

Cardinal Gibbons Assembly 783 Rewsletter





REFLECTIONS FROM PRESIDENT ULYSSES S. GRANT

Hold fast to the Bible. To the influence of this Book we are indebted for all the progress made in true civilization and to this we must look as our guide in the future.

Labor disgraces no man; unfortunately, you occasionally find men who disgrace labor.

If men make war in slavish obedience to rules, they will fail.

From: Brainy Quote

https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/ulysses s grant

SAINT BARNABAS

Christopher R. Cooper

Saint Barnabas was an early convert to the Christian Church. He was born Joseph, but the apostles called him Barnabas because of his exceptional evangelical work. (Fenlon, 1907) Saint Barnabas was born on the island of Cyprus. He was born and raised in the Jew Faith and was in the linage of the Levite tribe. Since he was a Levite he had to travel and reside in Jerusalem to perform his priestly duties. Shortly after the Pentecost, Saint Barnabas made his conversion from Judaism to Christianity.

During Saint Barnabas' time in Jerusalem Saint Paul also made his conversion to Christianity. (Fenlon, 1907) The persecution Saint Paul inflicted on the early Christians before his conversion was still fresh in their minds. Many of the Christians were still afraid of Saint Paul and thought it was a deception. However, Saint Barnabas realized Saint Paul's conversion was sincere. Saint Barnabas stood by Saint Paul and presented him to the Apostles. The Acts of the Apostles chapter nine verse twenty-seven states:

Then Barnabas took charge of him [Saint Paul] and brought him to the apostles, and he reported to them how on the way he had seen the Lord and that he had spoken to him, and how in Damascus he had spoken out boldly in the name of Jesus. (USCCB, 1986)

From this point Saint Paul and Saint Barnabas began their missionary work spreading the Gospels of Christ. (Fenlon, 1907) Together they set-up many of the early Christian churches.

Saint Barnabas' zeal earned him the admiration of the early Christians. (Fenlon, 1907) The Apostles gave the name Barnabas. Barnabas means "son of exhortation" or "consolation". He is considered to be one of the doctors of the Church. Saint Barnabas is also credited with the Epistle of Saint Barnabas. It is available on the New Advent website at: http://www.newadvent.org/fathers/0124.htm

Works Cited

Fenlon, J. (1907). *St. Barnabas*. Retrieved October 11, 2017, from The Catholic Encyclopedia: http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/02300a.htm

USCCB. (1986). The New American Bible - Saint Joseph Edition. New York: Catholic Book Publishing Co.



CARDINAL GIBBONS ASSEMBLY HONOR GUARD

REGALIA ITEMS FOR LOAN

Faithful Comptroller Rod Komlofske has regalia items to loan for members of the Assembly who do not have them. If you want to participate in an Honor Guard event and do not have the required regalia items send email to rod.komlofske@gmail.com.

UPCOMING HONOR GUARD EVENT(S):

NO EVENTS SCHEDULED

DATES TO REMEMBER

October 2017

Admission Celebration Formation Celebration

October 1 1st Half of Program year ends – Program write-ups are due

October 1 Matrix Form is due
October 1 Life Chains

October 7-8 Church Membership Drive
Cancelled State Golf Tournament

October 9 Columbus Day

October 14-15 Knighthood (3rd) Celebration-16442 Sapphire

October 15 Family of the Month

October 21 Knighthood (3rd) Celebration-12537 Southport October 28 Knighthood (3rd) Celebration – 9570 Lenoir

October 31 Halloween

November 2017

Admission Celebration Formation Celebration

November 1 All Saints Day

November 11 Knighthood (3rd) Celebration–7450 Concord

November 11 Veteran's Day

November 18 NC State Soccer Challenge – Chapel Hill

November 23 Thanksgiving Day

December 2017

Admission Celebration Formation Celebration Keep Christ in Christmas

December 2 Knighthood (3rd) Celebration – 5487 Goldsboro – Hispanic

December 8 Feast of Immaculate Conception

December 25 Christmas Day

DATES TO REMEMBER (Continued)

January 2018

	Admission Celebration		
	Formation Celebration		
January 1	New Year's Day		
	Fraternal Survey – Due at Mid-Year meeting		
January 6	Mid-Year East – Kinston		
January 12	Charlotte Right to Life March		
January 13	Raleigh Right to Life March		
January 27	Mid- Year West – Salisbury		
January 27	Jacksonville Right to Life March		

DEGREE CEREMONIES

Further details for upcoming degree ceremonies are available on the K of C State Council Website:

