



September
2020



St. William Catholic Church
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The month of September is dedicated to ***Our Lady of Sorrows***, whose memorial the Church celebrates on September 15. September falls during the liturgical season known as Ordinary Time, which is represented by the liturgical color green. This symbol of hope is the color of the sprouting seed and arouses in the faithful the hope of reaping the eternal harvest of heaven, especially the hope of a glorious resurrection. It is used in the offices and Masses of Ordinary Time.

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Agnus Day

FORMED in September

Puzzle of the Month

Twitter — Pope Francis

With many blessings and prayers from our staff!
Rev. John Hourican (Fr. Hourican)
Deacon Jimmy Schmall
Debi Yetman—Adult Catechesis
Lisa Schmidt—RCIA
Debbie Breckenridge—DRE
Janna Dominguez—Dir. Youth Ministry
Rick Miller—Grand Knight
Mary Heburn—Women's Club Pres.

St. William Website: www.stwilliamcc.org

St. William Formed: www.stwilliamcc.formed.org



St. William Facebook
Page: www.facebook.com/St-William-Catholic-Church-Millington-TN-167434053305186/

from the Deacon's desk...

Greetings all! September blessings to everyone. Hard to believe it is in fact September, but here we are. By now many of you have met our new Pastor Fr. Hourican. He is getting settled into his new rectory and his new parish nicely. Having worked with him over the last month, I think St. William has been blessed with his appointment as our pastor. Please continue to make him feel welcome as he settles in and continues to unpack.



Many people ask me what a deacon does. And as I've explained in the past, the word deacon means servant. As deacons we are called to serve the Church in three areas. They are Word, Sacrament, and Charity.

In service to the Word, the deacon is called to proclaim the Gospel. He is called to preach occasionally and to assist the priest in the holy sacrifice of the mass.

In service to sacrament deacons baptize, lead the faithful in prayer, preside at marriages, and conduct wake and funeral services.

And in service to charity, the deacon is called to identify the needs of others and use the Church's resources to meet those needs. We are called to eliminate the inequities or inequalities that cause these needs. Your help with our food pantry has been instrumental in this. We've been able to reach out to members of our parish and our community assisting them in times of need. From the bottom of your deacon's heart THANK YOU!

Having said that, the Catholic Diocese of Memphis is beginning a new cohort this month of candidates for the permanent diaconate. My parish family at St. William was so instrumental in helping me during my five year formation period through your prayers and support. I ask you now to continue that support for one of our own. Scott Ewen of our parish has answered the call to formation and will begin the class in September. Please keep Scott and his wife Debbie and all of these candidates in your prayers as they begin this journey.

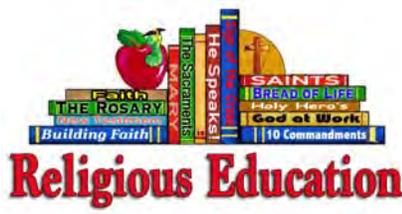
Also, as part of the service of charity required by deacons, we are called to follow the themes of Catholic Social Teaching. There are seven of them as defined by the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops. They are as follows:

1. Life and Dignity of Human Person
2. Call to Family, Community, and Participation
3. Rights and Responsibilities
4. Option for the Poor and Vulnerable
5. The Dignity of Work and the Rights of Workers
6. Solidarity
7. Care for God's Creation

Beginning next month I will begin a series explaining each theme (one per month) and how they help those affected. God Bless You All! Stay safe. Wear your mask. Wash your hands.

Peace,

Deacon Jim



! YOUTH NEWS !

PRE NEWS

****Classes will start Sunday, September 13th at 9:45****

If you haven't registered your student please do so. The registration forms are on our website, at the parish office and in the back of the FLC. If you, someone in your household or your child has an underlying condition that you are concerned with and don't feel comfortable coming to Mass or PRE classes that is understandable. We are offering an at home version for those that fall in that category. Please don't delay in registering your students. It ends up costing the church unnecessary money to order books more than once. Also keep in mind that these are unprecedented times. We will have to just roll with the punches as things come



up. We are all in this together and together we will get through it. Just know that your child's safety is our # 1 priority. Feel free to contact me with any concerns, questions or comments.

Class starts at 9:45 so please have the kids to class before the start time. Mass very seldom runs over and we only get 1 hour of instruction so it is important to be able to start the class on time without interruption from someone coming in late.

And Gifts were Given...

I have acquired individual student desks for each of our students!! They will all be adequately distanced in the class room and will have a space all to themselves for their book and pencil/pen.



