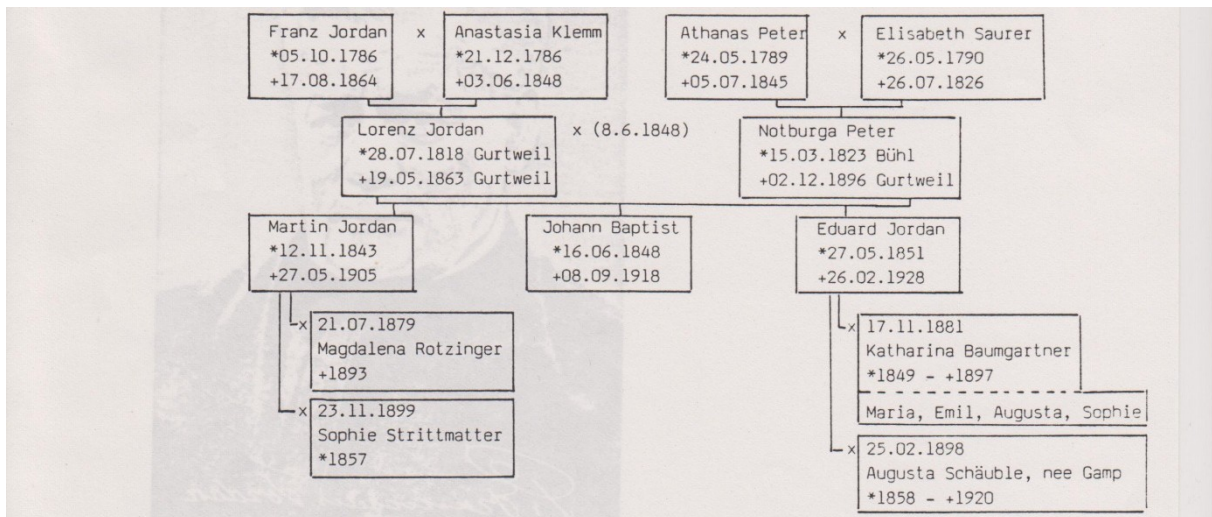


BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Centennial candle, Motherhouse, 1988.
2. Father Ivo Schaible, SDS; stained glass window in convent chapel, Münster (D).
3. Statue of Father Jordan in the courtyard of the convent at Steinfeld (D). Bronze, cast from an original by Ferdinand Seeboeck of 1930/31.
5. GURTWEIL, the origin of the name goes back to a Merovingian-Frankish settlement: GURTWILA (CURTVILLA) - curtis - a large estate (at the place of the castle) - villa, villare - a small hamlet (North to the estate a few houses, the villa)

The first written document regarding GURTWILA dates from 873. It testifies to the fact that Count Adibreht made Gurtweil over to the Monastery of Rheinau; about 20 years later, it belongs to the Monastery of St. Gallen (CH); by the end of the 12th century St. Gallen had lost its rights over Gurtweil in favour of 'secular' Lords. In 1646 the property was sold to the Monastery of St. Blasien. With the secularization and the suppression of the Monastery, the area fell to Baden in 1807, and much of the property was sold to individuals. (cf. LEO BERINGER, Geschichte des Dorfes Gurtweil, 1960, S. 25f)

6. The house was owned by the Jordan family from 1842-1894. After 1878, it was built up with bricks, the windows on the first floor and the outside stairway were added, and the roof was covered with tiles. Because of debts, Father Jordan's brother Martin had to sell it in auction in 1894. Josepha Griesser re-sold it to Leo Müller already in 1895. (cf. DSS XIII, p. 61f)
7. Presently, the house is owned by the family Menden (1990).
9. FATHER JORDAN'S FAMILY:



Franz Jordan * 05.10.1789 + 17.08.1864 / Anastasia Klemm * 21.12.1786 + 03.06.1848 / Athanas Peter * 24.05.1789 + 05.07.1845 / Elisabeth Saurer * 26.05.1790 + 26.07.1826 / Lorenz Jordan * 28.07.1818 Gurtweil + 19.05.1863 Gurtweil (x 8.6.1848) Notburga Peter * 15.03.1823 Nühl + 02.12.1896 Gurtweil / Martin Jordan * 12.11.1843 + 27.05.1905 / Johann Baptist * 16.06.1848 + 08.09.1918 / Eduard Jordan * 27.05.1851 + 26.02.1928 / x 21.07.1879 Magdalena Rotzinger + 1893 / x 23.11.1899 Sophie Strittmatter * 1857 / x 17.11.1881 Katharina Baumgartner * 1849 + 1897 / Maria, Emil, Augusta, Sophie / x 25.02.1898 Augusta Schäuble, nee Gamp * 1858 + 1920

10. The first church of Gurtweil was built in 1608. The baptismal font, still used today, is from that church and bears the date 1609. In 1740 the first church was demolished and the present one built; the tower was erected in 1840. The high altar dates from 1763, the statue of Our Lady from 1878. During the restorations of 1983-85, the Barock decorations were restored, a new altar was added and a new organ installed; at the place of the former pulpit is the statue of the holy Bishop, St. Conrad of Constance, Patron of Gurtweil and its first church. (The new altar and organ were blessed on the 67th anniversary of Father Jordan's death: Sept. 8, 1985.)
14. Father Jordan's memorial plate formerly had its place under the mission cross on the wall to the right. It was placed near the entrance during the renovations of 1983-85.
15. The original document is kept in the Postulation Archive at the Society's Motherhouse (Archivum Postulationis Salvatorianum - APS), Rome.
16. Photograph of a drawing by Father Markward Probst, SDS.
17. The former school at the left, was built in 1828. It had just one large classroom for about 70 pupils and housing for the teacher and his family. Since the construction of the new school in 1931, the old school has been used as the town hall.
18. FRANZ XAVER BOLL, * 15.09.1813 Aichen (D) / + 17.09.1884 Gurtweil / From 1846-1877, teacher at Gurtweil. Married, two children: a daughter and a son.
21. Photograph taken by Hildenbrand, Waldshut 1861; original: APS
22. HERMANN KESSLER * 08.06.1828 Biberach (D) / + 23.10.1867 Gurtweil / 10.08.1848 ordained priest / 1855-1863 locum tenens at the parish of Gurtweil / 1863-1865 parish priest at Kadelburg / 1857-1867 foundation of and responsibility for the Home for the Education of Abandoned Girls at Gurtweil
23. Father Kessler was very interested in the education of abandoned children. Coming to Gurtweil, he hoped to realize a plan he had had for years: to found an institution to help a greater number of children. With the help of benefactors he was able to convert the Castle into a Home for Abandoned Girls in 1857. As educators he called the Sisters Adorers of the Most Precious Blood, and did much for the new members' formation and training.

The Congregation had been founded by Xaveria Behringer in Steinerberg (CH) in 1845. Due to the persecution of religious, they went to Ottmarsheim, Alsace. In 1847 the community joined the Congregation founded in Italy by B. Maria De Mattias (now Adorers of the Blood of Christ), who in 1855 received the Decretum Laudis. On the initiative of Father Kessler, the Sisters' rule was adapted to the demands of the apostolate at Gurtweil. The convent was suppressed due to the Kulturkampf in 1873. Most sisters left for the USA (1870-1873), the last two in 1896. (cf. Dizionario Istituti di Perfezione; Geschichte des Dorfes Gurtweil)

The original of the slide: a postcard in the APS, Rome.

24. Photograph of the Gurtweil castle of 1988. It was the residence of the lords of Gurtweil until it was sold to the Abbey of St. Blasien in 1646. In 1807, due to the secularization, it was confiscated and part was sold. 1857-1873 used as Institute for Abandoned Girls / 1873-1896 due to the Kulturkampf, only a few sisters lived there / 1896 purchased by the Archdiocese of Freiburg as Home for Girls. Franciscan Sisters of Gengenbach serve in the Home. It became a Home for Handicapped Person
25. The present buildings of the Castle and Chapel date from the 17th century. They were rebuilt after the fire of 1660.

30. The street where the Jordan house stands, is named after Father Jordan. This is the street sign close to the river Schlücht.
31. Postcard of Waldshut, in the APS, Rome.
32. The original testimonial is kept in the APS, Rome.
33. The original photograph of 1869 is kept in the APS, Rome.
34. The KOLPING SOCIETY is a socio-religious organization for young men, founded in Cologne (D) in 1849 by Adolf Kolping, a priest of the archdiocese. Through its "Kolping Houses" which serve as centers of activity of the local branches and also as familial homes with boarding facilities for out-of-town members, it provides adult education programs with emphasis on Christian living in family and profession. At Kolping's death in 1865, the societies numbered 418 in many countries of the world, with 24.600 members. (New Catholic Encyclopedia)

On their journeys, the members used such booklet as testimonial of membership and to record the places at which they stayed.

35. Photograph taken at Constance in 1870 and kept in the APS, Rome.
36. FRIEDRICH WERBER *02.04.1843 Ettenheim / +31.08.1920 Hegne / 01.08.1866 ordained priest / 1867-1870 Vicar at Waldshut / 1870-1919 Vicar (from 1887 parish priest) at Radolfzell, editor of the newspaper "Freie Stimme" (The Free Voice) till 1905; from 1894 also dean; 1897 Commissary of the Archbishop for the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Hegne / 1919-1920 On retirement in Hegne / Original of newspaper clippings, 'Freie Stimme', June 1919, photograph and remembrance card in APS, Rome.

KAJETAN GESSLER *29.04.1805 Breitenfeld / +13.07.1873 Gurtweil / 1833 ordained priest / 1863-1873 parish priest at Gurtweil; dean at Waldshut

37. GOTTFRIED NÄGELE *10.11.1841 Ebnet / +27.01.1914 Waltersweier / 04.08.1868 ordained priest / 1869-1872 Vicar at Waldshut / 1873-1914 Parish priest at Waltersweier / Famous and internationally known as expert on snails. A very humble and generous priest; a helper of those in need, he continued to help poor students become priests. Original photograph in APS, Rome.
38. Original testimonial in APS, Rome
39. Postcard of Constance, kept in the APS, Rome. CONSTANCE is the chief town of the area of Lake Constance (Bodensee). The town was fortified, probably by the Roman Emperor Constantius Chlorus (father of Constantine) around the year 300. The Council of Constance was held here 1414-1418; it elected Pope Martin V, thereby ending the Occidental Schism that divided the Church since 1378. Constance was bishop's see from the 6th/7th century until the see was transferred to Freiburg in 1827.
40. The photograph is taken from a class picture of the school year 1871/72. The original is kept in the APS, Rome.
41. The old Lyceum (Secondary School) and the Cathedral (Münster) at Constance. Postcard; APS, Rome
42. For each of the four years in Constance, Jordan stayed at a different address (cf. DSS XIII, 2/120). During the school year 1871/72, he stayed with Martha Höfler, in the suburb "Paradise", at this house, called "Im Schotten", no. 224. The picture is taken from a newspaper of 1953, when the house was demolished. (Newspaper in APS, Rome)
43. Martha Höfler was mistress of the house and cared for Jordan; she did so also after he left her house and went to lodge elsewhere. Jordan wrote this letter to her at New Year 1876. He wishes her happiness and

blessings, gives news about his studies, sends greetings to several people and speaks about the power of evil in the country and the eternal reward which follows suffering on earth. He signs: "J. Bapt. Jordan, student of theology and philosophy at the University of Freiburg in Breisgau".

The paragraph beneath is written by Simon Deggelmann from Constance, a fellow student from 1871 till 1874. He was several classes lower than Jordan. He states that Jordan lived in Martha Höfler's house and that she was a good 'mother' to the students. (English text of letter cf. Fr. Pancratius' Biography of Founder, p. 25f)

44. Jordan's report card from the secondary school at Constance after the final examinations in 1874, shows that he passed in all subjects with the exception of geometry. In most subjects his achievements were marked 'satisfactory' or 'almost satisfactory'. The remark reads: "In view of the fact that he first entered the Gymnasium (Lyceum) at an older age, he has through his diligence and attendance at lectures done remarkably well. Still, he would probably have reached his goal in the Gymnasium without difficulties had he given all the subjects his undivided attention, instead of devoting himself to particular and at times unfruitful hobbies. He has of his own accord handed in treatises on the science of languages: 1. Argument on Sophoclean Electra in eight European languages. 2. A composition on patriotism in four more modern languages. 3. An attempt at a comparison of languages."

