



*Twenty-Second  
Sunday in Ordinary  
Time*

**August 28 & 29, 2021**

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**MASS SCHEDULE**

**St. Boniface:**  
Saturday - 5:00 pm

**Our Lady of Perpetual Help:**

Sunday: 9:00 am  
Tuesday & Thursday: 5:30  
pm

**Mission Statement:** We are a welcoming parish of Roman Catholic Christians with diverse roots deep in Appalachia and beyond. We are committed to growing in our faith and community through our worship and celebrations, with particular attention to the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and The Holy Eucharist. We are a community gathered together by the Holy Spirit, filled with hope, to love and serve God and neighbor in the name of Jesus Christ; and through our sharing of the Good News in word and deed, we seek to live and reveal to all the grace and peace of Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the unity of the Holy Spirit.

## Law Versus Values

**T**hat is a very difficult choice to place before people. Why can't we choose both? Actually, that is the ideal.

Law is a legislated way that a group lives out a value. We value safe highways, and so we legislate traffic regulations, speed limits, and so forth. We value communal prayer, and so we devise liturgical calendars and worship ceremonies. Usually, the way we live out a value changes more frequently than the value itself. However, it often happens that people become so attached to a custom or law, though unfamiliar with the underlying value it embodies, that a change of custom becomes very disruptive. This certainly happened in the Church after the Second Vatican Council, which took place in the 1960s.

This seems to be the source of tension in today's Gospel scene. Washing hands before eating was a ritual custom here, not just a hygienic one. It probably originated with priests who bloodied their hands while sacrificing animals. Eventually, ritual washing became one of the 613 customs that Pharisees expected every Jewish man to observe. Referred to as "a hedge around the law," such customs served to ensure the law itself was protected and would not be broken. Jesus' disciples did not observe this ritual, and so they were criticized.

Jesus immediately came to their defense. He did not disparage the value of appropriate ritual behavior. Rather, he accused his opponents of clinging to out-of-date practices while disregarding underlying values. Practices are external; values are internal. Laws and customs can change; fundamental principles and standards endure.

*Sr. Dianne Bergant, CSA*

*[Jesus said,]  
"Nothing that  
enters one from  
outside can defile  
that person; but the  
things that come out  
from within are what  
defile."*

MARK 7:15



### FOR Reflection

✧ Do you have a favorite religious practice? The rosary? Communal singing? What religious value does it reflect?

## ***Upcoming Schedule***

<i>Date</i>	<i>OLPH</i>	<i>Saint Boniface</i>
<b><i>August 28 / 29 22<sup>nd</sup> Sunday in Ordinary Time</i></b>	8:30 am ~ Confession 9:00 am ~ Mass	5:00 pm ~ Mass
<b><i>Tuesday</i></b>	5:30 pm ~ Mass	
<b><i>Thursday</i></b>	5:30 pm ~ Mass	
<b><i>First Friday</i></b>	6:00 pm ~ Adoration 7:00 pm ~ Mass	
<b><i>September 4<sup>th</sup> / 5<sup>th</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> Sunday in Ordinary Time</i></b>	8:30 am ~ Confession 9:00 am ~ Mass	5:00 pm ~ Mass

	<i>OLPH Mass 9:00 am</i>		<i>ST. BONIFACE Mass 5:00 pm</i>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>August 29</b>	<b>September 5</b>	<b>August 28</b>	<b>September 4</b>
<b>Lector</b>	Joe McNaughton	Matthew Davis	Mary Jo Leygraaf	Jerry Nowak
<b>Server</b>	Matthew Davis	Norma Jones		

<b>Mass Intentions</b>	<b>OLPH</b>	<b>St. Boniface</b>
August 28 / 29	Intentions of Parishioners	Intentions of Parishioners
September 4 <sup>th</sup> / 5 <sup>th</sup>	† Emil Di Motta	Intentions of Parishioners

***Mass on Tuesday and Thursday at 5:30  
have resumed. Would you please join us?***

<b>Our Gifts</b>	<b>OLPH</b>	<b>St. Boniface</b>
August 21 / 22	\$151.00	\$260.00
Haiti / Catholic Relief Services		

*May God bless you for your generous contributions to our Church.*

***HAPPY BIRTHDAY***

*Anna Cuel*  
August 28

## **Twenty-second Sunday in Ordinary Time**

### **Reading I**

Dt 4:1-2, 6-8

Moses said to the people:

"Now, Israel, hear the statutes and decrees

which I am teaching you to observe,

that you may live, and may enter in and take possession of the land which the LORD, the God of your fathers, is giving you.

In your observance of the commandments of the LORD, your God, which I enjoin upon you,

you shall not add to what I command you nor subtract from it.

