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Importers of Fine Italian Jewellery Since 1976

Religious Articles Catalogue



Top: 10K Gold St Christopher Medal, Oxidised Silver Crucifix, 10K Gold St Michael Medal
Bottom: Silver Guardian Angel, 10K Gold Cross, Silver Miraculous Medal with Blue Enamel

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ITALORO has been importing quality Italian Jewellery from Italy since 1976.

Our line includes Sterling Silver, Rhodium Plated Silver, 10 Karat and 18 Karat Gold Jewellery spanning from Necklaces and Bracelets to Pendants to Earrings and much more.

We are proud to carry the largest selection of precious-metal religious medals and crosses in Western Canada.



The religious items listed in this catalogue are available from Italoro as shown in Sterling Silver and many of them also in 10 Karat Gold. While all of the items are photographed in actual size (mostly around 16mm), in many cases, various other shapes and sizes are available, so please contact us to find exactly what you are looking for.

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Saints



St Andrew



St Anne



St Anthony



St Barbara



Front

Back

Two-Sided St Benedict



St Bernard



St Catherine of Siena



St Cecilia



St Christopher



Patron Saint of travellers, St. Christopher is one of the most popular saints.

A martyr of the third century, he willingly accepted the task of carrying people across a raging stream for God's sake. One day he was carrying a child who continually grew heavier, so that it seemed to him as if he had the whole world on his shoulders.

The child made himself known as the Creator of the world and ordered him to fix his staff in the ground. The next day it had grown into a palm-tree bearing fruit. While the miracle converted many, it angered the king of that region and Christopher was put into prison, tormented and beheaded.

The stream and the weight of the child denote the trials and struggles of a soul taking up the yoke of Christ in this world.



St Claire



St Elizabeth Ann Seton



SAINT ANDREW: Saint Andrew was the first Apostle. He was martyred on a saltire (x-shaped) cross known as 'St. Andrew's Cross' which became the national flag of Scotland in 1385. He is the Patron Saint of fishermen, Scotland and Russia. His feast day is November 30th.

SAINT ANNE: Saint Anne was the mother of the Virgin Mary. Saint Anne's name means 'grace.' She is the Patron Saint of homemakers, mothers, and children. Her feast day is July 26th.

SAINT ANTHONY: Saint Anthony was a Franciscan friar born in Lisbon, Portugal. His personal devotion to the relief of the starving and needy led to his patronage of just this. His feast day is June 15th.

SAINT BARBARA: St. Barbara is the patroness of prisoners due to her confinement to a tower and her cruel treatment in prison. She is also the Patron Saint of things military and is invoked against fire and lightning. Her feast day is December 4th.

SAINT BENEDICT: Saint Benedict is best-known for penning the Benedictine Rule whose guiding principals are "Pray and work." Patron of farmers and Europe, his feast day is July 11th.

SAINT BERNADETTE: Visionary and messenger of the Immaculate Conception (see Our Lady of Lourdes), St. Bernadette is the saint of Lourdes, France. She spoke words teaching of the merits of prayer, penance, poverty and church. She is the Patron Saint of sickness and her feast day is April 16th (February 18th in France).

SAINT BERNARD OF MENTON: Saint Bernard started a patrol clearing robbers from the mountains and established hospices for travellers and pilgrims to Rome. The large dogs trained to search for lost victims in the mountains are named after him. Patron Saint of skiers, alpinists and mountain climbers, his feast day is May 28th.

SAINT CATHERINE OF SIENA: The 25th child of an Italian wool dyer, St. Catherine started having mystical experiences when she was only six. Saint Catherine's letters and a treatise called 'a dialogue' are considered among the most brilliant writings of the Catholic Church. Her feast day is April 29th.

SAINT CECILIA: Saint Cecilia was forced to marry against her will, was later arrested for giving proper burial to her husband and was martyred for refusing to sacrifice to false gods. The '*Acta of Cecilia*' includes "While the profane music of her wedding was heard, Cecilia was singing in her heart a hymn of love for Jesus, her true spouse" which led to her Patronage of music, singers and musicians. Her feast day is November 22nd.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER: Saint Christopher carried people across a raging stream in the name of God. A child he was carrying grew so heavy it felt as if the whole world was on his shoulders. The child made himself known as the creator of the world. The name Christopher means "Christ-bearer". He is the Patron Saint of travelers and his feast day is June 25th.