To make up for his insufficient achievements in geometry he would have still to attend a course in mathematics. (He did so at Freiburg University during the winter semester 1874/75 in Analytical Geometry, with 'outstanding diligence'.) (cf. Fr. Pancratius' Biography of Founder, p. 6; DSS XIII, p. 136f, 157)

47. View of Freiburg in Breisgau (1988), the main town of the Black Forest area. It was founded in the 12th century and is famous for the open brooks which run along its streets (14 km). It has several beautiful gates and buildings, and the cathedral spire (gothic style, 12th century) is said to be the most beautiful of all Christian towers in the world.
48. The Albert-Ludwig University was founded in 1457. This building is called the Jesuits' College. Until 1911, it was the only building used by the University. The church is still the "Students' Church". In Jordan's time, half of the ca. 300 students were students of theology.
49. This is the church of the former residence for students of theology (Konvikt). (see information to slide 63 on Fr. Litschgi)
50. The original is kept in the APS, Rome.
51. The two towers of the Cathedral of Freiburg: "lace in stone".
52. JOSEF SCHORDERET * 03.03.1840 Bulle, Fribourg (CH) / + 20.04.1893 Fribourg / 24.12.1866 ordained priest / 1869 canon of St. Nicolas Cathedral at Fribourg / 1871 foundation of Catholic Daily Newspaper "La liberté" and of the "Société suisse d'éducation" / 08.12.1873 foundation of Press Apostolate of St. Paul at Fribourg. He initially wanted that the "Oeuvre de St. Paul" unite priests, brothers, sisters and lay persons. Only the Sisters' Congregation was realized, though lay persons collaborated from the very beginning. / 1874 first private vows made by the Sisters, commonly called "Sisters of St. Paul".
53. JOHANN EVANGELIST KLEISER * 30.10.1845 Schollach (Baden, D) / + 17.09.1919 Fribourg (CH) / 1871 ordained priest at St. Peter (Freiburg) / 1873 in exile in Switzerland, due to Kulturkampf; collaborated with Schorderet for about 20 years. Intense pastoral ministry in Fribourg; since 1877 annually large pilgrimages to Einsiedeln (42 yrs) / 1878 foundation of Catholic Magazine the "Kanisiusstimmen" / 1898 Feb. 2, foundation of the Sisters of St. Canisius (for the press apostolate) in Fribourg. / 1902 Organized first International Marian Congress at Fribourg / Various Papal recognitions by Leo XIII and Pius X.

54. The testimonials states: "The bearer of this, John Baptist Jordan, student of theology in Freiburg in Breisgau, co-operator in the work, has received from us the authoritative mission orally to give more accurate information about the scope of the work, to procure members, and to accept alms. We beg our companions in faith and suffering to receive him as they would receive us and to give him counsel and assistance..." The testimonial is written by Vicar Kleiser and signed by Canon Schorderet. (English text from Fr. Pancratius' Biography of Founder, p. 25).

55. The photo of Arnold Janssen dates from about 1870. For more information see slide no. 210.

56. Photograph and signature of Janssen, 1907. The letter was written to Fr. Jordan by the treasurer of Steyl, Fr. Blum, on November 21, 1908.

58. ANTON SMORENBURG * 14.01.1827 Soest (NL) / + 05.01.1904 Duurstede (NL) / 17.08.1851 ordained priest / 1852 Lazarist / 1856-1869 missionary and professor in China; Apostolic Pro-Vicar of Peking (1856-1867); 1867 joined the Scheut Fathers; Pro-Vicar of Mongolia (1868/69) / 1870 Parish priest in the Netherlands. Was a friend and helper of the Mission House in Steyl.

LOUISE LATEAU (1850-1883), stigmatic, lived in Bois d'Haine in the South of Belgium.

59. Spiritual Diary, 1/107

60. The village of St. Peter grew around the former Benedictine Abbey, founded in the 11th century and dedicated to St. Peter.

The present building dates from the 18th century. The Abbey was suppressed in 1806; it was acquired by the Archdiocese of Freiburg in 1840 as Seminary. Ever since 1842 the candidates for the priesthood spend their last year of preparation for ordination at St. Peter.

62. Entrance register of the Seminary, kept in the Seminary Archives. Photograph of the original taken in 1988.

63. JOSEPH KAMILL LITSCHGI * 28.02.1833 Strassbourg / + 20.03.1906 Hegne / 10.08.1857 ordained priest at St. Peter / 1868-1880 director of the theology students' residence at Freiburg i. Br. / 1880 parish priest in Reichenau-Münster

Physically weak and sickly, Litschgi was a spiritually strong and vigorous person, a very independent, energetical and persevering character. (cf. DSS XIII, 155)

The testimonial regarding Jordan is quoted in DSS XIII, p. 187/188.

75. LOTHAR VON KÜBEL * 22.04.1823 Sinzheim (Baden, D) / + 03.08.1881 St. Peter / 1847 ordained priest at St. Peter / 1856-1867 director of the theology students' residence in Freiburg / 1867 Dean of the Dome Chapter; General Vicar and Auxiliary Bishop (consecration: March 22, 1868) / 15.01.1871 Administrator of the Archdiocese

With courage and determination von Kübel defended the rights of the Church in the face of the Kulturkampf and the 'Old Catholics'.

Von Kübel was a very gifted son of a farmer (he received the personal title of nobility from the King of Württemberg later in life), whose particular strength (and hobby) were ancient and modern languages. Recognizing such gifts in Jordan, he gave him the possibility and task also to study languages. (cf. Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche and DSS XIII, p. 151f)

(Photograph of documents in the APS, Rome, 1989)

76. The parish church of Döttingen (CH) was demolished in 1970.
79. THE CAMPO SANTO TEUTONICO - the oldest German foundation in Rome, between St. Peter's and the new Audience Hall, where once was the Circus of Nero. A "Schola Francorum" is mentioned for the first time in 799 AD; therefore Charlemagne has been considered the founder. Clearer records of this German territory with its place for pilgrims, its church and cemetery are extant since 1450, around which time also a confraternity was formed by the German members of the curia. In 1876 Msgr. Anton de Waal opened a college for priest students (especially of Church History and Christian Archeology and related subjects). Since 1888 it is also the seat of the Roman Institute of the Görres Society.

Father Jordan stayed here during his visit to Rome in 1874, and from October 1878 to April 1879. - Later on, the SDS-Scholastics often came to sing here during the liturgical celebrations. The first vestments made by the sisters were for the Campo Santo. Mother Mary was buried in this cemetery (according to the wish expressed in her testament). The chronicles of the House often speak of Fr. Jordan and his foundations (the "Jordanisten" and "Jordanistinnen", as de Waal frequently called them).

81. ANTON DE WAAL * 05.05.1837 Emmerich (D) / + 23.02.1917 Rome / 1862 ordained priest at Münster / 1868-1871 Vicar at the German College S. Maria dell'Anima, Rome (Doctorate 1869) / 1872 Vicar at the Campo Santo Teutonico / 1873 Rector at the Campo Santo

De Waal had great interest to promote scholarship, particularly among young priests and did so through many important initiatives. He was intent on furthering an appreciation for Christian Rome as well as on strengthening bonds between German Catholicism and the Papacy. He was one of the most important persons of reference for German citizens, Communities and undertakings in Rome.

Msgr. de Waal also has a role in SDS-history; he knew Father Jordan, Mother Mary and the communities well.

82. SANT' APOLLINARE - the Roman Seminary, which included an Institute for Oriental Languages. It was directed by the Jesuits until their suppression in 1773. The building and church (which had been given to the Collegium Germanicum by Julius III in 1552) was given to the Roman Seminary by Leo XII in 1824. The Institute for Oriental Languages rivaled with the Sapienza University; it could not grant a doctor's degree.
83. The fresco of the 15th century shows Mary with Jesus on her knee and the Apostles Peter and Paul; it was transferred from its original place above a portico to the main altar of the chapel in 1742.
84. This is a picture of the Via dell'Impresa between Palazzo Chigi and Palazzo di Montecitorio, the Parliament building. It shows the area of the Largo dell'Impresa, demolished for the enlargement of the parliament in the beginning of the 20th century.
85. The church SAN LORENZO IN LUCINA is situated in the neighborhood of Montecitorio. It is among the oldest churches of Rome, built over the house of a pious lady, Lucina. There are excavations of great historical value. Several martyrs of the 3rd and 4th centuries are buried here; Damasus was elected Pope in this basilica in 366. The church has been restored in the 7th, 8th, 12th, and 17th-centuries. Above the main altar the famous Crucifix by Guido Reni.
87. The interior of the Dome of St. Peter's Basilica (taken in 1988).
88. Lithograph of Jerusalem by David Roberts (1839).
89. Copy in the APS, Rome
90. LORENZO ANTONIO (GUGLIELMO) MASSAIA * 08.06.1809 Piovà d'Asti (I) (today Piovà Massaia) / + 06.08.1889 S. Giorgio in Cremano (Naples) / 06.09.1826 investment as Capuchin (religious name:

Guglielmo) / 16.06.1832 ordained priest in Vercelli / 1834-1836 chaplain at the Mauritian Hospital, Turin / 1836-1846 teacher of philosophy and theology at Moncalieri-Testona / Called to Rome by Gregory XVI and entrusted with the Apostolic Vicariate of the Galla in Northern Ethiopia, / on 24.05.1846 consecrated Bishop in Rome, he leaves for his mission on June 4, able to enter the territory only in 1852. He works among the Galla (1852-63), is in Europe (1864-1867) organizing and writing for his mission; and (1868-1879) in the Scioa Mission. He was exiled from Ethiopia in 1879, / and in 1880 traveled to Europe via Cairo, the Holy Land and Smyrne. Leo XIII received him in Rome on Sept. 7, 1880. / 02.08.1881 Leo XIII promoted him to titular archbishop of Stauropoli / and on 10.11.1884 created him cardinal. Massaia lived the last ten years of his life in the Capuchin Convent at Frascati (Rome). As requested by Leo XIII, he wrote his famous work (published in 12 volumes) "My thirty-five years of mission in Northern Ethiopia". / He was one of the great evangelizers of the Church - and a fatherly friend of Fr. Jordan.

91. Picture of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, in 1880.
94. LUDWIG AUER * 11.04.1839 Laaber (D) / + 28.12.1914 Donauwörth (D) / He was a teacher and dedicated his whole life to the Christian education of youth and of families, mainly through the press. / 10.07.1867 foundation of a Catholic Educational Society in Bavaria / 1873 foundation of a publishing office, the "Cassianeum", at Donauwörth, where several Christian magazines were edited. One of his editors was the priest Bernhard Lüthen. / The cooperation between Jordan and Auer lasted until the middle of 1881.
95. The Piazza Farnese. On the left, the 16th century Farnese Palace, one of the most splendid Renaissance buildings in Rome. Today it is the Residence of the French Embassy.

JOSEF HARTMANN * 11.12.1854 Dingolstädt (D) / + 23.10.1937 Dachau (D)

Hartmann belonged to the Diocese of Paderborn (D), but studied philosophy and theology at the Universities of Brixen and Innsbruck. In November 1880 he came to Rome to study at the Gregoriana. The Rector of the German College of Sta Maria dell'Anima asked Father Jordan to take him in. He lived with Jordan at the "Largo dell'Impresa" and then in "Santa Brigida" until he left Rome in June 1881 for Innsbruck (Au). He was ordained priest on July 19, 1885 in Eichstädt, became vicar at Hilpoltstein (D) and Student of philosophy at Würzburg, and was Parish priest at Lenting near Ingolstadt (D) from 1912-1925. After his retirement he lived at Würzburg and Dachau, where he worked on a translation and commentary of the Summa of St. Thomas. Hartmann was a pious and conscientious priest, and studiously inclined.

96. SANTA BRIGIDA, St. Birgitta's (or Bridget's) House, Piazza Farnese 96, takes its name from St. Bridget of Sweden who died here in 1373.

Born in 1303 at Finsta, Sweden, she was married and mother of eight children. She founded the Order of the Most Holy Savior in Vadstena, Sweden in 1345, after her husband's death. She came to Rome for the Holy year 1350, lived in this house and here wrote her famous revelations. The room in which she died has been converted into a chapel; another chapel has been decorated in honor of Bridget's daughter, St. Catherine, who lived here with her mother.

At Father Jordan's time, the Holy Cross Fathers inhabited and rented out part of the building (1855-1889).

Mother Elizabeth Hesselblad, who founded the non-cloistered branch of the Brigidines (Order of the Most Holy Savior) here in 1911, was able to regain the convent for the Order in 1931. It is the Community's central house, with facilities for pilgrims, especially from Scandinavia. The Sisters are particularly engaged in ecumenical work.

