

# **ST. JOSEPH'S EUCCHARISTIC ADORATION NEWSLETTER**

**September 2019**

**Issue 3**

**St. Joseph Catholic Church  
Mandarin, Florida**



**Presented by the  
Eucharistic Adoration Committee**

# ST. JOSEPH'S EUCHARISTIC ADORATION NEWSLETTER

September 2019 Issue 3

## THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

The Month of  
September is dedicated  
to the Our Lady of  
Sorrows, with a church  
celebration on  
September 15.



## OUR LADY OF SORROWS

## ST. JOSEPH'S EUCHARISTIC ADORATION NEWSLETTER

### OUR MONTHLY THEME FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER IS OUR LADY OF SORROWS

This month the main liturgical feasts are **St. Gregory the Great** (September 3), **St. Peter Claver** (September 9), **Holy Name of Mary** (September 12), **St. John Chrysostom** (September 13), **Exaltation of the Holy Cross** (September 14), **Sts. Cornelius and Cyprian** (September 16), **St. Robert Bellarmine** (September 17), **St. Januarius** (September 19), **St. Andrew Kim and Companions** (September 20), **St. Matthew** (September 21), **Sts. Cosmas and Damian** (September 26), **St. Pio** (September 23), **St. Vincent de Paul** (September 27), and **St. Jerome** (September 30). The feasts of the **Birth of Mary** (September 8), **Our Lady of Sorrows** (September 15), and **Sts. Michael, Gabriel and Raphael** (September 29) are superseded by the Sunday liturgy.

This information on the special feast days were obtained from Catholic Culture.org.

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*"The Eucharist, in the Mass and outside of the Mass, is the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, and is therefore deserving of the worship that is given to the living God, and to Him alone" (St Pope John Paul II, Opening address in Ireland, Phoenix Park, September 29, 1979).*

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## OUR LADY OF SORROWS

### The Seven Sorrows of Our Blessed Mother



### OUR LADY OF SORROWS

Our Lady of Sorrows is also known by these names which show the sorrows in her life: Our Lady of Dolours, Mother of Sorrows, Our Lady of Piety, and Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows.

The Seven Sorrows of Our Blessed Mother are:

1. The prophecy of Simeon.
2. The flight into Egypt.
3. The loss of the Child Jesus in the Temple of Jerusalem.
4. Mary's meeting Jesus on the Via Dolorosa. (not in the New Testament)
5. The Crucifixion of Jesus on Mount Calvary.
6. The Piercing of the Side of Jesus with a spear, and his descent from the Cross.
7. The burial of Jesus by Joseph of Arimathea.

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## A BIT OF EUCHARISTIC ADORATION HISTORY

### DEVELOPMENT OF EUCHARISTIC ADORATION

The passages were taken from “The History of Eucharistic Adoration Development of Doctrine in the Catholic Church” by John Hardon, S.J.

- As we have seen, there had been reservation and adoration of the Blessed Sacrament since the early days of the Church. But with the Council of Trent began a new era in the devotion of the faithful to Christ's Real Presence in the Eucharist.
- The Forty-Hours Devotion. Before the end of the sixteenth century, Pope Clement VIII in 1592 issued a historic document on what was called in Italian Quarant' Ore (Forty Hours).
- The devotion consisted of forty hours of continual prayer before the Blessed Sacrament exposed. Introduced earlier on a local scale in Milan, the Bishop of Rome not only authorized the devotion for Rome but explained how it should be practiced.
- We have determined to establish publicly in this Mother City of Rome an uninterrupted course of prayer in such wise that in the different churches [he specifies them] on appointed days, there be observed the pious and salutary devotion of the Forty Hours; with such an arrangement of churches and times



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that, at every hour of the day and night, the incense of prayer shall ascend without intermission before the face of the Lord.

- About a century later (1731) his successor, Clement XIII, published a detailed set of instructions for the proper carrying out of the Forty-Hours' devotion, for example:

- The Blessed Sacrament is always exposed on the high altar, except in patriarchal basilicas.
- Statues, relics and pictures around the altar of exposition are to be removed or veiled.
- Only clerics in surplices may take care of the altar of exposition.
- There must be continuous relays of worshippers before the Blessed Sacrament and should include a priest or cleric in major orders.
- No Masses are to be said at the altar of exposition.



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- Gradually the Forty Hours devotion spread throughout the Catholic world. Proposed by the Code of Canon Law in 1917, the new Code states that in churches or oratories where the Eucharist is reserved, "it is recommended (commendatur) . . . that there be held each year a solemn exposition of the Blessed Sacrament for an appropriate, even if not for a continuous, time so that the local community may more attentively meditate on and adore the Eucharistic Mystery" (Canon 942).

