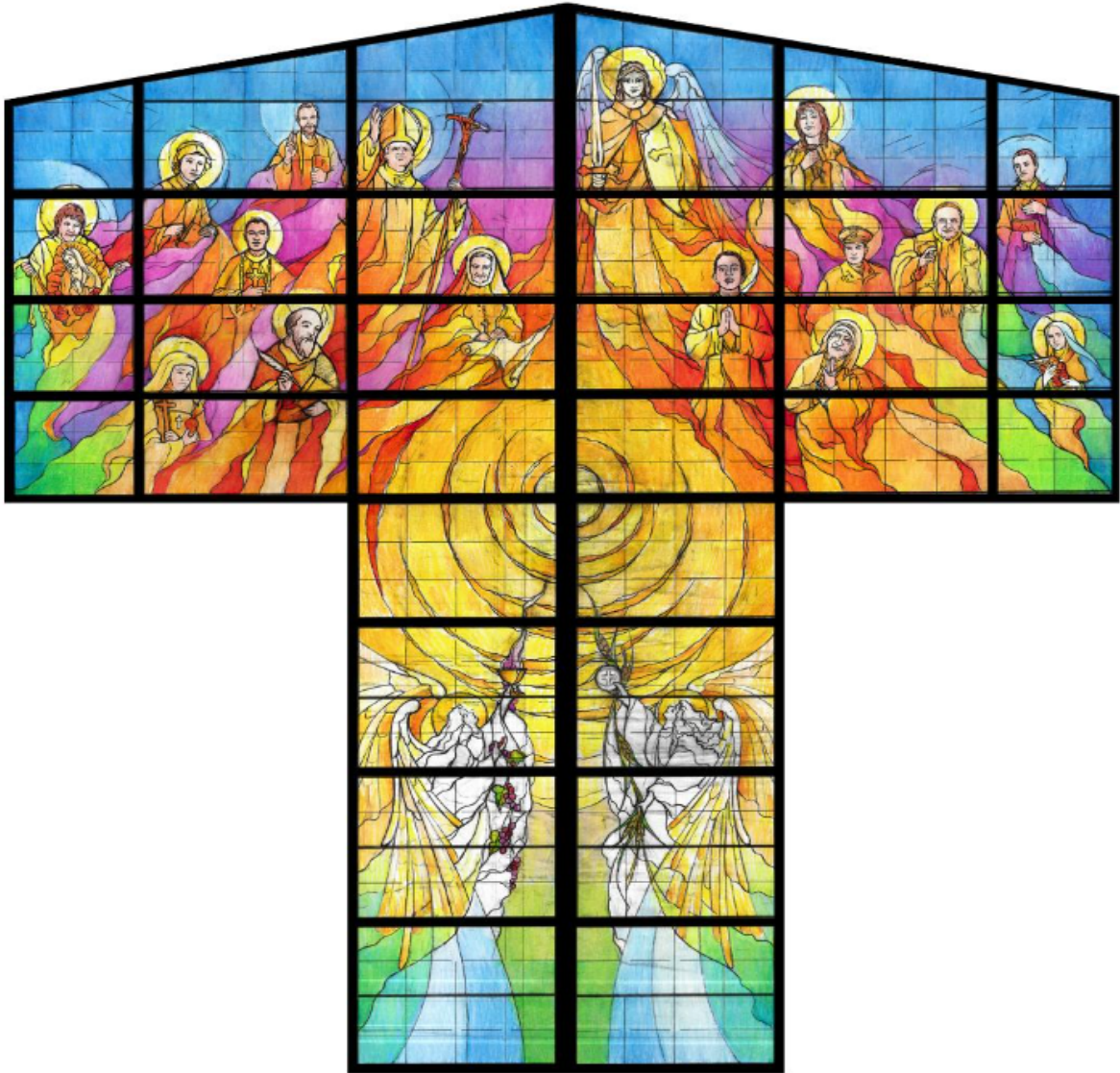
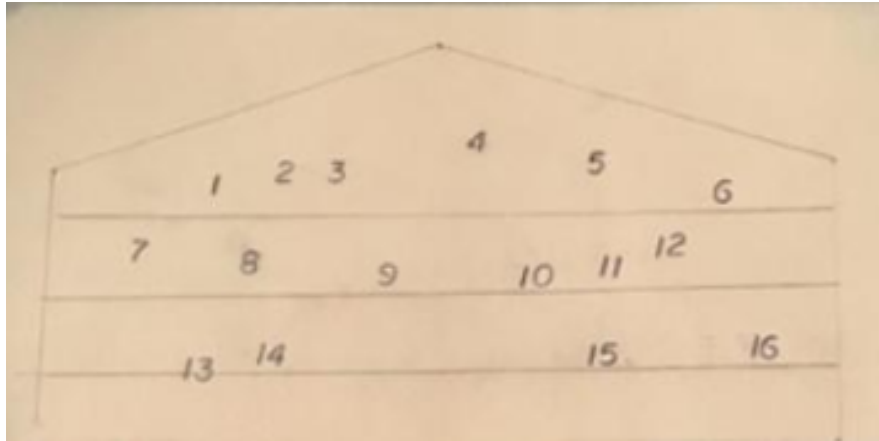


**St. Francis de Sales Main Altar Stained Glass (installed June 2023)
In memory of our beloved Robert Martz**





- 1) **St. Elisabeth Ann Seton**
- 2) **Blessed Fr. Stanley Rother**
- 3) **Pope St. John Paul II**
- 4) **St. Michael the Archangel**
- 5) **St. Kateri Tekakwitha**
- 6) **St. Martin de Porres**
- 7) **St. Juan Diego (with our Lady of Guadalupe on his tilma)**
- 8) **Blessed Fr. Michael McGivney**
- 9) **St. Rose Philippine Duchesne**
- 10) **Venerable Fr. Augustus Tolton**
- 11) **Servant of God Fr. Emil Kapaun**
- 12) **Pope St. John XXIII**
- 13) **St. Jane Frances de Chantal**
- 14) **St. Francis De Sales**
- 15) **St. Teresa of Calcutta (Mother Teresa)**
- 16) **St. Therese of Lisieux**

Design Narrative by the Lynchburg Stained Glass Co. Artist

Above the altar, below the existing crucifix, have two Eucharistic angels. One holds the cup, which has five drops of blood turning to wine as it fills the cup. This angel also holds a grape vine that flows down to the altar. The other angel holds the host near the body of Christ and in its other hand wheat flows down toward the altar. This idea is used to represent the divine nature of Christ (chalice and host) and also His human nature, with grapes and wheat. Wheat is also used due to its representation in the logo of the city of Lansing.

St. Francis de Sales is well known for his writing. A few of his thoughts and quotes were part of the inspiration of the window design, such as: "Faith is like a bright ray of sunlight. It enables us to see God in all things as well as all things in God." The design intends to have the golden rays of sunlight emerge from behind where the crucifix hangs. This is a visual gesture as the crucifix and window are approximately 30 feet apart. These golden rays will radiate down upon the altar table as well as penetrate the window background in other areas. The golden radiance also symbolizes the resurrection that comes after His crucifixion.

