



BULLETIN

January 10, 2021 ~ The Baptism of the Lord

The Parish of St. Charles Borromeo, Resurrection and All Saints

Fr. Gregory Chisholm SJ ~ Pastor -Telephone Number ~ 212-281-2100

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

- The Bulletin for this week is found on the Parish website: sbcchurch.org.
- **Attention All Parishioners**, going forward please **Do Not** put any tape, staples, glue, or stickers on your offering envelopes. This makes it extremely difficult for the outside company that we use to scan your envelopes for a true reading of your offerings. Also, you must write in the amount you are giving, or you will not get the proper credit for your contributions.
- All of those wishing to attend Mass, both at SCB & RES must continue to call the Church office or register via the website before Fridays @ 3:30PM
- Prayer Service, Sunday, January 10th at 1:00 pm, on ZOOM:
ID # 893 4384 9873 / PASSWORD # 248326 / TELEPHONE # 646- 558- 8656



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Students celebrating the sacrament of First Holy Communion during the months of December and January are: (At St Charles) Deji Abe, Bernice Empole, Jonathan Bain, Luc Michel, Casey Sobande, Teniola Sobande, Cameron Toppin, Aiyana Lawrence, and Akyikwei Sowah-Robinson; (At Resurrection) Ray Morales, Emily Rivero, James Garcia, Charriel Castillo, Yamelly Castillo, Crismelly Santos, Anais Torres, Walter Matute, Gregory Reyes, Crystal Rosa, Mya Rubi Crisotomo

What legacy will you leave? What objects do you have that you plan to pass down in your family? Jewelry? Perhaps a punch bowl or a vase? We are often urged to make arrangements for the material possessions we have accumulated in this life to be passed on to others. We appreciate and cherish objects and the accompanying stories passed down to us. Through these, we provide for future generations and we connect with our past.

So, what about matters of faith and the spirit? What is the spiritual heritage that was passed on to you? For example, who taught you to pray? What is your favorite hymn? What spiritual legacy would you like to leave?

The Spiritual Legacy Guide© provides an easy way to document aspects of your faith life for posterity. You will find it on the Church's website. You may fill it out and give a copy to a relative for safe keeping. If you are a registered parishioner of St. Charles Borromeo and would like the Church to keep a copy of your completed Spiritual Legacy Guide© on file you will be able to do so. If you are interested, you will also be able to state your preferences for a Catholic funeral. To access the Spiritual Legacy Guide, go to the Church home page. <https://schrchurch.org>.

The ***Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults (RCIA)*** is the process by which adults become members of the Roman Catholic Church. **RCIA** is intended to serve: The unbaptized who would like to learn more about the Catholic faith, those baptized in another religion who think they might like to become Catholic, those baptized Catholic who have not completed the Initiation Sacraments or who have not been raised in the Faith. Join us on **Sundays 2:30pm to 3:30pm on zoom**. To explore this invitation, text or call **Deacon Hodge at 347.292.7766**, or email Dcn.Michel.Hodge@archny.org

Attention high school seniors! If anyone would like assistance with the college and financial aid application process, Gabby Lozano is a College Advisor offering FREE services to students and their families. Get tips on college research, information on opportunity programs, and help completing the FAFSA and TAP applications. This is a long-term process, and these services will be available now until June. If interested, please contact Gabby Lozano directly using the information below.

Phone: 1 (917) 473-0769 / Email: GabrielleLozano.gl@gmail.com

Now Hiring: Emergency Snow Laborers for Winter Season

Snow Laborers Crucial in Clearing Snow and Ice After Big Winter Storms;

New for this Season: Advance Online Registration Required

The New York City Department of Sanitation has announced that registration is now open for those interested in working as Emergency Snow Laborers for the upcoming winter season. Emergency Snow Laborers are per-diem workers who shovel snow and clear ice from bus stops, crosswalks, fire hydrants and step streets around the five boroughs after heavy snowfalls. Snow Laborers earn \$15 per hour to start, and \$22.50 per hour after 40 hours are worked in a week. To better allow for social distancing and COVID-related protocols, those interested in becoming a Snow Laborer must register for a 15-minute application at nyc.gov/snow. To comply with COVID-related safety protocols, potential Snow Laborers should wear a mask or face covering while at the registration appointment. Applicants should not attend the appointment if they have any COVID-19 symptoms, if they recently traveled to a state with high rates of COVID-19 transmission, or if they recently had close contact with someone who has tested positive for COVID-19



