

faith". After Timothy's departure from Corinth, Paul sent Titus there with the task of bringing that unmanageable community to obedience. Titus restored peace between the church of Corinth and Paul, who wrote to this church in these terms: "But God, who comforts the downcast, comforted us by the coming of Titus, and not only by his coming, but also by the comfort with which he was comforted in you, as he told us of your longing, your mourning, your zeal for me...And besides our own comfort we rejoiced still more at the joy of Titus, because his mind has been set at rest by you all".

From Corinth, Titus was again sent out by Paul-who called him "My partner and fellow worker in your service" - to organize the final collections for the Christians of Jerusalem. Further information from the pastoral letters describes him as bishop of Crete, from which, at Paul's invitation, he joined him at Nicopolis in Epirus. Later, he also went to Dalmatia. We lack any further information on the subsequent movements of Titus or on his death.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, if we consider the two figures of Timothy and Titus, we are aware of certain very significant facts. The most important one is that in carrying out his missions, Paul availed himself of collaborators. Yet it clearly appears that he did not do everything on his own but relied on trustworthy people who shared in his endeavors and responsibilities.

Another observation concerns the willingness of these collaborators. The sources concerning Timothy and Titus highlight their readiness to take on various offices that also often consisted in representing Paul in circumstances far from easy. In a word, they teach us to serve the gospel with generosity, realizing that this also entails a service to the Church herself.

Lastly, let us follow the recommendation that the apostle Paul makes to Titus in the letter addressed to him: "I desire you to insist on these things, so that those who have believed in God may be careful to apply themselves to good deeds; these are excellent and profitable men" (Titus 3:8). \*\*\*\*(excerpted from: ewtn.com)

## Traditional Prayer

\*\*\*\*\* Almighty God, who didst call Timothy, Titus, and Silas to do the work of evangelists and teachers, and didst make them strong to endure hardship: Strengthen us to stand fast in adversity, and to live righteous and godly lives in this present time, that with sure confidence we may look for our blessed hope, the glorious appearing of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ; who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Spirit, one God, now and for ever. Amen  
 \*\*\*\*\*(excerpted from: //justus.anglican.org)

PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE: [www.pampohletstoinpire.com](http://www.pampohletstoinpire.com)

## Saints Timothy and Titus



**St. Timothy**  
January 24th

**Feast Day**

**St. Titus**  
February 6th

**Patron Saints**  
of

**Intestinal Disorders**

**Stomach Diseases**

# Saint Timothy

\*St. Timothy, was born in Galatia in Asia Minor. He was baptized and later ordained to the priesthood by St. Paul. The young Galatian became Paul's missionary companion and his most beloved spiritual son. St. Paul showed his trust in this disciple by consecrating him Bishop of the great city of Ephesus. St. Timothy was Paul's dearest disciple, his most steadfast associate. He was converted during the apostle's second missionary journey. When Paul visited Lystra, Timothy, though still very young (about twenty) joined him as a co-worker and companion. Thereafter, there existed between them a most intimate bond, as between father and son. St. Paul calls him his beloved child, devoted to him "like a son to his father" (Phil. 2: 22).

Timothy had a kindly disposition, was unselfish, prudent, and zealous. He was a great consolation to Paul, particularly in the sufferings of his latter years. He also assisted the apostle in the establishment of all the major Christian communities and was entrusted with missions of the highest importance. Timothy was with Paul during his first Roman imprisonment. Paul made his self-sacrificing companion, Bishop of Ephesus, but the finest moment left him by his master are the two canonical Epistles bearing his name. He is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles 16:20. St. Timothy was stoned to death thirty years after St. Paul's martyrdom for having denounced the worship of the goddess Diana. According to the 1962 missal of Bl. John XXIII the extraordinary form of the Roman rite, St. Timothy's feast day is celebrated on January 24. \*(excerpted from: catholicculture.org)

## Reflection

\*\*At the general audience on Wednesday December 13, 2006 in the Vatican's Paul VI Hall Pope Benedict XVI reflected on the life of St. Timothy. Below are several excerpts from that speech:

Timothy is a Greek name, which means "one who honors God". St. Paul in his letters refers to him at least seventeen times and his name occurs once in the letter to the Hebrews. Timothy was entrusted by Paul with important missions and was viewed almost as an alter ego of Paul, as evident in the letter to the Philippians "I have no one like him who will be genuinely anxious for your welfare". Timothy was born at Lystra of a Jewish mother and a gentile father. Although coming from a mixed marriage that was not strictly observant, he was acquainted with the scriptures from childhood. His mother's name Eunice, has been handed down to us, as well as that of his grandmother, Lois.

When Paul was passing through Lystra at the beginning of his second missionary journey, he chose Timothy to be his companion because "he was well spoken by the brethren at Lystra in Iconium. Together with Paul and Silas, Timothy traveled to Asia Minor as far as Troy, from where he entered Macedonia. When Paul was obliged to leave Athens after being falsely accused of disturbing public order at Philippi, Timothy joined Paul in Athens from where he was sent

to the young church of Thessalonica to obtain news about her and to strengthen her in faith. Again he met Paul in Corinth, bringing him good news about the Thessalonians. We also find Timothy at Ephesus during Paul's third missionary journey. It was probably from there that Paul wrote to Philemon and to the Philippians, sending both letters jointly with Timothy. From Ephesus Paul sent Timothy to Macedonia and then to Corinth with a mission of taking a letter to the Corinthians. We again encounter Timothy as the joint sender of the second letter to the Corinthians and when Paul wrote the letter to the Romans from Corinth he added Timothy's greetings. From Corinth, the disciple left Troy on the Asian coast and waited for Paul who was bound for Jerusalem at the end of his third missionary journey. From there ancient sources mention nothing further about Timothy except for reference in the letter to the Hebrews.

In conclusion, we can say that the figure of Timothy stands out as a very important pastor. According to the later *Storia Ecclesiastica* by Eusebius, Timothy was the first bishop of Ephesus. Some of his relics, brought from Constantinople were found in Italy in 1219 in the Cathedral of Termoli in the Molise. \*\* (excerpted from: www.ewtn.com)

## Saint Titus

\*\*\*St. Titus, a pagan by birth, became one of St. Paul's most illustrious disciples. He accompanied the apostle on several of his missionary journeys and was entrusted with important missions. Finally he came with St. Paul to the island of Crete, where he was appointed Bishop. This was a difficult charge because of the character of the inhabitants and the spread of erroneous doctrines on that island. St. Paul's writings tell us that St. Titus rejoiced to discover what was good in others and drew the hearts of men by his wide and affectionate sympathy. He performed this duty in accordance with the admonition given him "... in all things show yourself an example of good works" ( Titus 2:7).

Tradition tells us that he died a natural death at the age of 94, having lived in this state of virginity during his whole life. St. Paul left a worthy monument to Titus, his faithful disciple, in the beautiful pastoral letter, which forms part of the New Testament. The feast honoring St. Titus was introduced in 1854. According to the 1962 missal of Bl. John XXIII the extraordinary form of the Roman rite February 6, was designated as the feast day for St. Titus. \*\*\* (excerpted from: catholicculture.org)

## Reflection

\*\*\*Continuing with Pope Benedict XVI address to the general audience on Wednesday, December 13, 2006 regarding Titus the Pope said the following: Titus whose name is of Latin origin was Greek by birth, that is, a pagan. Paul took Titus with him to Jerusalem for the so-called Apostolic Council, where the preaching of the gospel to the Gentiles, that free from their constraints of Mosaic law was solemnly excepted. In the letter addressed to Titus, Paul praised him and described him as his "true child in a common