

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

April 2025 – Passiontide and Easter

Editorial

The great celebration of Easter is almost, but not quite, the culmination of the story of Jesus, with his bodily resurrection after the humiliation, torture and execution by the Roman occupiers of Jerusalem, at the behest of the local authorities. The charge of blasphemy for claiming to be the Son of God, assumed he was not telling the truth.

But I'm getting ahead of myself. At the time of writing we are still in Lent, and Jesus is still in the wilderness, wrestling with the devil. He knows what is to come and he has a choice – he could easily avoid the ordeal by foregoing his inheritance and following the devil's advice.

But Jesus chooses the narrow path – to put us before himself, and stay true to his calling. That is as well, or we would never have heard of him.

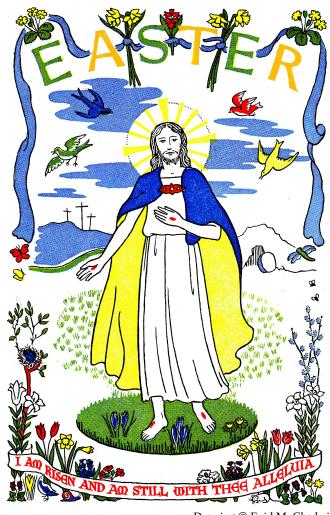
And now each year in liturgical imagery we remember just how difficult that choice, and its immediate consequences, were for our Saviour.

Maundy Thursday and Good Friday spell out those last days after the triumphal entry into Jerusalem on a donkey, when Jesus was betrayed, arrested, stripped, beaten, and crucified after being forced to carry his own gibbet to the place of execution.

It is a hard thing to think about, when we really think about it. But if you join us in our Triduum on Thursday, Friday and Saturday you will experience it all with Jesus. Not just the pain, the loss and the sense of abandonment, but also the triumph and rejoicing of the Resurrection.

So we enter in sadness and leave in joy – in the final part of the great Easter story. Not the end – far from it – but the end of the beginning of God's wonderful redemptive equation: the reversal of death and the promise of Eternal Life.

Martin Andrews (Churchwarden)



Drawing © Enid M. Chadwick

Services in April (Lay-Com/L-C. = lay-led communion)

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Wed	2	St Gilbert of Caithness (tr)	Lay-Com.	10.00	a.m.
Sun	6	Passion Sunday	Sung Mass	11.00	a.m.
Wed	9	Dietrich Bonhoeffer	Lay-Com.	10.00	a.m.
Sun	13	Palm Sunday	Lay-Com.	11.00	a.m.
Mon	14	Monday in Holy Week	Stations+L-C.	10.00	a.m.
Tue	15	Tuesday in Holy Week	Stations+L-C.	10.00	a.m.
Wed	16	Wednesday of Holy Week	Stations+L-C.	10.00	a.m.
Thu	17	Maundy Thursday (L	ay-Com.)	7.00	p.m.
		Stripping of Altar an	d Watch	– midi	night
Fri	18	Morning Prayer + I	Litany	10.00	a.m.
		Good Friday Liturgy ((Lay-led)	3.00	p.m.
Sat	19	Morning prayer +Ante-C	Communion	10.00	a.m.
		Great Vigil of Ea	ster	9.00	
Sun	20	Easter Sunday	Sung Mass	11.00	a.m.
Wed	23	Wednesday of Easter Week	Lay-led	10.00	a.m.
Sun	27	Easter II	Sung Mass	11.00	a.m.
Wed	30	St Catherine of Siena (tr)	Lav-led	10.00	a.m.