Sunday, January 10th ~ Saturday, January 16th

The Baptism of the Lord

Is 55:1-11, 1 Jn 5:1-9, Mk 1:7-11

Sunday 7:45 Mass – SCB

Edna Thomas ~ Birthday Blessings
+Vivian Thomas

Sunday (Spanish Mass) 9:30AM -RES

+Elpidio Restituyo

Sunday 10:00AM Mass – SCB

Michele Turnquest ~ Birthday Blessings
+Hugh Bain

Sunday 11:15AM Mass-RES

+Eugene Taylor

Anyone interested in having Altar flower donations in memory of their loved ones should contact the church office Mon.- Fri. – 10am-3:30pm for further information.

01/11 – Monday- Weekday

Heb 1:1-6, Mk 1:14-20

8:30am- *Available*

01/12- Tuesday- Weekday

Heb 2:5-12, Mk 1: 21-28

8:30am- *Available*

01/13-Wednesday- Weekday

Heb 2: 14-18, Mk 1: 29-39

6:30pm – *Available*

01/14 – Thursday- Weekday

Heb 3:7-14, Mk 1:40-45

8:30am –Linda Arrington ~Birthday Blessings

**RES- 7:00pm- Carmen Peralta ~In Thanksgiving
(Spanish)**

01/15- Friday- Weekday

Heb 4:1-5, 11, Mk 2: 1-12

8:30am- *Available*

01/16 -Saturday- Weekday/ BVM

Heb 4: 12-16, Mk 2: 13-17

8:30am - *Available*

SICK LIST ~ Ms. Angelique Barrow, Ms. Cindy Cain, Ms. Stacey Charland, Dorothy Jones, Mr. Herbert Jones, Ms. Mary Ingram, and Mr. Al Thompson



A Message from Our Health Ministry

Health Ministry COVID-19 Message:

The Health Ministry would like to take this opportunity to share critical information related to COVID-19 that is intended to provide you with guidance that can hopefully keep you and those you interact with safe.

What is COVID-19?

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol-based rub frequently and not touching your face.

The COVID-19 virus spreads through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow). The main source of exposure is through respiratory droplets when a person is in close contact with someone who has COVID-19. These droplets can result in infection when they are inhaled either through the nose or mouth. Airborne transmission can occur when infected droplets linger in the air for minutes to hours. The COVID-19 can also be spread when droplets land on surfaces and/or objects. A person can be infected when they touch a surface that has the virus on it and then touch their own mouth, nose, or eyes.

The best source of protection against contracting COVID-19 is to:

- **Wear a mask** that completely covers your mouth and nose when around others. This will help to reduce the risk of contracting or spreading the virus by close contact or airborne transmission.
- **Maintain social distancing** by keeping six feet apart from others when possible.
- **Wash your hands** frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.

What effect has COVID-19 had on black and brown communities?

COVID-19 has infected more than 19.6 million and resulted in the deaths of 339,000 individuals across the country (numbers cited as of 12/30/2020 @ NYT). In New York State, 951,000 have been infected and 37,256 deaths have been attributed to the virus (numbers cited as of 12/30/2020 @ NYT). African Americans, Hispanics and other minority populations are disproportionately being affected by the virus. The CDC confirmed COVID-19 data information based on race/ethnicity indicates, African-Americans 936,114 (12.9%) confirmed cases and 31,349 (17%) deaths. Hispanic/Latino data 1,603,026 (22%) confirmed cases and, 25,488 (13.8%) deaths. Many leading health experts point to underlying medical conditions, including heart disease and diabetes, as one explanation for why minority populations are experiencing higher rates of sickness and death from COVID-19. These diseases are more common in Black, Hispanic and Native Americans. They are also the leading risk factors for severe illness from the coronavirus. Other factors related to how a person lives and works influence COVID-19 exposure. Black and Hispanic communities also account for racial disparities

such as a tendency to work in essential jobs that cannot be performed remotely, reduced access to healthcare, delays in seeking medical care, and crowded living conditions.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/health-equity/race-ethnicity.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/investigations-discovery/hospitalization-death-by-race-ethnicity.html>

Should you get tested for COVID-19?

When a communicable disease outbreak begins, the ideal response is for public health officials to begin testing for it early. All are strongly encouraged to get tested frequently, whether they have been tested before or have no symptoms. This will lead to quick identification of cases, quick treatment for those people and immediate isolation to prevent spread. Early testing also helps to identify anyone who encountered infected individual's, so they too can be quickly treated.