Since one of St. Francis's most well-known works is the 'Treatise on the Love of God', the overall shape of the two Eucharistic angels will loosely form the outline of a heart as a reminder of his inspired writing. The figures of saints and angels emerge out of the background and become more defined and brighter in color the nearer they are to the Savior on the cross. The representation of the gathering communion of saints is a reminder of the chance of eternal life that His sacrifice brought us all. The fact that some of the figures are less defined represents that this is a "living" window in that it is not a set moment in time. The gathering around the redeemer represents past, present, and future souls who have been or will be drawn to His salvation. St. Francis de Sales is one of the more defined saints to the upper left of the crucifix. He is depicted with a quill and book symbolizing his contributions as a scholar of the church.

In choosing the saints for the window we wanted to reflect our parish and community in the Communion of Saints so you could see yourself in union with them gathered around the altar in the worship of the Lord.

We chose men and women; young and old; a variety of ethnicities; single, married & religious.

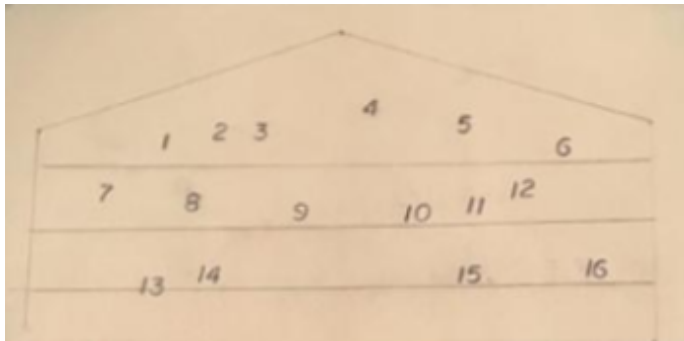
We have Saints who've been canonized for years and those still on the path to official full canonization.

We chose saints who had military ties, the founder of the Knights of Columbus, and saints who were especially known for their charity and care of the poor.

We chose saints from the "old world" and saints from the "new world" – especially saints who were from the Midwest.

And in the most predominant spot our own beloved St. Francis De Sales and his good friend St. Jane Chantel.

Our Saints were featured in our parish bulletin beginning July 16th 2023 with a short biography on each of them.



1) St. Elizabeth Seaton

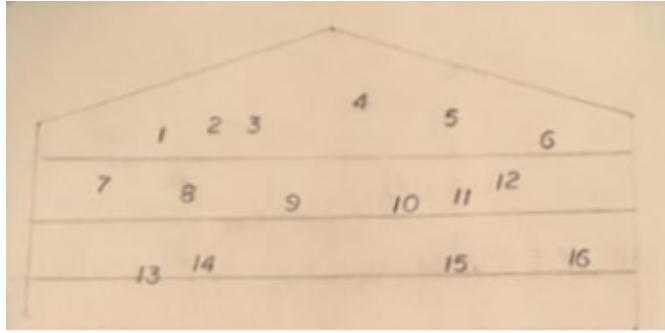
Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We will be featuring a short bio on the saints in our new window for the next 16 weeks. Saint number one on the chart to the left is, St. Elizabeth Ann Seaton.

St. Elizabeth Ann Seaton was born in New York City on August 28, 1774 to a prominent Episcopal family, and lost her mother at the age of 3. In 1794, at the age of 19, Elizabeth married William Magee Seton, a wealthy businessman with whom she had five children. William died of tuberculosis in 1803, leaving her a young widow. After discovering Catholicism in Italy, where her husband had died, Elizabeth returned to the United States and entered the Catholic Church in 1805.

After a number of difficult years, Elizabeth moved in 1809 to Emmitsburg, Maryland, where she founded the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's, the first community for religious women established in the United States. She also began St. Joseph's Academy and Free School, planting the seeds of Catholic Education in the United States. Her legacy now includes religious congregations in the United States and Canada, whose members work on the unmet needs of people living in poverty in North American and beyond.

Mother Seaton was canonized September 14, 1975 by Pope Paul VI. She was the first born citizen in the United States to be given the title of "Saint". Her remains are entombed in Emmitsburg in the Basilica at the National Shrine that bears her name.



2) Blessed Fr. Stanley Rother

Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We will be featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for the next 15 weeks. Saint number two on the chart to the left is, Blessed Fr. Stanley Rother.

Stanley Francis Rother was born March 27, 1935, in Okarche, Oklahoma. The oldest of the four children born to Franz and Gertrude Rother, he grew up on a farm and worked hard doing required chores, attended school, played sports, was an altar server and enjoyed the activities associated with growing up in a small town.

While in high school, he discerned a vocation to the priesthood and was ordained a priest on May 25, 1963. He served as an associate pastor for five years in Oklahoma.

He sought and received permission to join the staff at the Oklahoma diocese's mission in Santiago Atitlan, Guatemala. He served the native tribe of the Tz'utujil, who are decent of the Mayans. Although he struggled with Latin in the seminary, Father Rother learned Spanish and the Tz'utujil language in Guatemala. He celebrated Mass in their language and helped translate the New Testament.

Father Rother was surrounded by extreme poverty among the Tz'utujil.

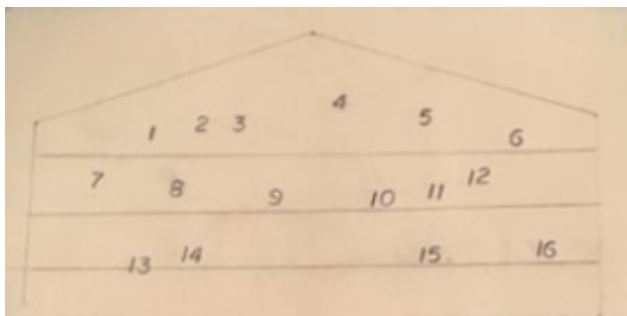
He ministered to his parishioners in their homes; eating with them, visiting the sick and aiding them with medical issues. He even put his farming skills to use by helping them in the fields, brining in different crops, and building an irrigation system.

While he served in Guatemala, a civil war raged between the militarist government forces and the guerrillas. The Catholic Church was caught in the middle due to its insistence on catechizing and educating the people. During this conflict, thousands of Catholics were killed. For his safety and that of his associate, Father Rother returned home to Oklahoma. He didn't stay long, though, as he was determined to give his life completely to his people, stating that "the shepherd cannot run". He returned to Santiago Atitlan to continue the work of the mission.

Within a few months, three men entered the rectory on July 28, 1981, fought with Father Rother and then executed him. No one was ever held responsible. The people of Santiago Atitlan mourned the loss of their leader and friend. They requested that Father Rother's heart be kept in Guatemala where it remains enshrined today.

In June 2015, the Vatican voted to formally recognize Oklahoma's Father Stanley Rother a martyr. The determination of martyrdom was a critical step in the Cause to have Father Rother beatified, the final stage before canonization as a saint.

