

**St. Mary's
&
Holy Name of Jesus
Catholic Churches**



Diocese of Amarillo

Most Rev. Patrick J. Zurek, Bishop

Rev. Grant Spinhirne, Administrator

**St. Mary's
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317 W. Main
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WWW.STMARYSUMBARGER.COM

Mass Schedule			
		Umbarger	Happy
Mon, July 20	St. Apollinaris	No Mass	No Mass
Tue, July 21	St. Lawrence	7 PM - Christian Mothers	No Mass
Wed, July 22	St. Mary Magdalene	8 AM - Kirsten Simons	No Mass
Thu, July 23	St. Bridget	8 AM - Clara Grabber	7 PM
Fri, July 24	St. Sharbel Makhluf	8 AM - Marilyn Dudenhoeffer	No Mass
Sat, July 25	St. James, Apostle	No Mass	5:30 PM - Parish Family
Sun, July 26	The 17th Sunday in Ordinary Time	9:00 AM - Parish Family	No Mass

ST. MARY'S

Divine Mercy Chaplet: 1st Sunday at 10:30 AM
Anointing of the Sick: By Request
CYO 4th Sunday 6:00 pm. at the Hall
CCD: Sundays at 10:15-11:30

Until further notice: We will not have a liturgy list, but ask for volunteers to lector.

Live Mass Streaming: We will continue to live-stream mass for the time being. To access, follow our Facebook Page: StMarys Umbarger.

St Mary's Prayer Blanket Ministry: If you or a loved one suffers from a serious illness and would like a blanket, please contact Suzy Hicks or Fr Grant.

What is an encyclical in the Catholic Church?

By Philip Kosloski

An encyclical is an official document sent by the pope to all the bishops of the world, focused on a particular Catholic doctrine.

Occasionally Catholics will refer to papal encyclicals when trying to explain certain teachings and beliefs.

What is an encyclical and why do they matter?

Originally this type of document was simply a letter sent around by the bishops. This reflects the etymology of the word, as explained by the Catholic Encyclopedia: "an encyclical (from the Greek egkyklios, kyklos meaning a circle) is nothing more than a circular letter."

However, over time an encyclical became known as an official papal document that focuses on a particular Catholic doctrine. Typically this letter is addressed to all the bishops and priests of the Church.

The pope will issue an encyclical when a particular need arises, especially when there is an area that needs to be addressed in the universal Church.

From the nature of the case encyclicals addressed to the bishops of the world are generally concerned with matters which affect the welfare of the Church at large. They condemn some prevalent form of error, point out dangers which threaten faith or morals, exhort the faithful to constancy, or prescribe remedies for evils foreseen or already existent.

St. John Paul II issued a total of 14 encyclicals, covering areas such as the sanctity of life (*Evangelium vitae*), ecumenism (*Ut unum sint*), and the Eucharist (*Ecclesia de Eucharistia*). An encyclical gets its Latin name from the first few words of the letter.

Thus far Pope Francis has only issued two encyclicals, one on the light of faith (*Lumen fidei*) and another called *Laudato si'*, focused on the care of creation.

An encyclical is a way for the pope to address the universal Church and focus everyone's attention on a particular area that needs to be addressed with urgency.

HOLY NAME OF JESUS

Why is there a special sink in the sacristy?

By Philip Kosloski

The “sacrarium” is a special sink that has a drain directly to the ground to ensure the proper disposal of sacred elements.

If you have ever been in the sacristy — the room set aside for preparing for liturgy — inside a Catholic church, you may have noticed two sinks. One sink looks normal and has a faucet with normal plumbing.

Then next to it, or in the same room, is a secondary sink. It often has a metal top that covers it and usually does not have a faucet.

What is this sink and what is it used for?

The technical term for this special sink is the “sacrarium” (sometimes called a “piscina”). It was developed for the proper disposal of sacred elements. It has a drain that goes directly into the ground. In this way the natural elements are returned to the earth in a more dignified manner than if they were drained into a holding tank or sewer where they would be mingled with sewage.

One of the purposes of the sacrarium is to dispose of water that contains within it a dissolved consecrated host. Typically when a consecrated host falls on the ground, it is consumed, though sometimes it is saved in the sacristy and put in a dish of water, and once the host has dissolved enough, the water is poured down the sacrarium.

A more common use of the sacrarium is to dispose of water that was used to wash the various liturgical linens. The Catholic Encyclopedia lists this and other historical ways the sacrarium is used.

