

We Pray For World Peace



SPEC
CAPAM

The Rosary

ORIGIN

The mechanical age in which we live has introduced us to instruments calculated to measure or count infinitesimally and accurately—the clock that ticks off the seconds, the speedometer that counts the miles, the more complicated mechanisms that measure the speed of sound and light, and gauges that make counting easy in an age of speed and mathematical precision.

Scientifically—man has come a long way from the days when he counted on his fingers, or when he used pebbles, or put knots or pieces of bone on lengths of string. Those simple methods of counting served their purpose admirably then—very often they fill a need today. Centuries ago, how often were they used to count prayers, and, oh, how we wish they were used more often today!

Whenever a particular prayer has to be repeated many many times, it is evident that some instrument less cumbersome than pebbles, more practical than fingers, should be available. In the history of most countries, we read of varied items in the nature of Prayer-Counters or ROSARY-BEADS.

“Rosarius” means a garland or bouquet of roses. An early legend connected this name with a story of Our Lady, who was seen to take rosebuds from the lips of a young monk when he was reciting Hail Marys and to weave them into a garland which she placed upon her head. “Corona” or “Chaplet” (five decades) suggests the same idea as “Rosarius.” The old English name found in Chaucer and elsewhere was a “pair of beads”—the word “beads” coming from the Old Saxon word “bede”—meaning a prayer.

In the Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. XIII, under the title: “Rosary - origin,” we read: “The custom of reciting prayers upon a string with knots or beads thereon at regular intervals has come down from the early days of Christianity, and is practiced in the Eastern as well as in the Western Church . . . At an early date among the Monastic Orders the practice had established itself not only of offering Masses, but of saying vocal prayers as a suffrage for their de-

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ceased brethren. For this purpose the private recitation of the 150 Psalms, or of 50 Psalms, the third part, was constantly enjoined." Those monks who were unable to recite the Psalms, repeated, instead, the Hail Mary a like number of times.

The Roman Breviary in the fourth Lesson for the Feast of the Most Holy Rosary, informs us that when the Albigensian heresy was devastating the country of Toulouse in the beginning of the Thirteenth century, St. Dominic earnestly besought the help of Our Lady and was instructed by her, "so tradition asserts", (*ut memoriae proditum est*), to preach the Rosary among the people as an antidote to heresy and sin. It goes on to say: "The Rosary is a certain form of prayer wherein we say fifteen decades of Hail Marys with an Our Father between each ten, while at each of these fifteen decades we recall successively in pious meditation, one of the mysteries of our Redemption."

IMPORTANT DATES

● Tradition tells us that about the year 1208, St. Dominic, one night was kneeling in the Chapel of Notre Dame at Prouille, where our Blessed Mother appeared to him and commissioned him to preach the devotion of the Rosary.

● Simon de Montfort, victorious over the Albigensians in the crucial battle of Muret in 1213, attributed his victory to the power of the Rosary and in token of his gratitude, built the first Rosary Chapel at Muret.

● St. Pius V on September 17th, 1569, defines accurately the devotion of the Rosary. He says: "It is the Psalter of Mary, in which the Blessed Mother of God is greeted one hundred and fifty times with the Angelical Salutation, corresponding to the Psalms of the Psalter of David, together with one Our Father for every ten Hail Marys, and also certain meditations that present the entire life of Jesus Christ." (The name, "Our Lady's Psalter" can be traced back to the Thirteenth century).

● On the same date Pope St. Pius ordered all Christians to pray the Rosary for their success against the Mohammedans. The Turks, at the height of their sea power in the Mediterranean, threatening to overrun Europe, were attacked by the Christian fleet

in the Gulf of Lepanto, on Sunday, October 7th, 1571, and suffered a disastrous defeat. The Venetian Senate wrote of the battle: "It was not generals nor battalions nor arms that brought us victory; but it was Our Lady of the Rosary." The illustrious St. Pius perpetuated the memory of the victory of Lepanto by an annual commemoration of Our Lady of Victory. His successor, Pope Gregory XIII changed the title to Our Lady of the Rosary, and appointed the first Sunday of October for the new feast.

● Before storming the fortress of La Rochelle, where the rebellious Huguenots were entrenched, King Louis XIII of France, in 1627, ordered the public recitation of the Rosary, which was publicly recited not only by the Archbishop of Paris, but by all the soldiers at the designated hours of the day and night. The Huguenots were defeated, and the victory was accepted as a miracle of the Holy Rosary in an official declaration by the University of Paris.