- Perpetual Adoration. The term "perpetual adoration" is broadly used to designate the practically uninterrupted adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. The term may mean several things:

- The adoration is literally perpetual, so that someone is always in prayer before the Holy Eucharist.
- The adoration is morally perpetual, with only such short interruptions as imperative reasons or uncontrollable circumstances require.
- The adoration is uninterrupted for a longer or shorter period, a day or several days, as in the Forty-Hours devotion.
- The adoration is uninterrupted in one special church or chapel.
- The adoration is uninterrupted in different churches or chapels in a locality like a diocese or a country, or throughout the world.

- Some writers trace the first beginnings of perpetual adoration to the late fourth century, when converts to the faith in some dioceses were to adore the Blessed Sacrament exposed for eight days after their baptism. It is certain, however, that even before the institution of the feast of Corpus Christi, not only religious in convents and monasteries but the laity practiced Eucharistic adoration.

- After his victory over the Albigenses, King Louis VII of France asked the Bishop of Avignon to have the Blessed Sacrament exposed in the Chapel of the Holy Cross (September 14, 1226). The throng of adorers was so great that the bishop decided to have the adoration continue day and night. This



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was later ratified by the Holy See and continued uninterrupted until 1792 during the French Revolution. It was resumed in 1829.

- It was not until after the Council of Trent, however, that perpetual adoration began to develop on a worldwide scale. We may distinguish especially the following forms.
- **Cloistered Religious Institutes** were founded for the express purpose of adoring the Holy Eucharist day and night. Some, like the Benedictines of the Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament in Austria (1654), took a solemn vow of perpetual adoration.
- **Apostolic Religious Institutes** were started to both practice adoration themselves and promote perpetual worship of the Eucharist among the faithful. Thus began the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, and of the Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. Formally approved in 1817, its aim is to honor and imitate the four states of Christ's life to be honored and imitated by the exercise of adoration of the Eucharist.
- **Men's Nocturnal Adoration Societies** began on an international scale in Rome in 1810 with the founding of the Pious Union of the Adorers of the Most Blessed Sacrament. They spread throughout Europe and into North and South America. Their focus was (and is) on perpetual adoration in the strict sense.
- **Perpetual Eucharistic Associations** of the faithful go back to the seventeenth century. One of the earliest was started by Baron de Renty in 1641 at St. Paul's parish in Paris. It was a perpetual adoration society for ladies. At Boulange in France (1753), the parishes were divided into twelve groups representing the twelve months of the year. Each group contained as many parishes as there were days in the month it represented. Each church in every group was assigned one day for Eucharistic adoration.
- Among the apostles of perpetual adoration for the laity, none has had a more lasting influence in the modern world than St. Peter Julian Eymard. In 1856 he founded the Blessed Sacrament Fathers in Paris and two years later, with Marguerite Guillot, he established the Servants of the Blessed Sacrament, a cloistered contemplative congregation of women. Peter Eymard's published conferences on the Real Presence have inspired numerous lay associations. They have taken his words literally when he said, "In the presence of Jesus Christ in the Most Blessed Sacrament, all greatness disappears, all holiness humbles itself and comes to nothing. Jesus Christ is there!"
- Visits to the Blessed Sacrament. Not unlike perpetual adoration, so the history of visits to the Blessed Sacrament is best known from the monastic spirituality of the early Middle Ages. In the thirteenth century Ancren Riwle, or Rule for Anchoresses, the nuns were to begin their day by a visit to the Blessed Sacrament.
- One of the sobering facts of the Reformation is to know what happened when the English Reformers separated from Rome. At first, they did not forbid the



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clergy to reserve some of both species after the Lord's Supper ceremony--to be taken to the sick and the dying. But before long, reservation of the Eucharistic elements became rare. This was to be expected after the Thirty-Nine Articles (1571) declared that transubstantiation was untrue and that the Eucharist should not be worshipped or carried about in procession.