On December 1st 2016, Pope Francis officially recognized Father Rother as a martyr for the faith. He is the first martyr from the United States and the first U.S.-born priest to be beatified. The Rite of Beatification was held on September 23, 2017, in downtown Oklahoma City-an event attended by more than 20,000 people from around the world.



3) Pope St. John Paul II

Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We will be featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for the next 14 weeks. **Saint number three on the chart to the left is, Pope St. John Paul II.**

Karol Józef Wojtula was born on May 18, 1920, in Wadowice, Poland the youngest of three children. Although he was born to a loving family, his early life was marked by suffering and loss. His older sister, Olga, his mother Emelia and his older brother, Edmund, had died by the time Karol was twelve. His deeply religious father played an important role in his spiritual formation after his mother's death.

Young Karol attended University, where he met his spiritual mentor, Jan Tyranowski leading him to the priesthood. However, his studies were interrupted when Nazi Germany invaded Poland. He was forced to work in a stone quarry and a chemical plant. During this time, he lost his father, who died of a heart attack.

Karol joined a clandestine seminary and was ordained in 1946. He then traveled to Rome to continue his doctoral studies. Upon his return to Poland, he was made assistant pastor of a parish where he began his vital work with young people. He was consecrated auxiliary bishop of Kraków on July 4, 1958 - the youngest bishop in the history of Poland. He encouraged a spiritual and cultural resistance to the Communist occupation of Poland, giving his countrymen hope in the face of grave oppression.

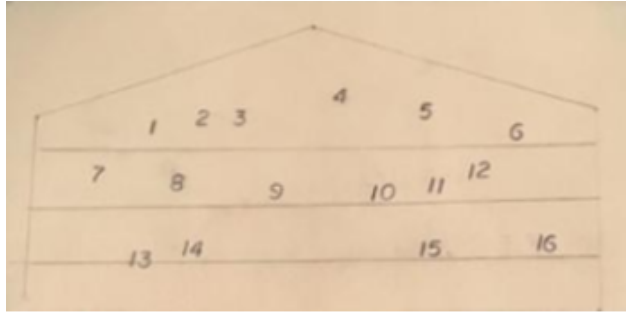
He attended the Second Vatican Council where he provided a vital support to the documents of the Council. Soon after, he was elevated to the College of Cardinals.

He was elected Pope on October 16, 1978, and took the name John Paul II. He had one of the longest pontificates in the history of the Church, lasting nearly 27 years. His love for young people led him to establish World Youth Day, celebrated 19 times during his pontificate, which attracted millions of young people from all over the world.

He was a remarkable theologian and philosopher and a guardian of orthodoxy. During his time as Holy Father he gave a multitude of important contributions to the Church including his teaching on the Theology of the Body, his emphasis on the Universal Call to Holiness, and his strong devotion to the Virgin Mary. He is also known as the "Pope of the Family." During his pontificate he beatified 1338 people and canonized 482 saints. He also visited 129 countries, making him one of the most well-traveled world leaders in history.

Pope John Paul II expressed in his last days the mystery of the Crucified Lord. Pope John Paul II died on Divine Mercy Sunday, April 2, 2005, soon after he had uttered his final audible words, "Let me go to my Father's house."

On May 1, 2011, Pope Benedict XVI beatified Pope John Paul II, and Pope Francis canonized Saint John Paul II alongside Saint John XXIII on April 27, 2014. His feast day is October 22nd.



4) St. Michael the Archangel

Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We are featuring a short bio on the saints and holy people in our new stained glass window for the next several weeks. **Saint number four on the chart to the left is Saint Michael the Archangel.**

Saint Michael the Archangel is the leader of all angels and of the army of God. He has four main responsibilities we know from scripture and Christian tradition: to combat Satan, to escort the faithful to heaven at their hour of death, to be a champion of all Christians, and the Church itself and to call all people from life on Earth to their heavenly judgment.

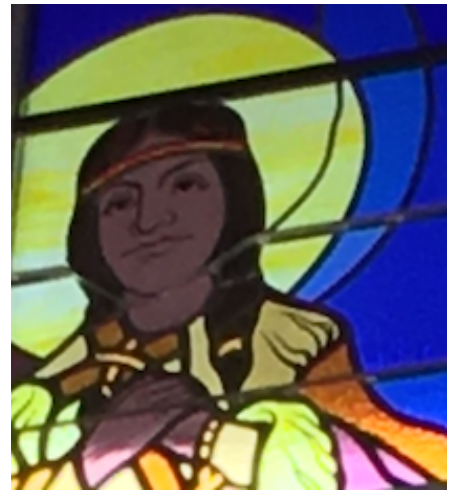
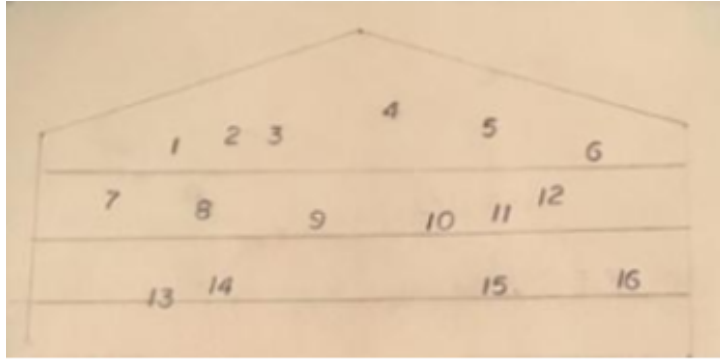
In the book of Daniel, St. Michael is mentioned twice. The first time as one who helped Daniel, and the second time he is mentioned with regard to the end times of the world when he will stand for the "children of thy people."

His next mention comes in the Epistle of St. Jude, where St. Michael is said to guard the tombs of Moses and Eve and has contended with Satan over the body of Moses.

The final mention is in Revelation, where St. Michael and his angels, do battle with the dragon.

There are other scriptures where St. Michael is implied, such as the angel; who defends the gate to Paradise, who defends against Balaam, and "who routed the army of Sennacherib."

St. Michael is invoked for protection, especially from lethal enemies. He is also the patron of soldiers, police and doctors.



