

## **COVER SHEET**

CHURCH NAME: BLESSED SACRAMENT

BULLETIN NUMBER: 511349

DATE OF PUBLICATION: August 21, 2016

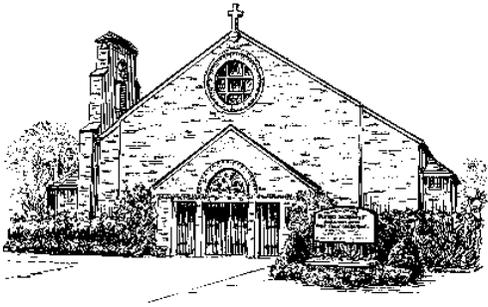
NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED: 4, INCLUDING COVER SHEET

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE CALL MARGARET AT 718-442-1581

# BLESSED SACRAMENT PARISH

Staten Island, New York 10310

August 21, 2016



**Reverend Monsignor Peter G. Finn, Pastor**  
**Reverend Francisco Lanzaderas**  
**Reverend Roland Antony Raj, MMI**  
**Reverend Monsignor Francis V. Boyle, Pastor Emeritus**

## **MASSES:**

Saturday in the Church: 5:00 PM (Vigil), Sunday 8:00, 9:30, 11:00 AM, 12:30 PM.  
Weekdays in the Church: 7:00 AM and 9:00 AM. Saturday in the Church: 9:00 AM.  
Holy Days in the Church: 7:00 PM (Vigil), 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 AM and 7:00 PM.

## **SACRAMENT OF RECONCILIATION**

Saturday: 12:00 to 1:00 PM; 4:15 to 5:00 PM.  
Anytime upon reasonable request.

## **SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM**

Sunday at 2:00 PM. (Except during July & August, then only on the First and Third Sunday and other specified days)  
Arrangements should be made at least one month in advance with the priest of the Parish. Parents of a first child and parents who are new to Blessed Sacrament must attend a Baptism Instruction Class which is held the second Tuesday evening of every month (except July and August) at 7:30 P.M. in the Parish House Meeting Room. Godparents should be Practicing Catholics, and must obtain a Sponsor Certificate from their Parish.

## **SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY**

Arrangements should be made about six months in advance, with a priest of the Parish. Couples must attend Pre-Cana Conferences.

**SICK CALLS** - At any time.

**MIRACULOUS MEDAL NOVENA** - Every Monday after the 9:00 AM Mass.

**EUCCHARISTIC ADORATION** - First Friday from 12:00 Noon to 2:00 P.M.

**NEW PARISHIONERS** - Welcome to our Parish.

We invite all parishioners to participate fully in our spiritual and social life. If you are new in the parish, please introduce yourself after Mass and register at the Parish House Office weekdays 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Kindly notify us if you change your address.

### **PARISH HOUSE**

30 Manor Road  
442-1581

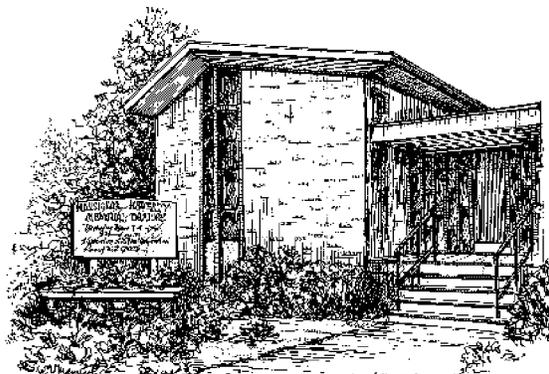
<http://www.blessedsacramentchurchsi.org>

### **SCHOOL**

Mr. Joseph Cocozello  
Principal  
830 Delafield Avenue  
442-3090

### **RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

Sister Anne Dolores Van Wagenen, C.S.J.B. - D.R.E.  
830 Delafield Avenue  
448-0378