SAINT CLARE OF ASSISI: Saint Clare is the co-founder with Saint Francis of Assisi of the *Poor Clares*. She is the Patron Saint of sore eyes and her feast day is August 12th.

SAINT ELIZABETH ANN SETON: Born an Episcopalian, Elisabeth Ann Seton converted to Catholicism in 1805 and opened a school in Boston. She established a Catholic girl's school in Baltimore, initiating the parochial school system in America. She founded the Sisters of Charity in 1809, the first Native American religious community for women. Her feast day is January 4th.



Saints



St Florian



St Francis of Assisi



The man who would become Saint Florian was a third century officer in the Roman Army, stationed in what is now Austria.

It is said that he once stopped a town from burning by throwing a single bucket of water on the blaze.

In 304 A.D., he was ordered to execute a group of Christians during the persecutions of Diocletian, but refused and was scourged, flayed, and was thrown into a river.

His body was retrieved and he was buried at an Augustinian monastery near Lorch.

The memorial day for St. Florian is celebrated each May 4th. Many Firefighters, regardless of religion, wear a St. Florian medal for protection.



St Francis de Paul



St Gabriel



St Gabriel (Guardian Angel)



Two-Sided St George



St Gerard



St Helen



St James



St John the Baptist



St John Bosco



SAINT FLORIAN: It is said that Saint Florian stopped a town from burning by throwing a single bucket of water on the blaze. Patron Saint of Firefighters, his feast day is May 4th.

SAINT FRANCIS DE PAUL: St. Francis de Paola began his life as a hermit in Calabria, Italy, in 1416. He attained such fame as a worker of miracles that the dying King Louis XI of France sent for him and begged to be healed. Francis told the king that the lives of kings are in the hands of God and that he should pray to God. He brought about a change of heart in the king, and Louis died, comforted, in his arms. Saint Francis is the patron saint of sailors, and all people associated with the sea and his feast day is April 2nd.

SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI: Born a wealthy cloth merchant in Assisi, Italy, Saint Francis renounced his inheritance and took a vow of poverty to better identify with Christ's suffering. He founded the Franciscan order of Monks and is known as the Patron Saint of Animals. His feast day is October 4th.

SAINT GABRIEL: Also known as the Guardian Angel, Gabriel appeared to Mary to let her know she'd been selected to bear the Saviour. The most represented image of Gabriel is the one painted by Rafael.

GUARDIAN ANGEL: Also called Saint Gabriel, a guardian angel is a messenger that God uses to communicate his plans to people on earth. Everyone has a guardian angel that watches over them. In Europe he is also the Patron Saint of children. His feast day is September 29th.

SAINT GEORGE: Saint George saved England from a dragon and asked only of the King to maintain churches, honour priests, and show compassion for the poor as recompense. He is the Patron Saint of England and soldiers. His feast day, celebrated on April 23rd was reduced to a local feast day in 1969.

SAINT GERARD: When Saint Gerard made his profession to the church to the usual vows he added 'to do always that which seemed to him more perfect.' His great charity earned for him the title of Father of the Poor. He is invoked as the patron of expectant mothers and his feast day is October 16th.

SAINT HELEN: Saint Helen is usually depicted holding a wooden cross because at the age of 80 she led a group to the Holy Land to find the True Cross. The Feast of the Holy Cross on September 14th celebrates the event, and her feast day is August 18th. She is the Patron Saint of difficult marriages and divorces.

SAINT JAMES: One of the 12 Apostles, brother to John, Saint James is the Patron Saint of Soldiers, Spain, and Pilgrims. His feast day is July 25th.

SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST: Cousin of Jesus, St John converted many in preparation for Jesus. He baptized Christ, after which he stepped away and told his disciples to follow Jesus. Patron Saint of Baptism, his feast day is June 24th.

SAINT JOHN BOSCO: Saint John Bosco worked with youth, finding places where they could meet, play and pray, teaching catechism to orphans and apprentices. He is the Patron Saint of schoolchildren, young people and apprentices and his feast day is January 31st.



