

**The Pious Universal Union for the Children of the Divine Will**  
Official Newsletter for "The Pious Universal Union for Children of the Divine Will –USA"  
*Come Supreme Will, down to reign in Your Kingdom on earth and in our hearts!*



**ROGATE!**



**FIAT !**

***"May the Divine Will always be blessed!"***

**Newsletter No. 136 – September , A.D. 2013**

**Our Lady of Sorrows**



By tradition, the Catholic Church dedicates each month of the year to a certain devotion. In September, it is Our Lady of Sorrows. The Memorial of Our Lady of Sorrows takes place on September 15, the day after the Feast of the Triumph of the Cross. We remember the suffering of Mary as she stood at the foot of the Cross and witnessed the torture and death of her Son. We also are reminded of Simeon's words to Mary (Luke 2:34-35) at the Presentation of the Lord—that a sword would pierce her soul. Some or all of the following prayers can be incorporated into our daily prayers during the Month of Our Lady of Sorrows.

## September 8, A.D. 2013 - Birth of the Blessed Virgin Mary



**Day Ten**

### **The Queen of Heaven in the Kingdom of the Divine Will**

#### **Lesson of the Newborn Queen:**

Child of my Heart, my birth was prodigious; no other birth can be said to be similar to mine. I enclosed in Myself the heaven, the Sun of the Divine Will, and also the earth of my humanity – a blessed and holy earth, which enclosed the most beautiful flowerings. And even though I was just newly born, I enclosed the prodigy of the greatest prodigies: the Divine Will reigning in Me, which enclosed within Me a heaven more beautiful, a Sun more refulgent than those of Creation, of which I was also Queen, as well as a sea of graces without boundaries, which constantly murmured: "Love, love to my Creator..." My birth was the true dawn that puts to flight the night of the human will; and as I kept growing, I formed the daybreak and called for the brightest daylight, to make the Sun of the Eternal Word rise over the earth.

My child, come to my cradle to listen to your little Mama. As soon as I was born, I opened my eyes to see this low world, to go in search of all my children so as to enclose them within my Heart, give them my maternal love and, regenerating them to the new life of love and of grace, give them the step which would let them enter into the Kingdom of the Divine Fiat, which I possessed. I wanted to act as Queen and Mother, enclosing everyone in my Heart, to bring everyone to safety, and to give them the great gift of the Divine Kingdom. In my Heart I had a place for everyone, because for one who possesses the Divine Will there are no constraints - only infinite expanses. I looked also at you, my child - no one escaped Me. And since on that day everyone celebrated my birth, it was also feast for Me. But upon opening my eyes to the light, I had the sorrow of seeing the creatures in the thick night of the human will.

Oh, what an abyss of darkness envelops the creature who lets herself be dominated by her will! It is the true night, but a night with no stars – with, at most, a few fleeting lightnings – lightnings easily followed by thunders which, in roaring, thicken the darkness even more, and unload the storm over the poor creature – storms of fear, of weakness, of danger, of falling into evil.

My poor Heart was pierced in seeing my children in this horrible storm, in which the night of the human will had overwhelmed them.

Now listen to your little Mama: I am still in the cradle, I am little - look at the tears I shed for you! Every time you do your will, it is a night that you form for yourself; and if you knew how much this night harms you, you would cry with Me! It makes you lose the light of the day of the Holy Will; it turns you upside down; it paralyzes you to good; it breaks true love in you, and you remain like a poor ill one, who lacks the necessary things to be healed. Ah, my child, dear child, listen to Me: never do your will; give Me your word that you will make your little Mama content.

**September 8, A.D. 2013**  
**The Gift of the Divine Will**



One year after she had remained in bed as perennial victim, Jesus gave Luisa the grace of the ***“Mystical Union.”*** It was **October 16, 1888, Feast of the Purity of Mary Most Holy**<sup>1</sup>. Luisa was 23 years old.

One day - three months had passed since she had become perennial Victim - Jesus presented Himself to Luisa in an indescribably beautiful look, such as to enrapture her. She says, “In less than no time, He made my soul come out from every part of my body, giving me a most simple body, all resplendent with most pure light; and behind Him, I followed His most rapid flight, wandering round the great vastness of the heavens. Now, since it was the first time that this wonderful phenomenon occurred to me, as the soul went out of the body, I began to exclaim: now surely the Lord has come to take me, therefore I am definitely going to die...!”

In the future, every time she lost consciousness, her soul (or better, *her spirit*)<sup>2</sup> abandoned her body to follow Jesus. In this way they went often to the places where Jesus was offended, or they found obstinate sinners at the point of death... Then, with immense pain, Jesus would ask her, on one hand, to take upon herself part of His most bitter pains, and on the other the weight of His Justice and the satisfaction for all the sins and pains of sinners. To these pains, the most bitter one was added: that of returning to her body and being alone. Her most ardent desires to die and enter permanently into Heaven (*“My Fatherland”*) were restrained only through the obedience which was imposed to her, of not wanting to die. In this state Luisa spent the rest of her life.

