

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

**January 2021**

**Issue 19**

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



**Presented by the  
Eucharistic Adoration Committee**

# ST. JOSEPH'S EUCHARISTIC ADORATION NEWSLETTER

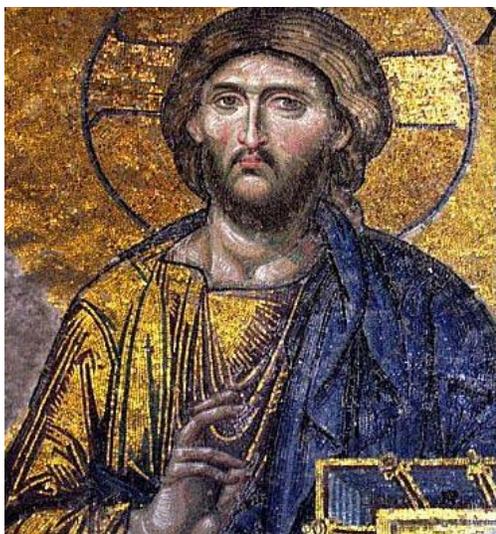
January 2021 Issue 19

## OUR MONTHLY THEME FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY IS DEDICATED THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS

The feasts on the General Roman Calendar celebrated during the month of January are:

**THE MONTH OF  
JANUARY  
IS DEDICATED TO  
THE HOLY NAME OF  
JESUS**

1. Mary, Mother of God, Solemnity
2. Basil the Great; Gregory Nazianzen, Memorial
3. Epiphany of the Lord, Solemnity
4. Elizabeth Ann Seton (USA and CAN), Memorial
5. John Neumann, Memorial
6. Andre Bessette, Opt. Mem.
7. Raymond of Penafort, Opt. Mem.
10. Baptism of the Lord, Feast
13. Hilary; Kentigern (Scotland), Opt. Mem.
17. Second Sunday in Ordinary Time, Sunday
20. Fabian; Sebastian, Opt. Mem.
21. Agnes, Memorial
22. Day of Prayer for Unborn, Opt. Mem.
23. Vincent of Saragossa, Opt. Mem.
24. Third Sunday in Ordinary Time, Sunday of the Word of God, Sunday
25. Conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, Feast
26. Timothy and Titus, Memorial
27. Angela Merici, Opt. Mem.
28. Thomas Aquinas, Memorial
31. Fourth Sunday in Ordinary Time, Sunday



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

### In this Issue:

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- Historical Usage of IHS
- What Does the Name of Jesus Mean?
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**THE HOLY NAME  
OF JESUS**

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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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## THE SOLEMNITY OF MARY



The title “Mother of God” goes back to the third or fourth century, but the Greek term Theotokos (“The God-bearer”) was officially consecrated as Catholic doctrine at the Council of Ephesus in 431, thus becoming the first Marian dogma. At the end of the Council of Ephesus, crowds of people marched through the streets shouting: “Praised be the Theotokos!”

This Catholic doctrine is based on the doctrine of Incarnation, as expressed by St. Paul: “God sent his Son, born of a woman, born under the law” (Galatians 4:4).

In its chapter on Mary’s role in the Church, Vatican II’s Dogmatic Constitution “Lumen Gentium” (“Light of the People”) calls Mary “Mother of God” 12 times.

On this day the Catholic Church also celebrates the World Day of Peace, a tradition established by Pope Paul VI and confirmed by Pope John Paul II.

## WHAT DOES THE NAME OF JESUS MEAN?

The name Jesus comes from the Greek ISEOUS which was derived from the Aramaic, Yeshu. It means "Yaweh is salvation." The name was not unique, even in biblical times, and today it is common in Arabic-speaking East and in Spanish-speaking countries. From apostolic times the name has been treated with the greatest respect, as honor is due the name which represents Our Lord, himself.