● The Battle of Lepanto broke the naval power of Islam, but, still powerful on land, they invaded Hungary in 1682, and laid siege to Vienna the following year. The Turkish army, numbering 200,000, started the attack on Vienna on July 13th, 1683. After some days the fall of the city seemed certain, but the Emperor Leopold placed all his hope in Our Lady of the Rosary, and on September 12th, Feast of the Holy Name of Mary, King John Sobieski of Poland came to the rescue and vanquished the Turks—another victory over the Crescent.

● Despite the defeats they suffered at Lepanto and Vienna, the Turks were still hopeful of the Crescent being victorious over the Cross. Their day-dreaming came to an abrupt end in 1716. On the feast of Our Lady of the Snow, August 5th, 1716, they were decisively defeated by Prince Eugene of Savoy, at Peterwardein. Pope Clement XI attributed this new victory to the devotion of the Christians to Our Lady of Victories through the Rosary. In gratitude for this victory, the Pope inscribed the Feast of the Holy Rosary on the universal calendar. And so, as the flag of the Crescent lies trampled in the dust of defeat, the Christian armies, knowing the power of the Rosary, gratefully thank its Queen, as the banner of the Cross waves gently in the quiet breeze of a peaceful Christendom.

● A decree of the First Council of Baltimore in 1846 elected "Mary in her Immaculate Conception Principal Patron of The United States." The Bishops of the United States, on February 7th, 1847, confirmed it:—"We solemnly and unanimously place The Catholic Church in America under the special patronage of the Blessed Virgin."

● On December 8th, 1854, the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception was solemnly proclaimed by Pope Pius IX.

● The Blessed Virgin Mary appeared eighteen times in 1858 to Bernadette Soubirous at Lourdes, France, and taking a chaplet from her own arm, encouraged her by example to say her beads and recommended the Rosary to the world.

● The Blessed Mother, appearing in 1876 at Pompeii, Italy, to Fortuna Agrelli, who had been pronounced incurably ill, said: "Since you have called me by the title so pleasing to me, 'Queen of the Holy Rosary,' I can no longer refuse the favor you ask."

● Pope Leo XIII, between September 1st, 1883 and September 5th, 1898, wrote one Apostolic Letter and ten Encyclical Letters on the Most Holy Rosary. Further, in his Apostolic Constitution "Ubi Primum", of October 2nd, 1898, he expressly declares that: "The true form of the Rosary is to be preserved in reference to the beads by making them up into five, ten or fifteen decades: likewise, that other beads, of whatever form, are not to be known by the name of Rosary."

● The Blessed Virgin appeared six times in 1917, at Fatima, Portugal, to the three children—Lucia dos Santos, Francisco and Jacinta Marto, her main injunction being to "say the Rosary *every day*."

● On October 13th, 1930, after thirteen years of investigation by the Canonical Commission, it was proclaimed that the visions of the children of Fatima were worthy of credence, and that the cult of Our Lady of Fatima was officially authorized.

● Portugal was consecrated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary at Fatima, on May 13th, 1931.

● Pope Pius XI in his Encyclical Letter on the Rosary, September 29th, 1937, says: "Among the various

supplications with which we successfully appeal to the Virgin Mother of God, the Holy Rosary, without doubt, occupies a special and distinct place . . . We do not wish here to pass over in silence the fact that the Blessed Virgin herself, even in our times, has solicitously recommended this manner of prayer, when she appeared and taught it to the innocent girl in the grotto of Lourdes."

● Pius XII on October 31st, 1942, in his broadcast to the Portuguese people at the closing of the Fatima "Silver Jubilee" celebrations, consecrated the world to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

● On November 1st, 1950—"A Holy Year"—the Dogma of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary into Heaven was solemnly proclaimed by Pope Pius XII.

● Pope Pius XII, in his Encyclical Letter on the Rosary, September 15th, 1951, states: "It is above all in the bosom of the family that we desire the custom of the Holy Rosary to be everywhere adopted, religiously preserved and ever more intensely practised . . . While running your fingers over the beads of the Rosary, do not forget those who languish miserably in prison camps, jails, and concentration camps . . . We do not hesitate to affirm again publicly that we put great confidence in the Holy Rosary for the healing of evils which afflict our times."

● Pius XII on July 7th, 1952, consecrated Russia "in a most special way" to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

● August 22nd is the Feast of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

● The year 1954—the one-hundredth anniversary of the proclamation of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception—was a Marian Year.

* * *

Much has been said and much has been written on the devotion of the Rosary, by wise and holy men, by Christ's own Vicars on earth—the Popes, and by Saints. These words demand our study, they claim our interest, they help increase our devotion, they are at times the proclamation of a Dogma, they are very important.



