



El Diácono



Oct 2022

A Newsletter for the Deacons of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe

Issue 40



The Office of Deacons would like to thank you for your ministry to the Church, The Archdiocese of Santa Fe, and to the many services provided to the people of God and the entire community. May God Bless you abundantly!

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Saint Francis of Assisi
Prayer For Peace

Lord, make me an instrument of your peace;
where there is hatred, let me sow love;
where there is injury, pardon;
where there is doubt, faith;
where there is despair, hope;
where there is darkness, light;
where there is sadness, joy.

O Divine Master,
grant that I may not so much seek
to be consoled, as to console;
to be understood, as to understand;
to be loved as to love.
for it is in giving that we receive;
it is in pardoning that we are pardoned;
and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life.

Amen



Francis' feast day is observed on the 4th of October



The Story of the Rosary



The origins of the rosary are sketchy at best. The use of “prayer of beads” and the repeated recitation of prayers to aid in meditation stem from the earliest days of the Church and has its roots in pre-Christian times. Scholars have found evidence from the Middle Ages that strings of beads were used to count Our Fathers and Hail Marys. (By the way, these strings of beads became known as “Paternosters,” the Latin for “Our Father.”)

The structure of the rosary eventually evolved between the 12th and 15th centuries. Fifty Hail Marys were recited and linked with verses of psalms or other phrases evoking the lives of Jesus and Mary. At that time the rosary became known as the rosarium (“rose garden”). During the 16th century, the structure of the five-decade rosary based on the three sets of mysteries became prominent.

According to tradition Saint Dominic (d. 1221) devised the rosary as we know it today. Moved by a vision of our Blessed Mother, he preached the use of the rosary in his missionary work among the Albigensians. Some scholars refute Saint Dominic’s role in forming the rosary because the earliest accounts of his life do not mention the rosary, and the Dominican constitutions do not link him with the rosary. However other scholars would rebut that Saint Dominic not so much “invented” the rosary as he preached it use to convert sinners and those who had strayed from the faith. Moreover, at least a dozen popes have mentioned Saint Dominic’s connection with the rosary, sanctioning his role as at least a “pious belief.”

The rosary gained greater popularity in the 1500s, when Moslem Turks were ravaging Eastern Europe. Recall that in 1453, Constantinople had fallen to the Moslems, leaving the Balkans and Hungary open to conquest. With Moslems raiding even the coast of Italy, the control of the Mediterranean was now at stake.

In 1571, Pope Pius V organized a fleet under the command of Don Juan of Austria the half-brother of King Philip 11 of Spain. While preparations were underway, the Holy Father asked all of the faithful to say the rosary and implore our Blessed Mother’s prayers, under the title Our Lady of Victory, that our Lord would grant victory to the Christians. Although the Moslem fleet outnumbered that of the Christians in both vessels and sailors, the forces were ready to meet in battle. The Christian flagship flew a blue banner depicting Christ crucified. On October 7, 1571, the Moslems were defeated at the Battle of Lepanto. The following year, Pope St. Pius V established the Feast of the Holy Rosary on October 7, where the faithful would not only remember this victory, but also give thanks to the Lord for all of His benefits and remember the powerful intercession of our Blessed Mother.

The fact that our Church continues to include the Feast of the Holy Rosary on the liturgical calendar testifies to the importance and goodness of this form of prayer. Archbishop Fulton Sheen said, “The rosary is the book of the blind, where souls see and there enact the greatest drama of love the world has ever known; it is the book of the simple, which initiates them into mysteries and knowledge more satisfying than the education of other men; it is the book of the aged, whose eyes close upon the shadow of this world, and open on the substance of the next. The power of the rosary is beyond description.”

