

St. Paul the Apostle Parish



Lincoln Park

Fr. Leonard F. Villa, Pastor

Fr. Michael J. Morrow, Parochial Vicar

Fr. George Valliamthadathil, M.S.F.S.

Deacon Rudolph Teng • Deacon Thomas Barbagallo

Masses

Saturday 9:00 AM Sunday Vigil 5:00 PM
Sunday 7:45 AM, 9:15 AM, 10:45 AM, 12:15 PM
Latin Mass 1:30 PM, first three Sundays
2:30 PM fourth Sunday of the Month.
Weekdays 9:00 AM
Holy Days 6:45 AM, 9:00 AM, 7:30 PM

Rectory 602 McLean Ave., Yonkers, NY 10705
Tel: 914-963-7330
Fax: 914-963-1952

Religious Education Office

Jackie Barton - Coordinator of Religious
Education
77 Lee Ave., Yonkers, NY 10705
Tel: 914-965-9333

Sacrament of Baptism

Sundays at 2:45pm except the 4th Sunday of
each month by appointment

Sacrament of Reconciliation

Saturday 4:00-4:45 PM. Anytime requested.

Sacrament of Marriage

Six months advance notice is mandatory.
Marriage preparation course required.
Call rectory for appointment.

Sacrament of the Sick

Call the rectory for attention to home-bound

Parish Registration

Contact the rectory

Parish

Website: www.stpaulyonkers.org
E-mail: stpaulyonkers@gmail.com

Parish Meetings

Monday 6:45 PM St. Paul's Folk Dance
Tuesday 8:00 PM Prayer Group
2nd Tuesday 8:00 PM Men's Group
Thursday 7:00 PM A.A. Beginners
Thursday 7:00 PM Al-Anon Beginners
Thursday 8:00 PM A.A. Closed Meeting
Thursday 8:00 PM Al-A Teen
Thursday 8:00 PM Al-Anon
1st Friday 9:30-11:00 Adoration
1st Friday 7:00 PM Holy Hour
Friday 7:30 PM Boy Scouts
Saturday 9:30 AM Religious Educ. PreK-8
Sunday 8:00 PM A.A. Open Meeting
Sunday 7:00 PM Al-Anon Parents Meeting

Pregnancy Hot Line

Tel: 800-640-0767



THIRTY-SECOND SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME

NOVEMBER 6, 2022



MASS Intentions

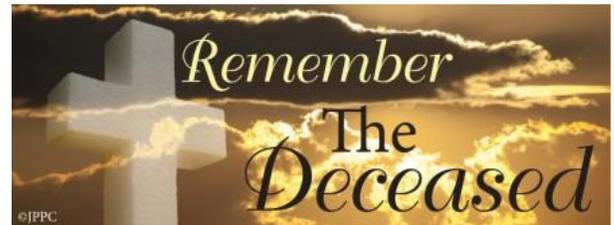
<u>Intention:</u>	<u>Requested by:</u>
<u>Saturday</u>	<u>Nov. 5, 2022</u>
5:00 Joseph Mastriaco	Fatima Mishk
<u>Sunday</u>	<u>Nov. 6, 2022</u>
7:45 Joseph Nicholson	Family
9:15 Bill Sheehy	Family
10:45 Frank Beirne (Bday Memorial)	Mary
12:15 Carletto Family	Imbrogno family
1:30 People of the Parish - Traditional Latin Mass	
<u>Monday</u>	<u>Nov. 7, 2022</u>
9:00 Mr. & Mrs. Gerardo Susvilla (living)	
12:00 Kathleen Keefe	Carolyn Giordano
<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Nov. 8, 2022</u>
9:00 Mooney & Byrne Family	Family
<u>Wednesday</u>	<u>Nov. 9, 2022</u>
9:00 John Paul Duraes	Maria Cardone
<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Nov. 10, 2022</u>
9:00 John Cronin	Thea & family
<u>Friday</u>	<u>Nov. 11, 2022</u>
9:00 Vincent McDonnell (living)	
<u>Saturday</u>	<u>Nov. 12, 2022</u>
9:00 Joseph Mastriaco	St. Paul's dance group
12:00 Vincent DiPippo	
5:00 Frank Leone	Ethel Leone
<u>Sunday</u>	<u>Nov. 13, 2022</u>
7:45 Robert O'Neill & Richard Howley	
9:15 Pietro & Anna Canale	Pia Canale
10:45 St. Paul the Apostle Purgatorial Society	
12:15 Edward Stanton	Mark
1:30 People of the Parish - Traditional Latin Mass	

The Mass Book for 2023 is now open. There is a limit of 4 Saturday/Sunday masses until further notice to ensure that everyone has an opportunity to have masses said. Please come, call or email the rectory weekdays between 8am-12. The stipend remains at \$15 each.

