



# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

## MILTON COUNCIL 7027



### COMING EVENTS

Nov	Time	Event	Location
1	4:00 PM	FIRST FRIDAY CHAPEL	CHAPEL
7	6:30 PM	CCMI & PLANNING MEETING	KNIGHT'S HALL
8		MILTON VETERAN'S DAY	
8	5:30 PM	KOC SOCIAL	KNIGHT'S HALL
9	6:00 PM	VETERAN'S DAY DINNER	PARISH HALL
10	8:30 AM	KOC BREAKFAST	PARISH HALL
13	9:30 AM	LADIES AUXILIARY MEETING	KNIGHT'S HALL
13	8:00 AM	HOT DOG DAY VA HOSPITAL	PARISH HALL
14	6:00 PM	VESPERS	CHAPEL
14	7:00 PM	KOC BUSINESS MTG	KNIGHT'S HALL
15	5:30 PM	KOC SOCIAL	KNIGHT'S HALL
21	7:00 PM	KOC ASSEMBLY 2823	KNIGHT'S HALL
24	8:00 AM	CORPORATE COMMUNION	CHURCH
29	5:30 PM	KOC SOCIAL	KNIGHT'S HALL
24		<b>December Newsletter Articles Due</b>	

### IN THIS ISSUE

Coming Events	1
Grand Knight's Report	2
People of the Month	2
Field Agent Report	3
Park Ave Clean Up	3
Deacon's Teaching	4
Immaculate Conception Icon	5
New Members	6
Fall Festival	6
Saints Alive	7

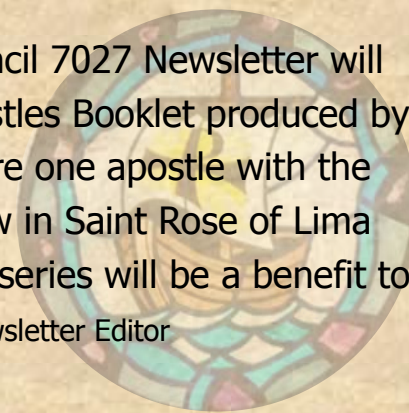
#### Editor's Note

It's your newsletter. Officers and committee chairmen are encouraged to submit articles. **Anyone** who would like to contribute an article please send it to [7027newsletter@gmail.com](mailto:7027newsletter@gmail.com) by the last Sunday of the month to be published in the following month's newsletter.

**The Newsletter Editor**



In the coming months the Council 7027 Newsletter will reprint the excerpts of the Apostles Booklet produced by Dolores Gardner. We will feature one apostle with the associated stained glass window in Saint Rose of Lima Catholic Church. We hope this series will be a benefit to your spiritual growth. — The Newsletter Editor





# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MILTON COUNCIL 7027



## GRAND KNIGHT'S REPORT

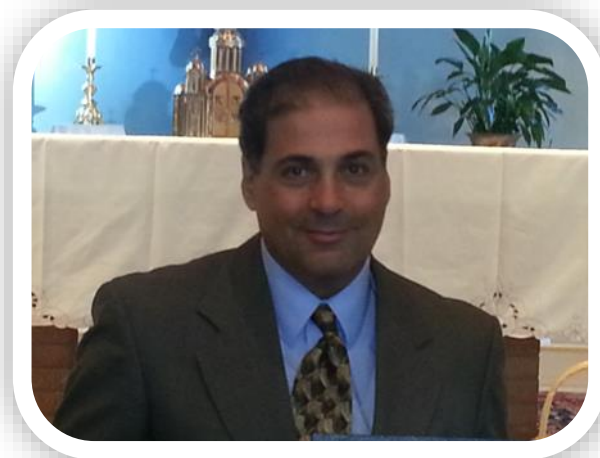


**A** man found a cocoon of a butterfly. One day a small opening appeared. He sat and watched the butterfly for several hours as it struggled to squeeze its body through the tiny hole. Then it stopped, as if it couldn't go further. So the man decided to help the butterfly. He took a pair of scissors and snipped off the remaining bits of cocoon. The butterfly emerged easily but it had a swollen body and shriveled wings. The man continued to watch it, expecting that any minute the wings would enlarge and expand enough to support the body, neither happened! In fact the butterfly spent the rest of its life crawling around. It was never able to fly.

What the man in his kindness and haste did not understand was that the restricting cocoon and the struggle required by the butterfly to get through the opening was a way of forcing the fluid from the body into the wings so that it would be ready for flight once that was achieved. Sometimes struggles are exactly what we need in our lives. Going through life with no obstacles would cripple us. We will not be as strong as we could have been and we would never fly.

