



Knights of
Columbus
Assembly
1536
Pope John
XXIII

July 2024
Newsletter

<https://kofc1536assembly.org/index.html>

- The Fourth Degree is a group of outstanding Knights, dedicated to promoting patriotism enlightened by their Catholic faith.
- Sir Knights are distinguished to exemplary deeds for God, for country, the Order, and are united to support religious, civic, and charitable causes.
- The Fourth Degree is dedicated to serving Councils, Districts, State and Supreme to exemplify the tenets of the Knights of Columbus.
- To accomplish the above will take the ideas and work of all our members.

God Bless and VIVAT JESUS!!

Assembly Officers	
Faithful Friar	Rev. Richard Leliart
Faithful Navigator	Edward Hurst Jr., PGK
Faithful Captain	Richard Fullmerhouser
Faithful Pilot	John Russell, PFN
Faithful Scribe	Eric Pohl
Faithful Admiral	Christopher Scanlan, PFN, FDD
Faithful Comptroller	Greg Rapelje
Faithful Purser	Joseph Bradley
Faithful Commander	Dennis Lipski, PFN,
Inner Sentinel 1	John Jouppi
Inner Sentinel 2	Robert Rugenski
Outer Sentinel 1	Juan Maldonado
Outer Sentinel 2	James Crowley
Trustee 3 Year	Edmund Shaheen
Trustee 2 Year	Dave Andreolli
Trustee 1 Year	Dennis Oszust



From the Desk of the Faithful Navigator

Greeting Sir Knights

Happy Summer to Everyone!!

I pray all had a pleasant June. Please keep in your prayers those that are on our prayer list. Please attend the meeting as you are able.

Welcome to the new Fraternal Year 2024_2025. Welcome Our New Officers to their new duties. Our Golf Outing is July 26, 2024, and we need your help to make this successful.

We will be having our annual Assembly Picnic on August 18. More information is coming soon.

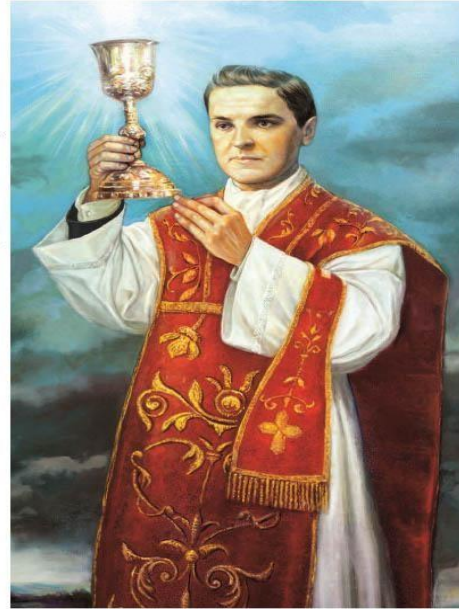
**PRAYER FOR THE CANONIZATION OF
THE VENERABLE SERVANT OF GOD
MICHAEL McGIVNEY**
Founder of the Knights of Columbus

God, our Father, protector of the poor and defender of the widow and orphan, you called your priest, Father Michael J. McGivney, to be an apostle of Christian family life and to lead the young to the generous service of their neighbor. Through the example of his life and virtue may we follow your Son, Jesus Christ, more closely, fulfilling his commandment of charity and building up his Body which is the Church. Let the inspiration of your servant prompt us to greater confidence in your love so that we may continue his work of caring for the needy and the outcast. We humbly ask that you glorify your venerable servant Father Michael J. McGivney on earth according to the design of your holy will. Through his intercession, grant the favor I now present (*here make your request*).

Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Please report all favors received:
The Father McGivney Guild
1 Columbus Plaza
New Haven, CT 06510-3326 ☐ USA
www.fathermcgivney.org

Painting by Antonella Cappuccio
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Assembly Anniversaries for July

Sir Knights - Years of Service

Sir Knights - Birthdays

John Jouppi	Louis Blank	Robert Rugenski	Edward Hurst Jr., PGK
Anthony Cerroni	William Dolunt	J Lee Nutall	Michael Buatti
Vittorio Sancricca	James McGowan	Julius Pablo	George Smedley
John Galindo	Brian Zahn, PGK		

Lady - Birthday

Veronica Salmu	Carol Ann Maclean	Helen Raney-Pablo	Gaynell Ventura
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Ordination Anniversaries

Wedding Anniversaries

SK Dennis and Lady Shirley Keller 7/5/1969	SK Joseph & Lady Yvette Parisi 7/8/1988	SK Richard & Lady Sherrie Adis 7/10/1970	SK Joseph & Rosalyn Bradley 7/16/1977
SK Ronald & Maria Rathbun 7/20/1973	SK John & Lady Lorraine Morris 7/25/1975	SK Brian & Lady Kelly Zahn 7/29/1994	

Mini Exemplification:



3RD DEGREE COUNCILS SUPPORTED BY ASSEMBLY 1536

2690 - George F. Monaghan (Michael Maher)

3292 - Fr. Victor J. Renaud (Mike Driscoll)

3959 - Fr. Daniel A. Lord (Chris Greco)

5492 - Dr. Thomas A. Dooley (Tom Jackett)

8284 - Msgr. Clement H. Kern (Michael Pisano)

13645 - St. Edith Council (Raymond Busuttill Sr.)

15204 - Msgr. Russell E. Kohler (Jeff Burden)

16169 - St. John Neumann (Steve Sarlitto)



Previous & Upcoming Events:

- July 1 – Beginning of 2024_2025 Fraternal Year
- July 4 – July 7 Summer Meeting
- July 9 – Archdiocesan of Detroit Meeting
- July 14 – Officer/Assembly Meeting
- July 18 - St. Anne Novena (Celtic)
- July 19 - St. Anne Novena (Hispanic)



- July 21 - St. Anne Novena (French, Native American, Alumni)
- July 22 - St. Anne Novena (Chaldean)
- July 23 - St. Anne Novena (Eastern European)
- July 25 - St. Anne Novena (Western European)
- July 26 - St. Anne Novena (Feast Day)
- July 26 – Golf Outing:
- July 26 – KC Night @ Jimmy John’s Field
- August 1 – Audit 1315 Due
- August 6 – Officers Meeting/Final Picnic Planning Review
- August 14 – Officer Installation @ Our Lady of Sorrows 730pm
- August 18 – Assembly Picnic
- September 12 to 15 – Krazy Kops
- September 15 – Assembly Meeting
- September 18 – Exemplification
- October 1 – Officers Meeting
- October 6 – CC Special Needs Mass @ DC
- October 20 - Assembly Meeting
- November 17 - Officers Meeting/Assembly Meeting
- December 3 - Officers Meeting
- December 14 - Wreaths Across America
- December 15 – Christmas Party/Short Assembly Meeting

Patriotic Something of Note SK Joe Bradley

The Fourth of July—also known as Independence Day or July 4th—has been a federal holiday in the United States since 1941, but the tradition of Independence Day celebrations goes back to the 18th century and the [American Revolution](#). On July 2nd, 1776, the [Continental Congress](#) voted in favor of independence, and two days later delegates from the [13 colonies](#) adopted the Declaration of Independence, a historic document drafted by [Thomas Jefferson](#). From 1776 to the present day, July 4th has been celebrated as the birth of American independence, with festivities ranging from [fireworks](#), parades and concerts to more casual family gatherings and barbecues. The Fourth of July 2023 is on Tuesday, July 4.

When the initial battles in the [Revolutionary War](#) broke out in April 1775, few colonists desired complete independence from Great Britain, and those who did were considered radical.

By the middle of the following year, however, many more colonists had come to favor independence, thanks to growing hostility against Britain and the spread of revolutionary sentiments such as those expressed in the bestselling pamphlet “[Common Sense](#),” published by [Thomas Paine](#) in early 1776.

