

# The Catholic Parish of St Luke

Benyon Grove, Orton Malborne, Peterborough. PE2 5XS

## MEN'S FELLOWSHIP

*What are you most excited about in your life right now?*

*What's your biggest achievement?*

*What are you most proud of?*

*Tell us about your wife / kids!*

*How do you spend your free time?*

*What are your hobbies?*

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Our meeting on the  
**Thursday 28th September**  
was attended by eight.

We welcome  
**Peter Zampino**

Our spiritual topic was :  
**Pilgrimages**

Some lively debate and discussion on the attitude of society on the world, especially with concerns on the younger generation.

The evening finished with supportive conversation and a variety of suggestions to progress the fellowship.

This was discussed over a  
Pizza, a Beer, Coffee & Soft Drinks  
Thanks Dan.

**NEXT THURSDAY'S MEETING**  
**5th October 2023 at 7.30pm**

Spiritual Topic :  
**October - The month of the Rosary**

The month of October is dedicated to the Holy Rosary, one of the best known of all Catholic devotions. October includes the Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary (October 7). The best way to celebrate the month is, of course, to pray the Rosary.



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**Gospel Reading—Sunday 1st October 2023**  
**Matthew 21:28-32**

Tax collectors and prostitutes are entering the kingdom of God before you

Jesus said to the chief priests and elders of the people, 'What is your opinion? A man had two sons. He went and said to the first, "My boy, you go and work in the vineyard today." He answered, "I will not go," but afterwards thought better of it and went. The man then went and said the same thing to the second who answered, "Certainly, sir," but did not go. Which of the two did the father's will?' 'The first' they said. Jesus said to them, 'I tell you solemnly, tax collectors and prostitutes are making their way into the kingdom of God before you. For John came to you, a pattern of true righteousness, but you did not believe him, and yet the tax collectors and prostitutes did. Even after seeing that, you refused to think better of it and believe in him.'

**The 15 Promises of the Rosary**

The Holy Father, Pope Francis, recently urged the faithful that "today, in this time of pandemic, it is necessary to hold the Rosary in our hands, praying for us, for our loved ones and for all people." The Rosary, as St. Dominic witnessed during his mission to the Albigensians, is also a powerful prayer for increasing the receptivity of souls to orthodox preaching.

Many readers have shared with us that devoutly praying the Rosary has brought them graces of a more personal nature, such as healing and the fulfilment of long desired prayer intentions.

The benefits of what Pope St. John Paul II called "an exquisitely contemplative prayer" were enumerated in a special way.

According to the tradition, Alanus de Rupe received the following 15 promises to those who pray the Rosary devoutly from the Blessed Virgin Mary

herself through a private revelation. We hope that they encourage you in meditating on the mysteries of Christ by praying the Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

1. Those who faithfully serve me by the recitation of the Rosary shall receive signal graces.
2. I promise my special protection and the greatest graces to all those who shall recite the Rosary.
3. The Rosary shall be a powerful armour against hell. It will destroy vice, decrease sin, and defeat heresies.
4. The recitation of the Rosary will cause virtue and good works to flourish. It will obtain for souls the abundant mercy of God. It will withdraw the hearts of men from the love of the world and its vanities and will lift them to the desire of eternal things. Oh, that souls would sanctify themselves by this means.
5. The soul which recommends itself to me by the recitation of the Rosary shall not perish.
6. Those who recite my Rosary devoutly, applying themselves to the consideration of its sacred mysteries, shall never be conquered by misfortune. In His justice, God will not chastise them; nor shall they perish by an unprovided death, i.e., be unprepared for heaven. Sinners shall convert. The just shall persevere in grace and become worthy of eternal life.
7. Those who have a true devotion to the Rosary shall not die without the sacraments of the Church.
8. Those who faithfully recite the Rosary shall have, during their life and at their death, the light of God and the plenitude of His graces. At the moment of death, they shall participate in the merits of the saints in paradise.
9. I shall deliver from purgatory those who have been devoted to the Rosary.
10. The faithful children of the Rosary shall merit a high degree of glory in heaven.
11. By the recitation of the Rosary you shall obtain all that you ask of me.
12. Those who propagate the holy Rosary shall be aided by me in their necessities.
13. I have obtained from my Divine Son that all the advocates of the Rosary shall have for intercessors the entire celestial court during their life and at the hour of their death.
14. All who recite the Rosary are my beloved children and the brothers and sisters of my only Son, Jesus Christ.
15. Devotion for my Rosary is a great sign of predestination.