97. Photograph of a copy kept in the APS, Rome.
99. FRIEDRICH VON LEONHARDI * 16.02.1842 Zittau (D) / + 22.01.1924 Altshausen (D) / 1864-1871 Soldier in the Royal Saxonian Army / 1871-1877 Study of philosophy and theology (Innsbruck; from 1873 in Rome) /

18.12.1875 ordained priest in Rome / 1877-1880 Working for the Swedish Mission / 1880 He met with Jordan at Santa Brigida / 08.12.1881 One of the first members of the Apostolic Teaching Society, von Leonhardi made perpetual vows. (He remained accountable to his ecclesiastical superior, the Apostolic Vicar of Stockholm) / January '83 von Leonhardi left the Society. He worked for some years in the Swedish Mission, then served as Assistant Priest in several parishes in England. He returned to Germany in September 1890. He left the priesthood (it is not clarified when), and worked as private teacher at Castle Altshausen. From September 1921 he lived at the Home for the Aged in Altshausen and died there in 1924. (cf. DSS XIV, passim)

100. BERNHARD (BONAVENTURA) LÜTHEN * 05.05.1846 Paderborn (D) / + 10.12.1911 Rome / 15.05.1872 ordained priest / 1872-1877 chaplain at the Castle of Baron von and zu Brenken, Wewer; and Curate at Holy Cross pilgrim church; intense pastoral work; / 1877 editor at the Cassianeum, Donauwörth / 1881 met Jordan in the beginning of the year; left his employment at the Cassianeum on July, 22, and followed Jordan to Rome in November / 08.12.1881 One of the first members of the Apostolic Teaching Society, he made vows for three years. He made perpetual vows in the First Degree on June 18, 1882. / On 17.10.1883 after the 1st Degree had become a Religious Congregation in March 1883 (he had begun his novitiate on 21.03.1883), he made perpetual vows as religious.

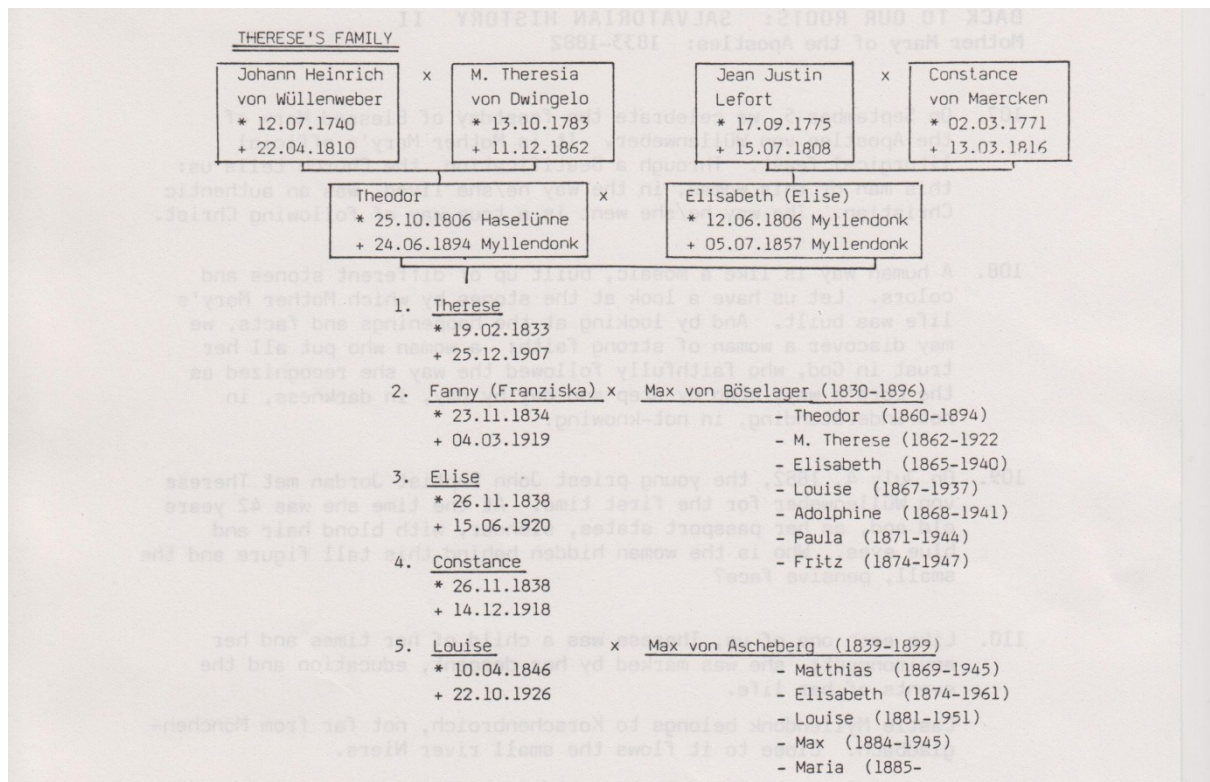
Lüthen was Jordan's right hand in the direction of the Society and his faithful companion until death.

101. Original photograph in the APS, Rome; it dates from before 1881.
102. Original issue in the APS, Rome
103. Don Bosco, photograph from a newspaper clipping published in 1989 (the centennial of his death).
104. Picture of the Sorgo Santo Spirito, taken from the steps of the church of Santo Spirito. On the left, the generalate house of the Jesuits and in the distance on the right, the back of the generalate house of the Salvatorian Fathers and Brothers.
105. The room in which St. Bridget died in 1373. The paintings date from the 19th century. Above the altar, the picture of Mater Salvatoris.
107. Mother Mary's shrine in the convent church at Neuwerk (1988).
108. Chapel of the new University in Fribourg, Switzerland (1988).
109. Undated photo of Therese (ASDS, Rome) most probably taken between 1872 and 1878.
110. Picture of Myllendonk taken from the Declaration of Loyalty of Theodor von Wüllenweber to King Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia (1848).

Myllendonk, a medieval moated castle, is mentioned for the first time in 1166. The castle and its territory was taken by the French in 1794, when they occupied the area left of the Rhine. It was bought by the family Lichtschlag - von Maercken in 1803, partly inherited by Therese's mother and partly bought by her parents in 1832. These are still descendants of Therese's sister Fanny living in the castle (1990).

114. Oil paintings of Therese's parents in the Ancestors' Hall at Myllendonk.

115. THERESE'S FAMILY



Johann Heinrich von Wüllenweber * 12.07.1740 + 22.04.1810 / M. Theresia von Dwingelo * 13.10.1783 + 11.12.1862 / Jean Justin Lefort * 17.09.1775 + 15.07.1808 / Constance von Maercken * 02.03.1771 + 13.03.1816 / Theodor * 25.10.1806 Haselünne + 24.06.1894 Myllendonk / Elisabeth (Elise) * 12.06.1806 Myllendonk + 05.07.1857 Myllendonk / 1. Therese * 19.02.1833 + 25.12.1907 / 2. Fanny (Franziska) * 23.11.1834 + 04.03.1919 / Max von Böselager (1830-1896) / Theodor (1860-1894) / M. Therese (1862-1922) / Elisabeth (1865-1940) / Louise (1867-1937) / Adolphine (1868-1941) / Paula (1871-1944) / Fritz (1874-1947) / Elise * 26.11.1838 + 15.06.1920 / Constance * 26.11.1838 + 14.12.1918 / Louise * 10.04.1846 + 22.10.1926 / Max von Ascheberg (1839-1899) / Matthias (1869-1945) / Elisabeth (1874-1961) / Louise (1881-1951) / Max (1884-1945) / Maria (1885-

Originals of photographs 116, 118, 121, 122, 123, 124 in ASDS, Rome

117. Oil painting of Franziska Lichtschlag, Ancestors' Hall, Myllendonk

119. Several letters, preserved in the City Archive of Mönchengladbach, Section Myllendonk

120. Small oil painting from 1841; at Myllendonk

125. Letters from November 19, 1846 and November 19, 1843; Originals in ASDS, Rome

126. Korschenbroich is the name of both the parish and the village. It is mentioned for the first time in a document in 1127, but archeological evidence shows that there were settlements at the time of the Roman conquest of the area left of the Rhine (by Ceasar and Augustus), and centuries before the birth of Christ.

The parish church is mentioned for the first time in 1223. It is possible that a first church was built - in dependence on the Monastery St. Mary in Capitol, Cologne - as far back as the 8th century (the area was then christianized by missionaries from England: Suitbert, Willibrord, Liudger). After 1450 a large church was erected, and the tower was added in 1504. The church was demolished in 1888 and replaced by another one which suffered bomb damage in 1943, though the tower was saved.

Korschenbroich belonged to the territory ruled by the Lords of Myllendonk, until the French troops occupied the area in 1794.

In the 19th century, Korschenbroich was still a mainly agricultural community (in 1861, more than 2/3 of the ca. 3100 inhabitants were working on farms; ca. 1/10 earned their living as weavers).

(cf. Kirchhoff, Amt Korschenbroich, 1974)

129. THE BENEDICTINE ABBEY was erected in 1627. In 1794 it was occupied by the French troops, and at the end of 1796, the wearing of the religious habit and the praying of the Divine Office in choir were forbidden. The following January the sisters fled from the Abbey. Four sisters remained, hiding themselves in the tower, in an effort to keep the convent. The building was put up for sale as French state property in February 1797. One of the sisters was able to buy it. She opened a school there on June 1, 1797 and called it the "Institut de Madame Greck". She had five students.

On October 10, 1822 the Institute received official approval, and the sisters were able to re-introduce the habit and a convent-like lifestyle. In 1840, enclosure and monastic life were resumed. A school for poor children was added in 1841. In 1848, Benedictine monastic life with silence and strict observance was once again introduced. When Therese was a student there from September 1848 to Easter 1850, the boarding school was attended by about 100 students, and there were 50 day-boarders. On the teaching staff were both sisters and lay persons.

The prospectus refers to the boarding school and describes the spirit, aims and means of education, it lists the subjects and tells about the living conditions, the uniform and the costs.

Therese's sister Fanny joined her as a boarding student in 1849.

130. The river flowing through Liège is the Maas.
133. One of Therese's prayer books kept in the ASDS, Rome
134. A photo of 1989.
135. An old postcard, kept in the ASDS, Rome
137. CORNELIUS VAN BOMMEL * 05.04.1790 Leyden (NL) / + 07.04.1852 Liège (B) / 1816 ordained priest in Münster (D) / 1817 co-founder of the Minor Seminary at Haarlem (NL) / 1829 Bishop of Liège / On his advice, Therese became a student at the Benedictine Abbey.
138. Therese's book for confirmation and poetry note book, ASDS, Rome
139. The only extant picture of Sophie as Mother Marie Ange, Carmel Cornillon. The letter, written by Sophie to Mother Mary in 1895, begins "Dear Reverend Mother and Friend in Our Lord..."
140. Photo of the Carmel and the church, 1988
141. Interior of the choir, dating from the 14th century (1988)
142. The original of the diary is kept in the City Archive of Mönchengladbach, Section Myllendonk
143. Original photo kept in ASDS, Rome
144. First pages of the Poem book, original in ASDS, Rome
145. Original in ASDS, Rome

146. Original in ASDS, Rome
147. The drawing room at Myllendonk, 1988
148. The Count Adolph Square, 1886; painting by J.A.S. Nikutowski
149. Chalk drawing by Seckendorff, 1850 / The three Jesuits were Fathers Anderledy (later Superior General), Hasslacher and von Mehlem.
150. The quote is from the account of her life of 1892.
151. PHILIP VON MEHLEM * 16.02.1822 Rome / + 09.11.1881 Aalbeek (NL) / Studied in Freiburg and Munich with Jesuits / 26.06.1840 entered the Society of Jesus; after eight years: ordained priest; two years later he was assigned to the apostolate and popular missions. / He was a very zealous priest and wrote several books. He worked in Germany and, after the Jesuits were exiled from there (Kulturkampf), in France and Switzerland.