Eleven months after the ***“Union”*** on earth, Jesus wanted to ratify it in Heaven, in the presence of the Most Holy Trinity and of all the Celestial Court, with a new mystical grace, the highest one ever known from previous Saints and from mystical writers: ***“The Mystical Marriage.”*** With this grace, Luisa was given perennial possession of the Three Divine Persons, concealed in the three theological virtues (Faith, Hope and Charity), which established in her their stable dwelling place. **It was September 8, 1889, Feast of the Nativity of Mary.** Luisa was 24 and a half years old.

This date is important because ***this was the moment and the occasion in which Luisa first received the gift of the Divine Will.***

In fact, 32 years later, Our Lord explains to her: ***“It is just, it is necessary that I speak about you. Would it be nice that a bridegroom who is about to marry his bride, has to deal with others but not with her; while it is necessary that they confide their secrets to each other, that one know what the other has, that their parents provide this couple with a dowry, and that one become used to the ways of the other in advance?”***

I added: ‘Tell me, my Life, who is my Family? What is my dowry and what is yours?’

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<sup>1</sup> 90 years later Pope John Paul II was elected.

<sup>2</sup> See 1 Tess. 5,23.

And smiling, He continued: *“Your family is the Trinity. Don’t you remember that in the first years of bed I took you to Heaven and we celebrated our union before the Most Holy Trinity? It provided you with such gifts that you yourself have not known them yet. As I speak to you about my Volition, about Its effects and value, I make you discover the gifts with which, since then, you had been provided. I do not speak to you about my dowry, because what is yours is Mine. Moreover, after a few days, We, the Three Divine Persons, descended from Heaven, took possession of your heart, and formed our perpetual residence in it. We took the reins of your intelligence, of your heart, and of all yourself; and everything you did was an outpouring of our Creative Will in you, and the confirmation that your volition be animated by an Eternal Volition. The work is already done. Nothing is left but to make it known, so that, not only you, but also others may take part in these great goods. I am doing this by calling now one minister, now another, and even ministers from places afar...”* (Volume 13 - 12-5-1921).

Jesus continued His work, disposing Luisa to the last *“marriage”*: *“The marriage to the Cross.”* Finally, one morning, showing Himself Crucified, He communicated her the most painful stigmata of His Passion, although consenting to the request of Luisa to keep them invisible.

From then on, Jesus Himself frequently renewed her mystical crucifixion, especially in the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Her insatiable hunger for suffering became equal to her irrepressible desires of Heaven.

*Book of Heaven; September 17 A.D. 1924*

[Luisa:] ...my sweet Jesus gathered all the books written by me on His Divine Will; he united them together, then He pressed them to His Heart, and with unspeakable tenderness, added: **“I bless these writings from the Heart. I bless each word; I bless the effects and the value they contain. These writings are part of Myself.”**

Then He called the Angels, who prostrated themselves, their faces to the ground, to pray. And since two Fathers, who were to see the writings, were there present, Jesus told the Angels to touch their foreheads to impress in them the Holy Spirit, so as to infuse in them light in order to make them understand the truths and the good contained in these writings. The Angels did that, and Jesus, blessing us all, disappeared.



**September 8, A.D. 2013**  
***Pascendi Dominici Gregis***  
(**"Feeding the Lord's Flock"**)



*Pascendi dominici gregis* was a Papal encyclical letter promulgated by Pope Pius X on **8 September 1907**.

The pope condemned Modernism, and a whole range of other principles described as "evolutionary", which allowed change to Roman Catholic dogma. Pius X instituted commissions to cleanse the clergy of theologians promoting Modernism and some of its **(liturgical) consequences**.

Traditionalist Catholics point to this document as evidence that pre-Vatican II popes were highly concerned about enemies of Christendom infiltrating the human element of the Catholic Church.

The encyclical's ghost writer was Joseph Lemius, procurator general of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.<sup>[1]</sup>

It enjoined a compulsory Anti-Modernist oath introduced on 1 September 1910, whereby all Catholic bishops, priests and teachers were forced to come to clear terms with what they believed; this oath remained in force until it was abolished by Pope Paul VI in 1967. When Pope John Paul II issued his Apostolic letter *Ad Tuendam Fidem* in 1998 on church discipline, dissenters claimed it was a second anti-modernist oath.<sup>[2]</sup>

Pius X said that the motto of his pontificate would be "instaurare omnia in Christo" "**renew all things in Christ**

He advised all (Decr. S. Congr. Concil., 20 Dec., 1905) to receive Holy Communion frequently and, if possible, daily, dispensing the sick from the obligation of fasting to the extent of enabling them to receive Holy Communion twice each month, and even oftener (Decr. S. Congr. Rit., 7 Dec., 1906).

By the Decree "Quam Singulari" (15 Aug., 1910), he recommended that the first Communion of children should not be deferred too long after they had reached the age of discretion.

He published, 22 November, 1903, a Motu Proprio on sacred music in churches, and at the same time ordered the authentic Gregorian Chant to be used everywhere.

In the Encyclical "Acerbo nimis" (15 April, 1905) he treated of the necessity of catechismal instruction, not only for children, but also for adults.

