Church Information
Rectory Hours- Monday – Thursday 10:00am- 3:00 pm - phone 570-462-0809 Closed holidays
Baptisms: Please contact the rectory a week or more in advance.
Confessions: By appointment, before Divine Liturgy or check your bulletin schedule.
Marriages: Those planning marriages must be active members of the parish, and must contact the pastor at least 6 months in advance. Marriage preparation for couples is required.
Emergencies & Pastoral Care: Please call the pastor if a parishioner is hospitalized or home bound and is in need of the Eucharist or Anointing of the Sick.
New Parishioners are urged to register in the rectory office. Moving? Change of address? Please notify the rectory.
Letters of Recommendation: for Sponsors of the sacraments will be issued only to active members of the parish who are registered with the parish, receiving sacraments and supporting the parish.
Mass Cards, Sanctuary Lights, and Other Candles etc.: Contact the rectory during office hours for information.
Questions: Please contact the rectory, or see Msgr. Myron.

Weekly Contributions
Parishes Weekly Income:  St. Michael: Contributions-$1,712.02 Cemetery $110.00  St. Nicholas: Contributions $724.00 Cemetery $20.00 Thank You!
Sanctuary Light: St. Nicholas- In Memory of Harry Sr, Eva & Harry Jr Chacho by Andrew & Anna Skrincosky
Sanctuary Light: St. Michael- In Memory of +Michael Sims by Nancy Sawka
Seven Branch Candlestick- God’s Blessings For & In Memory of the Blaschak & Wolfe Families
4 Lamps of the Iconostas- Thank You to our Heavenly Father & all Fathers Who Have Touched my Life
Lamps of the Crucifix- In Memory of +Mary Lazusky & Anna Lefchick by William & Irene McAndrew
Lights of the Tabernacle-In Thankfulness for All the Blessings Bestowed Upon My Family. God bless you for your love and devotion to your parish!
Prayer Requests: Please remember our shut-ins and all those who have requested our Prayers:
Our Military Friends Serving Our Country,
St. Michael
Sonya Echishak  Eva Koch  Dolores Kozie  Martha Hysock  Sandy Banikis*  Edward Sion
Susan Enders  Helen Beddall  Irene Flaherty  Tom Prete  Susan Chenesky  Mayo Usewicz
Christine Lenhart*  Dolores O’Connell Leahy  Bill McAndrew*  Andrea Pytak  Keibasa Family*
St. Nicholas
Helen Salak  Mary Mistishen  Joseph Luckenbill
Peter Kadingo  Mary Kadingo  Elizabeth Gulas
Laura Seasock  Catherine Washuta  Andrew Skrincosky
Joseph Salak  Jim Rehnert  Walter Mistishen
Jeanette Stock  Catherine Washuta  Andrew Skrincosky
Items in this bulletin are from Fr. Daniel & St Josephat’s Bulletin , Archbishop Chancery, Vatican Website , Father Fields
Mustard Seeds by M. Kelly & The Church Signs Calendar 2015

SAINIT MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL UKRAINIAN GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH
114 South Chestnut Street, Shenandoah, Pennsylvania 17976
Rectory (570) 462-0809 Fax (570) 462-0517 St. Michael’s Oak St. Hall (570) 462-2424
Msgr. Myron Grabowsky – Parish Priest
Like us on Facebook@St Michael’s Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church
Follow us on twitter @ stmichaelukr

SAINT NICOLAS THE WONDERWORKER UKRAINIAN GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH
North Morris Street, Saint Clair, Pennsylvania 17970
Baptisms: Please contact the rectory a week or more in advance.
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Practice makes perfect, so be careful what you practice
Upcoming Events – Mark Your Calendars!

**St. Michael:**

Parish Council Meeting on July 2nd was cancelled due to the holiday weekend. It will be rescheduled for later this month.

**St. Nicholas:**

Sanctuary Light – Dates available 7/19, 7/26, 8/9, & 8/30

Additions to Fr. Day – In Memory of +Peter Talpash by Mary Talpash; In Memory of +Michael & John Kost, & Michael Pohonezny by Richard Kost.

**Both Churches:**

Healing Divine Liturgy – will be at St. Michael’s Wednesday July 15. All are invited to attend. Divine Liturgy will celebrate at 6:00pm, with the healing service immediately following.

