

Archbishop John E. Upham, Jr. passed away the evening of February 23, 2023.

See attached letter.

This Sunday, February 26, 2023, is First Sunday in Lent.

Sunday School on Saturday is held at 10 am each 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month at the church. Call Fr. Greg for details -352-205-8567

Other dates you need to know:

Plan ahead! Put these on your calendars now while you are thinking about it.

Palm Sunday 9:30 am on April 2

Stations of the Cross - Fridays at 5 pm.

Good Friday - 10 am - April 7

EASTER - 9:30 am - April 9

(Please plan to attend)

Communion Service will be held at 9:30 am.

The Service Bulletin for First Sunday in Lent is attached.

Please note: The Church makes changes to the Mass to reflect the liturgical seasons, and during the season of Lent it undergoes some major changes. What's different in the Mass during Lent? The most notable changes are the colors of the priest's vestments (to purple, symbolizing repentance) and the absence of the Gloria and the Alleluia.

Coffee and sweets will be served after the service.

Send us your news to let others in St. Alban's know what is going on with you these days. Thanks.

If you need a ride to church please call one of the Vestry Members listed on the back of the service bulletin. They will be gratified that you asked and pleased to give you a ride or arrange for one. Contact me, or Fr. Greg, at 352-205-8567.

Fr. Greg's Discretionary Fund - *If you would like to donate to this fund please write a check to St. Alban's Anglican Church with the notation that it is for this fund.*

Prayer List on Service Bulletins - Each week a prayer list is published in the bulletin. Changes to the list should be sent to Fr. Greg Koon. The prayer list includes: Bill, Megan, Frank, Kevin, Dale, Tony, Gloria, Landis, Barbara, Kathy, Michael, Misty, Nick, Bob, Andrew, Archbishop Upham, and Katherine.

Deacon Steven Holley is no longer with St. Albans. He is moving to Lakeland and another church.

The Church's coordinates include:

St. Alban's Anglican Church

625 W. Lady Lake Blvd.

Lady Lake, FL 32159

Telephone: 352-205-8567. When no one is there, it forwards to Fr. Greg Koon.

Website is www.StAlbans.Church Stay tuned for a substantially revised website. You can see a draft at www.stalbansanglicanchurch.com.

Note: Lady Lake Blvd is now paved all the way from Rolling Acres Road through to Lady Lake and Rt. 27/441. If you are coming to church from south of 466 on 27/441 turn left on Lady Lake Blvd. which goes right to our parking lot.

Altar Flowers - If you would like to dedicate flowers to someone or some event, donate to the Altar Flower fund. Please contact Mitzi Hennessey a few weeks in advance so the flowers can be ordered. Call Mitzi at 352-633-9926 or email mitzi2201965@gmail.com.

Commemorations from the Ordo Kalendar

Unless noted otherwise most information is from <http://www.wikipedia.org>

Please note the use of the term "(Comm. Feria)" beginning in March 2022 in the Ordo Kalendar.

- Feria is a day other than the sabbath day. In the liturgy of the Catholic Church, a feria is a day of the week other than Sunday.
- In more recent official liturgical texts in English, the term weekday is used instead of feria.
- If the feast day of a saint falls on such a day, the liturgy celebrated may be that of the saint, not that of the feria (the weekday liturgy).
- Accordingly, in actual liturgical practice a feria or ferial day is "a weekday on which no special ecclesiastical feast is to be celebrated."

March 1 is the Feast of St. David, Bishop, Confessor, and patron saint of the country of Wales. He died March 1, 544. St. David was the first Bishop of Menevia. He had been a monk, founded several monasteries, and did much to promote virtue and discipline in the Welsh Church.

Indeed, in Wales, today is a Feast of the First Class on the Traditional calendar, and a Solemnity on the New Calendar.

It is customary on this day, to wear a leek -- yes, the vegetable -- in honor of St. David on this day. The Old Catholic Encyclopedia explains: "From time immemorial the Welsh have worn a leek on St. David's day, in memory of a battle against the Saxons, at which it is said they wore leeks in their hats, by St. David's advice, to distinguish them from their enemies."

The wearing of the leek in honor of St. David is actually a point of conversation in William Shakespeare's Henry V. We have this exchange in Act, 4, Scene VII:

"FLUELLEN

Your majesty says very true: if your majesties is remembered of it, the Welshmen did good service in a garden where leeks did grow, wearing leeks in their Monmouth caps; which, your majesty know, to this hour is an honourable badge of the service; and I do believe your majesty takes no scorn to wear the leek upon Saint Tavy's day.

KING HENRY V

I wear it for a memorable honour;

For I am Welsh, you know, good countryman."

Wales is certainly a unique country of those of the United Kingdom. The Welsh are a Celtic people, thought to be descendants of the original Britons of the Roman era that were driven west during the Anglo-Saxon invasions of the 5th and 6th centuries; not unlike the Cornish to the south.

On 1 March each year, people in Wales and those of Welsh origin throughout the world celebrate the life of their patron saint, St David. It is also a day to celebrate Welsh culture that extends to many part of the world, including the United States.

