

Sayville Congregational United Church of Christ  
Announcements for June 19, 2022

*With the many observances of the day,  
we offer this printed copy of today's announcements.*

Good morning everyone and welcome to Sayville Congregational United Church of Christ where we like to say that you are welcome long before you arrive. Whether you are joining us in person or online, at this hour or later in the day or week – we are grateful you are here and thank you for bringing your love to this place...to share.

This morning, we are excited to welcome Rev. Amy Karriker, a minister in the United Church of Christ and Board Certified Chaplain, who serves as the Spiritual Director of Stony Brook Medicine in Stony Brook, NY. Thank you Amy for bringing your message to us on this Second Sunday after Pentecost and Third Sunday of Pride.

And, Pride Month would not be complete without the joy of welcoming James Higgins, our Guest Music Director for this week and next, as Sean spends time in rehearsals preparing for international “gigs” later this summer. Welcome James and very best to Sean and Sam.

Today, we celebrate Father's Day, and so we lift up all those who have loved us as fathers and dads – and all who have served in those roles in our lives. The love of parents and guardians, grandparents, and so many others in the life of children is a sacred responsibility in which we all share. So! Happy Father's Day and Happy Mother's Day, too, for all the moms who have been fathers, as well!

And, on this day we celebrate Juneteenth. A pivotal day of liberation in our nation's history as we remember the tragic and hateful stain of slavery that was imposed on generations of black people. A sick and immoral stain that lives on in too many hearts and communities, even today.

It was on January 1, 1863, that President Abraham Lincoln issued the *Emancipation Proclamation* as our broken nation neared the third year of its bloody Civil War.

Lincoln's proclamation declared that "all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforth shall be free."

Over the next two years and six months, the Union Army would go from state to state to make sure the proclamation was enforced. On June 19, 1865, General Gordon Granger would go to the last state resisting the change, Texas. On that day in Galveston, he proclaimed that General Order No. 3, freeing all slaves, was law.

We celebrate this day as we remember the potential we have for such inhumanity toward others, especially our struggle against the twin illnesses of racism and hatred and all that follows.

Yes, Juneteenth is a Federal holiday and day of celebration, the oldest national celebration of the recognition that all people have always been free; a lesson borne to this nation and the world on the backs and suffering of the people treated as slaves...slaves then and now, as we still struggle with justice and freedom for all.

*Yes, the sacred spiritual call of emancipation continues...*

Lastly, we begin this morning with prayers for our member Sue Lanchantin who is recovering from medical procedures. In our prayers and love, we expect Sue to be home early this week. And a request from Sue...

Now, breathe and enter this prayerful welcoming place as we continue in this morning's worship with the ringing of the bell the prelude which follows...

Transcript of:  
Emancipation Proclamation by the  
President of the United States of America: January 1, 1863

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[]), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh. (1787)

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.