A mask will be required while the student is in route to class but it will not be required while they are seated in class and spread out more than 6 foot from one another. If you or your student feels as if they would like to wear their mask the entire class that is perfectly fine. If the class does an activity or will get up and possibly come within 6 foot of each other...the mask will be put on. Each class will be equipped with hand sanitizer.



****IMPORTANT**** There will be a parent meeting the first day of class. It will be in the actual church so we can social distance (not FLC). The meeting will be at 10:15. If you have a student enrolled please plan on coming so we can go over all particulars that need to be covered as well as touch on sacramental requirements. The meeting will be done by 10:45 for you to pick your kids up from class. A schedule of the PRE school year will be gone over and given out at the parent meeting. Please don't miss it!

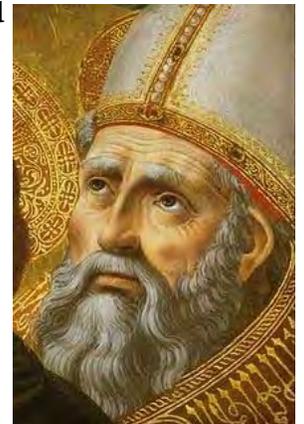
The Great Fathers of the Church

Last month, we reviewed the Church Fathers, who knew the Apostles. This month, we will cover the four Great Fathers of the Latin Church.

The Fathers of the Church were theologians and writers from the first eight centuries. They were learned men with great holiness. They also gave great authoritative witness to the teachings and beliefs of the Church and their unanimous acceptance of doctrines as divinely revealed has been regarded as evidence that such doctrines were so received by the Church consistent with the Apostolic Tradition and Sacred Scripture.

Saint Ambrose (340 – 397): Ambrose's story is one of being thrown into the fire and coming out a great leader of the Church. Ambrose was a lawyer and the governor of Milan, Italy. During this time, Arianism was still thriving despite being rejected as heresy by the Council of Nicaea in 325. The Western Emperor decided that an Arian should become the bishop of Milan. The people of Milan protested, and Governor Ambrose led his military guard to the Cathedral to subdue the violence. When he calmed the crowds, the people then shouted "Ambrose or bishop! Ambrose for Bishop!". Ambrose at that time, was not baptized. The people would not listen to his means of dissuasion. He finally gave in, was quickly baptized, confirmed, and received the Eucharist and was ordained a bishop. He then began his life-long study of Christianity. He wrote books on theology, which became important works for the Church and continued to fight the Arian Heresy. Ambrose also helped his people understand their relationship to Jesus and the Church. When Ambrose was commanded by the emperor to turn over one of his churches in Milan to the Arians, he refused. The Emperor finally backdown after much praying by the people of Milan and Ambrose's arguments against the state interference in religious matters. During this time, he gave a sermon in which he said, "The emperor is in the Church, not over the Church; and far from refusing the Church's help, a good emperor seeks it." For all his work as bishop and his contributions to the Church with his writings, he is best known for his preaching and teaching that inspired a young man named Augustine to become Christian. His feast day is December 7th.

Saint Augustine (354-430): This famous son of St. Monica was born in Africa and spent many years of his life in wicked living and in false beliefs. Though he was one of the most intelligent men who ever lived and though he had been brought up a Christian, his sins of impurity and his pride darkened his mind so much, that he could not see or understand the Divine Truth anymore. Through the prayers of his holy mother and the marvelous preaching of St. Ambrose, Augustine finally became convinced that Christianity was the one true religion. Yet he did not become a Christian then, because he thought he could never live a pure life. One day, however, he heard about two men who had suddenly been converted on reading the life of St. Antony, and he felt terrible ashamed of himself. "What are we doing?" he cried to his friend Alipius. "Unlearned people are taking Heaven by force, while we, with all our knowledge, are so cowardly that we keep rolling around in the mud of our sins!" Full of bitter sorrow, Augustine flung himself out into the garden and cried out to God, "How long more, O Lord? Why does not this hour put an end to my sins?" Just then he heard a child singing, "Take up and read!" Thinking that God intended him to hear those words, he picked up the book of the Letters of St. Paul, and read the first passage his gaze fell on.



Continued on next page...

Saint Augustine ...cont'd

It was just what Augustine needed, for in it, St. Paul says to put away all impurity and to live in imitation of Jesus. That did it! From then on, Augustine began a new life. He was baptized, became a priest, a bishop, a famous Catholic writer, Founder of religious priests, and one of the greatest saints that ever lived. He became very devout and charitable, too. On the wall of his room he had the following sentence written in large letters: "Here we do not speak evil of anyone." St. Augustine overcame strong heresies, practiced great poverty and supported the poor, preached very often and prayed with great fervor right up until his death. "Too late have I loved You!" he once cried to God, but with his holy life he certainly made up for the sins he committed before his conversion. His feast day is August 28th.