It is extremely important to get tested regularly because you may carry the virus without knowing it and infect others even when you have not symptoms. You may also contract the virus after you were last tested.

You can get tested for free. There are also drive-through testing sites (for example, at Lehman College in the Bronx). Call the Coronavirus HOTLINE: 1-888-364-3065 to find a convenient testing location.

There are two types of testing for COVID-19:

- A viral test tells you if you have a current infection. You have the option of taking the antigen test (nasal swab), results are usually available within 15 minutes. The other COVID-19 test is the PCR (nasopharyngeal), the results are available within two-five days. **THE PCR TEST HAS HIGHER accuracy.**
- A serum antibody test (blood sample) might tell you if you had a past infection. The results should be available within two-five days.

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-testing.page>

Should you get the COVID-19 Vaccine?

The medical history of this country as it relates to black and brown communities lends itself to mistrust of the health system. In the past, racist, sometimes dangerous health policies and clinical experiments have targeted communities of color. Therefore, the medical community must continue to work with communities of color to ease the fear, build trust and provide information regarding the vaccine.

We as a community must also commit to do all that we can to promote resources that are available for testing, medical and mental health as it relates to COVID-19 and guidance related to accessing affordable health and reliable information. The CDC and National Institute of Allergy and Infection Diseases (NIAD) of which Dr. Anthony Fauci is the Director, are leaders in their quest to inform the community at large and especially communities of color to build trust in vaccines. The COVID-19 vaccines once distributed to the masses can lead to herd immunity. Medical evidence suggests that herd immunity is achieved when a large part of the population is immune to a specific disease. When enough people are immune, the disease will no longer spread as it has with COVID-19. Communities of color will be instrumental in this effort as COVID-19 has attacked African-Americans and Latinos with vigor.

The best method to mitigate mistrust is to inform yourself, seek information about the medical trials, vaccine results, participate in open medical forums sponsored by established health organizations

(<https://blackdoctor.org/>; <https://www.niaid.nih.gov/>) and speak to your medical providers who are on the front lines fighting this virus.

There are two vaccines that are approved for distribution. Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 and Moderna's vaccine. The vaccines have shown to be 94-95% effective at preventing new infections and 100% effective at preventing serious illness, regardless of the person's age, race, or background. Dr. Kizzmekia Corbett, an African-American immunologist was on the forefront of the development.

<https://blackdoctor.org/meet-dr-kizzmekia-s-corbett-the-doctor-leading-coronavirus-covid19-vaccine-team-video/>

Should I get COVID-19 vaccine if I had COVID-19 in the past?

The current CDC recommendation advises that those who have already had COVID-19 may be advised to get the vaccine. While natural infection with the virus gives you some degree of immunity, not known for how long, it doesn't give you full protection. Vaccines are specifically created to neutralize the virus and its ability to infect.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/vaccine-benefits/facts.html>

How will the COVID-19 vaccine be distributed?

New York City is following the CDC guidelines regarding distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine. Prioritization of the vaccine is currently targeted to essential workers who have jobs that require interaction with the public and are physically unable to social distance. Also, priority has been established for individuals at higher risk of complications due to age or those that have an underlying medical condition.

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-vaccines.page>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations.html>

What precautions can I take to reduce my exposure to COVID-19 or spreading it to others?

To help prevent the spread of COVID-19, everyone should:

- Clean your hands often, either with soap and water for 20 seconds or a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Put distance between yourself and other people (at least 6 feet).
- Cover your **mouth** and **nose** with a mask when around others.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces daily.
- CDC recommends that people wear masks in public settings and when around people outside of their household, especially when other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain.
- Masks may help prevent people who have COVID-19 from spreading the virus to others,

Why is quarantine helpful to avoid the spreading of COVID-19?

Quarantine helps prevent spread of disease that can occur before a person knows they are sick or if they are infected with the virus without feeling symptoms. People in quarantine should stay home, separate themselves from others, monitor their health, and follow directions from their state, local health department and or medical provider.

A Message from Our Health Ministry



Mensaje COVID-19 del Ministerio de Salud:

El Ministerio de Salud quisiera aprovechar esta oportunidad para compartir información crítica relacionada con COVID-19 que está destinada a brindarle una guía que, con suerte, puede mantenerlo a usted y a las personas con las que interactúa a salvo.

¿Qué es COVID-19?

