

**This Sunday, February 15, 2026,  
commemorates Quinquagesima Sunday.**

**Ash Wednesday Service will be at 10 AM followed by Communion service.**

Sunday Communion Service begins at 9:30 am. Fr. Greg Koon, Celebrant.

**Plan to attend:** February 22 (hey, next week) Our Bishop, Ben Jones, announced that Archbishop Schultz is back in the hospital (yes, prayers are needed). **ALSO**, please note Bishop Jones, will be at St. Alban's and celebrate Mass on Sunday February 22.

**The Service Bulletin is attached.** Coffee and Sweets after the service.

Know someone who may be uncertain about which church to attend? Offer to drive them to St. Albans. Or, just agree to meet them there. Who knows, they might like it. **We do!**

**Quick Quiz - Should St. Kentigern be celebrated on January 13 or February 13?**

Have you tried the QR code on the back of the bulletin? Let me know if it works for you.

Have you looked at the **updated** church website lately? **StAlbansAnglicanChurch.com**

<https://stalbansanglicanchurch.com/> Click on this link to go to the website.

Or go to **stalbans.church** web address without the www in front. Please let me know if this works for you. 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.*

***Do you have your 2026 Ordo Kalendar? If not, then call, write, or see Peg Burnett. I have mine.***

**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.

**St. Alban's Anglican Church, 625 W. Lady Lake Blvd., Lady Lake, FL 32159 Telephone: 352-205-8567.**

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](mailto:mitzi2201965@gmail.com).

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## **Commemorations from the Ordo Kalendar**

Unless noted otherwise, the information below is from <http://www.wikipedia.org>

**February 9 - St. Cyril of Alexandria - Bishop, Confessor & Doctor of the Church** – Cyril of Alexandria (c. 376 – 444) was the Patriarch of Alexandria from 412 to 444. He was enthroned when the city was at the height of its influence and power within the Roman Empire. Cyril wrote extensively and was a leading protagonist in the Christological controversies of the later 4th and 5th centuries. He was a central figure in the First Council of Ephesus

in 431, which led to the deposition of Nestorius as Patriarch of Constantinople.

Cyril is counted among the Church Fathers and the Doctors of the Church, and his reputation within the Christian world has resulted in his titles Pillar of Faith and Seal of all the Fathers, but Theodosius II, the Roman Emperor, condemned him for behaving like a "proud pharaoh", and the Nestorian bishops at the Council of Ephesus declared him a heretic, labeling him as a "monster, born and educated for the destruction of the church."

Cyril is well-known due to his dispute with Nestorius and his supporter Patriarch John of Antioch, whom Cyril excluded from the Council of Ephesus for arriving late. He is also known for his involvement in the expulsion of Novatians and Jews from Alexandria and the murder of the Hellenistic philosopher Hypatia by Coptic monks. Historians disagree over the extent of his responsibility for these events.

The Roman Catholic Church did not commemorate Saint Cyril in the Tridentine Calendar: it added his feast only in 1882, assigning to it the date of 9 February. The 1969 revision moved it to 27 June, considered to be the day of the saint's death, as celebrated by the Coptic Orthodox Church. The same date has been chosen for the Lutheran calendar.

**February 10 - St Scholastica** (Died: 543) St.

Scholastica, sister of St. Benedict, consecrated her life to God from her earliest youth. After her brother went to Monte Cassino, where he established his

famous monastery, she took up her abode in the neighborhood at Plombariola, where she founded and governed a monastery of nuns, about five miles from that of St. Benedict, who, it appears, also directed his sister and her nuns. She visited her brother once a year, and as she was not allowed to enter his monastery, he went in company with some of his brethren to meet her at a house some distance away. These visits were spent in conferring together on spiritual matters. On one occasion they had passed the time as usual in prayer and pious conversation and in the evening they sat down to take their reflection. St. Scholastica begged her brother to remain until the next day.

St. Benedict refused to spend the night outside his monastery. She had recourse to prayer and a furious thunderstorm burst so that neither St. Benedict nor any of his companions could return home. They spent the night in spiritual conferences. The next morning they parted to meet no more on earth. Three days later St. Scholastica died, and her holy brother beheld her soul in a vision as it ascended into heaven. He sent his brethren to bring her body to his monastery and laid it in the tomb he had prepared for himself. She died about the year 543, and St. Benedict followed her soon after. Her feast day is **February 10th**.

**February 12 - The Seven Holy Founders of the Servite Order**, by name Bonfilus, Alexis, Manettus, Amideus, Hugh, Sostene and Buonagiunta of Florence, were seven holy men of the town of Florence whom became bound to each other in a spiritual friendship that were eventually called by the Virgin Mother of God in a vision that they reportedly all shared in one and the same moment (though at first each was unaware that the other saw what he saw), whom they practised an intense

devotion towards, to 'Leave the World, the Better to Serve Almighty God'.