Saints



**St John
the Evangelist**



St Joseph



St Jude



St Lawrence



St. Michael, called "Archangel," is the prince of the other angels; his name was the war cry of the good angels in the battle fought in heaven against the enemy and his followers.

His name signifies "Who is like to God?" and he is described in Holy Scripture as "one of the chief princes," and leader of the forces of heaven in their triumph over the powers of hell.

When an act of wondrous power must be performed, Michael is sent, so that his action and his name may make it clear that no one can do what God does by his superior power.

He has been especially invoked as patron and protector by the Church from the time of the Apostles. St. Michael is the Patron Saint of Police and his feast day is celebrated September 29th.



St Luigi



St Lucia



St Luke



St Mark



St Matthew



St Michael



St Nicholas



St Patrick



SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST: John the Evangelist was brother to Saint James and was a follower of Saint John The Baptist. He is Patron Saint of Lawyers and Venice, Italy. His feast day is December 27th.

SAINT JOSEPH: Saint Joseph was the Husband of Mary and foster father to Jesus. He is the Patron Saint of families and tradesmen. His feast days are March 19th and May 1st.

SAINT JUDE: Saint Jude is known as the Patron Saint of 'hopeless cases'. This patronage is said to have originated because nobody invoked him for anything since his name so closely resembled that of Judas who betrayed God; consequently he favours even the most desperate situations of his followers. His feast day is October 28th.

SAINT LAWRENCE: Commanded to appear for his execution, Saint Lawrence was to bring along the treasure with which he had been entrusted by the Pope. When he arrived, he was accompanied by a multitude of Rome's crippled, blind and sick announcing that these were the true treasures of the Church. His feast on August 10th is also famous for the meteor shower that follows the passage of the Swift-Tuttle comet, dubbed 'the burning tears of Saint Lawrence', which happens at the same time. He is known as Patron Saint of the Poor, Librarians and Cooks.

SAINT LUIGI: Saint Luigi of Scrosoppi was devoted to orphans and the sick. During his canonization efforts, he was proven to have cured a Zambian AIDS victim in 1996. His feast is celebrated October 5th.

SAINT LUCIA (LUCY): Persecuted for her virginity, Saint Lucy was tortured and finally killed by the sword. She is the Patron Saint of eyes, because hers were torn out and were miraculously restored. The Neapolitan song 'Santa Lucia' remains a very popular Italian folk song. Her feast day is December 13th.

SAINT LUKE: One of the Apostles, Luke is best known for his writings in the bible the 'Gospel According to Luke.' He is the patron saint of goldsmiths, artists and doctors and his feast day is October 18th.

SAINT MARK: Disciple of Saint Peter who travelled with him to Rome, he was referred to as "my son Mark" by the first Pope. Author of the earliest canonical Gospel, his feast day is April 25th.

SAINT MATTHEW: One of the Apostles, Matthew was considered a traitor by his contemporaries for his job as a roman tax collector until Jesus explained that he had come "not to call the just, but sinners." Patron Saint of accountants and bankers, his feast day is September 21st.

SAINT MICHAEL: Considered the Archangel (head-angel), he is usually portrayed fighting a dragon or the devil. He is the Patron Saint of Policemen and his feast day is September 29th.

SAINT NICHOLAS: Saint Nicholas was generous to the poor and special protector of the innocent and wronged. Many stories grew up around him prior to his becoming known as Santa Claus. An interesting one is that upon hearing that a local man had fallen on hard times and was planning to sell his daughters into prostitution, he went to the house and threw three bags of gold through the window, saving the girls from an evil life. The three bags of gold became the three golden balls that indicate a pawn broker's shop. Patron saint of Russia, his feast day is December 9th.

SAINT PATRICK: Originally from England, Saint Patrick effectively converted Ireland so that in the Middle Ages it became known as the *Land of Saints*. During the Dark Ages its monasteries were the great repositories of learning in Europe. Patron Saint of Ireland and engineers, his feast day is March 17th.