La enfermedad por coronavirus (COVID-19) es una enfermedad infecciosa causada por un coronavirus recién descubierto. La mayoría de las personas infectadas con el virus COVID-19 experimentará una enfermedad respiratoria leve a moderada y se recuperarán sin necesidad de un tratamiento especial. Las personas mayores y aquellas con problemas médicos subyacentes como enfermedades cardiovasculares, diabetes, enfermedades respiratorias crónicas y cáncer tienen más probabilidades de desarrollar una enfermedad grave.

La mejor manera de prevenir y disminuir la transmisión es estar bien informado sobre el virus COVID-19, la enfermedad que causa y cómo se propaga. Protéjase y proteja a los demás de las infecciones lavándose las manos o usando un desinfectante a base de alcohol con frecuencia y sin tocarse la cara.

El virus COVID-19 se propaga a través de gotitas de saliva o secreción nasal cuando una persona infectada tose o estornuda, por lo que es importante que también practique la etiqueta respiratoria (por ejemplo, tosiendo con el codo flexionado). La principal fuente de exposición son las gotitas respiratorias cuando una persona está en contacto cercano con alguien que tiene COVID-19. Estas gotitas pueden provocar una infección cuando se inhalan por la nariz o la boca. La transmisión aérea puede ocurrir cuando las gotas infectadas permanecen en el aire durante minutos u horas. El COVID-19 también se puede propagar cuando las gotas caen sobre superficies y / u objetos. Una persona puede infectarse cuando toca una superficie que tiene el virus y luego se toca la boca, la nariz o los ojos.

La mejor fuente de protección contra la contratación de COVID-19 es:

- **Use una máscara** que cubra completamente su boca y nariz cuando esté cerca de otras personas. Esto ayudará a reducir el riesgo de contraer o propagar el virus por contacto cercano o transmisión aérea.
- **Mantenga el distanciamiento social** manteniéndose a seis pies de distancia de los demás cuando sea posible.
- **Lávese las manos** con frecuencia con agua y jabón durante al menos 20 segundos. Si no dispone de agua y jabón, utilice un desinfectante para manos que contenga al menos un 60% de alcohol.

¿Qué efecto ha tenido COVID-19 en las comunidades negras y marrones?

COVID-19 ha infectado a más de 19,6 millones y ha provocado la muerte de 339.000 personas en todo el país (cifras citadas al 30/12/2020 @ NYT). En el estado de Nueva York, 951,000 han sido infectados y 37,256 muertes se han atribuido al virus (números citados al 30/12/2020 @ NYT). Los afroamericanos, los hispanos y otras poblaciones minoritarias se ven afectados de manera desproporcionada por el virus. El CDC confirmaron que la información de datos de COVID-19 basada en la raza / etnia indica, los afroamericanos 936,114 (12.9%) casos confirmados y 31,349 (17%) muertes. Datos hispanos / latinos 1,603,026 (22%) casos confirmados y 25,488 (13.8%) muertes. Muchos de los principales expertos en salud señalan las afecciones médicas subyacentes, incluidas las enfermedades cardíacas y la diabetes, como una explicación de por qué las poblaciones minoritarias están experimentando tasas más altas de enfermedad y muerte por COVID-19. Estas enfermedades son más comunes en afroamericanos, hispanos y nativos americanos. También son los principales factores de riesgo de enfermedad grave por coronavirus. Otros factores relacionados con la forma en que una

persona vive y trabaja influyen en la exposición al COVID-19. Las comunidades negras e hispanas también tienen en cuenta las disparidades raciales, como la tendencia a trabajar en trabajos esenciales que no se pueden realizar de forma remota, acceso reducido a la atención médica, retrasos en la búsqueda de atención médica y condiciones de vida sobrepoblado.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/health-equity/race-ethnicity.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/investigations-discovery/hospitalization-death-by-race-ethnicity.html>

¿Debería hacerse la prueba de COVID-19?

Cuando comienza un brote de una enfermedad transmisible, la respuesta ideal es que los funcionarios de salud pública comiencen a realizar pruebas de detección temprana. Se recomienda encarecidamente a todos que se hagan la prueba con frecuencia, ya sea que se hayan hecho antes o no presenten síntomas. Esto conducirá a una identificación rápida de los casos, un tratamiento rápido para esas personas y un aislamiento inmediato para evitar la propagación. Las pruebas tempranas también ayudan a identificar a cualquier persona que se haya encontrado con un individuo infectado, para que ellos también puedan ser tratados rápidamente.

