A Novena to St. Aloysius, [18-]

Emory University
Pitts Theology Library
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Descriptive Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title:</th>
<th>A Novena to St. Aloysius, [18-]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Call Number:</td>
<td>Manuscript Collection No. 194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extent:</td>
<td>0.1 cubic ft. (1 volume)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract:</td>
<td>Contains one bound manuscript of 19th century origin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language:</td>
<td>Materials in English and French.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Administrative Information

Restrictions on Access
Unrestricted access.

Terms Governing Use and Reproduction
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Citation
[after identification of item(s)], A Novena to St. Aloysius, Archives and Manuscript Dept., Pitts Theology Library, Emory University.

Processing

Collection Description

Biographical Note
St. Aloysius Gonzaga (also known as St. Luigi Gonzaga) was born in the castle of Castiglione, March 9, 1568, and became a Jesuit priest in 1587. He was a distinguished student and a dedicated missionary. In 1621, thirty years after his death, he was beatified by Pope Gregory XV; and in 1726 he was officially canonized by Pope Benedict XIII.

St. Stanislas Kostka was born at Rostkovo near Prasnysz, Poland, around October 28, 1550. He was a much-beloved Jesuit priest, and, when he died, the entire city of Rome proclaimed him a saint. People hastened from all over Italy to venerate the saint’s remains and, if possible, obtain some relics. He was formally beatified in 1605 and later canonized on December 31, 1726. St.
Stanislas is one of the most popular saints in Poland today, and many religious institutions have chosen him as the patron of their novitiates.

Scope and Content Note
The volume is a bound manuscript, though the volume’s boards are missing. The first half of the manuscript is comprised of “A novena to St. Aloysius” and is written in English. The second half of the manuscript is entitled, “Neuvaine: A l’honneur de St. Stanislas Kostka” (“Novena: In honor of St. Stanislas Kostka”), and is written in French. The manuscript appears to be of 19th century origin.

Though the identity of the manuscript’s author is unknown, his identification as a Jesuit priest seems highly plausible given that both of the saints contemplated were Jesuits themselves.