

Today's Saints BI. Edvige Carboni

Bl. Edvige Carboni

The second child of Giovanni Battista Carboni and Maria Domenica Pinna, Edvige had to leave school at the 4th grade. She felt drawn to the religious life, but stayed at her parents' home to care for her chronically ill mother; she spent all her free time there in prayer. On 14 July 1911 she received the signs of the stigmata; she tried to hide it and the blood stains that resulted, but it soon became obvious. She moved to Rome, Italy just prior to the outbreak of World War II; she spent the war years working with charities and praying for all the dead. She reported apparitions of Jesus Christ, Saint Anne, Saint Catherine of Siena, Saint Dominic Savio, Saint Francis of Assisi, Saint Gemma Galgani, Saint Genaro of Naples, Saint John Bosco, Saint Paul the Apostle, Saint Rita of Cascia, Saint Sebastian, Saint Thérèse of Lisieux, and attacks by demons.

Born: late night of 2 May 1880 in Pozzomaggiore, Sassari, Italy

Died: • 17 February 1952 in Rome, Italy of angina pectoris• re-interred at the Sanctuary of Santa Maria Goretti in Nettuno, Italy in 2015

Venerated: 4 May 2017 by Pope Francis (decree of heroic virtues)

Beatified: • on 7 November 2018, Pope Francis promulgated a decree of a miracle obtained through the intercession of Venerable Edvige• beatification recognition scheduled for 16 June 2019 in Sardinia, Italy



St. Alexis Falconieri

One of the Seven Founders of the Servants of Mary; uncle of Saint Juliana Falconieri. Son of Bernard Falconieri, a wealthy Florentine merchant and a Guelph. Joined the Laudesi, also known as the Praisers of Mary, a confraternity of the Blessed Virgin in Florence, Italy c.1225, and in this group met the others who would be the Servite Founders. Received the vision of Mary on 15 August 1233. The other members of the Laudesi were ordained, but Alexis felt himself unworthy, remained a lay-brother, and worked to insure the material and financial requirements of the community, often begging in the street when he had no other resources. Helped build the Servite church at Cafaggio. He was the only one of the seven founders still alive when the Order was approved by Pope Benedict XI in 1304.

Born: 13th century at Florence, Italy



Died: 17 February 1310 at Monte Sennario, Italy

Canonized: 15 January 1887 by Pope Leo XIII

Patronage: Orvieto, Italy

The Seven Holv The Seven Holy Servite Founders Servite

Can you imagine seven prominent men of any large modern city banding together, leaving their homes and profession, and going into solitude for a life directly given to God? That is what happened in the cultured and prosperous city of Florence in the middle of the 13th century. At this time, the city was torn with political strife as well as by the heresy of the Cathari; morals were low and religion neglected.

On the feast of the Assumption in 1233, seven of the members of a Florentine Confraternity devoted to the Holy Mother of God were gathered in prayer under the presidency of Alessio Falconieri. The Blessed Virgin appeared to the young men and exhorted them to devote themselves to Her service, in retirement from the world. It was in 1240 that they decided to withdraw together from the city to a solitary place for prayer and the service of God. The eldest was Buonfiglio Monaldo, who became their leader. The others were Alexis Falconieri, Benedict dell'Antella, Bartholomew Amidei, Ricovero Uguccione, Gerardino Sostegni, and John Buonagiunta. Their aim was to lead a life of penance and prayer, but they soon found themselves disturbed by increasing numbers of visitors. They next retired to the deserted slopes of Monte Senario near Florence, where the Blessed Virgin appeared to them again. There the nucleus of a new Order was formed, called Servants of Mary, or Servites, in recognition of their special manner of venerating the Seven Sorrows of Our Lady.

In 1244, under the direction of Saint Peter of Verona, O.P., this small group adopted a religious habit similar to the Dominican habit, choosing to live under the rule of Saint Augustine. The new Order took a form resembling more the mendicant friars than the older monastic Orders. One of the most remarkable features of the new foundation was its wonderful growth. Even in the fourteenth century, the Order had more than one hundred convents in several nations of Europe, as well as in India and on the Island of Crete. The Rosary of the Seven Sorrows is one of their regular devotions, as is also the Via Matris, or Way of the Cross of Mary.

www.missionofjesus.com

Email: mojcounselor@gmail.com



Founders