

that chose Pope Innocent XII. He himself was a candidate in three of the conclaves.

Finally, after a brief illness, he fell asleep peacefully in the Lord on June 18, 1697. It is recorded that his congregation thought him to be a man filled with wisdom. He was noted as a distinguished churchman and leading citizen whose charities were on a princely scale. He worked for unity of the Latin and Orthodox Churches. He labored for the reorganization of the seminaries of Bergamo and Padua according to the norms laid down by the Council of Trent, keeping in mind all the time the spiritual and cultural needs of his time. Pope Paul VI read an entire Apostolic Letter on Saint Gregory on the Occasion of the Fourth Centenary of the Establishment of Seminaries by the Council of Trent.

Renowned for his merits and his virtues, Gregory was inscribed among the Blessed by Clement XIII on July 6, 1771. He was canonized by Blessed Pope John XXIII on May 26, 1960. His feast day is celebrated on June 17 instead of June 18 the day of his death according to the 1962 Missal of Blessed John XXIII the Extraordinary Form of the Roman Rite. *(excerpted from: //saints.sqpn.com; www.catholicculture.org; the Hours of the Divine Office in English and Latin-1963 Liturgical Press)

PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE: www.pamphletstoinspire.com

Saint Gregory Barbarigo

Feast Day: June 17



Saint Gregory,

pray for us.

Saint Gregory Barbarigo

*Saint Gregory (known as Gregorio Giovanni Gasparo Barbarigo) was born on September 16, 1625, at Venice, Italy, of a very old and distinguished Venetian family. He was the fourth son born to the Barbarigo family. He excelled in his studies at an early age, and obtained his degree in canon and civil law graduating magna cum laude at the College of Padua. At the age of nineteen Gregory attended the peace congress of Münster which were holding meetings for what became known as the Peace of Westphalia that ended the Thirty Years' War on October 24, 1648.

While attending the peace conference he met the papal legate Fabio Chigi, and with his encouragement decided to become an ecclesiastic, and was admitted to holy orders on December 21, 1655. When Fabio Chigi became Pope under the name of Alexander VII, he became domestic prelate to the Pope. Referendary of the Tribunals of the Apostolic Signature of Justice and of Grace. Alexander appointed Gregory the first Bishop of Bergamo, Italy on July 9, 1657. He was a leader in promoting the reforms of the Council of Trent. He visited parishes, organizing the teaching of Christian doctrine and also worked with seminarians and clergy to raise their standards. His work was so respected that on April 5, 1660, he was raised by Alexander to the college of cardinals. He was made Bishop of Padua, Italy on March 24, 1664.

Saint Gregory was extremely interested in higher education and worked for the development of seminaries and libraries. He established a printing press that printed pamphlets for Christians under Moslem rule. He was active in laboring to bring a reunion with the Greek Church.

In entering upon his episcopal duties, Gregory strove to model himself on Saint Charles Borromeo. It was his life-long endeavor to extirpate vices and cultivate virtues in obedience to the warnings and decrees of the sacred synod of Trent.

He was distinguished for his works of charity and the holiness of his life. So generous was he to the needy and the poor that he even gave away his household goods, his clothes and his bed to help them.

Saint Gregory took part in four papal Conclaves (for the election of the Pope). He was part of the conclave of 1667 that chose Pope Clement IX. He was also part of the conclave of 1676 that chose Blessed Pope Innocent XI. He supervised Catholic teaching in Rome, Italy for three years before being part of the conclave of 1689 that chose Pope Alexander VIII. In 1691, he was also part of the conclave