

October 18, 2022

Good Morning All,

Faith & Reason Class tonight in the Hall at 6:30

Saturday, October 22nd the annual Men's Club Oktoberfest celebration after the 5:00 Mass with carryout starting at 5:30! Tickets available at the door!

1. Today's Readings: [Feast of Saint Luke, evangelist | USCCB](#)

2. The RE Corner with Jan Heithaus: Our saint of the day is one of the 4 gospel writers, St. Luke. We've included a little history about him. Do you know which of the images above the altar in the church represents St. Luke? Take a look next Sunday when you come to Mass.

3. The Gospel of St. Luke

Luke's gospel shares many details with Saint Mark's, but whether they share a common source, or whether Mark himself (whom Saint Paul mentions each time he mentions Luke) was Luke's source, is a subject of debate. Luke's gospel is the longest (by word count and by verse), and it contains six miracles, including the healing of the ten lepers (Luke 17:12-19) and of the high priest's servant's ear (Luke 22:50-51), and 18 parables, including the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:30-37), the Prodigal Son (Luke 15:11-32), and the Publican and Pharisee (Luke 18:10-14), that are found in none of the other gospels.

The narrative of the infancy of Christ, found in Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 of Luke's gospel, is the primary source of both our images of Christmas and the Joyful Mysteries of the Rosary. Luke also provides the most coherent and comprehensive account of Christ's journey toward Jerusalem (beginning in Luke 9:51 and ending in Luke 19:27), culminating in the events of Holy Week (Luke 19:28 through Luke 23:56).

The vividness of Luke's imagery, especially in the infancy narrative, may be the source of the tradition that claims that Luke was an artist. Numerous icons of the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child, including the famous Black Madonna of Czestochowa, are said to have been painted by Saint Luke. Indeed, tradition holds that the icon of Our Lady of Czestochowa was painted by Saint Luke in the presence of the Blessed Virgin on a table owned by the Holy Family.

Source: learnreligions.com

St. Luke, Evangelist, Pray for Us!

St. Joseph, Pray for Us!

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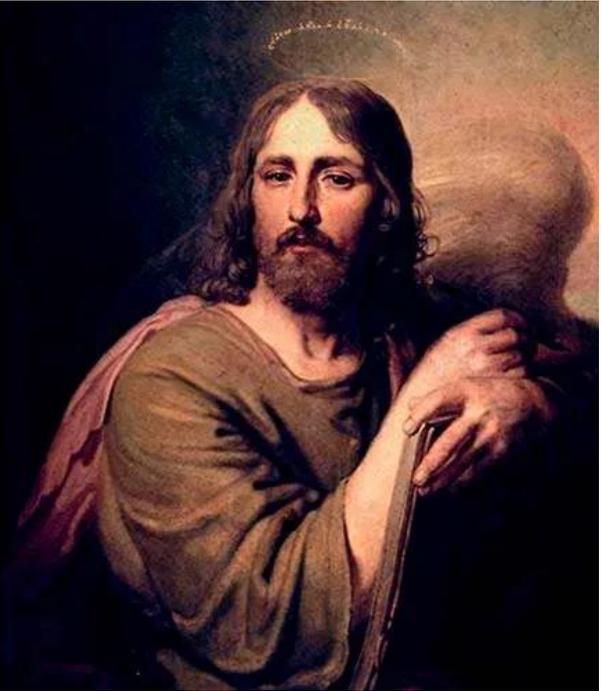
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ST. LUKE THE EVANGELIST

October 18th



On October 18, Catholics and other Christians around the world will celebrate the feast of St. Luke, the physician and companion of St. Paul whose gospel preserved the most extensive biography of Jesus Christ.

St. Luke wrote a greater volume of the New Testament than any other single author, including the earliest history of the Church. Ancient traditions also acknowledge Luke as the founder of Christian iconography, making him a patron of artists as well as doctors and other medical caregivers.

Luke came from the large metropolitan city of Antioch, a part of modern-day Turkey. In Luke's lifetime, his native city emerged as an important center of early Christianity. During the future saint's early years, the city's port had already become a cultural center, renowned for arts and sciences. Historians do not know whether Luke came to Christianity from Judaism or paganism, although there are strong suggestions that Luke was a gentile convert.

Educated as a physician in the Greek-speaking city, Luke was among the most cultured and cosmopolitan members of the early Church. Scholars of archeology and ancient literature have ranked him among the top historians of his time period,

besides noting the outstanding Greek prose style and technical accuracy of his accounts of Christ's life and the apostles' missionary journeys.

Other students of biblical history adduce from Luke's writings that he was the only evangelist to incorporate the personal testimony of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose role in Christ's life emerges most clearly in his gospel. Tradition credits him with painting several icons of Christ's mother, and one of the sacred portraits ascribed to him – known by the title “Salvation of the Roman People”-- survives to this day in the Basilica of St. Mary Major.

Some traditions hold that Luke became a direct disciple of Jesus before his ascension, while others hold that he became a believer only afterward. After St. Paul's conversion, Luke accompanied him as his personal physician-- and, in effect, as a kind of biographer, since the journeys of Paul on which Luke accompanied him occupy a large portion of the Acts of the Apostles. Luke probably wrote this text, the final narrative portion of the New Testament, in the city of Rome where the account ends.

Luke was also among the only companions of Paul who did not abandon him during his final imprisonment and death in Rome. After the martyrdom of St. Paul in the year 67, St. Luke is said to have preached elsewhere throughout the Mediterranean, and possibly died as a martyr. However, even tradition is unclear on this point. Fittingly, the evangelist whose travels and erudition could have filled volumes, wrote just enough to proclaim the gospel and apostolic preaching to the world.

Patronage: artists, bachelors, bookbinders, brewers, butchers, doctors, glass makers, glassworkers, gold workers, goldsmiths, lacemakers, lace workers, notaries, painters, physicians, sculptors, stained glass workers, surgeons.

Source: catholicnewsagency.com