On 8 Sept., 1907, there appeared the famous Encyclical "Pascendi", which expounds and condemns the system of Modernism.

In few years Pius X has secured great, practical, and lasting results in the interest of Catholic doctrine and discipline, and that in the face of great difficulties of all kinds.

## September 14, A.D. 2013 - Exultation of the Holy Cross



"Holy Cross Day" -- was first begun to commemorate the Dedication of the Basilica of the Resurrection, built by St. Helena (Constantine the Great's mother), in Jerusalem in A.D. 355 -- but the true Cross was found shortly thereafter, also by St. Helena, so the two events were joined. The story of the finding of the True Cross, from the Catholic Encyclopedia:

In the year 326 the mother of Constantine, Helena, then about 80 years old, having journeyed to Jerusalem, undertook to rid the Holy Sepulchre of the mound of earth heaped upon and around it, and to destroy the pagan buildings that profaned its site. Some revelations which she had received gave her confidence that she would discover the Saviour's Tomb and His Cross. The work was carried on diligently, with the co-operation of St. Macarius, bishop of the city.

The Jews had hidden the Cross in a ditch or well, and covered it over with stones, so that the faithful might not come and venerate it. Only a chosen few among the Jews knew the exact spot where it had been hidden, and one of them, named Judas, touched by Divine inspiration, pointed it out to the excavators, for which act he was highly praised by St. Helena. Judas afterwards became a Christian saint, and is honoured under the name of Cyriacus.

During the excavation three crosses were found, but because the titulus was detached from the Cross of Christ, there was no means of identifying it. Following an inspiration from on high, Macarius caused the three crosses to be carried, one after the other, to the bedside of a worthy woman who was at the point of death. The touch of the other two was of no avail; but on touching that upon which Christ had died the woman got suddenly well again.

From a letter of St. Paulinus to Severus inserted in the Breviary of Paris it would appear that St. Helena herself had sought by means of a miracle to discover which was the True Cross and that she caused a man already dead and buried to be carried to the spot, whereupon, by contact with the third cross, he came to life. From yet another tradition, related by St. Ambrose, it would seem that the titulus, or inscription, had remained fastened to the Cross.

After the happy discovery, St. Helena and Constantine erected a magnificent basilica over the Holy Sepulchre, and that is the reason why the church bore the name of St. Constantinus. The precise spot of the finding was covered by the atrium of the basilica, and there the Cross was set up in an oratory, as appears in the restoration executed by de Vogüé. When this noble basilica had been destroyed by the infidels, Arculfus, in the seventh century, enumerated four buildings upon the Holy Places around Golgotha, and one of them was the "Church of the Invention" or "of the Finding". This church was attributed by him and by topographers of later times to Constantine. The Frankish monks of Mount Olivet, writing to Leo III, style it St. Constantinus. Perhaps the oratory built by Constantine suffered less at the hands of the Persians than the other buildings, and so could still retain the name and style of Martyrium Constantinianum.

A portion of the True Cross remained at Jerusalem enclosed in a silver reliquary; the remainder, with the nails, must have been sent to Constantine, and it must have been this second portion that he caused to be enclosed in the statue of himself which was set on a porphyry column in the Forum at Constantinople; Socrates, the historian, relates that this statue was to make the city impregnable. One of the nails was fastened to the emperor's helmet, and one to his horse's bridle, bringing to pass, according to many of the Fathers, what had been written by Zacharias the Prophet: "In that day that which is upon the bridle of the horse shall be holy to the Lord" (Zechariah 14:20). Another of the nails was used later in the Iron Crown of Lombardy preserved in the treasury of the cathedral of Monza.

Scientific study of the relics of the True Cross show it to be made of some species of pine. The titulus crucis -- the wood on which the inscription "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews" was written in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew (Matthew 27:37, Mark 15:26, Luke 23:38 and John 19:19) -- is made of an olive wood. The titulus has been scientifically dated to the 1st c. and the script is still legible (interestingly, the Latin and Greek are in reverse script), though the Hebrew is missing due to the entire thing being halved, the second half having been lost in the 6th century. It is from the Latin inscription -- "Jesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum" that we get the abbreviation "I.N.R.I." that is found on many Crucifixes.

The titulus crucis and relics of the True Cross can be seen in Rome's Basilica di Santa Croce in Gerusalemme.