[THE HOLY ROSARY | Rosary makers of America \(rosarymakersoa.org\)](http://rosarymakersoa.org)



Saint Luke the Storyteller

Saint Luke is the author of the largest portion of the New Testament. He brings rich knowledge of Jesus Christ in his gospel. On October 18th, we celebrate his feast day. Very little is known about Saint Luke, yet, through his writing of the Gospel of Luke and the Acts of the Apostles, “the Beloved Physician” reveals to mankind the truth of the gospel through the life and miracles of Christ, as well as the history of the early Church.



A Gifted Storyteller

According to scholars, Saint Luke’s writings demonstrates a formidable skill for storytelling. Not only are his accounts historically accurate, but they also draw the reader in with their rich emotion and well-depicted characters. His account of the birth of Christ is what first comes to mind for many of us as we reflect on Christ’s birth. Other significant stories unique to Luke include the beautiful depiction of Gabriel’s appearance to Mary, and the subsequent Magnificat; Christ as a child in the temple — one of the few hints we have about His childhood; and the story of Zacchaeus, the diminutive and repentant tax collector. The Gospel of Luke is also the only gospel that includes the parables of the Prodigal Son and the Good Samaritan.

In the Acts of the Apostles, Saint Luke tells of the coming of the Holy Spirit and the boldness and growth of the early church as the gospel spread. Many people do not realize it, but Saint Luke was a disciple of Paul and was with him during his imprisonment. Church scholars believe that Luke resided in the city of Antioch and was Greek, making him the only Gentile gospel author. Paul mentions Saint Luke multiple times in his epistles, including Philemon 24, Colossians 4:14, and 2 Timothy 4:11.

Luke the Physician

Tradition has it that Luke was a physician and as such he included many significant stories of healing in his gospel. You can see Christ’s healing power displayed in the account of the man with the withered hand, as well as the woman with an issue of blood, who merely touched Christ’s robe and was healed. There is also the story of the crippled man, who was so desperate for healing that his friends lowered him through a hole in the roof to see Christ.

Saint Luke’s stunning gospel narrative paints the details of Christ’s life in brilliant detail, giving readers throughout the ages a real sense of what Christ’s ministry was like. Through Saint Luke’s account you are able to understand who Christ is and see the power of his sacrifice on the cross for us.

Saint Luke is the patron saint for physicians.

Reference: [St. Luke the Evangelist: Sharing the Powerful Truth of the Gospel \(nationalshrine.org\)](http://nationalshrine.org)



All Saints' Day



All Saint's Day, also known as All Hollow' Day, the Feast of all Saints, the Solemnity of All Saints, and Halloween, is a Christian solemnity celebrated in honor of all the saints of the Church, whether they are known or unknown.

From the 4th century, feasts commemorating saints were held on various dates near Easter and Pentecost. In the 9th century, churches in the British Isles began holding commemoration for all saints on November 1st, and in the 9th century Pope Gregory IV extended it to the whole Catholic Church.

In Western Christian practice, the liturgical celebration begins at Vespers on the evening of October 31st (All Saints' Eve) and ends at the close of November 1st. In many traditions, All Saints' Day is part of the season of "Allhallowtide," which is from October 31st through November 2nd. The Christian celebration of All Saints' Day stems from a belief that there is a powerful spiritual bond between those in heaven (the "Church triumphant"), and the living (the "Church militant"). In Catholic theology, the day commemorates all those who have attained the "beatific vision" in heaven. As such, individuals throughout the Church are honored, such as Paul the Apostle, Augustine of Hippo, in addition to individuals who have personally led one to faith in Jesus, such as one's grandmother or friend. (Crain, Alex (29 October 2021). "*All Saints' Day— The meaning and History Behind the November 1st Holiday*." Retrieved from www.Christianity.com)

All Souls' Day



All Souls' Day, also known as the Commemoration of All the Faithful Departed and the Day of the Dead, is a day of prayer and remembrance for the faithful departed, which is observed by Catholics and other Christian denominations annually on November 2nd. Prior to the standardization of Catholic observance on November 2nd by Saint Odilo of Cluny during the 10th century, many Catholic congregations celebrated All Souls' Day on various dates during the Easter season as it is still observed in some Eastern Orthodox Churches associated with Eastern Catholic churches. East Syriac Rite, Chaldean Catholic Church and Assyrian Church of the East commemorate all the faithful departed on the Friday before Lent.

