



Saint Martin of Tours

Knights of Columbus Council 14550



**Knight Media**

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*November 2019*

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<b>1-Year Trustee</b>	<b>Charles Farnsworth PGK</b>	<b>619-449-0525</b>
<b>2-Year Trustee</b>	<b>William McClurg Jr PGK</b>	<b>619-447-2314</b>
<b>3-Tear Trustee</b>	<b>Luigi Zoni PGK</b>	<b>619-980-3313</b>
<b>Lecture</b>	<b>John Bowman</b>	<b>619-464-7536</b>
<b>District Deputy</b>	<b>Thomas McGuire PGK</b>	<b>619-838-7096</b>
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## Quotes of the Month

*“Miracles occur naturally as expressions of love. The real miracle is the love that inspires them. In this sense everything that comes from love is a miracle.*

*- A Course in Miracles*

*You have to grow from the inside out. None can teach you; none can make you spiritual. There is no other teacher but your own soul.*

*- Swami Vivekananda*

## Grand Knight Report



Dear Brothers in Christ,

As we approach the Holidays we Knights will be in the front of many events in our community. We would really appreciate your help in these events. And December will busy also.

November is the month of Thanksgiving; I really want to say Thank you my brothers for all that you have done to make this council successful. Its not one individual but a family, and I am really proud to be part of it.

November 11 is Veterans Day. Parade info will be in email shortly. Please stop and say a prayer for our veterans on this day especially. Also, is our parish namesake day.

God Bless,

Don Rakestraw, Grand Knight

## 365 Club

Councils dues envelope will be arriving shortly in your mailbox. You will notice a little difference this year. An option to pay \$3.65. Our council has paid this in years past, but it should come from us it would mean a lot more. California KofC Charities has asked each council to donate \$3.65 per active member (this is only a penny a day). This money is given to the State Deputy at our state convention in May each year. There are many things this charity does such as supporting Brothers in need of a job, need of health care, financial help to recover from a disaster, and MANY others. This is an option but please consider paying your share, and if you want to donate more, please feel free to do so.



## Thanksgiving Prayer

Dear Lord,  
 Today we give thanks for many blessings,  
 As we pray for those in need,  
 We give thanks for our family and friends,  
 As we pray for those who are lonely,  
 We give thanks for our freedoms,  
 As we pray for those who are oppressed,  
 We give thanks for our good health,  
 As we pray for who are ill,  
 We give thanks for our comfort and prosperity,  
 As we share our blessings with others,  
 On this day of Thanksgiving,  
 May the love of God enfold us,  
 The peace of God dwells within us  
 And the joy of God uplifts us.

Amen

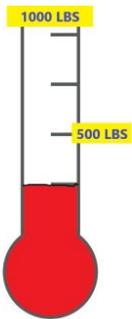
## November Anniversary of Brotherhood

<u>Brother</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>
Alex Zuber	16
Matthew Greenbergs	15
Enrique Silva	7



## November Wedding Anniversaries

Joey and Rizalina Villena 11/17



## Council Food Drive

We have raised 265lbs of our 1000lb goal. Please bring donations (food or monetary) to our next General Meeting. We can achieve our goal with everyone's help.

## Pro-Life: Please Pray Daily

*In memory of all the innocents we pray for an end to abortion and a change in the hearts of those who support abortion in thoughts and deed. AMEN*

## Christmas Cards Sales

Sales of cards and magnets after all masses until 12/15. After all masses in back of church. Come and volunteer for 10-15 minutes after your mass. We can use your help.



## November Birthdays

Michael Cabusi	11/06
Joseph Morse II	11/06
Frances Mercer(w)	11/07
Thomas Campbell	11/18
Christopher Chiappone	11/20
Helen Freed(w)	11/20
Alan Reinicke	11/29
Alex Zuber	11/29
Mario Viescas	11/30

## Did you know this?

The name "November" comes from the Latin for nine.

November was called "Blood Month" by ancient Saxons because it was the month, they sacrificed animals to their God.

There is no mention of November in any of Shakespeare's' plays or sonnets.

Thanksgiving was celebrated in 1621 over a three-day festival. It is believed 50 Pilgrims, 90 Wampanoag Indians. And 5 women were there.