5) St. Kateri Tekakwitha

Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We will be featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for the next several weeks. **Saint number five on the chart to the left is, St. Kateri Tekakwitha**

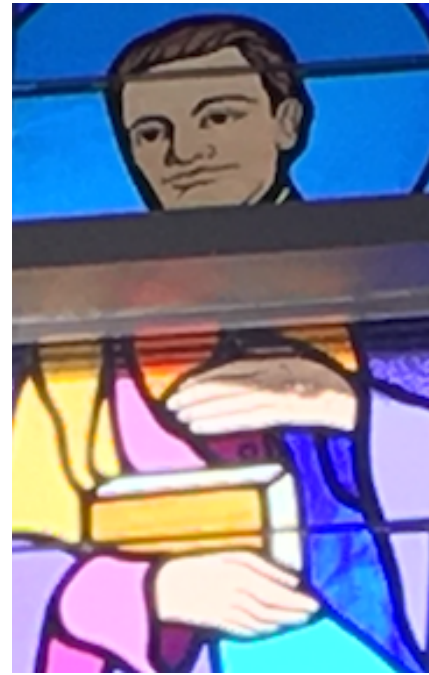
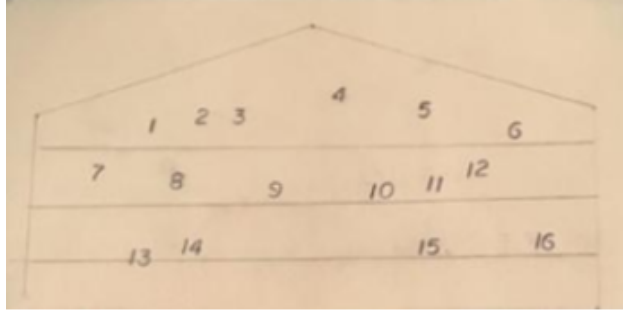
St. Kateri Tekakwitha is the first Native American to be recognized as a saint by the Catholic Church. She was born in 1656, in the Mohawk village of Ossernenon. Her mother was an Algonquin, who was captured by the Mohawks and who took a Mohawk chief for her husband. She contracted smallpox as a four-year-old child which scarred her skin. The scars were a source of humiliation in her youth. She was commonly seen wearing a blanket to hide her face. Worse, her entire family died during the outbreak. Kateri Tekakwitha was subsequently raised by her uncle, who was the chief of a Mohawk clan.

Kateri was known as a skilled worker, who was diligent and patient. However, she refused to marry. When her adoptive parents proposed a suitor to her, she refused to entertain the proposal. They punished her by giving her more work to do, but she did not give in. Instead, she remained quiet and diligent. Eventually they were forced to relent and accept that she had no interest in marriage.

At age 19, Kateri Tekakwitha converted to Catholicism, taking a vow of chastity and pledging to marry only Jesus Christ. Her decision was very unpopular with her adoptive parents and their neighbors. Some of her neighbors started rumors of sorcery. To avoid persecution, she traveled to a Christian community south of Montreal.

Kateri was very devout, she often prayed for the conversion of her fellow Mohawks. According to the Jesuit missionaries that served the community where Kateri lived, she often fasted and performed self-mortification which was common among the Mohawk. She was also very sickly. Her practices of self-mortification and denial may not have helped her health. Sadly, just five years after her conversion to Catholicism, she became ill and passed away at age 24, on April 17, 1680.

Her name, Kateri, is the Mohawk form of Catherine, which she took from St. Catherine of Siena. St. Kateri Tekakwitha was canonized by Pope Benedict XVI on Oct. 21, 2012. She is the patroness of ecology and the environment, people in exile and Native Americans.



6) Blessed Fr. Michael McGivney

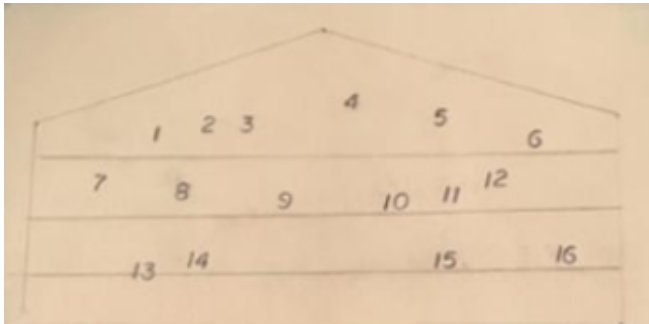
Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We will be featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for the next several weeks. **Number six on the chart is, Blessed Fr. Michael McGivney.**

The eldest son of an immigrant Irish family in Connecticut, young Michael left school at 13 to work in a brass factory making spoons. At 16 he began studies for the priesthood in Quebec, but was obliged to leave to help support the family when his father died. Michael completed his education in Baltimore, Maryland, and was ordained for the diocese of Hartford in 1877.

Assigned to St. Mary's Parish in New Haven, Fr. McGivney was very active in parish and civic affairs, serving as director of public plays and fairs. He volunteered to become the guardian of Alfred Downes, a minor whose father had died leaving a large family in poverty. This situation as well as his own family's circumstances and that of other immigrants impressed on Fr. McGivney the need for lay Catholic men to establish a mutual aid society to provide financial assistance for their families if the primary wage earner died. In 1882, Fr. McGivney formed the Knights of Columbus among a small group of St. Mary's parishioners to promote charity, patriotism, unity, and fraternity, assisting widows and orphans.

Father McGivney died from pneumonia in 1890. He was beatified in 2020.



7) St. Juan Diego

Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We will be featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for the next several weeks. **Saint number seven on the chart to is, St. Juan Diego Cuauhtlatoazin (1474-1548). (with our Lady of Guadalupe on his tilma).**

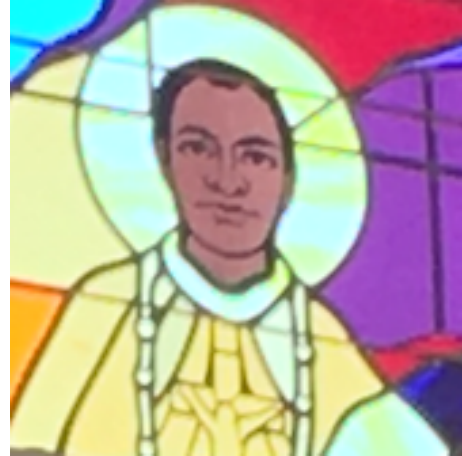
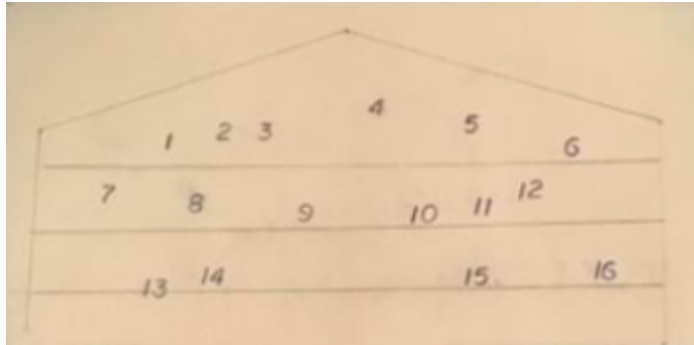
Little is known about the life of Juan Diego before his conversion, but tradition and archaeological and iconographical sources, along with the most important and oldest indigenous document on the event of Guadalupe from 1556, give some information on the life of the saint and the apparitions.

Juan Diego was born in 1474 with the name "Cuauhtlatoatzin" ("the talking eagle") in Cuautlitlán, today part of Mexico City, Mexico. He was a gifted member of the Chichimeca people living in the Anáhuac Valley. He was baptized at the age of fifty by a Franciscan missionary priest and received the Christian name of Juan Diego.