## THE MONTH OF JANUARY – THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS



## HISTORICAL USAGE OF IHS

A monogram of the name of Jesus Christ. From the third century the names of our Saviour are sometimes shortened, particularly in Christian inscriptions (IH and XP, for Jesus and Christus). In the next century the "sigla" (chi-rho) occurs not only as an abbreviation but also as a symbol. From the beginning, however, in Christian inscriptions the nomina sacra, or names of Jesus Christ, were shortened by contraction, thus IC and XC or IHS and XPS for Iesus Christos. These Greek monograms continued to be used in Latin during the Middle Ages. Eventually the right meaning was lost, and erroneous interpretation of IHS led to the faulty orthography "Jhesus". In Latin the learned abbreviation IHC rarely occurs after the Carolingian era. The monogram became more popular after the twelfth century when St. Bernard insisted much on devotion to the Holy Name of Jesus, and the fourteenth, when the founder of the Jesuati, Blessed John Colombini (d. 1367), usually wore it on his breast. Towards the close of the Middle Ages IHS became a symbol, quite like the chi-rho in the Constantinian period. Sometimes above the H appears a cross and underneath three

nails, while the whole figure is surrounded by rays. IHS became the accepted iconographical characteristic of St. Vincent Ferrer (d. 1419) and of St. Bernardine of Siena (d. 1444). The latter holy missionary, at the end of his sermons, was wont to exhibit this monogram devoutly to his audience, for which some blamed him; he was even called before Martin V. St. Ignatius of Loyola adopted the monogram in his seal as general of the Society of Jesus (1541), and thus it became the emblem of his institute. IHS was sometimes wrongly understood as "Jesus Hominum (or Hierosolymae) Salvator", i.e. Jesus, the Saviour of men (or of Jerusalem=Hierosolyma). Information copied from The Catholic Encyclopedia.

## **HISTORY OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS**

The information which follows comes from catholicstraightanswers.com

Reverence for the Holy Name of our Lord, Jesus Christ, arose in the apostolic times. St. Paul in his Letter to the Philippians wrote, "So that at Jesus' name every knee must bend in the heavens, on the earth and under the earth, and every tongue proclaim to the glory of God the Father: Jesus Christ is Lord" (2:10-11). Just as a name gives identity to a person and also reflects a person's life, the name of Jesus reminds the hearer of who Jesus is and what He has done for us. Keep in mind that the name *Jesus* means "Yahweh saves" or "Yahweh is salvation."

In invoking our Lord's name with reverential faith, one is turning to Him and imploring His divine assistance. An old spiritual manual cited four special rewards of invoking the Holy Name: First, the name of Jesus brings help in bodily needs. Jesus Himself promised at the Ascension, "...In my name they will cast out demons, they will speak in new tongues, they will pick up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing, it will not hurt them, they will lay their hands on the sick and they will recover." (Mark 16:17-19). After Pentecost, St. Peter and St. John went to the Temple to preach and encountered a cripple begging; St. Peter commanded, "I have neither silver nor gold, but what I have I give you! In the name of Jesus Christ, the Nazorean, walk!" and the crippled began to walk (Acts 3:1-10). Invoking Jesus' name, St. Peter also cured Aeneas (Acts 9:32ff).

Second, the name of Jesus gives help in spiritual trials. Jesus forgave sins, and through the invocation of His Holy Name, sins continue to be forgiven. At Pentecost, St. Peter echoed the prophecy of Joel, "Then shall everyone be saved who calls on the name of the Lord" (Acts 2:21), a teaching echoed by St. Paul in his Letter to the

Romans (10:13). As St. Stephen, the first martyr, was being stoned, he called upon the name of the Lord and prayed, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit" (Acts 7:59). St. Thomas More, the patron saint of our diocese, as he awaited execution wrote to his daughter Margaret, "I will not mistrust Him, Meg, though I shall feel myself weakening and on the verge of being overcome with fear. I shall remember how Saint Peter at a blast of wind began to sink because of his lack of faith, and I shall do as he did: call upon Christ and pray to Him for help. And then I trust He shall place His holy hand on me and in the stormy seas hold me up from drowning."

Third, the name of Jesus protects the person against Satan and his temptations. Jesus on His own authority exorcized demons (e.g., the expulsion of the demons of Gadara (Matthew 8:28-34)). Through the invocation of His Holy Name, Satan is still conquered.

Finally, we receive every grace and blessing through the Holy Name of Jesus. Jesus said, "I give you my assurance, whatever you ask the Father, He will give you in my name. Until now you have not asked for anything in my name. Ask and you shall receive, that your joy may be full" (John 16:23-24). In summary, St. Paul said, "Whatever you do, in whether in speech or in action, do it in the name of the Lord Jesus" (Colossians 3:17).