Bonfilius of Florence was born Bonfilius Monaldi (Buonfiglio dei Monaldi), Alexis of Florence was born Alexis Falconieri (Alessio Falconieri) (1200 – 17 February 1310), Manettus of Florence was born Benedict dell'Antella (Benedetto dell' Antella), Amideus of Florence was born Bartholemew Amidei (also Bartolomeo degli Amidei; died 1265), Hugh of Florence was born Ricovero Ugguccioni (Hugh dei Lippi Ugguccioni (Ricovero dei Lippi-Ugguccioni)), Sostene of Florence was born Gerardino Sostegni (Gherardino di Sostegno) and Buonagiunta of Florence was born John Manetti (Giovanni di Buonagiunta (Bonajuncta))

Sant Alessio Falconieri (Second of The Seven Holy Founders by age, Last to pass away).

Falconieri was one of the seven founders of the [Servite Order](#), who are celebrated together on the anniversary of his death.

He was the son of Bernardo Falconieri, a merchant prince of [Florence](#), and one of the leaders of the Republic. His family belonged to the [Guelph](#) party, and opposed the Imperialists whenever they could consistently with their political principles.

Falconieri grew up in the practice of the most profound humility. He became a wealthy noble in one of Italy's most wealthy and cultured cities. Falconieri joined the Laudesi, a pious confraternity of the Blessed Virgin, and there met the six future companions of his life of sanctity. According to tradition, he was favoured with an apparition of the Mother of God, 15 August 1233, as were these companions. The seven soon afterwards founded the [Order of the Servites](#). Falconieri at once abandoned all, and retired to La

Camarzia, a house on the outskirts of the town, and the following year to [Monte Senario](#). Falconieri was bestowed the title of *Founder and Mystic*.

With humility, he traversed, as a [mendicant](#), in quest of alms for his brethren, the streets of the city through which he had lately moved as a prominent citizen. So deep and sincere was his humility that, though he lived to the great age of hundred and ten years, he always refused to enter the priesthood, of which he deemed himself unworthy.

His duties were confined principally to the material needs of the various communities in which he lived. In 1252 the new church at Cafaggio, on the outskirts of Florence, was completed under his care, with the financial assistance of Chiarissimo Falconieri. [Giuliana Falconieri](#), his niece, was trained in sanctity under his personal direction.

The influence exerted on his countrymen by Falconieri and his companions may be gathered from the fact that in a few years ten thousand persons had enrolled themselves under the banner of the Blessed Virgin in the Servite Order.

He died in [Monte Senario](#) at about 110 years of age on 17 February 1310. Later moved to **12 February**.

His shrine and entombed body is near the church of the [Santissima Annunziata](#) in Florence. [Clement XI](#) declared Falconieri worthy of the veneration of the faithful, 1 December 1717, and accorded the same honour to his six companions on 3 July 1725.

Amadeus of the Amidei (died 1265) was also known as Bartolomeo degli Amidei. He was one of the seven founders of the Servite Order in 1233. He was born into the [Amidei](#) family in the [Republic of Florence](#), and died at [Monte Senario](#) in 1265. His [feast day](#) is with the other six, on 17 February.



Hugh dei Lippi Uguccione was one of the founders of the Order, who were collectively known as the Seven Holy Founders. He served as the [vicar general](#) of the [Servites](#) in [Germany](#), having initially followed [Philip Benizi](#) to [France](#) and [Germany](#). He died in Germany on 3 May 1282.

[Pope Leo XIII](#) canonized them all on 15 January 1888. After the canonization of the seven founders, their feast was inserted in the [General Roman Calendar](#) for celebration on 11 February, the anniversary of the granting of canonical approval to the order in 1304. In 1909, 11 February became the feast of [Our Lady of Lourdes](#), and **the feast of the seven founders was moved to 12 February**. In the [1969 revision](#) of the calendar, 17 February, the date of death of Alexis Falconieri was judged more appropriate.

**February 13 - Saint Kentigern – Bishop, Confessor – (died c. 603)** (also known as Kentigernus (Latin) or Cyndeyrn Garthwys (Welsh)). He was the late 6th century apostle of the Brittonic Kingdom of Strathclyde (now modern Scotland) and patron saint and founder of the city of Glasgow. He was also known as **Saint Mungo**.

In Wales and England, this saint is known by his birth and baptismal name Kentigern (Welsh: Cyndeyrn). The derivation of the name is probably Common Brittonic. The evidence is based on the Old Welsh record Conthigirn. Other etymologies have been suggested, including British \*Kintu-tigernos 'chief prince' based on the English form Kentigern.

In Scotland and the Hen Ogledd he is often called by his pet name "Mungo", possibly derived from the Cumbric language equivalent of Welsh: "my dear one." An ancient church in Bromfield, Cumbria is named after him, as are Crosthwaite Parish Church and some other churches in the

northern part of the modern county of Cumbria (historic Cumberland).

