

The Saints

www.jmja.com/legion/patricians/saints.pdf

saints@jmja.com

“Anyone who gains Heaven is a Saint, but truly holy individuals who have saintly lives and had miracles in their names are called Saints by the Church after an examination ”

What profit is there for one to gain the whole world and forfeit his life?
(Mk 8,34-38)

What makes a Saint/ How to become a Saint

- Love God as the Father, Son and Holy Spirit
- Love Mary, the Saints and angels
- Pray to God and ask others to pray for you
- Follow His Commandments
- Obey His Church
- Follow the Lives of the Saints
- Know, Love and Serve God
- Give God your Time, Talent and Treasure

The Holy Trinity in Heaven with the Saints, with the Garden of Eden below



A Saint

- Saints, broadly speaking, are those who follow Jesus Christ and live their lives according to his teaching. Catholics use the term to refer to especially holy men and women who, through extraordinary lives of virtue, have already entered Heaven.
- Officially, anyone who gains Heaven is a saint.

The New Saints



Pope Saint John XXIII in the Vatican

(died in 1963 yet uncorrupted)



Canonization of Popes John XXIII and John Paul II



The Vatican on the day of Canonization

For the canonization hundreds of thousands filled the Vatican down to the river and on the side streets. While millions watched on the Internet and on TV.



The History of Canonization

- The official process for declaring someone a saint is called canonization. Prior to the year 1234, the Church did not have a formal process as such. Usually martyrs and those recognized as holy were declared saints by the Church at the time of their deaths. Before the legalization of Christianity in the year 313 by Emperor Constantine, the tombs of martyrs, like St. Peter, were marked and kept as places for homage. The anniversaries of their deaths were remembered and placed on the local Church calendar. After legalization, oftentimes basilicas or shrines were built over these tombs.
- As time went on, the Church saw the need to tighten the canonization process. Unfortunately, sometimes figures of legends were honored as saints.
- in the year 1234, Pope Gregory IX established procedures to investigate the life of a candidate saint and any attributed miracles.
- In 1588, Pope Sixtus V entrusted the Congregation of Rites (later named the Congregation for the Causes of the Saints) to oversee the entire process.
- Beginning with Pope Urban VIII in 1634, various Popes have revised and improved the norms and procedures for canonization.

Current Process of Canonization

- When a person dies who has "fame of sanctity" or "fame of martyrdom," the Bishop of the Diocese usually initiates the investigation. One element is whether any special favor or miracle has been granted through this candidate saint's intercession.
- The Church will also investigate the candidate's writings to see if they possess "purity of doctrine," essentially, nothing heretical or against the faith.
- All of this information is gathered, and then a **transumptum**, a faithful copy, duly authenticated and sealed, is submitted to the Congregation for the Causes of the Saints.
- Once the cause is accepted by the Congregation, further investigation is conducted. If the candidate was a martyr, the Congregation determines whether he died for the faith and truly offered his life in a sacrifice of love for Christ and the Church.
- In other cases, the congregation examines to see if the candidate was motivated by a profound charity towards his neighbor, and practiced the virtues in an exemplary manner and with heroism. Throughout this investigation the "general promoter of the faith," or devil's advocate, raises objections and doubts which must be resolved. Once a candidate is declared to have lived life with heroic virtue, he may be declared **Venerable**

After declared Venerable

- The next step is beatification. A martyr may be beatified and declared "**Blessed**" by virtue of martyrdom itself.
- Otherwise, the candidate must be credited with a miracle. In verifying the miracle, the Church looks at whether God truly performed a miracle and whether the miracle was in response to the intercession of the candidate saint.
- Once **beatified**, the candidate saint may be *venerated* but with restriction to a city, diocese, region, or religious family. Accordingly, the Pope would authorize a special prayer, Mass, or proper Divine Office honoring the Blessed.
- After beatification, another miracle is needed for **canonization** and the formal declaration of sainthood.

Overview of stages on the road to sainthood

- Usually, the process of recognizing a saint starts no earlier than five years after a person's death.

Usually, the potential saint's pastor presents the case to the [bishop](#). Specific stages are met on the path to being declared a saint:

- **Servant of God:** As soon as the person is accepted for consideration, they are called a *Servant of God*.
- **Venerable:** After the [Vatican](#) Congregation for the Causes of Saints determines that the servant of God lived a life of heroic virtue, they are granted the title of *venerable*. *Heroic virtue* doesn't mean a person was perfect or sinless, but that they worked aggressively to improve themselves spiritually and never gave up trying to be better and grow in holiness.
- **Blessed:** After the Church establishes one miracle, the venerable person's cause is presented to the [pope](#) to see whether he deems them worthy of being called *blessed*. This step is called *beatification* and is the next-to-last step.
- **Saint:** Another miracle and the blessed person's cause is presented to the pope again for his judgment. If he determines that the evidence is clear and that contrary reports aren't credible, he may initiate the canonization procedure. If all goes well, the candidate is publicly recognized as a saint.

The Process

- Only people whose existence can be verified and whose lives can be examined are possible candidates for canonization. Candidates for sainthood undergo an investigation:
- Informative inquiries are made into the person's life, reputation, and activities while they lived on earth
- Proof that no one has proclaimed or is already proclaiming and honoring the person as a saint before it's been officially declared
- A thorough examination of the person's written and spoken (transcripts) works
- If the thorough background check leads the investigators to declare the candidate venerable, evidence of miracles attributed to the candidate's intercession with God is sought. Miracles need to be documented and authenticated, so eyewitnesses alone are considered insufficient. Medical, scientific, psychiatric, and theological experts are consulted, and evidence is given to them for their professional opinion. If a scientific, medical, or psychological explanation exists for what had only appeared to be a miracle, then it isn't an authentic miracle. Only immediate, spontaneous, and inexplicable phenomena are up for consideration as authentic miracles.
- A group of Italian doctors (*Consulta Medica*) examine the healing miracles. Some of the doctors aren't Catholic and some are, but all are qualified and renowned physicians. They don't declare a healing a miracle, but instead say, "We can find no scientific or medical explanation for the cure."

Besides miraculous healings, the commission examines other phenomena:

- **Incorruptibility:** Long after the saint is dead, the body is found free of decay when exhumed from the grave. The Church considers St. Catherine of Siena to be an example. She died in 1380, and 600 years later without any embalming, her flesh hasn't decomposed.
- ***Liquefaction:** The dried blood of the saint, long dead, miraculously liquefies on the [feast day](#). The Church considers St. Januarius (*San Gennaro* in Italian; A.D. 275?–305), the patron saint of Naples, to be an example. According to the Church, a vial of his dried blood liquefies every year on September 19.
- **Odor of sanctity:** The body of the saint exudes a sweet aroma, like roses, rather than the usual pungent stench of decay. The Church considers St. Teresa of Avila (1515–82) to be just such an example. The Church believes her grave exuded a sweet fragrance for nine months after her death.
- The pope alone decides who is publicly recognized as a saint in churches all over the world and gets a feast day