Pope Saint Gregory (I) the Great (540 – 604): Pope Saint Gregory I, also known as the Great, was the Pope of the Catholic Church between 590 and 604 AD. Gregory was born around 540 in Rome. The exact date of his birth is unknown. Gregory was born into a wealthy family. His great-great-grandfather was Pope Felix III who reigned from 483 to 492. Gregory was well educated and excelled in all his studies. He also became an expert in law. He excelled so much he became the Prefect of Rome, just as his father had been. Gregory was only 33 years old. After Gregory's father had died, Gregory had the family villa in Rome converted into a monastery. Today the monastery still stands as the San Gregorio Magno al Celio.



Pope Pelagius II, chose Gregory to serve as an ambassador to the imperial court in Constantinople. In 590, Pope Pelagius II died, and Gregory was proclaimed pope by acclamation. This was not something Gregory wanted, but he accepted, nevertheless. Gregory made clear he preferred the monastic life in a series of writings praising it. He also referred to himself as a servant of God. The habit remains in practice to this day and many clergy still refer to themselves as servants.

Pope Gregory was famous for the emphasis he put on missionary work. He sent many people out to bring many to Jesus and into the Church. Anglo-Saxon Britain was, at that time, still on the frontier of Christendom. It was Pope Gregory who dispatched St. Augustine (of Canterbury) to Kent in 597. Pope Gregory made many changes to the Mass, some of which remain today, the position of the Our Father in the Mass remains where Pope Gregory placed it.

Pope Gregory was well known for his alms to the poor, and he gave quite generously of the riches donated to the Church by the wealthy people of Rome, including money and land. He made clear to his subordinates that their duty was to relieve the distress faced by the poor.

He ordered his clergy to go out into the streets to find and care for the poor in person. Assets of the Church were liquidated to provide income for alms.

Gregory is widely considered to be the first medieval pope, and he was a prolific writer. From the time of Gregory onwards, the people looked to the Church for government rather than the distant and indifferent emperors in Constantinople.

He died on March 12, 604 AD. He was immediately proclaimed a saint by means of popular acclaim. Saint Gregory's relics remain in St. Peter's Basilica to this day. Saint Gregory's feast day is September 3rd.

Saint Jerome (343-420): Before he was known as Saint Jerome, he was named Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus. He was born around 342 AD, in Stridon, Dalmatia. The young Jerome was educated by Aelius Donatus, who was a famous Roman grammarian. From him, the young Jerome learned Latin and Greek.

Cont'd...

The Great Fathers of the Church

Saint Jerome cont'd...Around the age of 12 or so, Jerome traveled to Rome to study grammar, philosophy, and rhetoric. It is likely that due to his training in rhetoric. By his own admission, he quickly forgot his morals and lived a loose life.

Fortunately, Jerome had as a companion, Bonosus, who was a Christian influence. His influence is part of what persuaded Jerome to become a Christian and change his ways for the better. In or around the year 366, Jerome was baptized by Pope Liberius.

Now interested in theological matters, Jerome set aside secular matters to pursue matters of the faith. He traveled with Bonosus to Trier where there were schools for him to gain ecclesiastical training.

In 370, he traveled close to home, ending up in a monastery at Aquileia. The monastery was overseen by Bishop St. Valerian. While in Aquileia, Jerome met Rufinus and the two men became friends. Rufinus was a monk who became renown for his translations of Greek works into Latin. Jerome himself was developing his skills as a translator, a skill he developed during his time in the Roman catacombs, translating the inscriptions on the tombs.

Following his time in Aquileia, Jerome traveled next to Treves, Gaul where he began to translate books for his own use. His goal was to build a personal library. In 374, Jerome went to Antioch, after making several lengthy stops along the way. While in that city, Jerome began writing his first work, "Concerning the Seven Beatings."

During that same year, disease made Jerome. During his illness, Jerome had visions which made him even more religious. Jerome went into the desert to live for four years, living as a hermit southwest of Antioch.

After he emerged from his hermitage, Jerome was quickly embroiled in conflicts within the Church at Antioch. This was not something Jerome wanted to be associated with. Jerome made clear that he did not want to become a priest, preferring instead to be a monk or a hermit. But Church officials in Antioch as well as Pope Damasus wanted him to be ordained. Jerome relented on the condition he would not be expected to serve in any ministry and would still be allowed to pursue his monastic life. He was subsequently ordained.

Making the most of his freedom as a priest, Jerome traveled to Constantinople where he studied under St. Gregory of Nazianzus, who was renown as a great theologian.