## The Titulus Crucis



The story of Elena's discovery of three crosses on May 3rd is well known in Greek and Latin literature. Some of the most famous of all scholars, Socrates, Sozomen, Theodoretus, Ambrose, Paulinus of Nola reported her search. In the 4th century works by Sulpicius Severus and Rufinus again told her story, and she was the subject of Cynewulf's most celebrated poem, the 9th century "Elene." Elena had been hoping for some time to find the true and Holy Cross. Her son's visions and dreams of the cross, and his military victory, had linked her mind and soul to the Cross on which Jesus died. In fact, her construction work was often behind schedule, as she took stone masons and construction workers from the churches they were building to dig and search for the cross under her direction. On the hill called Calvary or Golgotha, the site of Christ's death, Elena and the Bishop of Jerusalem, St. Macarius, were preparing to build the Basilica of the Holy Sepulcher. A local Jew named Judas (St. Judas Cyriacus) suggested that three centuries of debris that had accumulated over the hill and the caves be removed. Elena ordered the excavation, convinced that the temple to Venus and Jupiter constructed in 135 A.D. by Emperor Hadrian had been built largely to divert Christians from their pilgrimages and from their searches for the tomb of Jesus. Judas believed that they would find the cross near the cave where the body of Jesus had been laid, based on the custom of burying the weapons of execution with the victim. During the excavation, the remains of three crosses were found in a cave, along with the nails used to crucify Jesus and the placard from the cross of Jesus, declaring him "King of the Jews."



According to [Michael Hesemann](#):

Probably the most remarkable of the relics preserved in the venerable Basilica di Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, Rome, is the relic of the "[titulus Christi](#)", the Title of the Holy Cross of Our Savior. According to the tradition, it was brought to Rome by the Empress Helena in 326 AD, after it was discovered, together with the relics of the True Cross and three holy nails, during the construction of the Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Although it is easy to consider it a pious forgery in reference to the Helena-legend, a careful palaeographic evaluation found serious indications that the "titulus" is indeed from the time of Christ.

The titulus is 25x14 cm in size, 2.6 cm thick and has a weight of 687 g. It is inscribed on one side with three lines, of which the first one is mostly destroyed. The second line is written in Greek letters and reversed script, the third in Latin letters, also with reversed script.

(Unavailable)	Titulus Inscription	(Unavailable)	Translation
(MIDUHYH KLM YR)	Z `N H	(USY´)	Yeshu H´Nozery Melek H´Yehudim
(NOIADUI NOT SUELISA)	<b>B SUNERAZA(H)N .SI</b>		I(hsous) Nazoraios Basileus ton Ioudaion
(MUROEADVI XE)	<b>R SUNIRAZAN .I</b>		I(esus) Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum

The four gospel accounts of the inscription are arranged below so the similarities and differences are easily discerned:

<b>Matthew 27:37</b>	THIS IS	JESUS	THE KING OF THE JEWS
<b>Mark 15:26</b>			THE KING OF THE JEWS
<b>Luke 23:38</b>	THIS IS		THE KING OF THE JEWS
<b>John 19:19</b>		JESUS OF NAZARETH	THE KING OF THE JEWS

The church of the Holy Cross in Jerusalem (in Rome) was consecrated about 325, in an older building that was rebuilt to house the Passion Relics brought to Rome by St Helena. The floor was packed with soil from the Holy Land. It was at first known as the Basilica of Helena or Basilica Sessoriana (after the imperial palace that the site belonged to), but the official name was Hierusalem. The present name was given to it in the Middle Ages. It was restored by Pope Gregory II (715-731) and Pope Hadrian I (771-795).



## The Roman Legion



The Secret of its success lay in the spirit of its members, that of loyalty, perseverance and that of total obedience to the commanding officer. The soldier merged his personality to that of the Legion to which he belonged. This allowed the Legion to work together as a single man directed by a common purpose. A part of a Roman's soldier's wages was paid in salt, hence the saying 'being worth your salt' -- (a good worker). Matthew 5:15<sup>11 12</sup> ***"You are the salt of the earth. But if salt loses its taste, with what can it be seasoned? It is no longer good for anything but to be thrown out and trampled underfoot.*** Soldiers of the Roman army were some of the first converts to Christianity.

St. Longinus is the centurion who pierced the side of Our Lord while He was hanging on the Cross. The Cross was fixed in such a position that the back of Jesus was turned upon Jerusalem while he was faced to the West, towards Rome the Eternal City. St. Longinus, who was nearly blind, was healed when some of the blood and water from Jesus fell into his eyes. It was then he exclaimed ***"Indeed, this was the Son of God!"*** [Mark 15:39]. St. Longinus then converted, Left the army, took instruction from the apostles and became a monk in Cappadocia. There he was arrested for his faith, his teeth forced out and tongue cut off. However, St. Longinus miraculously continued to speak clearly and managed to destroy several idols in the presence of the governor. The governor, who was made blind by the demons that came from the idols, had his sight restored when St. Longinus was being beheaded, because his blood came in contact with the governors' eyes. St. Longinus' relics are now in the church of St Augustine, in Rome. His Lance is contained in one of the four pillars over the altar in the Basilica of St Peter's in Rome.

### **Other Roman Soldiers worth their Salt**

**St. Cornelius** - First bishop of Caesarea, Palestine, who was originally a centurion in the Italica cohort of the Roman legion in the area. Cornelius had a vision instructing him to send for St. Peter, who came to his home and baptized him, as described in Acts, chapter ten.