The letter was sent from Lyon (F) and is in response to a letter from Therese (Original in ASDS, Rome)

152. Drawing by Ludwig Lange, 1847
 153. Ferry to the Island, crossing the Rhine (1989)
 154. Nonnenwerth is an island in the river Rhine, South of Bonn. Before 1126 it belonged to the Benedictine Monks of Siegburg. From 1126 until 1802, Benedictine Sisters had an abbey here. After the secularization in 1802, the Island and the Abbey had different owners and were used for different purposes. Since 1854, it has been owned by the Franciscan Sisters of Penance and Christian Charity, the Sisters of Heythuizen, Holland, founded by Magdalena Daemen in 1835. This Congregation (though not the Nonnenwerth Province) directed the Orphanage in Mönchengladbach from 1854, the Hospital Maria-Hilf from 1856, and the hospital St. Barbara from 1889 until the Salvatorian Sisters took it over in 1960.
- On the Island, the Sisters conducted a school for girls and provided the opportunity to attend retreats.
155. Elise's notebook from her retreat in 1856, original in the ASDS, Rome. Mother Mary wrote on the inside of the cover: "Written by dear Mama, Elisabeth von Wüllenweber, née Le Fort". And, with an other kind of ink: "Sad to say, she died of a stroke on July 5, 1857 (two weeks before she had yet brought her daughter Therese, who wanted to try it, to the Sacré Coeur Convent, Blumenthal).
 157. Original of Photo, in the ASDS, Rome
 158. Blumenthal is a small hamlet of the village of Vaals in the South of Holland, where the borders of Holland, Belgium and Germany meet. The Dutch name "Bloemendaal" means "valley of the flowers". This is the driveway from the main road to the gate of the convent.
 159. The list of required linen, clothing and furniture, and receipts for payments (written in French). Originals are in the City Archive, Mönchengladbach, Section Myllendonk.
 160. THE CONVENT OF BLUMENTHAL, 1862. The main building (center) was given to the Sacré Coeur by Count von Lommessem of Aachen (the father of Anna von Lommessem, see slide 226) in 1848. He made this donation so that the Sisters would open a school, especially for girls from Germany, as the Kulturkampf barred them from entering that country.

A day school and a boarding school opened in 1849, an orphanage in 1850, and a novitiate in 1856.

161. The convent building in 1988; it is no longer used. The secondary school (the 'Sophianeum') moved to Gennepe, another town; also the elementary school was discontinued there. The estate is presently the property of the town and is partly used as public park. The church burned down in 1988 and has been demolished.
162. The symbol of the Sacré Coeur above the door in the entrance hall of the former convent (1987).
163. Drawing of Madeleine Sophie Barat lying in state, by S. Petit on May 26, 1865. She had never permitted a picture to be made during her life time.

SAINT SOPHIE BARAT * 13.12.1779 Joigny (F) / + 25.05.1865 Paris / 21.11.1800 Sophie and three companions dedicated themselves to the Sacred Heart; they receive guidance from Fr. Joseph Desiré Varin, who wrote a short rule for them. / 07.06.1802 Sophie made profession in the "Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus" / 1806-1865 Superior General of the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus / 22.12.1826 The Society and Constitutions received definitive approval by Holy See / 24.05.1908 Beatification / 24.05.1925 Canonization

164. FATHER JOSEPH DESIRÉ VARIN D'AINVILLE * 07.02.1769 Besançon (F) / + 19.04.1850 Paris / 1794 Varin joined the "Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus" (founded after the suppression of the Jesuits with the aim of keeping its spirit alive) / 1796 ordained priest at Augsburg (D) / 1816 Vows in the re-established Society of Jesus / Varin was very active for the re-establishment of the Society of Jesus. With his encouragement and support, Sophie Barat founded the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (RSCJ) in 1800. He also assisted in the foundation of two other congregations of Sisters.
165. Sophie Barat was first buried in the convent at Conflans near Paris. Her body was brought to the convent of Jette near Brussels in 1904, when the persecution in France led to the closing of convents there.
166. Classroom in the school of Blumenthal; postcard, ASDS, Rome.
167. Register of the convent of Blumenthal. Original in the Archive of the Sacré Coeur, Rome.
168. Photo of Therese's mother and her youngest sister, Louise, born in 1846.
169. We have no photograph of Therese as Madam of the Sacred Heart.
170. The registers of the convent at Blumenthal; Archives of the Sacré Coeur, Rome.
171. Photo, ASDS, Rome
172. This pond belonged to the property of the Sacré Coeur at Blumenthal. The sisters' cemetery is located on a little hill close to the near edge of the pond.
173. A register of the convent at Warendorf; Archives of the Sacré Coeur, Rome. The house was founded in 1852, at the invitation of the bishop of Münster. It was a very poor foundation; Anna von Lommessem (see slide 226) was the first superior. In 1862, the sisters moved to Mariental near Münster, where they were active until the foundation was suppressed in 1873 due to the Kulturkampf.
174. Convent register of Warendorf, Archives of Sacré Coeur, Rome.
175. The convent register of Warendorf indicates the name, date and place of birth, the dates of entrance, reception of the habit, first vows, profession, the address of the parents, departure or death. (According to the indication of the register of Blumenthal and Therese's own notes, her date of arrival in Warendorf should read February 5, 1860 instead of 1859.)

176. This house was the Motherhouse of the Sacré Coeur from 1858 until the confiscation of church property in France at the beginning of the 20th century. The generalate moved to Brussels, to Blumenthal, and then to Rome. (The house at the Boulevard des Invalides has been converted into the Rodin Museum.)
177. At the invitation of the Bishop, the Sacré Coeur made a foundation in Orléans in 1851. The sisters received as their convent the 17th century Carthusian Monastery. The first superior, Madame Aimée d'Avenas, was still there when Therese was stationed at Orléans. The convent no longer exists. (The photo is kept in the ASDS, Rome)
178. Photo, ASDS, Rome
179. The cloister of the Charterhouse is 200 meters long. Photo, ASDS, Rome
180. The original testimonial written in French and signed by the Foundress, Madame Barat, is part of the Myllendonk deposit at the City Archive of Mönchengladbach.
181. This is an undated painting on silk by Therese, ASDS, Rome. The three Sisters referred to are: Madam Gazelli, Madam Royckevorsel, and Madam d'Avenas.
182. The first gatehouse and moat of Myllendonk in 1988.
183. Photo of Castle Mühlheim, ASDS, Rome
184. Second gatehouse of Myllendonk with the entrance of the chapel in the background, 1988.
185. Prayer card kept at ASDS, Rome
186. The picture shows the German town of Bad Ems, a health resort on the river Lahn, in the year 1853. (Photo, ASDS, Rome) Therese stayed in the hotel "Kronprinz von Württemberg" (Crown Prince of Württemberg) until September 1863.
188. Water color, dated 1868, by Therese (ASDS, Rome)
189. A photo dated 1868; ASDS, Rome
190. This is an old postcard of the Southern Railway Station in Brussels, which was completed in 1869.
191. ANNA DE MEEÛS * 22.02.1823 Brussels (B) / + 15.06.1904 Watermael near Brussels / 1843 Anna became aware of the neglected state of many churches after the French occupation and organized a working group of ladies. / In 1848 Anna, helped by Fr. Boone, began the "Association of Perpetual Adoration and Help for Poor Churches"; the regulations were approved by all Belgian Bishops in 1851. / 02.04.1852 Anna made a private vow to dedicate her life to the Association. / 15.08.1853 Anna and four companions made the vow to live as religious as soon as possible. They made their novitiate in their homes; / 26.02.1856 The Rules and Constitutions of the Institute were approved by the Cardinal Bishop; in 1857, the five young women began to live as a community. The Institute received the Decretum Laudis in 1863 and the definitive approval in 1872.
- JOHN BAPTIST BOONE, SJ * 31.10.1794 Poperinge (B) / + 02.02.1871 Brussels / 1815 John Baptist entered the Jesuit novitiate at Destelbergen (B) / 01.10.1820 He was ordained priest in Brig (CH) / Father Boone was a very famous preacher and parish missionary who took many apostolic initiatives, earning the title "Apostle of Brussels". (He lived there from 1833 till his death.) Together with Anna de MeeÛs he founded the "Association of Perpetual Adoration and Help for Poor Churches" in 1848, and the religious Institute of the same name in 1856.

192. This is the French booklet with the Rules and Constitutions of the Sisters, approved by the church in 1856, and their coat of arms with the motto: Reparation to Offended Love. After Vatican II, the Congregation changed its name to "Sisters of the Eucharist".
193. Letter from Therese to Anna de Meeûs, written in French on July 14, 1868. General Archive, Perpetual Adoration, Brussels
194. The house called "Salazar" in the Stuiverstraat at Brussels, the Motherhouse of the Congregation, with its church and the "Chapel of the Miracle". The buildings were taken down in 1954 to permit the construction of an underground railway.
195. The community lived in the Rue du Jardin Botanique, 8. This is the former church of St. Anna of the Augustinians which, built in the 17th century, was confiscated by the French and in 1864 restored by the family of Anna de Meeûs. It is situated on the Boulevard d'Avroy, a few minutes away from the Benedictine Abbey "La Paix Notre Dame".
196. Photo, ASDS, Rome
198. The novitiate house at Watermael near Brussels was built in 1868-69. Anna de Meeûs died there and is buried in a garden chapel. It is now the Sisters' Motherhouse.
199. Ghent in the North West of Belgium, the "city of the towers".
200. The convent and church of the Congregation is situated at the "Poortakker", the site of an old beguinage. (Picture of 1987)
201. The convent register is kept at the General Archives, Perp. Adoration, Brussels.
202. Our Lady of Perpetual Help in the church in Ghent. With such a picture Our Lady is venerated in every church of the Congregation.
203. Castle Myllendonk and the second moat; the chapel is in the tower to the left.
205. This is an old picture of the path along the Niers between Myllendonk and Neuwerk.
206. The postcard, kept at the ASDS, Rome, was written on November 21, 1904. A chapel dedicated to Our Lady had been erected here already before the Benedictine Nuns came to start their "Opus Novum", their "Neues Werk" (Neuwerk, New Work). The chapel was enlarged and rebuilt in 1170 and 1337. In 1342 an altar was erected and dedicated to St. Barbara, who became the second patron of the church and abbey. Renovations were made in the 15th century, and alterations made to the tower in the 17th and 18th centuries. When the convent was secularized in 1802, the church was saved by becoming the parish church of the area. It was enlarged and restored repeatedly in the course of the 19th century. After the buildings were taken over by the Salvatorian Sisters in 1960, the chapel was completely renovated.
207. LUDWIG VON ESSEN *03.11.1830 Krefeld (D) / +06.01.1886 Neuwerk / 1854 ordained priest in Cologne / 1854-1860 chaplain and rector of a school at Jülich (D) / 1860-1862 founder and director of a school in Kerpen (D) / 1862-1864 private teacher for the Rospigliosi family, Rome / 1864-1868 parish priest in Afdem (D) / 1868-1871 parish priest in Malmédy (B) / 1871 June to August, novice in the Norbertine Abbey at Tongerlo (B) / 1872-1886 parish priest at Neuwerk and, during this time, Therese's spiritual director

Von Essen was interested in founding a German mission house, applied for permissions, took up contact with Msgr. Raimonds (cf. slide 209) and was involved with the foundation of the mission house in Steyl (NL) begun in 1875 by Arnold Janssen (cf. slides 55, 210, 222). He wrote the statutes for the Institute St. Barbara at Neuwerk, as Therese began there in 1876.

On July 7, 1882, he made vows in the First Degree of the Apostolic Teaching Society. After the transformation into a Religious Community in 1883, von Essen was a member of the Second Degree (the Academy). In 1885, he requested the Bishop of Cologne to be permitted to renounce his post as parish priest and enter a Benedictine Abbey. The permission arrived after his death.

209. GIOVANNI TIMOLEONE RAIMONDI * 05.05.1827 Milano (I) / + 22.09.1894 Hong Kong / 1850 ordained priest at Milano / 1874 consecrated bishop in Rome

Raimondi was a co-founder of the mission house in Milan and had much contact with the mission house of Scheut. He was a missionary in Melanesia, Manila and Borneo and, from 1858 in Hong Kong, where he was Vicar Apostolic. (cf. slides 55, 210, and 207)

210. ARNOLD JANSSEN * 05.11.1837 Goch (D) / + 15.01.1909 Steyl (NL) / 1861 ordained priest at Münster (D) / 1861-1873 teacher of mathematics at Bocholt (D) / 1873-1875 house chaplain in a convent in Kempen (D) / Editor of the periodical "Kleiner Herz-Jesu-Bote" (Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart) / 08.09.1875 foundation of the mission house in Steyl; / 1884 transformation into a religious congregation, the "Society of the Divine Word" / 08.12.1889 foundation of the Sisters Servants of the Holy Spirit / 08.12.1896 foundation of the Servants of the Holy Spirit of Perpetual Adoration popularly known as the Pink Sisters / 19.10.1975 Beatification

Janssen and Jordan met at the Congress of Catholics in Munich in 1876; they became life long friends. (See slides 55 and 222 - Janssen; 209 - Raimondi; 207 - von Essen)

211. Therese's writing case, her pen, and her seal made in Neuwerk (April 1888 - cf. Diary 1/90).

212. JOHN FIDEL DEPUOZ (DE POZZO) *22.01.1817 Seth (CH) / +19.02.1875 Ilanz (CH) / 1840 Depuoz joined the Jesuits at Brig (CH) / The Jesuits were expelled from Switzerland, and Depuoz emigrated to the USA (1848) / 1851 ordained priest in Louvain (B) / 1860 Depuoz left the Jesuits; he studied theology at the Sapienza, Rome / 1865 He founded the "Society of Divine Love" in Ilanz (CH), which was to become the congregation of the Dominican Sisters of St. Joseph after his death.