Jerome traveled to Rome in 382 for a council of the Church and met Pope Damasus. Following the council, Pope Damasus kept Jerome in Rome and made him his secretary. While serving as secretary to the pope, Jerome also promoted the ideal of asceticism to everyone around him. Included in this group were women of the city of Rome who wanted to live saintly lives.

Pope Damasus died in 384, and this exposed Jerome to criticism and controversy. Jerome was a sarcastic man of great wit. Eventually, Jerome decided to return to the Holy Land to escape the calumny in Rome.

Jerome wrote extensively defending the virginity of Mary, which some clerics dared to question. He also engaged in several debates against various other heresies. Jerome was easily upset, and even the venerable St. Augustine exchanged words with him. Eventually, Jerome and Augustine repaired their relationship and were able to correspond as friends and colleagues.

Of all the things that made Jerome famous, nothing was so legendary as his translation of the Bible. Jerome began work while he was still in Rome under Pope Damasus. He spent his entire life translating the scriptures from Hebrew and Old Latin.

Jerome died on September 30, 420. His death was peaceful, and he was laid to rest under the Church of the Nativity. His remains were later transferred to Rome. Saint Jerome is the patron saint of archaeologists, Biblical scholars, librarians, students and translators. His feast day is September 30.





**KNIGHTS
OF COLUMBUS**

From the Grand Knight: What are the Knights up to?

1. Silver Rose prayer service after the 4:30 Mass on Saturday, September 12th. Since 1960, the Knights begin the Silver Rose program in March as eight selected silver roses travel from town to town, parish to parish, throughout North America, ending at the Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe in Monterrey, Mexico on December 12, the Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe. From our Supreme Knight, Carl Anderson: "Through the Silver Rose Program we honor not only Our Lady of Guadalupe and express the unity of the Knights of Columbus, but we also reaffirm the Order's dedication to the sanctity of human life. It is the Blessed Mother that we turn in prayer as we work to end the Culture of Death that grips our society. As we think in terms of 'One Life, One Rose', it is most appropriate that we turn to Our Lady of Guadalupe who made known her will through Juan Diego and the miracle of roses." Please come pray with us, especially given our Nation's current climate of division and loss of respect for life.



2.  Membership Benefits and Insurance Seminar: Immediately following the Silver Rose service, we will have a Knights of Columbus Benefits & Insurance Seminar for all current Knights and those interested in the Knights. Wives are welcome, the information is for all, especially those considering joining the Knights.

3. Labor Day BBQ fundraiser. Charity is our primary core value, and it costs money. With the pandemic and the restrictions encountered we have not been able to raise money with our normal activities to support our charitable activities so our capacity for charity is slowly dwindling. Our next fundraiser event is the annual Labor Day weekend BBQ sale to raise some cash for charity because we are so restricted. The Diocese will allow us to prepare and sell food for pickup only and that's what we are going to do. Contact Mark Miller (901-870-3925) either by text or phone to reserve your BBQ. We will buy the meat needed based on the reservations made so please ensure you reserve yours to ensure you get one. When we BBQ the Boston Pork Roasts, drive by to see how much we smoke the Parish grounds up with delicious smelling BBQ coming from several Knight's cookers. Keeping social distance, you can yell encouragement or good natured insults at your choosing to the Knights as they cook your food.

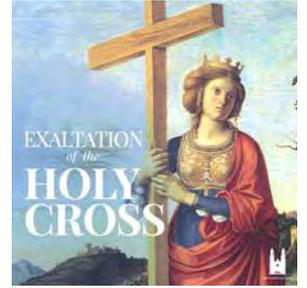


Random Thought: Priests, Sisters, and Brothers have orders they can join such as the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Sisters of Charity, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, and many others. They are integral units of service and unity, dedicated to the spreading of the Gospel and they serve well as a beacon of faith. The Knights of Columbus is the order to join for lay men of our Catholic faith. Dedicated to our core values of Charity, Unity, and Fraternity, we strive to serve as a beacon of faith but we NEED your help. Join our order, help us serve Jesus.

Vivat Jesus!

Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross

Monday, **September 14th**, the Church celebrates the **Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross**. This feast on September 14 was celebrated originally solely to honor the anniversary of the discovery of the Holy Cross by St. Helena and the dedication of the basilicas consecrated at Jerusalem on September 14, 335, on the very site of the Holy Sepulchre and of Calvary. Later on, the commemoration of the recovery of the Holy Cross from the Persians split this into two feasts: May 3 was the Finding of the Cross, remembered St. Helena's work, and September 14 was the recovery of the cross from the Persians in 629. The Roman calendar has since been reformed to combine both commemorations on September 14.