Saints



St Paul



St Pio of Pietralcina (Padre Pio)



St Peter



St Rita



St Stephen



St Teresa



St Thomas



Holy Fathers



Pope Benedict XVI



Front

Back

Pope John Paul II



Front

Back



**SAINTS & HOLY FATHERS - Paul to Thomas & Popes Francis,
Benedict & John Paul II**

SAINT PAUL: Saint Paul was converted from Judaism on the road to Damascus where he was knocked to the ground, struck blind by a heavenly light and given the message that in persecuting Christians he was persecuting Christ. The experience had a profound spiritual effect on him, causing his conversion to Christianity. Patron Saint of writers, his feast day is June 29th.

SAINT PIO (PADRE PIO OF PIETRALCINA): In 1918, Capuchin friar Padre Pio of Pietralcina, while praying before a cross, received the stigmata (bodily marks in locations corresponding to the crucifixion wounds of Jesus Christ). In 1956 he founded the 'House for the Relief of Suffering', a hospital that serves 60,000 a year. He was canonized in 2002 by Pope John Paul II. His feast day is September 23rd.

SAINT PETER: Saint Peter was lead to Jesus by his brother Saint Andrew. He was renamed 'Peter' (from Simon) by Jesus to indicate that Peter would be the rock-like foundation on which the Church would be built. Patron Saint of fishermen, his feast day is June 29th.

SAINT RITA: Most popular in Italy, Spain, France, South America and the Philippines, Saint Rita became a nun after her forced marriage had ended in death. From her constant prayer and meditation, a wound appeared in her forehead as though pierced by a crown of thorns. She is the Patron Saint of tumours and invoked for the healing of wounds. Her feast day is May 22nd.

SAINT STEPHEN: As related in the *Acts of the Apostles*, while preaching the Gospel in the streets, he was dragged outside of the city as a blasphemer, and stoned to death. His feast day is December 26th.

SAINT TERESA: Soon after taking her vows, Saint Teresa became gravely ill and began receiving holy visions. She later established several missions. Saint Teresa is the Patron Saint of tuberculosis and missions. Her feast day is October 15th.

SAINT THOMAS: One of the Apostles, Saint Thomas is best remembered for doubting the Resurrection until allowed to touch Christ's wounds. Patron Saint of architects and builders, his feast day is July 3rd.

HOLY FATHERS

POPE FRANCIS: Born Jorge Mario Bergoglio, Pope Francis was elected February 28, 2013 and chose his papal name in honor of Saint Francis of Assisi. Born in Buenos Aires, he is the first Jesuit Pope, the first Pope from the Americas and the first non-European Pope since Pope Gregory III in 741, 1,272 years earlier.

POPE BENEDICT XVI: Joseph Alois Ratzinger officially became the 265th Pope April 19th, 2005 and served from 2005 until his resignation in 2013. Before taking his position, the German-born Pope was a Doctor of Theology and Dean of the *College of Cardinals*.

POPE JOHN PAUL II: Karol Wojtyla became Pope October 16th 1978, becoming the first non-Italian Pope since Adrian VI (1522-1523). John Paul II is the most traveled Pope in history, having visited nearly every country in the world. He died of natural causes April 2nd, 2005 at the age of 85.



Mary



Virgin Mary



Miraculous Medal



Mary and Child



Our Lady of the Assumption



Our Lady of Divine Providence



Our Lady of Fatima



Our Lady of Good Counsel



Our Lady of Guadalupe



Our Lady of Lourdes



Our Lady of Lourdes & St Bernadette



Our Lady of Medjugorje



Our Lady of Mount Carmel



Our Lady of Perpetual Help



Our Lady of Pompei



Our Lady Praying



MARY – Virgin Mary to Our Lady of Lourdes

THE VIRGIN MARY: Mary, the Virgin Mother of Jesus Christ, is considered pre-eminent among all the saints. The unique privilege of being the mother of one who is both man and God is at the heart of the honour paid to Mary. She is often pictured with the baby Jesus (Mary and Child) or praying.

THE MIRACULOUS MEDAL: In 1830 the Virgin Mary appeared to a nun named Sister Catherine Laboure in Paris. Mary appeared to her three times and told Catherine to have a medal made, which was called the Miraculous Medal. On one side are the words "O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee," and bears the image of Mary, on the other side the image of an "M" surmounted by a cross with two hearts (of Mary and Jesus) and twelve stars.