PRAY REMEMBER

the sick of our parish

Michael Curtin, Charles Coglitori, Mary Byrne, Noel Marku, Matthew Benestad, Nunzio Siciliano, Richard Lyons, Frank Pallett, Louis Campos, Joan Napoli, Joseph Mulgrew, Vicente Romero, Teresa Mazzucca, Cathair Cashin, John Mauser, Jim Donnell, Chris Slattery, Robert Bruckner, Grace Lyons, Ayanah Audrey Naron, Denyse Guariglia, Gene Marchesi, Judith Teng, Lolita Lim, Irene DiGenno, Rene Laino, Diane Macdonald, and Barbara Dallow.



Please remember in prayer all those who died this week especially, Joe McManus, Eileen Mescall, Mary "Maureen" Drumm, Daniel DePonto, Ruben Monroid, Monica Nelley, and those who mourn them.

LECTORS:

Nov. 5 th	5:00 K. Magee	
Nov. 6 th	7:45 R. Pflaumer	9:15 A. Canale
	10:45 A. Urgola	12:15 E. Slattery

Weekly Collection

STEWARDSHIP: Week of October 30, 2022:

1 st Collection	\$5,675
2 nd Collection	\$1,031
Other Monies	\$99
Online Giving	\$1,300
Total	\$8,105

Thank you for your continued support of our Parish and its many needs. Your financial generosity for the upkeep of our Parish buildings and programs is essential and greatly appreciated. To sign up for WeShare go to stpaulyonkers.org and click "Online Giving". Thank you for your generosity!



THIRTY-SECOND SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME

NOVEMBER 6, 2022



What Are the Origins of All Saints Day and All Souls Day?



After the legalization of Christianity in A.D. 313, a common commemoration of the saints, especially the martyrs, appeared in various areas throughout the Church. For instance, in the East, the city of Edessa celebrated this feast on May 13; the Syrians, on the Friday after Easter; and the city of Antioch, on the first Sunday after Pentecost. Both St. Ephrem (d. 373) and St. John Chrysostom (d. 407) attest to this feast day in their preaching. In the West, a commemoration for all the saints also was celebrated on the first Sunday after Pentecost. The primary reason for establishing a common feast day was the desire to honor the great number of martyrs, especially during the persecution of Emperor Diocletian (284-305), the worst and most extensive of the persecutions. Quite simply, there were not enough days of the year for a feast day for each martyr, and many of them died in groups. A common feast day for all saints, therefore, seemed most appropriate.

In 609, the Emperor Phocas gave the Pantheon in Rome to Pope Boniface IV, who rededicated it on May 13 under the title Sancta Maria et Martyres (St. Mary and All Martyrs). Whether the Holy Father purposefully chose May 13 because of the date of the popular celebration already established in the East or whether this was just a happy coincidence is open to debate. The designation of November 1 as the feast of All Saints occurred over time. Pope Gregory III (731-741) dedicated an oratory in the original St. Peter's Basilica in honor of all the saints on November 1 (at least according to some accounts), and this date then became the official date for the celebration of the feast of All Saints in Rome.

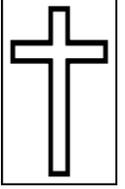
St. Bede (d. 735) recorded the celebration of All Saints Day on November 1 in England, and such a celebration also existed in Salzburg, Austria. Ado of Vienne (d. 875) recounted how Pope Gregory IV asked King Louis the Pious (778-840) to proclaim November 1 as All Saints Day throughout the Holy Roman Empire. Sacramentaries, another word for Missals, of the 9th and 10th centuries also placed the feast of All Saints on the liturgical calendar on November 1. According to an early Church historian, John Beleth (d. 1165), Pope Gregory IV (827-844) officially declared November 1 the feast of All Saints, transferring it from May 13. However, Sicard of Cremona (d. 1215) recorded that Pope Gregory VII (1073-85) finally suppressed May 13 and mandated November 1 as the date to celebrate the feast of All Saints. In all, we find the Church establishing a liturgical feast day in honor of the saints independent of any pagan influence.