First, Second, and Third Degree: https://kofcnc.org/upcoming-degree-ceremonies/

Fourth Degree: https://kofcnc.org/4th-degree/4th-degree-exemplification/

Third Degree	21 October 2017	11:00 AM	Council 12537, Southport, NC
Second Degree:	25 October 2017	7:00 PM	Council 2546, Raleigh, NC
Fourth Degree	18 November 2017	11:30 AM	Assembly 1541, Jacksonville, NC
Third Degree:	2 December 2017	11:00 AM	Council 5487, Goldsboro, NC
Third Degree	10 February 2018	11:00 AM	Council 2546, Raleigh, NC
Third Degree:	3 March 2018	11:00 AM	Council 1074, Wilmington, NC
Third Degree:	28 April 2018	11:00 AM	Council 13236, Greensboro, NC
Third Degree:	2 June 2018	11:00 AM	Council 11266, Garner, NC

BASILICA

Faithful Navigator Christopher R. Cooper

Basilicas are an architectural concept that date back to antiquity. The ancient Greeks originated the idea. In ancient Greece a basilica was a simple covered walkway. The Roman Empire adopted the idea of a basilica and the Romans made the basilica a more formal building. When the Emperor Constantine legalized Christianity in the fourth century A.D. the early Church Fathers incorporated the concept of a basilica into church architecture. One noticeable characteristic of the basilica is the vault. Today there are many examples of major and minor basilicas.

The term basilica can be traced back to ancient Greece basiliké for basilikè stoá "royal stoa". (Merriam-Webster, 1993) A stoa in ancient Greece was a covered walkway. (Encyclopædia Britannica, 2017) The cover was free standing and supported by columns. Markets lined both sides of the stoa. In addition, public business and religious worship was also conducted alongside the stoa.

The Roman Empire incorporated the concept of a stoa when they conquered the Greek city-states around 100 B.C. (World Book, 1969) The Roman architects took the stoa and transformed it into the more formal basilica. (Collier's Encyclopedia, 1963) The basilica became an enclosed building. The entrance also called the narthex opened on to three aisles. The center aisle was the largest. It was called the nave and it was flanked by two smaller aisles. Large columns separated the aisles. The three aisles terminated at the chancel. Depending on the type of basilica an altar may have been in the chancel. If the basilica was a courthouse the judge sat in the chancel area flanked by six chairs on each side for the jury members to sit.

The next evolution of the basilica occurred after the Emperor Constantine legalized Christianity in 313 A.D. (Collier's Encyclopedia, 1963) The Church Fathers adopted the basilica into church architecture. The basilica is divided into seven parts or sections: 1) the aspe; 2) the altar; 3) the transept; 4) the nave; 5) the aisles; 6) the narthex; and 7) the chapels. One distinguishing characteristic of the Christian basilica is the vault. (World Book, 1969)

"The vault, in archituecture, is a roof or ceiling in the form of an arch." (World Book, 1969) Vaults fall into one of four categories: 1) barrel; 2) dome; 3) groin; and 4) ribbed also known as Gothic. A barrel vault is the simplest vault. A dome vault is usually placed over the altar. The groin vault is formed by two or more aches placed at right angles to each other. A ribbed or Gothic vault is a decorative groin vault.

In the Roman Catholic Church basilicas fall into one of two categories: major and minor. (World Book, 1969) The distinguishing difference between the two is a major basilica has an altar exclusively for use by the Pope or his designated representive(s). Two examples of a major basilica are Saint Peter's Basilica in the Vatican and Saint John Lateran in Rome, Italy.

Currently there are thirty-four churches in the United States listed as basilicas. (Basilica of Saint Lawrence, 2017) The closest basilica to Fayetteville, NC is the Basilica of Saint Lawrence in Asheville, NC. More information about the Basilica of Saint Lawrence is available at http://www.saintlawrencebasilica.org/

Works Cited

- Basilica of Saint Lawrence. (2017). *What is a Basilica?* Retrieved October 12, 2017, from Basilica of Saint Lawrence: http://www.saintlawrencebasilica.org/what-is-a-basilica
- Collier's Encyclopedia. (1963). Basilica. In R. Newcomb, *Collier's Encyclopedia Volume 3* (pp. 676-678). The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. (2017). *Stoa*. Retrieved October 12, 2017, from Encyclopædia Britannica: https://www.britannica.com/technology/stoa
- Merriam-Webster. (1993). *Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary Tenth Edition*. Springfield: Merriam Webster, Incorporated.
- World Book. (1969). Basilica. In O. G. Von Simson, *The World Book Encyclopedia Volume 2* (p. 103). Chicago: Field Enterprises Educational Corporation.
- World Book. (1969). The World Book Encyclopedia Volume 1. Chicago: Field Enterprises Educational Corporation.
- World Book. (1969). Vault. In T. Hamlin, *The World Book Encyclopedia Volume 19* (pp. 232-233). Chicago: Field Enterprise Educational Corporation.

IN MEMORIAM:

Please keep in your prayers for the repose of the soul of:
All Deceased Knights of Columbus.
All Members of the U.S Armed Forces.
All First Responders.

ARTICLES FROM THE ASSEMBLY MEMBERSHIP

Any Sir Knight who wants to submit an article to the Newsletter, turn the article into Faithful Scribe SK Chris Cooper at the next Assembly meeting or send it via email to COOP5614@yahoo.com.