Both St. Bernardine of Sienna (1380-1444) and his student St. John of Capistrano (1386-1456) promoted devotion to the Holy Name of Jesus. In their preaching missions throughout Italy, they carried a monogram of the Holy Name surrounded by rays. In its origin, the monogram IHS is an abbreviation of the name *Jesus* in Greek: I and H representing an Iota and Eta respectively, the first two letters of the name; to which later was added S, a Sigma, the final letter. (A later tradition holds that IHS represents the Latin *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, meaning "Jesus Savior of Mankind.") St. Bernardine and St. John blessed the faithful with this monogram, invoking the name of Jesus, and many miracles were reported. They also encouraged people to have the monogram placed over the city gates and the doorways of their homes. Dispelling the objections of some who considered this veneration superstitious, Pope Martin V in 1427 approved the proper veneration to the Holy Name and asked that the cross be included in the monogram IHS. Later in 1455, Pope Callistus III asked St. John to preach a crusade invoking the Holy Name of Jesus against the vicious Turkish Moslems who were ravaging Eastern Europe; victory came in their defeat at the Battle of Belgrade in 1456.

In 1597, Pope Sixtus V granted an indulgence to anyone reverently saying, "Praised be Jesus Christ!" Pope Clement VII in 1530 allowed the Franciscans to celebrate a feast

day in honor of the Holy Name, and Pope Innocent XIII extended this to the universal Church in 1721; the feast day was celebrated on the Sunday between January 1<sup>st</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, or otherwise on January 2<sup>nd</sup>. (Unfortunately, the feast day was dropped with the revision of the liturgical calendar in 1969 by Pope Paul VI.) Pope Pius IX in 1862 approved a Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus, which Pope Leo XIII later endorsed for the whole Church because he was "...desirous of seeing an increase in the devotion toward this glorious name of Jesus among the faithful, especially in a period when this august name is shamelessly scoffed at."

Pope John Paul II has reinstated the Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus to be celebrated on January 3. Moreover, the reverential invocation of the Holy Name of Jesus as part of prayer or work, and the recitation of the Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus still convey a partial indulgence for the reparation of sin. Also, the Holy Name Society, first organized in 1274 and granted the status of a confraternity in 1564, continues to promote at the parish and diocesan levels an increased reverence for the name of Jesus, reparation for the sins of profanity and blasphemy against the Holy Name, and the personal sanctification of its members.

## **THE HOLY NAME SOCIETY**

The information which follows comes from CatholicTradition.org.

The Confraternity of the Most Holy Name of God and Jesus is an indulgenced confraternity in the Catholic Church. The primary object of the society is to promote due love and reverence for the Holy Name of God and Jesus Christ. The secondary object is to suppress blasphemy, perjury, oaths of any character that are forbidden, profanity, unlawful swearing improper language, and, as far as the members can, to prevent those vices in others [Pius IV, 13 April 1564]. It had its origin in the Council of Lyons, 1274, which prescribed that the faithful should have a special devotion to the Holy Name of Jesus, that reparation might be made for insults offered to it by Albigenses and other blasphemers. The Friars Preachers were preaching everywhere with the Zeal of St. Dominic; it was natural, then, that Gregory X selected the Dominicans to preach the devotion, which he did by a letter to Blessed John of Vercelli, master general of the order, 20 September 1274 [Constit. "Nuper in"]. The master general immediately wrote to all the provincials of the order, expressing the pope's wish, and enjoining upon all the duty of laboring for its fulfillment [Litterae Encyclicae Mag. Gen Ord. Praed., Reichert,

1900]. The brethren gave their best energies in executing the command, preaching everywhere the power and glory of the Holy Name of Jesus; and to give permanency to the devotion excited in the hearts of the people, it was ordained that in every Dominican church an altar of the Holy Name should be erected, and that societies or confraternities under the title and invocation of the Holy Name of Jesus should be established. St. Peter, Martyr (d. 1252); John of Vercelli, a contemporary of St. Dominic; Blessed Ambrose of Siena (d. 1286) are said to have been great propagators of the devotion. In the fourteenth century Blessed Henry Suso (d. 1365) is the most notable apostle of devotion to the Holy Name.