Abraham Lincoln proclaimed Thanksgiving a national holiday on October 3, 1863

Tradition of football began in 1876 with a game between Yale and Princeton, NFL started in 1920

Standard Time began on 11/18/1883

First intercollegiate football game was played in the US on 11/6/1869 between Rutgers and Princeton

## Calendar of Events

- 11/1 All Saints Day  
Adoration/Rosary 7-830pm Chapel
- 11/2 All Souls Day
- 11/3 Switch Clocks back an hour/bedtime
- 11/6 Officers Meeting 7pm
- 11/11 Veterans Day-- St Martin of Tours Day
- 11/13 General Meeting- 7pm Rosary  
730pm Meeting 830pm Social
- 11/15 Parish Talent Show 7-9pm Hall
- 11/24 Coffee & Doughnuts after all masses
- 11/25 Deadline for December Newsletter
- 11/28 Thanksgiving Day
- 11/30 Advent Workshop 8am-6pm.

**December 6 St Anthony Relics in our Church**  
**December 11 Christmas Anticipation Dinner**  
**December 15 Breakfast with St Nicholas**

# Who was St Martin of Tours

Saint Martin of Tours was born in Savaria, Pannonia in either the year 316 or 336 AD. That region is what is today the nation of Hungary. His father was a tribune, which is a high-ranking officer in the Imperial Horse Guard. Martin and his family went with his father when he was assigned to a post at Ticinum, in Northern Italy. It is here that Martin would grow up.

Just before Martin was born, Christianity was legalized in the Roman Empire and the bloody persecution of Christians soon came to an end. It was not the official religion of the State, but it could be practiced and proclaimed openly. The Gospel message soon flourished in ancient Rome, transforming the empire. Martin's parents were pagans, but at the age of 10, Martin chose to respond to the call of the Gospel and become a Christian.

At the age of fifteen, Martin was required to follow his father into the cavalry corps of the Roman military. By the time he was 18, Martin is believed to have served in Gaul, and also eventually Milan and Treves. Scholars think he served as part of the emperor's guard.

As a young soldier, Martin encountered a beggar in Amiens. The beggar was unclothed and it was very cold. Martin removed his cloak and with his sword, he cut it in half. He gave this half to the beggar and dressed himself in the remnant. That night, Martin had a vision in which Christ appeared to him. The vision spoke to him, "Martin, a mere catechumen has clothed me." A catechumen is one who is being instructed in the Christian faith. In the early centuries of Christianity, that was a long process of instruction - and Martin was deeply dedicated to it.

About the age of 20, Martin made clear to his superiors that he would no longer fight, following his formed Christian conscience. He refused his pay prior to a battle and announced he would not join in the combat. He became the first recognized conscientious objector in recorded history. His proclamation occurred before a battle near the modern German city of Worms. His superiors accused him of cowardice and ordered that he be imprisoned. Martin offered to demonstrate his sincerity by going into battle unarmed. This was seen as an acceptable alternative to jailing him, but before the battle could occur, the opposing army agreed to a truce and no conflict took place. Martin was subsequently released from military service.

Martin then traveled to Italy. According to one account, Martin was confronted by a highwayman and led him to faith in Jesus Christ. Another account tells of Martin confronting the Devil. While on this journey, Martin had a vision which compelled him to return to his mother in Pannonia. He did so and led his own mother to faith in Jesus Christ. Martin attempted to persuade his father to embrace faith in Jesus Christ, but as far as we know, his father refused.

After bringing his mother to the Church, Martin then turned to confronting a growing heresy which was afflicting the faithful and sowing confusion. He became involved in countering the Arian heresy, which denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. The reaction against him was so violent from the Arian leaders that he was compelled to flee. Martin took up residence on an island in the Adriatic where he lived as a hermit for a time.

Martin's teacher Hilary returned to Tours from temporary exile in 361 so Martin traveled there to work and study. Hilary gave Martin a small grant of land where he and his disciples lived.

Martin established a monastery which would be inhabited by the Benedictines. Established in 361, the Liguge Abbey was destroyed during the French Revolution, then reestablished in 1853. The abbey remains to this day. From the site of his abbey, Martin worked to bring people to faith in Jesus Christ and Baptism into His Church in the surrounding areas. He was an extraordinary evangelist.

In 371, the city of Tours needed a new bishop and the people decided to call Martin to the office. Martin did not want the job so the people decided to trick him into the office. The people insisted he was needed to administer to someone sick, so he came out as quickly as he could. He did not even bother to improve his appearance. When he learned it was a trick to make him a bishop, Martin actually tried to hide. He was quickly discovered and the people called him forward to be ordained to the office of Bishop. Even though he did not really want the office, he was ordained - and he became a holy and hardworking Bishop.

As a Bishop Martin established a system of parishes to manage his diocese. He made a point to visit each parish at least once per year. In addition to his appointed rounds, Martin combated paganism, particularly the Druid religion

which was still prevalent at the time. He passionately and faithfully proclaimed the Gospel of Jesus Christ and won many to the Christian faith.

