



OUR HOLY REDEEMER SCHOOL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

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6 JANUARY 2019

IMPORTANT UPCOMING DATES

BAPTISM/ CONFIRMATION PREPARATION CLASSES

THURSDAY, 10 JANUARY

THURSDAY, 17 JANUARY

THURSDAY, 25 JANUARY



BAPTISM & CONFIRMATION

SATURDAY, 26
JANUARY
3:00 P.M.
IN THE CHURCH

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

The threat of the sword in the external world is doubled or trebled when persecution breaks out against the church without reason...

All of this is the cross of Christ, which we should long for as the source of our happiness. Andrew accepted it joyfully with true manliness. Paul, God's chosen instrument, tells us that we must seek our glory only in the Cross.

Look to Jesus, then, the Pioneer and Perfecter of our faith; He suffered even at the hands of His own people...

St. Raymond of Peñafort

THEN GOD REMEMBERED RACHEL.



God listened to her and made her fruitful. She conceived and bore a son, and she said, "God has removed my disgrace." She named him Joseph, saying, "May the Lord add another son for me!"

Genesis, XXX:22-24

MISSIONARY DISCIPLE OF THE WEEK

SAINT RAYMOND OF PEÑAFORT, PRIEST

FEAST DAY: 7 JANUARY

St. Raymond was born at Peñafort in Catalonia, Spain in 1175. He was so diligent in his studies throughout his youth that at age 20 he was able to teach philosophy at Barcelona, which he did for free. When he was 30 years old, he got his doctorate in canon and civil law. Impressed with his reputation and knowledge, the Bishop of Barcelona made him an archdeacon. In 1222, at age 47, he became a religious in St. Dominic's order and became a priest. There were no novices more devoted, diligent and humble than St. Raymond at that time. Because he was so learned, his superiors ordered him to write a "collection of cases of conscience" for confessors. This led to the famous compilation called *Summa de casibus poenitentialibus*. The first work of its kind.



In 1230, Pope Gregory IX called him to Rome and he became the Pope's confessor. He was also given the enormous task of collecting all the scattered decrees from previous councils and popes, which he did and they comprised five books called the "Decretals." These were confirmed by Pope Gregory in 1234. To this day, this compilation has been looked at as the best arranged part of the body of canon law. In 1235 the Pope had wanted St. Raymond to become an archbishop, but the thought of having to accept this high office was so stressful that Raymond became very ill. Thus forcing the pope to withdraw his order. He moved back to his beloved homeland in Barcelona and enjoyed the solitary life of contemplation and priesthood. He was to live another thirty-four years - and his great love of the faith, and his excellent gifts as a confessor and evangelizer for the Catholic faith caused many conversions. In these thirty-four years, he spent a great deal of time opposing heresy and increasing conversion to Christianity of the Moors who inhabited that part of Spain. He also established monasteries in Tunis and Murcia, cities where the Moors lived.



Some years later, a miracle is reported and a Chapel and tower were erected in Barcelona establishing this miracle. It is said that when King James of Majorca tried to prevent St. Raymond from leaving his city, Raymond put his trust in God, and used his cloak to form a sail and a raft which successfully stayed afloat and brought St. Raymond home to Barcelona in six hours. On 6 January 1275, at age 100, St. Raymond died on his sick bed. Many miracles occurred at the site of his tomb. He was canonized in 1601.