



Parish Newsletter

St Fillan, King St, Newport-on-Tay
Our Lady Star of the Sea, Queen St, Tayport



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33rd Sunday in Ordinary Time 13th November 2022

Come, ring out our joy to the Lord; hail the God who saves us, alleluia.

Year: C(II). Psalm week: 1. Liturgical Colour: Green.

First reading: Malachi 3: 19-20 For you the sun of righteousness will shine out.

Responsorial Psalm: Ps 97(98) The Lord comes to rule the peoples with fairness.

Second reading: Thessalonians 3: 7-12 Do not let anyone have food if he refuses to work.

Gospel: Luke 21:5-19 The destruction of the Temple foretold.

HOLY MASS TIMES

Our Lady Star of the Sea: Saturday Vigil 5pm; Monday and Friday 10am.

St Fillan's: Sunday 10:15am; Wednesday and Thursday 10am.

Mgr. Pat's Corner

Traditionally, November is the month when the Church focuses on the 4 last things: death, judgement, heaven or hell, and the Second Coming of Jesus Christ - sombre thoughts during the dark days of winter, but essential and foundational to our faith.

Today's Gospel reading outlines some of the signs that will precede the end of the world. The Covid pandemic, the war in Ukraine, the climate change crisis and other issues that affect society at the moment bring this reality into sharp focus.

However, the end of the world is generally not something that we give much thought to, even if the challenges and difficulties we face sometimes would point us in that direction.

Believers and non-believers alike acknowledge that one day the end will come - life on earth cannot last forever. But, as Jesus said on numerous occasions, no one knows the day or the hour when this will happen.

We do know, however, that we can rely on a couple of key truths. The first is that Jesus is risen: that he has overcome death and the powers of darkness.

We can also be certain that Jesus Christ is with us always - that in him the future has already begun, a future that we need not fear because, through our faith in Jesus, it is a future that we can face with courage and dignity.

Mgr. Pat

Mission Sunday

There will be a second collection, with baskets placed in the usual places, in both churches this weekend, the funds raised being devoted to the missionary work of the Church.

Special Prayers: We pray for those who have died recently, for those who are sick or in hospital and those whose anniversaries fall at this time. We pray for those caring for the sick, those mourning the loss of loved ones or struggling to cope with difficulties in their lives. We pray especially for peace throughout the world and for the victims both of war and of natural disasters.

To request prayers in the Newsletter please contact Fr Jude or leave your request through his letterbox.

Facebook: www.facebook.com/NewportTayportCatholic/ **Parish WhatsApp:** 07484 170812.

Hospital Chaplaincy: Ninewells, Victoria and Roxburghe House. Please call the duty chaplain on 07821 624124

Saints and Feastdays

Wednesday 16th November. St. Margaret of Scotland (Margaret of Wessex): 1045-1093: She was an English princess born in Hungary to Princess Agatha of Hungary and English Prince Edward the Exile in 1045 or 1046. Her siblings, Cristina and Edgar the Atheling were also born in Hungary around this time. The family returned to England when she was 10, on her father's recall as a potential successor to the throne. Edward died immediately after the return, but Margaret and Edgar continued to reside at the English court. The family fled from William the Conqueror after his victory at the Battle of Hastings in 1066, Agatha's intention being to take her children north to Northumbria. Tradition says that Agatha then decided to return to the continent, but their ship was caught in a storm which drove it further north to Scotland, where they were shipwrecked in 1068, at a spot now known as "St. Margaret's Hope."

Malcolm III Canmore, then king of Scotland, welcomed the family and put them under his protection. He fell in love with the Margaret, who is said to have been both beautiful and kind, and they were married in 1070 at the castle of Dunfermline. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters, raising them in a family that was strong in faith.

Margaret's kind-nature and good heart was a strong influence on Malcolm's reign, softening his temper, taking charge of all domestic affairs, being frequently consulted on state matters, and generally helping him become a well-regarded monarch. Together they offered a powerful example of living faith in action. Margaret promoted the arts and education in Scotland, worked constantly for the poor, encouraged Church synods and was involved in efforts to correct the religious abuses involving Bishops, priests and laypeople. She helped to build churches, including the Abbey of Dunfermline, where a relic of the true Cross is kept. Her impact led her to being referred to as "The Pearl of Scotland". Malcolm supported Margaret in all her work and admired her religious devotion so much he had her books decorated in jewels, gold and silver, one of which, a gospel book with portraits of the four evangelists, is now in the Bodleian Library in Oxford, having been miraculously recovered from a river.

