



# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS®

The K of C meet every 3rd Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the Parish Hall. All Knights in good standing (current dues paid) are encouraged to attend.

**Next meeting will be September 16, 2021, 7PM-  
MASKS ARE OPTIONAL AT MEETINGS.**



Ben Norton, Greg Woydziak, Denzil Robbins, Mark Delong, Father Suresh, Damien Yervasi, Bryan Collard, Wayne Olmstead, Paul Hoelscher, Jim Colton, and Blake Marlia

## UPCOMING NEWS AND EVENTS

August 31st: Parish Council Meeting 5:30pm in Parish Hall

Sept. 3rd: Adoration in Day Chapel 8-9:00AM, and every Friday after

Sept. 6th: Office closed for holiday

Sept. 12th: Save the date for the Parish Picnic! More details to come.



### The Seven Sorrows of Mary

September is devoted to Our Lady of Sorrows. The Sorrows are often depicted as seven dagger stabbed in the Virgin's heart.

The Seven Sorrows are; The Prophecy of Simeon, the Flight to Egypt, The loss of the Child Jesus in the Temple of Jerusalem, Mary's meeting Jesus on

the Via Delorosa ( the path Jesus was forced to take by the Romans, on the way to his Crucifixion), the Crucifixion of Jesus on Mount Calvary, Jesus is taken down from the Cross, Burial of Jesus by Joseph of Arimathea.

The Seven Sorrows should not be confused with the five Sorrowful Mysteries of the Rosary.



Squeaky Mitchell, who is basically a "shut in", would truly love some company. If you have some spare time, he would appreciate your visit. It gets pretty lonely when you don't have anyone to share a cup of tea with and just chat.



## ST. GREGORY THE GREAT



St. Gregory the Great, also called Saint Gregory I, born c.540, in Rome, Italy, and died March 12, 604 in Rome, pope from 590 to 604, reformer and excellent administrator, "founder" of the medieval papacy, which exercised both secular and spiritual power. His epithet "the Great" reflects his status as a writer as well as a ruler. As the fourth and final of the traditional

Latin Fathers of the Church Gregory was the first exponent of a truly medieval, sacramental spirituality. He is the Patron Saint of musicians, singers, students, and teacher.

Gregory was born in troubled times. Cities and commerce had declined, and cycles of [famine](#) and the [plague](#) had depopulated the countryside in the wake of the emperor [Justinian's](#) reconquest of [Italy](#) (535–554).

The [Lombard](#) invasion of 568 triggered several more decades of war.

Centralized [bureaucratic](#) control over civil matters continued to fragment, and this gave rise to local strongmen who held power at the expense of the civilian senatorial [aristocracy](#). Usurpations of

the [property](#), rights, [authority](#), and even regalia of others marked this fluid society. The church in these times either could act as a check against this new military aristocracy—in Rome the Senate was defunct, and the papacy assumed civic responsibilities—or could serve the secular ambitions of the strongmen and their patronage networks; Gregory fought tirelessly against these latter corruptions. Gregory was well placed in society. His family held the Caelian Hill in [Rome](#), properties outside the city, and estates in [Sicily](#), and he may have shared distant links to gens Anicia, an eminent [patrician](#) family. His ancestors had held illustrious [ecclesiastical](#) positions: Pope [Felix III](#) (reigned 483–492) was his great-great grandfather, and Pope [Agapetus I](#) (535–536) also may have been a relative.

Well educated for the times, Gregory may have had legal training before entering public service. His conversion to monastic life in 574 was not sudden but grew from a lifelong conflict between his personal desire for contemplative purity and the public duty to serve others in the "pollution" of worldly affairs. Renouncing secular life, Gregory established, on family property on the Caelian Hill,

a [monastery](#) dedicated to [St. Andrew](#). The "rule" followed there cannot be identified as that of [St. Benedict](#), nor does evidence exist that Gregory became abbot, although his *Dialogues* may give this impression. Gregory founded six more monasteries on family estates in Sicily but retained sufficient property to make later endowments to the church. In 579 Pope [Pelagius II](#) made Gregory a [deacon](#), sending him as *apocrisiarius* (legate) to [Constantinople](#). There Gregory lobbied for aid against the Lombards but remained ignorant of [Greek](#). In 585–586 he returned to Rome and St. Andrew's, resuming the office of deacon. In 590 Gregory was elected pope, taking office unwillingly. He succeeded [Pelagius II](#), who had [succumbed](#) to the plague that swept Rome that year.

Although Gregory is remembered as a generous donor and friend of the needy, his biographers record that he left the papal treasury nearly bankrupt. Such [criticism](#), however, may reflect the embittered clerical reaction to Gregory's "monasticization" that arose with the next pope.

(Courtesy of Britannica Encyclopedia)