It was he to whom Our Lady appeared as a pregnant Aztec princess on December 9, 1531—at that time the feast of the Immaculate Conception—on the hill of Tepeyac, in present-day Mexico City, as he was on his way to Mass. To help Juan Diego prove to the bishop that she had truly appeared, the Virgin Mary miraculously left her image on his tilma. This image is now famously known as Our Lady of Guadalupe. St. Juan Diego's tilma still bears the image of Our Lady (miraculously, as the plant fibers normally disintegrate in 15-20 years) and it hangs in one of the most famous Catholic pilgrimage sites of the world, the Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe in Mexico City.

It shows a woman with native features and dress. She is supported by an angel whose wings are reminiscent of one of the major gods of the traditional religion of that area. The moon is beneath her feet and her blue mantle is covered with gold stars. The black girdle about her waist signifies that she is pregnant. Thus, the image graphically depicts the fact that Christ is to be "born" again among the peoples of the New World, and is a message as relevant to the "New World" today as it was during the lifetime of Juan Diego.

Juan Diego was canonized in 2002 by Pope St. John Paul II as the first indigenous saint from the Americas. Much deeper than the "exterior grace" of having been "chosen" as Our Lady's "messenger", Juan Diego received the grace of interior enlightenment and from that moment, he began a life dedicated to prayer and the practice of virtue and boundless love of God and neighbor. He died in 1548 and was buried in the first chapel dedicated to the Virgin of Guadalupe. He was beatified on May 6, 1990 by Pope John Paul II in the Basilica of *Santa Maria di Guadalupe*, Mexico City.



8) St. Martin de Porres

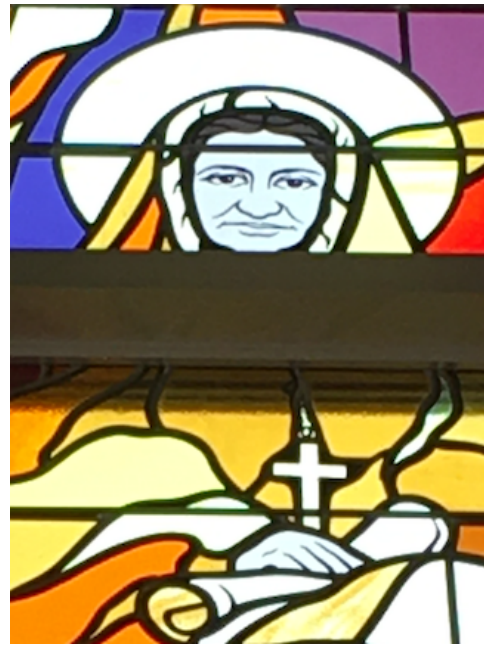
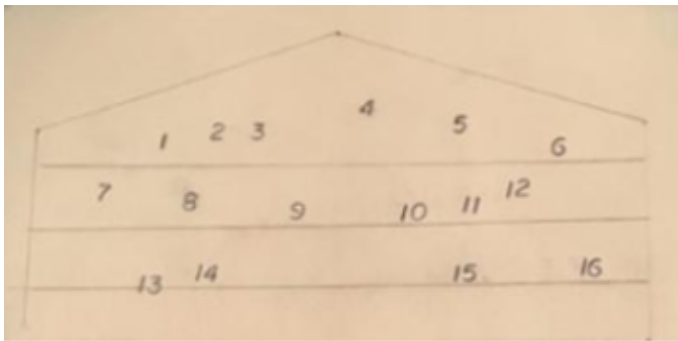
Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We are featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for the next several weeks. **Saint number eight on the chart is, St. Martin de Porres.**

St. St. Martin de Porres (1569-1639) was born in Lima, Peru. He was the illegitimate son of a Spanish nobleman and a freed slave woman from Panama, of either African or Native American descent. His parents never married. For the first eight years of his life his father did not acknowledge him, and abandoned the family after Martin's sister was born.

St. Martin de Porres was raised in poverty with the societal stigma of being mix-raced. As a young man he served as an assistant to a barber-surgeon where he learned medicine and the care of the sick. When he was 15 he joined the Dominican friars as a helper, eventually becoming a Lay Brother which at the time was forbidden for the children of slaves by Peruvian law. He took on the work of nursing the sick in the Dominican infirmary as well as the sick among the townspeople, even giving a sick man his own bed. He was also made almoner, and begged money to assist his work with the poor and sick. He founded an orphanage, tended to slaves brought from Africa, and dispensed alms to the needy. His prayers and penances were so great that he soon demonstrated miraculous powers. In addition to healing the sick, his other miracles were bi-location, levitation, hidden knowledge, and the ability to communicate with animals. Word of his sanctity spread and people from all walks of life came to him for spiritual direction.

St. Martin de Porres is the patron saint of social justice, bi-racial people, African-Americans, hairdressers, barbers, public education, public health, and the poor. His feast day is November 3rd. St. Martin de Porres was beatified by Pope Gregory XVI on October 29, 1837 and canonized by Pope John XXIII on May 6, 1962.

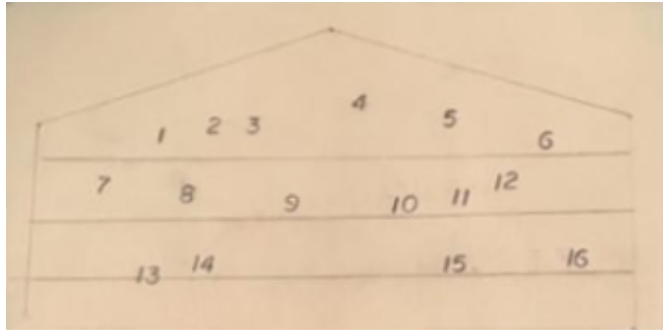


9) St. Rose Philippine Duchesne

Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We are featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for the next several weeks. **Saint number nine on the chart is, St. Rose Philippine Duchesne.**

St. Rose Philippine Duchesne (1769–1852) was born in Grenoble, France, to a wealthy and prominent family. At the age of 18 she joined the Visitation nuns against the wishes of her family, taking her religious name after St. Rose of Lima and St. Philip Neri. During the anti-religious fervor of French Revolution, the "Reign of Terror," her convent was shut down. She then took up the work of providing care for the sick, hiding priests from the revolutionaries, and educating homeless children. When the tensions of the revolution subsided, she rented out her old convent in an attempt to revive her religious order, but the spirit was gone. She and the few remaining nuns of her convent then joined the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Since childhood St. Rose Philippine had had a strong desire to do missionary work in the New World, especially among the Native Americans. This was realized in 1818 when she and four nuns traveled across the Atlantic, a journey of eleven weeks, and another seven weeks up the Mississippi river to serve in one of the remotest outposts in the region in St. Charles, Missouri. St. Rose Philippine was a hardy pioneer woman ministering in the Midwest during its difficult frontier days. She opened several schools and served the Potawatomi Indians who gave her the name "Quah-kah-ka-num-ad," meaning, "Woman-who-prays-always." Philippine died at St. Charles, Missouri, November 18, 1852 at the age of 83. Her Feast Day is November 18th.