Es extremadamente importante hacerse la prueba con regularidad porque pueden ser portadores del virus sin saberlo e infectan a otros incluso cuando no tienen síntomas. También puede contraer el virus después de la última prueba.

Puedes hacerte la prueba gratis. También hay sitios de pruebas para conducir (por ejemplo, en Lehman College en el Bronx). Llame a la LÍNEA DIRECTA sobre coronavirus: 1-888-364-3065 para encontrar un lugar conveniente para realizar pruebas.

Hay dos tipos de pruebas para COVID-19:

- Una prueba viral le dice si tiene una infección actual. Tiene la opción de realizar la prueba de antígeno (hisopo nasal), los resultados suelen estar disponibles en 15 minutos. La otra prueba de COVID-19 es la PCR (nasofaríngea), los resultados están disponibles dentro de dos a cinco días. **LA PRUEBA DE PCR TIENE MAYOR precisión.**
- Una prueba de anticuerpos en suero (muestra de sangre) podría indicarle si tuvo una infección anterior. Los resultados deberían estar disponibles dentro de dos a cinco días.

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-testing.page>

¿Debería recibir la vacuna COVID-19?

La historia médica de este país en lo que respecta a las comunidades negras y morenas se presta a desconfiar del sistema de salud. En el pasado, las políticas de salud y los experimentos clínicos racistas, a veces peligrosos, se han dirigido a comunidades de color. Por lo tanto, la comunidad médica debe continuar trabajando con las comunidades de color para aliviar el miedo, generar confianza y brindar información sobre la vacuna.

Nosotros, como comunidad, también debemos comprometernos a hacer todo lo posible para promover los recursos que están disponibles para las pruebas, la salud médica y mental en lo que respecta al COVID-19 y la orientación relacionada con el acceso a información confiable y de salud asequible. Los CDC y el Instituto Nacional de Alergias y Enfermedades Infecciosas (NIAD), del cual el Dr. Anthony Fauci es el Director, son líderes en su búsqueda de informar a la comunidad en general y especialmente a las comunidades de color para generar confianza en las vacunas. Las vacunas COVID-19, una vez distribuidas a las masas, pueden conducir a la inmunidad colectiva. La evidencia médica sugiere que la inmunidad colectiva se logra cuando una gran parte de la población es inmune a una enfermedad específica. Cuando suficientes personas sean inmunes, la enfermedad ya no se propagará como ha hecho COVID-19. Las comunidades de color serán fundamentales en este esfuerzo, ya que COVID-19 ha atacado a los afroamericanos y latinos con vigor.

El mejor método para mitigar la desconfianza es informarse, buscar información sobre los ensayos médicos, los resultados de las vacunas, participar en foros médicos abiertos patrocinados por organizaciones de salud

establecidas (<https://blackdoctor.org/>; <https://www.niaid.nih.gov/>) y hable con sus proveedores médicos que están en primera línea en la lucha contra este virus.

Hay dos vacunas que están aprobadas para su distribución. Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 y la vacuna de Moderna. Las vacunas han demostrado tener un 94-95% de efectividad para prevenir nuevas infecciones y un 100% de efectividad para prevenir enfermedades graves, independientemente de la edad, la raza o los antecedentes de la persona. La Dra. Kizzmekia Corbett, una inmunóloga afroamericana estuvo a la vanguardia del desarrollo.

<https://blackdoctor.org/meet-dr-kizzmekia-s-corbett-the-doctor-leading-coronavirus-covid19-vaccine-team-video/>

¿Debería recibir la vacuna de COVID-19 si tuve COVID-19 en el pasado?

La recomendación actual de los CDC advierte que se puede recomendar a las personas que ya han tenido COVID-19 que se vacunen. Si bien la infección natural con el virus le otorga cierto grado de inmunidad, no se sabe por cuánto tiempo, no le brinda una protección completa. Las vacunas se crean específicamente para neutralizar el virus y su capacidad de infectar.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/vaccine-benefits/facts.html>

¿Cómo se distribuirá la vacuna COVID-19? La ciudad de Nueva York sigue las pautas de los CDC con respecto a la distribución de la vacuna COVID-19. Actualmente, la priorización de la vacuna está dirigida a los trabajadores esenciales que tienen trabajos que requieren interacción con el público y no pueden distanciarse físicamente. Además, se ha establecido prioridad para las personas con mayor riesgo de complicaciones debido a la edad o aquellas que tienen una afección médica subyacente.