Therese had come to know Depuoz already in 1853. (cf. slides 219, 220)

The painting of Depuoz is at the Sisters' Motherhouse in Ilanz.

213. This is a French book, the "Voice of Divine Love", kept in the ASDS, Rome. It is a remembrance of the retreat of 1875, which Therese made at the convent of the Benedictines in Liège. It was preached by Fr. Fiévez the superior of the Redemptorists at Liège. The writing on the first page, giving us this information, is Therese's.

214. The BENEDICTINE ABBEY OF NEUWERK was founded in the 12th century, and suppressed by the French (who occupied the area left to the Rhine) in 1802. Neuwerk had been a convent for noble ladies; in the course of the 18th century, religious discipline declined, the community consisted only of 11-12 nuns; the decree of suppression matched the inner decline. - As public property, the Abbey was sold to private owners in 1812. The whole building was in a bad state of conservation, and the North wing had to be demolished. The South and West wings were the property of the parish - the West wing being used as the parish house until 1964. The part of the East wing close to the church was rented by Therese in 1876 and bought by her in 1879.

She donated this part to the Catholic Teaching Society in 1883, after she had made vows in September 1882. The building was sold to Pastor Koch (parish priest of Neuwerk) in 1889, and it was used as a hospital by the Franciscan Sisters of Heythuyzen until the Salvatorian Sisters took it over in 1960. The renovation of the convent was finished in 1974, and a new hospital, named after Mary of the Apostles was built.

(cf. slides 206, 217, 230, 305) - Photo, ASDS, Rome

215. On the right is the draft of Therese's letter to "dear Papa" at Lotten of March 30, 1876; on the left of the picture, a copy of the Statutes of the Institute St. Barbara in Therese's handwriting.

Article 1 "The house is dedicated to the Archangel Gabriela; its name in front of the world is Institute St. Barbara. The way of life is that of Oblates (as the Oblates of the Torre degli Specchi in Rome)."

Article 2 "The Congregation is governed according to the spirit of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. Therefore, should the dear God so provide, with general and local superiors. The general superior is elected for life. Every superior has her assistants (Each superior can resign, i.e. ask to be replaced.) Dr. von Essen is to be regarded as the founder, and nothing is to be done without his consent."

Copy of Statutes, ASDS, Rome

217. Drawing of the East wing of the Abbey by Peter Bender

219. Therese had a copy of the Basic Rule of the SOCIETY OF DIVINE LOVE of 1871 (kept in the City Archive, Mönchengladbach, Section Myllendonk)

The Society, founded in 1865, has the purpose to do good to all people, without distinction of class, sex, age, country, nation and religion, according to the available means and the circumstances (art. 3).

The sphere of action reaches as far and only as far as the love of God itself. No Christian philanthropic work of love... is outside the Society's scope (art. 4).

The members wore no religious habit (art. 13)

MARIA THERESIA GASTEYER (* 15.04.1835, + 28.06.1898) worked together with Depuoz and directed the Society after his death in 1875. She is regarded as foundress of the religious congregation that developed from the Society of Divine Love. In 1880, the revised Statutes, preceded by the Rule of St. Augustine, were approved by the Bishop of Coira, who advised the Sisters to affiliate themselves with one of the old Orders. The Society was affiliated to the Dominicans in 1894; the Sisters adopted the Constitutions of the Dominican Sisters of St. Catherine of Siena (Arenberg, D) which were somewhat adapted. The Congregation received the definitive approval by the Bishop of Coira as DOMINICAN SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

220. WILHELMINA GASTEYER was the superior of the Society's house in Schönstatt (D). She became the second superior general in 1892 (the affiliation with the Dominicans came about under her). Photo ASDS, Rome.

221. The picture shows the river Maas and the rear view of the Convent Church at Steyl (1988).

222. The Photo shows Fr. Arnold Janssen in 1880.

223. Drawing of the mission house in 1880. The old house on the left is where Janssen started in 1875.

224. The main building of the mission house in 1988. It has not changed over the years.

225. The tomb of Arnold Janssen in the lowest of the three churches at Steyl, built in 1881.

226. Two letters from Anna von Lommesseem to Therese, ASDS, Rome (see also slides 160 and 173).

ANNA VON LOMMESSEM * 15.01.1815 Aachen (D) / + 18.03.1898 Jette near Brussels (B) / 1844 Anna entered the Sacré Coeur at Conflans (F) / 1853-1858 superior and directress of novices at Warendorf (D) / 1881-1888 At the convent of Bois l'Eveque at Liège (B) / Therese went to this convent on several occasions for retreat.

Anna was a hard worker, a great personality, very lively and with a strong character. Before entering the Sacré Coeur, she belonged to the circle of Pauline von Mallinckrodt.

227. PIERRE JOSEPH DE CLORIVIÈRE * 29.06.1735 Saint-Malo (F) / + 09.01.1820 Paris / 1756 de Clorivière entered the Society of Jesus; and made his perpetual vows just before the suppression of the Society in 1773. He was ordained priest and involved in many different forms of the apostolate, particularly in the direction of souls. He gave retreats to priests and wrote spiritual works. During the French Revolution, he continued his ministry at the risk of his life. / 1790 foundation of the Society of Priests of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, / and 1791 foundation of the Society of Daughters of the Heart of Mary, together with ADELAIDE DE CICÉ (* 05.11.1749, + 26.04.1818)

The Society of the Sisters was founded to replace the religious Orders suppressed by the French Revolution. Clorivière conceived a new way of living religious life, being bound by vows, without community life and habit. The Society was definitively approved by the Holy See as "Pious Society with Simple Vows" in 1857. In 1890, the Constitutions were definitively approved. (A number of Congregations joined the Society in the 1950's and 1960's.)

228. This message is contained in the letter of Anna von Lommessem (cf. slide 226) to Therese of August 2, 1880.

PIERRE PONCELET * 27.05.1823 Izel (LUX) / + 16.02.1892 Namur (8) / 1846 ordained priest; worked as parish priest until, / in 1869 he entered the Jesuits in Ghent (B) / He was a zealous apostle and missionary and a devout priest and mystic.

229. Postcard sent to Mother Mary by her sister Constance, ASDS, Rome.
230. The picture shows the South wing of the convent of Neuwerk with the entrance to the church. Straight ahead is the East wing, where Therese lived.
231. Letters from Theodor von Wüllenweber to Therese, ASDS, Rome
232. Max and Fanny von Böselager with their five oldest children: Theodor, Therese, Elisabeth, Louise and Adolphine, born between 1860 and 1868. (ASDS, Rome)
233. The entrance of the Chapel of Mercy at Kevelaer (1989).

Situated in the North-West of Germany, on the border with the Netherlands, Kevelaer has been a place of pilgrimage since 1643. A small copper engraving with Our Lady, Consoler of the Afflicted, was installed in a shrine at the crossing of the trade routes Cologne-Nijmegen and Maas-Rhine, in 1642. In 1654, the Chapel of Mercy was built around the shrine. It has remained unchanged and is still now a place of prayer and veneration.

234. "The Ladder", a piece of modern art on the mountain in Freiburg (D).
235. This advertisement appeared in a newspaper called the "Kölnische Volkszeitung". Therese saw it on Wednesday, April 12, 1882. (ASDS)

Translation of the text:

"The Missionary" is published on the second and on the last Sunday of each month and costs 1.20 M for one year. Subscriptions are available for a year or for six months, through the post-office or at the office of "The Missionary" at Munich. An order for at least three copies will be delivered post free to your door; otherwise, postage costs are 36 Pfg. for the year. Back issues of the current year can be supplied.

We open a special subscription for 30 Pfg. for the second quarter of the year (plus 10 Pfg postage for one or two copies).

In the spirit of St. Canisius, "The Missionary" aims to support priests in their difficult task, to elevate and strengthen the very faith-life of Catholics which has suffered to a greater or lesser degree under the bad influence of the times and church-state relations. At the same time, and in the present situation of great spiritual danger, it aims to spread and increase apostolic zeal for the salvation of souls.

Sample copy gratis and post-paid. Munich, Unter-Anger 17/ The Editor B. Lüthen / Priest of the Apostolic Teaching Society

(For details on Neuwerk and the St. Barbarastift, cf. slides 206 and 217)

236. The picture shows a prayer card of the Third Degree of the Society and a notebook in which Therese entered the names of members of the Third Degree whom she had enrolled. (ASDS)

Text on the prayer card: Daily Prayer / Hail Mary, etc. / Glory be to the Father, etc. / Holy Mary, Queen of the Apostles, pray for us. / St. Michael, pray for us. / All holy Apostles and Evangelists, pray for us.

237. The entrance of the St. Barbarastift as it was in 1988. It was renovated in the 1960's.

238. Letter of Father Jordan to Therese (ASDS):

Dear Madam, I take the liberty of informing you by this letter that I will be with you on Tuesday or, at the latest, on Wednesday. Much work hindered me from making an immediate visit. All the rest orally. In the love of the most Sacred Heart of Jesus, yours respectfully Freiburg i.Br. July 2, 1882 J.B. Jordan

240. Text: "Neuwerk, July 7, 1882. In honour of the Most Blessed Trinity and trusting in the mercy of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, for the good of Holy Mother Church, I vow to God and to you, Reverend Father, in the presence of the Most Blessed and Immaculate Virgin Mary, of St. Joseph, Patron of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, of all the holy Apostles, of St. Anthony of Padua, of St. Barbara, of St. Francis de Sales, of the holy Guardian Angels, to bind myself to the First Degree of the Apostolic Teaching Society for three years and to observe poverty, chastity and obedience toward you and your successors while giving you the right to dissolve my vows or to dispense me therefrom if this seems to you or to your successors to be for the good of the Society. I do, however, reserve to myself the right to remain as parish priest in my parish. Do you, O Lord, strengthen my weakness.

Ludwig von Essen, Doctor of Theology, Domestic Prelate of His Holiness and Parish Priest in Neuwerk, Diocese of Cologne." (Original APS)

241. Photo taken in Munich, August 1882. (APS) (left to right: von Leonhardi, Jordan, Lüthen, von Essen)

242. Photo taken from a postcard (APS) - (See also slides 246 and 247) The sisters were: Thecla Bayer, Ursula Rabis, Barbara Mayer, Bernardine Verot and Anna Welter.

THECLA BAYER *01.06.1847 Altenbergstetten (D) / 1870 dismissed from the novitiate of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary (IBMV) at Aschaffenburg / 1871 entered the Franciscan Sisters at Mallersdorf / 1879 dismissed before perpetual vows / 1882 (April 11) she subscribed to "The Missionary"; Lüthen became her confessor; he trusted her plans for the foundation of a congregation of perpetual adoration and recommended her to Jordan. / 1882 (June 16) she made perpetual vows into Jordan's hands at Munich.

Lüthen found two other women who were interested in religious life and wanted to join the new foundation:

URSULA RABIS *31.10.1834 Stillnau (D), living with family members at Donauwörth

BARBARA MAYR *03.06.1834 Günzburg (D), a servant at the Cassianeum

03.08.1882 Thecla and Ursula went to Johannesbrunn where Vicar Dichtl (*5.2.1820, +12.7.1889), an acquaintance of Lüthen, had given them a newly built convent for their use. / 01.09.1882 Barbara joined them, as did in the same month Bernardine Verot and Anna Welter. / 31.10.1882 The sisters had to leave Johannesbrunn following difficulties with Dichtl and the Bishop of Regensburg caused by some initiatives taken by Thecla Bayer. Bernardine and Anna left. The others went to Altötting. / 12.1882 Therese gave them lodging at Neuwerk from the beginning of December. / 24.01.1883 Thecla left Neuwerk for Munich (cf. slide 247) / 08.04.1883 Barbara left Neuwerk. (She entered the Roman community on 22.07.1883 and made vows for three years 03.12.1884. She became treasurer and, when the sisters separated from Fr. Jordan, she took charge of the documents and finances in October 1885. She left the congregation of the SSM's on 21.03.1889.)

Ursula Rabis remained at Neuwerk with Therese and then went with her to Rome in 1884 and to Tivoli in 1888. She did not take the habit and left Tivoli on January 29, 1889. She died three months later, on April 25, 1889 at Donauwörth.