OUR LADY OF THE ASSUMPTION: The assumption of Mary into heaven is commemorated by a special feast on August 15th. It is a holy day of obligation, its vigil being a fast day, in all English-speaking countries except Canada.

OUR LADY OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE: Adoration stems from a painting by Gaetan where the Baby Jesus' fingers confidently clasp those of Mary. The Child seems to be saying: "Mother, I place in your hands the authority to act in my name. From my infinite treasure, you are to provide good things to all those who implore your aid."

OUR LADY OF FATIMA: The Virgin Mary appeared six times to three shepherd children between May 13 and October 13, 1917. She came to the little village of Fatima near Lisbon, Portugal, which had remained faithful to the Catholic Church during the recent persecutions by the government.

OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL: Veneration of Our Lady of Good Counsel (also known as *Mater Boni Consillii* in Latin) stems from a picture of Our Lady which appeared at Genazzano, a town southeast of Rome on St Mark's day. Her feast day is April 26th, so as not to conflict with that of Saint Mark the Evangelist (April 25th).

OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE: In 1531 a 'Lady from Heaven' appeared to a poor Indian near Mexico City; she identified herself as the Mother of God, instructed him to have the bishop build a temple on the site and left an image of herself imprinted miraculously on his tilma cloth, which should have deteriorated in 20 years but shows no sign of decay almost 500 years later. The feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe is celebrated on December 12th.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES: In 1858, in a grotto near Lourdes in southern France, Our Lady appeared 18 times to Bernadette Soubirous (Saint Bernadette), a young peasant girl. She revealed herself as the Immaculate Conception, asked that a chapel be built on the site of the vision, and told the girl to drink from a fountain in the grotto. No fountain was to be seen, but when Bernadette dug at a spot designated by the apparition, a spring began to flow. The water from this still flowing spring has shown remarkable healing power.

OUR LADY OF MEDJUGORJE: Devotion to Our Lady of Medjugorje began with an apparition of Our Lady in a small village named Medjugorje in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1981.

OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL: Our Lady of Mount Carmel is a title given to Mary in honour of her having given the Scapular of Our Lady of Mount Carmel to Saint Simon Stock. (See Scapular Medal). Feast day is July 16th.

OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP: Devotion to Our Lady of Perpetual Help originates in the 15th Century from a Byzantine icon painted in gold. It was brought to Rome by a pious merchant, who ordered by his will that the picture should be exposed in a church for public veneration. Feast day is June 27th.

OUR LADY OF POMPEI: The origins of Our Lady of Pompeii begin at the sight of the great destruction by the volcanic eruption of Mt. Vesuvius (in Naples, Italy) in 79AD. A shrine was later created with the help of Bartholomew Longo. The image has on one side St. Dominic and on the other St. Catherine of Sienna who are both kneeling before our Lady holding the child Jesus.



Jesus



Jesus



The Nativity



The Holy Trinity



The Holy Spirit



Four-Way Medal



Scapular



Infant of Prague



**The Ten
Commandments**



The Holy Sacraments



Baptism



Communion



Communion & Confirmation



Confirmation



JESUS & SACRAMENTS - Nativity to Confirmation

JESUS: Jesus Christ is the Son of God. Christmas Day is the celebration of his Nativity. With the Holy Spirit and God the Father, they make up the Holy Trinity. Jesus was sent down from heaven to free the world from sin. He was crucified, died and was buried (Good Friday), and on the third day (Easter Sunday) rose from the dead and ascended into heaven.

THE FOUR-WAY MEDAL: A medal in the shape of the cross, the four-way medal includes the images of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (top), Miraculous Medal (bottom), Mary with Baby Jesus as on the Scapular Medal (left) and Saint Christopher (right) with the Holy Spirit (in the image of a dove) joining them in the middle.