The history of the society in the fourteenth and the fifteenth centuries is somewhat obscure, but that it continued to exist is certain from papal Bulls addressed to the Order of St. Dominic. Boniface IX in his Constitution "Hodie" 31 October, 1401, granted indulgences to those visiting the altar of the confraternity in the Dominican monastery at Schusen, Diocese of Werden, Saxony. In 1432 at Lisbon the devotion preached by a retired Dominican bishop, Andrea Diaz, was a means of stopping the ravages of a plague that was then afflicting that city. In gratitude for their deliverance, the people of all classes in Lisbon held, on 1 Jan., 1433, what was probably the first procession in honor of the Holy Name of Jesus. At this period St. Bernardine of Siena, an Italian Franciscan gained great renown as a promoter of the devotion in Italy. In the sixteenth century Emperor Charles V and King Philip II, moved by the prevalence of blasphemy and sacrilege, exhorted and encouraged the Dominicans to spread the devotion and to establish the society throughout their dominions. Among the preachers engaged in this apostolate, the most celebrated was the Spanish Dominican, Didacus of Victoria (d. 1450), who may be properly called the great preacher of the devotion of the Holy Name of God. He founded a confraternity known as the Society of the Holy Name of God, of which the special object was to suppress the horrible profanation of the Divine Name by blasphemers, perjurers, and by men in their ordinary conversation, and to this end he drew up a rule and constitution for its government

His confraternity was approved by Pope Pius IV 13 April 1564, who richly endowed it with indulgences, commanded all ecclesiastical authorities to favor it with all their power, and, in a special letter, recommended it to the laity (Bullarium Ord. Praed., tom. I, v). Later, this confraternity was merged into the Society of the Holy Name of Jesus. Thereafter the society was called by both titles. It also bore the title of "Confraternity against Oaths". Following the example of Pius IV, the popes of the sixteenth and

seventeenth centuries, notably Innocent XI, made the society an object of special solicitude, encouraging its promotion, granting indulgences, and regulating its organization. St. Pius V, in the Motu Proprio "Decret Romanum", 21 June, 1571, absolutely restricted the canonical erection of the society to the Dominican order. Letters patent from the master general of the Dominicans are required for the canonical establishment of the society (for the United States these letters are issued through the bureau of the Holy Name Society, New York). In missionary countries special provision is made for the establishment of the society.

Being thus united, the men of the society in the United States [they number about 500,000] are able to accomplish great good by public yearly processions of many thousands professing reverence for the Name of Jesus Christ, and abhorrence of blasphemy, profanity, and immorality. They are required to receive Holy Communion in a body at least once every three months; in most places the rule prescribes Communion on the second Sunday of every month, when they may gain plenary and partial indulgences granted by Gregory XIII. A complete list of indulgences, all of which may be applied to the souls in purgatory, is contained in the "Pocket Manual of the Holy Name Society" [New edition, New York, 1909], by the Dominican, Father McKenna, who for many years has been recognized as the apostle of the Holy Name in the United States.

## **THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE HOLY NAME SOCIETY**

**[HTTP://WWW.NAHNS.COM/](http://www.nahns.com/)**

### **National Association of the Holy Name Society**

The National Association of the Holy Name Society ([NAHNS](#)) is made up Diocesan and Archdiocesan Union Holy Name Societies from across the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico. The NAHNS exists to support members of the Archdiocesan and Diocesan Union Holy Name Societies and members of Parish Holy Name Societies; promote devotion to the Holy Name of Jesus and to assist each other grow in holiness.

### **Purpose**

The Confraternity of the Most Holy Names of God and Jesus (Holy Name Society) promotes reverence for the Sacred Names of God and Jesus Christ,

obedience and loyalty to the Magisterium of the Catholic Church, and the personal sanctification and holiness of its members. Members are called to contribute to the evangelization mission of the Church and to make perpetual acts of reverence and love for our Lord and Savior. The apostolate of the society is to assist in parish ministries by performing the Corporal Works of Mercy: to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, give drink to the thirsty, shelter to the homeless, tend the sick, visit those in prison, and bury the dead; as well as the Spiritual Works of Mercy: to convert sinners, instruct the ignorant, counsel the wayward, comfort the sorrowing, bear adversity patiently, forgive offenses, and pray for the living and the dead.

## LITANY OF THE HOLY NAME

PLEASE CLICK ON THE FOLLOWING LINK TO HEAR THE LITANY PRAYED

[HTTPS://YOUTU.BE/ZEJDDLIAPXY](https://youtu.be/zejddliapxy)

This litany of the Most Holy Name of Jesus brings to mind the words of St. Paul: "whatever you do in word or in work, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus" (Col 3:17). This tribute of supplication to our Lord is thought to have been composed by two 15th century champions of devotion to the Holy Name of Jesus, St. Bernardine of Siena and his student St. John of Capistrano. It gives us a good opportunity to meditate on both our Lord's attributes and His life, while asking Him for heavenly guidance and assistance.