**CATECHISTS FOR THE 2016/17 YEAR**

We are blessed to have wonderful Catholics who are willing to give of their time and share their faith with the children in our religious education program. Each year there are a few openings in our catechetical program. As a catechist you will learn new things about the Catholic faith and relearn things you might have forgotten. You will have the opportunity to learn more about your own prayer life and share the reasons for your beliefs with your students. You will have an opportunity to help the children develop their prayer life and their relationship with Jesus. I hope you will think about being a catechist, a classroom assistant or even a substitute. Come forward and do not wait for someone to personally ask you. If interested call Sr. Anne Dolores at the CCD Office (718-448-0378).

We have 2 classes open in the lower grades and look forward to hearing from you. I can be reached at 347-466-2476.

**FAITH FORMATION CLASSES** for the 2016/17 year will begin on Sept. 7<sup>th</sup> at 6:30pm in the school gym for the Confirmation class. All other grades will begin on Sept. 14<sup>th</sup> – Grades 1-5 2:00pm to 3:30pm; Grades 6&7 from 6:30pm to 8:00pm

Release time cards, necessary for grades 1 thru 5 can be picked up at the Church on Sunday, Aug. 21<sup>st</sup> from 9am to 12pm or on Sept. 7<sup>th</sup> from 5:30-6:30pm in the school gym.

**MEETING CHRIST IN PRAYER**

An 8-week Life Enriching Experience Based on the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius. Please join us in the Presentation Center Chapel at St. Clare Church on Wednesday evenings from 7:30pm to 8:40pm, Sept. 7th – Oct. 26<sup>th</sup>. For more info and to register contact: Claire Smith, Dir. Adult Faith Formation at 718-984-7873 or [csmith@stclaresi.com](mailto:csmith@stclaresi.com).

**TITAN LEAGUE BREAKFAST CLUB** will meet on Thurs., August 25<sup>th</sup> at 10:00am at the Dakota Diner.

<b><u>SUNDAY COLLECTION</u></b>	
<b><u>2016</u></b>	<b><u>2015</u></b>
<b>\$5,618 (Weekly)</b>	<b>\$6,595 (Weekly)</b>
<b>\$2,208 (Monthly)</b>	<b>\$2,217 (Debt Reduction)</b>
<b><u>ATTENDANCE</u></b>	
<b><u>2016</u></b>	<b><u>2015</u></b>
<b>681(Adults)</b>	<b>710(Adults)</b>
<b>104 (Children)</b>	<b>118 (Children)</b>
<b>785</b>	<b>828</b>

**THE SANCTUARY LAMP  
KEEPS ITS SILENT VIGIL  
BEFORE THE BLESSED SACRAMENT  
IN LOVING MEMORY OF  
VICTORIA MAGLIOCCA**

***PRAY FOR THE SICK***

The sick are comforted just knowing that you pray for them In your charity please remember: Margaret Pittman-Boyle, Douglas Pflieger, Jr., Phyllis Ribaud, Ann Socci, James Burghardt, Concetta Chicolo, Kelly Ward, Amelia DiMauro, Mary Kenny, Kathryn Haring, Jean Carter, Jane Redmond, Carolyn DeStefano, Robert Tursi, Deirdre Westergren, Nicholas Toto, Marykate Rose, Peggy Travers, Mary Anne Blaine, Jean Cunningham, Jean Elmadary, Alan March, Sebastian Lattuga, Grayce Novaro, Angela Siuzdak, Helen Ramsey, Katherine Barbera, Phyllis Scharfenberg, Margaret Romani, Br. William Herbst, Barbara Brown, Michael Caruso, Patricia Connelly, Mary Belli, Mark Volpe, Elaine Lydersen, Linda Hansen, Dean Robert Ziegler, Danielle Ziegler, Susannah Yates, Marco Antonio Gonzalez, Grace Leddy, Joseph D'Amico, Larry Taylor, Jr., Kathy Quinlan, Katie Hanley, Felicidad Tobias, Jose Ruiz, Casta Miskowitz, Rosemary Callahan, Elizabeth Coyne, Lucy D'Angelo, Robert Hammerton, Catherine Vitale, Capala Lusi, Jack McGarry, Robert McQuade, Amy Mezzacappa, Mary Ruggiero, Amparo Isaza, Brian Nelson, Joan Callahan, Julia Micol and Molly Cafaro

