

Saint Roseline Empowerment



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Saint Roseline (or Rosilyn) de Villeneuve (1267 - 1329) was born at the Château of Les Arcs sur Argens in eastern Provence. Although from a noble family she is often romantically portrayed as a shepherdess.

As a young woman she secretly gave bread to a hermit who lived in a nearby cave. Her father was initially greatly displeased and challenged her one day when she was on her way to visit the hermit. Roseline allowed her apron to fall open but no bread dropped out. Instead there was a cascade of fresh roses. Her father recognised this to be a true miracle. From that day, his servants were instructed to provide food for the poor from his kitchen.

There are a similar accounts of bread destined for the poor being changed into roses in the lives of Saint Elizabeth Princess of Hungary and of Saint Elisabeth Queen of Portugal. There is a similar account of bread turning into summer flowers in the life of Saint Germaine de Pibrac.

The feeding of bread to a hermit also links Roseline with Saint Anthony the Great (Desert Father) who received the gift of bread from a raven in the desert. This in turn makes an interesting connection with the Old Testament figure of Elijah, who was fed by ravens. The raven has symbolic alchemical meaning.

There is a painting, in private hands, of Saint Anthony and Saint Paul the Hermit in the desert, executed by the seventeenth century artist David Teniers the Younger.

In the picture, Paul and Anthony are being fed by bread brought to them by a raven. In the foreground of the painting there is a crucifix, a skull, a book and an hourglass. In the background it is possible to make out the figure of a shepherdess, believed to

signify Saint Roseline. The symbolism in the painting almost certainly indicates a Rosicrucian interpretation

Saint Anthony the Great shares the same feast day as Saint Roseline. There are statues of Saint Anthony and of Saint Germaine de Pibrac in the mysterious Church of Saint Mary Magdalene at Rennes-le-Château.

Having overcome her father's opposition, Roseline became a Carthusian Nun at Bertaud in the Alps. Her consecration took place in 1288, and about 1330 she succeeded her aunt, Blessed Jeanne (Diane) de Villeneuve, as Prioress of La Celle-Robaud in the Diocese of Fréjus near her home.

In 1320 her brother Hélion de Villeneuve, a Crusader Knight, escaped his captors and made his way home, claiming to have had been led by visions of his sister, surrounded by roses. As a result, he restored and endowed his sister's monastery.

Roseline obtained leave to resign her office before her death. Many visions together with extraordinary austerities and great power over demons have been ascribed to her.

The Feast Day of Saint Roseline is on 17 January, the date of her death. As stated above, she shares a feast date with Saint Anthony the Great.

For a fascinating account of the significance of the date January 17, see the thoroughly researched book *Inside the Priory of Sion*, Robert Howells, (London, 2011).

The date marks the death of Saint Sulpitius (Sulpice).

On that date, Saint Vincent de Paul, a close friend and associate of Jean-Jacques Olier, the charismatic priest of the

Church of Saint Sulpice, (and possibly a fellow member of the Priory of Sion) founded the Daughters of Charity.

Father François Bérenger Saunière, who refurbished the Church of Saint Mary Magdalene at Rennes-le-Château in a lavish Freemasonic style and who is a key figure in the history of the Priory of Sion, died (or took terminally ill) on that date in 1917.

Le Serpent Rouge (see manual on Church of Saint Sulpice) was published on January 17, 1967.

Archduke Rudolph of Hapsburg is believed to have visited the Church in Rennes-le-Château on the same date in 1975.

It is believed that on that date, a mystical blue-apples effect can be seen both in the churches of Saint Sulpice and Saint Mary Magdalene by light shining through blue glass in certain windows. In recent years, the blue glass has been removed from Saint Sulpice.

André de Blachefort, the last of the Templar Knights, died on January 17, 1156.

Roseline's shrine situated at Les Arcs sur Argens is still a place of pilgrimage. There are a number of statues of Roseline in the area around Rennes-le-Château.

The name "Roseline" has also been claimed to represent the Rose Line that runs through the Church of Saint Sulpice in Paris, parallel to the Paris Meridian. This line also passes near to Rennes-le-Château.

The name also has connection with Rosicrucian beliefs and some would suggest that the name is also perpetuated in Rosslyn Chapel, although this interpretation is controversial.

Please take from this empowerment what is appropriate for you. You are not required to sign up to any particular belief system or interpretation.

The Empowerment was inspired by - but is not part of - the 303 Initiations of Dr. Joshua David Stone for which the founder has written some of the manuals.

Like the 303 Initiations this Empowerment is of a reflective, inspirational and self-empowering nature. It does not constitute medical or psychological treatment and should be used with common sense.

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