**Saints Nereus and Achilleus** – members of the elite prison Praetorian Guard Baptised by St. Peter, exiled from Rome and martyred

**Saint Sebastian** Soldier Martyr

**Saint George** 304 Soldier Tribune Martyr

**Saint Theodore** 306 Soldier recruit Martyr

**Saints Sergius and Bacchus** (also **Serge and Bacchus** or **Sergios kai Bakchos** or **Sarkis wa Bakhos**), were third century Roman soldiers who are commemorated as martyrs

**Saint Martin of Tours** 397 Soldier

## September 21, A.D. 2013 - Feast of Saint Matthew



### Matthew 6: 7 - 13

"And in praying do not heap up empty phrases as the Gentiles do;  
for they think that they will be heard for their many words.

Do not be like them, for your Father knows what you need before you ask him.

9Pray then like this: Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name.

***Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, On earth as it is in heaven.***

Give us this day our daily bread; And forgive us our debts, As we also have forgiven our debtors;  
And lead us not into temptation, But deliver us from evil.

St. Matthew, one of the twelve Apostles, is the author of the first Gospel. This has been the constant tradition of the Church and is confirmed by the Gospel itself. He was the son of Alpheus and was called to be an Apostle while sitting in the tax collectors place at Capernaum. Before his conversion he was a publican, i.e., a tax collector by profession. He is to be identified with the "Levi" of Mark and Luke.

His apostolic activity was at first restricted to the communities of Palestine. Nothing definite is known about his later life. There is a tradition that points to Ethiopia as his field of labor; other traditions mention of Parthia and Persia. It is uncertain whether he died a natural death or received the crown of martyrdom. St. Matthew's Gospel was written to fill a sorely-felt want for his fellow countrymen, both believers and unbelievers. For the former, it served as a token of his regard and as an encouragement in the trial to come, especially the danger of falling back to Judaism; for the latter, it was designed to convince them that the Messiah had come in the person of Jesus, our Lord, in Whom all the promises of the Messianic Kingdom embracing all people had been fulfilled in a spiritual rather than in a carnal way: "My Kingdom is not of this world." His Gospel, then, answered the question put by the disciples of St. John the Baptist, "Are You He Who is to come, or shall we look for another?"

Writing for his countrymen of Palestine, St. Matthew composed his Gospel in his native Aramaic, the "Hebrew tongue" mentioned in the Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. Soon afterward, about the time of the persecution of Herod Agrippa I in 42 AD, he took his departure for other lands. Another tradition places the composition of his Gospel either between the time of this departure and the Council of Jerusalem, i.e., between 42 AD and 50 AD or even later. Definitely, however, the Gospel, depicting the Holy City with its altar and temple as still existing, and without any reference to the fulfillment of our Lord's prophecy, shows that it was written before the destruction of the city by the Romans in 70 AD, and this internal evidence confirms the early traditions.



**“The Living Crucifix”**

Padre Pio, on Sunday June 16, 2002 officially joined the ranks of the saints. His name was Francesco Forgione, and he was born in a small town near Naples in 1887. As a teenager he had a vision, and joined the Capuchin order. He took the name Pio, which means "**pious**" in Italian.

**Padre Pio’s quotes taken from Padre Pio of Pietrelcina’s Letters, Volumes I, II & III.**

**“Ah, Father, I cannot ask you to remove Jesus from among us...how could I who am so weak and half-hearted live without this Eucharist food? How could I fulfill that petition made by your Son in our name,  
“Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven”**

**“Be like children. They almost never think about their future, as they have somebody to think of it for them. They are only strong enough when they are with their parent. Therefore, you do the same, and you will be in peace.”**

**“You, too, must learn to more greatly recognize and adore divine will in all the events of life. Often repeat the divine words of our dearest Master: “Fiat Voluntas Dei sicut in coelo et in terra (Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven)” Yes, let this beautiful exclamation always be in your heart and on your lips...Say it in times of affliction: say it in times of temptation...Say it again when you feel yourself submerged in the ocean of love for Jesus; it will be your anchor and salvation.”**

**“Let us adore God’s will and be ready to confirm our will in all things and at all times to the will of God. In this way we shall give glory to the heavenly Father, and everything will be to our advantage for eternal life.**

**“God, who has bestowed so many benefits on us, it is satisfied with such an insignificant gift as that of our will. Let us offer it to him along with the Divine Master himself in that most sublime prayer, “Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, Your kingdom come, Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.”**

**“Let us hand it (our will) over to God in a total offering, and let us do this also in our daily life.”**

**“May the grace of the Holy Spirit make you more worthy of the heavenly Kingdom. May Jesus and Mary comfort you, sustain you and bless you all the time. Amen.”**

## Luisa's special love for the Capuchins. Fr. Salvatore from Corato and Luisa Piccarreta



Fr. Salvatore from Corato was a Capuchin totally focused on Luisa the Saint. I knew him when I was a student at the seminary of Giovinazzo (the 4th and 5th years of secondary school). Fr. Salvatore came to spend his holidays with us. During our walks down the alleys in the friary garden, he always spoke about Luisa to me and about how his Capuchin vocation developed.