THE SCAPULAR MEDAL: The scapular (from the Latin word *scapula*, meaning shoulders) is a dress which covers the shoulders best known among Catholics as the name of two little pieces of cloth worn out of devotion to the Blessed Virgin over the shoulders, under the ordinary garb, and connected by strings. The devotion of the scapular began with the Carmelites. In 1251 the Virgin Mary appeared to Saint Simon Stock and told him: "Whosoever dies wearing this shall be preserved from eternal flames." The medal has on one side that image of Mary with the baby Jesus and the other side has the image of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

INFANT OF PRAGUE: The medal depicts the statue of the child Christ that has been preserved since 1628 in the church of Our Lady of Victory in Prague. His patronage is in the area of human problems.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS: The Ten Commandments are a list of ten religious and moral imperatives which were written by God and given to Moses on Mount Sinai in the form of two stone tablets. They are: 1) Thou shalt not worship any other gods besides me. 2) Thou shalt not make idols. 3) Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain. 4) Keep the Sabbath day holy. 5) Honour thy father and thy mother. 6) Thou shalt not kill. 7) Thou shalt not commit adultery. 8) Thou shalt not steal. 9) Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour. 10) Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house.

BAPTISM: The first of the seven sacraments (Baptism, Reconciliation, First Communion, Confirmation, Holy Matrimony, Holy Orders and Anointing of the Sick), Baptism is considered the most important. Through Baptism a person (usually a child), is accepted into the Church for the first time. Both the parents and two chosen Godparents vow to help the person lead a holy life dedicated to God. Baptism takes place throughout the year.

FIRST COMMUNION: The third of the seven sacraments, First Holy Communion is the ceremony in which a person (usually a child) receives the Eucharistic bread for the first time. First Communion is usually celebrated in the spring.

CONFIRMATION: The fourth of the seven sacraments, Confirmation is the ceremony when a young adult re-confirms the vows of fidelity to God taken by his or her parents and Godparents at Baptism. It is usually celebrated in the spring.



Crosses & Symbols



Flat Cross



Square-Tube Cross



Round-Tube Cross



Raised Cross



Rounded Cross



Large Heavy Cross

SHOWN
3/4 SIZE



Celtic Cross



Orthodox Cross



Flat Crucifix



Square-Tube Crucifix



Round-Tube Crucifix



Raised Crucifix



SHOWN
3/4 SIZE

Large Heavy Crucifix



Jerusalem Cross



Fish (ICTUS)



Star of David



CROSSES - Plain Crosses to Star of David



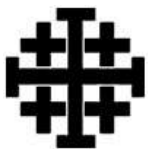
CROSS & CRUCIFIX: Jesus Christ was crucified on the cross and so the cross remains the most recognised symbol of Christian faith. The crucifix, a cross with on it the figure of Jesus, is mostly used in the Roman Catholic Church and usually bears the sign 'INRI', meaning 'king of the Jews', at the top which was put there out of spite at the crucifixion.



CELTIC CROSS: The Celts, who in the 7th century inhabited what is now the UK, famed for their craftsmanship, carved symbols in stone that revealed their new faith. As there were few churches in the region, the Celtic Crosses were considered sacred places where people would go to pray and give thanks. There are many ancient crosses still standing, which have been in place for well over 1000 years.



ORTHODOX CROSS: The Orthodox cross is the symbol of the Russian Orthodox Church. It is like the traditional cross with two additional horizontal bars. The upper bar represents the sign 'INRI,' and the lower, slanted bar is a stylized footrest, a common design in early Christian crosses.



JERUSALEM CROSS: Also known as the Crusader's Cross, the Jerusalem cross has four arms at equal distances, symbolizing the four directions, and the belief that Jerusalem is the spiritual centre of the earth. The more complex version of the symbol represents the spread of Christ's message through the four evangelists (Mathew, Mark, Luke and John), who are represented by the four additional 'crosslets.'



ICTUS FISH: This symbol, also called the 'Jesus fish,' is used almost exclusively today to denote membership in the Christian religion.



STAR OF DAVID: The Star of David is the primary modern emblem of the Jewish religion. The name derives from the legend that this emblem was used by the Biblical King David. It was not associated specifically with the faith until the middle ages, when it began to appear on flags, tombstones, and synagogues. It was also important to the flourishing kabbalistic tradition of the same time period. Kabbalistically, the hexagram symbolizes the six directions of space, the divine union of male and female energy, and the four elements.