10) Venerable Fr. Augustus Tolton

Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We are featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for the next several weeks. **Number ten on the chart is, Venerable Fr. Augustus Tolton.**

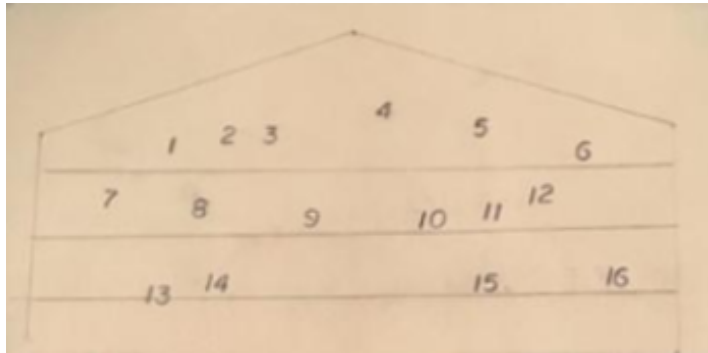
Augustus Tolton, was born April 1, 1854, in Brush Creek, Missouri and died July 9, 1897, in Chicago, Illinois. He is regarded as the first African-American ordained priest. He was born into slavery. His parents, Peter Paul and Martha Jane Tolton, were baptized Catholics who had been granted permission to wed by the neighboring Catholic families who owned them. At the outbreak of the American Civil War, Tolton's father escaped enslavement to join the Union army and was subsequently killed in battle. Soon after, Tolton's mother fled with her three children at night and, aided by a handful of Union soldiers, crossed the Mississippi River into Illinois. They soon settled in the town of Quincy, where they joined a Catholic church whose congregation largely consisted of German immigrants.

Tolton was encouraged by his mother to pursue an education. When he attempted to enter local schools, however, he faced harassment and discrimination by classmates and their parents, and his education in both public and private schools was limited. Discussions with his pastor, Father Peter McGirr, inspired Tolton to consider entering the priesthood, yet no American seminary would admit a Black student. Tolton was therefore tutored privately by local priests until St. Francis Solanus College (now Quincy University) admitted him in 1878 as a special student. In 1880, with the support of McGirr and other priests in Quincy, Tolton began studying for the priesthood in Rome. After six years of study, Tolton was ordained a priest on April 24, 1886.

He returned to the United States in July 1886, delivering his first Mass at St. Benedict the Moor, a largely Black church in New York City, before returning to his hometown of Quincy as pastor at the mainly Black St. Joseph Church. In Quincy Tolton became such a popular preacher that he attracted some members of local white—mostly German or Irish—congregations.

The St. Augustine Society, an African American Catholic charitable organization, contacted Tolton about moving to Chicago to help its members found a congregation. In late 1889 Rome granted Tolton a transfer to Chicago, where he became the city's first African American priest and was granted jurisdiction by the archbishop over all of Chicago's Black Catholics. At the beginning he ministered to a Black congregation that met in the basement of Old St. Mary's Church. Through the combined efforts of Tolton and the St. Augustine Society, as well as a private gift, enough money was raised to build most of the structure for a church building, and in 1893 Tolton held mass in the new St. Monica Church on Chicago's South Side. Tolton soon developed a national reputation as a minister and as a public speaker, yet he devoted the majority of the remainder of his life to his congregants, most of whom lived in poverty, and to the completion of St. Monica Church. He died shortly after succumbing to heatstroke.

In 2019 Pope Francis advanced his cause for sainthood, elevating Tolton to "Venerable."



11) Fr. Emil Kapaun

Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We are featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for the next several weeks. **Number eleven on the chart is, Servant of God Fr. Emil Kapaun**

Servant of God Fr. Emil Kapaun was an American military chaplain who served heroically on the battlefield as well as inside of a POW camp in North Korea until his death. While a POW, he cared for other prisoners bodily with stolen food and medicine, and spiritually as a priest.

Emil was born in 1916 on a farm in Pilsen, Kansas. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1940 and served in his home parish in Pilsen. In 1944, he decided to enter the army as part of the Chaplain Corps. He served in India and Burma during the end of WWII. In 1949, after a brief break to earn a degree back in Kansas, he re-enlisted and was sent to Japan. Kapaun was assigned as chaplain for the 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division. Not long after his assignment, Fr. Kapaun and the 1st Cavalry Division were ordered to Korea to help repel North Korea's invasion of South Korea.

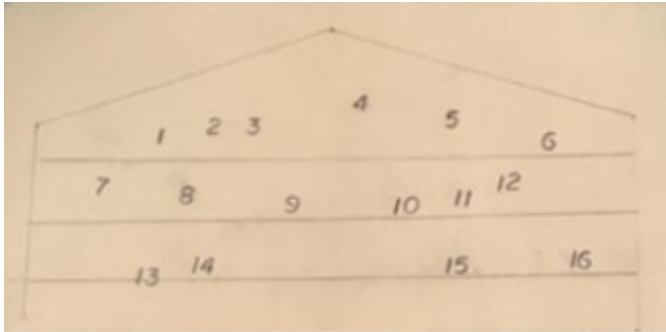
During grueling, sleepless months of battle, Fr. Kapaun became known as someone who would risk his own life to save others on the battlefield. He ministered to his division by praying with them, offering confessions and baptisms, and by saying Mass from an improvised altar he set up on the front end of a Jeep. During this time, as the United Nation forces progressed northward, Fr. Kapaun and his troops were surprised by a contingent of the Chinese Army.

A number of the troops were able to retreat and escape, Fr. Kapaun was encouraged to go with them, but he stayed behind with the 800 men of his 3rd Battalion during the Battle of Unsan. He personally saved the lives of more than 40 soldiers during that battle. He and the others were taken prisoner and marched over 80 miles to a prison camp. During this time, he helped others carry the injured among them despite this being forbidden by their captors. They were eventually held at Prison Camp 5 at Pyoktong, North Korea.

During his time as a prisoner of war, Fr. Kapaun was known by those he was imprisoned with as someone who could be relied on as a caretaker of all. The morale in the camp was awful, as many as 2 dozen men would die on a daily basis of malnutrition, disease, and the cold, but, Fr. Kapaun spent every waking hour doing his best to serve those he was with and raise morale in the camp. He was even known to steal food and medicine for those starving or too sick to care for themselves.

Despite developing pneumonia, dysentery, and a blood clot, Fr. Kapaun was still saying Mass and serving the other POW's until he was physically too weak to do so. He died of malnutrition and pneumonia on May 23, 1951, and was buried by friends up on a hill marked with stones, away from the mass graves others were dumped in.

For his bravery and service, Fr. Kapaun was awarded a Medal of Honor, a Bronze Star Medal, a Purple Heart, and the highest military recognition awarded by the Republic of Korea .