Observe them carefully,

for thus will you give evidence

of your wisdom and intelligence to the nations,

who will hear of all these statutes and say,

'This great nation is truly a wise and intelligent people.'

For what great nation is there  
that has gods so close to it as the LORD, our God, is to us  
whenever we call upon him?  
Or what great nation has statutes and decrees  
that are as just as this whole law  
which I am setting before you today?"

## **Responsorial Psalm**

Ps 15:2-3, 3-4, 4-5

*The one who does justice will live in the presence of the Lord.*

Whoever walks blamelessly and does justice;  
who thinks the truth in his heart  
and slanders not with his tongue.

*The one who does justice will live in the presence of the Lord.*

Who harms not his fellow man,  
nor takes up a reproach against his neighbor;  
by whom the reprobate is despised,  
while he honors those who fear the LORD.

*The one who does justice will live in the presence of the Lord.*

Who lends not his money at usury  
and accepts no bribe against the innocent.  
Whoever does these things  
shall never be disturbed.

*The one who does justice will live in the presence of the Lord.*

## **Reading II**

Jas 1:17-18, 21b-22, 27

Dearest brothers and sisters:

All good giving and every perfect gift is from above,  
coming down from the Father of lights,  
with whom there is no alteration or shadow caused by change.  
He willed to give us birth by the word of truth  
that we may be a kind of firstfruits of his creatures.

Humbly welcome the word that has been planted in you  
and is able to save your souls.

Be doers of the word and not hearers only, deluding yourselves.

Religion that is pure and undefiled before God and the Father is this:  
to care for orphans and widows in their affliction  
and to keep oneself unstained by the world.

## **Alleluia**

Jas 1:18

*Alleluia, alleluia.*

The Father willed to give us birth by the word of truth  
that we may be a kind of firstfruits of his creatures.

*Alleluia, alleluia.*

## **Gospel**

Mk 7:1-8, 14-15, 21-23

When the Pharisees with some scribes who had come from Jerusalem  
gathered around Jesus,  
they observed that some of his disciples ate their meals  
with unclean, that is, unwashed, hands.



—For the Pharisees and, in fact, all Jews,  
do not eat without carefully washing their hands,  
keeping the tradition of the elders.  
And on coming from the marketplace  
they do not eat without purifying themselves.  
And there are many other things that they have traditionally observed,  
the purification of cups and jugs and kettles and beds. —  
So the Pharisees and scribes questioned him,  
"Why do your disciples not follow the tradition of the elders  
but instead eat a meal with unclean hands?"  
He responded,  
"Well did Isaiah prophesy about you hypocrites, as it is written:  
*This people honors me with their lips,  
but their hearts are far from me;  
in vain do they worship me,  
teaching as doctrines human precepts.*  
You disregard God's commandment but cling to human tradition."  
He summoned the crowd again and said to them,  
"Hear me, all of you, and understand.  
Nothing that enters one from outside can defile that person;  
but the things that come out from within are what defile."  
"From within people, from their hearts,  
come evil thoughts, unchastity, theft, murder,  
adultery, greed, malice, deceit,  
licentiousness, envy, blasphemy, arrogance, folly.  
All these evils come from within and they defile."

## REFLECTION

William Barclay in The Daily Study Bible tells the story of an old Jewish rabbi in the Roman prison diagnosed with acute dehydration which would have led to his death. The prison guards insisted that the rabbi had been given his quota of drinking water. So, the prison doctor and the officer in charge instructed the guards to watch the rabbi and ascertain what he was doing

with his ration of water. They were shocked to find that the rabbi was using almost all his water for traditional ritual washing before prayer and meals.

Today's Gospel tells us how the tradition-addicted Pharisees started questioning Jesus when his disciples omitted the ritual washing of hands in public before a meal. So, Jesus describes true religion as serving God and all His children with a pure and holy heart. The Gospel explains the encounter of Jesus with the Sanhedrin observers and the Pharisees who had been sent to assess Jesus' unique, controversial teachings.

These experts had found Jesus' teachings an open violation of the "Traditions of the Elders" and judged Jesus' implied and spoken claims blasphemous. They also noticed that Jesus' disciples omitted the required ritual washing before meals.

In the fifth century, BC scribes began adding oral traditions as interpretations and practical applications of the Mosaic Law. The Pharisees observed them and insisted that all the Jews should do so. The original noble purpose was to sanctify the daily lives of the people, making them "holy as God is holy" ("You are a priestly kingdom, a holy nation" — Ex 19:6), and different in lifestyle from their pagan neighbors. Jesus uses the occasion as a teachable moment to give them the following lessons:

- 1) Don't teach human doctrines as dogmas of Faith.
- 2) Sincerity of heart, internal disposition, purity, and holiness are more important than mere external ritual observances.
- 3) Keep your heart holy as it is the source of sins, vices, and evil habits. The observance of traditions and washing rituals does not correct the internal motivations and inclinations that defile people.
- 4) External piety without internal holiness is hypocrisy.