Triumph of the Cross

This day is also called the Exaltation of the Cross, Elevation of the Cross, Holy Cross Day, Holy Rood Day, or Roodmas. The liturgy of the Cross is a triumphant liturgy. When Moses lifted up the bronze serpent over the people, it was a foreshadowing of the salvation through Jesus when He was lifted up on the Cross. Our Mother Church sings of the triumph of the Cross, the instrument of our redemption. To follow Christ we must take up His cross, follow Him and become obedient until death, even if it means death on the cross. We identify with Christ on the Cross and become co-redeemers, sharing in His cross.

We make the Sign of the Cross before prayer which helps to fix our minds and hearts to God. After prayer we make the Sign of the Cross to keep close to God. During trials and temptations our strength and protection is the Sign of the Cross. At Baptism we are sealed with the Sign of the Cross, signifying the fullness of redemption and that we belong to Christ. Let us look to the cross frequently, and realize that when we make the Sign of the Cross we give our entire self to God — mind, soul, heart, body, will, and thoughts.

O cross, you are the glorious sign of victory.

Through your power may we share in the triumph of Christ Jesus.

✠ Symbol: The cross of triumph is usually pictured as a globe with the cross on top, symbolic of the triumph of our Savior over the sin of the world, and world conquest of His Gospel through the means of a grace (cross and orb).

**The Wednesday, Friday and Saturday following September 14 marks one of the Ember Days of the Church. Three days set apart for fasting, abstinence, and prayer during each of the four seasons of the year. They were the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after St. Lucy (or Lucia, d. 304) (December 13), the First Sunday of Lent, Pentecost, and the feast of the Holy Cross (September 14). Since the revision of the Roman calendar in 1969, Ember Days are to be observed at the discretion of the National Conference of Bishops.

Things to Do:

◇ Learn and pray the prayer to Christ Crucified; pray the Stations of the Cross. Point out particularly the phrase repeated at each station:

“We adore You, O Christ, and praise You,

Because by Your Holy Cross You have redeemed the world.”

◇ Study the history of St. Helena and Constantine, especially St. Helena's quest for finding the relics of Jesus.

◇ Make sure that crucifixes are displayed prominently throughout your home. Point out the crucifix in every room even to the smallest ones. Your child's first word may be "Jesus"!

◇ Explain the meaning of the Sign of the Cross to your children and be sure that even the little ones are taught how to make it.

◇ Encourage your children to make reparation for sin; read about sacramentals.

◇ Teach your children a short ejaculatory prayer such as "Through the sign of the Cross deliver us from our enemies, O our God!"



Month of the Seven Sorrows of Mary



The month of September is dedicated to the Seven Sorrows of Mary. Devotion to the sorrows of the Virgin Mary dates from the twelfth century, when it made its appearance in monastic circles under the influence of St. Anselm and St. Bernard. The Cistercians and then the Servites undertook to propagate it. It became widespread in the fourteenth and especially the fifteenth centuries, particularly in the Rhineland and Flanders, where Confraternities of the Sorrowful Mother sprang up. It was in this context that the first liturgical formularies in her honor were composed. A provincial council of Mainz in 1423 made use of these in establishing a "Feast of the Sorrows of Mary" in reparation for Hussite profanations of her images.

In 1494 the feast appeared in Bruges, where the Precious Blood of Christ was venerated; later on it made its way into France. It did not, however, become widespread in France before Benedict XIII included it in the Roman Calendar in 1727 and assigned it to the Friday before Palm Sunday.

Some Churches had previously celebrated this feast during the Easter season. Others, however, celebrated the Joys of the Blessed Virgin during the Easter season, as is still done today at Braga. In some places it was entitled "Recollection of the Feasts and Joys of the Blessed Virgin Mary."

Excerpted from *The Church at Prayer*, Vol. IV A.G. Martimort.

The Chaplet of the Seven Sorrows reminds us that Mary plays a key role in our Redemption and that she suffered along with her Son Jesus to save us. It is prayed using a special rosary comprised of seven "decades" containing seven beads each.

Here is how the Chaplet of Seven Sorrows is prayed:

Each group of seven is begun with an Our Father, as in the regular Rosary. Some people start with an Act of Contrition, since the devotion has a penitential aspect. Also like the regular Rosary, the groups of seven Hail Marys are an occasion for meditation on "Mysteries" — in this case, the Seven Sorrows of Mary, listed below:

The First Sorrow

The Prophecy of Simeon

Reading: Luke 2:25-35.

When Mary and Joseph present the infant Jesus in the temple, Simeon predicts that a "sword" (of sorrow) will pierce Mary's soul.

The Second Sorrow

The flight into Egypt

Reading: Matthew 2:13-15.

When King Herod orders the death of all male children age two or younger, Mary and Joseph flee to Egypt with the infant Jesus.

