



**Cardinal Gibbons Assembly 783**  
**Newsletter**  
**October 2012**

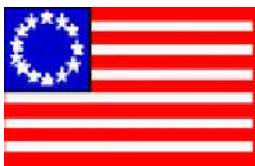


**MEETING LOCATION CHANGE:**

SK Jose Santos will host our meeting on 21 October 2012 at his home. The location is:

7201 Jarmon Court  
Fayetteville, NC 28306-5602

On behalf of the Assembly, thank you SK Jose for inviting us to your home.



**VETERANS DAY PARADE 2012**

SK Bob White  
Committee Chairman



**Date:** 10 November 2012

**Meeting Time:** 9:30 A.M.

**Start Time:** 10:00 A.M.

**Meeting Location:** Bottom of the hill on Hay St. near Memorial Park

Individuals who would like to represent the Assembly in the Veterans Day Parade 2012 Fayetteville, NC please go to the sign-up page: <http://cardinalgibbonsassembly783.weebly.com/veterans-day-parade-2012.html>

**MEETING SURVEY**

On the Assembly Website is a survey concerning our meeting date and time. The goal of the survey is to find out if a new time will work out better for the membership to attend meetings. The survey is at: <http://cardinalgibbonsassembly783.weebly.com/meeting-survey.html>. The survey will be closed 31 December 2012

**4TH DEGREE EXEMPLIFICATION**

**!!!THIS WEEKEND!!!**

The next Fourth Degree Exemplification will be held on Saturday, October 20, 2012, at the Embassy Suites Hotel Greensboro, NC. Further information is available in the June 2012 edition of *The Golden Plume* at <http://www.kofcnc.org/FOURTH%20DEGREE/Newsletters/2012/04MN0612.pdf>. Instructions for candidates are available on the State website at <http://kofcnc.org/FOURTH%20DEGREE/2008Exemplification.htm>.

**JEWISH MAN RECALLS HELP FROM RELIGIOUS SISTERS**  
**DURING NAZI PERSECUTION**

Rome, Italy, Oct 17, 2012 / 01:03 am (EWTN News)

A Jewish man whose family was sheltered by Catholic religious sisters during the 1943 Nazi deportation of Jews in Rome has said he is grateful for the time he spent in safety with them as a young boy.

“These were unforgettable experiences which lasted many months,” Roberto Piperno said in the Oct. 16, 2012 issue of the Vatican newspaper L’Osservatore Romano.

“During my time spent at the monastery, which was well-kept by the kind, smiling and helpful sisters, I do not have a sad memory in terms of human relationships.”

He said the sisters’ sympathy for him as a five-year-old child “made even the condition of imprisonment and fear more tolerable.”

Piperno’s story adds to the historical record of the Catholic Church’s response to Nazi persecution of Jews during World War II.

On Oct. 16, 1943 Nazi forces with the S.S. Einsatzgruppen rounded up residents of Rome’s Jewish Ghetto for deportation.

Some Jews escaped by taking refuge in various religious institutions. Piperno and his family hid in the home of Clelia and Alberto Ragionieri, whom the Israeli Holocaust memorial commission Yad Vashem awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations in 2004.

The failure of Allied troops to advance on Rome prompted the family to move in December to not endanger their hosts.

“My father had frequent contact with the Vatican for reasons of his work as a textile merchant and the friend with whom we stayed was a good Catholic,” Piperno said.

Piperno and his mother, sister, and grandmothers moved to the monastery of the Bethlehem Sisters in Sabazio square. His father and grandfather went to the Basilica of St. John, where the rest of the family joined them. However, they changed their plans when a Nazi raid on the Basilica of St. Paul took away many people who had taken refuge there.

The father and grandfather returned to a family friend’s home, while Piperno and the women of his family returned to the monastery. A member of the Ragionieri family supplied the refugees with false documents at the request of the monastery’s mother superior Sr. Evelina Foligno.

The family took on a “dual personality” in both their identity and behavior. They played the role of displaced Catholic Neapolitans and attended church in the monastery every Sunday.

Piperno said he especially remembered a young nun named Rita who was “always affectionate and sympathetic” and was the only person with whom he went out from the monastery.

He said he is “still grateful” for the nuns’ “sympathetic attitude” that made his frightening situation better.

Accusations that the Catholic Church did not do enough to halt the Nazi persecution have sometimes targeted Pope Pius XII. The wartime Pope’s accusers have said he was not vocal enough in speaking out against the injustices against Jews. His defenders note the precarious situation of the Church, the fear of retaliation against the Church and against Jews, and the Pope’s condemnation of ethnic persecution in statements like his 1942 Christmas Eve radio address.

Pius XII’s defenders also point to the pontiff’s many behind-the-scenes actions to assist Jewish refugees, including sheltering them in Church-owned properties.

Pinchas Lapide, the late Jewish historian and Israeli diplomat, has said the direct actions of Pope Pius XII and the Vatican saved as many as 897,000 Jewish lives during the war.

From: Eternal Word Television Network

<http://www.ewtnnews.com/catholic-news/World.php?id=6357>

## **How Many Types of Rosaries Are There?**

By Chris Cooper

Recently I attended the Tridentine Latin Mass at Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church in Dunn, NC. Father Paul Parkerson devoted part of his homily to the Rosary. He covered the different types of Rosaries which piqued my curiosity. I was under the impression there was only type of Rosary. Father Parkerson also encouraged the congregation to study the Rosary. "Why not?" I thought to myself. Three questions popped into my mind. 1. How did the Rosary come about? 2. How many types of Rosaries are there? 3. Do all the Catholic Churches in communion with Rome use the Rosary? During my research I found some interesting facts I liked to share with you. First let's look at how the Rosary came about.