## **PRAYER REQUESTS**

Pray to end Abortion, Russell Brooks, Cassie & Clifton Centers, Maere Tekanene, Bill Moses, Jerry Roberts, Donna Blevins, Norma Wilson, Dennis



Parks & Family, Erica Davis, Chris & Amanda Decker, Marian Colette, Debbie Moses Haggins, Rose Grant, Sandy Hurts, Dominic Cureton, Todd Morris, Alex Woods, Christopher Braden, Bonnie (Warfield) Bishop, Sister Alice, Curt and LeeAnn Hall, Jay Baird, Gary Hackler, Gail Willis, Mr. & Mrs. Bill Bisceglia, loved ones who are ill, Brody Beavers and family, Shawn Lee Day, all those of our families who are affected by Covid-19, Jessica Davis, Harold Couch, Bill Brown (Joe McNaughton's brother-in-law), Rob Powers (in BRMC ICU with Covid-D – son of Patty Powers), and Judy Patrick.

### ***UPCOMING SAINTS AND FEASTS***

***Saint Gregory the Great, Pope and Doctor of the Church ~ Memorial***  
September 3

***BVM***  
September 4

The next **Diocesan Charismatic Mass** will be Saturday, **September 11, at 10:30 a.m. at St. William Catholic Church**, 521 West 5th Street, London, Kentucky. Father Carlos Martinez will concelebrate the Mass with other priests in attendance. Father Damian Anumba, MSSCC, will give the homily. The Sacrament of the Sick with anointing will be administered by priests after Mass. ***All Diocesan COVID safety and ecumenical guidelines will be followed. Please wear a face mask to this event.***

<b><i>UPCOMING EVENTS</i></b>		
	<b><i>Date / Time</i></b>	<b><i>Location</i></b>
<i>Father Lobo Installation</i>	<i>October 23 6:00 pm</i>	<i>Saint Boniface</i>
<i>Father Lobo Installation</i>	<i>October 24 9:00 am</i>	<i>OLPH</i>
<i>Bishop Mass Homecoming</i>	<i>October 31 11:00 am</i>	<i>Saint Boniface</i>

***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. Although the Western Roman Empire had collapsed long before his birth, many ancient Roman families still commanded great wealth and influence in the city. Gregory was born into one such family. His great-great-grandfather was Pope Felix III who reigned from 483 to 492. (Astute readers may suspect this to be a scandal, but this was at a time before the clergy took vows of celibacy.)

His father was named Gordianus, and he was a senator and a Prefect of Rome. Gordianus also held a position in the Church with the title of Regionarius, but there are no records from the time which describe the post. Gregory's mother was Silvia, also from a noble family. Silvia's sister (Gregory's aunt), Pateria are both recognized as saints in the Catholic and Orthodox churches. Gregory had a brother, but nothing is recorded, neither his name or his fate.

Gregory's family was very wealthy and owned estates on the island of Sicily which provided income.

When Gregory was just two years old in 542, the Plague of Justinian swept through the region. This plague was caused by a now-extinct strain of *Yersinia Pestis*, more commonly known as the Black Death. The plague was the most severe outbreak of deadly disease the world had ever

known and remained the worst such incident until the Black Death in the 14th century. About a third of the population in Italy was wiped out by the disease.

In addition to disease, the barbarian Ostrogoths sacked Rome in 546. The Franks attempted an invasion in 554. Both of these incursions were short lived. It is unclear how these massive events impacted Gregory's development as a child, but it is thought his family retreated to Sicily during part of that time. Peace followed in Italy after these upheavals.

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. This famous monastery fell into ruin in the following centuries but was restored during the 17th and 18th centuries.

As a monk, Gregory was hard and strict. When a monk on his deathbed confessed to stealing three pieces of gold, Gregory ordered he be left to die alone. After the poor monk had died, Gregory ordered his body thrown on a dung heap along with the three coins. Then, in a turn of heart, Gregory offered 30 Masses for the deceased monk.

Pope Pelagius II, who reigned from 579 to 590, chose Gregory to serve as an ambassador to the imperial court in Constantinople.

The Pope had a problem with the Lombards invading from the west. Gregory was ordered to request military aid from the emperor. But the emperor felt there were greater threats to the east, and he refused Gregory's request.

In 590, Pope Pelagius II died, and Gregory was proclaimed pope by acclamation. This was not something Gregory wanted, but he accepted the burden 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 (not to be confused with St. Augustine of Hippo).

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.

