



MASSES

Saturday [anticipated] 4:30 pm

Sunday 8 am, 9:30 am, 11 am

Mass Tuesday-Friday in the chapel at 9 am

CONFESSIONS

Tuesday 7-7:30 pm

Saturday 3-4 pm

in the chapel

& ST IGNATIUS ST LUKE'S

4 October 2020

OCTOBER IS THE MONTH OF THE HOLY ROSARY

Tradition holds that St. Dominic (d. 1221), moved by a vision of our Blessed Mother, preached the use of the rosary in his missionary work among the Albigensians, heretics who denied the physical incarnation of Christ. While this scene of Our Lady and St. Dominic has been frequently depicted in Catholic art, there has never been found any historical evidence positively linking St. Dominic to the rosary. The earliest accounts of his life do not mention it, the Dominican constitutions do not link him with it, and contemporaneous portraits do not include it as a symbol to identify the saint. It was not until more than 200 years after his death that we have any account of St. Dominic and the Rosary: Blessed Alan de la Roche, a Dominican priest and theologian of the 15th century, wrote in *Trésor des livres rates et précieux* that saying 150 Hail Marys in place of the 150 Psalms of the Divine Office originated with St. Dominic. Bl. Alan received a vision from Jesus about the urgency of reinstating the rosary as a form of prayer, inspiring him to preach on the Rosary; he popularized its use widely and successfully, establishing rosary confraternities throughout Europe. At de la Roche's urging, the Rosary became a special "apostolate" of the Dominican Order.

Certainly, the use of prayer beads goes back to the earliest years of the Christian community, and before. The use of knotted prayer ropes in Christianity goes back to the Desert Fathers in the 3rd and early 4th centuries. They had the habit of praying 150 psalms a day and in order to keep track of the count kept 150 pebbles in a bowl or a bag, and removed a pebble after each psalm. Anthony of Egypt and St. Pachomius are often associated with the development of prayer ropes in the 4th century. These were ropes with 150 knots and gained popularity because they weighed less than a bag of 150 pebbles.

Prayers with beads like the rosary may have begun as a practice by the laity to imitate the Christian monasticism of the Liturgy of the Hours, during the course of which the monks prayed the 150 Psalms daily. As many of the laity and even lay monastics could not read, they substituted 150 repetitions of the Our Father for the Psalms, sometimes using a cord with knots on it to keep an accurate count. This devotion came to be known as "the poor man's breviary." During the Middle Ages, evidence suggests that both the Our Father and the Hail Mary were recited with prayer beads. In 13th century Paris, four trade guilds existed of prayer bead makers, who were referred to as paternosterers, and the beads were referred to as paternosters, suggesting a continued link between the Our Father (*Pater noster* in Latin) and the prayer beads.

According to Fr. William Saunders, "The structure of the rosary gradually evolved between the 12th and 15th centuries. Eventually 50 Hail Marys were recited and linked with verses of psalms or other phrases evoking the lives of Jesus and Mary. During this time, this prayer form became known as the rosarium ("rose garden"), actually a common term to designate a collection of similar material, such as an anthology of stories on the same subject or theme. During the 16th century, the structure of the five-decade rosary based on the three sets of mysteries prevailed."

In the sixteenth century, the sets of five Joyful, five Sorrowful, and five Glorious Mysteries as we know them today began to emerge, and the vocal prayers of the rosary were finalized. The Glory Be was added to the end of every decade, and the second half of the Hail Mary was formalized: "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen." In 1569, Pope Saint Pius V officially approved the rosary in this form: fifteen decades of Hail Marys introduced by the Our Father and concluded with the Glory Be. This structure remained unchanged until 2002, when Pope St. John Paul II proposed a new set of mysteries for contemplation in the rosary, the "Luminous Mysteries": (1) Christ's baptism, (2) the wedding feast at Cana, (3) the proclamation of the kingdom, (4) the Transfiguration, and (5) the institution of the Eucharist. He hoped that reflection on the mysteries of Christ's public ministry would help Catholics enter more fully into the life of Jesus.

Many popes have encouraged the praying of the Rosary. One notable example comes from the reign of Pope Pius V (1566–1572). At that time the Turkish Muslims were actively seeking to conquer Christian Europe and were having significant success in their endeavors. Europe was in real peril.