In 1093, Malcolm and their oldest son were killed during the Battle of Alnwick. Already ill and worn from a life full of austerity and fasting, Margaret died four days after her husband, on November 16, 1093. She was buried before the high altar at Dunfermline. In 1250, Pope Innocent IV canonized Margaret, acknowledging her life of holiness and extraordinary virtue. In 1259, Margaret's and Malcolm's bodies were transferred to a chapel in the eastern apse of Dunfermline Abbey. In 1560, Mary Queen of Scots is said to have come into possession of Margaret's head, which was kept as a relic. She insisted that it, and Margaret's prayers, helped assist her in childbirth. The head later ended up with the Jesuits at the Scots' College, Douai, France, but was lost during the French Revolution.

Thursday 17 November. St Elizabeth of Hungary: 1207-1231. Elizabeth was the daughter of King Andrew II of Hungary and Gertrude of Merania. There are two alternative narratives regarding her place of birth, the first, and most widely accepted, being that she was born in Hungary, possibly in the castle of Sárospatak, on 7 July 1207, remaining in Hungary until the age of five, although the first written reference to the castle dates only to 1497. The second narrative has her born in Pozsony, Hungary (present-day Bratislava, Slovakia), where she lived in the Castle of Posonium until the age of four. Whatever the truth, she is known to have been brought to the court of the rulers of Thuringia in central Germany, to be betrothed to Louis IV, Landgrave of Thuringia (also known as Ludwig IV), a future union which would reinforce political alliances between the two families. She was raised by the Thuringian court and would have been familiar with the local language and culture. In 1221, at the age of fourteen, Elizabeth married Louis; the same year he was enthroned as Landgrave, and the marriage appears to have been happy.

In the spring of 1226, when floods, famine and plague wrought havoc in Thuringia, Louis, a staunch supporter of the Hohenstaufen Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor, represented Frederick II at the Imperial Diet held in Cremona. Elizabeth assumed control of affairs at home and distributed alms in all parts of their territory, even giving away state robes and ornaments to the poor. It is said that Ludwig was never troubled by her charity and always supported it. She is perhaps best known for her miracle of the roses. While taking bread to the poor in secret, she met her husband with a hunting party. Ludwig, to quell suspicions of the gentry that she was stealing treasure from the castle, asked her to reveal what was hidden under her cloak. In that moment, her cloak fell open and a vision of white and red roses could be seen, which proved to Ludwig that God's protecting hand was at work. Hers is one of many miracles that associate Christian saints with roses.

Elizabeth's life changed irrevocably on 11 September 1227 when Louis, en route to join the Sixth Crusade, died of a fever in Otranto, Italy, just a few weeks before the birth of her daughter Gertrude. Upon hearing the news of her husband's death, Elizabeth reportedly said, "He is dead. He is dead. It is to me as if the whole world died today." His remains were returned to Elizabeth in 1228 and entombed at the abbey of Reinhardsbrunn. Elizabeth died in Marburg, to where she had retreated from the court, aged 24, on 17 November 1231. Very shortly after her death, miracles began to be reported as a result of her intercession and she was canonised by Pope Gregory IX on 24 May 1235.

Lawside Convent

We welcome a group of Franciscan Friars who have newly moved into Lawside Convent, and one of their number will celebrate Mass in St Fillan's this Sunday.

THE SUNDAY CAFÉ. All welcome to stay after Sunday Mass for coffee/tea and a chance to chat with fellow parishioners. Volunteers are needed. If you would like to help occasionally, please contact Angela Morton. Phone/text 0792 3931147 Email: angela3morton@gmail.com

THE FOOD BANK STILL NEEDS YOU. Non-perishable foods and toiletries can be left at the back of the churches or at local collection points: the Co-op in Tayport, Scotmid in Newport and Spar in Wormit. Financial donations also welcome. The Taybridgehead Foodbank is in need of volunteers, particularly in the Tayport area. If you are willing and able to volunteer some of your time to help the Foodbank, please get in touch by calling 07840 957039 or through the 'Contact Us' link on their website. <https://www.taybridgeheadfoodbank.org.uk/>

Can you donate double knitting wool? THE KNITTING GROUP provides warm items for the Salvation Army and for refugees but they are running low on wool. Donations of double knitting wool would be much appreciated. They may be left at the back of Our Lady's or in the box at the back in St Fillan's.