Parish office – The office will be open limited hours the week of July 6-10th. Please call to verify that someone is available before coming to the office. Please leave a message on the answering machine if you need to reach Msgr. Thank you.

Seminary Day – Baskets are needed for Seminary Day. Donations towards baskets are appreciated, and can be dropped off in the back of the church or at the rectory. Donations of complete baskets are also welcome. The Seminary Committee is requesting that a completed basket’s value be $50.00 and cannot contain alcohol.

Baked goods needed for Seminary Day: Donations of baked goods can be dropped off at the rectory on Saturday, or at the event on Sunday. Last year we ran out of baked goods, your help is appreciated.

Last weekend to reserve your spot for the Deanery Youth Gathering at Knoebel’s on Sunday, July 12th. Bring your friends, and don’t forget your family to this fun filled event. Your day will begin at 11:00am at “Pavilion C”. Lunch will be at 12 noon and we are excited about our speakers at 1:00pm. The day will conclude at 5:00pm with a prayer service & discussion. Blocks of time have been set aside for you & your friends to enjoy the park. Teens that participate will receive lunch & free ride tickets for the park. Ride tickets are available for families to purchase at a discounted price.

**St. Nicholas:**

In 1772 a petition was sent to the Assembly stating that the people in the vicinity of the State House were “incommoded and distressed” by the constant “ringing of the great Bell in the steeple.”

But it continued tolling for the First Continental Congress in 1774, the Battle of Lexington and Concord in 1775 and its most resonant tolling was on July 8, 1776, when it summoned the citizenry for the reading of the Declaration of Independence produced by the Second Continental Congress.

In October 1777, the British occupied Philadelphia. Weeks earlier all bells, including the Liberty Bell, were removed from the city. It was well understood that, if left, they would likely be melted down and used for cannon. The Liberty Bell was removed from the city and hidden in the floorboards of the Zion Reformed Church in Allentown, Pennsylvania, which you can still visit today.

Throughout the period from 1790 to 1800, when Philadelphia was the nation’s capital, uses of the Bell included calling the state legislature into session, summoning voters to hand in their ballots at the State House window, and tolling to commemorate Washington’s birthday and celebrate the Fourth of July.

The Crack

There is widespread disagreement about when the first crack appeared on the Bell. However, it is agreed that the final expansion of the crack which rendered the Bell unringable was on Washington’s Birthday in 1846.

The Bell as Icon

The Bell achieved an iconic status when abolitionists adopted the Bell as a symbol for the movement. It was first used in this association as a frontispiece to an 1837 edition of Liberty, published by the New York Anti-Slavery Society. In retrospect, it is a remarkably apt metaphor for a country literally cracked and freedom fissured for its black inhabitants. William Lloyd Garrison’s anti-slavery publication The Liberator reprinted a Boston abolitionist pamphlet containing a poem about the Bell, entitled, The Liberty Bell, which represents the first documented use of the name, “Liberty Bell.”

Starting in the 1880s, the Bell traveled to cities throughout the land “proclaiming liberty” about the Bell, entitled, The Liberty Bell, which represents the first documented use of the name, “Liberty Bell.”

In 1847, George Lippard wrote a fictional story for which told of an elderly bellman waiting in the State House steeple for the word that Congress had declared Independence. The story continues that privately he began to doubt Congress’s resolve. Suddenly the bellman’s grandson, who was eavesdropping on the doors of Congress, yelled to him, “Ring, Grandfather! Ring!”

This story so captured the imagination of people throughout the land that the Liberty Bell was forever associated with the Declaration of Independence.

Starting in the 1880s, the Bell traveled to cities throughout the land “proclaiming liberty” and inspiring the cause of freedom. We have prepared a photo essay of its 1915 journey to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

The Liberty Bell Pavilion was opened in 1976, in preparation for the nation’s bicentennial celebrations. The Liberty Bell Center was opened in October, 2003. On every Fourth of July, at 2pm Eastern time, children who are descendants of Declaration signers symbolically tap the Liberty Bell 13 times while bells across the nation also ring 13 times in honor of the patriots from the original 13 states.

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As it was to commemorate the Charter's golden anniversary, the quotation "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," from Leviticus 25:10, was particularly apt. For the line in the Bible immediately preceding "proclaim liberty" is, "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year." What better way to pay homage to Penn and hallow the 50th year than with a bell proclaiming liberty?