He emphasized the aspect of service to the poor for deacons. The number of deacons was increasing in number and they were seen as less essential as extensions of the Bishop than they were in the early Church. Deacons were often tasked with giving alms to the poor, and at least one was assigned to each church and ordained for this purpose.

Pope Gregory may have also established "cantus planus," known in English as plainchant. Most today know this style of singing as Gregorian Chant. The melodious, monophonic music is known throughout the Church and closely associated with medieval monasteries. Gregorian chant gives us the oldest music we still have in the original form, some dating to the centuries just after the death of Gregory. It remains a matter of some dispute just how involved Pope Gregory was in the development of the style. Some music historians argue the credit is a misattribution that rightly belongs to his less famous successor of a century later, Gregory II.

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. Everything from money to land was given to the poor in some fashion. 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. Any clergy who were unwilling to go into the streets and help the poor were replaced. Assets of the Church were liquidated to provide income for alms. Clergy doing this work were paid four times a year and given a gold coin as a sort of bonus.

When a famine struck Rome in the 590s, Pope Gregory ordered the Church to use its assets to feed the poor. At that time, the Church controlled nearly two thousand square miles of land, overseen by the clergy and used to generate income. Now, instead of selling the produce of the land, Pope Gregory ordered it shipped to Rome and given away for free. In this way, he saved thousands of people from certain death.

Pope Gregory himself refused to eat until his monks returned from their work of handing out food. He also made certain to dine with a dozen poor people at each meal.

Gregory is widely considered to be the first medieval pope, and he was a prolific writer. Because of his great respect for the poor, it was Pope Gregory and the Church that became the most respected --and obeyed-- force in Rome and across Italy.

From the time of Gregory onwards, the people looked to the Church for government rather than the distant and indifferent emperors in Constantinople.

Pope Gregory suffered from arthritis in his last years. 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.

In 1969, the Second Vatican Council moved Saint Gregory's feast day from March 12 to September 3 so it would not fall during Lent. During Lent, there are no obligatory memorials. The Eastern Orthodox Church also venerates Saint Gregory, honoring him on March 12.

He is the patron saint of musicians, singers, students, and teachers.

# Dear Padre,

**I recently had a spirited discussion with a Protestant friend regarding Romans 8:26. He believes his “perfected prayer of being filled with the Holy Spirit and speaking in tongues” is addressed in that verse. What does the Church say about this verse?**

**R**omans 8:26 says, “In the same way, the Spirit too comes to the aid of our weakness; for we do not know how to pray as we ought, but the Spirit itself intercedes with inexpressible groanings.”

I’d be careful not to interpret this passage too narrowly and limit its application only to the gift of speaking in tongues. In fact, its application is much broader and actually can be applied to all Christian prayer.

When it comes to praying effectively, all of us can use some extra help. We get that help from the Holy Spirit. Scripture scholar Joseph A. Fitzmayer, SJ, maintains that the Holy Spirit actually plays an active and dynamic role in helping Christians pray effectively by interceding on his or her behalf. In effect, the Holy Spirit expresses for us the inaudible prayers and groaning of our hearts, for which we have no words. So, when we pray, the Holy Spirit is actually present to us and makes up for what we are lacking in our prayer due to our own human weakness.

*Fr. Scott Katzenberger, CSsR | [Sundaybulletin@Liguori.org](mailto:Sundaybulletin@Liguori.org)*



SHUTTERSTOCK

**Do you have a question for the Padre?**

Go to [DearPadre.org](http://DearPadre.org) to send your question and to learn more about *Dear Padre*.

## A WORD FROM *Pope Francis*

*Let us try asking ourselves: Am I open to the action of the Holy Spirit?...This is a prayer we must pray every day: “Holy Spirit, make my heart open to the word of God, make my heart open to goodness, make my heart open to the beauty of God every day.”*

GENERAL AUDIENCE, MAY 15, 2013



## Calendar

### Monday

AUGUST 30

Weekday

1 Thes 4:13–18

Lk 4:16–30

### Tuesday

AUGUST 31

Weekday

1 Thes 5:1–6, 9–11

Lk 4:31–37

### Wednesday

SEPTEMBER 1

Weekday

Col 1:1–8

Lk 4:38–44

### Thursday

SEPTEMBER 2

Weekday

Col 1:9–14

Lk 5:1–11

### Friday

SEPTEMBER 3

*St. Gregory the Great,  
Pope and Doctor  
of the Church*

Col 1:15–20

Lk 5:33–39

### Saturday

SEPTEMBER 4

Weekday

Col 1:21–23

Lk 6:1–5

### Sunday

SEPTEMBER 5

*Twenty-third Sunday in  
Ordinary Time*

Is 35:4–7a

Jas 2:1–5

Mk 7:31–37

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