Sound familiar? This story works with many different characters; children, relatives . . . Brother Knights. Everything in life is not easy and it's not supposed to be. The old story told to many of us by our parents, and hopefully we've passed along, is that what is worked hard for is appreciated and cherished more. God's Love is truly worth the struggle. November is a month for family, friends and Thanksgiving! "In Service to One, In Service to All." Vivat Jesus!

Yours in Christ,  
**Rusty Bradberry**  
Grand Knight



Rusty Bradburry, Ed & Sandy Faxlanger—Family of Month, Fr. Richard Schamber

Joe Scialdone—Knight of the Month



# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MILTON COUNCIL 7027



## FIELD AGENT'S REPORT

### Annuities: More flexible than you might think

**Annuities** are easily misunderstood, in part because of their name. When you "annuitize" the money you've paid into an annuity (plus the interest it has earned), you've chosen to receive monthly payments for life or for a fixed period.

However, annuitizing this money isn't your only option. You may also treat an annuity like a Guaranteed Investment Certificate (GIC). That is, you use the annuity as a way to accumulate savings and earn a steady interest rate. You can make withdrawals from the annuity for any reason, although you may then owe income tax on some or all of the withdrawal amount. If you do choose to annuitize, you also have several payout options. The point is, these products are flexible enough to serve a variety of needs.

Contact me if you're interested in learning more about annuities or setting up an annuity.



May God Bless You All,  
**Jeff Fischer**, FICF, LUTCF  
**K of C Field Agent**  
850-981-8207

### Park Avenue

### Cleanup





# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

## MILTON COUNCIL 7027



## DEACON'S TEACHING By Deacon Chris Christopher

### Did Mary Remain a Virgin?



The Catholic Church has testified from the beginning to the historical reality that Mary, Jesus' mother, remained a virgin all her life. Even the protestant reformers Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli all taught that Mary was "ever virgin." But if that is true, why does the Bible refer to the "brothers" and "sisters" of the Lord (Mk 6:23)?

In Ancient Jewish culture, the terms "brother" and "sister" were applied not only to children of the same parents but also to other relatives. In Gen. 11:26-28, 29:15, Lot and his uncle Abraham were called "brothers". In Genesis 14:16, 29:15 and Leviticus 10:4, we know from the context that these passages refer to a relative other than a brother, even though the Hebrew term for "brother" is actually used.

It should be noted that in Hebrew and Aramaic (the spoken languages of 1<sup>st</sup> Cent. Jews) there was no word for cousin, uncle, close relative, etc. The word "brother" was used for all such situations. One may ask that since the New Testament was written in Greek, and there is a Greek word for cousin, why didn't the scripture writers use the Greek word *anepsios* (cousin) in these passages? The specific word for cousin (*anepsios*) probably would not have been used in Matthew 13:55 unless *all* the "brothers" were cousins. If one of them was not a cousin, the more general term "*adelphoi*" (brethren) would cover the situation. Even if all of them were cousins, the term "brother" could still be used by Matthew to appropriately describe them. The New Testament writers wanted to be as faithful to the Hebrew language as they could be.

In a similar way, soon after the mention of Jesus' "brothers" and "sisters," Mark's gospel refers to Herod's half-brother Philip as his "brother" (6:17). The first Christians also spoke of each other as "brothers," even when they were biologically unrelated (Acts 15:13).

Meanwhile, when some of these "brothers of the Lord" are named in other biblical passages, they are identified as sons of a different Mary (Mt 13:55-56; 27:56). So even though we may not know exactly how they are related to Jesus, we do know that they are not children of Mary's womb.

Some Christians claim that the words "her firstborn son" (Lk 2:7), as applied to Jesus, imply that there must have been other children as well. But in biblical culture, "firstborn" was simply a legal term referring to the child who first "opens the womb" (Ex 13:2). If a child were termed "first born" only when other children followed, how could the law have required that the "firstborn" be consecrated soon after birth, before other children arrived (Ex 13:2, 12, 15; Lk 2:21-24)?

Finally, when St. Matthew in his gospel says that Joseph "had no relations with [Mary] until she bore a son" (1:25), he does not necessarily imply that such relations followed afterward. In the same way, when Jesus says at the end of this same gospel, "I am with you always, until the end of the age" (28:20), he by no means implies thereby that after the end of the age, he will no longer be us. Similar uses of the word "until" appear in Scripture and secular writing:

**2 Samuel 6:23** *"And so Saul's daughter Michal was childless to the day of her death."* Are we to assume she had children after her death?