The Ceremony

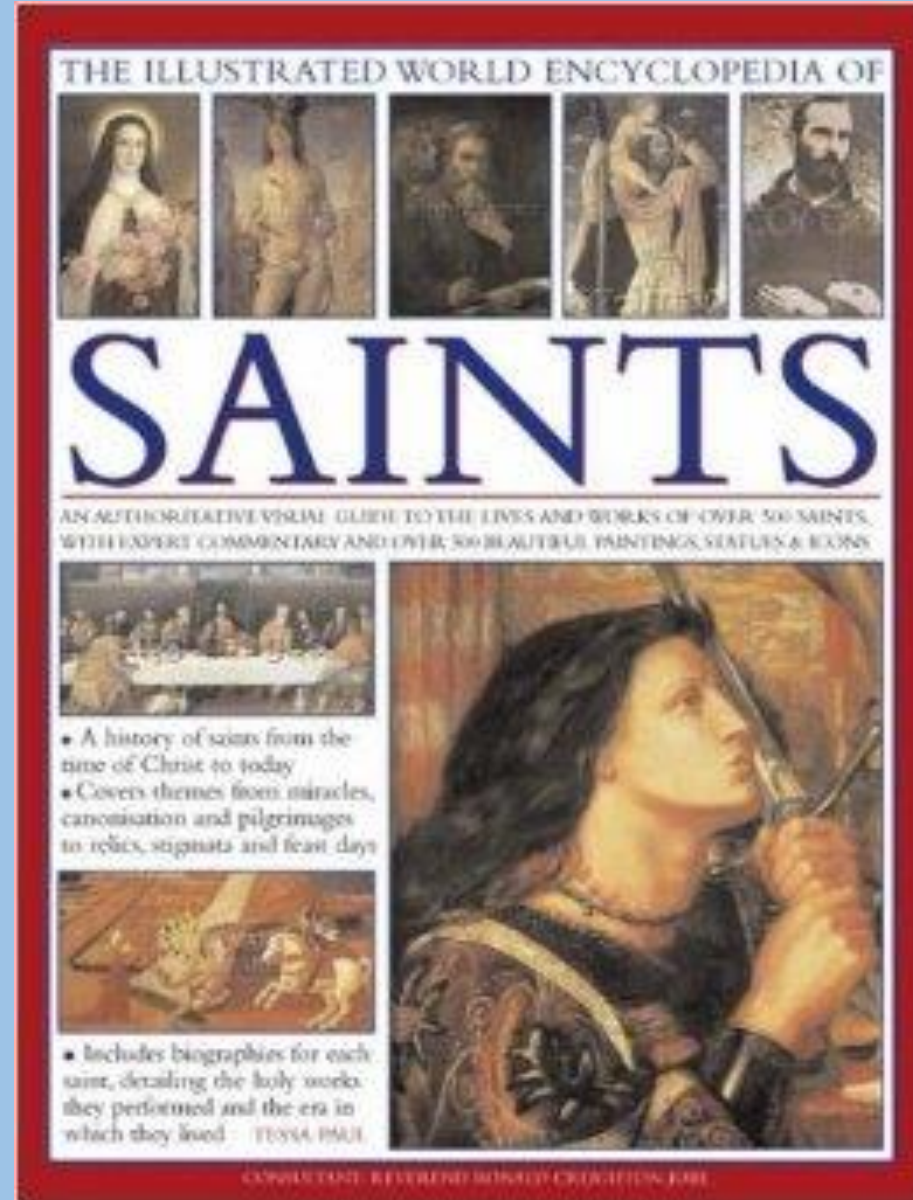
- The actual act of beatification, in which a person is declared *blessed*, or of *canonization*, which is officially recognizing a saint, usually takes place in St. Peter's Square outside the Vatican and St. Peter's Basilica.
- Sometimes, though, the pope beatifies and canonizes in the country where the person lived and died, as in the case of St. Juan Diego. He was an Aztec peasant, and the Church believes Mary, as Our Lady of Guadalupe, appeared to him in Mexico in 1531. In his case, 12,000 people were present in the Basilica in Mexico City, and 30,000 waited outside, watching on video monitors.

The Gifts a Saint may have:

- Able to read hearts
- Bilocation
- Celestial perfume
- Visions
- Levitation
- Healing &/or raising people from the dead
- Prophecy
- Tongues
- Communicate with others (Heaven)
- Incorruption
- Stigmata
- Apparition
- Find lost items
- Communicate with animals (Saint Francis)

SAINTS

Far more than a dictionary of saints, this beautifully illustrated book is an informative chronicle that explores the mysterious conditions of sainthood and tells the lives of the saints in a comprehensive and modern approach to this fascinating subject.



Bob and Penny Lord

www.bobandpennylord.com

And on EWTN TV



Bob and Penny Lord's Ministry
JOURNEYS OF FAITH®
At Holy Family Mission



Navigation Menu

- HOME
- BOOKS
- CDs
- DVDs
- E-BOOKS

Miracles of the Eucharist



Catholic Online

Catholic Online
INFORM - INSPIRE - IGNITE

Saints

Prayers

Bible

News ▾

Shop

Daily ▾

Ency

Singles

Donate

4Kids

Easter

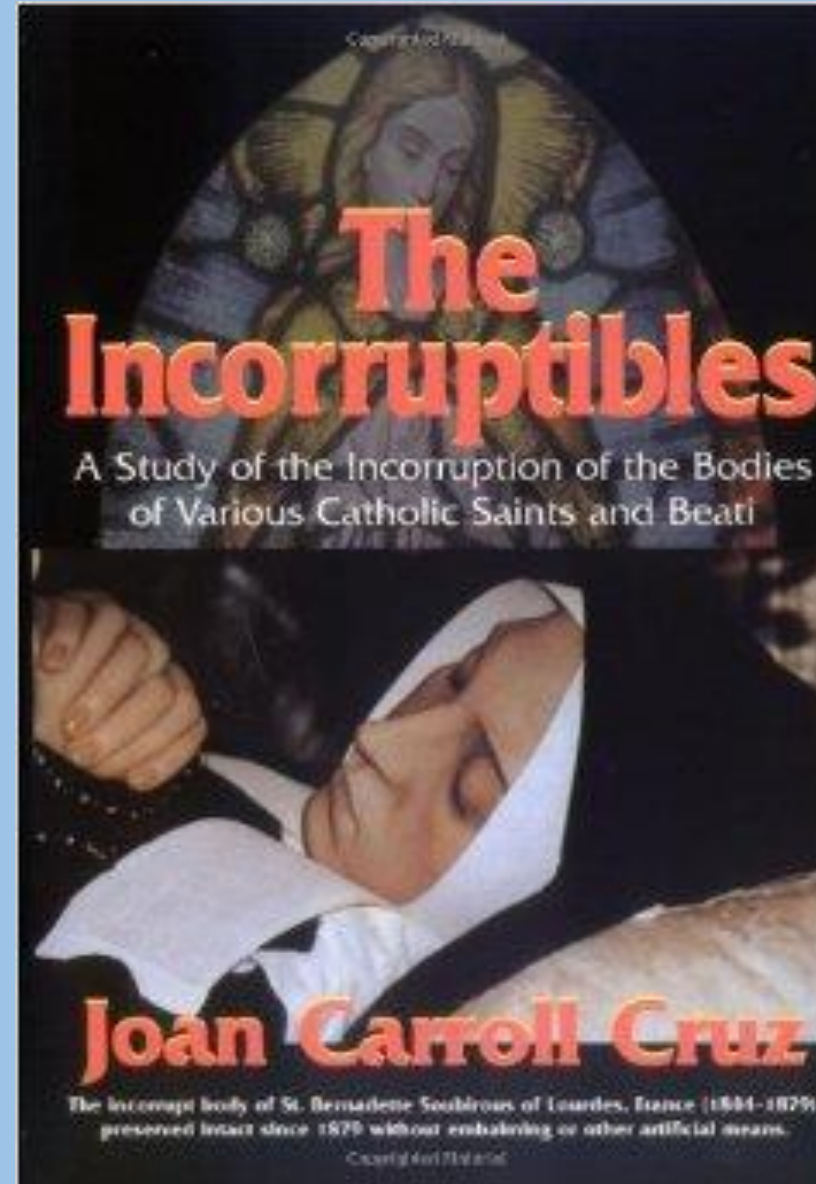
Saints A to Z: P

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z						



INCORRUPTIBLES

The Incorruptibles remains the acknowledged classic on the bodies of Saints that did not undergo decomposition after death, many remaining fresh and flexible for years, or even centuries. After explaining both natural and artificial mummification, the author shows that the incorruption of the Saints bodies fits into neither category but constitutes a much greater phenomenon which is unexplained by modern science even to this day. The author presents 102 canonized Saints, Beati and Venerables, summarizing their lives, the discovery of their incorruption and investigations by Church and medical authorities. The incorruptible bodies of saints are a consoling sign of Christ's victory over death, a confirmation of the dogma of the Resurrection of the Body, a sign that the Saints are still with us in the Mystical Body of Christ, as well as a proof of the truth of the Catholic Faith for only in the Catholic Church do we find this phenomenon



Saint Sylvain (d.311)

Sylvain's first name comes from the latin Silva: 'the forest'. It was the name of the God of forests and fields, the fecundity of nature among the Romans.

Sylvain venerated as Bishop of GAZA in the 4th century, was probably a Roman soldier converted to Christianity. After serving many years in the army, he became a priest, and then was elected Bishop of GAZA where he converted many pagans. Following the violent persecutions of Christians by the Roman Emperor Diocletian between 309 and 310, he appeared at Caesarea. Violently beaten by the crowd, he had broken ribs and was sentenced to forced labor in the copper mines of Phaenno in Palestine. He found many Christians originating from Palestine and Egypt who chose it as their bishop.

Sylvain had the reputation of a man mild, peaceful, cautious but firm in his convictions

Exhausted by age and abuse, can no longer work but continuing to confess his faith, he was beheaded together with 39 of his companions in 311 (source: Eusebius "



Saint Bernadette

As a young 14 year old girl, Bernadette Soubirous had 18 visions of the Blessed Lady in a grotto in the outskirts of Lourdes. Although doubted at the time, she was later canonized by the Catholic Church. Lourdes has become one of the most popular locations of religious pilgrimage.