***SYMPATHY***

Remember the soul of Wilson Lara, John Thomas, Mary Brown and the souls for whom Mass will be offered during the week, especially:

**MONDAY**

7:00 Peter J. Finn  
9:00 Phyllis F. Prevosti

**TUESDAY**

7:00 Helen Tellefsen (22<sup>nd</sup> Anniv.)  
9:00 George Frochlick, Sr.

**WEDNESDAY**

7:00 Brian Hudec  
9:00 Edward Klingele

**THURSDAY**

7:00 Craig Gonzalez  
9:00 Russell Buscemi

**FRIDAY**

7:00 Javier Langle (Living)  
9:00 Victoria Magliocca

**SATURDAY**

9:00 Judy Blake  
5:00 Robert Valentine

**SUNDAY**

8:00 Vito & Catherine Lucatorto  
9:30 Joan Cutter  
12:30 Emilia Zarrella

The 2017 Mass Book will open on Tues., Aug. 30<sup>th</sup> at 9:00a.m. Intentions for the Living and Deceased, Anniversary Masses, Masses of Thanksgiving, Special Intentions and Intentions of the Sanctuary Lamp can be arranged at that time. Announced Masses are \$15, Unannounced are \$10. **No Phone Call requests will be taken until after the 30th.**

**SCHEDULE FOR AUGUST 28, 2016**

<u>ALTAR SERVERS</u>		
5:00 PM Vigil	Team	5
8:00 AM	Team	1
9:30 AM	Team	2
11:00 AM	Team	3
12:30 PM	Team	4

<u>LECTORS</u>
K. Kelley
C. Burns
C. Wodzinski
D. Leddy
M. Semon

<u>EXTRAORDINARY MINISTERS</u>
V. Donnelly & N. Mata
E. Hodgens & A. Morrell
J. Pace & L. Lagmay
E. Checkett & G. Checkett
C. Wodzinski & E. Laub

**FROM THE PASTOR**

Let Us Remember

*During the American Civil War, Catholics from North and South displayed courage and compassion while striving to heal the nation. John Burger writing in Columbia Magazine relates the story of "Brother Serving Brother."*

*Few men who served in the Civil War had experience quite like those of Father Peter Whalen.*

*Born in Ireland, Whelan came to America and studied for the priesthood in Charleston, SC. Ordained in 1830, he ministered throughout the South, eventually settling in Savannah, GA.*

*At the outbreak of the "War Between the States" in 1861, Fr. Whelan volunteered to become chaplain for an Irish American unit at Fort Pulaski, which guarded the port of Savannah. And at the end of the war four years later, he was able to claim the unique status of having ministered to prisoners from both the Union and Confederate armies.*

*On both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line, priests, commissioned as chaplains, offered Mass in the field, heard the confessions of men about to do battle, and administered last rites to the fallen, even under fire. Meanwhile, hundreds of religious sisters used their training as nurses to ease the pain and suffering of the wounded in battle field hospitals and prisons, while sharing in the adversities of those in uniform.*

*More than 70 Catholic priests officially served as chaplains for the North and South during the war, while some others served unofficially as part-time chaplains. Still, Catholic chaplains were spread thin compared to their Protestant counterparts, and some Catholic regiments were without the ministry of a priest.*