Yet, he longed for more prayer and wanted to pursue a monastic life. In the year 372 Martin established an abbey at Marmoutier so he could retreat there and live as a monk with the many disciples he had attracted.

In the following years, a heresy broke out in the church. An aesthetic sect called the Priscillianists after their leader, Priscillian, had developed in Spain and Gaul. The First Council of Saragossa condemned the heresy, but the Priscillians did not change their practices. This prompted one bishop, Ithacius of Ossonoba to petition the Roman Emperor Magnus Maximus to put him to death. Martin was opposed to the sentence of death, and was joined by Bishop Ambrose of Milan in his opposition. Martin traveled to Trier where the Emperor held court. Martin was able to persuade the Emperor to refrain from putting Priscillian and his followers to death. However, after Martin left, Ithacius persuaded the Emperor to change his mind again and Priscillian and his followers were executed in 385.

Martin was so upset by Ithacius, he refused to communicate with his fellow bishop until the Emperor pressured him to resume communicating with his colleague.

Martin died in Candes-Saint-Martin, Gaul in 397.

The Hagiographer Sulpicius Severus, knew Martin personally and wrote about his life. Many miracles and the casting out of demons were attributed to Martin during his lifetime. According to one account, Martin, while trying to win Druids to follow Jesus Christ and renounce their pagan beliefs, was dared to stand in the path of a sacred tree that was being felled. Martin agreed and was missed by the falling pine, although standing right in its path. This was widely seen as miraculous and a symbol that the message he proclaimed about Jesus Christ was true. Many were converted to the Christian faith.

Veneration of St. Martin became popular in the Middle Ages, and was popular with the Frankish kings.

Saint Martin is the patron of the poor, soldiers, conscientious objectors, tailors, and winemakers. Many locations across Europe have also been placed under his patronage. His feast is on November 11. He commonly appears on horseback and is shown cutting his cloak in half with a sword.

( from Catholic on line)

### **\*\*SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT RELICS OF ST. ANTHONY\*\***

***Our parish will be hosting this special event December 6 from 930 am-1pm in our church.***

**Q. 1. How many types of Relics is there in the Catholic Church?**

**A. 1. The "types" of Relics are called "Classes" of Relics. There are three Classes of Relics in the Catholic Church.**

**Q. 2. What are the Classes of Relics?**

**A. 2. The 1st Class Relic consists of a part of the Saint, such as a bone, hair, etc..., and the instruments of Christ's Passion.**

**The 2nd Class Relic consists of something that was owned by the Saint or instruments of torture that was used against a martyr.**

**The 3rd Class Relic consists of something that has been touched to a 1st or 2nd Class Relic. Anyone can make their own 3rd Class relics by touching an object to a 1st or 2nd Class Relic, including the tomb of a Saint.**

**Q. 3. Where does one find a Relic in a Church or Chapel?**

**A. 3. The Relics that you find in Churches and Chapels are usually kept in one of two places. A Relic may be kept in a cavity ("sepulchre") inside the Altar. Or it may be in a "reliquary." Reliquaries come in various forms, such as boxes, Noah's Ark, caskets, the shape of a body part such as an arm or a leg. Usually they are decorated in gold and silver.**

**Q. 4. Is there anything said in the Church Canon law regarding Relics?**

**A. 4. Yes. In Canon Law # 1190, there is a reference to the treatment of Relics.**

**"§1 It is absolutely wrong to sell sacred relics."**

**"§2 Distinguished relics, and others which are held in great veneration by the people, may not validly be in any way alienated nor transferred on a permanent basis, without the permission of the Apostolic See."**

## PERFECT CHRISTMAS GIFTS

I will be putting an order in for Council shirts on 11/5/2019. Polos are \$30, Long-sleeved are \$35, and Oxford long sleeve are \$40. Please send me email if interested. They come embroidered. Chris Warner [sdwarner@cox.net](mailto:sdwarner@cox.net)

*Knights Of Columbus Council 14550 in conjunction with the Cub/Boy Scouts pack/troop 51*

# Breakfast with St. Nicholas



*December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2019*

*after each Sunday Morning Mass*

### Pricing:

*Free Children under 3  
\$5.00 Children 3-10  
\$10.00 11 years and up*

*Pre-sale registration will  
be available after masses  
the weekends of November  
16/17, 23/24, 30/Dec 1,  
& December 7/8*

### Barry Hall



### Includes:

- Photo with Santa (emailed)
- Scrambled Eggs
- Pancakes
- Bacon
- Sausage
- Fruits

*Come join your fellow parishioners for a faith based good time celebrating the reason for the season.*