Fr. Salvatore was a splendid figure of a Capuchin. He came from a well-to-do family, he had very gentle manners and showed a delicacy of mind that I have rarely encountered in other friars. His Capuchin and priestly vocation caused him great suffering and gave rise to much opposition. As an orphan, he had been brought up by an aunt who often took him to visit Luisa the Saint, who regarded him with great kindness and gladly engaged in conversation with the young lad.

One day she said to him: "*The Lord wants you to be a priest*", but the boy did not attach much importance to her words. Having become a good-looking young man, rich and sought after by all the girls, he embarked upon a career in the navy and made many voyages. During the long ocean crossings, which sometimes lasted for months on end, the brilliant sailor would stay on the bridge of the ship to contemplate the infinite sea and the stars. He often remembered Luisa's words: "*The Lord wants you to be a priest*".

Finding himself in danger of death, all that was left to him was to call upon Luisa: "*Luisa, if you want me to be a priest, save me!*". Chance had it that many of his companions died, whereas he was saved by a strange miracle. Shortly afterwards he abandoned his career, returned to Corato and went to see Luisa. After a long conversation, Luisa advised him to enter the Capuchins, telling him that he would encounter enormous difficulties. The Lord would be putting his vocation to the test.

Indeed, he had difficulty in being accepted by the Order, meeting with opposition from those in charge of the students' formation. They cited his age, for he was already older than the normal students, his life as a sailor, certainly ridden with vice, and it was also said that coming from a well-off family, he would find it very difficult to embrace a Rule so strict in itself. The letters of introduction from the archpriest, Fr. Clemente Ferrara, and from Fr. Andrea Bevilacqua, who personally accompanied him to the novitiate in Montescaglioso, were to no avail.

The novice master and superior did not accept him nor did they allow him even to enter the friary. Thus the poor young man had to stay outside the friary for three days, awaiting an answer from the Father Provincial, to whom the superior and novice master had perhaps turned. Luisa's words came true.

Fr. Salvatore, received into the Capuchin Order, generously relinquished all his family possessions and embarked upon studies for the priesthood. Ordained a priest, he wanted to go to Luisa's house to celebrate a thanksgiving Mass. He would end his stories with this words "*Luisa is in my heart and in my life, I feel her very close, as though she still wanted to speak to me*". And he added: "*I am sure that I will not have a long life, because Luisa is in a hurry to bring me to heaven*", and he would say this with a smile so heavenly that it is impossible to describe.

Fr. Salvatore was used by his superiors as teacher and director of our boys in the minor seminaries, and was highly appreciated and loved by all. His spiritual and human gifts enriched the exercise of his priestly ministry. His health, which had been shaky since his entry into the Order, was a sign of God's Will which matured him for his Kingdom through suffering.

When I asked him if I could read Luisa's writings which had been condemned by the Holy Office, he answered no, saying: "*Luisa belongs entirely to the Church and in the Church, which often tells us to renounce even beautiful things. Remember that all the Church does is God's Will, which has its own times. Perhaps the world is not yet ready to receive and understand this great saint. I believe that in a little while the Lord himself will put her on the lamp stand*". Fr. Salvatore died on 3 September 1956, at the age of forty.

Fr. Salvatore da Corato



**Most of the Capuchin friars pictured in the group**

**had direct contact with Luisa Piccarreta and Saint Annibale**

**Luisa's special love for the Capuchins. Fr. Salvatore from Corato and Luisa Piccarreta**

**September 29, A.D. 2013**  
**Feast of Archangels Michael, Gabriel, Raphael**



St. Michael, who ranks among the seven archangels, is also one of the three angels mentioned by name in the Scriptures, the others being St. Raphael and St. Gabriel. St. Michael is spoken of twice in the Old Testament, and twice in the New. The first reference occurs in the Book of Daniel (chapter x), where Michael comes to comfort Daniel after he has had a vision, and promises to be his helper in all things. In Daniel xii, Michael is called "the great prince who standeth for the children of Thy people." In these references Michael is represented as Israel's great support during the seventy years of the Babylonian captivity. Daniel, wise and holy leader that he was, wanted his people to understand that God had not forgotten them, and that, even though enslaved, they had a royal champion. In the New Testament (Jude ix), we are told that Michael disputed with the devil over the body of Moses; this episode is not mentioned elsewhere in the Bible.

In the Apocalypse (chapter xii) we find the most dramatic reference to St. Michael. Here John recounts the great battle in Heaven, when the wicked angels under Lucifer revolt against God, and how Michael, leading the faithful angels, defeats the hosts of evil and drives them out. In this role he has been painted by many artists, and the poet Milton, in book vi of <Paradise Lost>, recounts the famous struggle. Because of this victory, St. Michael is revered in Catholic tradition and liturgy as the protector of the Church, as once he was regarded as the protector of the Israelites. In the Eastern Church, as well as among many theologians in the West, St. Michael is placed over all the angels, as prince of the Seraphim. He is the special patron of sick people, mariners, and grocers; in Asia Minor many curative springs were dedicated to him. His cult has also been popular in Egypt, Rome, France, and Germany. His emblems are a banner, a sword, a dragon, and scales. The name Michael is a variation of Micah, meaning in Hebrew, "Who is like God?"