Saint Therese of Lisieux, died 1897

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thérèse_of_Lisieux



Saint Vincent de Paul

St. Vincent was born of poor [parents](#) in the village of Pouy in Gascony, France, about 1580. He enjoyed his first schooling under the Franciscan Fathers at Acqs. Such had been his progress in four years that a gentleman chose him as subpreceptor to his children, and he was thus enabled to continue his studies without being a burden to his parents. In 1596, he went to the University of [Toulouse](#) for theological studies, and there he was ordained [priest](#) in 1600.

In 1605, on a voyage by sea from [Marseilles](#) to Narbonne, he fell into the hands of African pirates and was carried as a slave to Tunis. His captivity lasted about two years, until Divine Providence enabled him to effect his escape. After a brief visit to [Rome](#) he returned to France, where he became preceptor in the [family](#) of [Emmanuel](#) de Gondy, Count of Goigny, and General of the galleys of France. In 1617, he began to preach missions, and in 1625, he lay the foundations of a congregation which afterward became the Congregation of the Mission or Lazarists, so named on account of the Priory of St. Lazarus, which the Fathers began to occupy in 1633.

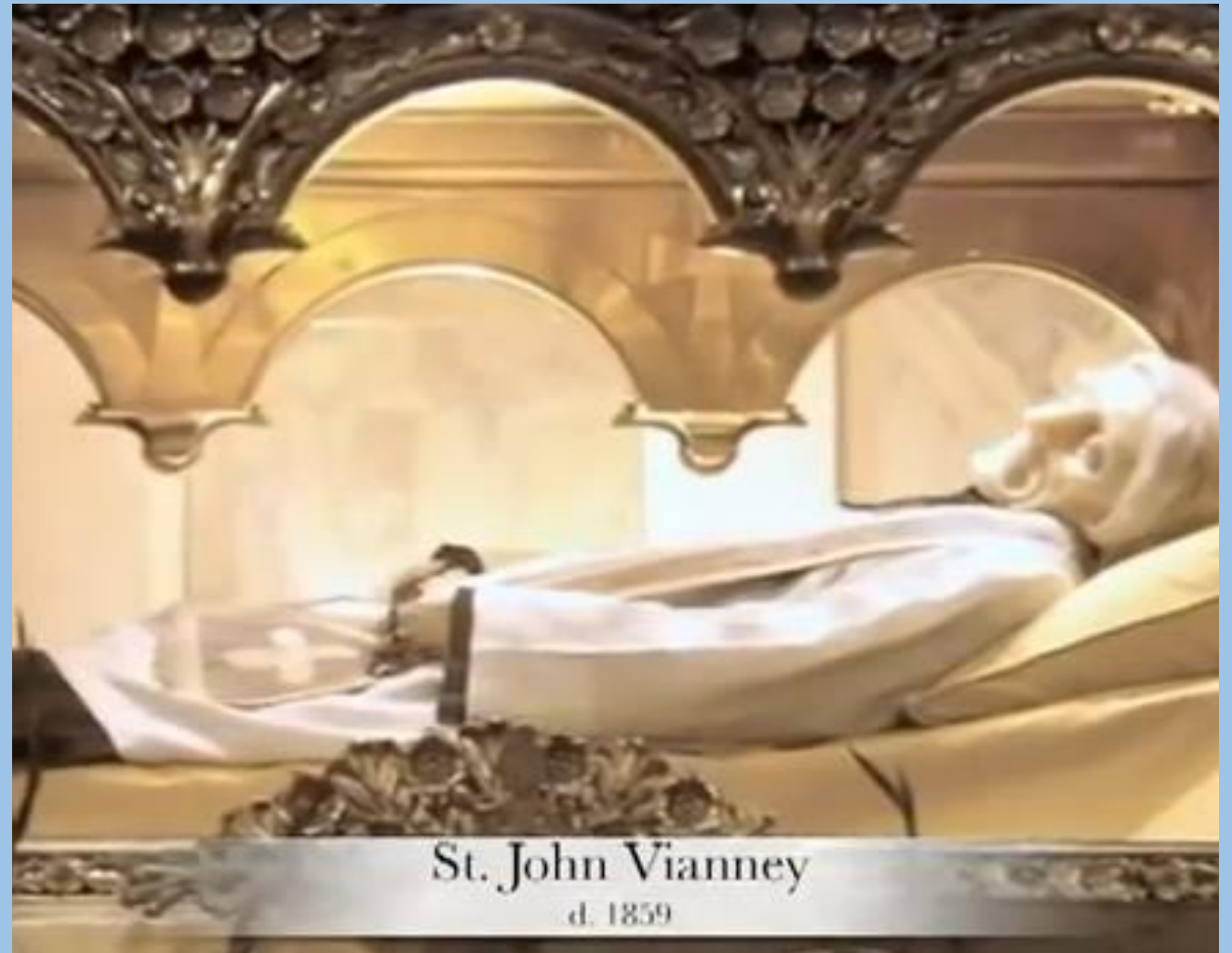


Saint John Vianney

St. [John](#) Vianney, [Priest](#) (Patron of priests) [Feast day](#) - August 4 Universally known as the "Cure of Ars)," [St. John Mary](#) Vianney was ordained a [priest](#) in 1815. Three years later he was made [parish priest](#) of Ars, a remote French hamlet, where his reputation as a [confessor](#) and director of souls made him known throughout the [Christian](#) world. His [life](#) was one of extreme mortification.

Accustomed to the most severe austerities, beleaguered by swarms of penitents, and besieged by the devil, this great mystic manifested a imperturbable patience. He was a wonderworker loved by the crowds, but he retained a childlike simplicity, and he remains to this day the living image of the [priest](#) after the heart of Christ.

He heard confessions of people from all over the world for the sixteen hours each day. His [life](#) was filled with works of charity and love. It is recorded that even the staunchest of sinners were converted at his mere word. He died August 4, 1859, and was canonized May 31, 1925.



Padre Pio

Padre Pio was born Francis Forgione on May 25, 1887. His parents, Orazio and Giuseppa Forgione, were poor country people. They brought eight children into the world, three of whom died in infancy and two of whom became religious. The Forgiones lived in the little farming village of Pietrelcina, in the Province of Benevento, not many miles from Naples. They were God-fearing people.

Padre Pio in his youth was deeply religious and early in life showed a love for recollection and for the things of God. At school, he learned diligently and possessed a lively intelligence, so much so that his father was determined to help his son financially to become a priest. In 1903, he began his novitiate with the Capuchins in Morcone, received the habit and was given the religious name of Pio (Pius, in English). After seven years of studies, he was ordained on August 10, 1910 at the age of 23. Because of delicate health, he was permitted to practice his ministry for several years in his parochial church of Pietrelcina.



Saint Juliana

- Suffered [martyrdom](#) during the [Diocletian persecution](#). Both the Latin and Greek Churches mention a [holymartyr](#) Juliana in their lists of [saints](#). The oldest historical notice of her is found in the "Martyrologium Hieronymianum" for 16 February, the place of birth being given as Cumae in Campania (In Campania Cumbas, natale Julianae). It is [true](#) that the notice is contained only in the one chief [manuscript](#) of the above-named [martyrology](#) (the Codex Epternacensis), but that this notice is certainly authentic is clear from a letter of [St. Gregory the Great](#), which testifies to the special veneration of St. Juliana in the neighbourhood of [Naples](#). [Apious](#) matron named Januarina built a [church](#) on one of her estates, for the [consecration](#) of which she desired [relics](#) (*sanctuarina*, that is to say, objects which had been brought into contact with the graves) of Sts. Severinus and Juliana. [Gregory](#) wrote to Fortunatus, [Bishop](#) of [Naples](#), telling him to accede to the wishes of Januarina ("Gregorii Magni epist.", lib. IX, ep. xxxv, in [Migne](#) P.L., LXXXVII, 1015). The Acts of St. Juliana used by [Bede](#) in his "Martyrologium" are purely legendary. According to the account given in this legend, St. Juliana lived in [Nicomedia](#) and was [betrothed](#) to the Senator Eleusius. Her father Africanus was a [pagan](#) and hostile to the [Christians](#). In the [persecution](#) of [Maximianus](#), Juliana was beheaded after suffering frightful torturers. Soon after a noble lady, named Saphonia, came through Nicomedia and took the [saint's](#) body with her to [Italy](#), and had it buried in Campania. Evidently it was this alleged translation that caused the [martyred](#) Juliana, [honoured](#) in [Nicomedia](#), to be identified with St. Juliana of Cumae, although they are quite distinct [persons](#). The veneration of St. Juliana of Cumae became very widespread, especially in the [Netherlands](#). At the beginning of the thirteenth century her remains were transferred to [Naples](#). The description of this translation by a contemporary writer is still extant. The [feast](#) of the [saint](#) is celebrated in the [Latin Church](#) on 16 February, in the Greek on 21 December. Her Acts describe the conflicts which she is said to have with the [devil](#); she is represented in pictures with a winged [devil](#) whom she leads by a chain.