243. Formula of commitment (private vows) of September 5, 1882 (ASDS) "I hereby promise, with full knowledge of what I am doing, to obey the Reverend J.B. Jordan, priest and founder of the Apostolic Teaching Society, in all that is lawful, and to live in the spirit of poverty as well as in holy chastity in the same manner as I have done until now. Through this my promise, I intend to bind myself for one year from this day. St. Barbara Institute, Neuwerk near Gladbach, the 5th of September 1882"

In Friedrich von Leonhardi's handwriting: "In virtue of the foregoing written promise, I the undersigned have today accepted the above named Baroness Therese von Wüllenweber into the First Degree of the Apostolic Teaching Society. Neuwerk, on the 5th of September 82, Friedrich von Leonhardi Priest of the same Society

244. Text: CATHOLIC TEACHING SOCIETY for the spread, defence and animation of the holy fait / Lord, give me souls - immortal souls! Shall evil prevail over love? May the Lord enkindle the fire of love in our hearts! DIPLOMA FOR THE PROMOTORS OF THE CATHOLIC TEACHING SOCIETY This present diploma authorises M. Therese von Wüllenweber to accept for transmission to the direction in Rome, applications for entry into the Catholic Teaching Society as well as subscriptions to its magazines. - The Director, J.B. Jordan

Inscription on the seal: Societas Catholica Instructiva - Romae - Directio Generalis (The mention regarding the change of name is made by M. Mary in her Diary on May 22, 1893).

245. PALAZZO MORONI, also known as PALAZZO CESI (see also slide 96 for Sta. Brigida) / In 1441, Cardinal Armellino built a modest house on this site on the Borgo Vecchio. From 1500 on, it belonged to the Cesi family. Cardinal Pierdonati Cesi (1521-1586) enlarged and renovated the house. The painted ceilings, which are still preserved, date from the 16th century. For a time, the Apostolic Palace and the Chapter of St. Peter were the copyholders, until, between 1862 and 1869, Count Moroni bought the house and carried out major renovation work. In 1879, Count Moroni sold the house to Duke Francesca Caffarelli, who used the first floor and rented the rest of the house to others. So, in 1882, Father Jordan was given the fourth floor for a very low rent. In 1886, he also rented part of the third floor, and in 1895 he bought the entire house.

In 1938, the wing towards St. Peter's had to be demolished in connection with the building scheme that also called for the demolishing of all houses between the 'Borgo Vecchio' and the 'Borgo Nuovo' in order to permit the construction of the Via Bella Conciliazione that leads up to St. Peter's.

Father Jordan's room had been located in the demolished fourth wing. - The original main entrance was moved two windows to the left to its present position.

The photo shows the Palazzo Moroni on the left and part of the roofs of the houses opposite; there is no pavement and tramlines run past the house. (APS)

246. Postcard of Johannesbrunn (APS)

248. FRANCESCO CIRINO * 1813 Nicosia (Sicily) / + 1892 Palermo / 1832 made vows in the order of Theatines / 1859 Superior General, Rome / 1870 moved to Frascati / He was consultor to various Roman Congregations, e.g. Propaganda Fide, and a member of the Academy of the "Arcades", an important literary circle of Rome and Italy. (Compare DSS XXII p. 62)

249. AMALIA STREITEL * 24.11.1844 Mellrichstadt (D) / + 06.03.1911 Castel S. Elia (I) / 17.10.1867 entered the Franciscan Sisters of Maria Stern, near Augsburg (D) / 08.06.1868 first vows; taught for 3 years and was superior for ten years at Würzburg (D); Name: S. Angela / 25.01.1882 entered the Carmelite Convent "Himmelsporten" at Würzburg; Name: S. Petra / 13.12.1882 left the convent and went to her family at Bamberg (D) / 26.01.1883 Thecla Bayer visited her at the wish of Lüthen, to whom she had been introduced by the Carmelite, Fr. Cyprian / 01.02.1883 Amalia left Bamberg for Munich to see Fr. Lüthen. He recommended her to Fr. Jordan for the Sisters' foundation instead of Thecla Bayer / 16.02.1883 Amalia arrived in Rome

253. The photo dates from 1882 (APS); see also slide 100. The first habit was gray with a white cincture.

254. The three candidates who received the habit were:

S. SCHOLASTICA (BARBARA DEMER) * 25.12.1862 Schlesslitz (D) / + 13.06.1837 Vienna / 07.03.1883 She arrived in Rome. She had been a servant in the Streitel family and knew Amalia / 09.02.1895 She left the Congregation, and re-entered in 1906.

S. AGNES (SABINE SCHMAUSER) 07.03.1883 she arrived in Rome together with Barbara Demer / 05.1883 she left the Community and entered the Holy Cross Sisters (Via dei Chiaveri) who served at the Campo Santo Teutonico / 08.11.1886 She left this Congregation and went to Jerusalem. There she married.

S. KATHARINA (MARGARETHA ECK) * 09.11.1859 Ottendorf (D) / + 13.06.1885 at home / 17.03.1883 She arrived in Rome / 03.05.1885 She attempted suicide; she was accompanied home on June 4, where she committed suicide on June 13, 1885.

255. The doll, kept at the convent of St. Elia, was dressed by the Addolorata Sisters. It is the first of a series of dolls made to show the changes made in their habit over the years.

256. The apsis of the church at Neuwerk, and the part of the east wing of the Abbey owned by Therese von Wüllenweber: the "St. Barbarastift".

257. The vow formula of the private perpetual vows of Therese of May 31, 1883: I, Sister N.N. (Mary Therese of the Apostles), trusting in the mercy of the Triune God and in the assistance of the glorious Queen of the Apostles and of all the holy patrons of the Catholic Teaching Society, dedicate myself today to the Congregation of the Sisters of the Catholic Teaching Society for my entire life and promise to devote to it all my strength. Moreover, I vow to steadfastly observe the evangelical counsels of obedience toward (the Rev. General Director Jordan), of poverty and of chastity, according to the content and directives of the Statutes which we Sisters will be given by the General Director of the Catholic Teaching Society. May the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the holy patrons of the above-mentioned Society help me. (I do this on the understanding that my confessor gives his approval. St. Barbarastift, May 31, 1883) J. Francis of the Cross

In the left-hand margin: I do, however, make the condition that the Rev. Fr. Jordan can, at any time, dispense from these vows totally or in part.

NOTE: The entire vow formula, with the exception of the parts which in the translation are in brackets, is in Fr. Jordan's handwriting. The parts here given in brackets are in Therese's handwriting.

258. THE BENEDICTINE ABBEY OF EINSIEDELN (CH)

Around the year 828, a monk of Reichenau, named Meinrad, built a hermit's cell and an oratory here in the so-called "Dark Forest". A monastery which followed a Benedictine lifestyle was founded by the hermit Eberhard in the 10th century. The first abbey church, dating from 948, was burned down. A new one, built in the 11th century, set the pattern for future structures. The present church and monastery buildings were constructed in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. The chapel of Our Lady, within the abbey church, is thought to stand on the site of Meinrad's original oratory. The "Black Madonna" of Einsiedeln has been greatly venerated since the beginning of the 14th century. - Einsiedeln is also famous for its library, organ, magnificent baroque decorations, its school, and for horse breeding.

262. This is a picture of a copy of the first edition, kept at the APS

263. This is the Corner where the Borgo Pio and the Via del Falco Cross. The sisters lived in no. 18, the second house on the left.

265. A view from the dome of St. Peter's taken in 1988. The first house on the right of the Via della Conciliazione is Palazzo Moroni, the Motherhouse of the Society. The roof and fourth floor are visible.

266. The picture shows four notebooks of Mother Mary (ASDS). The first, open one, was begun in 1884; the initial notes refer to her stay in Rome during that year (13 pages). The second was started in 1903 (only 5 pages are written on); the third on November 11, 1905, retreat notes (4 pages); the fourth in 1906, retreat, two pages.

Translation from the French, from pages 2 and three of the first booklet: (p.2) (Confidence = not much reflection) R.P. What happiness that I can give myself now entirely to (p.3) God = everything as He wants it from me = I must also have the confidence that He will give me the strength to do everything He wants = when the occupations go against my liking = At present I have all I have wished for my whole life long - Rome, an Order, a guide such as I have always desired: now, come what may; I am unworthy of all. God's holy will and never my own: may I ...

267. The choir of the church at Neuwerk

268. The church and parish house at Neuwerk (south wing of the abbey) in 1885. (ASDS)

270. Certificate given to Therese as promotor of the Angel Sodality (ASDS) CATHOLIC TEACHING SOCIETY - ANGEL SODALITY

Come children, listen to me and I will teach you the fear of the Lord. (Ps. 33)

Whoever receives one such child in my name receives me. (Mt 18:5)

TO THE READER GREETINGS AND ETERNAL SALVATION IN THE LORD

In honor of the Triune God, for the salvation of souls, and for the good of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, we hereby accept Mary Therese von Wüllenweber into our Society as a Promotor of the Angel Sodality and give her the right to admit members into the above-mentioned Sodality.

May your zeal be blessed with abundant fruit for heaven.

Given in Rome on December 23, 1884 Reg. no. 3 (seal) P. Jordan

271. Photo of M. Frances Streitel taken between 1890 and 1894. The original veil had been changed in 1890 at the request of an American Bishop (cf. Biography "Walk in Love", p. 171). Mother Streitel was General Superior until her deposition in 1896.
272. The house (on the left) was rented in 1885 and bought by the Sisters in 1897. It was the Motherhouse of their Congregation until 1925. The sisters now use it as a guest house for pilgrims.
273. MSGR. GEORGE JACQUEMIN * 27.03.1853 Echternacht (Luxembourg) / + 17.04.1920 Marshfield (USA) / 24.08.1877 ordained priest / 1877 came to Rome to study Canon Law; he was chaplain and vice-rector of the German College, the "Anima" and acted as representative of some German Dioceses with the Roma Curia / 24.07.1885 he was officially appointed as confessor and as the Cardinal Vicar's "Special Delegate" with the sisters; thereby the Separation of the Sisters from the Founder was introduced. / 17.09.1885 He was appointed spiritual director of the Sisters / 04.10.1885 The Cardinal Vicar approved the Rules Jacquemin had written; Jacquemin promulgated them on October 6, 1885 / 19.10.1885 Jacquemin was appointed administrator for the Sisters / 08.1914 he visited once more the Sisters' convents in the USA; the outbreak of World War I prevented his return to Europe. He died in the Sisters' hospital at Marshfield.
274. The picture shows the Basilica of St. John Lateran - view of the rear entrance / On the left, the Lateran Palace, the Vicariate of Rome / On the right, the Baptistry of S. Giovanni (originally erected by Constantine in the 4th century and given its present form by Urban VIII in 1637).
275. The first edition of the "Apostelkalender" (APS)
276. The Founder wanted the "Angel Sodality" as a branch of his foundation for children up to the age of 14 years. "The purpose of the Angel Sodality for children is the preservation of innocence and the acquiring of thorough religious knowledge." (Constitution). The Sodality's publication was the "Manna". The picture also shows the admission card, a medal and the small cross on a white and blue cord which the children were to wear. (ASDS)
277. The picture shows the remembrance card of Fr. von Essen (APS) (cf. information, slide no. 207)
279. FATHER THOMAS (EDUARD) WEIGANG * 25.09.1843 Märzdorf (PL) / + 29.12.1926 Lipiny (PL) / He worked as departmental manager in a cotton factory. / 19.06.1871 he married Marianne Hiller, who died in January 1881. / 09.03.1883 entered the seminary in Warsaw; he had difficulties due to his insufficient background education (particularly the Russian) / 12.12.1883 he was accepted into the Society in Rome / 18.12.1886 he was ordained by Card. Parocchi (cf. slide 285) As the "third pillar" of the Roman community, he was respected and loved. In the beginning he helped provide for maintenance of the young growing community, traveling extensively to collect means. He also visited Therese in Neuwerk and her father at Myllendonk (MM's Diary, 13.-15.08.1888). He was confessor and spiritual director for many, in particular also for the Sisters in Tivoli and Rome. / 1909 Fr. Thomas left Rome to serve as superior in the new house of studies in Trzebinia, Poland.
280. FATHER OTTO (LAURENTIUS) HOPFENMÜLLER * 29.05.1844 Weismain (D) / + 21.08.1890 Shillong (N.-E. India) / 06.10.1866 ordained priest; earned a doctorate in theology in 1867; he was chaplain, president of a journeymen's association, refounder and editor of a Bamberg newspaper and as such repeatedly imprisoned because of his stand for the rights of the Church. / 31.01.1882 He became parish priest at Seussling, and in the same year met Father Lüthen. Wanting to be a missionary, he entered the Society / on 03.09.1887 in Rome and made perpetual vows on Pentecost 1888. / 17.01.1890 he left for the mission in North East India (the Apostolic Prefecture of Assam). A few months later, he was dead. But a catechism, a song-book and parts of the Bible had already been translated into the native Khasi language; and his memory is alive in the area even 100 years later.

