

Daily Parish Communication

March 31, 2023

Good Morning!

~Lenten Dinner - Fish Fry Returns!

Hosted by Knights of Columbus 5:30, Hall

The dinner is free; however, donations will gratefully be accepted.

~Stations of the Cross 7:00, Church

1. Today's Readings: [Friday of the Fifth Week of Lent | USCCB](#)

2. The RE Corner with Jan Heithaus: Not much is known about the life of Pope St. Adrian III who reigned as pope only 16 months. He was followed by Pope Stephen VI. This pope dealt not only with political matters but a famine and no money in the papal treasury with which to help those in need.

3. Quote of the Day:

"The Lord manifests Himself to those who stop for some time in peace and humility of heart. If you look in murky and turbulent waters, you cannot see the reflection of your face. If you want to see the face of Christ, stop and collect your thoughts in silence, and close the door of your soul to the noise of external things." St. Anthony of Padua

St. Joseph, Pray for Us!

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Popes of the late 800s, part 2

110. St. Adrian III (884-85)

The life and sanctity of Pope St. Adrian III remains obscure. He was born in Rome and was elected to the papacy in 884. During his brief reign of sixteen months, violent vendettas that arose from the assassination of John VIII continued. George of the Avertine, a priest whom John had exiled and whom Marinus I had allowed to return to Rome, was blinded, possibly by order of Adrian III. In the summer of 885, Charles the Fat of the Holy Roman Empire convoked the Diet (formal assembly) of Worms to ensure the succession of his illegitimate son, Bernard. Adrian III died, en route to Worms, at the Abbey of Nona tola, where he was buried. He was canonized in 1891.

Source: catholic.org

111. Stephen VI (885-91)

His father, Hadrian who belonged to the Roman aristocracy, entrusted his education to his relative, Bishop Zachary, librarian of the Holy See. Stephen was created cardinal-priest of SS. Quattro Coronati by Marinus I, and his obvious holiness was the cause of his being chosen pope. He was consecrated in September, 885, without waiting for the imperial confirmation; but when Charles the Fat found with what unanimity he had been elected he let the matter rest. Stephen was called upon to face a famine caused by a drought and by locusts, and as the papal treasury was empty, he had to fall back on his father's wealth to relieve the poor, to redeem captives, and to repair churches. To promote order he adopted Guido III, Count of Spoleto, "as his son" and crowned him Emperor (891). He also recognized Louis the Blind as King of Provence. As Aurelian, Archbishop of Lyons, would not consecrate Teutbold who had been canonically elected Bishop of Langres, Stephen himself consecrated him. He had also to oppose the arbitrary proceedings of the Archbishops of Bordeaux and Ravenna, and to resist the attacks which the Patriarch Photius made on the Roman See. His resistance was successful, and the Emperor Leo sent the disturber into exile. When writing against Photius, he begged the emperor to send warships and soldiers to enable him to ward off the assaults of the Saracens. Stephen, who received many English pilgrims and envoys bringing Peter's pence, was buried in the portico of the basilica of that Apostle.

Source: catholic.com