- Three hundred years later, the Anglicans, who started the Oxford Movement, restored continuous reservation of the Eucharist and encouraged visits to the Blessed Sacrament. Credit for this return to Catholic Eucharistic piety belongs to the Anglican Sisterhood of St. Margaret, founded in 1854. The community records show that soon after its foundation the Sisters were making daily visits to the Eucharist in their oratory and, about the same time, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was introduced.
- In the Catholic Church, visits to the Blessed Sacrament have become a standard part of personal and communal prayer. The first Code of Canon Law urged the "faithful to visit the Most Blessed Sacrament as often as possible" (Canon 1273). The new Code is more specific.
- Unless there is a grave reason to the contrary, a church, in which the Blessed Eucharist is reserved, is to be open to the faithful for at least some hours every day, so that they can pray before the Blessed Sacrament (Canon 937).
- Eucharistic Congresses. As public demonstrations of faith in the Real Presence, local Eucharistic congresses go back to the Middle Ages. But the first international congress grew out of the zeal of Marie-Marthe Tamisier (1834-1910) a French laywoman who from childhood had an extraordinary devotion to the Blessed Sacrament. She called a day without Holy Communion her Good Friday. Having several times tried unsuccessfully to enter a religious community, she spent much of her life spreading devotion to the Real Presence. Inspired by the conferences of Peter Julian Eymard and directed by Abbe Chevier of Lyons, she first promoted pilgrimages to shrines where Eucharistic miracles were reported to have taken place. Finally, the first international Eucharistic Congress was held at Lille in 1881. At the fifth Congress at Toulouse in 1886, over fifteen-hundred bishops and priests, and thirty thousand of the laity participated.
- By now international congresses have been held on all the continents, including Africa, Asia and Australia. Pope Paul VI attended the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth Eucharistic congresses at Bombay in 1964 and Bogota in 1968. Pope John Paul was to have attended the centenary congress at Lourdes in 1981 but was prevented because of the assassination attempt on his life on May 13th of that year. National congresses have become widespread. During one of these, at Bogota in 1980, Pope John Paul II synthesized the role which, in God's providence, a Eucharistic congress is meant to serve.

## MOTHER TERESA'S REFLECTION ON EUCHARISTIC ADORATION

The reflection this month is from the writings of St. Teresa of Calcutta.

Every Holy Hour we make so pleases the Heart of Jesus that it will be recorded in Heaven and retold for all eternity. It opens the floodgates of God's merciful Love upon the world.

Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament is the best time you will spend on earth. It will make your soul everlastingly more glorious and beautiful in Heaven. A Holy Hour of adoration helps bring everlasting peace to your soul and in your family. It brings us personal peace and strength. It brings us a greater love for Jesus, for each other, and for the poor. Every holy hour deepens our union with Him and bears much fruit.

**Nowhere on earth are we more welcomed or loved than by Jesus in Eucharist. When you look at the crucifix, you understand how much Jesus loved you. When you look at the Sacred Host you understand how much Jesus loves you now. This is why we need Perpetual Eucharistic Adoration in every Parish throughout the entire World.**

What will convert America and save the world? My answer is prayer. What we need is for every parish to come before Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament in Holy Hours of prayer.

On the Cross Jesus said "I thirst." From the Blessed Sacrament Jesus continues to say to each of us "I thirst". He thirsts for our personal love, our intimacy, our union with Him in the Blessed Sacrament.

When the Sisters are exhausted, up to their eyes in work; when all seems to go awry, they spend an hour in prayer before the Blessed Sacrament. This practice has never failed to bear fruit: they experience peace and strength.

If you are looking for vocations, as a community have adoration often every day if possible. **Once the Missionaries of Charity started daily adoration, their vocations doubled.**

**I know I would not be able to work one week if it were not for that continual force coming from Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament (during my Holy Hour of Adoration). To be alone with Jesus in adoration and intimate union with Him is the Greatest Gift of Love - the tender love of Our Father in Heaven.**

Perpetual Eucharistic Adoration offers to our people the opportunity to join those in religious life to pray for the salvation of the world, souls everywhere and peace on earth. We cannot underestimate the power of prayer and the difference it will make in our world. Jesus has made Himself the Bread of Life to give us life. Night and day, He is there.

If you really want to grow in love, come back to the Eucharist, come back to that Adoration. Our hours of adoration will be special hours of reparation for sins, and intercession for the needs of the whole world, exposing the sin-sick and suffering humanity to the healing, sustaining and transforming rays of Jesus, radiating from the Eucharist. Each one of us is a coworker of Christ - we must labor hard to carry Him to the hearts where He has not yet been known and loved... But, unless we have Jesus, we cannot give Him; that is why we need the Eucharist. Spend as much time as possible in front of the Blessed Sacrament and He will fill you with His strength and His power.

Perpetual adoration is the most beautiful thing you could ever think of doing. People are hungry for God. Imagine for a moment that we are living in Jesus' time and He has invited us to visit with Him and spend some quiet time getting to know Him better. Being aware who He was, we would be humbled and honored by such an invitation. The good news is that Jesus is here with us TODAY - body, blood, soul and divinity - in the Holy Eucharist. Although Jesus comes to us under the appearance of bread and wine, His presence is as real to us NOW as He was flesh-and-blood-real to His disciples when he walked this earth. He can perform miracles, heal us, teach us, and love us. We can talk to Him and He can speak to us through His Word and through the Holy Spirit I who lives in us through our baptism and confirmation.

