

# Edmonton

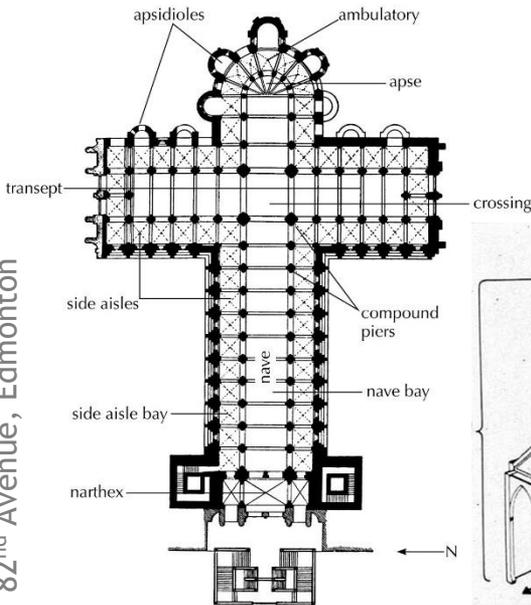
## Catholic Latin Mass Community



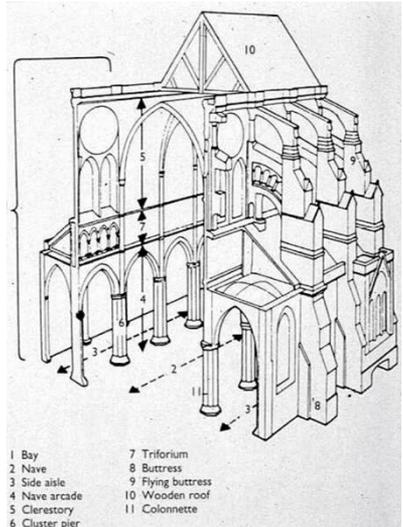
served by the Priests of the Fraternity of St. Peter (fssp)  
for the Catholic Archdiocese of Edmonton

### Dedication of the Archbasilica of St. John Lateran

Typical floor plan of a cruciform church:



Typical structural elements of a gothic cathedral:



St. Anthony's Church ♦ 10661 82<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Edmonton

November 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014

*Hymns:*

Mass	XI
Processional	197, My God, How Wonderful Thou Art
Offertory	92 Panis Angelicus
Recessional	62 Praise to the Lord

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All the elements of the liturgy would have us reproduce in our hearts the likeness of the Divine Redeemer through the mystery of the Cross. (Pius XII)

## The Archbasilica of St. John Lateran



The Papal Archbasilica of St. John is the cathedral church of the Diocese of Rome and the official ecclesiastical seat of the Bishop of Rome, who is the Pope. As the cathedral of the Bishop of Rome, it ranks above all other churches in the Catholic Church, including St. Peter's Basilica. For that reason, unlike all other Roman Basilicas, it holds the title of Archbasilica. It is the oldest church in the West. It claims the title of ecumenical (=universal) mother church among Roman Catholics. *The current archpriest is Agostino Vallini, Cardinal Vicar General for the Diocese of Rome. The President of the French Republic, currently François Hollande, is ex officio the "first and only honorary canon" of the basilica, a title held by the heads of the French state since King Henry IV of France.*

The archbasilica's name in Latin is *Archbasilica Sanctissimi Salvatoris et Sanctorum Iohannes Baptista et Evangelista in Laterano*, which translates in English as Archbasilica of the Most Holy Saviour and Saints John the Baptist and the Evangelist at the Lateran.

The archbasilica stands over the remains of the *Castra Nova equitum singularium*, the 'new fort' of the Roman imperial cavalry bodyguard. The fort was established by Septimius Severus in AD 193. Following the victory of Constantine I over Maxentius (for whom the *Equites singulares augusti* had fought) at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge, the guard were abolished and the fort demolished. Substantial remains of the fort lie directly beneath the nave.

The rest of the site was occupied during the early Roman Empire by the palace of the *gens Laterani*. Sextius Lateranus was the first plebeian to attain the rank of consul, and the Laterani served as administrators for several emperors. One of the Laterani, Consul-designate Plautius Lateranus, became famous for being accused by Nero of conspiracy against the emperor. The accusation resulted in the confiscation and redistribution of his properties.

The Lateran Palace fell into the hands of the emperor when Constantine I married his second wife Fausta, sister of Maxentius. Known by that time as the "*Domus Faustæ*" or "House of Fausta," the Lateran Palace was eventually given to the Bishop of Rome by Constantine. The actual date of the gift is unknown but scholars believe it had to have been during the pontificate of Pope Miltiades, in time to host a synod of bishops in 313 that was convened to challenge the Donatist schism, declaring Donatism as heresy. The palace basilica was converted and extended, becoming the

*The liturgy is the summit toward which the activity of the Church is directed;  
It is the font from which all her power flows. (SC 10)*

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residence of Pope St. Silvester I, eventually becoming the cathedral of Rome, the seat of the popes as bishops of Rome.