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There is no need to stress the importance of the Our Father—the prayer Our Lord Himself taught His Apostles to say; nor of the Hail Mary, which is the message delivered by an Angel to her who was to be the Mother of Our Redeemer; nor of the petition added by the Church that the Blessed Mother “pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death.” We are all fully aware of the excellence of these prayers, therefore, let it be our firm resolve that, through the Rosary, we shall say them frequently, fervently, and in union with our family whenever possible, for Pope Pius XII reminds us that “The family that prays is a family that lives.”

“Where there are two or three gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them.” Matthew XVIII, 20.”

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In all humility and sincerity we dedicate this little Brochure to our Blessed Mother . . . Queen of the Most Holy Rosary . . . and to you who have helped spiritually and materially to maintain “The Rosary Hour” on the air since 1949, as together, day by day, we respond to her wish voiced at Fatima of praying the Rosary “every day” for a just and lasting peace in the world.

Tune In — Join In — THE ROSARY HOUR

RADIO

KFWB	— 980	— Hollywood	- - - -	7:45 p. m.
KVEN	— 1450	— Ventura	- - - -	7:45 p. m.
KPRO	— 1440	— Riverside	- - 7:45 p. m. -	6:00 a. m.
KROP	— 1300	— Brawley	- - - -	6:00 a. m.
KREO	— 1400	— Indio	- - - -	6:30 a. m.
KYOR	— 1450	— Blythe	- - - -	6:00 a. m.
KVEC	— 920	— San Luis Obispo	- - - -	10:15 p. m.
KUAM	— 610	— Guam	- - - -	10:05 p. m.
				Saturdays 6:15 p. m.

TELEVISION

KVVG	— 27	Tulare	- - - -	6 p. m. Daily
KMPT	— 19	Oklahoma City	- - - -	6:30 p. m. Daily
KEYT	— 3	Santa Barbara	- 6:30 p. m.	Sunday only

Your Local Station

Time

Consult local papers for time changes and added stations.
Promote Catholic Broadcasting and make a great motto
a great fact “THIS NATION UNDER GOD”

How to say the Rosary



9. Concluding Prayers

Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy, our life, our sweetness, and our hope! To thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve; to thee we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this vale of tears. Turn, then, most gracious Advocate, thine eyes of mercy towards us, and, after this our exile, show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus. O clement, O pious, O sweet Virgin Mary!

V. Pray for us O Holy Mother of God.

R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

LET US PRAY

O God, whose only-begotten Son, by His life, death, and resurrection, has purchased for us the rewards of eternal life, grant, we beseech Thee, that, meditating upon these Mysteries of the Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we may imitate what they contain and obtain what they promise, through the same Christ, our Lord.
Amen.

FATIMA PRAYER: "O my Jesus, forgive us our sins, save us from the fire of hell, lead all souls to Heaven, especially those who have most need of Thy Mercy."

Our Lady of Fatima, Pray for Us.

Prayers of the Rosary

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS—

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

APOSTLES' CREED

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, Our Lord; Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost; born of the Virgin Mary; suffered under Pontius Pilate; was crucified, died, and was buried; He descended into hell; the third day He arose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven; sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead. *I believe in the Holy Ghost; the Holy Catholic Church; the ecommunion of saints, the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and life everlasting. Amen.*

OUR FATHER—

Our Father, Who art in heaven; hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. *Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. Amen.*

HAIL MARY—

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. *Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.*

GLORY BE TO THE FATHER—

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. *As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.*

IN RESPONSE TO OUR
LADY'S WISHES AT FATIMA

1. Say the Rosary every day.
2. Pray and make sacrifices for sinners.
3. Make Communion of Reparation on the First Saturdays.
4. Venerate the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

MYSTERIES OF THE ROSARY

JOYFUL MYSTERIES—Mondays and Thursdays.

1. The Annunciation. 2. The Visitation. 3. The Nativity.
4. The Presentation. 5. The Finding in the Temple.

SORROWFUL MYSTERIES—Tuesdays and Fridays.

1. The Agony in the Garden. 2. The Scourging at the Pillar.
3. The Crowning with Thorns. 4. The Carrying of the Cross.
5. The Crucifixion.

GLORIOUS MYSTERIES—Wednesdays, Saturdays and
Sundays

1. The Resurrection. 2. The Ascension. 3. The Descent of the Holy Ghost. 4. The Assumption. 5. The Coronation.

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*"More things are wrought by prayer than this world
dreams of."*—TENNYSON, "MORTE D'ARTHUR"



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