The Rosary has its roots in monastic prayer. (The Rosary: Mary's Psalter) The monks recited the 150 Psalms daily from the Bible. However, in the Middle Ages most of the laity could not read or write. Also, most people could not afford a Bible because of the expense to make one. To solve this problem the laity substituted the Lord's Prayer (Our Father) and the Hail Mary for the Psalms. Several prayers are easier to commit to memory than 150 Psalms. The laity used a bag with small stones to keep track of the number of prayers being said. The next step was knotting the loose stones in a length of cord. This length of cord with stones or sometimes sticks set the basic shape of the modern Rosary.

The first usage of the term Rosary which means "Crown of Roses" is credited to St. Dominic founder of the Dominican Order. (The Holy Rosary, 2012) He received a vision from the Blessed Virgin Mary to recite the Rosary everyday against heresy and sin. St. Dominic and his disciples began to preach and say the Rosary in their struggle to quell the Albigensian heresy. "From the sixteenth to the early twentieth century, the structure of the Rosary remained essential unchanged." (Bishop Shaheen, 2012) Now that we have covered a brief history of the Rosary our next question is, "how many types of Rosaries are there?"

Rosaries fall into one of nine categories. (What Are the Different Types of Rosaries?, 2012)

1. The first category is the one I grew up with is the five decade Dominican Rosary. This Rosary is the most common one.

2. Two Rosaries fall into the Franciscan Category. The Franciscan Crown is a seven decade Rosary. The seven decades represent the seven joys of Blessed Virgin Mary. The other Franciscan Rosary contains fifteen decades. Before Pope John Paul II added the Luminous Mysteries all the Mysteries (Joyful, Sorrowful, and Glorious) of the Rosary could be said at one time on one fifteen decade Rosary.

3. The Category of Chaplets, the French word for Rosary, made it difficult for me to assign an exact number for the different types of Rosaries. A Dominican Rosary is considered a type of Chaplet, but some of the prayers are changed. To cloud the issue more Chaplets can vary in the number of beads, grouping, and prayers. Two types of Chaplets are the Chaplet of Divine Mercy and the Intercession of Saint Joseph.

4. The next category is the Servite Chaplet associated with the Servite Order of Friars. Instead of decades this Rosary has seven sets of seven beads to pray the seven sorrow of Mary.

5. The Wedding Rosary consists of two Dominican Rosaries sharing one Crucifix, center piece and the first five beads. It represents a man and woman joining together in Holy Matrimony to become one.

6. The One Decade Rosary as its name implies consist of one decade, the first five beads, the centerpiece, and the Crucifix. This Rosary is easier to carry and pray where a larger Rosary would be impractical such as military personnel serving in a combat zone.

7. An Auto Rosary has one decade with a clap in the middle of the decade to hook on the rear view mirror of a vehicle.

8. A Rosary Bracelet has one decade and as the name implies it is worn around the wrist. Often a miraculous medal replaces the centerpiece and bead with a cross replaces the Crucifix.

9. A Rosary Ring is has one decade and is worn on the finger, carried in a wallet or purse, or attached to a key ring.

Our next question to answer is, “Do all Catholic Churches in Communion with Rome pray the Rosary?” For the Roman Catholic Church the answer is yes. Remember St. Dominic from earlier in this article. The Maronite Catholic Church prays the Rosary. According to Bishop Robert J. Shaheen, Eparchy of Our Lady of Lebanon, “In the Christian East, the Maronites were the first to adopt the use of the Holy Rosary, and it is the most popular prayer of the laity and even the clergy.” (Bishop Shaheen, 2012) The Byzantine Catholic Churches do not officially pray the Rosary. Dr. Anthony Dragani, Eternal Word Television Network, states, “Some Eastern Catholics pray the Rosary as a private devotion, while many do not. Traditionally we have our own Eastern devotions, such as the Akathist to Mary - which is in some respects the Byzantine equivalent to the Rosary.” (Dragani, 2012) I have one example supporting Dr. Dragani statement. When I was stationed at Scott AFB, IL, I frequently attended Divine Liturgy (Mass) at the St. Louis Byzantine Catholic Mission Parish, St. Louis, MO. The Rosary is prayed before the Divine Liturgy. Some of the parishioners did not participate and respectfully waited in the Social Room. I asked why and they answered the Rosary is not part of their religious tradition. I think it is very commendable both groups in this parish could “agree to disagree” on the Rosary and respect each other’s views.

The Rosary has an interesting history beginning in ancient times with monastic pray. There is more than one type of Rosary falling into one of nine categories. The types vary depending on the intended use. The Catholic Church uses the Rosary as a public and/or private devotion depending on the Church’s tradition. I hope you find this article useful. Best wishes pursuing your own research on the Rosary.

#### Works Cited

Bishop Shaheen, Robert J. (2012, October). After the Mass and the Divine Office, The Rosary is Common Prayer of Most Catholics Throughout the World. *The Maronite Voice*, p. 1.

Dragani, Anthony, Dr. (2012). *Catholic Q&A: Six Questions*. Retrieved October 17, 2012, from Eternal Word Television Network: <http://www.ewtn.com/vexperts/showmessage.asp?number=302497&Pg=&Pgnu=&recnu=>

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*The Rosary: Mary's Psalter*. (n.d.). Retrieved October 16, 2012, from Fish Eaters: <http://www.fisheaters.com/rosary.html>

*What Are the Different Types of Rosaries?* (2012). Retrieved October 16, 2012, from Aquinas and More: <http://www.aquinasandmore.com/catholic-articles/what-are-the-different-types-of-rosaries/article/131>

#### **IN MEMORIAM:**

Please keep in your prayers for the repose of the souls of:

Our Slain Embassy Personnel in Libya

Victims of 911

Fallen Military