



# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS®

The K of C's meet every 3rd Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the Parish Hall. All knights in good standing (current dues paid) are encouraged to attend.

**Next meeting will be March 17, 2022 7PM**  
**Masks are optional at meetings.**



Art Kreger, Donald Fischer, Francis Mohr, Robert Chouinard, Duncan McKenzie, Mark Arcidiacono, Ed Jaca, Don Tholen, Jay Ackerman, Raymond Cox, Paul Haytas, Roy Hutchings, Bob Colton, Charles Caughlin Niels Rasmussen



**No BINGO or Social Hour today!**

**REMINDER:** February & March the Knights will be asking for donations for **PENNIES FOR HEAVEN** to support seminary students at Mount Angel Seminary. We encourage you to contribute what you can toward this worthwhile cause.

Thank you for your generous support.



The Knights are collecting empty soda/beer cans and empty bottles of water as a fund raiser for their causes. If you would, please help out by bringing in your empty cans and water bottles to the parish office. This will be an on going collection to raise money. Thank you for your help.

## **UPCOMING NEWS AND EVENTS.**

**Feb. 21st : Office & Food Bank closed for Presidents' Day**

**Feb. 24th: Finance Council meeting in Rectory at 5:30pm**

**Feb. 27th: Spanish Mass at 1:00pm in the Cathedral**

**March 1st: Ash Wednesday for Halfway @ 2:00pm**

**March 2nd: ASH WEDNESDAY Masses are at 9:00am and 6:00pm in Cathedral, North Powder @ 11:30am**

# Religious Education



## **Saint Polycarp of Smyrna**

St. Polycarp was a Christian bishop of Smyrna. He was an Apostolic father, meaning he was a student of one of the original disciples of Christ; and he was known to other important figures in the early Christian church, including Irenaeus, who knew him as a youth, and Ignatius of Antioch, his colleague in the Eastern Catholic church.

His surviving works include a Letter to the Philippians, in which he quotes the Apostle Paul, some of which quotes appear in the books of the New Testament and the Apocrypha. Polycarp's letter has been used by scholars to identify Paul as the probable writer of those books.

Polycarp was tried and executed as a criminal by the Roman empire in 155 C.E., becoming the 12th Christian martyr in Smyrna; the documentation of his martyrdom is an important document in the history of the Christian church.

Polycarp was likely born in Turkey, about 69 C.E. He was a student of the obscure disciple John the Presbyter, sometimes considered to be the same as John the Divine. If John the Presbyter was a separate apostle, he is credited with writing the book of Revelations. As Bishop of Smyrna, Polycarp was a father figure and mentor to Irenaeus of Lyons, who heard his preachings and mentioned him in several writings. Polycarp was a subject of the historian Eusebius, who wrote about his martyrdom and connections with John. Eusebius is the earliest source separating out John the Presbyter from John the Divine. Irenaeus' Letter to the Smyrneans is one the sources recounting Polycarp's martyrdom.

Polycarp was 86 years old when he died, an old man by any standard, and he was the bishop of Smyrna. He was considered a criminal by the Roman state because he was a Christian. He was arrested at a farmhouse and taken to the Roman amphitheater in Smyrna where he was burned and then stabbed to death.

Supernatural events described in MPol include a dream Polycarp had that he would die in flames (rather than being torn apart by lions), a dream that MPol says was fulfilled. A disembodied voice emanating from the arena as he entered entreated Polycarp to "be strong and show yourself a man."

When the fire was lit, the flames did not touch his body, and the executioner had to stab him; Polycarp's blood gushed out and put out the flames. Finally, when his body was found in the ashes, it was said to have not been roasted but rather baked "as bread"; and a sweet aroma of frankincense was said to have arisen from the pyre. Some early translations say a dove rose out of the pyre.

The only surviving document known to have been written by Polycarp was a letter he wrote to the Christians at Philippi. They asked him to write them as well as to forward a letter they had written to the Church of Antioch, and to send them any epistles of Ignatius he might have. The importance of Polycarp's epistle is that it explicitly ties the apostle Paul to several pieces of writing in what would eventually become the New Testament. Polycarp uses expressions such as "as Paul teaches" to quote several passages which are today found in different books of the New Testament and the Apocrypha, including Romans, 1&2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, 2 Thessalonians, 1&2 Timothy, 1 Peter, and 1 Clement.

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