Saint Don Bosco

In 1867 Pope Pius IX was upset with [John](#) Bosco because he wouldn't take his dreams seriously enough. Nine years earlier when Pope Pius IX met with the future saint who worked with neglected boys, he learned of the dreams that [John](#) had been having since the age of nine, dreams that had revealed God's [will](#) for John's life. So Pius IX had made a request, "Write down these dreams and everything else you have told me, minutely and in their natural sense." Pius IX saw John's dreams as a legacy for those [John](#) worked with and as an [inspiration](#) for those he ministered to.

Despite [Scripture](#) evidence and Church tradition respecting dreams, [John](#) had encountered skepticism when he had his first dream at the age of nine. The young Bosco dreamed that he was in a field with a crowd of children. The [children](#) started [cursing](#) and misbehaving. [John](#) jumped into the crowd to try to stop them -- by fighting and shouting. Suddenly a [man](#) with a face filled with light appeared dressed in a white flowing mantle. The [man](#) called [John](#) over and made him leader of the boys. [John](#) was stunned at being put in charge of these unruly gang. The [man](#) said, "You [will](#) have to win these friends of yours not with blows but with gentleness and kindness." As adults, most of us would be reluctant to take on such a mission -- and nine year old [John](#) was even less pleased. "I'm just a boy," he argued, "how can you order me to do something that looks impossible." The [man](#) answered, "What seems so impossible you must achieve by being obedient and acquiring knowledge." Then the boys turned into the wild animals they had been acting like. The [man](#) told [John](#) that this is the field of John's [life](#) work. Once [John](#) changed and grew in humility, faithfulness, and strength, he would see a change in the [children](#) -- a change that the [man](#) now demonstrated. The wild animals suddenly turned into gentle lambs.



Venerable Marie de Jesus de Agreda

News of María of Ágreda's exceptional attributes spread from her cloistered convent in seventeenth-century Ágreda (Spain) to the court in Madrid and beyond. Without leaving her village, the abbess impacted the kingdom, her church, and the New World; Spanish Hapsburg king Felipe IV sought her spiritual and political counsel for over twenty-two years. Based upon her transcendent visionary experiences, Sor María chronicled the life of Mary, mother of Jesus of Nazareth, in *Mystical City of God*, a work the Spanish Inquisition temporarily condemned. In America, reports emerged that she had miraculously appeared to Jumano Native Americans--a feat corroborated by witnesses in Spain, Texas, and New Mexico, where she is honored today as the legendary "Lady in Blue." Lauded in Spain as one of the most influential women in its history, and in the United States as an inspiring pioneer, Sor María's story will appeal to cultural historians and to women who have struggled for equanimity against all odds



Blessed Imelda Lambertini

The patroness of fervent first communion, Blessed Imelda, came from one of the oldest families in Bologna; her father was Count Igano Lambertini and her mother was Castora Galuzzi. Even as a tiny child she showed unusual piety, taking delight in [prayer](#) and slipping off to a quiet corner of the house, which she adorned with flowers and pictures to make it a little oratory. When she was nine, she was placed, at her own wish, in the Dominican [convent](#) in Val di Pietra, to be trained there by the nuns. Her disposition soon endeared her to all, while the [zeal](#) with which she entered all the religious [life](#) of the house greatly edified the nuns. Her special devotion was to the Eucharistic presence of Our [Lord](#) at [Mass](#) and in the tabernacle. To receive Our [Lord](#) in [Holy Communion](#) became the consuming desire of her heart, but the custom of the place and [time](#) had fixed twelve as the earliest age for a first communion. She would sometimes exclaim: "Tell me, can anyone receive [Jesus](#) into his heart and not die? "

When she was eleven years old she was present with the rest of the community at the [Ascension](#) Day Mass. All the others had received their communion: [only](#) Imelda was left unsatisfied. The [nuns](#) were preparing to leave the church when some of them were startled to see what appeared to be a Sacred [Host](#) hovering in the air above Imelda, as she knelt before the closed [tabernacle](#) absorbed in prayer. Quickly they attracted the attention of the [priest](#) who hurried forward with a [paten](#) on which to receive it. In the face of such a [miracle](#) he could not do otherwise than give to Imelda her first communion, which was also her last. For the rapture with which she received her [Lord](#) was so great that it broke her heart: she sank unconscious to the ground, and when loving hands upraised her, it was found that she was dead.



Saint Helena

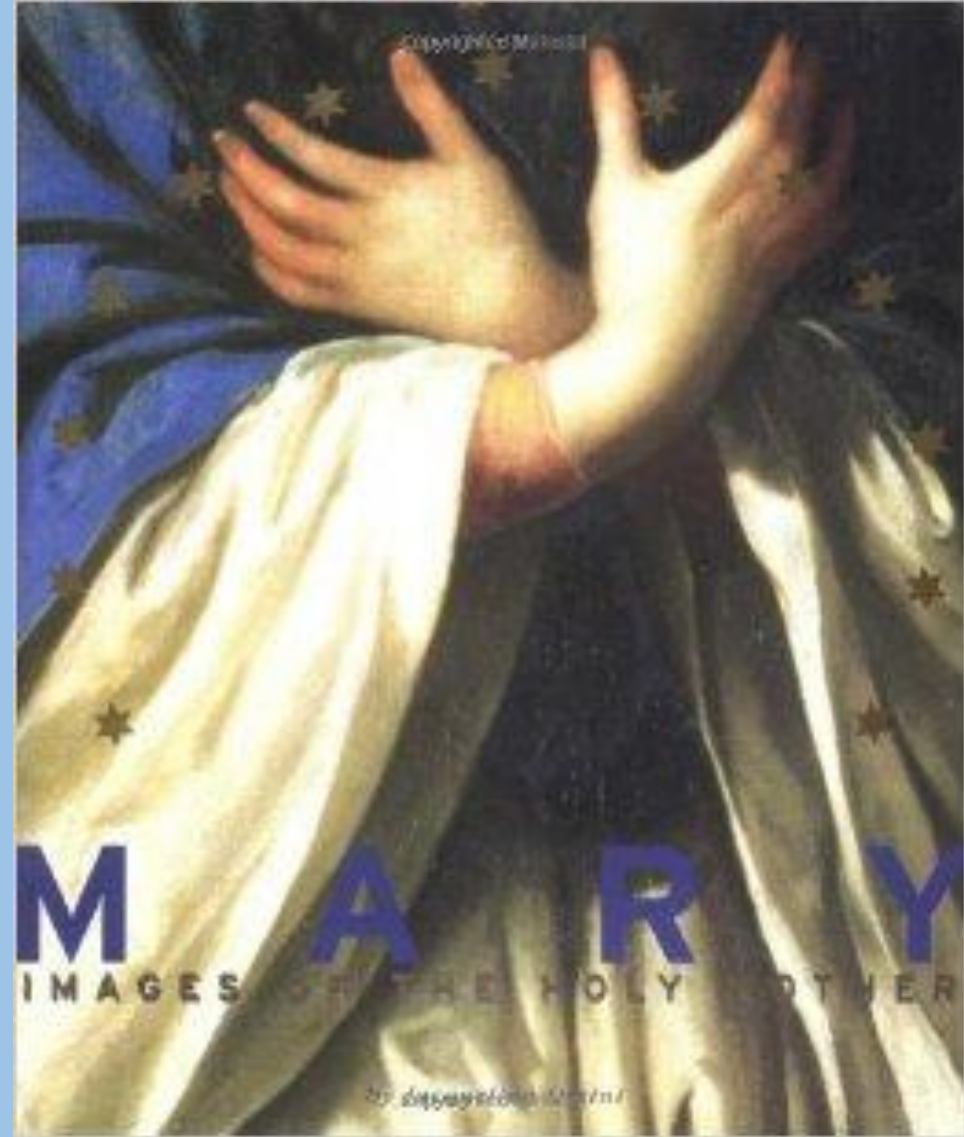
The mother of [Constantine the Great](#), born about the middle of the third century, possibly in Drepanum (later known as Helenopolis) on the Nicomedian Gulf; died about 330. She was of [humble](#) parentage; [St. Ambrose](#), in his "Oratio de obitu Theodosii", referred to her as a *stabularia*, or inn-keeper. Nevertheless, she became the lawful wife of Constantius Chlorus. Her first and only son, Constantine, was born in Naissus in Upper Moesia, in the year 274. The statement made by English chroniclers of the [Middle Ages](#), according to which Helena was supposed to have been the daughter of a British prince, is entirely without historical foundation. It may arise from the misinterpretation of a term used in the fourth chapter of the panegyric on Constantine's marriage with Fausta, that Constantine, oriendo (i.e., "by his beginnings," "from the outset") had [honoured](#) Britain, which was taken as an allusion to his birth, whereas the reference was really to the beginning of his reign.