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-vaccines.page>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations.html>

¿Qué precauciones puedo tomar para reducir mi exposición al COVID-19 o transmitirlo a otras personas?

Para ayudar a prevenir la propagación del COVID-19, todos deben:

- Lávese las manos con frecuencia, ya sea con agua y jabón durante 20 segundos o con un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos un 60% de alcohol.
- Evitar el contacto cercano con personas que están enfermas.
- Ponga distancia entre usted y otras personas (al menos 6 pies).
- Cúbrase la boca y la nariz con una máscara cuando esté cerca de otras personas.
- Cúbrase al toser o estornudar con un pañuelo de papel, luego tírelo a la basura.
- Limpie y desinfecte los objetos y las superficies que se tocan con frecuencia a diario.
- Los CDC recomiendan que las personas usen máscaras en entornos públicos y cuando estén cerca de personas fuera de su hogar, especialmente cuando otras medidas de distanciamiento social son difíciles de mantener.
- Las mascarillas pueden ayudar a prevenir que las personas que tienen COVID-19 transmitan el virus a otras personas.

¿Por qué es útil la cuarentena para evitar la propagación del COVID-19?

La cuarentena ayuda a prevenir la propagación de la enfermedad que puede ocurrir antes de que una persona sepa que está enferma o si está infectada con el virus sin sentir síntomas. Las personas en cuarentena deben quedarse en casa, separarse de los demás, controlar su salud y seguir las instrucciones de su estado, departamento de salud local o proveedor médico.



Christmas Flower Dedication for 2020



In Memory Of:

+Robert Barrow
 +Rose Beacher
 +John & Theodosia Bradley
 +George S. Branford
 +Elizabeth Brown
 +Isabelle Brown
 +Margaret Brown
 +Rebecca Butts
 +Butts Family
 +Geri Byers
 +Lucy Cadore
 +Antionette Caines
 +Leonard Caines
 +Fred Collie
 +Connor Family
 +Frank P. Curtis
 +Francisa De Clime
 +Dobson Family
 +Dolores C. Douglas
 +Mildred Vancito Durant
 +Carmen Ford
 +Wallace Ford Sr.
 +Perynthia Gillman
 +Gregory Gittens
 +Lewis Gittens
 +Wilfred Gittens
 +Lovie Hamilton
 +Larry C. Hartfield
 +Louise & Jordan Henderson
 +Maria Henry
 + Ann James Heyliger
 +Christine Hicks
 +Frizetta Horton
 +Jennifer Isaac
 +Elease James
 +Cornelius Jenkins
 +Christopher Johnson
 +Earl Johnson
 +Curtis Jones
 +Jones Family
 +Ellen Joseph
 +Mamie L. Lightburn
 +Stanley & Elaine Lindo
 +Sonia Llimo
 +Lydia Medley
 +Florence V. Mills
 +Lula G. Mills
 +Carolyn Morant
 +Charles Morant
 +Ilda Morant
 +Lloyd Miller
 +Anna V. McNeely
 +Albert & Florence Orage
 +Christine Parker
 +Frances Reid
 +Marie Richards
 +Noel Kingsley Rock
 +Charles Stephenson

+Eddie Stephenson
 +Robert Stephenson
 +Traylor Family
 +Turnquest Family
 +Mercedes Ventura
 +Paul Vinson
 +Juilis L Walton
 +Webber Family
 +Harry & Eva Williams
 +Lorrane Williams
 +Esmeralda Wilson
 +Woods & Francis Family

Donations By:

Sr. Edwin Alameda
 Elsa Banks
 Sr. & Sra. Armando Camelo
 Josefina Cartagena
 Amparo Contreras
 Pelagia Padilla De Castillo
 Antonio De Jesús
 Mr. & Mrs. John De Riggs
 Isabel Diaz
 Paul & Mamie - Yvette Empole
 Roberto Evangelista
 María Fernández
 María Florentino
 Victor Franklin
 Lenora M Graham
 Vera Grant
 Rosa Gutierrez
 Clarence Hunt
 Sandra Moore- Hunt
 Mr. & Mrs. Juan Jerez
 Donna Jones
 Kitoa Ky
 Beverline Smith Lawson
 Zulma Castillo Martínez
 Frank Mendez
 Nidia Molina
 Mona Nelson
 Mamie Yvette Nsuka
 Arelis Payano
 Clara Penzo
 Ana Lydia Perdomo
 Martina Perdomo
 José Dannis Pérez
 Sandra Piggee
 Leonard Plaskett
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