



# Crucis



The Magazine of St Salvador's Scottish Episcopal Church

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*Far be it from me to glory except in the cross of Christ, by which the world has been crucified to me and I to the world.*

Galatians 6:14

**November 2024**

## Editorial

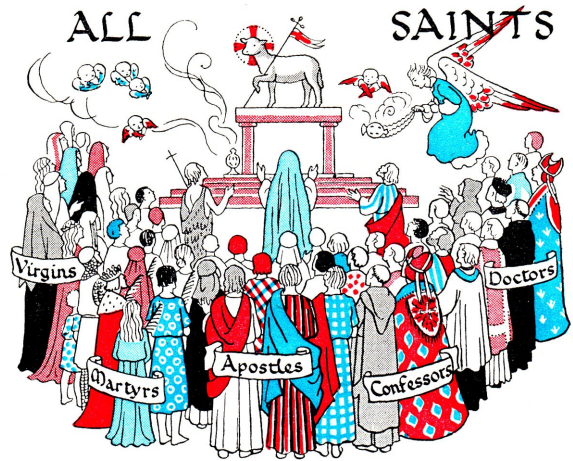
In October we lost a much beloved member of our congregation. Evelyn Kelly had been our Sacristan for many years and a lifelong congregant. She died peacefully on the morning of 11<sup>th</sup> October, less than a month before her 95<sup>th</sup> birthday, and her funeral was held on Wednesday, 23<sup>rd</sup> October, in St Salvador's.

In November we celebrate the feast of All Saints and we also keep the Commemoration of all the Faithful Departed on All Souls (moved, for convenience, to the Sunday and following Wednesday). Given that the term 'saint' was originally used to describe everyone who is a follower of Christ, one might wonder why there is a distinction between these two events at all. There is however, a clear difference of emphasis. For one thing All Saints is a feast, a time of celebration whereby all those Christians who are in joyful and perpetual communion with Christ in heaven (the Church Triumphant) are honoured. For another, All Souls is when we remember and give prayers for the Church Penitent – all those who have died and are (or have been) on their way to the Church Triumphant.

Both joy and sadness need expression, and it is helpful to separate these two in our minds by keeping them on two occasions. As time loses its meaning once we leave this realm of existence, the actual transition from the Church Militant (the living) to the Church Penitent, and ultimately to the Church Triumphant, may well be instantaneous. But after bereavement, and for our mental health, we need to give ourselves time to mourn properly before moving on.

We shall miss you Evelyn, and we shall remember you, and all those gone before who are dear to us, when we keep All Souls this year and in future years until we meet again.

Martin Andrews (Churchwarden)



## Prayer for All Saints

*O Lord, who in every age dost reveal thyself to the childlike and lowly of heart, and from every race dost write name in thy book of life: Give us the simplicity and faith of thy saints, that loving thee above all things, we may be what thou wouldst have us be, and do what thou wouldst have us do. So may we be numbered with thy saints in glory everlasting; through Jesus Christ, our Saviour.*

George Appleton

## Services in November

Sun 3	All Saints Sunday	Sung Mass 11.00 a.m.
Wed 6	All Souls (tr)	Lay-led 10.00 a.m.
Sun 10	Remembrance Sunday (Trinity XXIV)	Sung Mass 11.00 a.m.
Wed 13	Margaret of Scotland (ant)	Lay-led 10.00 a.m.
Sun 17	Trinity XXV	Sung Mass 11.00 a.m.
Wed 20	St Hugh of Lincoln (tr)	Lay-led 10.00 a.m.
Sun 24	Christ the King	Sung Mass 11.00 a.m.
Wed 27	St Andrew (ant)	Lay-led 10.00 a.m.

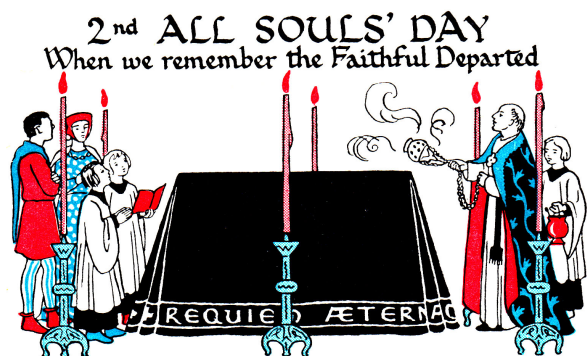
If a priest is not available, a lay-led service may replace Mass.