12) Pope John XXIII

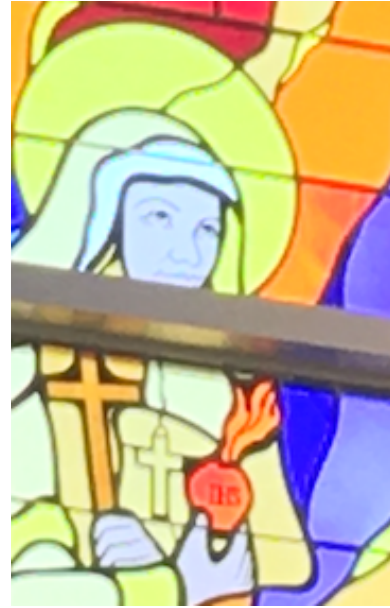
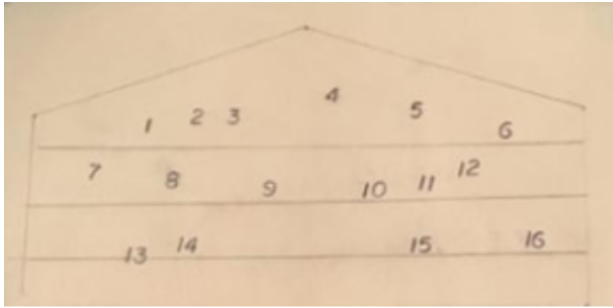
Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We are featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for the next several weeks. **Number twelve on the chart is, Pope John XXIII**

When on October 20, 1958 the cardinals, assembled in conclave, elected Angelo Roncalli as pope many regarded him, because of his age and ambiguous reputation, as a transitional pope, little realizing that the pontificate of this man of 76 years would mark a turning point in history and initiate a new age for the Church. He took the name of John in honor of the precursor and the beloved disciple—but also because it was the name of a long line of popes whose pontificates had been short.

Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, was the third of thirteen children born to a poor sharecropping family living in Lombardy, Italy. Desiring to serve God with his life, he entered seminary at the age of 12, and, after serving a short stint in the Italian Army, was ordained a priest in 1904. He taught apologetics and church history before being called to service as a military chaplain during the first World War. He later served in Rome on various diplomatic assignments, rising in ecclesiastical rank as bishop and then cardinal-patriarch of Venice. An obscure pick for the Supreme Pontiff, he was unexpectedly elected the 261st Pope at the age of 76. He took the name John which had not been used in over 500 years. The papacy of this presumed "caretaker pope" was expected to be an uneventful one, however, to the surprise of all, shortly into his reign he called the Second Vatican Council. He presided over its first session but did not live to see its completion. He reigned as pope for less than five years before dying of stomach cancer. As Holy Father he had a special concern for the equal dignity of humanity, the unity of all Christians, and world peace. He broke with many of the formalities of the papacy and was affectionately called the "Good Pope", in Italian, "il Papa buono." He was canonized by Pope Francis together with Pope John Paul II in 2014. His feast day is October 11th.

Since his death on June 3, 1963, much has been written and spoken about the warmth and holiness of the beloved Pope John.



13) St. Jane Frances de Chantal

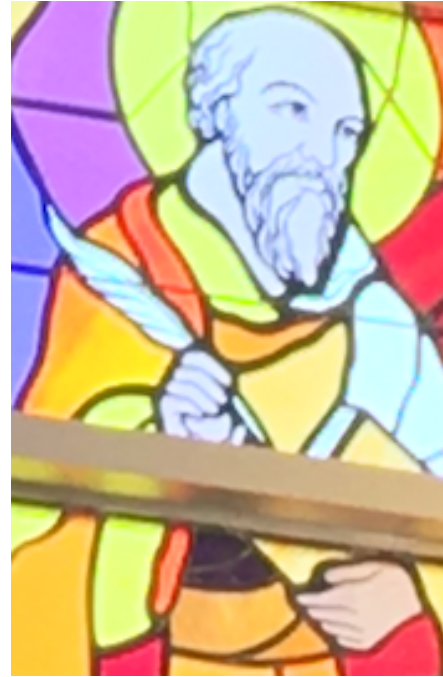
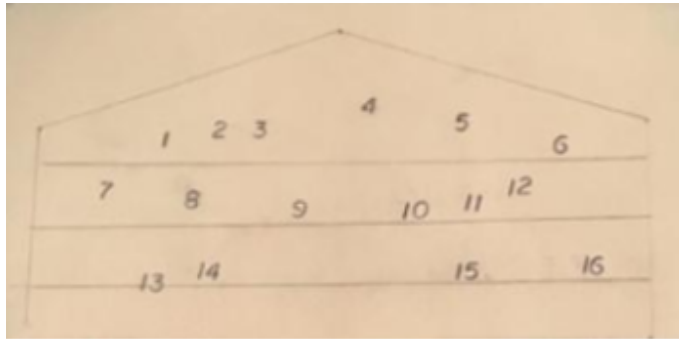
Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We are featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for the next several weeks. **Number thirteen on the chart is, St. Jane Frances de Chantal.**

St. Jane Frances de Chantal was born in Dijon, France, on January 28, 1572, and died at the Visitation Convent Moulins on December 13, 1641.

She was the daughter of the president of parliament, and lived up to her noble status as a refined, cheerful, and beautiful woman. At the age of twenty-one she married a baron and together they had six children. She was strong in her faith, having daily Mass said in her castle, giving alms to the poor, and skillfully managing her household. After seven years of marriage, her husband was killed in an accident. To protect the estate for her children, she was obliged to live with her ill-tempered father-in-law for seven years. When she was thirty-two she met St. Francis de Sales, whom she had previously seen in a vision after praying for a spiritual director. To her private vow of chastity she added another of obedience to his direction, while continuing to provide for her children. At the age of forty-five, after meeting her family obligations, she and St. Francis founded a religious institute for women, the Congregation of the Visitation, which was to exemplify the virtues of the Virgin Mary at the Visitation. The Visitation sisters accepted women who were rejected from other religious orders due to age or illness. They were notable for their charitable works. Aristocrats and the nobility flocked to Jeanne de Chantal's reception-room to seek her counsel. She underwent great trials, including the deaths of many of her close family and friends. She also traveled extensively to found new Visitation houses, having established eighty-six at the time of her death. Her feast day is August 12th.

Her body is venerated with that of St. Francis de Sales in the church of the Visitation at Annecy. She was canonized in 1767.



**14) Our Patron Saint,
St. Francis de Sales**

Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We are featuring a short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window for a few more weeks. **Saint number fourteen on the chart is, our patron saint, St. Francis de Sales.**

St. Francis de Sales, the patron saint of writers and Christian unity (and our parish patron saint!) whose role as a priest and bishop helped bring thousands of Protestants back to the Catholic Church.

He was born in 1567 in the Savoy region in what is now part of France. He was a diplomat's son, born into a household with great devotion to St. Francis of Assisi.

