t is tolerably obvious that whenever any <u>prayer</u> has to be repeated a large number of times recourse is likely to be had to some mechanical apparatus less troublesome than counting upon the fingers. In almost all countries, then, we meet with something in the nature of prayer-counters or <u>rosary beads</u>. Even in ancient Nineveh a

sculpture

has been found thus described by Lavard in his "Monuments" (I, plate 7): "Two winged females

standing before the sacred tree in the attitude of

prayer

; they lift the extended right hand and hold in the left a garland or rosary." However this may be, it is certain that among the

Mohammedans

the

Tasbih

or bead-string, consisting of 33, 66, or 99

beads

, and used for counting devotionally the names of

Allah

, has been in use for many centuries. Marco Polo, visiting the King of

Malabar

in the thirteenth century, found to his surprise that that monarch employed a rosary of 104 (? 108) precious stones to count his

prayers

St. Francis Xavier

and his companions were equally astonished to see that rosaries were universally familiar to the

Buddhists

of

Japan

. Among the

monks

of the

Greek Church

we hear of the

kombologion

, or

komboschoinion

, a cord with a hundred knots used to count

genuflexions

and

signs of the cross

. Similarly, beside the mummy of a Christian ascetic **Thaias** , of the fourth century, recently disinterred at Antinöe in Egypt , was found a sort of cribbage-board with holes, which has generally been thought to be an apparatus for counting prayers , of which **Palladius** and other ancient authorities have left us an account. A certain Paul the Hermit in the fourth century, had imposed upon himself the task of repeating three hundred prayers according to a set form, every day. To do this, he gathered up three hundred pebbles and threw one away as each prayer was finished (**Palladius** Hist. Laus. , xx; Butler, II, 63). It is probable that other ascetics who also numbered their prayers by hundreds adopted some similar expedient. (Cf. "Vita S. Godrici", cviii.) Indeed when we find a papal privilege addressed to the monks of St. Apollinaris in Classe requiring them, in gratitude for the pope's benefactions, to say Kyrie eleison three hundred times twice a day (see the privilege of Hadrian I , A.D. 782, in Jaffe-Löwenfeld, n. 2437), one would infer that some counting apparatus must

The Rosary

Written by W.J.Pais

almost necessarily have been used for the purpose.

That the Rosary is pre-eminently **the <u>prayer</u> of the people adapted** alike for the use of simple and learned is proved not only by the long series of

papal

utterances by which it has been commended to the

faithful

but by the daily experience of all who are familiar with it. The objection so often made against its "vain repetitions" is felt by none but those who have failed to realize how entirely the spirit of the exercise lies in the meditation upon the fundamental

mysteries

of our

faith

. To the initiated the words of the

angelical salutation

form only a sort of half-conscious accompaniment, a bourdon which we may liken to the "Holy, Holy, Holy" of the

heavenly choirs

and surely not in itself meaningless. Neither can it be necessary to urge that the freest criticism of the

historical

origin of the

devotion

, which involves no point of

doctrine

, is compatible with a full appreciation of the

devotional

treasures which this pious exercise brings within the reach of all.

Whether it is prayer, or any other action, if it is done without thinking, we are merely robots. $\Box\Box$ In Latin, there is a proverb: "quidquid recipitur, modus recipienti recipitur" - which means what we receive (knowledge) is depending our our capacity to receive. As Jesus says, "more will be asked from those, to whom, more is given." $\Box\Box$ So, again like Pharisiees, we should not consider someone else below us, for not understanding what we know. \Box Let God be the judge of that.

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