With respect to Halloween (All Hallows Eve) November 1 marked Samhain, the beginning of the Celtic winter. (The Celts lived as early as 2,000 years ago in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and northern France.) Samhain, for whom the feast was named, was the Celtic lord of death, and his name literally meant "summer's end." Since winter is the season of cold, darkness and death, the Celts soon made the connection with human death. The eve of Samhain, October 31, was a time of Celtic pagan sacrifice, and Samhain allowed the souls of the dead to return to their earthly homes that evening. Ghosts, witches, goblins and elves came to harm the people, particularly those who had inflicted harm on them in this life. Cats, too, were considered sacred because they had once been human beings who had been changed as a punishment for their evil deeds on this earth. To protect themselves from marauding evil spirits on the eve of Samhain, the people extinguished their hearth fires, and the Druids (the priests and spiritual teachers of the Celts) built a huge new year's bonfire of sacred oak branches. The Druids offered burnt sacrifices — crops, animals, even humans — and told fortunes of the coming year by examining the burned remains. People sometimes wore costumes of animal heads and skins. From this new fire, the home hearths were again ignited. Particular ethnic groups developed their own lore, which was merged with the celebration.



THIRTY-SECOND SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME

NOVEMBER 6, 2022



In Ireland, people held a parade in honor of Muck Olla, a god. They followed a leader dressed in a white robe with a mask from the head of an animal and begged for food. (Ireland is also the source of the jack-o-lantern fable: A man named Jack was not able to enter heaven because of his miserliness, and he could not enter hell because he played practical jokes on the devil; so he was condemned to walk the earth with his lantern until judgment day.) The Scots walked through fields and villages carrying torches and lit bonfires to ward off witches and other evil spirits. In Wales, every person placed a marked stone in the huge bonfire. If a person's stone could not be found the next morning, he would die within a year. Besides the Celtic traditions in place, the Roman conquest of Britain in A.D. 43 brought two other pagan feasts: Feralia was held in late October to honor the dead. Another autumn festival honored Pomona, the goddess of fruits and trees; probably through this festival, apples became associated with Halloween. Elements of these Roman celebrations were combined with the Celtic Samhain.

With the spread of Christianity and the establishment of All Saints Day, some of these pagan customs remained in the English speaking world for All Hallows Eve, perhaps at first more out of superstition, and later, more out of fun without any real tie to paganism. For this reason, little ones (and some big ones) still dress in a variety of costumes and pretend for the evening to be ghosts, witches, vampires, monsters, Ninjas, pirates and so on, without any thought of paganism. Christians retained customs and patterns of memorial for the dead from pagan antiquity. They celebrated the memory of the deceased on the third day after death and the yearly anniversary; later, observance was made on the seventh and thirtieth day and in some places the fortieth day after a person's death.

Throughout the Middle Ages it was popular belief that the souls in purgatory could appear on this day as will-o'-the-wisps, witches, toads, etc., to persons who had wronged them during their life. **Genuine Christian concern for the deceased, along with folkloric culture**, were the reasons for the great number of pious foundations for Masses and prayers on their behalf. Many different popular customs and practices, especially various forms of food offerings, were associated with All Souls' Day. Among religious traditions, the parish procession to the cemetery, visiting the graves of relatives and friends, and leaving flowers and lights on the graves have remained almost universal. (A plenary indulgence, applicable only to the souls in purgatory, is granted by visiting the cemetery and praying there for the dead from Nov 1 to Nov 8)

Attempts of local churches to observe a feast commemorating all the departed can be traced back to the early Middle Ages,

possibly arising in imitation of the commemorations of deceased members customary in monastic communities. In Spain, for example, the Monday after Pentecost was dedicated to the commemoration of the deceased in the time of St. Isidore of Seville (d. 636). Abbot Eigil of Fulda prescribed December 17, the anniversary of the monastery's founder, as commemoration of all the deceased at the beginning of the ninth century. The choice of November 2 is traditionally attributed to St. Odilo, the fifth abbot of Cluny (d. 1048). Odilo decreed in 998 that all Cluniac monasteries should follow the example of Cluny in offering special prayers and singing the Office for the Dead on the day following the feast of All Saints.

Due to the influence of Cluny, the custom spread quickly through France, Germany, and England and was finally adopted in Italy and Rome in the thirteenth century. The custom of having each priest celebrate three Masses seems to have originated among the Spanish Dominicans during the fifteenth century. After this privilege was approved by Benedict XIV in 1748, it was rapidly adopted throughout Spain, Portugal, and Latin America. During World War I, Benedict XV, moved by the number of war casualties, granted to all priests the privilege of celebrating three Masses: Of these one could be said for a particular intention; another celebrated for all the faithful departed, particularly for all the Mass foundations that had been unfulfilled or forgotten over time; and the third for the intentions of the pope.