281. Lists of the names of Cooperators of the Catholic Teaching Society and their contributions for 1886 and 1887, written by Therese. (ASDS)

282. An undated letter of Therese, written in reply to Fr. Jordan's letter of August 15, 1886.

284. Tabernacle of the convent church at Neuwerk (1988).

285. LUCIDO MARIA PAROCCHI * 13.08.1833 Mantua (I) / + 15.01.1903 Rome / 1856 ordained priest in Rome; active in Mantua as professor in the seminary, later as parish priest; founded the magazine "La Scuola Cattolica" (1871) / 1871 (27.10.) named Bishop of Pavia by Pius IX / 1877 (22.06.) created Cardinal and named Archbishop of Bologna; here the Catholic Movement was in the avantguard; he had great difficulty since the Italian Government withheld its 'exequatur'. / 1882 He was called to Rome by Leo XIII and became Cardinal Vicar for the Diocese of Rome in 1884; he was particularly active in promoting Catholic Action / 1899 He became Vice Chancellor of the Roman Church.

286. A letter from Fr. Jordan to Therese, dated October 12, 1888. (ASDS - cf. DSS X, no. 221)

"Dear Sister in Christ, For your nameday I wish you the richest blessing of heaven, many graces for your holy vocation and a truly rapid realization of your ardent wishes. Yesterday I spoke with the Cardinal Vicar about the Sisters. I hope that the matter will be settled soon. Pray much. With paternal respect, Your spiritual father in Christ, Rome, Oct. 12, 1888 P. Jordan

287. CELESTINO DEL FRATE * 13.09.1837 Marino (Albano Laziale) (I) / + 20.04.1907 Treia (I) / He studied at the Seminario Pio in Rome and obtained the Laurea in Civil and Ecclesiastical Law. / 24.02.1861 ordained priest; professor and rector at the Seminary in Albano, subsequently Vicar General / 27.02.1880 Consecrated Bishop; suffragan bishop of the Dioceses of Ostia and Velletri / 1882 Apostolic Delegate in Cile / 27.03.1885 Bishop of Tivoli / 21.05.1894 Nominated Archbishop of Camerino, responsible also for Church in Treia / 06.01.1895 Pastoral Letter of farewell to the Church of Tivoli.

288. Last page of the Diary begun by Therese in 1875, when she moved from Myllendonk to Neuwerk (The copybook forms Part I of the entire Diary ASDS).

289. The first pages of Therese's passport, issued on July 25, 1892 (ASDS) Text: Valid until July 25, 1893 - for the superior, Miss Therese von Wüllenweber - from Castle Myllendonk (Korschenbroich). Age: 59 years / Build: slender / Hair: blond / Eyes: blue / Shape of Face: oval / Distinctive marks: none

290. Text of the testimonial written by Fr. Koch, parish priest at Neuwerk (ASDS)

L.J.Chr. et M. / The undersigned certifies that Miss Ther. von Wüllenweber and Sister Ursula distinguished themselves by modesty and virtue, by often receiving the Holy Sacraments and by diligently visiting the church. / Neuwerk, Deanery of Gladbach / Archdiocese of Cologne, Nov. 20, 1888

291. The original photograph has a dimension of 5.2 x 5.7cm (2" x 2 1/4")

Therese wrote on the envelope: "Papa gave this to me on Nov. 20, 1888, saying you may never give this away; if absolutely required, give it to His Eminence Cardinal Melchers".

Cardinal Melchers (1813-1895) was the former Archbishop of Cologne. He lived in Frascati, near Rome from 1885 until 1892. He then joined the Jesuits and lived in Rome, where he died as a novice in 1895.

292. The train station of Mönchengladbach around the year 1900: the old station on the left, the new on the right. (Taken from: "Mönchengladbach, Ansichten um 1900", by J. Klösters)

293. The four candidates who arrived with Therese and Ursula were:

S. SCHOLASTICA (MARIA) HOPFENMÜLLER * 17.02.1855 Unterkemmlach (Mindelheim) (D) + 24.11.1938 Meran / Maria was housekeeper for her uncle, Fr. Otto Hopfenmüller, when he was parish priest in Seussling. / 27.11.1888 entrance in Tivoli; investment: 08.12.1888 in Tivoli / 18.12.1889 vows for 3 years; 28.11.1890 perpetual vows / 12.12.1890 missionary in North East India (Apostolic Prefecture of Assam) / 1915 expelled from India by the British Government, as a German citizen, she went to Meran, where she later died.

S. CLARA (MARGARETHA) RHEINWALD * 19.06.1855 Pettstadt (D) / + 26.07.1892 Tivoli / 27.11.1888 entrance in Tivoli; 08.12.1888 investment in Tivoli / 18.12.1889 vows for 3 years; 26.07.1892 perpetual vows (on her death-bed) Sister worked in the kitchen. She soon began to be sickly. On the day of her death she had attended Mass; the Founder came for an unexpected visit; Sister was able to make her perpetual vows and to receive the Sacraments, then died peacefully.

S. BENEDIKTA (MARGARETHA) RUDERICH * 11.05.1864 Sassanfahrt (D) / + 30.07.1900 Shillong (India) / 27.11.1888 entrance in Tivoli; 18.12.1888 investment in Tivoli / 18.12.1889 vows for 3 years; 28.11.1890 perpetual vows / 12.12.1890 as missionary to North East India (Apostolic Prefecture of Assam) / 30.07.1900 she died in Shillong of tuberculosis

S. COLUMBA (LAURA) WEINSHEIMER (* ?) / 27.11.1888 entrance in Tivoli; 18.12.1888 investment in Tivoli / 02.12.1889 not admitted to vows; left.

The picture shows the first page of the second part of M. Mary's Diary

295. TIVOLI - A view from Quintiliolo.

Tivoli, a town on the western slopes of the Sabine mountains, 30 km east of Rome, an episcopal see. At the time of foundation it had about 12.000 inhabitants and was district town of the surrounding area. The upper town is especially famous for its splendid waterfalls and the Renaissance Villa d'Este with its many fountains. In the valley, there are the sulphurous thermal baths and Hadrian's Villa. In command of the natural way from Rome to the east, the site has been continuously occupied since prehistoric times. On April 5, 1985, Tivoli celebrated 3200 years since its mythical foundation as town.

296. Father Jordan had obtained the rented accommodation for the Sisters through the Bishop of Tivoli, Monsignor Celestino del Frate. Mother Mary wrote in her diary in November 1888: "We are living here opposite the church of the Franciscan Fathers. The accommodation is poor and adequate for so few. Upstairs, two large bedrooms and a living room downstairs a kitchen and a refectory."

01.03.1889 - the sisters moved into additional rooms downstairs; 01.05.1891 - the sisters moved into 13 additional rooms upstairs. M. Mary wrote: "We are now, thanks be to God, completely separate - alone in the convent, and 50 and more can be accepted." 01.04.1892 - An annexe of the house was rented and the novices slept there. One side of the house, with a separate entrance, faces the Via S. Maria Maggiore. Today, the house is owned by various families. It is still known as "Palazzo Trinchieri". (In earlier times it was used by the Monks of Camaldoli; according to M. Mary as winter home.)

300. Via del Colonnato in the 19th century; a painting by Franz Roesler (1845-1907)

301. The first Page of the handwritten rule of Life of the First Order (Society) with the changes made by Father Jordan for the Second Order (the Congregation). (APS)

302. A fountain on the terrace of Villa d'Este with a view in the direction of Rome. On the left, the pilgrimage church and monastery of Our Lady of Quintiliolo.

303. The old hospital of Tivoli, still part of the hospital complex today. (Photo 1988)

304. Drawing by Brother Aegidius in the "Apostle Calendar" of 1894, p. 95 (APS)
305. View of Neuwerk with the church, the St. Barbarastift and the former hospital of the Franciscan Sisters; taken before 1960.
306. The approvals of our "Short Rule" of 1889, given by the Bishop of Tivoli in 1889, 1892, 1895, 1896 and 1899. (ASDS)
307. Mother Mary's profession formula and profession Cross. (ASDS)
308. A drawing by Brother Aegidius in the "Apostle Calendar" of 1894, p. 94 (APS)
309. Photograph of Mother Mary, taken in summer 1889. Her family sent her the money and Fr. Jordan gave his permission. It was a present for her father.
310. View of the tower of the church of S. Francesco from the entrance of our first convent in Tivoli.
311. The main entrance of the church and the entrance of the Villa d'Este. The Villa d'Este was originally a Benedictine convent of Maria Maggiore; it was confiscated in the 13th century and changed into the "Palazzo del Governo" (the seat of government). When Card. Ippolito d'Este became Governor of Tivoli in 1550, he transformed it into a splendid villa. It is famous for its garden embellished with many beautiful fountains. It became Habsburg property; was the summer residence of Card. Gustav von Hohenlohe in the 1880's and 90's. In September 1892 Mother Mary asked to rent some rooms in the palace, but without success. At the end of the First World War, the villa became State property, and was restored in 1925.
312. St. Mary Major was built in the 5th century and rebuilt and renovated in the following centuries. Towards the middle of the 13th century it was taken from the Benedictines and given to the Franciscans (therefore also called S. Francesco).
313. The Picture of Our Lady of Grace (a copy of the picture in Aracoeli, Rome, made in 1200), is highly venerated by the local people.
314. One of the narrow streets of Tivoli leading to the cathedral of S. Lorenzo.
315. The cathedral of Tivoli is dedicated to St. Lawrence. A legendary tradition attributes the construction of the first church to the Emperor Constantine; however, its existence is documented already in the 6th century. It was reconstructed and given its present form in the 17th century. The bell tower is from the 12th century.
317. The triptych of the teaching Savior, a beautiful painting on wood of the 12th century (probably by Benedictine Monks of Farfa). The panel to the right of the Savior shows Our Lady, and below the scene of her death at the presence of the Apostles; the panel to the left: St. John Evangelist and below, likewise, his passing to the other life. The Image of the Savior is covered by patterned silver from the 1st half of the 15th century.
318. The drawing is by Brother Aegidius, Apostle Calendar, 1890, p. 31 (APS) The missionaries were: Fr. Otto Hopfenmüller, Fr. Angelus Münzloher, Br. Marian Schumm, Br. Josef Bächle.
319. The first three Sisters to leave for India were: S. Laurentia Heilmeier, S. Benedikta Ruderich and S. Scholastica Hopfenmüller. The photo shows S. Scholastica Hopfenmüller in India with Khasis (ASDS)
320. Drawing by Brother Aegidius in the Apostle Calendar of 1890, p. 31 (APS)
321. idem, p. 33

323. The former seminary is on the right. It was built in 1647 on the site of the church of St. Paul, and restored and enlarged in 1933. After 1949 it was used as a school. (The coat of arms above the entrance is that of the founder of the seminary, Card. Giulio Roma)
324. The Salvatorian Fathers owned the Villa Lavaggi. It was close to the town wall, where the road leading to Tivoli entered to what is today the Largo Garibaldi. The Fathers sold the house after the first world war, and it was destroyed during the second world war. The small chapel of Our Lady of Olives that stood close to the house still exists but it is presently used as office by a driving school.
327. A prayercard for benefactors shows the Motherhouse of the Society and documents the name change. The drawing shows the four sided construction of the Motherhouse before the wing to the right was pulled down in 1938, and the main entrance is seen at its original place. (cf. slide 245) (APS)
329. Photo of Theodor von Wüllenweber (ASDS)
330. ANTONIO AUGUSTO INTRECCIALAGLI * 18.02.1852 Montocomprati (I) / + 19.09.1924 Monreale, Sicily / 1868 entered the Carmelites / 1875 ordained priest / 1885 Prior of the Convent Sta Maria della Scala (in Rome, Trastevere) / 1891, 1897 and 1903, each time for three years provincial superior in Rome / 1896 consultor of the Congregation for Religious / 1907 Bishop of Caltanissetta (Sicily) / 1919 Archbishop of Monreale (Sicily) / Apostolic Visitor of the Society from July 16, 1894 and of the Congregation from May 1906 until 1913.
331. Mother Mary writes in her diary: "On June 27, a big house was rented for us in Rome for one year - Lungara - at the foot of the Janiculum... It is a house with four floors, with wall paper that is too beautiful and two small loggias. Downstairs a kitchen, laundry, refectory and chapel." Most of the house was demolished, probably to allow for the building of the tunnel and the widening of the street as part of the building schemes around 1938.
332. Water color painting by Franz Roesler (1845-1907) from the late 19th century:
333. Via dei Penitenzieri. On the left the tower of the church Santo Spirito in Sassia and the Hospital Santo Spirito (a Papal foundation from 1198), and the Porta Santo Spirito, leading to the Tiber and Via Lungara. The Generalate of the Jesuits is on the right of this street.
334. The church of Santo Spirito in Sassia. A church "Santa Maria in Saxia" and
335. a guesthouse were built on this site in the 8th century for Anglo-Saxon pilgrims. The church was renovated in the 12th century and completely rebuilt in the 16th century according to the plans of Sangallo. Its bell-tower dates from the 15th century. The church was given the name "Santo Spirito in Sassia" about the year 1500. Our Lady is venerated in the church under the title of "Salus Infirmorum" (Health of the sick). Since the late 1980's Santo Spirito is no longer a parish church (it was also the parish of the Salvatorian Fathers who now belong to the parish of Sta Maria in Transpontina).
336. The old building of the Hospital San Giovanni seen from the Lateran Basilica. The hospital was founded in 1398. Like the Basilica, also the Hospital bore the name of "Santissimo Salvatore" (the Most Holy Savior). The Hospital of San Giacomo (St. James) is another of the old hospitals of Rome; it was founded in 1338 by Card. Colonna. The "Dormitorio di San Giuseppe" in the Via delle Mantellate was one of the charitable initiatives taken by the "Circolo San Pietro" (The Sisters worked there from 1894-1897).
337. A painting of the Via della Lungaretta in the Trastevere quarter of Rome by Franz Roesler (1845-1907) - late 19th century.
338. Photo of the community taken on the lower loggia of the house in the Via della Lungara in the afternoon of Feb. 11, 1897. (M. Mary's Diary III/31)