Adherents of All Souls' Day traditions often remember deceased friends and relatives in various ways on the day. Through prayer, intercessions, alms and visits to cemeteries, people commemorate the poor souls in purgatory and gain them indulgences. The Catholic Church teaches that the purification of the souls in purgatory can be assisted by the actions of the faithful on earth. Its teaching is based also on the practice of prayer for the dead mentioned as far back as 2 Maccabees 12:42-46.¹ The theological basis for the feast is the doctrine that the souls which, on departing from the body, are not perfectly cleansed from venial sins, or have not fully atoned for past transgressions, are debarred from the "Beatific Vision," and that the faithful on earth can help them by prayers, alms, deeds, and especially by the sacrifice of the Holy Mass.²

1. "*The Final Purification, or Purgatory*." Catechism of the Catholic Church (1030-1032).
2. Mersman, Francis (1907). "*All Souls' Day*," in Herbermann, Charles (ed.). *Catholic Encyclopedia* Vol 1. New York: Robert Appleton Company.



November 11th, Veteran's Day

In Flanders Fields

BY JOHN MCCRAE

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

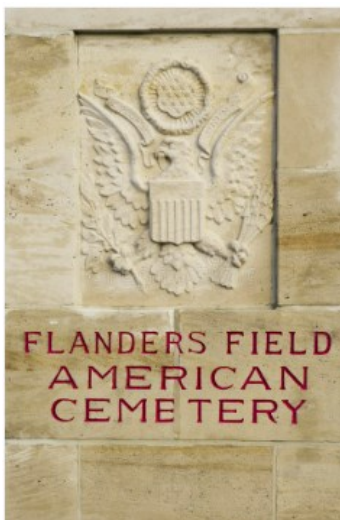
We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.



What does the poppy mean for military?

The red poppy is a nationally recognized symbol of sacrifice worn by Americans since World War I to honor those who served and died for our country in all wars. It reminds Americans of the sacrifices made by our veterans while protecting our freedoms. Wear a poppy to honor those who have worn our nation's uniform.





Thanksgiving



Historically, it's a day for giving thanks for the harvest of the preceding year. The "First Thanksgiving" was celebrated by the Pilgrims after their first harvest in the New World in 1621. It is said to have lasted three days and was attended by 90 Native Americans and 53 Pilgrims.

Here's how you might celebrate Thanksgiving in 2022. Start the day by going to Mass and watching the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade. Then get together with extended family (hopefully, fewer than the Pilgrims) and enjoy a traditional meal of turkey, dressing, sweet potatoes, pumpkin pie, and too many family favorites that, hopefully, bring back memories of your grandmothers' home cooking. (It's a tradition, by the way, to eat way

too much!) In the afternoon, gather around the TV and enjoy an endless parade of college football games. Or even better, take a nap. By evening things have quieted down and for many that meal is the highlight of the day: "leftovers."

Friday is a huge shopping day, with crazy sales and even crazier crowds. Some stores open before dawn. Be brave. Venture out. You only live once! The sales are pretty spectacular. And it's a chance to work off all that pie!

Apostle Andrew



The name Andrew in Greek means "manly" or manhood." The name Andrew was a common name among the Jews and other Hellenized people of Judea. Andrew the Apostle was born between 5 and 10 AD in Bethsaida, Galilee. The New Testament states that Andrew was the brother of Simon Peter, therefore a son of Jonah. Note that the name Andrew is not Hebrew, indicative of a certain cultural openness in his family that cannot be ignored.

