

OF OUR LADY APPARITIONS AND MARIAN SHRINES IN THE WORLD

Apparitions of the Virgin Mary in LICHEN



POLAND, 1813-1850

jchen is a small town of about 1500 people in central Poland. The largest church in the country and one of the most beautiful in the world is located there: the Shrine-Basilica where the miraculous painting of the Blessed Mother, Queen of Poland is venerated. The picture is connected to two apparitions of the Virgin Mary. The first apparition dates back to the beginning of the 19th century, when a soldier, Tomasz Klossowski, in 1813 participated in the battle near Leipzig, in Germany. Tomasz was wounded on the battlefield. He was lying on the ground without the possibility of receiving first aid. Right then he began to pray to the Blessed Mother, asking for help and grasping the medal he wore around his neck. In that instant, according to the accounts handed down by the people, he saw a beautiful Lady that was walking on the battlefield, dressed with a garment of the color amaranth (burgundy) with a sign of a White Eagle on her chest. When she approached, he recognized the Blessed Mother. Mary promised to Tomasz that he would return home. She ordered him to find an image that represented her. She also asked to place that image in a public place. Klossowski was saved. He returned to his homeland. He settled down in the village of Izabelin, near Lichen. To support himself he became a blacksmith and opened a forge. He went in pilgrimage to various sites of Marian devotion, prayed in front of numerous images of the Blessed Mother, but none looked like the Madonna as he had seen her that night.

Klossowski searched in vain for 23 years. Finally in 1836 he went in pilgrimage to Czestochowa. On the return trip, in the village of Ligota near Czestochowa, he saw a group of pilgrims that were praying in front of an image of the Madonna, situated near a chapel. He approached and noticed that the image represented the Blessed Mother with the same features in which he had seen her during the apparition. With the consent of the owner he took it with him and hung it in his home. The image was small, measuring 9.5 by 15.5 centimeters. For several years Klossowski prayed in front of the image. However, after a serious illness in 1844, he decided to place it on a tree in the forest of Grablin. In this way he was able to satisfy the promise made many years earlier to the Blessed Mother. Afterward, in 1848, Tomasz Klossowski died. After the death of Tomasz, probably the only person who remembered the image of the Madonna situated in the forest was the shepherd, Mikolaj Sikatka. Precisely to him in the years 1850-1852 the Blessed Mother appeared several times because she chose him as a messenger. The shepherd had the task of transmitting her requests of conversion and of prayer to the people, in particular to recite the Rosary. The Madonna predicted times of epidemic, giving at the same time hope to those that had placed their faith in Her. Other than the requests, the Blessed Mother promised the Polish people nercy in the most difficult moments. A proof of the words of the Madonna was the White Eagle in her arms. An oral tradition bequeaths that Father Mikolaj Sikatka heard from the words of the Blessed Mother the statement regarding the image: "When the difficult days will a<mark>rrive, those who will com</mark>e to pray in front of this image, will not perish. I will save the souls and the sick bodies. Every time that this Nation will ask me for help, I will not ever leave it, but I will protect it and I will embrace it to my heart, as this White Eagle. I ask that this image be transferred to a more worthy place and that it obtains the respect of the people. There pilgrims will arrive from all of Poland and they will find comfort. I will be the Queen of my nation for centuries. In this place will be constructed a splendid church in my honor. If men will not build it, I will send my Angels and they will build it themselves." In the area the apparitions of the Blessed Mother were very popular but no one believed the words of the shepherd.

Regarding the issue of the shepherd the authorities of the czar involved themselves. The Russian authorities, worried by the tales of Mikolaj regarding the fact that the Blessed Mother had appeared to him with an image of the White Eagle, decided to imprison the shepherd. They feared that the content of the story might have been able to negatively influence the Poles that were in prison. The Russian occupiers wanted that the Poles would not have the hope or the strength to fight for independence. In spite of the threats, Mikolaj did not ever retract his testimonies. Thanks to the fact that a doctor issued him a false certificate of mental illness, he was able to leave prison. After having left, he lead a very humble life. On the 29th of September 1852, the image of the Blessed Mother was solemnly transferred to the chapel of Lichen. Afterwards, for about 150 years, it remained in the church of Santa Dorota. Nevertheless the faithful, obedient to the order of the Blessed Virgin Mary, under the leadershop of the rector of the Shrine, Father Eugeniusz Makulski MIC, decided to begin the construction of a church worthly of Our Lady of Lichen. All the formalities were settled and the project was chosen. The construction lasted 10 years, from 1994 to 2004. Two years after the building was completed, on the 2nd of July 2006, the image of the Madonna of Lichen was transferred from the church of Santa Dorota to the Basilica of the Our Lady of Lichen. In this way the words that the Blessed Mother spoke to Mikolaj were accomplished.

















