



Cardinal Gibbons Assembly 783
Newsletter
October 2018



REFLECTIONS FROM SAINT THOMAS AQUINAS

To one who has faith, no explanation is necessary. To one without faith, no explanation is possible.

Good can exist without evil, whereas evil cannot exist without good.

The things that we love tell us what we are.

Brainy Quote:

https://www.brainyquote.com/search_results?q=Thomas+Aquinas

ADORATION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT

Faithful Navigator Christopher R. Cooper

Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament is a timed honored tradition in the Holy Catholic Church. It is time for the Faithful to reflect on all the blessings God has bestowed on them. During Adoration the Faithful sometimes petition God to aid them through troubling times. Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament has its roots in the beginning of the Church. Over time Adoration evolved into the ceremony of today.

Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament begins with the Eucharist. What is the Eucharist? “The Eucharist is ‘the source and summit of the Christian life’”. (USCCB, 1994) This sacrament unites the Faithful with God. Christ instituted the Blessed Sacrament at the Last Supper:

While they were eating, Jesus took bread, said the blessing, broke it, and giving it to his disciples said, “Take and eat; this is my body.”

Then he took a cup, gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, “Drink from it, all of you, for this is my blood of the covenant, which will be shed on behalf of many for the forgiveness of sins.

I tell you, from now on I shall not drink this fruit of the vine until the day when I drink it with you new in the kingdom of my Father.” (USCCB, 1986)

Christ proclaims the Eucharist is the new covenant. When the bread and wine are consecrated they become Christ’ body and blood, the Eucharist, they still retain their physical characteristics. This process is called transubstantiation. (USCCB, 1994) Today the Blessed Sacrament is displayed in a Monstrance during Adoration. (Catholic-Church.org, 2017) The Monstrance is placed on the altar so the Blessed Sacrament can clearly be seen by all the Faithful during Adoration.

There are several reasons to attend Adoration. One reason was expressed by Pope Paul VI, “To visit the Blessed Sacrament is... a proof of gratitude, and expression of love, and a duty of adoration toward Christ our Lord”. (USCCB, 1994) The Faithful should always express their thankfulness to God. One way is to take time out to attend Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. Taking time out is reminiscent of Christ’ words to the apostles before he was betrayed, “So you could not keep watch with me for one hour?” (USCCB, 1986) This passage is the basis for many Catholic parishes having the Holy Thursday Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. Depending on the parish the Adoration may be a few hours or extend to noon on Good Friday. Attending Adoration is a way to rest from worldly

burdens. Christ instructs the Faithful, “Come to me, all you who labor and are burdened, and I will give you rest.” (USCCB, 1986) In this hurry-up and get it done yesterday world attending Adoration is a good way for the Faithful to clear their mind of worldly clutter.

Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament varies depending on location and time of year. At some Catholic parishes the Rosary and Benediction follow Adoration. On Holy Thursday Adoration follows the Washing of the Feet Service. Usually no group prayers are said during this Adoration. One prayer of thanksgiving is consistent from parish to parish:

O, SACRAMENT MOST HOLY! O, SACRAMENT DIVINE!

ALL PRAISE AND ALL THANKSGIVING BE EVERY MOMENT THINE!

Works Cited:

Catholic-Church.org. (2017). *Jesus waits for us in this Sacrament of Love*. Retrieved from Catholic-Church.org: http://catholic-church.org/kuwait/eucharistic_adoration.htm

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

USCCB. (1994). *Catechism of the Catholic Church*. Washington, DC: Office for Publishing and Promotion Services
United States Catholic Conference



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 Schedules

DATES TO REMEMBER

September 2018

September 1	1st Half of Program year ends – Due
September 1	Matrix Form is due
	Hold Soccer Challenge this month
September 3	Labor Day
September 7-8	Eucharist Congress – Charlotte, NC
September 15	State Per Capita Invoices Due
September 15	Liability Insurance Invoices Due
September 15	Family of the Month Form Due
September 25	Tar Heel Knight Articles - Due

DATES TO REMEMBER (Continued)

October 2018

October 6	Knighthood (3rd) Degree – Council 7450, Concord, NC
October 8	Columbus Day
October 8-14	Charitable Service Outreach Week
October 13-14	Church Membership Drive
October 15	Family of the Month Form Due
October 20-21	Church Membership Drive
October 25	Tar Heel Knight Articles - Due

November 2018

November 1	All Saints Day
November 1	Soccer Challenge Report 4567 – Due
November 2	All Souls Day
November 15	Family of the Month Form - Due
November 15	IRS Form 990 - Due
November 17	4th Degree Exemplification, Wilmington, NC
November 17	Knighthood Degree, Council 9499, Winston-Salem, NC
November 25	Tar Heel Knight Articles - Due

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/>

<u>First Degree</u>	25 August 2018	9:00 AM	Council 6700, Gastonia, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	5 September 2018	7:00 PM	Council 2546, Raleigh, NC
<u>Second Degree</u>	5 September 2018	7:00 PM	Council 14767, High Point, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	10 September 2018	6:30 PM	Council 12610, Mocksville, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	11 September 2018	7:00 PM	Council 9499, Clemmons, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	13 September 2018	7:00 PM	Council 11265, Clayton, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	18 September 2018	7:00 PM	Council 15265, Candler, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	6 October 2018	10:00 AM	Council 16442, Sapphire, NC
<u>Third Degree</u>	6 October 2018	12 Noon	Council 7450, Concord, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	9 October 2018	6:30 PM	Council 2829, Winston-Salem, NC
<u>Third Degree</u>	13 October 2018	12 Noon	Council 15265, Candler, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	16 October 2018	6:30 PM	Council 2829, Winston-Salem, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	17 October 2018	7:00 PM	Council 9249, Thomasville, NC
<u>Second Degree</u>	20 October 2018	9:00 AM	Council 9499, Clemmons, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	1 November 2018	6:30 PM	Council 10504, Winston-Salem, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	7 November 2018	7:00 PM	Council 2546, Raleigh, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	8 November 2018	7:00 PM	Council 11265, Clayton, NC
<u>Second Degree</u>	9 November 2018	7:00 PM	Council 4507, High Point, NC

DEGREE CEREMONIES (Continued)

<u>First Degree</u>	13 November 2018	7:00 PM	Council 15265, Candler, NC
<u>Second Degree</u>	17 November 2018	11:00 AM	Council 6700, Kings Mountain, NC
<u>Third Degree</u>	17 November 2018	12 Noon	Council 9499, Clemmons, NC
<u>Fourth Degree</u>	17 November 2018	12 Noon	Assembly 2047, Wilmington, NC
<u>Third Degree</u>	1 December 2018	12 Noon	Council 5487, Goldsboro, NC
<u>First Degree</u>	2 December 2018	7:00 PM	Council 8363, Franklin, NC
<u>Third Degree</u>	8 December 2018	12 Noon	Council 5487, Goldsboro, 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 basilikê for basilikê 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 architecture, 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 arches 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 representative(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>

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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 Navigator Chris Cooper at the next Assembly meeting or send it via email to COOP5614@yahoo.com.