In the Gospels of Matthew and Mark Simon Peter and Andrew were both called together to become disciples of Jesus and "fishers of men." Yet in the Gospel Luke Andrew is not named nor is reference made to Simon having a brother. And in the Gospel of John Andrew was a disciple of John the Baptist, whose testimony first led him, and another unnamed disciple of John the Baptist, to follow Jesus. Subsequently, in the gospels, Andrew is referred to as being present on some important occasions as one of the disciples more closely attached to Jesus. Andrew told Jesus about the boy with the loaves and fishes, and when Philip wanted to tell Jesus about certain Greeks seeking Him, he told Andrew first. Andrew was present at the Last Supper. Andrew was one of the four disciples who came to Jesus on the Mount of Olives to ask about the signs of [Jesus' return](#) at the "end of the age".

Andrew is said to have been martyred by crucifixion at the city of Patras (Patræ) in Achaea, in AD 60.¹ Early texts describe Andrew had been crucified on a cross of the X-shaped cross, now commonly known as a "[Saint Andrew's Cross](#)" — supposedly at his own request, as he deemed himself unworthy to be crucified on the same type of cross as Jesus had been.²

1. Ferguson, Everett (2013). [Encyclopedia of Early Christianity: Second Edition](#). Routledge. ISBN 978-1-136-61158-2.
2. Calvert, Judith (1984). "The Iconography of the St. Andrew Auckland Cross". *The Art Bulletin*. 66 (4): 543–555. doi:10.1080/00043079.1984.10788208. ISSN 0004-3079.



Immaculate Conception

What is the meaning of an Immaculate Conception? Immaculate Conception, Roman Catholic dogma asserting that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was preserved free from the effects of the sin of Adam (usually referred to as “original sin”) from the first instant of her conception.

Why is Mary called the Immaculate Conception? By having Mary free of original sin resulted in both Mary’s and Jesus’ conception being miraculous. The concept of the immaculate conception — that Mary was conceived without sin rapidly gained support in the Church.

What is the difference between the virgin birth and the Immaculate Conception? While the doctrine of the Virgin Birth teaches that Jesus was born of a virgin mother and, thus, was without an earthly father, the Immaculate Conception refers to the earthly origin of Mary herself. The dogmatic doctrine was first officially stated by Pope Pius IX on December 8th, 1854.

Is it possible to have an Immaculate Conception? While it’s possible for a human baby to be born of a virgin mother, it’s very, very unlikely: These two genetic deletions might each have a one in 1 billion chance of occurring, and that’s not counting the calcium spiel and division problem required to initiate parthenogenesis in the first place.

Reference: O’Connor, Edward (2017). *The Dogma of the Immaculate Conception*. IA: Notre Dame, University of Notre Dame Press [ISBN-10 0268160724]

Our Lady of Guadalupe

Our Lady of Guadalupe, Spanish Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, also called the Virgin of Guadalupe, in Catholicism, the Virgin Mary in her appearance before Saint Juan Diego in a vision in 1531. The name also refers to the Marian apparition itself. Our Lady of Guadalupe holds a special place in the religious life of Mexico and is one of the most popular religious devotions. Her image has played an important role as a national symbol of Mexico.

According to tradition, Mary appeared to Juan Diego, who was an Aztec convert to Christianity, on December 9th and again on December 12th, 1531. During her first apparition she requested that a shrine to her be built on the spot where she appeared, Tepeyac Hill (now a suburb of Mexico City). The bishop demanded a sign before he would approve construction of a church, however. Mary then appeared a second time to Juan Diego and ordered him to collect roses. In a second audience with the bishop, Jan Diego opened his cloak, letting dozens of roses fall to the floor and revealing the image of Mary imprinted on the inside of the cloak — the image that is now venerated in the Basilica of Guadalupe.

This tradition has been questioned by various scholars and ecclesiastics, including the former abbot of the Basilica of Guadalupe. The primary objection is that there is no documentary evidence for the apparition until 1648; critics claim that document purporting to be from the 16th century are actually from the 17th. Critics have also noted that the bishop approached by Juan Diego was not consecrated until 1534, and he makes no mention of Juan Diego or of Our lady of Guadalupe in his writings. Defenders of the Virgin of Guadalupe — including St Pope John Paul II, who canonized Juan Diego and declared Our Lady of Guadalupe the patroness of the Americas — accept the authenticity of the early documents and point also to various oral accounts of the apparition.