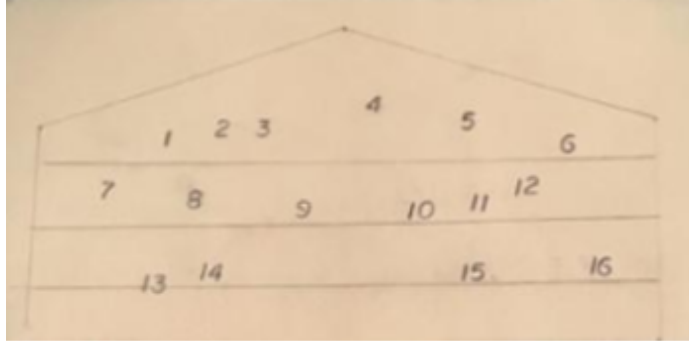
He studied rhetoric, the humanities and law in preparation for a political career. He had resolved to hold to religious celibacy and he held a deep devotion to the Virgin Mary, but he kept this strong spiritual life secret from the world.

This devotion clashed with the wishes of his father, who had arranged a marriage for him. The Catholic bishop of Geneva found Francis de Sales a position in the Swiss Church, leading to his ordination as a priest in 1593.

He was named Bishop of Geneva in 1602, after which he worked to restore Geneva's churches and religious orders. He helped the future saint Jean Frances de Chantal, whom he had served as spiritual director, found a women's religious order.

During his ministry in Switzerland, he wrote and distributed religious tracts that made inroads among Protestants and helped 70,000 return to the Catholic faith. St. Francis de Sales was no stranger to unpopularity. As a priest he volunteered to lead a mission to return the Calvinist Switzerland back to the Catholic faith. He faced much hostility, including death threats and would-be assassins. In the late 16th and early 17th century, St. Frances de Sales conducted spiritual direction both in person and in written correspondence. This inspired his famous work "Introduction to the Devout Life."

He died in 1622 in Lyons at a convent he had helped to found. Frances de Sales was canonized in 1665 and named a Doctor of the Church in 1877.



15) St. Teresa of Calcutta (Mother Teresa)

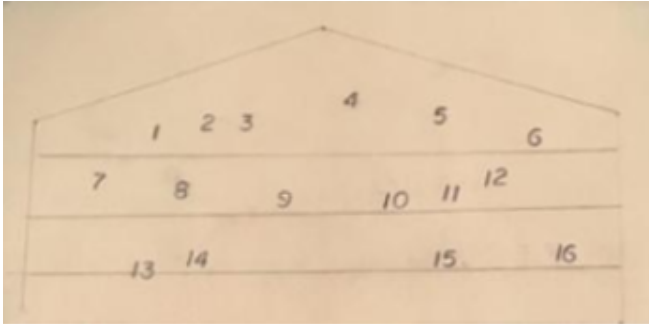
Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

We only have one more short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window. **Number fifteen on the chart is, St. Teresa of Calcutta (Mother Teresa)**

Mother Teresa is a universal symbol of God's merciful and preferential love for the poor and forgotten. St. Mother Teresa of Calcutta (1910–1997), known simply as Mother Teresa, was born to a family of Albanian descent in what is now Macedonia. As a young girl Mother Teresa was fascinated by stories she heard of missionaries serving in India. By age 12 she discerned a vocation to the religious life, and at the age of 18 joined the Sisters of Loreto as a missionary to India. She chose her religious name after St. Therese of Lisieux, the patron saint of missionaries. She arrived in Calcutta, India in 1929 and taught at a schoolhouse for wealthy children, eventually becoming head mistress. She enjoyed her work, but became increasingly disturbed by the extreme poverty and societal unrest she observed around her. In 1946 she received a "call within a call" and began her own religious order in Calcutta dedicated to ministering to, in her words, "the hungry, the naked, the homeless, the crippled, the blind, the lepers, all those people who feel unwanted, unloved, uncared for throughout society, people that have become a burden to the society and are shunned by everyone." This order was established in 1950 with 12 sisters and named the Missionaries of Charity. By the time of her death on September 5, 1997, the Missionaries of Charity had grown to 4,000 sisters operating 610 missions in 123 countries. She received the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize and the Nobel Peace Prize for her inspiring work with social outcasts.

Mother Teresa was beatified only six years after her death on October 19, 2003. She was canonized by Pope Francis on September 4, 2016. Her feast day is September 5th.

She was a fierce defender of the unborn saying: "If you hear of some woman who does not want to keep her child and wants to have an abortion, try to persuade her to bring him to me. I will love that child, seeing in him the sign of God's love."



16) St. Teresa of Calcutta (Mother Teresa)

Who are the Saints in our Stained Glass Window?

Our final short bio on the saints in our new stained glass window is **Number sixteen on the chart is, St. Therese of Lisieux**

St. Therese of Lisieux (1873-1897) was the last of nine children born to Saints Louis and Zélie Martin in Alençon, France. Her family was devoutly religious, and all five surviving siblings, all daughters, entered the convent. From an early age Therese desired to give herself totally to Jesus. Her happy childhood gave way to trial following the death of her mother when she was four years old. This event changed her personality from merry and bright to withdrawn and sensitive. She also suffered a strange illness that brought her near death.

Her sisters prayed for her recovery, and Therese was completely healed after she saw the Virgin Mary statue in her room smile down on her. Just before her 14th birthday, on Christmas Eve, Therese had a mystical experience of the Child Jesus. Her sensitiveness disappeared and her faith was greatly fortified. She attended daily Mass with her father and cultivated her strong desire for the salvation of souls. At the age of 15 she obtained special permission to enter the Carmelite convent in Lisieux where two of her sisters were professed. Recognizing her youth and weakness, and unable to do the great things for God in the world that her heart desired, she determined that she would follow the path of spiritual childhood at the feet of Jesus, as his "Little Flower", and instead focus on small acts of kindness for love of Jesus and interior acts of self-denial, a spirituality called "The Little Way."

Therese died of Tuberculosis at the age of 24, and her high degree of holiness was discovered through her autobiography, *Story of a Soul*. Her "Little Way" became profoundly influential around the world, and although she was not a learned scholar, her deep theological life caused Pope St. John Paul II to declare her a Doctor of the Church. She is the patron against sickness, tuberculosis, and loss of parents, as well as of pilots, air crews, florists, missionaries, and the sick. St. Therese of Lisieux's feast day is October 1st.

Since her death, millions have been inspired by her 'little way' of loving God and neighbor. Many miracles have been attributed to her intercession. She had predicted during her earthly life that "My Heaven will be spent doing good on Earth."

Saint Thérèse was proclaimed a Doctor of the Church by Pope John Paul II in 1997 - 100 years after her death at the age of 24. She is only the third woman to be so proclaimed, after Saint Catherine of Siena and Saint Teresa of Avila.

St. Thérèse wrote once, "You know well enough that Our Lord does not look so much at the greatness of our actions, nor even at their difficulty, but at the love with which we do them."