***Book of Heaven Volume 1***

Luisa's Received the Obedience to Write

Most Holy Virgin, lovable Mother, come to my aid, obtain for me from your sweet Jesus and mine, grace and strength in order to do this obedience. Saint Joseph, my dear protector, assist me in this circumstance of mine. ***Archangel Saint Michael, defend me from the infernal enemy, who puts so many obstacles in my mind to make me fail this obedience. Archangel Saint Rafael and you, my guardian Angel, come to assist me and accompany me, and to direct my hand, that I may write nothing but the truth.***

## Monte Sant'Angelo



Facade of the "upper atrium", mostly rebuilt in 1895, Monte Sant'Angelo

The **Sanctuary of St. Michael the Archangel** (Santuario di San Michele Arcangelo) is a sacred cave and popular Catholic shrine near [San Giovanni Rotondo](#). Here the Archangel Michael is said to have appeared in 490, 492 and 1656 and consecrated the shrine himself.

St. Michael the Archangel first appeared at Monte Sant'Angelo in **490**. According to tradition, it all started when a local nobleman named **Elvio Emmanuele** lost the best bull of his herd. After much searching, he found it kneeling in a cave. Unable to approach it, Elvio shot the bull with an arrow, but the arrow turned around and struck the man instead. Bewildered (and presumably bleeding), Elvio went to see his bishop, who ordered three days of prayer and fasting. At the end of the three days, St. Michael the Archangel **appeared to the bishop** and said: ***"I am Michael the Archangel and am always in the presence of God. I chose the cave that is sacred to me. There will be no more shedding of bull's blood. Where the rocks open widely, the sins of men may be pardoned. What is asked here in prayer will be granted. Therefore, go up to the mountain cave and dedicate it to the Christian God!"***

(It is perhaps notable that the central ritual of the Roman cult of Mithraism is the shedding of bull's blood in caves.) The bishop, however, began to worry about his own sanity and dismissed the vision. Two years later, the Christian city of Siponto, part of the bishop's diocese, came under attack by the pagan city of Odoacre. Again St. Michael appeared to the bishop, this time promising to save the city of Siponto. Immediately, a violent storm engulfed Odoacre, saving the Christian city. In thanksgiving, the bishop led a procession to the top of the mountain but did not dare to enter the cave. Soon, Michael appeared to the bishop a **third time**, ordering him to enter the cave. He said: ***"It is not necessary that you dedicate this church that I have consecrated with my presence. Enter and pray with my assistance and celebrate the Sacrifice. I will show you how I have consecrated this place."***

The bishop then entered the grotto, where he found an altar covered with a red cloth, a crystal cross, and a footprint on the ground. The bishop thereupon commissioned a chapel to be built at the entrance to the cave and **did not consecrate it** because Michael had already done so. The church came to be known as the Celestial Basilica. St. Michael made another appearance here in **1656** during a great plague. The local bishop invoked St. Michael for protection, and the archangel appeared to him. The plague then ceased, and the mountain shrine became more popular than ever. The sanctuary has been a popular place of **pilgrimage** for many centuries: St. Francis of Assisi, St. Bernard of Clairvaux, St. Bridget of Sweden, St. Gerard Majella, St. William of Vercelli and six popes have made the pilgrimage here to ask for St. Michael's protection.



The holy grotto where St. Michael is said to have appeared

## Prayer Requests – September A.D. 2013



*Prayers are placed on the altars of the Chapels of the Divine Will - Each prayer is remembered every day at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass where Luisa is invoked for her intercession*