*One notable exception was the 88<sup>th</sup> New York Infantry, a regiment within the Irish Brigade that fought in the Battle of Gettysburg. On the morning of July 2, 1863, their chaplain, Fr. William E. Corby, climbed onto a rock to give general absolution to the men kneeling before him. They then marched into the infamous Wheatfield, where 202 Union soldiers died.*

*After the war, Fr. Corby, a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, wrote about his experiences on the battlefield and later served as the third president of the University of Notre Dame.*

*Not all chaplains served on the Union side, of course. According to Benedictine Father Peter J. Meaney, writing in the Georgia Historical Quarterly in 1987, people of all faiths in the South were secessionists, and thus it was not unusual to find Catholics sympathetic to the Confederate cause. But the mission of bring souls to Christ impelled priests like Father Whelan beyond any political motivation.*

*For Fr. Whelan, it was a natural to sign up for chaplain duty, even if it meant marching off to war at 60 years of age. Soon after he took up his post in Savannah, Union troops began attacking Fort Pulaski. Enduring 30 hours of heavy bombardment, the confederate troops*

*finally were taken captive and transported north to a prison on Governor's Island in New York Harbor.*

*Fr. Whelan accompanied his men and served them amid miserable conditions. The prison lacked latrines, adequate ventilation and sufficient heating, and many men suffered from pneumonia, typhoid and measles. In addition to ministering to the prisoners' spiritual needs, Fr. Whelan set about obtaining food and clothing for them. When local New York priests caught wind of his heroic efforts, they successfully petitioned for Fr. Whelan's parole.*

*But the Irish priest from the South chose to stay with his men. He applied for the post of chaplain and offered Mass on Governor's Island twice a week.*

*Noticing that his clothes had suffered severe wear, Confederate officers bought him a new suit, but Fr. Whelan noticed a newly arrived prisoner who needed clothing even more than he did. When an officer asked why he hadn't given the prisoner his old clothes, Fr. Whelan simply said, "When I give for Christ's sake, I give the best."*

*After his service on Governor's Island, Fr. Whelan returned to his priestly duties in Savannah. However, his service to soldiers was not yet over. When a priest reported that there was a significant number of Catholics held in the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Ga., the bishop sent Fr. Whelan to minister to Union prisoners of war.*

*"Fr. Whelan was the longest serving chaplain there – he stayed four months," said Bethany Steffer, curator of the Knights of Columbus Museum. "Ultimately, he got sick there, and it shortened his life."*

*Sheffer recounted another story about Fr. Whelan's generosity. When malnourished prisoners were being transferred out of Andersonville, the priest managed to obtain a loan of about \$16,000 in Confederate money to buy 10,000 lbs. of flour.*

*"It was then given to the prisoners, and they called it "Whelan's Bread," said Sheffer. "Later, he reached out to the federal government to get reimbursed, but was refused. He paid the loan off with money people had given him to take care of himself.*

*The man who turned down Fr. Whelan's request, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, may not have supported a heroic chaplain, but he did support the work of Catholic religious sisters who served during the war.*

*"The sisters were esteemed as nurses so they were highly sought after," Sheffer said, noting that Stanton asked them to administer hospitals in Washington, DC. "They worked in Stanton Hospital, as well as Douglas Hospital. The sisters didn't take any pay—they did what was needed out of charity, to assist both sides.*

*After a visit to Stanton Hospital, run by the Sisters of Mercy from Pittsburgh, President Abraham Lincoln observed, "Of all the forms of charity and benevolence seen in the crowded wards of the hospital, those of some Catholic sisters were among the most efficient. As they*

## PAGE FOUR

---

went from cot to cot distributing the medicines prescribed...they were veritable angels of mercy. "

Many of the more than 600 sisters who offered aid to wounded soldiers came from religious orders that had founded hospitals. Thus, many already had extensive training as nurses. Several had also served during the Crimean War and shared their knowledge with fellow sisters to develop well organized nursing wards. Through their example, war hospitals became more efficient, and future standards for the treatment of the wounded in battlefields were established.