During the time that remembers Welsh traditions, the Welsh flag is often seen as a symbolic representation of the day, as do the daffodils or leeks pinned to clothing.

St David plays a very important role in Welsh culture, but very little is known about his life. It is believed that he lived almost 100 years of age and died on 1 March.

Folklores also suggest that he was very gentle and physically robust and tall, despite eating a frugal diet. His father was Sant, the grandson of a prince of Ceredigion in south-west Wales, and his mother, Non, who was the niece of the legendary King Arthur.

The patron saint of Wales is said to have travelled extensively to Wales, England (Cornwall in the south-west), Brittany in France and also possibly to Jerusalem and Ireland. Before eventually becoming an archbishop, he founded several churches and a monastery in Wales. 1 March was included in the church calendar as St David's Day, after he was canonized in 1120. People then started making pilgrimages to St David's monastery, which still stands on its original site.

In the United States, many Americans of Welsh origin annually celebrate the life of Wales' patron saint, St David on March 1. It is also a time to people to remember the Welsh culture and to appreciate their Welsh origins. The Welsh flag is often seen during celebrations on the day, as well as daffodils or leeks pinned to clothing.

Some people may attend a special St David's Day church service while others may cook a nice meal to share with friends or family. Meals may include herbed lamb chops, Welsh pot bread, or Caerphilly Crumble.

Many groups may organize special events or parties that may include carrying the flag of Wales, dressing in traditional costumes, and wearing daffodils or leeks on clothing. The Welsh flag, a red dragon on a white and green background, is displayed prominently and a festive mood prevails.

St David's Day is not a public holiday in the United States. However, it is a day of celebration so some community groups, schools, and businesses may have a special program for the day.

Although St David is the patron saint of Wales, St David's Day was recognized officially as the national day for people of Welsh origin in the United States in 2003. The Empire State Building was floodlit in the Welsh national colors, which are red, green and white, on March 1 that year.

March 2 - St. Chad, Bishop, Confessor --Chad (Old English: Ceadda; died 2 March 672) was a prominent 7th century Anglo-Saxon churchman, who became abbot of several monasteries, Bishop of the Northumbrians and subsequently Bishop of the Mercians and Lindsey People. He was later canonised as a saint. He was the brother of Cedd, also a saint. He features strongly in the work of Bede the Venerable and is credited, together with Cedd, with introducing Christianity to the Mercian kingdom.

St. Chad was the first bishop of Mercia and Lindsey at Lichfield. He was the brother of Cedd, whom he succeeded as Abbot of Lastingham, North Yorkshire, and a disciple of Aidan who sent him to Ireland as part of his education. Chad was chosen by Oswi, king of Northumbria, as bishop of the Northumbrian see, while Wilfrid, who had been chosen for Deira by the sub-king Alcfrith, was absent in Gaul seeking consecration shortly after the Synod of Whitby (663/4). Faced with a dearth of bishops in England, Chad was unwise enough to be consecrated by the simoniacal Wine of Dorchester, assisted by two dubious British bishops. Wilfrid on his return to England in 666, found that Alcfrith was dead or exiled and retired to Ripon, leaving Chad in occupation. But in 669 Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, restored Wilfrid to York and deposed Chad (who retired to Lastingham), but soon reconsecrated him to be bishop of the Mercians. This unusual step was due both to the new opening for Christianity in Mercia and to the excellent character of Chad himself, whom both Eddius and Bede recognised as being unusually humble, devout, zealous and apostolic. Chad's episcopate of three years laid the foundations of the see of Lichfield according to the decrees of Theodore's council at Hertford, which established diocesan organisation. Wulfhere, king of Mercia, gave him fifty hides of land for a monastery at Barow (Lincolnshire); he also established a monastery close to Lichfield Cathedral.

Chad died on March 2nd 672 and was buried in the Church of St Mary. At once, according to Bede, he was venerated as a saint and his relics were translated to the Cathedral Church of St Peter. Cures were claimed in both churches. Bede described his first shrine as 'a wooden coffin in the shape of a little house with an aperture in the side through which the devout can...take out some of the dust, which they put into water and give to sick cattle or men to drink, upon which they are presently eased of their infirmity and restored to health'.

His relics were translated in 1148 and moved to the Lady Chapel in 1296. An even more splendid shrine was built by Robert Stretton, bishop of Lichfield (1360-85) of marble substructure with feretory adorned with gold and precious stones. Rowland Lee, bishop of Lichfield (1534-43), pleaded with Henry VIII to spare the shrine: this was done, but only for a time. At some unknown date the head and some other bones had been separated from the main shrine. Some of these, it was claimed, were preserved by recusants, and four large bones, believed to be Chad's are in the Roman Catholic cathedral of Birmingham.

Let me know if you liked these reports.

Please let the editor of this weekly eNewsletter know if it is useful to you, or not, or have suggestions on how to improve it, or would like to help write it.

If you received this message in error or would like to be removed from the email list please let me know.

Thank you.

Keeping the Faith,

Ed Williams
352-750-5067