

in prayer, were generally known only to God; so carefully did she conceal them as much as possible from the eyes of men. The close of her penitential life was a long and painful sickness, in which, far from ever letting fall the least word of complaint, she never mentioned her sufferings. Having shone as a bright light to the infant church of Germany, she passed to eternal rest before the middle of the ninth century. See her life written by Uffing, a monk of the tenth age; and the remarks of F. Suysken, the Bollandist, t. 2, Sept. p. 255.

ST. ROSALIA, V.

SHE was daughter of Sinibald, lord of Roses and Quisquina, who deduced his pedigree from the imperial family of Charlemagne. She was born at Palermo, in Sicily, and despising in her youth worldly vanities, made herself an abode in a cave on Mount Pelegrino, three miles from Palermo, where she completed the sacrifice of her heart to God by austere penance and manual labour, sanctified by assiduous prayer, and the constant union of her soul with God. She died in 1160. Her body was found buried in a grot under the mountain in the year of the jubilee, 1625, under Pope Urban VIII., and was translated into the metropolitan church of Palermo, of which she was chosen a patroness. To her patronage that island ascribes the ceasing of a grievous pestilence at the same time. On her life, and miracles, see the disquisitions of Stilting, the Bollandist, which fill one hundred and forty pages.

ST. ROSA OF VITERBO, V.,

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS.

SHE was refused admittance in the Franciscan nunnery in Viterbo; therefore led a solitary life in a cottage adjoining, in the most austere penitential practices, and in assiduous contemplation and prayer. She died about the year 1252. Her body is shown enshrined in the church of this nunnery entirely incorrupt; her face appears full of flesh, and as if the corpse was just dead. She is honoured on the 6th of March, the day of her death, and on the 4th of September, the day of her translation. Her two lives are not in all parts authentic. See Wadding's *Annals of the Order*, ad an. 1252, n. 17, and Suys-

ken, the Bollandist, on her two lives, and the Acts of her canonization, t. 2, Sept. p. 414.

ST. ULTAN,

FIRST BISHOP OF ARDBRACCAN IN MEATH,* IN IRELAND.

AMONGST the many eminent virtues of this saint, Colgan mentions his extensive charity in providing for all the foundling children in Ireland. He died in 656. See Colgan MSS. ad 4 Sept.

SEPTEMBER V.

ST. LAURENCE JUSTINIAN, C.

FIRST PATRIARCH OF VENICE.

From his original Life written by his nephew, Bernard Justinian, in Bollandus, Jan. 8, and from his Italian Life, elegantly compiled by F. Maffei. See also Helyot, Hist. des Ord. Relig. t. 2, p. 359; and Opera S. Laurentii Justiniani, Proto-Patriarchæ Venetiarum, published by F. Nicolas Antony Justiniani, a Benedictin monk, at Venice, in two volumes. 1756.

A. D. 1455.

ST. LAURENCE was born at Venice, in 1380. His father Ber-

* There were formerly many episcopal sees in Meath; as Clonard, Duleek, Kells, Trim, Dunshaughlin, Ardbaccan, Slane, and Four, besides others of less note; all which, except Duleek and Kells, were consolidated, and their common see fixed at Clonard before the year 1152, when the divisions of the bishoprics of Ireland were made by Cardinal Paparo, legate from Pope Eugenius III. The two sees of Duleek and Kells afterwards submitted, and all are ever since united in the bishopric of Meath.

Clonard (called Cluain-Irard) was founded in 520 by St. Finian, who is honoured on the 12th of December. Duleek (called Daimhliag) by St. Cianan or Kenan, who is honoured on the 24th of November. Kells or Kenlis (called also Cennanas) was anciently a strong city, where St. Columb-kille founded a monastery in 550. Most ancient writers assert that St. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, who is honoured on the 20th of March, was a native of Kells; as appears from his Life kept in the Cottonian library, sub Vitell. D. XIV. 8. Trim was founded by St. Luman, honoured on the 17th of February; and Dunshaughlin by St. Secundin (called Seachnal,) honoured on the 27th of November, both nephews to St. Patrick. Ardbaccan, by St. Ultan; Slane, by St. Ere, who died in 513. Four (called Fobhar) was an abbey founded by St. Fechin, who died of a pestilence which raged in Ireland in 664, or rather in 665; for that great pestilence began in May, 664, and St. Fechin died the 20th of January, the day on which he is honoured. The first bishop of Four was St. Suarlech, who died on the 27th of March, 745; he had only one successor in the episcopal character, after whose death Four was again reduced to an abbey. See Colgan, Act. SS. Ind. Chron. Ware's Bishops, &c.