

78TH ANNUAL CHICKEN DINNER RAFFLE ITEMS



28" Blackstone Griddle Bundle (Hard Cover and Protective Cover)

6 Gallon 5 Peak HP Stainless Steel Wet/Dry Vacuum + Bonus Car Cleaning Kit

Under the Weather Insta Pod Pop-Up Tent

Nautica Beach/Sports Umbrella

Karaoke Machine with 2 wireless microphones

Pickleball Paddles Set of 2 with 1 Carry Case, 2 Cooling Towels & 4 indoor balls - donated by Jonna Mitchell

Portable Hammock Chair

Massage Gun

Countertop Ice Maker

Tumblers - Set of 8

Timber Ridge Directors Chair

Northside Gift Card - donated by Tina & Patrick Minor

Keurig K-Iced - donated by Indianola HyVee

MstM stadium chair - donated by Irene Glade

I-35 school stadium blanket - donated by I-35 boosters

Fareway Gift Cards

Excerpts from Butler's *Lives of The Saints*

ST WALTHEOF or WALTHEN, ABBOT OF MELROSE (C.A.D. 1160)

WALTHEOF was second son of Simon, Earl of Huntingdon, and Matilda or Maud, daughter to Judith, the niece of William the Conqueror. His elder brother was called Simon, and in their childhood it was the pastime of this Simon to build castles and play at soldiers, but Waltheof's to build churches and monasteries of stones and wood. When grown up, the elder inherited his father's martial disposition together with his title; but Waltheof had a strong inclination for the religious life and was mild and peace-loving. Their mother Maud, after the death of her first husband, was given in marriage by King Henry I to St David I, King of Scotland, and Waltheof followed his mother to that court, where he formed an intimate friendship with St Aelred, who was master of the royal household at that time.

Soon after he decided to become a religious. He left Scotland, and made his profession among the regular canons of St Augustine in their monastery at Nostell, near Pontefract in Yorkshire. He was soon after chosen prior of Kirkham, in the same county, and, realizing the obligations he now lay under for the sanctification of others as well as for his own, he redoubled his austerity and regularity of observance.

Waltheof, impressed by the life and vigour of the Cistercian monks, became anxious to join them, naturally he was encouraged by the advice of his friend St Aelred, then abbot of Rievaulx, and accordingly he took the habit at Wardon in Bedfordshire. Waltheof found Cistercian life excessively severe, yet, only four years after profession, he was chosen abbot of Melrose, recently founded on the banks of the Tweed by King David. Whenever he fell into the smallest failing by inadvertence Waltheof immediately had recourse to confession, a practice of perfection which the confessors found rather trying, as one of them admitted to Jordan, the saint's biographer. In 1154 Waltheof was chosen archbishop of Saint Andrews; but he prevailed on St Aelred to oppose the election and not to oblige him to accept it.

St Waltheof died at a great age on August 3, about 1160.

ST PETER CHRYSOLOGUS, ARCHBISHOP OF RAVENNA, DOCTOR OF THE CHURCH (C. A.D. 450)

ST PETER was a native of Imola, a town in eastern Emil. He was taught the sacred sciences and ordained deacon by Cornelius, bishop of that city, of whom he speaks with veneration and gratitude. Archbishop John of Ravenna dying about the year 433, St Peter became archbishop in his stead. The Emperor Valentinian III and his mother, Galla Placidia, then resided in that city, and St Peter enjoyed their regard and confidence, as well as the trust of the successor of Sixtus, St Leo the Great.

At the town of Classis, then the port of Ravenna, St Peter built a baptistery, and a church dedicated in honour of St Andrew. We have many of his discourses still extant: they are all very short, for he was afraid of fatiguing the attention of his hearers, but the matter of the discourses of St Peter Chrysologus caused him to be declared a doctor of the Church by Pope Benedict XI in 1729. St Peter is said to have preached with such vehemence that he sometimes became speechless from excitement. In 418 St Peter received St Germanus of Auxerre with great honour at Ravenna, and after his death there on July 31 officiated at his funeral and kept his hood and sackcloth shirt as relics. St Peter Chrysologus did not long survive him. Being forewarned of approaching death, he returned to Imola, and there died on December 2, probably in 450.