**Deuteronomy 34:6** The book of Deuteronomy says that no one knew the location of his grave *"until this present day"*. But we know that no one has known since that day either. Ancient tombstone inscriptions often describe women who died giving birth to their "firstborn".

Next month we'll explore **Why Mary Is Called 'Mother of God'?**



# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

## MILTON COUNCIL 7027



## Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Mother



October 23rd saw Milton Assembly 2823 Knights take part in a prayer service conducted by St. Rose of Lima Pastor Msgr. Michael Reed to honor the Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Mother in an Order wide program of Marian Prayer that has gathered together more than 16 million people at some 140,000 prayer services conducted at local councils and parishes. The Immaculate Conception Prayer Program began August 7 at the 131st Supreme Convention in San Antonio, Texas. This program features an image of Mary as the Immaculate Conception, which is a copy of the original painting that is housed in the Cathedral Basilica Notre-Dame de Quebec in Canada. The church and the Archdiocese of Quebec are celebrating their 350th anniversary in 2014.

The Immaculate Conception Prayer Program is the 16th Marian Prayer Program sponsored by the Knights of Columbus, beginning with the first program – honoring Mary under her title of Our Lady of Guadalupe - in 1979. In preparation for the 1982 Centennial of the Order, the second prayer program was initiated, which also highlighted the Immaculate Conception. Since then, the Blessed Mother has been honored by her Knights under her titles of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Our Lady of Czestochowa, Our Lady of Pochaiv, Our Lady of the Assumption, Our Lady of the Rosary and Our Lady of Charity. — Jack Barrett



# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MILTON COUNCIL 7027



**A First Degree** was held Oct 22nd, at St. Thomas Moore Catholic Church in Pensacola, FL. The Council hosting the degree is so new they don't even have a number yet but eventually they will be called the "Father Keating Council \_ \_ \_ \_ \_." Our degree team, Fr. Thomas G. Lorigan Council 7027, conducted the degree. The honoree was Father Jules Keating. Five new 7027 Knights went through the ceremony with twelve total overall.

**O**ur new members are: PHILIP GERMAIN, TIMOTHY MAYNARD, CESAR MASCARDO, CLAYTON LOOMIS &

ANTHONY SZARY. Only three new members made it into the picture.

## Council 7027 at the St. Rose of Lima International Fall Festival





# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

## MILTON COUNCIL 7027



## Saints Alive

### November Saints

Deacon Jeff Massey

#### November 01: All Saints Day

This feast day grew out of the love and devotion of God's people. It is so much a part of ourselves to feel gratitude for and to honor the saints. We mean all of the women, men and children who have died and are now in heaven.

Some passed through purgatory to be purified for the Lord's presence. They stayed until the moment when they were ready to see God. They are with him now forever. Some saints have been singled out for their own feast day. The Church offers their witness of heroic, joyful lives for Jesus. But there aren't enough days of the year to fit all the countless saints who walked through this life witnessing to Jesus.

Some kept close to the Lord all their lives. Others found him along the way. Some led good lives without major difficulties. Others made big mistakes, but found the Lord on the road of repentance and genuine sorrow.

They made it! We celebrate their journey that led to eternal happiness with God. We celebrate our own family members, relatives, neighbors and friends whom we believe to be in heaven.

Today we can rejoice in our hearts with all the saints in heaven. We can make up our own prayer to them, thanking them for the witness of their lives. We can thank them, too, for helping us overcome our difficulties and temptations. We ask them to help us on our own journey through life.

#### November 02: All Souls Day

This feast day is one of the most loving celebrations in all the Church's liturgy. It is the day that we especially remember all the faithful departed—those who have passed from this life into the next. We don't know how long a particular individual who dies spends in purgatory. However, we do know that purgatory is real. Today we stop to remember all who have died. We especially pray for those who were related to us. We pray for those who taught us good things. We pray for those who made sacrifices for us. We pray for those who prayed for us while they were on this earth. We pray for the most forgotten souls. We pray for those who had great responsibilities while they were on earth.

We think of those holy souls in purgatory and we realize that they are saved. Now they wait, being purified, until the moment when they can be with God, face to face. We can pray for the souls in purgatory and hasten their journey to God.

Eternal rest, grant to them, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon them. May they rest in peace. Amen.