Reference: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Our-Lady-of-Guadalupe-patron-saint-of-Mexico>



Christmas



What is the origin of the Nativity Story? Some of it comes from the Bible. The Gospel of Matthew mentions the Wise Men and the Star of Bethlehem. The Gospel of Luke describes the shepherds and says that Jesus was born in a stable because all the inns were full. Over the centuries the Nativity scene was embellished with lore, giving us the image of baby Jesus lying in a manger surrounded by his parents, Mary and Joseph, as shepherds, oxen, asses, and three Wise Men look on. The tradition of the ox and ass, according to Pope Benedict, stems from early Christian teachings that even animals recognized Jesus as the Son of God.

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When was Jesus Born? Matthew places Jesus' birth in the final years of the rule of Judea's Rome-backed King, Herod the Great, who died in 4 B.C. Pope Benedict writes that Jesus was probably born less than two years before that, putting his birth in 5 or 6 B.C. The Roman Catholic Church chose December 25th as Jesus' birth in the 4th century in order to co-opt a pagan feast day.

So the Wise Men were Persian? The Gospel of Matthew says only that they came from the East and refers to them as "Magi." That term can apply to the priestly caste of Zoroastrianism, a religious caste that seeks guidance from the stars. The idea that there were three of them as Balthazar, Melchior, and Caspar, Kings of Arabia, Persia, and India originated in much latter texts external to the Bible.

Where was Jesus born? Most scholars agree that Jesus was born in Bethlehem — but not in a stable. The Gospel of Luke says the Mary laid Jesus in a manger because there was no room in the inn. But the word 'inn' in the King James Bible is commonly agreed to be a mistranslation of a Greek tern for "spare room." So Jesus was most likely born, according to Pope Benedict, in the "main living room of a peasant house" where animals are brought in at night.

Should these discrepancies bother Christians? No says Pope Benedict, "The aim of the evangelists was not to produce an exhaustive account but to record what seemed important for the faith community in the light of the word." The Nativity story emphasizes Christ's humility, and the wonder of God taking on human form. He goes on to say, "The true meaning of Christ lies not in what really did happen, but in what really does happen in the lives of those who believe that the Nativity story can convey a greater truth."



Diaconate Information

Director of Deacon Formation: Deacon Keith Davis

Class of 2023

Current Class size: 37
Currently in Candidacy



Class of 2025

Current Class size: 16
Currently in Aspirancy

Deacon Inservice & Retreat

In-Service:

October 8th, 2022
Santa Maria de la Paz



Retreat:

TBD:
In Planning Stage

Deacon Council Members and Reps

Council Chair:	Deacon Mark Marquez
Council Vice-Chair:	Deacon Ernest Chavez
Council Secretary:	Darlene Chavez
Santa Fe Deanery:	Deacon Enrique Montoya
Deanery A:	Deacon Dave Little
Deanery B:	Deacon Pat Sena
Deanery C:	Deacon Leon Jones
NE Deanery:	Deacon Reyes Sanchez
NW Deanery:	Deacon Chris Gilbert
SE Deanery:	Vacant
SW Deanery:	Deacon Nicolas Keller





DEACON IN-SERVICE

OCTOBER 8, 2022



Theme: "All are Welcome"

Shepherds living with the smell of the Sheep

Guest Speaker: Fr Andy Pavlak

8:15 A.M. Registration & Gathering

8:45 A.M. Morning Prayer & Mass at Santa Maria de la Paz

11 College Ave. Santa Fe

12:30 P.M. Lunch served

3:30 P. M. Closing Prayer



Rest in Peace

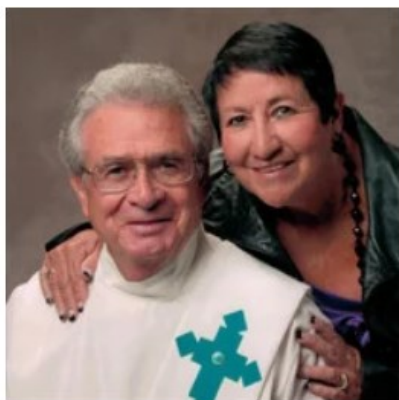
Thank you for your dedicated ministry to the Church and faithfully serving the people of God.