In the year 292 Constantius, having become co-Regent of the West, gave himself up to considerations of a political nature and forsook Helena in order to marry Theodora, the step-daughter of [Emperor Maximianus](#) Herculus, his patron, and well-wisher. But her son remained faithful and loyal to her. On the death of Constantius Chlorus, in 308, Constantine, who succeeded him, summoned his mother to the imperial court, conferred on her the title of [Augusta](#), ordered that all [honour](#) should be paid her as the mother of the sovereign, and had [coins](#) struck bearing her effigy. Her son's influence caused her to embrace [Christianity](#) after his victory over [Maxentius](#). This is directly attested by [Eusebius](#) (Vita Constantini, III, xlvii): "She (his mother) became under his (Constantine's) influence such a devout servant of [God](#), that one might believe her to have been from her very childhood a disciple of the Redeemer of [mankind](#)". It is also clear from the declaration of the contemporary historian of the [Church](#) that [Helena](#), from the time of her [conversion](#) had an earnestly [Christian](#) life and by her influence and liberality favoured the wider spread of [Christianity](#). Tradition links her name with the building of [Christian](#) churches in the cities of the West, where the imperial court resided, notably at [Rome](#) and [Trier](#), and there is no reason for rejecting this tradition, for we [know](#) positively through [Eusebius](#) that [Helena](#) erected churches on the hallowed spots of Palestine. Despite her advanced age she undertook a journey to Palestine when Constantine, through his victory over Licinius, had become sole master of the Roman Empire, subsequently, therefore, to the year 324. It was in Palestine, as we learn from [Eusebius](#) (loc. cit., xlii), that she had resolved to bring to [God](#), the King of kings, the homage and tribute of her devotion. She lavished on that land her bounties and good deeds, she "explored it with remarkable discernment", and "visited it with the care and solicitude of the emperor himself". Then, when she "had shown due veneration to the footsteps of the Saviour", she had two churches erected for the worship of [God](#): one was raised in Bethlehem near the Grotto of the Nativity, the other on the Mount of the Ascension, near [Jerusalem](#). She also embellished the sacred grotto with rich ornaments. This sojourn in [Jerusalem](#) [proved](#) the starting-point of the legend first recorded by Rufinus as to the discovery of the Cross of Christ.



Mary

Although she is mentioned only a few times in the Bible, Mary, the mother of Jesus, is the most holy and revered woman in the Christian world. Through the ages she has inspired millions through her quietly majestic visage, and is second only to Jesus as a revered subject for artists over the centuries. *Mary: Images of the Holy Mother* is a visual celebration of Mary that takes an international and comprehensively historic view of this exalted religious figure. From the earliest known depiction in a fourth-century Roman catacomb to modern murals and colorful tattoos, folk and popular images of Mary abound between the pages of this vibrant collection. Also lending their own renowned versions of Mary are such great artists as Henry Moore, Paul Gauguin, Francisco de Zurbaran, Rufino Tamayo, Edward Munch, and Fra Filippo Lippi. A breathtaking visual feast, *Mary* invites people of all faiths to contemplate her endless manifestations.



Relics

- **What are the Classes of Relics?**

A. 2. The 1st Class Relic consists of a part of the Saint, such as a bone, hair, etc..., and the instruments of Christ's Passion.

The 2nd Class Relic consists of something that was owned by the Saint or instruments of torture that was used against a martyr.

The 3rd Class Relic consists of something that has been touched to a 1st or 2nd Class Relic. Anyone can make their own 3rd Class relics by touching an object to a 1st or 2nd Class Relic, including the tomb of a Saint.

Saint Conrad

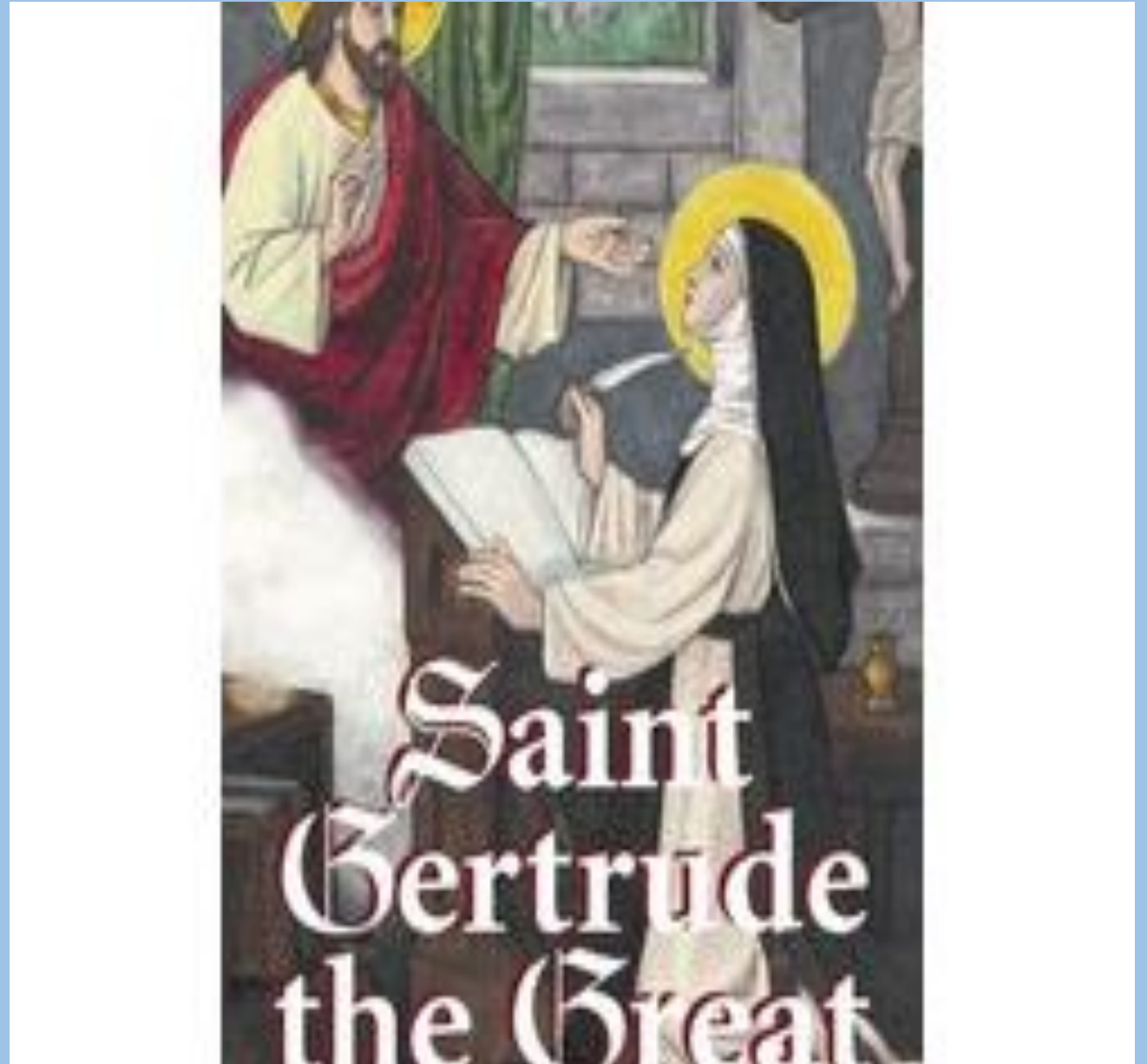
St. Conrad died 975. Of the famous Guelph [family](#) and son of Count Henry of Altdorf, he was educated at the [cathedral](#) school of [Constance](#) and was ordained. He was made [provost](#) of the [cathedral](#) and in 934 was elected [bishop](#) of Constance. He gave his share of his inheritance to the Church and to the poor and built and renovated many churches in his see. He accompanied Emperor Otto I to [Italy](#) in 962 though he concentrated on ecclesiastical matters and avoided secular affairs during the forty two years he was bishop. He was canonized in 1123. [Feast day](#) Nov. 26



Saint Gertrude

St. Gertrude, Virgin (Patroness of the West Indies) Feastday-November 16 [St. Gertrude](#) was born at Eisleben in Saxony. At the age of five, she was placed in the care of the Benedictine [nuns](#) at Rodalsdorf and later became a nun in the same monastery, of which she was elected [Abbess](#). The following year she was obliged to take charge of the monastery at Helfta, to which she moved with her nuns.

