



# 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

May 2025

## Editorial

Spring seems to have arrived rather suddenly, with some summer-like spells, but it's still difficult to decide what to wear just by looking out of the window. After months of cold, dark, windy and wet weather, are we ready for change?

I wonder what the 11 disciples were thinking as they were gathered together indoors after the traumatic events of the previous few days. Were they looking out of the window and wondering what to do? Should they go out? Was it safe? What should they wear? Should they be in disguise? Then, just as they were trying to get their heads round all the horrible events, and the death of their beloved leader, something new happened. It was something that would turn their world upside down. Jesus returned.

What might have gone through their minds when that happened? Were they hallucinating? Jesus would have known that is what would have been said, so he stayed long enough, and appeared to enough people, to convince them he was real.

Then what? Had Jesus returned to claim his earthly kingship, to restore Israel and eject the occupying forces of Rome, as some might have hoped? After all, he was the Messiah.

The Messiah, as imagined at the time, was just the Messiah of the Jewish people, but God's agenda was far greater. Jewish mythology became a vehicle to take us towards the true nature of Jesus's Messiahship – his being the Messiah, or Saviour, to the whole human race. And, 20¼ centuries later, that is what we still celebrate.

The subsequent Ascension of Jesus and the coming of the Holy Spirit inspired the disciples to emerge from their room, risk everything and devote the rest of their lives to living and spreading the good news. So, what might we be inspired to do?

Martin Andrews (Churchwarden)



Drawings © Enid M. Chadwick

## Services in May

Sun 4	Easter III	Sung Mass 11.00 a.m.
Wed 7	Julian of Norwich (ant)	Lay-led. 10.00 a.m.
Sun 11	Easter IV	Sung Mass 11.00 a.m.
Wed 14	St Matthias, Apostle	Lay-led 10.00 a.m.
Sun 18	Easter V	Lay-led 11.00 a.m.
Wed 21	St Helena	Lay-led 10.00 a.m.
Sun 25	Easter VI	Lay-led 11.00 a.m.
Wed 28	St Augustine of Cant. (tr)	Lay-led 10.00 a.m.

## Service in June

Sun 1	Ascension Sunday	Sung Mass 11.00 a.m.
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## Prayer for the Third Sunday in Easter

*Help us to trust thee, O Lord Christ, when we see thee not, and our way is shadowed by sorrow or doubt; and in thy great goodness reveal thyself to us again, that our hearts may rejoice, and we may walk henceforth in the light of thy presence; for the glory of thy holy name.*

## Saints' and Special Days for May

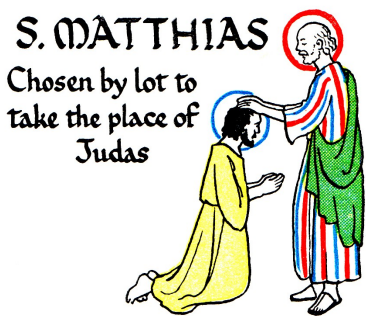
### Thu. 8<sup>th</sup> May – Julian of Norwich, Spiritual Writer

On this day in 1373, when she was thirty years old and suffering from what was considered to be a terminal illness, a woman of Norwich, whose own name is unrecorded, experienced a series of sixteen visions, which revealed aspects of the love of God. Following

her recovery, she spent the next twenty years of her life pondering their meaning and recorded her conclusions in what became the first book written by a woman in English, *The Revelations of Divine Love*. At an unknown point in her life, she became an anchoress attached to the Church of St Julian in Norwich, and it was by this name of Julian that she became known to later generations. She died around the year 1417.

### Wednesday, 14<sup>th</sup> May – St Matthias, Apostle

In the choosing of Matthias to replace the traitor Judas, we can see that the author of the Acts of the Apostles differs from St Paul in his understanding of apostleship. The number had to be restored so that they might sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel. It was conditional that they had to have been with Jesus during his earthly ministry and witnesses to the resurrection. The point of being chosen by lot, rather than by election, indicated the choice was God's alone.



### Wed., 21<sup>st</sup> May – St Helena, Protector of the Holy Places

Flavia Julia Helena c. AD.246/248–330), aka Helena

#### INVENTION of the HOLY CROSS (Finding) by S. Helena



of Constantinople and in Christianity as Saint Helena, was an *Augusta* of the Roman Empire and mother of Emperor Constantine the Great. Born in the lower classes traditionally in the city of Drepanon, Bithynia, in Asia

Minor, which was renamed Helenopolis. Helena ranks as an important figure in the history of Christianity. In her final years, she made a religious tour of Syria Palaestina and Jerusalem, during which ancient tradition claims that she discovered the True Cross. The Eastern Orthodox Church, Catholic Church, Oriental Orthodox Churches, Anglican Communion, and the Lutheran Church revere her as a saint. Wikipedia

#### S. AUGUSTINE teaching the English

### Mon., 26<sup>th</sup> May – St Augustine of Canterbury, Bp



(Early 6<sup>th</sup> century – most likely 26 May 604) was a Christian monk who became the first archbishop of Canterbury in the year 597. He is considered the 'Apostle to the English'. Augustine was the prior of a

monastery in Rome when Pope Gregory the Great chose him in 595 to lead a mission, usually known as the Gregorian mission, to Britain to Christianize King Æthelberht and his Kingdom of Kent from Anglo-Saxon paganism. Kent was likely chosen because Æthelberht commanded major influence over neighbouring Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in addition to his marriage to Bertha, a Frankish princess, who was expected to exert some influence over her husband. Before reaching Kent, the missionaries had considered turning back, but Gregory urged them on, and in 597, Augustine landed on the Isle of Thanet and proceeded to Æthelberht's main town of Canterbury. King Æthelberht converted to Christianity and allowed the missionaries to preach freely, giving them land to found a monastery outside the city walls. Augustine was consecrated as a bishop and converted many of the king's subjects, including thousands during a mass baptism on Christmas Day in 597. Pope Gregory sent more missionaries in 601, along with encouraging letters and gifts for the churches, although attempts to persuade the native British bishops to submit to Augustine's authority failed. Roman bishops were established at London, and Rochester in 604, and a school was founded to train Anglo-Saxon priests and missionaries. Augustine also arranged his successor's consecration, Laurence of Canterbury. He probably died in 604 and was soon revered as a saint. Wikipedia

### Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> May – Ascension Day

The Feast of the Ascension of Jesus Christ (also called the Solemnity of the Ascension of the Lord, Ascension Day, Ascension Thursday, or sometimes Holy Thursday) commemorates the Christian belief of the bodily Ascension of Jesus into Heaven. It is one of the ecumenical feasts of Christian churches, ranking with the feasts of the Passion and Pentecost. Following the account of Acts 1:3 that the risen Jesus appeared for 40 days prior to his Ascension, Ascension Day is traditionally celebrated on a Thursday, the 40<sup>th</sup> day of Easter according to inclusive counting, although some Christian churches have moved the observance to the following Sunday, sometimes called Ascension Sunday. The day of observance varies by ecclesiastical province in many Christian churches, as with Methodists and Catholics, for example. Ascensiontide refers to the ten-day period between the Feast of the Ascension and the Feast of Pentecost. Wikipedia

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