Prayer for Passion Sunday

O God, who by the cross and passion of thy Son Jesus Christ didst save and deliver mankind: Grant that by steadfast faith in the merits of that holy sacrifice we may find help and salvation, and may triumph in the power of his victory; through the same Jesus Christ our Lord. Scottish Prayer Book

Saints' and Special Days for April Tuesday, 1st April – St Gilbert of Caithness, Bp

Gilbert de Moravia appears to have been a member of the family of the Lords of Duffus in Moray. He was for many years Archdeacon of Moray, and in 1223 was elected Bishop of Caithness. A devout churchman and able statesman, his great work was the erection of a new cathedral at Dornoch, but his long episcopate was beneficial to his diocese in every way. He died in 1245.

Sunday, 6th April – Passion Sunday

Passion Sunday is the fifth Sunday of Lent, marking the beginning of Passiontide. In 1969, the Roman Catholic Church removed Passiontide from the liturgical year of the Novus Ordo, but it is still observed in the Extraordinary Form, the Personal Ordinariates, and by some Anglicans and Lutherans.

Wed., 9th April – Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Pastor, T., M.

He was born in 1906 into an academic family. Ordained in the Lutheran Church, he became a pastor and lecturer: in Spain, in London, the USA and, in 1931, back in Berlin. Opposed to the growing Nazi influence in Church and State, he was one of the leaders of the Confessing Church, a movement that challenged the Nazi-dominated established church from 1934. Bonhoeffer headed its seminary for the training of orthodox clergy, until its closure by the authorities in 1937. Banned from teaching, and harassed by Hitler's regime, he bravely returned to Germany at the outbreak of war in 1939, despite being on a lecture tour of the USA at the time. His continuing opposition to the Nazis led to his arrest in 1943. His experiences led him to propose a more radical theology in his later works, which have been influential among post-war theologians. He was executed in Flossenburg concentration camp on this day in 1945.

Sunday, 13th April – Palm Sunday

Palm Sunday is celebrated in most liturgical churches by the blessing and distribution of palm branches (or the branches of other native trees), representing the palm branches which the crowd scattered in front of Christ as he rode into Jerusalem; these palms are sometimes woven into crosses. The difficulty of procuring palms in unfavourable climates led to their substitution with branches of native trees, including box, olive, willow, and yew. The Sunday was often named after these substitute trees, as in Yew Sunday, or by the general term Branch Sunday. In Syriac Christianity it is often called Oshana Sunday or Hosanna Sunday, based on the biblical words uttered by the crowd while Jesus entered Jerusalem.

Wikipedia

The Triduum

Thursday, 17th **April – Maundy Thursday** is the day during Holy Week that commemorates the Last Supper of Jesus Christ with the Apostles, as described in the canonical gospels. The Mass of the Lord's Supper or service of worship is normally celebrated in the evening, when Friday begins according to Jewish tradition, as the Last Supper was held on the feast of Passover, according to the three Synoptic Gospels.

Friday, 18th April – Good Friday

Members of many Christian churches observe Good Friday with fasting and church services. In many Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Anglican and Methodist churches, the Service of the Great Three Hours' Agony is held from noon until 3 p.m., the time duration that the Bible records as darkness covering the land to Jesus' sacrificial death on the cross. Communicants of the Moravian Church have a Good Friday tradition of cleaning gravestones in Moravian cemeteries.

Saturday, 19th April – Holy Saturday

(Latin: *Sabbatum Sanctum*) The day commemorates the Harrowing of Hell while Jesus Christ's body lay in the tomb. Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Anglican and Reformed churches begin the celebration of the Easter Vigil service on Holy Saturday, which provides a transition to the season of Eastertide; in the Moravian tradition, graves are decorated with flowers during the day of Holy Saturday and the celebration of the sunrise service starts before dawn on Easter Sunday. Wikipedia

29th April – St Catherine of Siena, Mystic & T.

Born at Siena in the year 1347, Catherine became a member of the Order of St, Dominic. She was filled with active love for God and neighbour: she strove to bring peace to the quarrelling factions and cities of Italy, and to restore the rights of the papacy, at that time in exile in Avignon. She was a contemplative and ascetic, and her many writings are remarkable for their spirituality and theology. Catherine died in the year 1380.

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