The official dedication of the Basilica and the adjacent Lateran Palace was presided over by Pope Sylvester I in 324, declaring both to be *Domus Dei* or "House of God." In its interior, the Papal Throne was placed, making it the Cathedral of the Bishop of Rome. In reflection of the basilica's claim to primacy in the world as "mother church", the words *Sacrosancta Lateranensis ecclesia omnium urbis et orbis ecclesiarum mater et caput* (meaning "Most Holy Lateran Church, of all the churches in the city and the world, the mother and head") are incised in the front wall between the main entrance doors.

The Lateran Palace and basilica have been rededicated twice. Pope Sergius III dedicated them to Saint John the Baptist in the 10<sup>th</sup> century in honor of the newly consecrated baptistry of the Basilica. Pope Lucius II dedicated the Lateran Palace and basilica to Saint John the Evangelist in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. However, St. John Baptist and St. John the Evangelist are regarded as co-patrons of the Cathedral, the chief patron being Christ the Saviour himself, as the inscription in the entrance of the Basilica indicates, and as is tradition in the patriarchal cathedrals. Thus, the Basilica remains dedicated to the Saviour, and its titular feast is the Transfiguration.

Every pope from Miltiades occupied the Lateran Palace until the reign of the French Pope Clement V, who in 1309 decided to transfer the official seat of the Catholic Church to Avignon, a papal fief that was an enclave within France. The Lateran Palace has also been the site of five Ecumenical councils. During the Avignon papacy, the Lateran Palace and the basilica began to decline. Two destructive fires ravaged the Lateran Palace and the basilica, in 1307 and 1361. When the Avignon papacy formally ended and the Pope again resided in Rome, the Lateran Palace and the basilica were deemed inadequate considering the accumulated damage. The popes took up residency at the Basilica di Santa Maria in Trastevere and later at the Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore. Eventually, the Palace of the Vatican was built (adjacent to the Basilica of St. Peter, that already existed at the Vatican since the time of Constantine), and the papacy moved in; the papacy remains there today.

There were several attempts at reconstruction of the basilica before Pope Sixtus V's definitive project. Sixtus hired his favorite architect Domenico Fontana to oversee much of the project. The original Lateran Palace was torn down and replaced with a new building. On the square in front of the Lateran Palace is the largest standing obelisk in the world, known as the Lateran Obelisk (weight estimated at 455 tons). It was commissioned by the Egyptian pharaoh Thutmose III and erected by Thutmose IV before the great Karnak temple of Thebes, Egypt.

Further renovation on the interior of the basilica ensued under the direction of Francesco Borromini, commissioned by Pope Innocent X. The twelve niches created by his architecture came to be filled by 1718 with statues of the apostles, using the most prominent Roman Rococo sculptors.

Pope Clement XII launched a competition to design a new façade. More than 23 architects competed, mostly working in the current Baroque idiom. The winner of the competition was Alessandro Galilei. Galilei's façade removed all vestiges of traditional ancient basilica architecture, and imparted a neo-classical façade.

# Announcements

Take a virtual tour of the Archbasilica of St. John Lateran!

[http://www.vatican.va/various/basiliche/san\\_giovanni/vr\\_tour/index-en.html](http://www.vatican.va/various/basiliche/san_giovanni/vr_tour/index-en.html)

**Vocations: Come and See Weekend at the Seminary**—Interested men are invited to join the St. Joseph Seminary community for a vocation discernment weekend November 21-23. There is no cost to attend, and no obligations. For more information, contact the seminary at 780-392-2445 or [secretary@stjoseph-seminary.com](mailto:secretary@stjoseph-seminary.com). Download the registration form at [www.caedm.ca/vocations](http://www.caedm.ca/vocations).

**Youth Retreat-Grades 9-12**—Take a step back from the ordinary and spend a weekend retreat centered on the Eucharist on December 12-14 in Leduc. Join young people from all over Northern and Central Alberta who are asking the same questions as you are - at Christ the King school in Leduc. Contact 780-392-2445 or email [allforyouretreat@gmail.com](mailto:allforyouretreat@gmail.com) for more information!



*The apse in St. John Lateran and the Papal throne (cathedra) sitting below the apse.*

Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2014: attendance 125 ♦ general collection \$1,461.15

## Weekly Mass Schedule

DAY	DATE	TIME	FEAST DAY
Sunday	9 November	8:00 a.m.	Dedication of the Archbasilica of Our Saviour
Monday	10 November	No Mass	St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor (3 <sup>rd</sup> class) <i>Commemoration: Ss. Tryphonis, Respicius &amp; Nympha</i>
Tuesday	11 November	No Mass	St. Martin of Tours, Bishop, Confessor (3 <sup>rd</sup> class) <i>Commemoration: St. Mennas</i>
Wednesday	12 November	No Mass	St. Martin I, Pope & Martyr (3 <sup>rd</sup> class)
Thursday	13 November	No Mass	St. Didacus, Confessor (3 <sup>rd</sup> cl.)
Friday	14 November	6:00 p.m.	St. Josaphat, Bishop & Martyr (3 <sup>rd</sup> cl.)
Saturday	15 November	8:00 a.m.	St. Albert the Great, Bishop, Confessor & Doctor (2 <sup>nd</sup> class) <i>Confessions: 6:00 – 7:20 p.m.</i>
Sunday	16 November	8:00 a.m.	23 <sup>rd</sup> Sunday after Pentecost