



## Antique Reliquaries 10 Relics Papal Wax Seal French Saint Firmin, Saint Anne Etc Etc



645 EUR

Period : 19th century

Condition : Très bon état

Material : Metal

Width : 5,5

Height : 6,8

Depth : 1,9

### Description

An incredibly beautiful and original, large in size, Antique Reliquary, dedicated to 10 saints. We see from top (anti-clockwise): (1) St. Firmin c.M., (2) St. Anne, (3) Ste. Therese (4) Ste. Madeleine, (5) St. Eugene, (6) Ste. U?endorie?, (7) St. Victor M., (8) St. Ambroise (9) St. J?ntie v.M., (10) St. fr. de Sales, The reliquary is closed at the back with a lid When opened we see that the relic is still sealed with the original Papal seal and the original seal threads, Truly a pearl to see and in very good condition. In the reliquary, one very small piece is loose. Dimensions approximately : High: 2.67 Inch (= 6,8 cm) Wide: 2.1 Inch (= 5,5 cm) Thick: 0,7" (= 1.9 cm) \*Fermin (also Firmin, from Latin Firminus; Spanish Fermín) was a legendary holy man and martyr, traditionally venerated as the co-patron saint of Navarre,

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Spain. His death may be associated with either the Decian persecution or Diocletianic Persecution . Although he is said to have lived in the third century, Fermin's legend is a creation of the ninth century. It probably originates in the diocese of Toulouse, which endeavoured to spread the devotion to Saint Fermin. If there was a historical Fermin he is wholly unknown and was probably no more than a name on a tombstone around which an edifying legend was crafted.\*Saint Anne was the mother of Mary, the wife of Joachim and the maternal grandmother of Jesus. Mary's mother is not named in the Bible's canonical gospels. In writing, Anne's name and that of her husband Joachim come only from New Testament apocrypha, of which the Gospel of James (written perhaps around 150 AD) seems to be the earliest that mentions them. The mother of Mary is mentioned but not named in the Quran.\*Saint Madeleine Sophie Barat (1779-1865) was a French saint of the Catholic Church. She founded the Society of the Sacred Heart, a worldwide religious institute of educators. Born in Joigny, France, she was baptized two months premature due to a house fire near her home. Her older brother, Louis, provided her with an education that was rarely available to young women at the time, teaching her Latin, Greek, history, and other subjects.\*Saint Eugene was a Roman from the Aventine, son of Rufinianus. He was brought up in the Church's ministry, and was already an elderly priest when a dispute flared up between the papacy in Rome, which opposed the monothelite teachings, and the imperial government in Constantinople, which supported it. As a result, Pope Martin I was deposed by Emperor Constans II and carried off from Rome on 18 June 653, eventually ending up banished to Cherson.[1] Little is known about what happened in Rome after Martin's departure, but it was typical in those days for the Holy See to be governed by the archpriest and archdeacon.[2] Martin hoped that a successor would not be

elected while he lived, but the imperial court exerted pressure on Rome through the exarch of Ravenna. On 10 August 654, Eugene was appointed the new pope. Martin, though disappointed, seems to have acceded.[citation needed] The imperial government believed that Eugene would be cooperative and ratified his election\*Saint Victor of Marseille lived at the end of the 3rd century and was an officer in the Roman army. He was a Christian who called on others to propagate the Christian faith during a possible visit by Emperor Maximian. For this reason he was imprisoned, but he converted his guards Alexander, Felicianus and Longinus. For this he was brought before the prefects Asterius and Eutichius. Victor repeatedly refused to sacrifice to the Roman gods whom he called idols. He kicked down a statue of the Roman god Jupiter. For this blasphemy, his foot was cut off.\*Saint Ambrose (born 339 ce, Augusta Treverorum, Belgica, Gaul [now Trier, Germany]--died 397, Milan [Italy]; feast day December 7) was the bishop of Milan, a biblical critic, a doctor of the church, and the initiator of ideas that provided a model for medieval conceptions of church-state relations. His literary works have been acclaimed as masterpiece\*Francis de Sales, C.O., O.M. (French: François de Sales; Italian: Francesco di Sales; (21 August 1567 - 28 December 1622) was a Savoyard Catholic prelate who served as Bishop of Geneva and is a saint of the Catholic Church. He became noted for his deep faith and his gentle approach to the religious divisions in his land resulting from the Protestant Reformation. He is known also for his writings on the topic of spiritual direction and spiritual formation, particularly the Introduction to the Devout Life and the Treatise on the love of godThanks for visiting my shop, love and greetings Ben