

April 1, 2021 Holy Thursday

Good Morning All,

Happy April - Blessings to all our birthdays and anniversaries this month!



Bishop Guglielmone's - [Easter Message 2021 - YouTube](#) (approximately 3 minutes after the ad)! We also have a letter from the Bishop which is attached.

1. Today's Readings: [Holy Thursday | USCCB](#)
2. The RE Corner with Jan Heithaus: The Easter Triduum begins with the Vigil of Holy Thursday. It marks the end of the forty days of Lent and the beginning of the three-day celebration of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ - Holy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Vigil/Easter Sunday. The Fathers of the Second Vatican Council reminded us of the extraordinary significance of the Triduum : "Christ redeemed us all and gave perfect glory to God principally through his paschal mystery: dying he destroyed our death and rising he restored our life. Therefore the Easter Triduum of the passion and resurrection of Christ is the culmination of the entire liturgical year." (General Norms for the Liturgical Year and the Calendar, # 18) [catholic.org](#)

On Holy Thursday, we recall the Last Supper when Our Lord instituted the Holy Eucharist, the betrayal by Judas, the agony in the Garden, and the trial before Pilate. May your Holy Thursday truly be holy.

3. Quote of the Day: "My children, I will be with you only a little while longer. You will look for me, and as I told the Jews, 'Where I go you cannot come,' so now I say it to you. I give you a new commandment: love one another. As I have loved you, so you also should love one another. This is how all will know that you are my disciples, if you have love for one another." *John 13:33-35 relating words from Our Lord, Jesus.*

St. Joseph, Pray for Us!

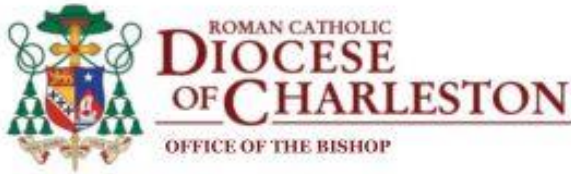
See the April fundraiser for the school! Cookies all month!



--

Linda McCormick 
St. Joseph Catholic Church & School
1200 Cornelia Road
Anderson, SC 29621

Phone: (864) 225-5341, ext. 102
Fax: (864) 225-6432



My Dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ,

Happy Easter! The Lord is risen, truly risen.

We have more reason to celebrate this year than most. After the devastating closures of our churches last year during the holiest season for Christians, we are once again able to celebrate together and partake of the Eucharist as a community of faith, surrounded by witnesses and the communion of saints.

This is not simply talk or an abstract concept. In the same way we know that Christ is truly present in the Eucharist, we also know that those who have gone before us continually sing before the throne, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord." Many of our brothers and sisters have gone to the Lord during the pandemic, but we know they are not separated from us; they sing to the Lord and pray on our behalf. The prophet Isaiah spoke of it in the Old Testament, and it was reaffirmed by St. John in Revelation: "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God almighty, who was, and who is, and who is to come."

As many of you may know, I submitted my resignation, as all bishops must do, on my 75th birthday. This may be my last Easter as your bishop, so I would like to reflect on what we have overcome together these last 12 years: We have faced a thousand-year flood, hurricanes, the tragedy of Mother Emanuel, protests and riots, a pandemic, and countless other obstacles to our faith. Yet here we remain. The faith of Catholics in South Carolina remains. This incredible trust and continued faithfulness are reinforced at Easter for a single reason: the holy Risen Lord, Jesus Christ.

As with all clergy, bishops are appointed, serve, and eventually retire. We come and we go. But Christ, the head of his Church *and* the cornerstone of his Church, remains the same yesterday, today and forever. We trust that, in believing in Him, we have eternal life. We have the hope of salvation and a future in the presence of our Lord — a future when we too will sing at the foot of the throne: "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God!"

May God bless you and your families throughout this Easter season. Please keep me in your prayers and know that you remain in mine.

In the Lord's Peace,

Most Reverend Robert E. Guglielmo, DD
Bishop of Charleston

10 Things You Need to Know About Holy Thursday



Holy Thursday was one of the most important days in all of history. It was a pivotal day in the life of Jesus Christ. Here are 10 things you should know about it and how we celebrate it today.

Every single Mass, we hear the words "on the night he was betrayed."
That night was Holy Thursday, and it is one of the most important nights in all of history.