#### November 03: St. Martin De Porres

Martin was born in Lima, Peru, in 1579. His father was a knight from Spain. His mother was a freed slave from Panama. His father at first left Martin and his mother and sister alone in Peru. They were very, very poor.

Martin grew up good and devout. He was sent to learn the trade of a barber. He also learned how to cure many diseases according to the practices of those days. Martin's father finally decided to take care of his son's education. However, Martin wanted to give himself to God as a Dominican brother. Brother Martin soon proved to be a wonderful religious. No one was kinder or more obedient or holy. Before long, he began to work miracles, too. He cured so many sick people that everyone in the city of Lima would send for Brother Martin when there was sickness. He would go to them all, blacks and whites alike. He loved all people as his brothers and sisters in Christ. Great sums of money were given to this good, lovable Brother for his charities. People recognized how well he could organize works of charity.

Not even animals were forgotten by this kind-hearted saint. He excused the comings and goings of rats and mice by saying, "The poor little things don't have enough to eat." In his sister's house, he kept a "home for wandering cats and dogs."



# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

## MILTON COUNCIL 7027



Despite his fame in Lima, St. Martin always had a very humble opinion of himself. His name for himself was, in fact, "Brother Broom." Martin died on November 3, 1639. When he died, this beloved saint was carried to his tomb by bishops and noblemen. They wanted to honor the humble and holy brother. He was proclaimed a saint by Pope John XXIII in 1962.

November 04: St. Charles Borromeo

November 05: St. Bertilla

November 06: St. Theophane Venard

November 07: St. Willibrord

November 08: St. Godfrey

November 09: St. Theodore Tiro

November 10: St. Leo the Great

St. Leo, a Roman, lived in the fifth century. At the death of Pope Sixtus, he became pope. Those were hard times for the Church. Barbarian armies were attacking Christians in many places. Within the Church, some people were spreading errors about the faith, too. But St. Leo was one of the greatest popes there ever was. He was absolutely unafraid of anything or anyone. He had great trust in the help of the first pope, St. Peter the apostle. He prayed to St. Peter often.

To stop the spread of false teachings, St. Leo explained the true faith with his famous writings. He called a Council to condemn the wrong doctrines. Those who would not give up their mistaken beliefs were put out of the Church. And Pope Leo received back into the Church those who were sorry. He asked people to pray for them.

When a large army of barbarians called Huns came to attack Rome, all the people were filled with fear. They knew that the Huns had already burned many cities. To save Rome, St. Leo rode out to meet the fierce leader, Attila. The only weapon he had was his great trust in God. When they met, something wonderful happened. Attila, the cruel pagan leader, showed the pope great honor. He made a treaty of peace with him. Attila said afterward that he had seen two mighty figures standing by the pope while he spoke. It is believed that they were the great apostles, Peter and Paul. They had been sent by God to protect Pope Leo and the Christians.

November 11: St. Martin of Tours

This soldier saint lived in the fourth century. He joined the Roman army in Italy when he was only fifteen. Although his parents were pagans, he began to study the Christian religion. Those who study the Christian religion are called catechumens until they are baptized.

One very cold winter day, Martin and his companions came upon a beggar at the gate of the city of Amiens. The man's only clothes were nothing but rags and he was shaking with cold. The other soldiers passed by him, but Martin felt that it was up to him to help the beggar. Having nothing with him, he drew his sword and cut his long cloak in half. Some laughed at his funny appearance as he gave one half to the beggar. Others felt ashamed of their own selfishness. That night, Jesus appeared to Martin. He was wearing the half of the cloak that Martin had given away.

"Martin, still a catechumen, has covered me with this garment,"

Jesus said. Right after this wonderful event,

St. Martin went to be baptized.

A few years later, the saint left the army. He became a disciple of St. Hilary, the bishop of Poitiers, France. Because of his strong opposition to the Arian heretics in various cities, Martin had to go into exile. But he was happy to live in the wilderness with other monks. When the people of Tours asked for him as their bishop, he refused. The people would not give up, however. They got him to come to the city to visit a sick person. Once he was there, they took him to the church. As bishop of Tours, St. Martin did all he could to rid France of paganism. He prayed, he worked, he preached everywhere.

Our Lord let Martin know when his death was near. As soon as his followers heard of it, they began to weep. They begged him not to leave them. So the saint prayed: "Lord, if your people need me yet, I will not refuse the work."





# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

## MILTON COUNCIL 7027



Your will be done." He was still laboring for the Divine Master in a far-off part of his diocese when death finally came in 397. St. Martin's tomb became one of the most famous shrines in all of Europe.