[The sacrarium was used] to receive the water from the washing of the priest’s hands, the water used for washing the palls, purifiers, and corporals, the bread crumbs, cotton, etc. used after sacred unctions, and for the ashes of sacred things no longer fit for use. It was constructed near the altar, at the south wall of the sanctuary, in the sacristy, or some other suitable place.

It remains a custom to burn certain blessed items (called sacramentals) once they are no longer useful, and to bury the ashes in the ground. Pouring them down the sacrarium (with water) would be another option, as its drain leads directly into the ground.

Above all, the sacrarium is used to properly dispose of sacred elements, reuniting them with the earth in a way that respects the blessing they received.

What is the difference between a church and a cathedral?

By Philip Kosloski

A cathedral designates the place where a bishop resides, and a church is a more common term for buildings where Christian worship takes place.

Catholics will often use the words cathedral and church to denote various sites of Christian worship. However, at times it can be confusing, especially if you are not familiar with the terms.

What is the difference between a church and a cathedral?

The name “cathedral” is given to churches that are the “hub” of each diocese, where the bishop typically presides at important liturgies. The cathedral gets its name from the presence of the bishop’s chair, traditionally called the cathedra (Latin word for “chair”). The bishop sits on this chair when celebrating the Mass or other liturgical events at the cathedral. Another Latin word, sede (“throne”), is where we get the term “see” for the territory under a bishop’s authority (a diocese or archdiocese).

In each diocese there is usually only one cathedral, and often the local cathedral is also the oldest surviving church in the area. This is not always the case, but in most situations the largest and oldest church building in an area is designated as the cathedral.

The word “church” most commonly is used to refer to any physical building where Christians gather for public worship. This is why a cathedral is also a church, but not all churches are cathedrals.

More broadly, the term can also be used to denote a “community” of believers, as it is explained in the Catechism of the Catholic Church.

In Christian usage, the word “church” designates the liturgical assembly, but also the local community or the whole universal community of believers. These three meanings are inseparable. “The Church” is the People that God gathers in the whole world. She exists in local communities and is made real as a liturgical, above all a Eucharistic, assembly. She draws her life from the word and the Body of Christ and so herself becomes Christ’s Body. (CCC 752)

Both words have rich meanings, but are used differently depending on the circumstance.

NEWS FROM AROUND THE DIOCESE

FOR BULLETIN NOTICES – Bulletin Deadline: Thursday @ noon. Please Contact Fr. Grant by email: frgrantspinhirne@gmail.com or Christina Wegman by email: cwegman696@yahoo.com or by phone: (806)499-3531.

Baptism or Wedding Please contact Fr. Grant at least 1 month in advance for baptisms and 6 months advance for weddings.

Sacrament of Reconciliation:

Umbarger: Sundays at 8:30 am or by appointment. **Happy:** Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Thursday at 6:30 p.m. or by appointment.

To use or rent the church or parish hall, please contact Fr. Grant or Debbie Batenhorst at least 3 months before the event.

FOR MASS INTENTIONS please talk to Fr. Grant or leave the intention in the collection basket. There are envelopes available in the back of Church.

Please pray for all the sick in our parishes

ST. MARY’S: Jeremy Koch, Shirley Skarke Richardson

Holy Name of Jesus: Lucy Armendariz, Ricardo Brionez Sr., Ricardo Brionez Jr., Joe Frausto, Susana Garza, Martina Mendez, Martin Montoya, Mario Quzada, Felix Silva, Pedra Soto, Betty Sosa, Leonel Sosa, Mary Ann Sosa, Paula Sosa

The Office of the Victim’s Assistance Coordinator for the Diocese of Amarillo

Sharyn Delgado
Victim Assistance Coordinator
719 South Austin
Amarillo, Tx 79106
Phone: 806-671-4830
Fax: 806-373-4662
Email: skdelgado@aol.com

Natural Family Planning (NFP). Learn NFP at home and at your own pace with the **Home Study Course** from NFP International, www.nfpandmore.org. Includes Ecological Breastfeeding (it really *can* space babies), a double-check system of fertility awareness, and Catholic teaching that’s easy to understand. Work with a live instructor by email. Completion certificate. Only \$70.

Would you Like to attend an ACTS Retreat Weekend?

There is more information about the ACTS Retreat online. If you or someone you know would like to attend you can register online at: ACTSamarillo.org

Holy Land Pilgrimage with Fr. Grant Spinhirne, Fr. Taylor Elzner & Christopher Cross KHS
10 Day Pilgrimage to the Holy Land
October 4-15, 2020

\$4650 per person double occupancy
Will visit: Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Tomb of Christ and much more.
Please contact Fr. Grant for more information.