

February 4, 2023

Good Morning!

~Knights of Columbus Yard Sale at the Jockey Lot 8:00 - 1:00.

~**First Saturday Mass at 9:30 AM. The collection will be for charity.**

~Carmelites meeting in the Parish Hall beginning after the first Saturday Mass.

~Last Weekend to Purchase Gala Tickets! Please purchase your tickets through the school website or after Mass in the Narthex by the school bulletin board. The caterer for the event needs the number of attendees to properly supply the event. This is the school's largest fundraiser - come out on February 11th for a good time in downtown Anderson - catering by Sullivan's! Everything begins at 6:30.

~Bulletin attached. Check it out below. Includes more information than in the printed version! [2023-02-05-Fifth-Sunday-in-Ordinary-Time EBULLETIN.pdf \(sjccs.net\)](#)

~February brings something old but with a new title! It's time for the Catholic Appeal of South Carolina (formerly the Bishop's Annual Appeal). The reason for the new name is the funds are not really for the Bishop they are for the programs of the Diocese who need more support and impact fellow catholics throughout the entire state. More to come.....

1. Today's Readings: [Saturday of the Fourth Week in Ordinary Time | USCCB](#)

2. The RE Corner with Jan Heithaus: Our next two popes are Pope St. Adeodatus I (570 – 8 November 618), also called Deodatus I or Deusdedit, and Boniface V. Adeodatus was the bishop of Rome from 19 October 615 to his death. He was the first priest to be elected pope since John II in 533. The first use of lead seals or bullae on papal documents is attributed to him. In the Liber Pontificalis Boniface is described as "the mildest of men", whose chief distinction was his great love for the clergy. Our next pope Honorius I, who we will cover next week, has much controversy associated with him. Stay turned!

3. Meditation of the Day: [Making a Good Meditation](#) *Antonio Cardinal Bacci*

~It is not enough simply to make a meditation. It ought to be made well. It is well made only when it results in an increase of solid virtue and sanctity. Meditation, moreover, should not be study, but mental prayer -- a raising of the mind to God, asking Him to illumine the darkness of our hearts, too often entangled with the things of the world, and to reinforce our wills, rescuing them from the violent attractions of evil and drawing them in the direction of virtue and sacrifice. To meditate is not to study, but to pray. Whoever loses himself in subtle investigations of Christian Doctrine in order to learn something or to be able to mystify others, is studying, not meditating. It would be even worse to let one's imagination wander off into a kind of pseudo-mystic daydream. Let us be quite

clear about this. Meditation is not a waste of time, but a very serious occupation. It consists in placing ourselves in the presence of God, in admitting to Him our misery and weakness, in thinking about the eternal truths so that our minds may be enlightened, and in aiming at a Christian self-renewal through the making and carrying out of good resolutions.

~Some people claim that they cannot concentrate for any great length of time on meditation. In their case it is very helpful to combine mental and vocal prayer. Short ejaculations, and expressions of love for God and of an ardent desire for holiness, can restore the atmosphere of recollection, making the intellect more attentive, the heart more fervent, and the entire spiritual exercise more profitable. When our minds wander or grow drowsy, we must pull ourselves together by placing ourselves once more in God's presence and beginning to converse with Him in a humble and loving fashion. We must remember how much we need Him and how anxious He is to inspire and help us. We are so poor and weak; He is infinitely powerful and strong. We are lost in darkness; He is the Light which illumines every man who is travelling through this world.

~Alessandro Manzoni was once asked how he had managed to penetrate so deeply into the human mind. Newton was asked how he had succeeded in discovering the law of universal gravity. Manzoni's reply was: "By thinking about it." Newton's was: "By thinking intensely."

Now, in our meditations we must reveal ourselves to ourselves, which is a very difficult thing to do. It is nevertheless supremely important, because its purpose is not literary or scientific but is the eternal salvation of our souls. The attaining of such a purpose demands serious application on our part, as well as earnest prayer that God will guide us so that we may lead lives which will be in union with Him and directed towards their eternal goal, the enjoyment of the Beatific Vision of God. St. Thérèse of the Child Jesus always held that anybody who was careful to spend at least ten minutes every day in devout meditation was certain of salvation.

St. Joseph, Pray for Us!

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Popes of the early 600's, part 2

68. St. Deusdedit (Adeodatus I) (615-18)

Adeodatus was born in Rome, the son of a subdeacon named Stephen. He served as a priest for 40 years before his election and was the first priest to be elected pope since John II in 533.

Almost nothing is known about Adeodatus I's pontificate. It represents the second wave of opposition to Gregory the Great's papal reforms, the first being the pontificate of Sabinian. He reversed the practice of his predecessor, Boniface IV, of filling the papal administrative ranks with monks by recalling the clergy to such positions and by ordaining some 14 priests, the first ordinations in Rome since Gregory's pontificate. According to tradition, Adeodatus was the first pope to use lead seals (*bullae*) on papal documents, which in time came to be called "papal bulls". One *bulła* dating from his reign is still preserved, the obverse of which represents the Good Shepherd in the midst of His sheep, with the letters Alpha and Omega underneath, while the reverse bears the inscription: *Deusdedit Papæ*.

In August 618, an earthquake struck Rome, followed by an outbreak of scabies. Adeodatus died 8 November 618, and was eventually succeeded by Boniface V. His feast day is 8 November. He is also a saint in the Eastern Orthodox Church as one of the pre-Schism "Orthodox Popes of Rome".

Source: catholic.org

69. Boniface V (619-25)

Boniface was a native of Naples, but little else is known about him prior to his papacy. He was elected nearly a year after the death of St. Adeodatus I, taking office two days before Christmas in 619. After that, Boniface was relatively busy. He decided that those in the minor orders (acolytes) shouldn't be allowed to transport relics, nor should they replace deacons in performing baptisms. He decreed that men whose lives were sought after could take asylum in churches, but that was nevertheless conveniently forgotten by pursuers many times. Boniface also had a cemetery completed and consecrated to St. Nicomedes on the Via Nomentana.

According to the Liber Pontificalis he had a great love for the clergy and was described as “the mildest of men.” Boniface V died October 25, 625 and was buried in St. Peter’s Basilica.

Known for having held the young English Church close to his heart, Boniface V did much to help the faith grow in that part of the world. The Venerable St. Bede noted in some of his writings that this pope wrote often to his brothers to the west, in one instance granting the Archbishop of Canterbury permission to consecrate new bishops as needed. He also wrote a letter of congratulations to the first Christian king of Northumbria (modern-day northern England) after the latter’s recent conversion.

Fun Fact... Boniface V helped to further the tradition of following a person’s last will and testament after death. One of his acts as pope was to command that the sanctity of wills be kept, since at that point they were being drawn up by clerics and ecclesiastical notaries.

Source: kofc899.org