Also inscribed on the Bell is the quotation, "By Order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in Philada." Note that the spelling of "Pennsylvania" was not at that time universally adopted. The choice of the quotation was made by Quaker Isaac Norris, speaker of the Assembly.

Centered on the front of the Bell are the words, "Pass and Stow / Philada / MDCCCLIII." We'll get to Pass and Stow in a bit.

The Early History of the Bell

On November 1, 1751, a letter was sent to Robert Charles, the Colonial Agent of the Province of Pennsylvania who was working in London. Signed by Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech, and Edward Warner, it represented the desires of the Assembly to purchase a bell for the State House (now Independence Hall) steeple. The bell was ordered from Whitechapel Foundry, with instructions to inscribe on it the passage from Leviticus.

The bell arrived in Philadelphia on September 1, 1752, but was not hung until March 10, 1753, on which day Isaac Norris wrote, "I had the mortification to hear that it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence [sic] as it was hung up to try the sound."

The cause of the break is thought to have been attributable either to flaws in its casting or, as they thought at the time, to its being too brittle.

Two Philadelphia foundry workers named John Pass and John Stow were given the cracked bell to be melted down and recast. They added an ounce and a half of copper to a pound of the old bell in an attempt to make the new bell less brittle. For their labors they charged slightly over 36 Pounds.

The new bell was raised in the belfry on March 29, 1753. "Upon trial, it seems that they have added too much copper. They were so teased with the Witticisms of the town that they will very soon make a second essay," wrote Isaac Norris to London agent Robert Charles. Apparently nobody was now pleased with the tone of the bell.

Pass and Stow indeed tried again. They broke up the bell and recast it. On June 11, 1753, the New York Mercury reported, "Last Week was raised and fixed in the Statehouse Steeple, the new great Bell, cast here by Pass and Stow, weighing 2080 lbs."

In November, Norris wrote to Robert Charles that he was still displeased with the bell and requested that Whitechapel cast a new one.

Upon the arrival of the new bell from England, it was agreed that it sounded no better than the Pass and Stow bell. So the "Liberty Bell" remained where it was in the steeple, and the new Whitechapel bell was placed in the cupola on the State House roof and attached to the clock to sound the hours.

The Liberty Bell was rung to call the Assembly together and to summon people together for special announcements and events. The Liberty Bell tolled frequently. Among the more historically important occasions, it tolled when Benjamin Franklin was sent to England to address Colonial grievances. It tolled when King George III ascended to the throne in 1761, and it tolled to call together the people of Philadelphia to discuss the Sugar Act in 1764 and the Stamp Act in 1765.

Food for the poor- THANK YOU for your very generous donations to our food bank. Please, continue to donate to our food pantry. Non- expired, Non-perishable foods are needed, as well as personal hygiene products, toilet paper and paper towels. Diapers and wipes are also welcome. Thank you for your giving spirit.

UKRAINIAN SEMINARY DAY: The 81st Annual Ukrainian Seminary Day will be held Sunday, July 26th at St. Nicholas Church Picnic Grounds in Primrose (just outside Minersville) PA. This annual event is sponsored by the 12 parishes and faithful of the South Anthracite Deanery under the leadership of their respective pastors. Plans for the day already include a Hierarchyical Divine Liturgy, delicious ethnic and regional foods prepared by the parishes of the deanery, a concert and dance performance by the Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble, pysanky demonstrations and classes for the youth, polka music by the fabulous John Stevens' Doubleshot Orchestra, a theme basket auction, many vendors selling traditional Ukrainian and Eastern European items and exciting games for the kids. We invite everyone from near and far to attend and support this annual event in support of our St. Josaphat Seminary in Washington, DC. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 7th at St. Michael's Hall in Frackville beginning at 7:00PM. Again, we encourage the participation and input from the faithful of all our parishes. Please plan to attend and get involved. Your participation is greatly desired and appreciated!

Seminary Day Raffle tickets are still available – See Msgr.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 7 at St. Michael's Hall in Frackville beginning at 7:00PM. Again, we encourage the participation and input from the faithful of all our parishes. Please plan to attend and get involved. Your participation is greatly desired and appreciated!