These sisters did far more than bandage wounds and assist surgeons in operating rooms. They washed and mended soiled clothing, bandages and linens, ensured as sanitary an environment in the wards as possible, and made sure that those under their charge were fed, often going without food themselves. In addition, they provided moral support, wrote letters home dictated by soldiers, and in some cases entertained the wounded with musical recitals.

Though the women religious did not serve in the line of fire, like the chaplains who frequently ministered on or near battlefields, their lives were still at risk. "When disease such as smallpox broke out, even doctors refused to help patients," wrote journalist Renee Sandera in a 2013 article about Civil War nurses. "Some sisters sacrificed their lives to nurse soldiers suffering from contagious diseases. Others died from exhaustion."

After the Battle of Shiloh, TN, where some 25,000 men fell in battle, Sr. Anthony O'Connell, a Cincinnati based, Sister of Charity, recalled trials the sisters experienced attending the wounded. "What we endured on the field of battle while gathering up the wounded is beyond description," Sr. O'Connell wrote. "Day would often dawn on us only to renew the work of the preceding day without a moment's rest."

One soldier later immortalized Sr. O'Connell with these words: "Amid this sea of blood, she performed the most revolting duties for those poor soldiers. She seemed like a ministering angel and many a young soldier owes his life to her care and charity. Happy was the soldier who, wounded and bleeding, had her near to whisper words of consolation...She was revered by Blue and Gray, Protestant and Catholic, and was conferred upon her the title of Florence Nightingale of America."

While the many battlefields of America's bloodiest conflict are frequently visited by reenactors and history buffs, other places related to the conflict have become like pilgrimage destinations. The Knights of Columbus Museum exhibit contains an artifact from one such location: an ornate 19<sup>th</sup> century wooden missal stand, carved from a pew in St. Francis Xavier Church in Gettysburg, PA. It tells a chilling story.

During the Battle of Gettysburg and for several weeks thereafter, St. Francis Xavier Church was used as a field hospital. The vestibule served as an operating room, with the outside doors opened to provide ventilation and light. More than 200 injured men were brought to the church and laid on the pews and upon the floor, where some died from their wounds. The inscription of a relief work at the church today honors the Sisters of Charity from nearby Emmitsburg, MD who tended the Union and Confederate soldiers with equal care.

One of the sisters serving the wounded later wrote about the first soldier who entered the sanctuary. Upon seeing the Stations of the Cross and a large painting of St. Francis Xavier holding a crucifix, he was converted and received baptism. "His pain was excruciating," she wrote, "and when sympathy was offered to him he said, 'Oh! What are these pains I suffer in comparison with those my Redeemer suffered for me.'" In these sentiments he died."

After that horrific month, the church had to be reconsecrated because so many soldiers had died there, and the bloodstained pews could not be used again.

In 1925, together with a new memorial façade for St. Francis Xavier Church, the Pennsylvania State Council of the Knights of Columbus funded the creation of two bronze reliefs to honor the Catholic men and women who served in the war. The first represents Fr. Corby's general absolution, while the second depicts the nursing service provided by the Sisters of Charity.

While sisters bound up physical wounds and priests sought to heal spiritual ones, Catholics as a whole contributed to the wider effort of healing a nation split apart.

The conflict between the Union and the Confederacy was not the only cause of social unrest at the time. Many Catholics, especially recent immigrants, struggled to gain acceptance in the New World. As men who gathered around Fr. Michael J. McGivney to form the Knights of Columbus just a few decades later understood so well, nativists of various stripes were none too eager to accept these new Americans.

While sharing in these difficulties, the dedicated Catholics who served during the war, including priests and sisters, often challenged negative stereotypes. Like Fr. Whelan, Fr. Corby and Sr. O'Connell, they offered their best for the sake of Christ and their countrymen.

Pray for vocations to Priesthood and Consecrated Life.

God bless you  
MSGR. FINN