to every practice that might lead him closer to God and religious perfection. In ten months it is said that he advanced more than many do over a period of fifty or sixty years. During those ten short months he always had Our Lady in his mind, in his heart and on his lips. A custom was introduced for the novices during his sojourn in Rome; they would turn toward Her church of Saint Mary Major and ask, kneeling, for Her benediction; this practice has been conserved in the Roman novitiate ever since that time. The fervent novice ardently desired to be in heaven on the feast of Her Assumption; he fell ill of a fever on the 9th of August, and it was revealed to him that his desire would be fulfilled. He was eighteen years old. Many illnesses were cured at his tomb, and his body was found incorrupt three years after his death. He was soon considered as a Saint in Italy and Poland; in he was declared Blessed and was canonized in Paul Kostka wept for long years over his mistreatment of his younger brother, and was about to enter the Society of Jesus himself in , when he died suddenly on November 13th, anniversary of the discovery of the incorrupt remains of Saint Stanislaus. Saint Stanislaus teaches us in every trial of life, and above all at the hour of death, to have recourse to Our Lady and our patron Saint, and to trust without fear in their aid. *Vies des Saints*, by Msgr. Paris, , Vol. In all things give thanks; for this is the Will of God.

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Chapter 7 : Who was St. Stanislaus Kostka? “ Saint Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church

By Devin Watkins. Pope Francis sent a message on Wednesday to mark the 300th anniversary of the death of St. Stanislaus Kostka.. The Polish saint died on August 15, in Rome, while he was a novice (seminarian) of the Society of Jesus.

By Doris Yu September 18, “ For the Society of Jesus, known for its Jesuit schools and commitment to education, the end of summer signals the beginning of the school year “ but it also means the entrance of a new novice class. The Society of Jesus in the U. Ignatius Loyola, who co-founded the Society in 1540, detailed the process of becoming a Jesuit in the Jesuit Constitutions. The total journey toward Jesuit priesthood or brotherhood can take from eight to 12 years. Examples of experiments include serving the poor and marginalized at various Jesuit ministries, teaching, learning a foreign language, working in a hospital and making a pilgrimage. First- and second-year novices at the Jesuit Novitiate of St. Andrew Hall in Syracuse, New York. Though the process varies at each novitiate, novices are generally sent out with a one-way bus ticket, little or no money and the clothes on their back, and are expected to return within a few weeks to a month. The men learn to trust in God and become comfortable with uncertainty. Alberto Hurtado in St. Ignace, Minnesota. Novices also make St. Ignace pilgrimages in the U. Ignatius and meeting the other novices around the country. First- and second-year novices studying history at Regis University in Chicago in July These activities allow novices to dive into the work of the Society, at the margins, as fellow Jesuit Pope Francis has urged. This is his real strength. And that pushes the Society to be searching, creative and generous. Novices play volleyball at the Jesuit Novitiate of St. Ignace. There is time for sports, hobbies, going out to the movies, relaxation, and getting to know one another. But these bumps along the way are as nothing to the general desire to connect and support and move forward together. Stanislaus Kostka in Grand Coteau, Louisiana, now has its largest total class of first- and second-year novices in 37 years: The novice director and Socius guide the novices in their journeys and get to know each novice well. Stanislaus Kostka, said that the large size of the class presents some gratifying challenges. Stanislaus Kostka out bowling. After two years, the novice will have become confident in his vocation, grown into a more intimate relationship with God and developed an increasing love for the Society of Jesus. He will then profess First Vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, and continue on to the next stage of Jesuit formation, First Studies, for two years of graduate-level philosophy courses. Do you want to learn more about vocations to the Society of Jesus? Ignatius bought a printing press in 1564, the Jesuits have been involved in communications. Today the Society of Jesus publishes a number of award-winning journals and publications. Click below to access our latest issues.

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Chapter 8 : Society of Jesus Welcomes 38 New Novices

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Stanislaus was born on October 28, in Rostkowo, Poland. He was the second of seven children: Early on God planted in the heart of Stanislaus spiritual desires for Christian service, yet his father had other plans. When Stanislaus was 14, his father sent him and his older brother Paul to Vienna to a new Jesuit college for the nobility, lodging them in the house of a Lutheran. In Vienna Stanislaus applied himself to his studies and to his life of prayer, with daily Mass and Rosary. He also developed a deep devotion to St. Barbara, reading how she would grant, those who invoked her, the grace of receiving Holy Communion before they die. So Stanislaus invoke St. She appeared to him with two angels who brought him Holy Communion. Shortly afterwards the Virgin Mary and Child appeared to him and allowed him to embrace the Child Jesus—this vision is portrayed in our stained glass window. Our Lady restored his health and encouraged him to become a Jesuit. Knowing their opposition, Stanislaus consulted God, his confessor, and then decided to go to Dillingen. In Dillingen the provincial, St. In Rome he knelt before St. Francis Borgia, the General of the Society of Jesus, to beg to become a novice and he was finally accepted. Soon a threatening letter from his father arrived, demanding his immediate return or suffer his disfavor, chains, and the dungeon. He observed all the rules of discipline carefully, treating everyone with respect, charity and humility. On August 1st, , sensing that he would soon die, Stanislaus wrote a letter to the Virgin Mary requesting to go to heaven on the 15th, the feast of her Assumption into heaven. Then on the 10th he became ill. On the 14th, he told the Jesuit medic that he would die the next day. Fellow novices accompanied him and heard him pray: It was August He was only 17 years old. He was beatified in and canonized in , and we celebrate his feast day on November He is patron of Poland and many religious orders name him protector of their novices. Stanislaus Kostka Parish was established for Polish immigrants in and is still considered the mother church of the Polish parishes in Chicago.

Chapter 9 : Stanislaus Kostka | Revolv

On 15 August this year the Society of Jesus celebrates the th death anniversary of St Stanislaus Kostka (). His liturgical feast day is celebrated on 13 November. Stanislaus was born on 28 October in his ancestral castle in Rostkovo, Poland, into a noble and wealthy family.