Here are 10 things you need to know.

1. What happened on the original Holy Thursday?

An amazing amount of stuff! This was one of the most pivotal days in the life of Jesus Christ. Here are some of the things the gospels record for this day (including events that happened after midnight). Jesus:

Sent Peter and John to arrange for them to use the Upper Room to hold the Passover meal.

Washed the apostles' feet.

Held the first Mass.

Instituted the priesthood.

Announced that Judas would betray him.

Gave the "new commandment" to love one another.

Indicated that Peter had a special pastoral role among the apostles.

Announced that Peter would deny him.

Prayed for the unity of his followers.

Held all the discourses recorded across *five chapters* of John (John 13-18).

Sang a hymn.

Went to the Mount of Olives.

Prayed in the Garden of Gethsemane.

Was betrayed by Judas.

Stopped the disciples from continuing a violent resistance.

Healed the ear of Malchus, the high priest's servant, after Peter cut it off with a sword.

Was taken before the high priests Annas and Caiaphas.

Was denied by Peter.

Was taken to Pilate.

It was a momentous day!

If you'd like to read the gospel accounts themselves, you can use these links:

Matthew 26:17-75; Mark 14:12-72; Luke 22:7-62; John 13:1-18:27

2. Why is Holy Thursday sometimes called "Maundy Thursday"?

The word "Maundy" is derived from the Latin word *mandatum*, or "mandate."

This word is used in the Latin text for John 13:34:

"Mandatum novum do vobis ut diligatis invicem sicut dilexi vos." Or, in English:

"A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you."

Holy Thursday is thus sometimes called Maundy Thursday because it was on this day that

Christ gave us the new commandment--the new mandate--to love one another as he loves us.

3. What happens on this day liturgically?

Several things:

The bishop celebrates a "Chrism Mass" with his priests (usually).

The Mass of the Lord's Supper is held in the evening.

At the Mass of the Lord's Supper, the priest (often) performs the washing of feet.

The Tabernacle is empty and the Eucharist is put in a place of repose.

The altar is stripped.

The faithful are invited to spend time in Eucharistic adoration while the Sacrament is in repose.

4. What is the "Chrism Mass"?

According to the main document governing the celebrations connected with Easter, *Paschales Solemnitatis*: 35. The Chrism Mass which the bishop concelebrates with his presbyterium and at which the holy chrism is consecrated and the oils blessed, manifests the communion of the priests with their bishop in the same priesthood and ministry of Christ.

The priests who concelebrate with the bishop should come to this Mass from different parts of the diocese, thus showing in the consecration of the chrism to be his witnesses and cooperators, just as in their daily ministry they are his helpers and counselors.

The faithful are also to be encouraged to participate in this Mass, and to receive the sacrament of the Eucharist.

Traditionally the Chrism Mass is celebrated on the Thursday of Holy Week. If, however, it should prove to be difficult for the clergy and people to gather with the bishop, this rite can be transferred to another day, but one always close to Easter.

The chrism and the oil of catechumens is to be used in the celebration of the sacraments of initiation on Easter night.

5. Why is the Mass of the Lord's Supper significant?

According to Paschales Solemnitatis: 45. Careful attention should be given to the mysteries which are commemorated in this Mass: the institution of the Eucharist, the institution of the priesthood, and Christ's command of brotherly love; the homily should explain these points.

[Thirds of Catholics Say Biden Should Be Able to Receive Communion](#)

6. Is the Eucharist in the Tabernacle during this Mass?

According to Paschales Solemnitatis: 48. The Tabernacle should be completely empty before the celebration. Hosts for the Communion of the faithful should be consecrated during that celebration. A sufficient amount of bread should be consecrated to provide also for Communion on the following day.

7. What does the rite of foot washing signify, and is it to be done for men only?

According to Paschales Solemnitatis: 51. The washing of the feet of chosen men which, according to tradition, is performed on this day, represents the service and charity of Christ, who came "not to be served, but to serve. This tradition should be maintained, and its proper significance explained.

The rite is optional. It does not have to be performed.