Pope Pius V asked all the faithful to pray and ask for Mary's intercession that the Turkish threat would be halted. In particular, Pius encouraged the praying of the Rosary. In the famous Battle of Lepanto on October 7, 1571, the Christian forces defeated the Turkish fleet and effectively ended the threat of conquest by the Muslims.

To acknowledge the effectiveness of praying the Rosary and to thank the Blessed Mother for her intercession, Pius established the Feast of the Holy Rosary to be celebrated each October 7th.

REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS

All who are suffering or sick and all caregivers who minister to the sick: Greg and Felicia Yohe, Joe Coleman, John Hogan, Deirdre McQuade, Danny Hart, Amy Howard, Mary Morehead and family, Curtis Bailey, Leondre Massey, Sister Constance Ward, George Cochran, Mark Anthony Turner, Rachel Fisher, Patricia Ransom, Beverly A. Woods, Kerianna Prather, Victoria P.; D.K.C., M.M., R.M., K.M., C.M., C.A., E.D., E.G., W.B., J.M., H.G., and J.G.

Please call or email the office to add a name to the prayer list.

Before calling, please be sure you have spoken to the person [or a member of his family] about adding the name—we do not want to inadvertently disregard someone's desire for privacy.

Names of those who are sick or suffering will be kept on the list for one month; to keep a name on the list for longer, you must email the parish office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION RESUMES ON OCTOBER 4TH.

Classes for both children and adults are held in the school Sundays from 9:30-10:30 am, allowing families to conveniently attend together either the 8 am mass before class or the 11 am after class.

Registration forms are available in the back of the church and the entrance of the school auditorium. **Register Now!**

CHANGES IN DISPENSATION TO ASSIST AT MASS

Effective October 1, 2020, Bishop Steven Lopes has modified the commutation of the obligation to attend Mass. As of that date, the commutation applies only to those persons who are at higher risk for the Coronavirus (according to the CDC, those who are 60+ years of age, those with underlying medical conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, COPD, kidney disease, or are immuno-compromised). Persons not in this vulnerable group are encouraged to return to Mass and the Sacraments. This change affects only those Catholics of the parish who are members of St. Luke's [and are under the authority of the bishop of the Personal Ordinariate of the Chair of Saint Peter].

To the members of St. Ignatius Parish [who are under the authority of the bishop of the Archdiocese of Washington]: The dispensation issued by Archbishop Gregory from the obligation to attend Mass during this time remains in effect.

MASS INTENTIONS

Saturday, 3 October

Anticipated Mass for Sunday
4:30 pm special intention [S. White]

Sunday, 4 October

The Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity

8 am Pro populo
9:30 am Sheila Brown [Jane Slattery]
11 am Rachel Wolford

Monday, 5 October

Bl. Francis Xavier Seelos, Priest

9 am no public mass

Tuesday, 6 October

Bl. Marie Rose Durocher, Virgin

Bruno, Priest

9 am Donald Kruse [Lorraine LaValley]

Wednesday, 7 October

Our Lady of the Rosary

9 am John Slattery [Jane Slattery]

Thursday, 8 October

Denis, Bishop and Martyr, and Companions, Martyrs

John Leonardi, Priest

9 am Jeanne Lamontagne + [Helene Vidal]

Friday, 9 October

John Henry Newman, Priest

9 am Msgr. William J. O'Donnell +

Saturday, 10 October

Anticipated Mass for Sunday

4:30 pm Emily Roszak + [the Malatesta family & Lori Woelfel]

Sunday, 11 October

The Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity

8 am Pro populo
9:30 am Barbara Monroe [Jane Slattery]
11 am Edward Guinivan and companions

St. Ignatius Finance Council

Florian Hocke - *Co-Chair*

Jackie Chancio

Deacon Clark Glenn

Joseph Somerville

Clifford Woods

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CATHOLIC CHURCH

Rev. John Vidal

Administrator, St. Ignatius
Pastor, St. Luke's

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Fran Doyle • James Guinivan

Ada Okafor • Elizabeth Shivone

Connie Somerville

Patrick Delaney - *ex officio*

Susan White - *ex officio*

St. Luke's Finance Council

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Nicole Crawford • Mario Enzler

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