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**Website:** <https://www.portsmouthdiocese.org.uk/parish/st-vincent-de-paul/> (To open: Select link then Ctrl + left Click)

**Link for vacancies throughout the Diocese** <https://www.portsmouthdiocese.org.uk/about-us/other/jobs> **Pauline Clarke HR**

**Twenty - Fifth Sunday in Ordinary Time**

**Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2024**

**Celebration of feast of St Vincent de Paul next Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> September - come in tradition dress**

<b>Page 136</b>	<b>Isaiah 50: 5-9</b>	<b>James 2: 14-18</b>	<b>Gospel: Mark 8: 27-35</b>
<p>In the first reading from the Book of Wisdom we hear about wicked and godless people who want to destroy “the virtuous man” because he annoys them when their way of life and breaches of the law are challenged. It is not clear who is being accused “of playing false to our upbringing”. Is this the priests of the Temple, the scribes or the lawyers? They plan to test him with cruelty and torture but God will “rescue him from the clutches of his enemies”. The second reading from St James reminds us that envy and selfish ambition will create disorder and wickedness of every kind. The worst of human nature will often surface if ambition is not satisfied resulting in a fight to get your way by conflict and wars. The wisdom that comes from God is pure, kindly, considerate, full of compassion and shows itself by doing good. People who work for peace sow the seeds which will bear fruit in holiness. Also we can pray to God for what we want and our prayers might be answered if it does not indulge our own selfish desires. In St Mark’s Gospel Jesus takes his disciples off by themselves away from crowds to tell them about his impending persecution, death and resurrection after three days which they find difficult to accept. However they start arguing who will be in charge when Jesus has gone. Jesu tells them “if anyone wants to be first, he must make himself last of all and servant to all”. Anyone who welcomes little children in my name welcomes me and the one who sent me. We must not proclaim our own self importance but are called every day to serve God by serving others. Malcolm.</p>			

Mass times		Feast Days	
<b>6pm: Confessions</b> <b>6.30pm Vigil Mass</b>	<b>Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> St Matthew the Apostle and the Evangelist</b> One of the first chosen of the 12 apostles. Hebrew name Levi. Tax collector for the Romans. Able to speak both Aramaic and Greek and a skilled scribe. Gave up a rich and comfortable life to follow Jesus. One of the four Evangelists. Wrote in Hebrew or Aramaic for the Jewish people and also in Greek. Witnessed all the ministry of Jesus. Emphasised he was the Messiah and Son of God. Preached in Judea. Established Ethiopian Church		
<b>9.30 am Mass</b>	<b>Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> September</b>	<b>Twenty – Fifth Sunday in Ordinary Time</b>	
<b>6.30 pm Mass</b> <b>Sam Daniel RIP</b> <b>14<sup>th</sup> Anniversary</b>	<b>Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> St Padre Pio of Pietrelcina</b> Born 1887 in Italy to peasant farmers rich in faith. He was an altar boy. Looked after sheep. Caught typhoid fever. Missed part of his education. Religious family wanted to help him become a monk as he had visions and ecstasies but needed to be better educated. Father went to USA to earn enough for private education. Then accepted aged 15 into Order of Capuchin Friars. Took Franciscan habit and name Friar Pio after Pope Pius I. Started 7 years study for priesthood at Friary of St Francis of Assisi, north of Rome. Health failed and his visions and ecstasies increased. Eventually ordained a priest. Sent home to his family to recover his health but then suffered “invisible stigmata” when he felt the pain of Christ’s crown of thorns and scourging. The mystic served as a medic in the First World War. He contracted pneumonia in 1918 and was sent to a Convent where he remained for the rest of his life. Stigmata of Christ’s wounds then became visible including the wound in his side which bled for the rest of his 50 years of life. The Capuchins did not hide Padre Pio so the Convent was besieged by thousands of pilgrims. Vatican was cautious and asked him to say Mass in private. Abandoned due to protest from all the pilgrims. The day before he died in 1968 his stigmata vanished		
<b>10 am Mass</b> <b>Mavely Ouseph</b>	<b>Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> Our Lady of Walsingham</b> “England’s Nazareth”. The shrine dates from the 11 <sup>th</sup> century when in 1061 the Lady of the Manor in the village of Walsingham in Norfolk had three visions of Our Lady. She was asked to build a copy of the house in Nazareth where the Annunciation took place to Our Lady. The simple wooden house soon became a place of devotion to Virgin Mary and a shrine for pilgrims. In 1153 a Priory was founded to care for the spiritual needs of the pilgrims. The Slipper Chapel a mile from Walsingham was built in 1340 as the “final station” on the pilgrimage to the shrine. On the “Holy Mile” the pilgrims went barefoot. A magnificent Priory Church was built in the 15 <sup>th</sup> century. Reputation as pilgrimage grew as wars and political unrest in medieval times made travel to Rome and Santiago de Compostela in Spain more difficult. Visited by almost all the kings of England from King Henry III to King Henry VIII and also Queen Catherine of Aragon who was a regular pilgrim. This came to an end when King Henry VIII ordered the dissolution of the monasteries. In 1538 the Priory was closed, the “Holy House” burned to the ground and the statue of Our Lady of Walsingham taken to London and destroyed. The Slipper Chapel survived and was bought in 1896 and restored. A year later Pope Leo XIII made the Slipper Chapel a Catholic shrine. In 1921 the new Anglican Vicar of Walsingham set up a statue of Our Lady of Walsingham and a new chapel was dedicated in 1931 and extended in 1938 to form the current Anglican shrine. In 1934 Cardinal Bourne led the Bishops of England and Wales together with 10,000 pilgrims to the Slipper Chapel. There is now an ecumenical dimension to pilgrimages to Walsingham. The longest continuous walking pilgrimage in Britain to Walsingham is “Student Cross” and takes place over Holy Week in Easter and began in 1948. Students walk between 120 and 150 miles from various places such as London and Oxford carrying a large wooden cross, walking the last “Holy Mile” barefoot.		