Although the Church's official texts use language that indicates only men (Latin, *viri*) can have their feet washed on Holy Thursday, the situation today is more complex. In 2004, the new archbishop of Boston, Seán O'Malley, was criticized for varying from the practice of his predecessor, Cardinal Bernard Law, and washing only the feet of men. He explained that this was what the law required but said that he would query the Holy See about the matter. In 2005 the *Boston Globe* reported: O'Malley promised to consult with Rome, and yesterday his spokeswoman said the Congregation for Divine Worship, which oversees liturgical practices, had suggested the archbishop make whatever decision he thought was best for Boston.

"The Congregation [for Divine Worship] affirmed the liturgical requirement that only the feet of men be washed at the Holy Thursday ritual." However, the Congregation did "provide for the archbishop to make a pastoral decision."

Cardinal O'Malley then included women in the foot-washing rite. This sequence of events created a situation that was significantly muddier than existed before. If the archbishop of Boston was allowed to make pastoral exceptions to the rule, it would be difficult to argue that other bishops could not do the same in their dioceses. This had the effect of creating a doubt as to what the law requires. According to the *Code of Canon Law*, "Laws, even invalidating and incapacitating ones, do not oblige when there is a doubt of law" (CIC 14).

Until such time as the Holy See clarifies the matter, it appears that the law provides that only men are to have their feet washed in the ceremony but that the local bishop can choose to include women in his diocese if he deems it the best decision pastorally.

8. What happens at the end of the Mass of the Lord's Supper?

According to Paschales Solemnitatis: 54. After the post-Communion prayer, the procession forms, with the crossbar at its head. The Blessed Sacrament, accompanied by lighted candles and incense, is carried through the church to the place of reservation, to the singing of the hymn "Pange lingua" or some other eucharistic song.

This rite of transfer of the Blessed Sacrament may not be carried out if the Liturgy of the Lord's Passion will not be celebrated in that same church on the following day.

55. The Blessed Sacrament should be reserved in a closed tabernacle or pyx. Under no circumstances may it be exposed in a monstrance.

The place where the tabernacle or pyx is situated must not be made to resemble a tomb, and the expression "tomb" is to be avoided.

The chapel of repose is not prepared so as to represent the "Lord's burial" but for the custody of the eucharistic bread that will be distributed in Communion on Good Friday.

9. Is there to be Eucharistic adoration at this time?

According to Paschales Solemnitatis: 56. After the Mass of the Lord's Supper the faithful should be encouraged to spend a suitable period of time during the night in the church in adoration before the Blessed Sacrament which has been solemnly reserved.

Where appropriate, this prolonged eucharistic adoration may be accompanied by the reading of some part of the Gospel of St. John (Chapters 13-17).

From midnight onwards, however, the adoration should be made without external solemnity, because the day of the Lord's passion has begun.

10. What happens to the decoration of the Church at this time?

According to Paschales Solemnitatis: 57. After Mass the altar should be stripped.

It is fitting that any crosses in the church be covered with a red or purple veil, unless they have already been veiled on the Saturday before the Fifth Sunday of Lent.

Lamps should not be lit before the images of saints.

Source: Jimmy Akin Blogs March 27, 2013 (National Catholic Register)

Holy Thursday: The Institution of the Eucharist

The content of the Holy Thursday liturgy is so rich. This is the great day of the institution of Holy Eucharist, heaven's gift to mankind; the day of the institution of the Priesthood, another divine gift that brings the Sacrifice of Calvary into all times and places, really and truly present, so that we can make its fruits our own.

The moment is drawing near when Jesus will offer his life for mankind. So great was his love that in his infinite Wisdom He found a way to go away and stay here at the same time. When St. Josemaría Escrivá observed that some people are obliged to leave their homes and families in order to find work elsewhere, he commented: "Human love has found a symbol. Those who go away leave behind in their place a reminder, perhaps a photo. Jesus Christ, perfect God and perfect Man, doesn't leave a symbol, but a reality: He himself stays. He will go to the Father, but He will also remain with men. Under the species of bread and wine, He is really present—Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity."

How do we correspond to such immense love? By assisting with faith and devotion at Holy Mass, the living and present memorial of the Sacrifice of Calvary. By preparing very well to receive Him in Holy Communion with our souls very clean. By frequently visiting Jesus hidden in the Tabernacle.