339. View of the Motherhouse of the Society in 1988. (cf. slide 245)
340. The house and garden were the property of the "Pontificia Accademia dei Nobili Ecclesiastici" in Rome. The Sisters moved there from the Piazza San Francesca on January 27, 1896.
341. The chapel of St. Anthony the Hermit belonged to the house and the sisters had to see to it that a Holy Mass was celebrated there every Sunday and Feastday as well as on the feastday of St. Anthony (January 17). The picture of the chapel was taken on January 17, 1989.
342. The statue of St. Anthony at the back of the chapel.
345. The house on the Piazza Colonna was the property of Count Pace. The first floor and some additional rooms were rented and the novices moved in on March 24, 1899. They left for Rome in November 1904, when the house in the Salita Sant'Onofrio was approved as Motherhouse of the Congregation.
346. Detail of a photo taken together with a visitor and S. Crescenzia in 1900.
347. The bridge was demolished in 1942. - On the left is the church of S. Giovanni dei Fiorentini (St. John of the Florentines), (cf. slide 100). On the right, the bank of the Tiber at the Via della Lungara, where the sisters lived until 1903. (Lights are reflecting in the glass.)
349. Photo of the members of the 1st General Chapter of the Society (1902)
350. Letter of Fr. Lüthen to Mother Mary (ASDS)
- R. 7.X.02 / Reverend Mother, / I inform you and the sisters that Rev. Father was unanimously elected General Superior for life after he had resigned his office in the General Chapter according to custom. / With a greeting in the Lord Fr. Bonaventura SDS Gen. Consultor
351. Undated photo of Fr. Pancratius Pfeiffer, SDS (APS)
352. Photo of the corner of the Salita Sant'Onofrio and the Via della Lungara, taken before it was demolished to allow for the widening of the street and the construction of the tunnel to the right. Access to the Salita is today provided by a stairway.
355. The picture shows the chapel at the convent in the Salita Sant'Onofrio in 1913. The "Last Supper" at the front of the altar and the Statue of Our Lady are still preserved in our Motherhouse, Villa Salvator Mundi.
357. The church of Sant'Onofrio al Gianicolo (St. Humphrey on the Janiculum Hill).
358. The place was bought for a hermitage in the beginning of the 15th century, and a chapel was erected in 1439. Gerolomite monks (so called because they followed the rule of St. Jerome) lived in the adjoining monastery until 1933, when they were suppressed due to lack of members. The place was one of prayer and solitude (the patron of the church, St. Onofrio, was - according to tradition - an early Christian hermit in Persia), but the church must also have been a place of pilgrimage, for by 1446 it had been necessary to build the steep stairway that leads to the Tiber, and in 1588 to open the "Salita Sant'Onofrio" leading towards St. Peter's. (It is the street on which our former Motherhouse is situated, at house no. 11.) The church, which incorporates the original chapel, is decorated with beautiful frescoes; most paintings are from the 16th and 17th centuries. Famous people are buried here, among them the renowned Italian poet Torquato Tasso, who repeatedly lived at the convent and died there in 1595. In 1946, Pope Pius XII invited the Franciscan Friars of the Atonement to serve the church and live in the adjoining convent (which have extra-territorial Vatican Status). The Knights of the Holy Sepulchre have their international Offices in the adjoining Museum of Tasso.

359. A photograph taken at the Occasion of the Inauguration. Cardinal Bisleti later became the Cardinal Protector of the Congregation.
360. The document of the Society's Decretum Laudis (APS)
361. A photo of Mother Mary with her four sisters during this visit. Seated: on the left, Constance; on the right, Elise. Standing: on the left, Louise; on the right, Fanny. (ASDS)
362. Photo of the members of the Congregation's first General Chapter (ASDS)
363. A picture of copies of the newspapers containing articles against the Society. (APS)
364. The text: "Praised be Jesus Christ Rome, February 1907 / Continuation of our small notebook. / God bless everything until the end. / Mother Mary of the Apostles / 1907, February 12 - Today, five sisters renewed their holy vows." (Diary, IV/1, ASDS)
365. Fr. Jordan to M. Mary (APS) "Before my departure, I send you my fatherly blessing and greet you and all spiritual daughters in Christ. May the Lord restore your health! I ask for prayer. March 26, 1907"
366. Mother Mary lying in state. (Photo ASDS)
367. The tombstone of Mother Mary's grave at the Campo Santo Teutonico. After her remains were removed from there in 1952, the stone was placed in the garden of the Sisters Motherhouse.
368. The addition to her testament, written in Italian in 1903 (ASDS): "Praised be Jesus Christ / Addition to my Testament - I desire to be buried in the Cemetery of the Germans* near St. Peter's. I hope in all humility that my good Sisters will pray much for me; that they will continue to work with holy zeal towards their own perfection, always seeking to do true good to their neighbor, adhering firmly to the spirit of the Founder of the Society of the Divine Savior. - I leave the third part of the building in Salita di S. Onofrio No. 11 to Anna Zenker, daughter of the deceased August, from Heckendorf (Westphalia) now living in Tivoli. Rome, August 4, 1903 Maria Theresa di Wüllenweber of the deceased Theodor
- * Translation of "Campo Santo Teutonico"
369. MOTHER AMBROSIA (URSULA) VETTER * 02.10.1866 Freimarkt, Ermland, East Prussia / + 25.06.1925 Rome / 28.10.1894 Entrance into the Congregation in Rome / 05.02.1896 First vows in Tivoli / 26.04.1899 S. Ambrosia, accompanied by S. Hilaria Poetsch, left as pioneer to Hungary / 31.12.1901 Perpetual vows in Budapest / 07.1908 Elected Superior General during the General Chapter convoked after M. Mary's death, she guided the Congregation for 13 years. / 07.1921 M. Ambrosia continued to serve the Congregation as member of the General Administration, as Councillor and Treasurer.
370. A photo of the members of the second General Chapter of the Society (1908). (APS)
372. Mother Frances Streitel lying in state at the Convent of the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother in Castel Sant'Elia. Buried at the village cemetery on March 9, 1911, her remains were later transferred to the convent chapel.
374. The Decretum Laudis of the Sisters' Congregation and the Approval of its Constitutions for a period of seven years; issued on August 18, 1911.
375. Detail from a photo taken at the 2nd General Chapter of the Society held in Rome in 1908. (cf. slide 370) (APS)
376. The Villa Celimontana, close to the Colosseum, belonged to Baron von Hoffmann, German born but living in Meran. His wife Lydia and he were great benefactors of the Society. In 1897, they had given the

extensive property to the Salvatorians for their use. It became a filial house, the scholastics could spend their free days there, Father Jordan had two rooms at his disposal; it was for some time the novitiate of the Brothers; and the Motherhouse community suddenly had milk and vegetable without cost.. Family von Hoffmann lost their property when it was confiscated by the Italian State after the First World War. It is now a public park.

380. A view of Meran, South Tyrol (Italy) in 1986.
381. Fribourg is a Swiss town with a French-speaking and German-speaking population. It was founded in the 12th century by the same Count von Zähringen who had founded Freiburg im Breisgau (Germany). The picture shows a view of the town. The former convent at the Stalden, where Father Jordan lived from 1915 till 1918, is the L-shaped white house situated on the right and halfway up the photo.
382. The Society's Generalate had its seat at Maggenberg from 1915-1920. (Fr. Pancratius was then able to return to Rome and re-gain the Palazzo Moroni as the Society's Motherhouse.)
385. The Fathers left "The Stalden" in 1955, when they moved to a new convent. The house was sold to private owners. (cf. slide 53)
387. PETRUS CANISIUS * 08.05.1521 Nijmegen (Holland) / + 21.12.1597 Fribourg (CH) / 1543 he became a Jesuit / 1546 he was ordained priest / 1581 he founded the college at Fribourg / 1925 he was canonized.
- He is the patron of the press apostolate and is called the second apostle of the German speaking countries: Germany, Austria and Switzerland. A catechism he wrote was the most frequently used textbook. Fr. Lüthen tells us (BL 1378) that Father Jordan placed the first edition of the "Missionär" on the tomb of St. Canisius, who is buried under the main altar of the church of St. Michael. Fr. Jordan participated in the celebrations held in Fribourg in honor of St. Canisius in August 1881. That he decided to found his Society in the center of Christendom while praying at the Saint's tomb, is recounted in recounted in a booklet kept in the APS (G 14).
389. The wallet, kept in the Society's Motherhouse, still contains tram tickets from Fribourg.
390. The picture shows the chapel of Bourgillon in 1989. The chapel is mentioned already in the middle of the 13th century; at the time there was a refuge home for the lepers of Fribourg and surroundings. The gothic choir and tower of the present chapel date from 15th century. The interior was restored in 1983, respecting the alliance of the 15th and 18th century styles evident in the chapel.
391. Ever since the 15th century, the chapel has been a place of pilgrimage. Our Lady has been venerated under various titles: the Blessed Virgin (1433); Our Lady of the Visitation (1465); Mary, Guardian of Faith (since 1523), Our Lady of Mount Carmel (1655); Crowning of Our Lady of Bourgillon (1923).
393. In August 1918, Brother Alipius, the last Brother in the convent of Fribourg, was called to military service. At the time, he was taking care of Fr. Jordan. Another solution was sought. The Sisters of the hospital in Tifers were glad to welcome the Founder. He was brought there on Monday, August 26, 1918, at 7:45 AM. He was cared for by a male nurse and by the Sisters. The sickness progressed rapidly, and he became very weak. (The photo was taken on September 11, 1918; APS)
396. The original is kept in the APS
397. This watch was a present given to Fr. Pancratius and used by Fr. Jordan from 1896 till his death. The date of his death is written on the dial, and the hands show the time of his death. (The watch is kept at the Fathers' Motherhouse) Present at the Founder's death were Fr. Pancratius, the Sisters of St. Vincent and the parish priest, Fr. Zurkinden, who had just arrived to pay a visit. Shortly after Fr. Jordan's death, two other Priests of the Society arrived at his death-bed.

398. Originals in APS
399. Originals in APS
400. Originals in APS
403. The Founder's Chapel in the Society's Motherhouse, Rome, 1988. Father Jordan's own room had been in the section of the Motherhouse building that was demolished in connection with the building schemes of the 1930's; it had been converted into a chapel after the Fathers' return to Rome. The door leading into the present chapel is the door of the Founder's room.
404. St. Peter's Dome seen from the Janiculum Hill, 1988.
405. Photograph of 1923 (ASDS)
406. Photograph of 1923 (ASDS)
407. Picture of the Document of Approbation (ASDS)
408. The picture shows Fr. Pancratius signing the document for placement in the foundation stone for the new Motherhouse building, on May 25, 1932.
415. Stained glass window, Hasselt (Belgium)
416. The Sisters' emblem, depicted on the door to the chapel of Salvator Mundi Hospital, Rome.
417. Chapel of the Sisters' Motherhouse in Rome, during the centennial year 1988/1989.