

mentions a monastery dedicated to Vitus in Sicily. The veneration of Vitus, the chief saint of the group, also appeared very early at Rome. Pope Gelasius mentions a shrine dedicated to him, and at Rome in the seventh century the chapel of a deaconry was dedicated to him. In the eighth century it is said that relics of Saint Vitus were brought to the monastery of St. Denis by Abbot Fulrad. They were later presented to Abbot Warin of Corvey in Germany, who solemnly transferred them to his abbey in 836.

From Corvey the veneration of Saint Vitus spread throughout Westphalia and in the districts of eastern and northern Germany. Saint Vitus is appealed to, above all, against epilepsy, which is called Saint Vitus's Dance, and he is one of the Fourteen martyrs who give aid in times of trouble. He is also considered the patron saint of actors, comedians, and dancers. He is also said to protect against lightning strikes, animal attacks and oversleeping.

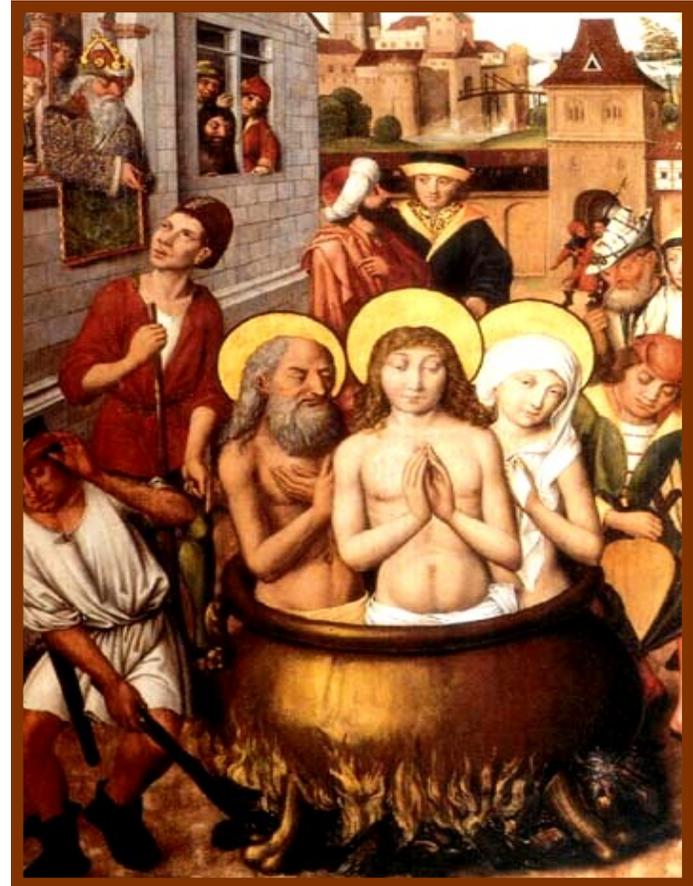
In art, Saint Vitus is represented near a kettle of boiling oil, because according to the legend he was thrown into such a kettle, but escaped miraculously. The feast of the three saints was adopted in the historical Martyrologies of the early Middle Ages and is also recorded in the present Roman Martyrology on June 15.

*(excerpted from: oce.catholic.com; [//en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org); www.newadvent.org)

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Saints Vitus, Modestus, and Crescentia

Feast Day: June 15



**Grant to your Church, we beseech You, O Lord,
through the intercession of Your holy Martyrs,
Vitus, Modestus and Crescentia,
not to think high-mindedly,
but to grow in humility pleasing to You;
that, despising what is best,
she may with unbounded love diligently do whatever is right.**

Saints Vitus, Modestus, and Crescentia

*According to the legend, Saints Vitus, Modestus, and Crescentia, are martyrs under Diocletian; their feast day is June 15. The earliest testimony for their veneration is offered by the "Martyrologium Hieronymianum" (ed. De Rossi-Duchesne, 78: "In Sicilia, Viti, Modesti et Crescentiae"). The fact that the note is in the three most important manuscripts proves that it was also in the common exemplar of these, which appeared in the fifth century. The same Martyrologium has under the same day another Vitus at the head of a list of nine martyrs, with the statement of the place, "In Lucania", that is, in the Roman province of that name in Southern Italy between the Tuscan Sea and the Gulf of Taranto. It is easily possible that the same martyr is meant in both cases, because only the name of a territory is given, not of a city, as the place where the martyr was venerated.

This testimony to the public veneration of the three saints in the fifth century proves positively that they are historical martyrs. There are, nevertheless, no historical accounts of them, nor of the time or details of their martyrdom.

During the sixth and seventh centuries a purely legendary narrative of their martyrdom appeared which was based upon legends, especially on the legend of Potitus, and ornamented with accounts of fantastic miracles. It still exists in various versions, but

has no historical value.

According to this legend, Vitus was a boy seven years of age (other versions make him twelve years old), the son of a pagan senator of Lucania. During the era of the Emperors Diocletian and Maximilian, his father Hylas and Valerianus, the administrator of Sicily, sought in every way, including various forms of torture, to make him apostatize. But Vitus remained steadfast, and God aided him in a wonderful manner. He fled with his tutor Modestus in a boat to Lucania. From Lucania he was taken to Rome to drive out a demon which had taken possession of a son of the Emperor Diocletian. This he did, and yet, because he remained steadfast in the Christian Faith, he was tortured together with his tutor Modestus and his nurse Crescentia. By a miracle an angel brought back the martyrs to Lucania, where they died from their tortures they had endured.

Three days later Vitus appeared to a distinguished matron named Florentia, who then found the bodies and buried them in the spot where they were. It is evident that the author of the legend has connected in his invention three saints who apparently suffered death in Lucania, and were first venerated there. The veneration of the martyrs spread rapidly in Southern Italy and Sicily, as is shown by the note in the "Martyrologium Hieronymianum" Pope Gregory the Great