## Saints' and Special Days for November

### Friday, 1<sup>st</sup> November – All Saints Day

Celebrating the feast of All Saints began in the fourth century. At first, it was observed on the day after the feast of Pentecost, the foundation of the Church, commemorating those – many of them unnumbered and unknown – who had given their lives as

witnesses to the Faith. In the eighth century, a chapel was dedicated to All Saints in Rome on this day, and, within a century, 1 November had become when this festival was generally celebrated.



### Saturday, 2<sup>nd</sup> November – All Souls

The Anglican–Roman Catholic International Commission explains the thinking underlying today’s commemoration like this: ‘The believer’s pilgrimage of faith is lived out with the mutual support of all the people of God. In Christ all the faithful, both living and departed, are bound together in a communion of prayer.’

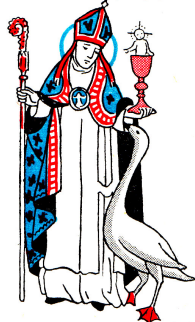
### Sat., 16<sup>th</sup> Nov. – St Margaret of Scotland, Queen

Born in the year 1046, St Margaret was the daughter of the Anglo-Saxon royal house of England but educated in Hungary, where her family lived in exile during the reign of the Danish kings in England. After the Norman invasion in 1066, when her royal person was still a threat to the new regime, she was welcomed in the royal court of Malcolm III of Scotland and soon afterwards married him in 1069. Theirs was a happy and fruitful union and Margaret proved to be both a civilising and a holy presence. She instituted many church reforms and founded many monasteries, churches and pilgrim hostels. She was a woman of prayer as well as good works who seemed to influence for good all with whom she came into contact. She died on this day in the year 1093.

### Sunday, 17<sup>th</sup> Nov. – St Hugh of Lincoln, Bishop

A Burgundian by birth, St Hugh became a monk at the Carthusian Grande Chartreuse in 1165 at the age of 25. In about 1175, he was invited by the English King, Henry II, to become prior of his Charterhouse foundation at Witham in Somerset, badly in need of reform even though it had been only recently founded. In 1186, St Hugh was persuaded to accept the See of Lincoln, then the largest diocese in the land. He brought enormous energy to his diocese in every aspect of its life, combining with his building, reforming and

S. HUGH  
and his swan



administrative skills very real pastoral gifts and deep compassion. He managed to defend the rights of the Church without making an enemy of the king – something St Thomas Becket failed to do. He died in London on this day in the year 1200.

### Sunday, 24<sup>th</sup> November – Christ the King

Christ the King is a title of Jesus referring to the idea of the Kingdom of God where Christ is described as being seated at the right hand of God. Many Christian denominations consider the kingly office of Christ to be one of the threefold offices: Christ is a prophet, priest, and king. In the Gospel of Luke, the angel Gabriel proclaims to Mary, ‘Behold, you will conceive in your womb and bear a son, and you shall name him Jesus. He will be great and will be called Son of the Most High, and the Lord God will give him the throne of David his father, and he will rule over the house of Jacob forever, and of his kingdom there will be no end.’ Outside the gospels, the First Epistle to Timothy (6:14–15) explicitly applies the phrase of ‘king of kings and lord of lords’, adapting the Pentateuch’s declaration, for the Lord your God is the God of gods and the Lord of lords, to Jesus Christ. In the Book of Revelation it is declared that the Lamb is ‘King of kings, and Lord of lords’.

Wikipedia

### Sat., 30<sup>th</sup> Nov. – St Andrew, Ap., Patron of Scotland

S. ANDREW  
Patron of  
Scotland



Although St Andrew is named among the apostles in the synoptic gospels, it is in St John’s gospel that most is learned about him. St Andrew was a Galilean fisherman, a follower of John

the Baptist when Jesus called him to follow Him. He then went to find his brother Simon Peter and brought him to Jesus. St Andrew became one of the inner circle of disciples that included his brother and the other pair of brothers, James and John. Together they witnessed all the major events of our Lord’s ministry. After Pentecost, tradition has St Andrew travelling on several missionary journeys and eventually being martyred by being crucified on an X-shaped cross. He became patron saint of Scotland because of a legend that his relics had been miraculously brought here in the eighth century.

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