The Third Sorrow

The Child Jesus Lost in the Temple

Reading: Luke 2: 41-50.

Mary and Joseph search for the child Jesus for three days, finding Him at last — after agonizing sorrow — in the temple.

The Fourth Sorrow

Mary meets Jesus carrying the cross

Reading: Luke 23: 27-29.

As Jesus makes His way to Calvary, condemned to crucifixion, He meets His mother, Mary. He is bruised, derided, cursed and defiled and her sorrow is absolute as Jesus drags His own cross up the hill of His crucifixion.

The Fifth Sorrow

Mary at the foot of the cross

Reading: John 19: 25-30.

Mary stands near her dying Son unable to minister to him as He cries "I thirst." She hears Him promise heaven to a thief and forgive His enemies. His last words, "Behold your mother," charge us to look on Mary as our mother.

The Sixth Sorrow

Mary receives the body of Jesus

Reading: Psalm 130.

Jesus is taken down from the cross and His body is placed in Mary's arms. The passion and death are over, but for His mother, grief continues. She holds His body in her arms.

The Seventh Sorrow

Mary witnesses the burial of Jesus

Reading: Luke 23: 50-56.

The body of Jesus is laid in the tomb. The most tragic day in history ends, Mary alone in sorrow, awaiting the Resurrection.

St. Pio of Pietrelcina
Feast Day September 23



Born to a southern Italian farm family, the son of Grazio, a shepherd. At age 15 he entered the novitiate of the Capuchin Friars in Morcone, and joined the order at age 19. He suffered several health problems, and at one point his family thought he had tuberculosis. He was ordained at age 22 on 10 August 1910.

While praying before a cross on September 20, 1918, Padre Pio received the stigmata. He is the first priest ever to be so blessed. As word spread, especially after American soldiers brought home stories of Padre Pio following WWII, the priest himself became a point of pilgrimage for both the pious and the curious. He would hear confessions by the hour, reportedly able to read the consciences of those who held back. He was reportedly able to bi-locate, levitate, and heal by touch.

In 1956 he founded the House for the Relief of Suffering, a hospital that serves 60,000 a year. Padre Pio died on September 23, 1968 at age 81.

Today there are over 400,000 members worldwide in prayer groups begun by Padre Pio in the 1920s. His canonization miracle involved the cure of Matteo Pio Colella, age 7, the son of a doctor who works in the House for Relief of Suffering, the hospital in San Giovanni Rotondo. On the night of June 20, 2000, Matteo was admitted to the intensive care unit of the hospital with meningitis. By morning doctors had lost hope for him as nine of the boy's internal organs had ceased to give signs of life. That night, during a prayer vigil attended by Matteo's mother and some Capuchin friars of Padre Pio's monastery, the child's condition improved suddenly. When he awoke from the coma, Matteo said that he had seen an elderly man with a white beard and a long, brown habit, who said to him: "Don't worry, you will soon be cured." The miracle was approved by the Congregation and Pope John Paul II on 20 December 2001.

The feasts on the General Roman Calendar celebrated during the month of September are:

1. Twenty-Second Sunday in Ordinary Time, Sunday
3. St. Gregory the Great, *Memorial*
5. St. Teresa of Calcutta, *Optional Memorial*
8. Twenty-Third Sunday in Ordinary Time, Sunday
9. Peter Claver (USA), *Memorial*
12. Most Holy Name of Mary, *Optional Memorial*
13. John Chrysostom, *Memorial*
14. Exaltation of the Holy Cross, *Feast*
15. Twenty-Fourth Sunday in Ordinary Time, Sunday
16. Cornelius and Cyprian, *Memorial*
17. Robert Bellarmine, *Optional Memorial*
19. Januarius, *Optional Memorial*
20. Andrew Kim Taegon, Paul Chong Hasang and Companions, *Memorial*
21. Matthew, *Feast*
22. Twenty-Fifth Sunday in Ordinary Time, Sunday
23. Pio of Pietrelcina, *Memorial*
26. Cosmas and Damian, *Optional Memorial*
27. Vincent de Paul, *Memorial*
28. Wenceslaus; Lawrence Ruiz and Companions; St. Simón de Rojas O.SS. (Spain), *Optional Memorial*
29. Twenty-Six Sunday in Ordinary Time, Sunday
30. Jerome, *Memorial*