In the first reading of the Mass, we are reminded of what God established in the Old Testament so that the people of Israel would not forget the benefits they had received from Him. The text goes into great detail: from how the paschal lamb was to be prepared to the careful way of recalling the passing of the Lord. If all that was prescribed to commemorate events which only prefigured our liberation from sin as Jesus Christ obtained it, how much more carefully ought we to conduct ourselves now that we have truly been redeemed from enslavement to sin and made children of God!

This is why the Church inculcates in us great refinement in caring for everything that refers to the Eucharist. Do we assist at the Holy Sacrifice every Sunday and holy day of obligation, knowing that we are taking part in a divine action?



St. John relates that Jesus washed the feet of his disciples before the Last Supper. We have to be clean, body and soul, to receive Him worthily. This is why He left us the Sacrament of Penance.

Today we also commemorate the institution of the Priesthood. It is a good moment to pray for the Pope, for bishops, and for priests, and to ask for many vocations throughout the world. We'll pray better the closer we are to this Jesus of ours who instituted the Eucharist and the Priesthood. Let us tell him with complete sincerity what St. Josemaria often said to Him: "Lord, place in my heart the love

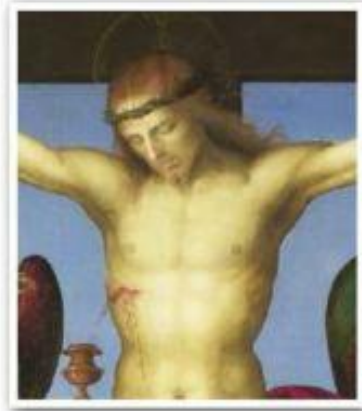
with which you want me to love you."

In today's events the Virgin Mary is not physically present, although she was in Jerusalem those days. Tomorrow we shall find her at the foot of the Cross. But today, discretely and quietly she accompanies her Son very closely, in a profound union of prayer, sacrifice, and self-giving. John Paul II indicates that after the Ascension of Our Lord into Heaven, Mary would participate assiduously in the Eucharistic celebrations of the first Christians. The Pope adds: "The body given up for us and made present under sacramental signs was the same body she had conceived in her womb! For Mary, receiving the Eucharist must have somehow meant welcoming once more into her womb that heart which had beat in unison with hers" (*Ecclesia de Eucharistia*, 56).

Now, too, the Virgin Mary accompanies Christ in all the world's Tabernacles. We ask her to teach us to be Eucharistic souls, men and women of certain faith and strong piety who make the effort not to leave Jesus alone. May we know how to adore Him, beg his pardon, thank Him for his blessings, and keep Him company.

Source: opusdei.org

The Easter Triduum: Entering into the Paschal Mystery



Through this yearly cycle, the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* explains, "the various aspects of the one Paschal mystery unfold"(CCC 1171). The Easter Triduum holds a special place in the liturgical year because it marks the culmination of the yearly celebration in proclaiming the Passion and Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

The Latin word *triduum* refers to a period of three days and has long been used to describe various three-day observances that prepared for a feast day through liturgy, prayer, and fasting. But it is most often used to describe the three days prior to the great feast of Easter: Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday and the Easter Vigil. The General Norms for the Liturgical Year state that the Easter Triduum begins with the evening Mass of the Lord's Supper on Holy Thursday, "reaches its high point in the Easter Vigil, and closes with evening prayer on Easter Sunday" (par 19).

Just as Sunday is the high point of the week, Easter is the high point of the year. The meaning of the great feast is revealed and anticipated throughout the Triduum, which brings the people of God into contact — through liturgy, symbol, and sacrament — with the central events of the life of Christ: the Last Supper, His trial and crucifixion, His time in the tomb, and His Resurrection from the dead. In this way, "the mystery of the Resurrection, in which Christ crushed death, permeates with its powerful energy our old time, until all is subjected to him" (CCC 1169). During these three days of contemplation and anticipation the liturgies emphasize

the sacrificial death of Christ on the Cross, and the sacraments of baptism and the Eucharist, by which the faithful enter into the life-giving Passion of Christ and grow in hope of eternal life in Him.

Station at St. John Lateran (*San Giovanni in Laterano*):

The Station today is at St. John Lateran. Maundy Thursday is devoted to the institution of the Eucharist and the priesthood. On this day the bishop blesses the Holy Oils; thus is made clear that the sacraments have their source in Christ and derive their fruitfulness from the paschal mystery of salvation.



Source: catholiceducation.org