Archbishop Soroka to Celebrate Divine Liturgy during Knights of Columbus Convention: Wednesday, August 5 Divine Liturgy will be Televised Live on EWTN beginning at 8 a.m. On Wednesday, August 5, 2015, Metropolitan Stefan Soroka will be the main celebrant and homilist at the Divine Liturgy during the 133rd Supreme Convention of the Knights of Columbus. Responses will be sung by the choir of the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, Washington, D.C. EWTN will televise this Divine Liturgy live beginning at 8 a.m.

MID-SUMMER FESTIVAL St. John’s Church in Pottsville will host its MID-SUMMER FESTIVAL on Friday, July 17th and Saturday, July 18th from 5 to 9:30 p.m. each night on the parish grounds at 9th St. & Schuylkill Ave. in Pottsville. We welcome you to join us for great food, varied Games of Chance, Children and Teen Games, Pot Luck Dinner, Theme Baskets, and featuring again this year “Splash the Clown”, balloon making, face painting, and much much more. Music each night ... Friday, Dave Derbes; Saturday, Nick Michels and his Parrot Band. Shaded seating under the tent. Come join the fun!

Be thankful for stumbles for they prevent falls.
To understand God’s time, the heart must be free of negative influences, in order to receive the gift of grace and not to be overwhelmed by worldly “noise”. We must safeguard our heart in order to perceive when God passes through it. Pope Francis spoke of this in his homily during Mass at Santa Marta on Monday.

“Last week”, he began, “we reflected on Paul’s advice and on our Christian attitude. And also on what Jesus advises to his disciples: ‘give without pay what you received without pay’. This refers, he explained, to the “gratuitousness of God’s gift, the gratuitousness of salvation, the gratuitousness of the revelation of Jesus Christ as Saviour”. And “this is a gift that God gave us and gives to us, every day”.

Today, the Pope pointed out, “Paul returns to this topic and in the Second Letter to the Corinthians (6:1-10) he writes: “we entreat you not to accept the grace of God in vain”. This is “the gratuitousness of God”. Thus, Francis continued, we must not “accept it in vain” but “accept it well, with open heart”. Paul adds: “God says, in fact: ‘At the acceptable time I have listened to you, and helped you on the day of salvation.’ Behold, now is the acceptable time; behold, now is the day of salvation”.

“The Lord has listened to us and has given us the gift, gratuitously”, the Pontiff affirmed, repeating the words of the Apostle: “Behold, now is the acceptable time”. Thus, he continued, “Paul advises us not to let pass the acceptable moment, namely the moment in which the Lord gives us this grace, gives us gratuitousness, not to forget this: that he has given it to us and gives it to us now”.

In fact, Francis explained, “in every age the Lord again gives us this grace, he again gives us this gesture, this gift: the gift that is gratuitous”. Therefore, Paul exhorts us “not to accept the grace of God in vain”. This is “because if we accept it in vain, we will put an obstacle in the way”. Indeed, the Apostle writes: “We put no obstacle in any one’s way”. This is precisely the obstacle “of the Christian who calls himself a Christian, even goes to Church, goes to Mass on Sundays, but does not live as a Christian: he lives as a socialite or a pagan”. And “when a person is like this, it causes scandal”.

After all, the Pope said, “how many times have we heard in our neighbourhoods, in the shops: ‘Look at him or her, at Mass every Sunday and then he or she does this, this, that...’”. This is how “people are scandalized”. This is what Paul is referring to when he says “not to accept the grace of God in vain”.

But then, “how should we accept” the grace? First of all, Francis explained, with the knowledge that it is “the acceptable time”, once again quoting Paul. Essentially, “we must be attentive to understand the time of God, when God passes through our heart”.

In this respect, “St Augustine said some beautiful words: ‘I am afraid when the Lord passes’ — ‘But why are you afraid if the Lord is good?’ — ‘No. I am afraid of not welcoming him, of not understanding that the Lord is passing, in this trial, in this word that I have heard, that moved my heart, in this experience of holiness, so many things, in this tragedy’”. Thus, the Pope emphasized, “the Lord passes and gives us the gift”. But it is important “to safeguard the heart in order to be attentive to this gift of God”.