**Jesus has made Himself the Bread of Life to give us life. Night and day, He is there. If you really want to grow in love, come back to the Eucharist, come back to that Adoration.**

- Blessed Mother Teresa of Calcutta

## **SCHEDULES AND MORE**

Eucharistic Adoration at St. Joseph's is held at the Cody Enrichment Center, located at:

**4152 Loretto Rd, next to the Historic Church.**

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The current schedule for Eucharistic Adoration at St. Joseph's can be found at:

<https://stjosephsjax.org/eucharistic-adoration>

## **REGULAR ADORATION HOURS**

**ADORATION TIMES (Adoration is SILENT with the exceptions shown below under Vocal Prayers.)**

Monday: 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Tuesday: 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Wednesday: 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Thursday: 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Second Thursday: 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. (Friday)

Friday: 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

First Friday/Saturday: 9:00 a.m. (Friday) with 7:00 p.m. Mass in Historic Church while Adoration continues in Chapel until 7:45 a.m. (Saturday); followed by 8 a.m. Mass in Historic Church

## **ADORATION TIMES (VOCAL PRAYERS)**

Daily: Rosary - 8:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

Daily: Divine Mercy Chaplet - 3:00 p.m.

Monday: Vespers 7:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Tuesday: People of Praise - 7:00 p.m.-8:30 p.m.

Thursday: Children's Holy Hour - 1:00 - 2:00 p.m.

Thursday: Shepherds of Christ: 7:00-8:15pm (beginning June 6)

Second Thursday: Knights of Columbus - 6:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. (rosary)

First Friday: Holy Hour of Reparation (Entire Red Book) - 5:00 - 6:00 pm (in chapel prior to the 7:00 p.m. Mass in the historic church)

First Friday: Alliance of the Two Hearts - 9 p.m. - 2 a.m.

Last Friday: Adoration for Vocations: 7-8 p.m. (in chapel); March 22 (one week early due to Eucharistic Congress)

Please e-mail me ([adoration@stjosephsjax.org](mailto:adoration@stjosephsjax.org)) if you have any concerns or questions about online sign-up.

God's peace and love, St. Joseph's Eucharistic Adoration Ministry  
Angela Fisher (Scheduler)

## TEAM CAPTAINS

### St. Joseph's Catholic Church: Eucharistic Adoration

#### Day/Evening Captains

Day	Name	Phone No.	Email
Monday – day (9am – 6pm)	Bernadette & John Hashtak	904-268-2686	jphashtak@bellsouth.net
Monday – night (6pm – 10pm)	David Britt Linda Salvatore	904-268-9978 904-524-9329	Dwbritt@comcast.net linda@salvatorefamily.com
Tuesdays -- day (9am-6pm)	Susana Suarez Lisa Pohlgeers	904-629-2693 904-994-8226	susanassuarez@gmail.com lpohlgeers@aol.com
Tuesday – night (6-10pm)	Matt Reese	904-333-8018	Reeseroof@aol.com
Wednesday – day (9am-6pm)	Susan Rezsonya	904-268-7741	Srezsonya@bellsouth.net
Wednesday – night (6 – 10pm)	Margi MacLean	773-504-2750	margimaclean@hotmail.com
<b>Thursday -- day (9am-6pm)</b>	<b>(open, need volunteer)</b>	<b>(open)</b>	<b>(open)</b>
Thursday –night (6-10pm)	Matt Reese	904-333-8018	Reeseroof@aol.com
Friday – day (9am-6pm)	Janet LaFrance	904-880-1422 904-910-5739	jjlafrance@comcast.net
Friday -- night (6-10pm)	Angela Fisher (6-10pm) 1/2019	904-600-6369	angelafisher365@gmail.com
First Friday/Saturday Second Thursday/Friday & Subs	Rod Cruz	904-477-3114	drrodacruz@yahoo.com

This section of the Newsletter is dedicated to questions we receive from Adorers and our answers.

If you have a question specifically related to Eucharistic Adoration at St. Joseph's, our schedule or our current procedures, please do not hesitate to pose those questions. You may send your questions to [drrodacruz@yahoo.com](mailto:drrodacruz@yahoo.com).

We will do everything we can to provide you an answer, and we will post the Q & A in this section the following month.

Thank you, Rod Cruz