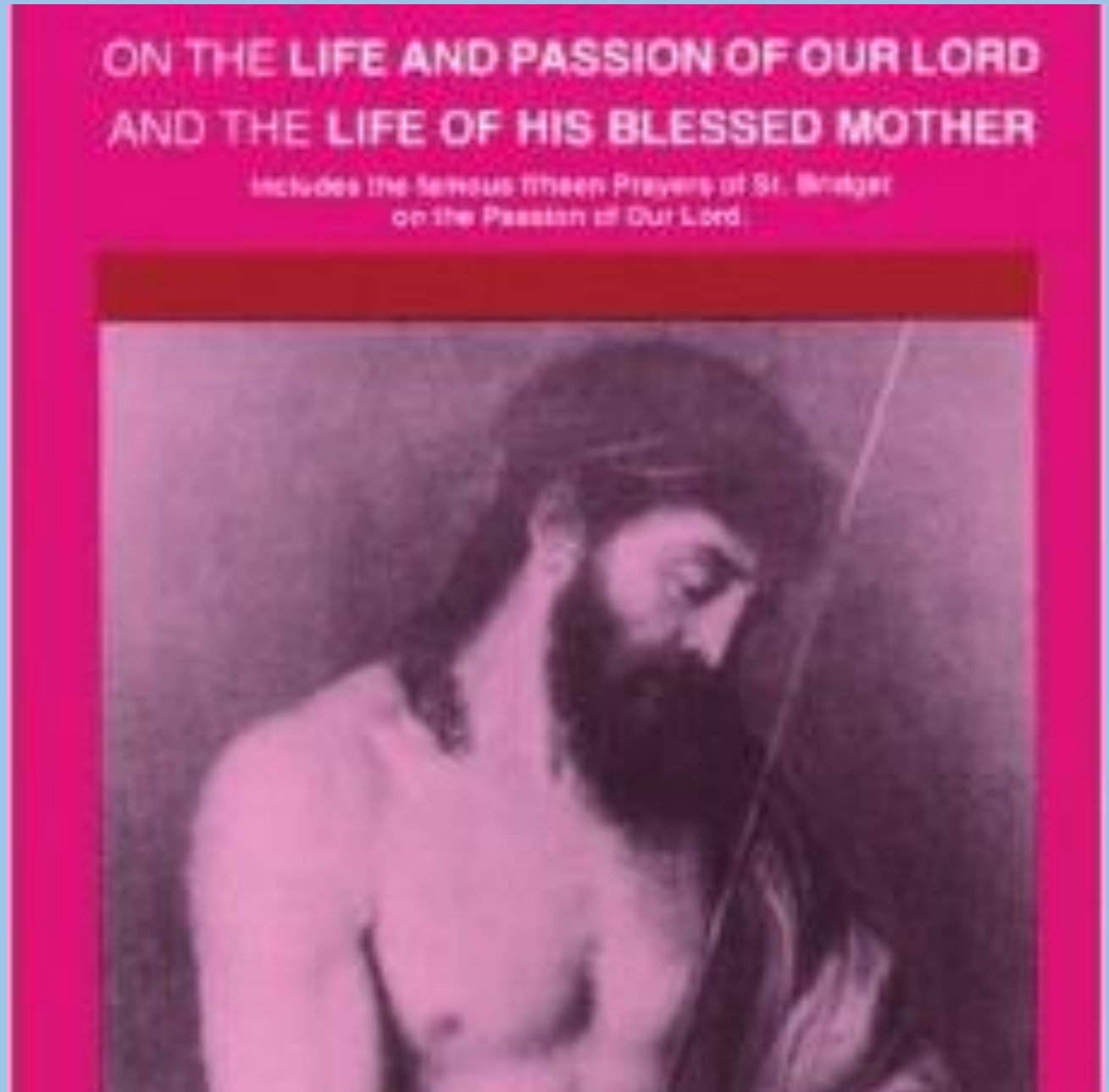
St. Gertrude had enjoyed a [good](#) education. She wrote and composed in Latin, and was versed in Sacred Literature. The [life](#) of this saint, though not replete with stirring events and striking actions, was one of great mental activity. It was the mystic [life](#) of the cloister, a [life](#) hidden with [Christ](#) in God. She was characterized by great devotion to the Sacred Humanity of Our [Lord](#) in His Passion and in the Blessed Eucharist, and by a tender love for the Blessed Virgin. She died in 1302.



Saint Bridget of Sweden

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/02782a.htm>

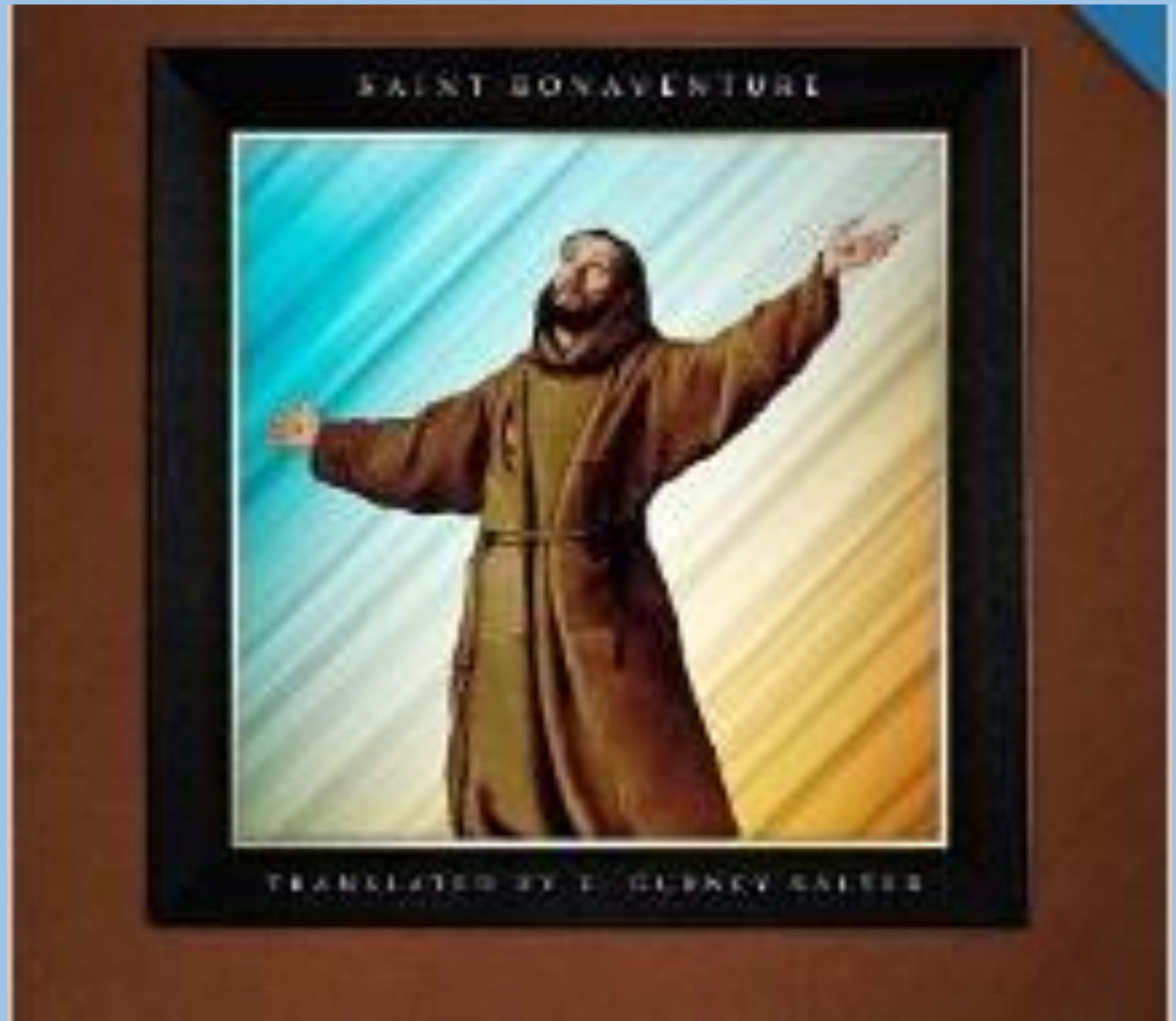
Birgitta Birgersdotter (1303 – 23 July 1373; also Birgitta of Vadstena, Saint Birgitta, Saint Bridget (or Brigid) of Sweden, or in Swedish den heliga Birgitta) was a mystic and saint, and founder of the Bridgettine Order after the death of her husband of twenty years. She was also the mother of a saint—Saint Catherine of Vadstena.