**Popes Francis & Benedict (SI), Luisa Piccarreta ( to be declared Blessed – God’s Peace on earth – end to abortion), Mother Gabrielle Marie & Benedictine Daughters (Support & Vocations), Eugenie (SI), Donna, Summer, Dustin, Chris & Family (SI), Jack and Gail (SI), Kaeln Boos (recovery), George (SI), Dr. Ramon Sanchez (SI), Edwin J.P. (SI), Peter H. (SI), Sammy and Dewayne (SI), Judith Marie (Family & SI), Clair Marie (SI), Nicole, Carly, Jake, Tad (SI), Nicole’s Father and Lisette (hip, hearing & conversion), Nephew (SI), Frank Kelly (protection/mission), Rose (SI), Jerry (SI), Dannette, Bobbie and Mikela (SI), Fr. Hennessee (SI), Michal Therese (employment), Lifers - Linda – Mura- Mary M, Jeff, Cheryl (SI), Ann (endometrial cancer), Paul S (SI), Fr. Peter D (SI), Fr. Celso (SI), Bud (SI), Fr. Lou (SI) Gary Z (SI), Sam Fuma (SI), Muriel & Gene (SI -family), JJ Rosana Garcia Family (SI), Liz Ann Garcia (SI), Aida Garcia (Health), Jamie Garcia (SI), Ana Ramos (SI), Christina (SI), robert (SI), Ninfa (SI), Sylvester (SI), Sandy, Karen, Kurt, Olivia (SI). Ann, Scott, Jacob & Samuel (SI), Fr. Mancini (SI), Jerry, Donsey & family (SI), Jennifer Raczck (SI), Fr. Denis D (SI), Linda Burke (SI), Hilda Lopez & family (SI), Unice & David (SI), Meg & Tony (SI), Carol Braun (back recovery), John Braun (SI), Fran & Judy O’Brien (SI), Diane (SI), Charlotte & Rose Hafley (SI), Earl Duque Family (SI), Nicholette Gottlinger and family (SI), Anita Ramos (SI), Helen (SI), Troy (SI), Fr. Javier (SI), Fr. Carlucci (SI), Jennie (SI), Teresa (SI), Frank Ramirez. (SI), Sara (SI), Thomas Peters (recovery), Fr. Francisco Orocco (surgery), Lydia Ford (SI), Marlaina (SI), Allison (surgery), Barbara (SI), Liz (SI), Lillian Pratt (SI), Steve (surgery), Lillian Rainville (loss of husband), Claudia Rubacaldo (SI), Cecil (SI), Howard Taylor (SI), Joe (SI), Patty Carlson (Diabetes Celiac), Alberta (home), Caroline (recovery), Margaret (SI), Don and Kirke (cancer), Al (fracture), Joey (recovery). Mary (SI), Judy (SI), Mike (SI), Pat (SI), Charlie (surgery), Carol W. (cancer), Muriel (SI), Kay O (SI), Celeste & Sydney (SI), Rosemary Eleanor Boyd (Pneumonia), Maggie (cancer), Caroline (surgery), Gary Gaston (Leukemia), Mathias (surgery), Donna Gaston (SI), Janet (MS), Joe (SI), Gloria (back), Rebecca (recovery), Jeff’s mother (recovery), Joyce (recovery), Kathy (liver), Art & Susan Carlson (SI), Lex (SI), Vicki (SI), Fran O’Mara’s brother (SI), Michael Trobley & Family (SI), Doug Klueber (recovery), Marianne (health), Mary Ellen Capece (lung), Carol Palmer (SI),**

**Pray for the souls of – Susan Chalkley, Howard Taylor, Veronica Kurek, Ed Markey, Matthew Pallifone, Rosemay Boyd, Bernard Palmer**  
**May the souls of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, Rest in peace**

**Book of Heaven – March 22, A.D. 1938 – The last sign of Love at the point of death.**

*“My Goodness is such, wanting everyone saved, that I allow the falling of these walls when the creatures find themselves between life and death – at the moment in which the soul exits the body to enter eternity – so that they may do at least one act of contrition and of love for Me, recognizing my adorable Will upon them. I can say that I give them one hour of truth, in order to rescue them. Oh, if all knew my industries of love, which I perform in the last moment of their life, so that they may not escape from my more than Paternal hands – they would not wait for that moment, but they would love Me all their life.”*

**DEO GRATIAS!**



***Servant of God Luisa Piccarreta, “May the Kingdom of Your Divine Will come,  
May Thy Will be done on earth as it is in Heaven!”***

***Saint Annibale, “Pray for us, Oh Lord, Send Holy Apostles into Your Church!”***

***God, our Father, please send us Holy Priests, all for the Sacred and Eucharistic Heart of Jesus, all for the Sorrowful and Immaculate heart of Mary, in union with Saint Joseph. Amen.***

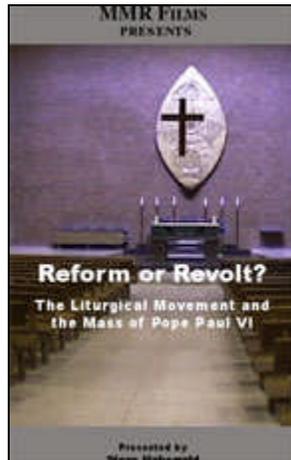
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## *The Benedictine Daughters of Divine Will*



Dear Friends in Christ,

Happy Feast of the Queenship of Mary! Today in a particular way, we're reminded of the words of St. John of the Cross...*"In order to arrive at being everything, desire to be nothing."* Isn't that exactly why Our Loving Mother deserves to be honored as our Heavenly Queen? In her humility, her simplicity, her nothingness, God was able to fill Her with the ALL. So let's try to put aside our pesky pride and follow in the humble footsteps of Our Lady, for as Her little son St. Francis of Assisi describes...there lies our perfect joy!

Looking for something to read at the beach? Need a little break from your work day? Check out our new September Newsletter attached to this email. And don't forget to visit our website at [www.benedictinesofdivinewill.org](http://www.benedictinesofdivinewill.org) for more information about the Benedictine Daughters and for some spiritual goodies from our favorite saints (coming soon to our "Family Tree" page - the writings of St. John of the Cross).

Please be assured of our continuous prayers for each of you and all of your needs and intentions, especially during our hours of Eucharistic Adoration. God bless!

United in the Sacred and Immaculate Hearts,

Mother Gabrielle Marie and The Benedictine Daughters of Divine Will

**If you feel called to make a tax-deductible donation, please mail a check or money order to their non-profit organization at the following address:**

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