Deacon Harry Beare Passed July 8, 2022
Ordained July 8, 1978
Served at Most Holy Rosary, Albuquerque
and St Thomas Aquinas, Rio Rancho



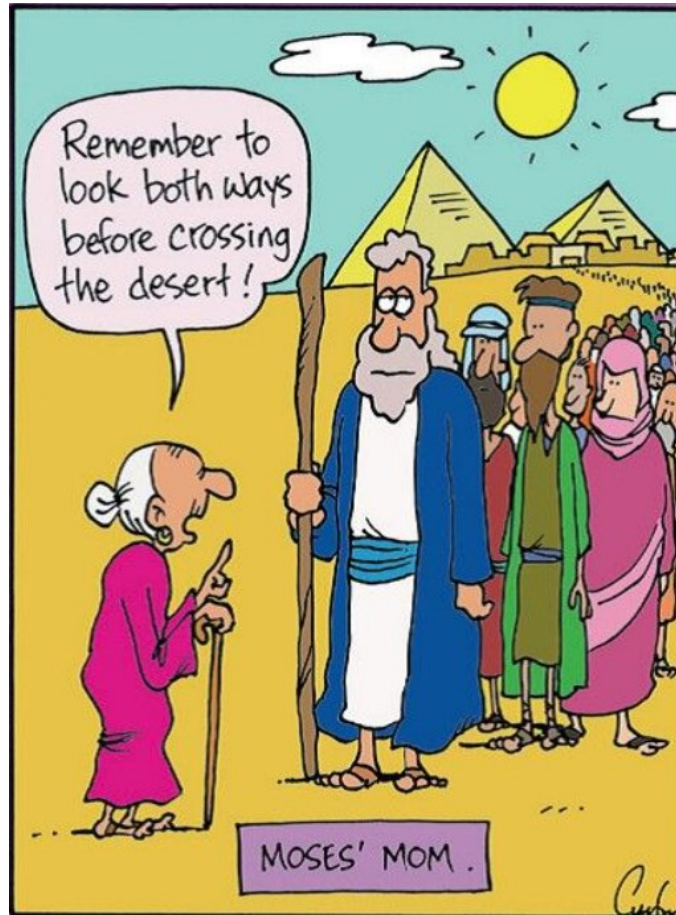
Mrs. Mary Jane Martinez beloved wife
of Deacon Juan R. Martinez of the Ca-
thedral Basilica.
She passed on August 10, 2022.; She was
90 years old.



Mrs. Patricia Espinosa, beloved wife of
Deacon Edward Espinosa of Our Lady of
Guadalupe in Peralta, NM
She passed on September 1, 2022 at age 75.



The Deacon's Corner



Deacons: Update your contact information. If your personal contact information has changed, please inform the Diaconate Office. This helps facilitate communication between you and the Diaconate Community and the Archdiocese. Phone 505-831-8246 or email the Diaconate Secretary at ysutton@archdiosf.org

NOTE

Keep in mind if there is any information you would like to include in the El Diácono Newsletter that would be of interest to the Deacon Community, i.e., special events, accomplishments, ministry work, etc., please inform the Diaconate Office and we will be happy to announce it. With the publication of this newsletter, we will be especially looking for events in the January through March 2023 time frame.

Archdiocese of Santa Fe
Office of the Diaconate
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Have a warm and Blessed Winter — and know that God is always with you!

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business here.