**This month the main liturgical feasts are:**

**The Holy Guardian Angels**

Monday 2nd October

**St Francis of Assisi**

Wednesday 4th October

**Our Lady of the Rosary**

Saturday 7th October

**St John Henry Newman**

Monday 9th October

**St Luke**

Wednesday 18th October

**SS Simon & Jude**

Saturday 28th October

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## **History of the Catholic Church in Britain Part 2**

### **Conversion of the Anglo-Saxons**



During the Heptarchy, the English people (referred to as the Anglo-Saxons) were converted to Christianity from Anglo-Saxon paganism, from two main directions: Iona, through its subordinate house Lindisfarne (founded by Aidan of Lindisfarne), linking the Northumbrian element of the Church (and subsequently Mercia through Chad of Mercia) to the culture of the Church in Ireland; and in the south, first through Kent and then spreading out to Wessex, the Gregorian mission of the late 6th century, when Pope Gregory the Great sent Augustine of Canterbury (at the time, Prior of the Abbey of St. Andrew or San Gregorio Magno al Celio) and 40 missionaries directly from Rome. This element, linked to the Continent

through marriage alliances, had more of a Romano-Frankish orientation. Although the Celtic Britons (known mainly from the Middle Ages onwards as the Welsh) *de facto* retained their Christian religion even after the Romans pulled out, unlike the Gaels and the Romans the Welsh did not make any significant effort to evangelise the pagan Anglo-Saxons and indeed greatly resented them, as is related by Bede in his *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum*.

The Gregorian mission, as it is known, is of particular interest in the Catholic Church as it was the first official Papal mission to found a church. With the help of Christians already residing in Kent, particularly Bertha, the Merovingian Frankish consort of the then pagan King Æthelberht, Augustine established an archbishopric in Canterbury, the old capital of Kent. Having received the pallium earlier (linking his new diocese to Rome), Augustine became the first in the series of Catholic archbishops of Canterbury, four of whom (Laurence, Mellitus, Justus and Honorius) were part of the original band of Benedictine missionaries. (The last Catholic archbishop of Canterbury was Reginald Pole, who died in 1558.)

During this time of mission, Rome looked to challenge some different customs which had been retained in isolation by the Celts (the Gaels and the Britons), due in part to their geographical distance from the rest of Western Christendom. Of particular importance was the Easter controversy (on which date to celebrate it) and the manner of monastic tonsure. Columbanus, his fellow countryman and churchman, had asked for a papal judgement on the Easter question, as did abbots and bishops of Ireland. This was particularly important in Northumbria, where the issue was causing factionalism. Later, in his *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum*, Bede explained the reasons for the discrepancy: "He [Columba] left successors distinguished for great charity, Divine love, and strict attention to the rules of discipline following indeed uncertain cycles in the computation of the great festival of Easter, because far away as they were out of the world, no one had supplied them with the synodal decrees relating to the Paschal observance." A series of synods were held to resolve the matter, culminating with the Synod of Whitby in 644. The missionaries also introduced the Rule of Benedict, the continental rule, to Anglo-Saxon monasteries in England.

Wilfrid, a Benedictine consecrated archbishop of York (in 664), was particularly skilled in promoting the Benedictine Rule. Over time, the Benedictine continental rule became grafted upon the monasteries and parishes of England, drawing them closer to the Continent and Rome. As a result, the pope was often called upon to intervene in quarrels, affirm monarchs, and decide jurisdictions. In 787, for example, Pope Adrian I elevated Lichfield to an archdiocese and appointed Hygeberht its first

archbishop. Later, in 808, Pope Leo III helped restore King Eardwulf of Northumbria to his throne; and in 859, Pope Leo IV confirmed and anointed Alfred the Great king, according to *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. Individual Benedictines seemed to play an important role throughout this period. For example, before Benedictine monk St. Dunstan was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury in 960; Pope John XII had him appointed legate, commissioning him (along with Ethelwold and Oswald) to restore discipline in the existing monasteries of England, many of which were destroyed by Danish invaders.

**Next Week : Part 3 - Norman Conquest of England and part of Wales.**

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## WELCOME

### Fr. Bienn Carlo Manuntag

Our new Assistant Parish Priest.

We hope he will participate in the  
Men's Fellowship

and bring spiritual guidance to our meetings

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## SOCIAL

### Diary Dates

#### Over 60's Turkey & Tinsel Christmas Luncheons and Entertainment

Fridays 1st, 8th and 15th December

12.30pm to 3.00pm

Tickets & Menu available from the Parish Office  
£9.50 per person

#### Social Evening

#### Men's Fellowship with the Ladies' Bible Group

Wednesday 13th December at 7.00pm

#### Grand Christmas Draw Tickets

#### NOW ON SALE

and available for sale.

To be drawn on 17th December.  
Obtainable from the Parish Office.

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## VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

### Saturday 25th November

From 10.00am to 4.00pm

To help set up the Church for the  
"Towards Advent" event.

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## THIS WEEK'S SOCIAL SUPPER

Chicken Korma Curry (*Mild*)

with

Pilau Rice

Papadoms & Naans

Individual Spanish Omelettes (V)

Beers, Tea, Coffee, Cola and Fruit Juice

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