SEPTEMBER

01	2 Chron 28-29,	Hos 6,	1 Cor 4-5,	Ps 103:17-22
02	2 Chron 30-31,	Hos 7-8,	1 Cor 6,	Ps 104:1-8
03	2 Chron 32-33,	Hos 9,	1 Cor 7:1-20,	Ps 104:9-15
04	2 Chron 34,	Hos 10,	1 Cor 7:21-40,	Ps 104:16-22
05	2 Chron 35-36,	Hos 11-12,	1 Cor 8,	Ps 104:23-29
06	Ezra 1:1-2:41,	Hos 13-14,	1 Cor 9,	Ps 104:30-35
07	Ezra 2:42-3:13,	Joel 1,	1 Cor 10,	Ps 105:1-8
08	Ezra 4-6,	Joel 2:1-15,	1 Cor 11:1-16,	Ps 105:9-15
09	Ezra 7,	Joel 2:16-32,	1 Cor 11:17-34,	Ps 105:16-22
10	Ezra 8-9,	Joel 3,	1 Cor 12,	Ps 105:23-29
11	Ezra 10,	Amos 1,	1 Cor 13,	Ps 105:30-36
12	Neh 1-3,	Amos 2-3,	1 Cor 14:1-25,	Ps 105:37-45
13	Neh 4-5,	Amos 4,	1 Cor 14:26-40,	Ps 106:1-5
14	Neh 6:1-7:36,	Amos 5,	1 Cor 15:1-29,	Ps 106:6-12
15	Neh 7:37-8:18,	Amos 6,	1 Cor 15:30-58,	Ps 106:13-20
16	Neh 9,	Amos 7,	1 Cor 16,	Ps 106:21-27
17	Neh 10,	Amos 8-9,	2 Cor 1:1-12,	Ps 106:28-34
18	Neh 11-12,	Obad,	2 Cor 1:13-2:17,	Ps 106:35-41
19	Neh 13,	Jonah 1,	2 Cor 3,	Ps 106:42-48
20	Tobit 1-3,	Jonah 2-3,	2 Cor 4,	Ps 107:1-7
21	Tobit 4-5,	Jonah 4,	2 Cor 5,	Ps 107:8-14
22	Tobit 6-8,	Micah 1-2,	2 Cor 6,	Ps 107:15-21
23	Tobit 9-11,	Micah 3-4,	2 Cor 7:1-8:11,	Ps 107:22-28
24	Tobit 12-14,	Micah 5,	2 Cor 8:12-9:15,	Ps 107:29-35
25	Jdth 1-2,	Micah 6,	2 Cor 10,	Ps 107:36-43
26	Jdth 3-5,	Micah 7,	2 Cor 11:1-19,	Ps 108:title-5
27	Jdth 6-7,	Nah 1-2,	2 Cor 11:20-33,	Ps 108:6-13
28	Jdth 8,	Nah 3,	2 Cor 12-13,	Ps 109:title-5
29	Jdth 9-11,	Hab 1,	Gal 1,	Ps 109:6-12
30	Jdth 12-13,	Hab 2,	Gal 2,	Ps 109:13-19

**Read the
Bible in
One Year**



MATTHEW 21:28-32

What really got them riled up is that some of them remembered Jesus as that precocious twelve-year-old from back in Luke, chapter two.



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WHAT TO WATCH THIS MONTH

September



Discover the best Catholic content all in one place. Entertaining movies, programs, talks, audio dramas, and e-books — just a click away!

September 2020 Liturgical Calendar

- 9/5 Saint Teresa of Calcutta**
Movie: Mother Teresa
- 9/8 Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary**
Movie: Mary of Nazareth
Movie: Mary: Handmaid of the Lord
- 9/15 Our Lady of Sorrows**
Movie: Sorrowful Mysteries
Audio: Drawing Strength from Our Lady of Sorrows
- 9/17 Saint Hildegard of Bingen**
Movie: Hildegard's Gift
Book: The Young People's Book of Saints
- 9/19 Saint John Henry Newman**
Study: Lead Kindly Light
Movie: One Step Is Enough
Audio: The Logic of Being Catholic
- 9/23 Saint Padre Pio**
Movie: Padre Pio: Miracle Man
Movie: Padre Pio: Between Heaven and Earth
Audio: Holiness Is Always in Season
- 9/29 Saints Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael — Archangels**
Movie: Defeating the Devil
Movie: Power and Dominions
Program: YDisciple: Hot Topics, Session 5: This Present Darkness
Movie: FORMED Now! Discernment of Spirits

Sign up for free at formed.org/signup

FLAME OF LOVE PRAYER CENACLE

“We are blessed to be meeting in person again. ALSO, we have a virtual meeting over Zoom, as well. We will be meeting in person in the Church, all while keeping socially distanced with a mask on 9/6 and 9/20 from 8:45 to 10:45 AM between the masses on the above dates. The virtual prayer cenacle will be over Zoom at 2 PM every Sunday. Contact Teresa Elliott at 901-604-7225. Newcomers are welcome! Please, join us!

