

October – Month of the Holy Rosary

The month of October is dedicated to the Holy Rosary. According to an account by fifteenth-century Dominican, Alan de la Roch, Mary appeared to St. Dominic in 1206 after he had been praying and doing severe penances because of his lack of success in combating the Albigensian heresy. Mary praised him for his valiant fight against the heretics and then gave him the Rosary as a mighty weapon, explained its uses and efficacy, and told him to preach it to others.



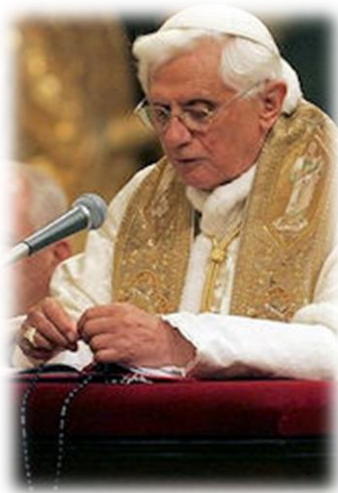
"Since the prayers of the Rosary come from such excellent sources — from Our Lord Himself, from inspired Scripture, and from the Church — it is not surprising that the Rosary is so dear to our Blessed Mother and so powerful with heaven.

"If we consider the power of the Rosary as seen in its effects, we find a great abundance of proofs of its wonderful value. Many are the favors granted to private individuals through its devout recitation: there are few devoted users of the Rosary who

cannot testify to experiencing its power in their own lives. If we turn to history, we see many great triumphs of the Rosary. Early tradition attributes the defeat of the Albigensians at the Battle of Muret in 1213 to the Rosary. But even those who do not accept this tradition will admit that St. Pius V attributed the great defeat of the Turkish fleet on the first Sunday of October, 1571, to the fact that at the same time the Rosary confraternities at Rome and elsewhere were holding their processions. Accordingly, he ordered a commemoration of the Rosary to be made on that day. Two years later, Gregory XIII allowed the celebration of a feast of the Rosary in churches having an altar dedicated to the Rosary. In 1671, Clement X extended the feast to all Spain. A second great victory over the Turks, who once, like the Russians, threatened the ruin of Christian civilization, occurred on August 5, 1716, when Prince Eugene defeated them at Peterwardein in Hungary. Thereupon Clement XI extended the feast of the Rosary to the whole Church.

"Today, when dangers far greater than those of the ancient Turks threaten not only Christianity but all civilization, we are urged by our Blessed Mother to turn again to the Rosary for help. If men in sufficient numbers do this, and at the same time carry out the other conditions that she has laid down, we have the greater reason for confidence that we will be delivered from our dangers." -- *Mary in our Life* by Fr. William G. Most

The Rosary and the Popes



The authentic Rosary is a happy combination of vocal and mental prayer, each of which is essential to the devotion. It is incorrect to say that meditation is "the very essence of the Rosary devotion," for vocal recitation of the prayers is also of the essence. Meditation is, of course, the nobler element, the "soul," while vocal prayer is the "body" of the devotion. The Rosary, Pope Leo XIII declared, "is composed of two parts, distinct but inseparable — the meditation on the mysteries and the recitation of the prayers. It is thus a kind of prayer that requires not only some raising of the soul to God, but also a

particular and explicit attention" (*Incunda semper*). Hence, as Pope Pius XI stated, they err "who consider this devotion merely a boresome formula repeated with monotonous and singsong intonation" (*Ingravescentibus malis*). Moreover, as Pius XI put it, "both piety and love, although always breathing forth the same words, do not, however, repeat the same thing, but they fervently express something ever new which the loving heart always sends forth." And finally, in the words of Pius XII, "the recitation of identical formulas, repeated so many times, rather than rendering the prayer sterile and boring, has on the contrary the admirable quality of infusing confidence in him who prays, and brings to bear a gentle compulsion on the motherly heart of Mary (*Ingravescentibus malis*). — *Mariology*, Juniper B. Carol, O.F.M.