So, “how does one safeguard the heart?”, Francis asked. He then explained that we do so by “pushing away every noise that doesn’t come from the Lord, pushing away so many things that take peace away from us”. And “when these things — these passions of ours — are pushed away, the heart is prepared to understand that the Lord is passing” and therefore “to receive him and the grace”.

Thus it is important “to safeguard the heart, safeguard the heart from our passions”. And we have “so many passions”. But “even Jesus, in the Gospel, speaks to us about our passions”. In particular, Francis repeated the words of Matthew in the Gospel offered in the day’s liturgy (5:38-42): “You have heard that it was said, ‘An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.’ But I say to you, Do not resist one who is evil. But if any one strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also; and if any one would sue you and take your coat, let him have your cloak as well; and if any one forces you to go one mile, go with him two miles”.

This, the Pope said, is about “being free of passions and having a humble heart, a meek heart”. And “the heart is safeguarded by humility, meekness, never by fights, by wars”. Instead, he continued, “this is noise: worldly noise, pagan noise or the noise of the devil”. The heart should be “at peace”.

For this, Francis said, returning to Paul’s words to the Corinthians, it is important “to put no obstacle in any one’s way, so that no fault may be found with our ministry”. He then added: “Paul speaks of ministry but also of the Christian witness, so that no fault may be found with it; and of peace and humility ‘in afflictions, hardships, calamities, beatings, imprisonments, tumults, labours, watching, hunger’.

These “are unpleasant things”, Francis remarked. From all of this “I must safeguard my heart in order to welcome the gratuitousness and the gift of God”. But “how do I do it?”, he asked. The answer is again found in the words of Paul: “by purity, knowledge, forbearance, kindness, the Holy Spirit”. In short, with the space for “humility, benevolence, patience which looks only to God and with the heart open to the Lord who passes”.

Before continuing the Mass, the Pontiff asked the Lord that we “not accept the grace of God in vain, not accept the gratuitousness of God in vain, and for this”, that we may “learn how to safeguard our heart”. And he asked “Our Lady for the grace of meekness, humility and goodness, which really safeguard our heart, in order not to let the Lord pass, in order not to accept in vain the gift, the grace, that the Lord gives us”.

The History of the Liberty Bell

A chime that changed the world occurred on July 8, 1776, when the Liberty Bell rang out from the tower of Independence Hall summoning citizens to hear the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence by Colonel John Nixon.

The Pennsylvania Assembly ordered the Bell in 1751 to commemorate the 50-year anniversary of William Penn's 1701 Charter of Privileges.

Penn's charter, Pennsylvania's original Constitution, speaks of the rights and freedoms valued by people the world over. Particularly forward thinking were Penn's ideas on religious freedom, his liberal stance on Native American rights, and his inclusion of citizens in enacting laws.
To understand God’s time, the heart must be free of negative influences, in order to receive the gift of grace and not to be overwhelmed by worldly “noise”. We must safeguard our heart in order to perceive when God passes through it. Pope Francis spoke of this in his homily during Mass at Santa Marta on Monday.

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These “are unpleasant things”, Francis remarked. From all of this “I must safeguard my heart in order to welcome the gratuitousness and the gift of God”. But “how do I do it?”, he asked. The answer is again found in the words of Paul: “by purity, knowledge, forbearance, kindness, the Holy Spirit”. In short, with the space for “humility, benevolence, patience which looks only to God and with the heart open to the Lord who passes”.

Before continuing the Mass, the Pontiff asked the Lord that we “not accept the grace of God in vain, not accept the gratuitousness of God in vain, and for this”, that we may “learn how to safeguard our heart”.

And he asked “Our Lady for the grace of meekness, humility and goodness, which really safeguard our heart, in order not to let the Lord pass, in order not to accept in vain the gift, the grace, that the Lord gives us”.

The History of the Liberty Bell

A chime that changed the world occurred on July 8, 1776, when the Liberty Bell rang out from the tower of Independence Hall summoning citizens to hear the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence by Colonel John Nixon.

The Pennsylvania Assembly ordered the Bell in 1751 to commemorate the 50-year anniversary of William Penn's 1701 Charter of Privileges.

Penn's charter, Pennsylvania's original Constitution, speaks of the rights and freedoms valued by people the world over. Particularly forward thinking were Penn's ideas on religious freedom, his liberal stance on Native American rights, and his inclusion of citizens in enacting laws.
As it was to commemorate the Charter's golden anniversary, the quotation "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," from Leviticus 25:10, was particularly apt. For the line in the Bible immediately preceding "proclaim liberty" is, "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year." What better way to pay homage to Penn and hallow the 50th year than with a bell proclaiming liberty?