On June 7, when the [Continental Congress](#) met at the [Pennsylvania](#) State House (later Independence Hall) in Philadelphia, the [Virginia](#) delegate Richard Henry Lee introduced a motion calling for the colonies’ independence.

Amid heated debate, Congress postponed the vote on Lee’s resolution, but appointed a five-man committee—including [Thomas Jefferson](#) of Virginia, [John Adams](#) of [Massachusetts](#), Roger Sherman of [Connecticut](#), [Benjamin Franklin](#) of Pennsylvania and Robert R. Livingston of [New York](#)—to draft a [formal statement justifying the break with Great Britain](#).

Did you know? John Adams believed that July 2nd was the correct date on which to celebrate the birth of American independence, and would reportedly turn down invitations to appear at July 4th events in protest. Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died on July 4, 1826—the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

On July 2nd, the Continental Congress voted in favor of Lee’s resolution for independence in a near-unanimous vote (the New York delegation abstained, but later voted affirmatively). On that day, John Adams wrote to his wife Abigail that July 2 “will be celebrated, by succeeding Generations, as the great anniversary Festival” and that the celebration should include “Pomp and Parade...Games, Sports, Guns, Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations from one End of this Continent to the other.”

On July 4th, the Continental Congress formally adopted the [Declaration of Independence](#), which had been written largely by Jefferson. Though the vote for actual independence took place on July 2nd, from then on, the 4th became the day that was celebrated as the birth of American independence.

Early Fourth of July Celebrations and Traditions

In the pre-Revolutionary years, colonists had held annual celebrations of the king’s birthday, which traditionally included the ringing of bells, bonfires,

processions and speechmaking. By contrast, during the summer of 1776 some colonists celebrated the birth of independence by holding mock funerals for King [George III](#) as a way of symbolizing the end of the monarchy's hold on America and the triumph of liberty.

Festivities including concerts, bonfires, parades and the firing of cannons and muskets usually accompanied the first public readings of the Declaration of Independence, beginning immediately after its adoption. Philadelphia held the first annual commemoration of independence on July 4, 1777, while Congress was still occupied with the ongoing war.

[George Washington](#) issued double rations of rum to all his soldiers to mark the anniversary of independence in 1778, and in 1781, several months before the key American victory at the [Battle of Yorktown](#), Massachusetts became the first state to make July 4th an official state holiday.

After the Revolutionary War, Americans continued to commemorate Independence Day every year, in celebrations that allowed the new nation's emerging political leaders to address citizens and create a feeling of unity. By the last decade of the 18th century, the two major political parties—the [Federalist Party](#) and Democratic-Republicans—that had arisen began holding separate Fourth of July celebrations in many large cities.

Fourth of July Fireworks

The [first fireworks](#) were used as early as 200 BC. The tradition of setting off [fireworks on the 4 of July](#) began in Philadelphia on July 4, 1777, during the first organized celebration of Independence Day. Ship's cannon fired a 13-gun salute in honor of the [13 colonies](#). The *Pennsylvania Evening Post* reported: "at night there was a grand exhibition of fireworks (which began and concluded with thirteen rockets) on the Commons, and the city was beautifully illuminated." That same night, the [Sons of Liberty](#) set off fireworks over Boston Common.

Fourth of July Becomes a Federal Holiday

The tradition of patriotic celebration became even more widespread after the [War of 1812](#), in which the United States again faced Great Britain. In 1870, the U.S. Congress made July 4th a federal holiday; in 1941, the provision was expanded to grant a paid holiday to all federal employees.

Over the years, the political importance of the holiday would decline, but Independence Day remained an important national holiday and a symbol of patriotism.

Falling in mid-summer, the Fourth of July has since the late 19th century become a major focus of leisure activities and a common occasion for family get-togethers, often involving fireworks and outdoor barbecues. The most common symbol of the holiday is the American flag, and a common musical accompaniment is "[The Star-Spangled Banner](#)," the national anthem of the United States.