Pope Benedict XVI in an address at the Basilica of St. Mary Major where he prayed the rosary with the faithful said:

“Today, together we confirm that the Holy Rosary is not a pious practice banished to the past, like prayers of other times thought of with nostalgia. Instead, the Rosary is experiencing a new Springtime. Without a doubt, this is one of the most eloquent signs of love that the young generation nourish for Jesus and his Mother, Mary. In the current world, so dispersive, this prayer helps to put Christ at the centre, as the Virgin did, who meditated within all that was said about her Son, and also what he did and said. When reciting the Rosary, the important and meaningful moments of salvation history are relived. The various steps of Christ’s mission are traced. With Mary the heart is oriented toward the mystery of Jesus. Christ is put at the centre of our life, of our time, of our city, through the contemplation and meditation of his holy mysteries of joy, light, sorrow and glory. May Mary help us to welcome within ourselves the grace emanating from these mysteries, so that through us we can "water" society, beginning with our daily relationships, and purifying them from so many negative forces, thus opening them to the newness of God. The Rosary, when it is prayed in an authentic way, not mechanical and superficial but profoundly, it brings, in fact, peace and reconciliation. It contains within itself the healing power of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, invoked with faith and love at the centre of each "Hail Mary".

The Mysteries of the Rosary

Until about the 15th century hundreds of mysteries were part of the Rosary devotion then the 15 mysteries that we know today were definitively fixed as "the Mysteries of the Rosary." Pope John Paul II, in his encyclical, *Rosarium Virginis Mariae*, in 2002 added the five Luminous Mysteries.

Through the meditations of the complete Rosary one recalls and has impressed on his mind, the Popes tell us, "the chief mysteries of the Christian religion," "the mysteries of our Redemption," "the great mysteries of Jesus and His Mother united in joys, sorrows, and triumphs." The twenty mysteries are divided into four equal groups, known as "The Joyful," "The Sorrowful," "The Glorious," and "The Luminous Mysteries."



Content adapted from the following resource:

www.catholicculture.org/culture/liturgicalyear/overviews/months/10_1.cfm

Mysteries of the Rosary

❖ **The Joyful Mysteries (Monday and Saturday)**

1. **The Annunciation**

Mary learns that she has been chosen to be the mother of Jesus.

2. **The Visitation**

Mary visits Elizabeth, who tells her that she will always be remembered.

3. **The Nativity**

Jesus is born in a stable in Bethlehem.

4. **The Presentation**

Mary and Joseph take the infant Jesus to the Temple to present him to God.

5. **The Finding of Jesus in the Temple**

Jesus is found in the Temple discussing his faith with the teachers.



❖ **The Luminous Mysteries (Thursday)**

1. **The Baptism of Jesus in the River Jordan**

God proclaims that Jesus is his beloved Son.

2. **The Wedding Feast at Cana**

At Mary's request, Jesus performs his first miracle.

3. **The Proclamation of the Kingdom of God**

Jesus calls all to conversion and service to the Kingdom.

4. **The Transfiguration of Jesus**

Jesus is revealed in glory to Peter, James, and John.

5. **The Institution of the Eucharist**

Jesus offers his Body and Blood at the Last Supper.



❖ The Sorrowful Mysteries (Tuesday and Friday)



1. **The Agony in the Garden**

Jesus prays in the Garden of Gethsemane on the night before he dies.

2. **The Scourging at the Pillar**

Jesus is lashed with whips.

3. **The Crowning With Thorns**

Jesus is mocked and crowned with thorns.

4. **The Carrying of the Cross**

Jesus carries the cross that will be used to crucify him.

5. **The Crucifixion**

Jesus is nailed to the cross and dies.

❖ The Glorious Mysteries (Wednesday and Sunday)

1. **The Resurrection**

God the Father raises Jesus from the dead.

2. **The Ascension**

Jesus returns to his Father in heaven.

3. **The Coming of the Holy Spirit**

The Holy Spirit comes to bring new life to the disciples.

4. **The Assumption of Mary**

At the end of her life on earth, Mary is taken body and soul into heaven.

5. **The Coronation of Mary**

Mary is crowned as Queen of Heaven and Earth.