The litany of the Most Holy Name of Jesus received the Church's approval for private use by Pope Sixtus V in 1585, and public recitation by Pope Leo XIII in 1886. (It is one of only six litanies approved for public use.) The Church celebrates the feast of the Holy Name of Jesus on January 3rd.

When this litany is prayed publicly, the congregation's responses to a leader appear in italics below.

**Lord, have mercy on us.**

***Christ, have mercy on us.***

**Lord, have mercy on us. Jesus, hear us.**

***Jesus, graciously hear us.***

**God the Father of Heaven, *have mercy on us (after each line)***

**God the Son, Redeemer of the world,**

**God the Holy Ghost,**

**Holy Trinity, one God,**

**Jesus, Son of the living God,**

**Jesus, splendor of the Father,**

**Jesus, brightness of eternal light,**

**Jesus, King of glory,**

**Jesus, sun of justice,**

**Jesus, Son of the Virgin Mary,  
Jesus, most amiable,  
Jesus, most admirable,  
Jesus, the mighty God,  
Jesus, father of the world to come,  
Jesus, Angel of great counsel,  
Jesus, most powerful,  
Jesus, most patient,  
Jesus, most obedient,  
Jesus, meek and humble of heart,  
Jesus, lover of chastity,  
Jesus, lover of us,  
Jesus, God of peace,  
Jesus, author of life,  
Jesus, example of virtues,  
Jesus, zealous lover of souls,  
Jesus, our God,  
Jesus, our refuge,  
Jesus, father of the poor,  
Jesus, treasure of the faithful,  
Jesus, good Shepherd,  
Jesus, true light,  
Jesus, eternal wisdom,  
Jesus, infinite goodness,  
Jesus, our way and our life,  
Jesus, joy of Angels,  
Jesus, King of Patriarchs,  
Jesus, Master of the Apostles,  
Jesus, Teacher of the Evangelists,  
Jesus, strength of Martyrs,  
Jesus, light of Confessors,  
Jesus, purity of Virgins,  
Jesus, crown of all Saints,  
Be merciful, *spare us, O Jesus.*  
Be merciful, *graciously hear us, O Jesus.*  
From all evil, *deliver us, O Jesus.* (after each line)  
From all sin,  
From Thy wrath,  
From the snares of the devil,  
From the spirit of fornication,  
From everlasting death,  
From the neglect of Thine inspirations,  
By the mystery of Thy holy Incarnation,  
By Thy Nativity,  
By Thine Infancy,  
By Thy most divine Life,  
By Thy labors,**

**By Thine agony and Passion,  
By Thy Cross and dereliction,  
By Thy sufferings,  
By Thy Resurrection,  
By Thine Ascension,  
By Thine institution of the most Holy Eucharist,  
By Thy joys,  
By Thy glory,  
Lamb of God, Who takest away the sins of the world,  
*Spare us, O Jesus.*  
Lamb of God, Who takest away the sins of the world,  
*Hear us, O Jesus.*  
Lamb of God, Who takest away the sins of the world,  
*Have mercy on us, O Jesus.*  
Jesus, hear us.  
*Jesus, graciously hear us.***

**Let us pray.**

**O Lord Jesus Christ, who hast said: Ask and ye shall receive, seek, and ye shall find, knock, and it shall be opened unto you; mercifully attend to our supplications, and grant us the gift of Thy divine charity, that we may ever love Thee with our whole heart and with all our words and deeds, and may never cease from praising Thee.**

**Make us, O Lord, to have a perpetual fear and love of Thy holy Name, for Thou never failest to help and govern those whom Thou dost bring up in Thy steadfast fear and love; who livest and reignest for ever and ever. Amen.**

**SPECIAL PRAYERS AND DEVOTIONS  
SCHEDULES AND MORE**

**Eucharistic Adoration has started again Monday through Friday  
from 9 AM through 11:45 AM.**

**First and Second Fridays Nocturnal from 7 PM Friday Nights to 7:45 AM Saturday**

*All individuals are encouraged to practice “Social Distancing”*

**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	jbhashtak@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)	Open		
Thursday -- day (9am-6pm)	Open		
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 Friday/Saturday Second Thursday/Friday & Subs	Open		

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