Saint Francis of Assisi

One of the greatest saints of the Church

http://www.amazon.com/Life-Saint-Francis-Assisi/dp/1783793163/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1395620132&sr=1-1&keywords=life+of+saint+francis



Saint Joan of Arc

<http://www.biography.com/people/joan-of-arc-9354756>

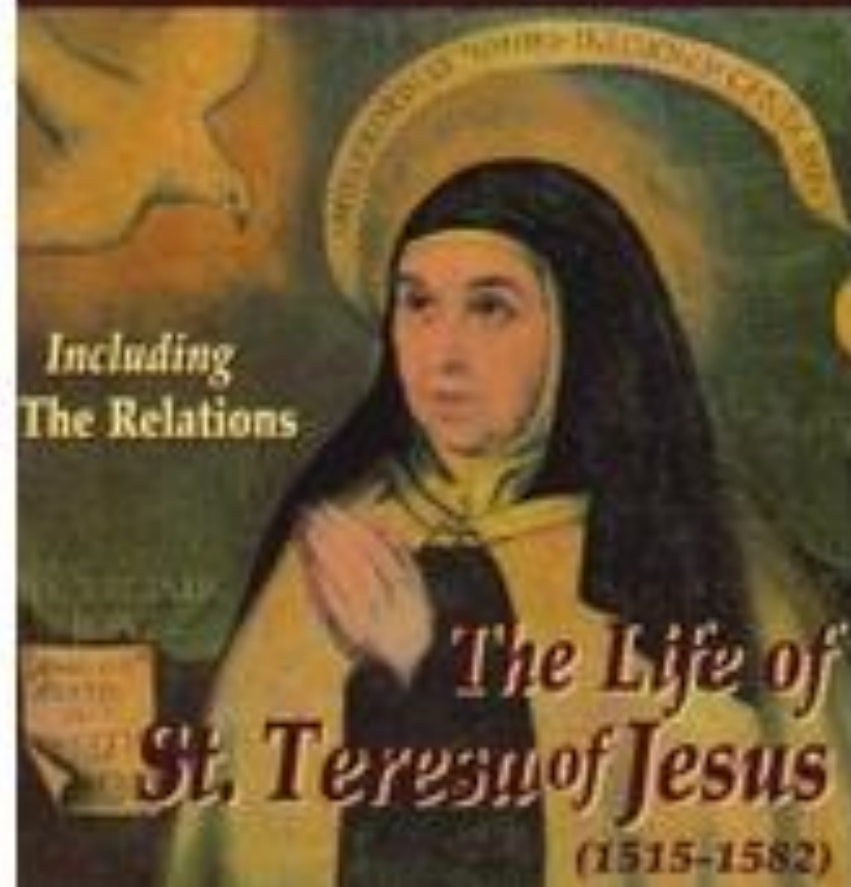


Saint Teresa of Avila

While I was beseeching Our Lord today...I began to think of the soul as if it were a castle made of a single diamond or of very clear crystal, in which there are many rooms, just as in Heaven there are many mansions. — St. Teresa of Avila

[The Interior Castle](#)

The AUTOBIOGRAPHY of ST. TERESA of AVILA



Saint Catherine of Siena

Saint Catherine of Siena, [T.O.S.D.](#) (25 March 1347 in Siena – 29 April 1380 in Rome), was a [tertiary](#) of the [Dominican Order](#), and a [Scholastic philosopher](#) and [theologian](#). She also worked to bring the papacy of [Gregory XI](#) back to [Rome](#) from [its displacement in France](#), and to establish peace among the Italian city-states. Since 18 June 1866 she is one of the two [patron saints](#) of [Italy](#), together with St. [Francis of Assisi](#).^[1] On 3 October 1970 she was proclaimed a [Doctor of the Church](#) by [Pope Paul VI](#),^[2] and on 1 October 1999 [Pope John Paul II](#) named her as a one of the six [patron saints](#) of [Europe](#), together with [Benedict of Nursia](#), [Saints Cyril and Methodius](#), [Bridget of Sweden](#) and [Edith Stein](#).



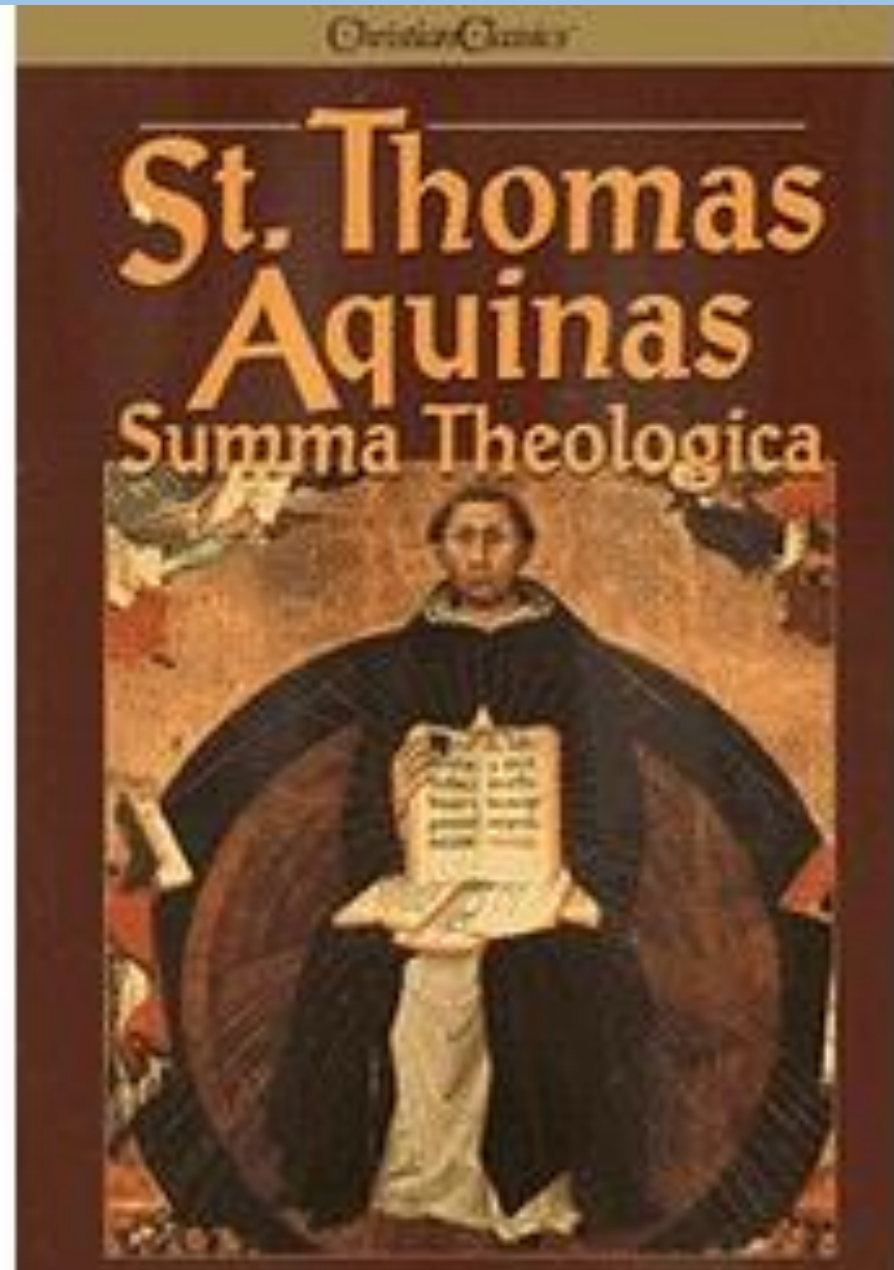
Saint Thomas Aquinas

Thomas Aquinas serves as a [patron saint](#) of: people who love [angels](#), teachers, students, schools, universities, philosophers, theologians, apologists, publishers, book sellers, chastity, and people dealing with storms

Famous Miracle:

The most famous miracle of Thomas' life happened while he was kneeling before a crucifix (a statue of [Jesus Christ](#) on the cross). As Thomas prayed and stared at the crucifix, it glowed with light and Jesus came alive on it, Thomas later reported. Then Jesus said to Thomas: "You have written well of me, Thomas. What reward would you desire?" and Thomas replied: "Nothing, Lord. I'm just doing it for You."

When Thomas' brothers in his religious order came into the chapel, they witnessed Thomas levitating -- miraculously suspended in the air while caught up in an intense spiritual experience. Thomas returned to the ground when it was over and told the brothers about what had happened.



Saint Joseph of Cupertino

St. [Joseph](#) was born at Cupertino, in the [diocese](#) of Nardo in the Kingdom of Naples, in 1603. After spending his childhood and adolescence in simplicity and innocence, he finally joined the Franciscan Friars [Minor](#) Conventual. After his ordination to the holy priesthood, he gave himself up entirely to a [life](#) of humiliation, mortification, and obedience. He was most devoted to the Blessed Virgin [Mary](#) and promoted devotion to her among all classes of people.