“My Adorable Jesus,
May our feet journey together.
May our hands gather in unity.
May our hearts beat in unison.
May our souls be in harmony.
May our thoughts be as one.
May our ears listen to the silence together.
May our glances profoundly penetrate each other.
May our lips pray together to gain mercy from the Eternal Father. Amen.”



Our Lady's Promises
“With this Flame you will light all hearts in the world. This Flame will become a fire, and with its shining Light, this fire will blind Satan.”



Our Lord's Promises
“The Renewal of the Earth will take place through the power and imploring force of the Blessed Virgin Mary.”

Come deepen your faith and prayer life! Learn about and pray the devotion “Flame of Love” given by Jesus and Mary to Elizabeth Kindelmann of Hungary between 1961 and 1983 as written in her diary. The Flame of Love Movement has the Apostolic Blessing of Pope Francis, was encouraged by Pope John Paul II, and received the Imprimatur number 494-4/2009 from Cardinal Peter Erdo, Archbishop of Esztergom-Budapest and Primate of Hungary. Since then the diary has received the Imprimatur by numerous bishops in various jurisdictions including Archbishop Charles Chaput in Philadelphia, the Fountainhead of this Movement in the United States. The Diary will be provided to participants.

PLEASE JOIN US ! Call Teresa Elliott for any questions at 901-604-7225

Please remember — Social distancing and wearing a mask is mandatory



Pope Francis @Pontifex

If we take care of the goods that the Creator gives us, if we put what we possess in common in such a way that no one would be lacking, then we would truly inspire hope to regenerate a more healthy and equal world.

#GeneralAudience



Please join us for Bunco on the third Friday of each month. We start rolling at 7:30. NO WORRIES if you have never played! No skill involved, just a desire to have a good time and get to know your fellow parishioners. Call Debbie Breckenridge with any questions or if you need a ride 901-359-7063.

WORD SEARCH

CKKT VFAJYA OPNS NPFE OCXOWCE SFNJ V
 UCI I VZSDUT TOE ODCS SEGS UF XF OY YXM
 XBWY ALZJQL IPI RKPPT RQVZT XXRU YWC
 MHIMQGC LRTDTPNSWB XWILRZTFIFFKO
 DULJTGQSAKUZO GOERLPRERFIBYRJ JN
 VNI TZIJGNBVIORAKVHV MVSEGCJVDMF
 UWSLWVEKIBTHRORXWEEEXKZEYOBDOP I
 VCRUERIRXCFA SPXYOURPQVELNYTRIR
 SRQYGGTRANSUBSTANT IATIONFTUEEM
 WGBNNNNFYTILBITCE FEDNILAEINSVA
 CYOTOFSA CYINLTTYYR BKUCBJSNDUKT
 NCGCLINJ VSTIOIVJZCCJUJEP SRERSI
 ILWETXDOWEBKOIKFEOSKEHNAIERRLO
 FVDAQMYZ IITNSHTLWPWLFSLUOTSEAN
 VUSZAXEPLTPOVPZASMMXNMVANATCTH
 IDEYNMULKIAERZRXC FJOIFOSARATNQ
 JNPLYOAZCLSCPYPQIIMEMBPLFNIEU
 ZZTIRFIUDENSI IETMTFWCJNPINDOMA
 ZVUENOITARUGIFSNARTIDOVSGOINAD
 VGAIRUOOAMNNWSICOTKITGGCJCNP RR
 PDGQECIFIRCASCITSIRAH CUEFHGECAG
 HAEBRSEGVLCWIFZAAHTBVENLLCWHAG
 VXSXHHNSZLXEILJEVEMAIHFARRECSE
 XXI SC SHQSPCTSIZHFYBNSJZYSAKZQS
 EBMJAHTHTIRECNECSI PUCNOCIAHPSI
 TKAJCVLCUOOQNNNOZUQHCEDES IHCLEM
 EFOQPONR M XWNA BPCNAEBKSSPPRJKNA
 AENVLWETANEMUHCETACSSNIBSOOYEAE
 THANKSGIVINGQOTSACERDOTALISFEJ
 MJCLEEHGIVDQPSUPER NATURALJDJLY

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 Beatification
 Catechumenate
 Concupiscence
 Confessional
 Confirmation
 Congregation
 Consecration
 Contribution
 Dispensation
 Eucharistic Sacrifice

Extreme Unction
 Indefectibility
 Infallibility
 Intercession
 Melchisedech
 Mortifications
 Perseverance
 Protevangelium
 Quadragesima
 Resurrection
 Sacerdotalis

Sacramentals
 Sanctification
 Satisfaction
 Septuagesima
 Supernatural
 Thanksgiving
 Transfiguration
 Transubstantiation
 Understanding