November 12: St. Josaphat

November 13: St. Frances Xavier Cabrini

November 14: St. Lawrence O'Toole

November 15: St. Albert the Great

This saint lived in the thirteenth century. He was born in a castle on the Danube River in Swabia (southwest Germany). Albert went to the University of Padua in Italy. There he decided to become a Dominican. His uncle tried to persuade him not to follow his religious vocation. Albert did anyway. He felt that this was what God wanted. His father, the count of Bollstadt, was very angry. The Dominicans thought that he might make Albert come back home. They transferred the novice to a location farther away, but his father did not come after him.

St. Albert loved to study. The natural sciences, especially physics, geography and biology, interested him. He also loved to study his Catholic religion and the Bible. He used to observe the ways of animals and write down what he saw, just as scientists do today. He wrote a great number of books on these subjects. He also wrote on philosophy and was a popular teacher in different schools.

**One of St. Albert's pupils was the great St. Thomas Aquinas.**

It is believed that Albert learned of the death of St. Thomas directly from God. He had guided St. Thomas in beginning his great works in philosophy and theology. He also defended his teachings after Thomas died.

As St. Albert grew older, he became more holy. Before, he had expressed his deep thoughts in his writings. Now he expressed them in his whole way of living for God.

November 16: St. Margaret of Scotland

Margaret was an English princess born in 1046. She and her mother sailed to Scotland to escape from the king who had conquered their land. King Malcolm of Scotland welcomed them. He fell in love with the beautiful princess. Margaret and Malcolm were married before long.

As queen, Margaret changed her husband and the country for the better. Malcolm was good, but he and his court were very rough. When he saw how wise his wife was, he willingly listened to her good advice. Margaret helped him control his temper and practice the Christian virtues. She made the court beautiful and civilized. The king and queen were wonderful examples because of the way they prayed together and treated each other. They fed crowds of poor people. They tried very hard to imitate Jesus in their own lives.

Margaret was a blessing for all the people of Scotland. Before she came, there was great ignorance. Many people had bad habits that kept them from growing closer to God. Margaret worked hard to obtain good teachers to help the people correct evil practices. She and Malcolm had new churches built. She loved to make the churches beautiful to honor God. In fact, Queen Margaret embroidered some of the priests' vestments herself.

Margaret and Malcolm had six sons and two daughters. They loved all their children very much. The youngest boy became St. David. But Margaret had sorrows, too. In her last illness, she learned that both her husband and her son, Edward, had been killed in battle. They died just four days before Margaret's death. She died on November 16, 1093. Margaret was proclaimed a saint by Pope Innocent IV in 1250

November 17: St. Elizabeth of Hungary

November 18: St. Rose Philippine Duchesne

This saint labored for Jesus in the United States. She was born into a wealthy French family in 1769. As a youngster, there was nothing especially holy about Rose. In fact, she often did her best to get her own way. She ordered everyone else to do what she wanted. In school, her favorite subject was history. She later became very interest-



# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

## MILTON COUNCIL 7027



ed in stories about Native Americans. At the age of seventeen, Rose entered the convent. She was not allowed to take her vows when the time came, because of the French Revolution. All the professed sisters were forced by the revolutionaries to leave the country, and Rose had to return to her family. Still she did not give up her desire to belong to Jesus. Several years later she joined the newly formed Religious of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Mother Rose Philippine Duchesne's great desire was to be a missionary. However, she was fifty before she was sent to the United States. It was still a mission land at this time. In Mississippi, she and a small group of sisters started a free school for the children of poor families. The work was hard, because of the different languages and ways of the people. Despite the many difficulties, Mother Duchesne never lost her youthful enthusiasm. As she grew older, she became less commanding and more gentle.

Mother Duchesne was a real heroine who went through terrible journeys. She nearly died from yellow fever. She overcame all kinds of obstacles to open convents in the New World. Then, when she was seventy-one, she resigned her position as superior. She went off to open a school among her beloved native people. She died in 1852 at the age of eighty-three and was proclaimed a saint by Pope John Paul II in 1988

November 19: St. Nerses

November 20: St. Edmund

Edmund was an English king who lived in the ninth century. He became king when he was only fourteen. Yet his high position did not make him proud or conceited. Instead, he took as his model the Old Testament king, David. Edmund tried to serve God as well as David had. In fact, Edmund even learned David's psalms by heart. The psalms are beautiful hymns of praise to God contained in the Holy Bible. King Edmund governed wisely, showing kindness to all his subjects.