We pray for the dead as continued love of neighbor in the afterlife for a person who needs purification for venial sins and his/her love for God and neighbor; and for the healing of the wounds of sin still remaining when departing this world. All sins leave a wound even after they are forgiven. This is called the temporal punishment due to sin. The wound involves continued attachment to the sin and the injury to the Church, the Body of Christ, which must be made up for. This is a reminder that since we are all united in the Body of Christ. Hence, the holiness of her members builds up the Church, while their sinfulness wounds the Church. This is the reason we get a penance when going to Confession also called making satisfaction for sin. Indulgences assist the Christian in a more rapid healing of the wound of sin because of a special share in the healing love of the merits of Christ, the Blessed Virgin, and the saints applied to the individual Christian. A complete healing is called a plenary indulgence and a partial healing is called a partial indulgence.



THIRTY-SECOND SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME

NOVEMBER 6, 2022



COFFEE SOCIAL!



The Legion of Mary will be hosting their monthly Parish Coffee Hour on Sunday, November 13th after the 10:45, 12:15 and 1:30 Masses in the school cafeteria – all are welcome.

Wednesday night mission Holy Hour at 7:30PM to 8:30PM with the Lord in the Eucharist, the Rosary, and an opportunity to go to Confession.

FORMED

Bible Study and More! Go to stpaulyonkers.formed.org and register which gives you access to quality Catholic on line programs, movies, audios, and books. Tuesday we honor Bl. John Duns Scotus. Study: *The Bible and the Virgin Mary, Lesson 3: Wedding at Cana; 4: The New Eve; or 9: Full of Grace.* Watch the movie, *Blessed Duns Scotus: Defender of the Immaculate Conception, Was the Immaculate Conception Necessary?*, or FORMED Now! – *What is the Immaculate Conception?*

St. Paul's Prayer Group Update - The Prayer Group meets in person in the Cafeteria on Tuesdays, at 8:00 PM. All are welcome. Join our CRL Global Prayer Meeting live on Saturday's at 6:30 pm on Zoom: <https://zoom.us/j/774143374>
Meeting id: 774 143 374 Password: 032111

Organfest! – Sat., Nov. 19th, St. Joseph's Seminary, 9am to 3pm. Celebrate the pipe organ with a keynote address, breakout sessions, and concert with Dr. Peter Latona, Director of Sacred Music at the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception (Washington, DC)
Tickets: \$45 (full day with lunch) /\$25 (student full day - includes lunch) / \$20 (2:15pm concert only)
Register: organfest.eventbrite.com



Please support our Knights of Columbus council to help them continue their charitable efforts. You can purchase 2022 C&B Raffle tickets online at [2022 Online C&B Raffles](http://2022OnlineC&BRaffles.com). There are 13 prizes totaling \$50,000 and will be on sale until mid-November for the drawing on Dec 3rd.

The Legion of Mary St. Paul's is blessed to have a chapter of the Legion of Mary which meets on Tuesday evenings at 7:30pm in the classroom next to the cafeteria.

The purpose of the Legion is to give glory to God and the salvation of souls. With the inspiration and guidance of the Holy Spirit and our Blessed Mother, members bring prayer through the love of Mary to her Son Jesus by various works. Members can be Active (must attend meetings) or Auxiliary (no meeting attendance required) – all Catholics are welcome to join. For more information, please contact Kathy Scott (347-835-9259), Margaret Keane (516-375-9764) or visit www.legionofmary.org.

“Better that only a few Catholics should be left, staunch and sincere in their religion, than that they should, remaining many, desire as it were, to be in collusion with the Church's enemies and in conformity with the open foes of our faith.” St Peter Canisius S.J. Apostle of Germany

Feminine Genius Brunch - Saturday, Nov 12th @ 10:00AM Sonesta White Plains. This brunch borrows its name after those amazing God-given attributes endowed to you as women—receptivity, sensitivity, generosity, and maternity—all of which make up the feminine genius! Sr. Virginia Joy S.V. will share a new reflection on the feminine heart. A great event to bring friends, mothers, sisters, daughters and daughter-in-laws! Presented by the Sisters of Life and the Respect Life Office. Register @ <http://adnyfemininegeniusbrunch.eventbrite.com>

Holy Father's Intention for November:

For the Pope – We pray for the Holy Father; as he fulfils his mission, may he continue to accompany the flock entrusted to him, with the help of the Holy Spirit.



Pope's Worldwide Prayer Network