<b>6.30 pm Mass</b> <b>Thomas</b> <b>Pichappillil</b>	<b>Wednesday 25<sup>th</sup> St Sergius of Radonezh</b> Born 1314 in Russia. Family had been impoverished when their property was taken by the Grand Duke in Moscow. Moved to village of Radonezh. Bartholomew found learning difficult until a monk gave him Communion. He became a monk in 1337, took the name Sergius and then ordained a priest. Lived with his widowed brother in solitude in a small cell and simple chapel. Then brother left to join a monastery in Moscow. Sergius had a rapport with the wild animals and they shared food. He soon became known and people visited for spiritual guidance. 11 other hermits joined him. The hermitage then attracted more monks and became Holy Trinity monastery. Arguments over life style, Sergius left to found a new monastery. Returned to Holy Trinity on demand. Sent monks to start new monasteries, almost 40, and spread the Gospel in Russia. His monastery became the most renowned in Russia and Sergius the most famous and respected monk.					
<b>10 am Mass</b> <b>Mercy Sunny RIP</b>	<b>Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> St Cosmos and St Damian</b> Christian twin brothers born in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> century in Arabia. Both became doctors at seaport of Aegeae, present day Turkey. Did not always charge for their services. Cured many ailments. Greatly respected for their work and charity. Roman Emperor Diocletian started persecuting Christians. Not possible for such famous Christians to remain hidden. Both arrested but refused to denounce their faith or worship pagan gods. Tortured by various methods but both stayed true to their faith. Martyred with their 3 younger brothers. The veneration of Cosmos and Damian spread very quickly and became the most famous martyrs of their time. Mention of their names in the Canon of the Mass in the First Eucharistic Prayer					
<b>NO MASS</b>	<b>Friday 27<sup>th</sup> St Vincent de Paul.</b> Born in 1581 in France to peasant farmers, third of 6 children. Worked on the farm but showed great academic ability. Sent to seminary in nearby Dax and then to University of Toulouse to read theology. Ordained a priest at age 19 because of his academic ability and spirituality, 5 years earlier than defined by Council of Trent. 4 years later in 1604 obtained his degree. Then obtained a degree in Canon Law at Paris University. A dubious story was told of him being captured by pirates and suffered slavery for two years in Tunisia. He certainly went to Rome as a chaplain to the Count of Goigny. Returned to France as chaplain to the Queen. Then a parish priest. Tutor of the son of rich family. He became used to an affluent life style. Challenged by Francis de Sales and Vincent realised the needs of the poor and sick. He recruited priests to help him minister to peasants, tenant farmers and poor outside the cities which eventually became the <i>Congregation of the Mission</i> , known as <i>Vincentians</i> . Chaplain to galley slaves in the ports. He founded an Order of nuns, <i>Sisters of Charity</i> , an Order of women that was not enclosed but worked in the community with the poor and sick. Organised conferences and retreats for his priests and lay people. Died 1660 aged 79.					
<b>6pm: Confessions</b> <b>6.30pm Vigil Mass</b> <b>Maria Pereiron RIP</b>	<b>Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> St Wenceslaus of Bohemia</b> Born about 908 in the Czech Republic, eldest son of Duke Ratislav of Bohemia who was ruler of Bohemia in 915. His mother was a baptised Christian but was still a pagan in belief. His grandmother ensured he had a good Christian education. His father was killed in battle in 921 when he was 13. His grandmother acted as his regent until she was murdered by supporters of his pagan mother who then took over as his regent. When Wenceslaus reached 18, he led Christian nobles to overthrow his mother. Wenceslaus was a strong ruler, promoted Christianity and education and promised to be a just and show mercy. He built churches and founded St Vitus Cathedral in Prague. He gave control of a section of Bohemia to his younger brother to avoid any disputes. In 929 Bohemia was invaded and King Wenceslaus had to pay tribute to King Henry of Germany. Nobles angered by the surrender, plotted against the king in alliance with his younger brother. They murdered King Wenceslaus in 935. Great Christian King in the carol "Good King Wenceslaus".					
<b>9.30 am Mass</b>	<b>Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> September</b> <b>Twenty – Sixth Sunday in Ordinary Time</b> <b>Celebration of the feast of St Vincent de Paul during and after 9.30 am Mass</b>					
<b>PLEASE PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS WHEN RECORDING NAMES FOR MASS INTENTION</b>						
<b>Your prayers are needed for the following people</b>						
Sue Chandler	Hazel Sale	Joe Heatley	Fr Shaun Budden	Trevor Delves	Valerie Baker	

### NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### **Celebration of the feast of St Vincent de Paul on Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> September at 9.30 am Mass**

All are invited to come in their good clothes. Weather permitting there will be a procession around the church. Church volunteers will be recognised for their good service, as Sacristan, Readers, Eucharistic Ministers, Catechists, Choir members, Florists, Organists, newsletter editor etc. So many parishioners make up the team. After Mass, we will have a finger buffet. Donations of paper plates, serviettes, soft drinks, crisps, biscuits etc. are welcome in advance and any freshly made goods brought along on the morning ( with a list of ingredients please). We will have a fundraising raffle, to raise monies for church improvements, including refreshing the toilets. Tickets will be on sale after Mass and are priced at £1 a ticket or £5 a strip. Prizes include a Pizza Making set, Champagne, Wine, Chocolates, Biscuits and other prizes.

#### **Message from Canon Michael Dennehy and Parish Evangelisation Cell System (PECS)**

Invitation to a meeting on the implementation of the 10-Year Plan for our Diocese here in Southampton.

**On Saturday, 21st September, at St. Joseph's, Ashurst, beginning with Mass at 10 am** we will host an information and vision day on Parish Evangelisation Cell System. PECS is not a programme but a change to our thinking about Catholic life. It seems an opportune and providential moment to develop these cells or groups as the six parishes of our Southampton Central and West Pastoral Area becomes a single parish.

Everyone is warmly welcome to this day which will end with a shared lunch at 1 pm.

#### **Parish collection for last weekend 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> September**

Parish Gift Aid Envelopes	Gift Aid	Parish Loose Collection	Direct debits, standing orders	Gift Aid	Total of Offertory Collection	Parish Raffle Use of church	Catholic Education Service		TOTAL of all money
							Gift Aid	Loose	
£142	£35.50	£103.72	£242.54	£51.98	£575.74	£100 £100	£2.50	----	<b>£778.24</b>