Also inscribed on the Bell is the quotation, "By Order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in Philada." Note that the spelling of "Pennsylvania" was not at that time universally adopted. The choice of the quotation was made by Quaker Isaac Norris, speaker of the Assembly.

Centered on the front of the Bell are the words, "Pass and Stow / Philada / MDCCLIII." We'll get to Pass and Stow in a bit.

The Early History of the Bell

On November 1, 1751, a letter was sent to Robert Charles, the Colonial Agent of the Province of Pennsylvania who was working in London. Signed by Isaac Norris, Thomas Leeceh, and Edward Warner, it represented the desires of the Assembly to purchase a bell for the State House (now Independence Hall) steeple. The bell was ordered from Whitechapel Foundry, with instructions to inscribe on it the passage from Leviticus.

The bell arrived in Philadelphia on September 1, 1752, but was not hung until March 10, 1753, on which day Isaac Norris wrote, "I had the mortification to hear that it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence [sic] as it was hung up to try the sound."

The cause of the break is thought to have been attributable either to flaws in its casting or, as they thought at the time, to its being too brittle.

Two Philadelphia foundry workers named John Pass and John Stow were given the cracked bell to be melted down and recast. They added an ounce and a half of copper to a pound of the old bell in an attempt to make the new bell less brittle. For their labors they charged slightly over 36 Pounds.

The new bell was raised in the belfry on March 29, 1753. "Upon trial, it seems that they have added too much copper. They were so teased with the witticisms of the town that they will very soon add more! Free Admission & Free Parking. For Information call 570-544-4581"

SISTERS OF ST. BASIL, THE GREAT ANNUAL FOX CHASE PILGRIMAGE

On Wednesday, August 5, Divine Liturgy will be Televised Live on EWTN beginning at 8 a.m. On Wednesday, August 5, 2015, Metropolitan Stefan Soroka will be the main celebrant and homilist at the Divine Liturgy during the 133rd Supreme Convention of the Knights of Columbus. Responses will be sung by the choir of the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, Washington, D.C. EWTN will televise this Divine Liturgy live beginning at 8 a.m.

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The new bell was raised in the belfry on March 29, 1753. "Upon trial, it seems that they have added too much copper. They were so teased with the witticisms of the town that they will very soon make a second essay," wrote Isaac Norris to London agent Robert Charles. Apparently nobody was now pleased with the tone of the bell.

Pass and Stow indeed tried again. They broke up the bell and recast it. On June 11, 1753, the New York Mercury reported, "Last Week was raised and fixed in the Statehouse Steeple, the new great Bell, cast here by Pass and Stow, weighing 2080 lbs."

In November, Norris wrote to Robert Charles that he was still displeased with the bell and requested that Whitechapel cast a new one.

Upon the arrival of the new bell from England, it was agreed that it sounded no better than the Pass and Stow bell. So the "Liberty Bell" remained where it was in the steeple, and the new Whitechapel bell was placed in the cupola on the State House roof and attached to the clock to sound the hours.

The Liberty Bell was rung to call the Assembly together and to summon people together for special announcements and events. The Liberty Bell tolled frequently. Among the more historically important occasions, it tolled when Benjamin Franklin was sent to England to address Colonial grievances, it tolled when King George III ascended to the throne in 1761, and it tolled to call together the people of Philadelphia to discuss the Sugar Act in 1764 and the Stamp Act in 1765.

Be thankful for stumbles for they prevent falls.
Upcoming Events – Mark Your Calendars!

St. Michael:
Parish Council Meeting on July 2nd was cancelled due to the holiday weekend. It will be rescheduled for later this month.

St. Nicholas:
Sanctuary Light – Dates available 7/19, 7/26, 8/9, & 8/30
Additions to Fr. Day – In Memory of +Peter Talpash by Mary Talpash ; In Memory of +Michael & John Kost , & Michael Pohonezny by Richard Kost .

Both Churches:
Healing Divine Liturgy – will be at St. Michael’s Wednesday July 15. All are invited to attend . Divine Liturgy will celebrated at 6:00pm, with the healing service immediately following .