His mother considered him a nuisance and treated him harshly. [Joseph](#) soon became very slow and absent-minded. He would wander around, going nowhere, his mouth gaping open. But he had a bad temper, too, and so, he was not at all popular. He tried to learn the trade of shoemaking, but failed. He asked to become a Franciscan, but they would not accept him. Next, he joined the Capuchins, but eight months later, they sent him away because he could not seem to do anything right. He dropped piles of dishes and kept forgetting to do what he was told. His mother was not at all pleased to have the eighteen-year-old [Joseph](#) back home again, so she finally got him accepted as a servant at the Franciscan monastery. He was given the monks [habit](#) and put to hard work taking care of the horses. About this time, [Joseph](#) began to change. He grew more humble and gentle, more careful and successful at his work. He also began to do more penance. Now, it was decided that he could become a real member of the Order and start studying for the priesthood. Although he was very good, he still had a hard [time](#) with studies. The examiner happened to ask him to explain the only thing he knew well, and so he was made a deacon, and later a priest. After this, [God](#) began to work many amazing miracles through St. Joseph. Over seventy times, people saw him rise from the ground while saying [mass](#) or praying. Often he went into [ecstasy](#) and would be completely rapt up in talking with God. He became so holy that everything he saw made him think of God, and he said that all the troubles of this world were nothing but the "play" battles [children](#) have with popguns. [St. Joseph](#) became so famous for the miracles that he was kept hidden, but he was happy for the chance to be alone with his beloved Lord. On His part, [Jesus](#) never left him alone and one day came to bring him to Heaven. Pope Clement XIII canonized him in 1767. He is the patron saint of air travelers and pilots.

It is said that the [life](#) of this saint was marked by ecstasies and levitations. The mere mention of [God](#) or a spiritual [matter](#) was enough to take him out of his senses; at [Mass](#) he frequently floated in the air in rapture. Once as [Christmas](#) carols were being sung, he soared to the [high altar](#) and knelt in the air, rapt in prayer. On another occasion he ferried a cross thirty-six feet high through the air to the top of a Calvary group as easily as one might carry a straw. The people flocked to him in droves seeking help and advice in the confessional, and he converted many to a truly [Christian](#) life. However, this humble [man](#) had to endure many severe trials and terrible temptations throughout his life. He died on September 18, 1663.



Saint Francis Xavier

Francis Xavier, [SJ](#), born **Francisco de Jasso y Azpilicueta** (7 April 1506 – 3 December 1552), was a [Roman Catholic missionary](#) born in [Xavier, Kingdom of Navarre](#) (now part of [Spain](#)), and co-founder of the [Society of Jesus](#). He was a study companion of [St. Ignatius of Loyola](#) and one of the first seven [Jesuits](#) who took vows of poverty and chastity at [Montmartre, \(Paris\)](#) in 1534.^[1] He led an extensive mission into Asia, mainly in the [Portuguese Empire](#) of the time. He was influential in [evangelization](#) work most notably in [India](#). He also ventured into [Japan](#), [Borneo](#), the [Maluku Islands](#), and other areas which had, until then, not been visited by [Christian missionaries](#). In these areas, being a pioneer and struggling to learn the local languages in the face of opposition, he had less success than he had enjoyed in India. It was a goal of Xavier to extend his missionary preaching to [China](#) but he died in [Shangchuan Island](#) shortly before of doing so.



Sister Lucy of Fatima

Died in 2005



Saint John Neumann

Died 1860



Saint Patrizia, died 665 notice the Stigmata

No**Saint Patricia of Naples** (or **Patricia of Constantinople**) (*Italian: Santa Patrizia*) (died ca. 665 AD) is an [Italian](#) virgin [martyr](#) and [saint](#). Tradition states that she was noble; she may have been related to the [Roman Emperor](#). Some sources say that she was a descendant of [Constantine the Great](#).^[1]

Wishing to escape a [marriage arranged](#) by [Constans II](#) and become a [nun](#), she went to [Rome](#). There she received the veil from [Pope Liberius](#). Upon the death of her father, she returned to Constantinople and, renouncing any claim to the imperial crown, distributed her wealth to the poor. She then planned to go on [pilgrimage](#) to [Jerusalem](#).

However, a terrible storm [shipwrecked](#) her on the shores of [Naples](#). Finding refuge on the tiny island of [Megarides](#) (the site of the present-day [Castel dell'Ovo](#)), the site of a small [hermitage](#), Patricia died shortly after from disease.



How To Pray At All Times Saint Alphonsus de Liguori

This beautiful little work was first published in 1753. It is therefore one of the earliest works of St. Alphonsus. The Saint entitled it: "A method of conversing continually and lovingly with God;" and to the title he added a note to say that it had been translated from the French, but that he had "augmented it with holy thoughts, affections and practices." It was surely the Saint's humility that made him thus minimise his part in the composition of the book, for as a matter of fact he entirely recast the little French treatise and made it all his own. His biographer, Father Berthe, could write of it: "In this golden little book are to be found the most familiar thoughts of the holy author."

Look inside ↴



kindle edition

Read Catholic Books

www.jmja.com/legion/patricians/booksvii.pdf

- With the availability of e-books people can download many of these books for the cost of one hard cover book. Try various sites like Amazon, where you can also download an Android version and a cloud version of the Kindle reader to use on Microsoft along with purchasing many of the enclosed books for less than \$2 (www.amazon.com)
- •One of the great ways to Know God is in the many devotions and books written by the popes, saints, religious, converts and Catholic lay persons.
- •Suggests looking thru the entire list before selecting some and many from Amazon allow you to see several pages (look inside)
- •E-mail me any you suggest that I add at (books@jmja.com)
- •Descriptions from Amazon unless indicated like (Tan Books)
- •Starting with the 6th revision I am adding a link to the item in the title to make it easier to find it. Will try updating all as I have the time.
- •Also, usually when you link to the item you will also see other topics in the same category

HUNGRY HEART?

THE 
COR
SEMINAR
— LIVE! —
GOD, SEX, & THE
MEANING OF LIFE

AWAKEN YOUR DESIRE...
EMBRACE YOUR DESIGN...
REACH YOUR DESTINY...

SATURDAY,
JULY 26, 2014
8:30AM - 1:30PM

BEGINNING WITH THE CELEBRATION OF THE
MASS WITH BISHOP BURBRIDGE

ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL
804 HIGH HOUSE RD.
CARY, NORTH CAROLINA 27513

Join Christopher on an exhilarating journey into the Mystery at the "cor" of, well, everything... You will never see your life, your relationships, your faith, or the world the same way again!!

"Cor" is Latin for heart. For nearly twenty years Christopher West has been travelling the world helping men and women discover the "cor" of God's plan for human life and love — a plan stamped by God right in our bodies as male and female.

DO NOT MISS THIS
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BE PIERCED BY THE SHEER
BEAUTY OF GOD'S PLAN FOR YOUR LIFE!



RENOWNED SPEAKER AND AUTHOR,
CHRISTOPHER WEST
AND SPECIAL MUSICAL GUEST:
JASON CLARK

*Get your tickets now!
This event will sell out!*

To register, go online to

► <http://www.mccc2014.eventbrite.com>

Ticket information: cor@cor2014@gmail.com
(919) 356-0044

Listen and Support Divine Mercy Radio



Divine Mercy Radio
A Station of the Cross

Welcome

About
WDMR

Programming

Support

Forum

Calendar

Resources

RESOURCES News from Rome Diocese of Raleigh Holy Name of Jesus Cathedral USCCB New American Bible

National Catholic Register Zenit Catholic Radio Prayer Divine Mercy Chaplet Around North Carolina Slider Pictures

Broadcasting Now!

Broadcasting Now!

Welcome to Divine Mercy Radio!

Subscribe to Divine Mercy Radio

Enter your email address to subscribe to receive notifications of new posts by email



Visit the **EWTN Pro-Life** coverage site for more information, Apps, and

Additional links of interest

- [The Blessed Trinity](#)
- [Catholic encyclopedia](#)
- [The Vatican](#)
- [The Code of Canon Law](#)
- [The Catechism](#)
- [The Old Testament](#)
- [The New Testament](#)
- [Catholic information Service](#)
- [Going straight to Heaven](#)
- [Indulgences](#)
- [The Trinity](#)
- [Faith Formation Courses](#)
- [Catholic Prayers and Devotions](#)
- [Catholic saints and shrines](#)
- [Catechism Series](#)
- [EWTN](#)
- [Divine Mercy Radio](#)
- [The Catholic Museum](#)
- [Catholic Books VII](#)
- [Creation vs Evolution](#)