When Danish barbarians invaded his land, he fought them bravely. Their army was much larger than his. At last, the English king was captured. The barbarian leader offered to spare Edmund's life if he would agree to certain terms. But since these terms were opposed to his country and his religion, the king refused. He declared he would never save his life by offending God and his people. In anger, the pagan chief condemned him to death.

St. Edmund was tied to a tree and then cruelly whipped. The holy king took it all patiently, calling on Jesus for strength. Next, his torturers shot arrows into every part of his body. They were careful not to hit any vital organ, so his sufferings would be prolonged. At last he was beheaded. King Edmund died in 870.

Devotion to St. Edmund the martyr became very popular in England. Many churches were dedicated in his honor.

November 21: Presentation of Mary

When she was only three years old, the Blessed Virgin Mary was taken to the Temple in Jerusalem by her parents, St. Joachim and St. Anne. (We celebrate their feast day on July 26.) Mary's whole life was to belong to God. He had chosen her to be the Mother of his Son, Jesus. The Blessed Virgin was happy to begin serving God in the Temple. And St. Joachim and St. Anne were pleased to offer their saintly little girl to God. They knew that God had sent her to them.

In the Temple, the high priest received the child Mary. She was placed among the girls who were dedicated to prayer and Temple service. The high priest kissed and blessed the holy child. He realized that the Lord had great plans for her. Mary did not weep or turn back to her parents. She came so happily to the altar that everyone in the Temple loved her at once.

St. Joachim and St. Anne went back home. They praised God for their blessed daughter. And Mary remained in the Temple, where she grew in holiness. She spent her days reading the Bible, praying and serving the Temple priests. She made beautiful linens and splendid vestments. Mary was loved by all the other girls because she was so kind. Mary tried to do each of her duties well, to please God. She grew in grace and gave great glory to the Lord.



# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

## MILTON COUNCIL 7027



November 22: St. Cecilia

November 23: St. Columban

November 24: St. Andrew Dung-Lac and Companions

Christian missionaries first brought the Catholic faith to **Vietnam** during the sixteenth century. During the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Christians suffered for their beliefs. Many were martyred, especially during the reign of Emperor Minh-Mang (1820-1840). **One hundred seventeen** martyrs are in the group. They were proclaimed saints by Pope John Paul II on June 19, 1988.

The group was made up of ninety-six Vietnamese, eleven Spaniards, and ten French. Eight of the group were bishops, fifty were priests and fifty-nine were lay Catholics. Some of the priests were Dominicans. Others were diocesan priests who belonged to the Paris Mission Society. One such diocesan priest was St. Theophane Venard. (We honor him also on November 6.) St. Andrew Dung-Lac, who represents this group of heroes, was a Vietnamese diocesan priest.

The martyrs of Vietnam suffered to bring the greatest treasure that they possessed: their Catholic faith.

November 25: St. Catherine of Alexandria

November 26: St. John Berchmans

November 27: St. James Intercisus

November 28: St. Catherine Laboure

November 29: Blessed Francis Anthony of Lucera

November 30: St. Andrew

Andrew, like his brother, Simon Peter, was a fisherman. He became a disciple of the great St. John the Baptist. However, when John pointed to Jesus and said, "Behold the Lamb of God," Andrew understood that Jesus was greater. At once he left John to follow the Divine Master. Jesus knew that Andrew was walking behind him. Turning back, he asked, "What do you seek?"

Andrew answered that he would like to know where Jesus dwelt. Our Lord replied, "Come and see." Andrew had been with Jesus only a little while when he realized that this was truly the Messiah. From then on, he decided to follow Jesus. He became the first disciple of Christ.

Next Andrew brought his brother Simon (St. Peter) to Jesus. The Lord received him, too, as his disciple. At first the two brothers continued to carry on their fishing trade and family affairs. Later, the Lord called them to stay with him all the time. He promised to make them fishers of men, and this time they left their nets for good.

It is believed that after Our Lord ascended into heaven, St. Andrew preached the Gospel in Greece. He is said to have been put to death on a cross, to which he was tied, not nailed. He lived two days in that state of suffering. Andrew still found enough strength to preach to the people who gathered around their beloved apostle.

Two countries have chosen St. Andrew as their patron-Russia and Scotland. **St Andrews Cross** is the Flag of Scotland

**E**tternal rest grant unto them, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon them. May the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

**Amen**