Parish office – The office will be open limited hours the week of July 6-10th. Please call to verify that someone is available before coming to the office. Please leave a message on the answering machine if you need to reach Msgr. Thank you.

Seminary Day – Baskets are needed for Seminary Day. Donations towards baskets are appreciated, and can be dropped off in the back of the church or at the rectory. Donations of complete baskets are also welcome. The Seminary Committee is requesting that a completed basket’s value be $50.00 and cannot contain alcohol.

Baked goods needed for Seminary Day! Donations of baked goods can be dropped off at the rectory on Saturday, or at the event on Sunday. Last year we ran out of baked goods , your help is appreciated .

Last weekend to reserve your spot for the Deanery Youth Gathering at Knoebel’s on Sunday, July 12th. Bring your friends, and don’t forget your family to this fun filled event. Your day will begin at 11:00am at “Pavilion C”. Lunch will be at 12 noon and we are excited about our speakers at 1:00pm. The day will conclude at 5:00pm with a prayer service & discussion. Blocks of time have been set aside for you & your friends to enjoy the park. Teens that participate will receive lunch & free ride tickets for the park. Ride tickets are available for families to purchase at a discounted price. The whole family is invited to join us for lunch. We ask that each family please bring a dish to share with the group. Everyone is responsible for their own transportation. For more information please see our Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/southantracreityouth. or call 570-462-0809 / 570-339-0650 Follow us on twitter @deanerryouthorg . See you at the Knoebel’s

The 61st Dormition Pilgrimage will be held on August 8-9th at the mother house of the Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate, 150 Sister Servants Lane , Sloatsburg NY 10974. This year’s theme is: “Mary our Model of Perfect Commitment.” The schedule for the pilgrimage will be in the Otooeonian newspapers and is on our website : www.ssmi-us.org in the “News Section”. Copies of the schedule are in the back of the church. Exhibits of some Women/Men Religious communities of the Eastern Church will be on display, as we continue to celebrate the “Year of Consecrated Life”. If you have any questions information about the please contact Sr. Kathleen at 845-753-2840, srkath25@gmail.com or Sr. Natalya, SSMI at 845-709-0769, thesower@optonline.net. The Pilgrimage Moderator is Rt. Rev. Mitred Msgr. John Terlecky. The Bus trip is sold out.

In 1772 a petition was sent to the Assembly stating that the people in the vicinity of the State House were “incommoded and distressed” by the constant “ringing of the great Bell in the steeple.”

But it continued tolling for the First Continental Congress in 1774, the Battle of Lexington and Concord in 1775 and its most resonant tolling was on July 8, 1776, when it summoned the citizenry for the reading of the Declaration of Independence produced by the Second Continental Congress.

In October 1777, the British occupied Philadelphia. Weeks earlier all bells, including the Liberty Bell, were removed from the city. It was well understood that, if left, they would likely be melted down and used for cannon. The Liberty Bell was removed from the city and hidden in the floorboards of the Zion Reformed Church in Allentown, Pennsylvania, which you can still visit today.

Throughout the period from 1790 to 1800, when Philadelphia was the nation’s capital, uses of the Bell included calling the state legislature into session, summoning voters to hand in their ballots at the State House window, and tolling to commemorate Washington’s birthday and celebrate the Fourth of July.

The Crack

There is widespread disagreement about when the first crack appeared on the Bell. However, it is agreed that the final expansion of the crack which rendered the Bell unringable was on Washington’s Birthday in 1846.

The Bell as Icon

The Bell achieved an iconic status when abolitionists adopted the Bell as a symbol for the movement. It was first used in this association as a frontispiece to an 1837 edition of Liberty, published by the New York Anti-Slavery Society. In retrospect, it is a remarkably apt metaphor for a country literally cracked and freedom fissured for its black inhabitants. William Lloyd Garrison’s anti-slavery publication The Liberator reprinted a Boston abolitionist pamphlet containing a poem about the Bell, entitled, The Liberty Bell, which represents the first documented use of the name, “Liberty Bell.”

In 1847, George Lippard wrote a fictional story for The Saturday Currier which told of an elderly bellman waiting in the State House steeple for the word that Congress had declared Independence. The story continues that privately he began to doubt Congress's resolve. Suddenly the bellman’s grandson, who was eavesdropping on the doors of Congress, yelled to him, "Ring, Grandfather! Ring!"

This story so captured the imagination of people throughout the land that the Liberty Bell was forever associated with the Declaration of Independence.

Starting in the 1880s, the Bell traveled to cities throughout the land “proclaiming liberty” and inspiring the cause of freedom. We have prepared a photo essay of its 1915 journey to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

The Liberty Bell Pavilion was opened in 1976, in preparation for the nation’s bicentennial celebrations. The Liberty Bell Center was opened in October, 2003. On every Fourth of July, at 2pm Eastern time, children who are descendants of Declaration signers symbolically tap the Liberty Bell 13 times while bells across the nation also ring 13 times in honor of the patriots from the original 13 states.
SAINT MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL UKRAINIAN GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH
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Like us on Facebook@St Michael's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church
Follow us on twitter @ stmichaelsukr
Msgr. Myron Grabowsky – Parish Priest

Church Information
Rectory Hours- Monday – Thursday 10:00am- 3:00 pm - phone 570-462-0809 Closed holidays
Baptisms: Please contact the rectory a week or more in advance.
Confessions: By appointment, before Divine Liturgy or check your bulletin schedule.
Marriages: Those planning marriages must be active members of the parish, and must contact the pastor at least 6 months in advance. Marriage preparation for couples is required.
Emergencies & Pastoral Care: Please call the pastor if a parishioner is hospitalized or home bound and is in need of the Eucharist or Anointing of the Sick.
New Parishioners are urged to register in the rectory office. Moving? Change of address? Please notify the rectory.
Letters of Recommendation: for Sponsors of the sacraments will be issued only to active members of the parish who are registered with the parish, receiving sacraments and supporting the parish.
Mass Cards, Sanctuary Lights, and Other Candles etc.: Contact the rectory during office hours for information.
Questions: Please contact the rectory, or see Msgr. Myron.

Weekly Contributions
Parishes Weekly Income:  St. Michael: Contributions-$1,712.02 Cemetery $110.00  M. City Cemetery $495.00 Thank You!  St. Nicholas: Contributions $724.00 Cemetery $20.00 Thank You!
Sanctuary Light: St. Nicholas- In Memory of Harry Sr, Eva & Harry Jr Chacho by Andrew & Anna Skrincosky
Sanctuary Light: St. Michael- In Memory of Michael Sims by Nancy Sawka
Seven Branch Candlestick- God’s Blessings For & In Memory of the Blaschak & Wolfe Families
4 Lamps of the Iconostas- Thank You to our Heavenly Father & all Fathers Who Have Touched my Life
Lamps of the Crucifix- In Memory of Mary Lazusky & Anna Lefchick by William & Irene McAndrew
Lights of the Tetrask- Deceased Members of Szczyglak Family by Andrew Szczyglak
Lights of the Tabernacle- In Thankfulness for All the Blessings Bestowed Upon My Family.
God bless you for your love and devotion to your parish!

SAINT MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL WEEKLY SERVICES SCHEDULE
Saturday, July 4th  3:30pm +George Horas by Edward & Rosemary Mohutsky
Sunday, July 5th  10:30am +Evelyn & +David Evans by Sandy Schlemmer
Tuesday, July 7th  5:00pm + Charles & +Mary Lazusky by William & Irene McAndrew
Wednesday, July 8th  5:00pm +Olga Kurilla
Friday, July 10th  8:00am Reparation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus
Saturday, July 11th  3:30pm 40th day +Olga Kurilla
Sunday, July 12th  10:30am +Walter & + Catherine Blaschak by Blaschak Family

SAINT NICHOLAS THE WONDERWORKER WEEKLY SERVICES SCHEDULE
Saturday, July 4th  8:00am Reparation of the Immaculate & Sorrowful Heart of Mary
Sunday, June 5th  8:30am God’s Blessings on His People
Monday, July 6th  8:00am +Landis & +Sue Luckenbill by Legacy Liturgy
Thursday, July 9th  8:00am +Kristin Prokop by Gene & Peggy Ebling
Saturday, July 11th  8:00am Reparation of the Immaculate & Sorrowful Heart of Mary
Sunday, June 12th  8:30am God’s Blessings on His People

Practice makes perfect, so be careful what you practice