Mungo's mother Teneu was the daughter of the Brythonic king, Lleuddun who ruled in the Haddington region of what is now Scotland, probably the Kingdom of Gododdin in the Old North. She became pregnant after being raped by Owain mab Urien according to the British Library manuscript. Her furious father had her thrown from the heights of Traprain Law. Surviving, she was then abandoned in a coracle in which she drifted across the River Forth to Culross in Fife. There Mungo was born.

Mungo was brought up by Saint Serf who was ministering to the Picts in that area. It was Serf who gave him his popular pet-name. At the age of twenty-five, Mungo began his missionary labours on the Clyde, on the site of modern Glasgow. Christianity had been introduced to the region by Saint Ninian and his followers welcomed the saint and procured his consecration by an Irish bishop. He built his church across the water from an extinct volcano, next to the Molendinar Burn, where the present medieval cathedral now stands. For some thirteen years, he laboured in the district, living a most austere life in a small cell and making many converts by his holy example and his preaching.

A strong anti-Christian movement in Strathclyde, headed by a certain King Morken, compelled Mungo to leave the district, and he retired to Wales, via Cumbria, staying for a time with Saint David at St David's, and afterwards moving on to Gwynedd where he founded a cathedral at Llanelwy (St Asaph in English). While there, he undertook a pilgrimage to Rome. However, the new King of Strathclyde, Riderch Hael, invited Mungo to return to his kingdom. He



decided to go and appointed Saint Asaph/Asaff as Bishop of Llanelwy in his place. For some years, Mungo fixed his Episcopal seat at Hoddum in Dumfriesshire, evangelising thence the district of Galloway. He eventually returned to Glasgow where a large community grew up around him, becoming known as Clas-gu (meaning the 'dear family'). It was nearby, in Kilmacolm, that he was visited by Saint Columba, who was at that time labouring in Strathtay. The two saints embraced, held long converse, and exchanged their pastoral staves. In old age, Mungo became very feeble and his chin had to be set in place with a bandage. He is said to have died in his bath, on Sunday 13 January.

On the spot where Mungo was buried now stands the cathedral dedicated in his honour. His shrine was a great centre of Christian pilgrimage until the Scottish Reformation. His remains are said to still rest in the crypt. A spring called "St. Mungo's Well" fell eastwards from the apse.

His festival was kept throughout Scotland on 13 January. The Bollandists have printed a special mass for this feast, dating from the 13th century. His feast day in the West is 13 January. (nb I don't know why it is now listed in the Ordo Kalendar for February 13. Maybe an editor's mistake.)

From Catholic.org/saints

**February 14 - St. Valentine, P. M.** (born 226, died February 14, 269)

The origin of St. Valentine, and how many St. Valentines there were, remains a mystery. One opinion is that he was a Roman martyred for refusing to give up his Christian faith. Other historians hold that St. Valentine was a temple

priest jailed for defiance during the reign of Claudius. Whoever he was, Valentine really existed because archaeologists have unearthed a Roman catacomb and an ancient church dedicated to Saint Valentine. In 496 AD Pope Gelasius marked February 14th as a celebration in honor of his martyrdom.

The first representation of Saint Valentine appeared in a The Nuremberg Chronicle, a great illustrated book printed in 1493. [Additional evidence that Valentine was a real person: archaeologists have unearthed a Roman catacomb and an ancient church dedicated to Saint Valentine.] Alongside a woodcut portrait of him, text states that Valentinus was a Roman priest martyred during the reign of Claudius the Goth [Claudius II]. Since he was caught marrying Christian couples and aiding any Christians who were being persecuted under Emperor Claudius in Rome [when helping them was considered a crime], Valentinus was arrested and imprisoned. Claudius took a liking to this prisoner -- until Valentinus made a strategic error: he tried to convert the Emperor -- whereupon this priest was condemned to death. He was beaten with clubs and stoned; when that didn't do it, he was beheaded outside the Flaminian Gate.

Saints are not supposed to rest in peace; they're expected to keep busy: to perform miracles, to intercede. Being in jail or dead is no excuse for non-performance of the supernatural. One legend says, while awaiting his execution, Valentinus restored the sight of his jailer's blind daughter. Another legend says, on the eve of his death, he penned a farewell note to the jailer's daughter, signing it, "From your Valentine."

St. Valentine was a Priest, martyred in 269 at Rome and was buried on the Flaminian Way. He is the Patron Saint of affianced couples, bee keepers, engaged couples, epilepsy, fainting, greetings, happy marriages, love, lovers, plague, travellers, young people. He is represented in pictures with birds and roses.

Another popular hagiography describes Saint Valentine as the former Bishop of Terni, a city in southern Umbria, in what is now central Italy. While under house arrest of Judge Asterius, and discussing his faith with him, Valentinus (the Roman pronunciation of his name) was discussing the validity of Jesus. The judge put Valentinus to the test and brought to him the judge's adopted blind daughter. If Valentinus succeeded in restoring the girl's sight, Asterius would do anything he asked. Valentinus laid his hands on her eyes and the child's vision was restored. Immediately humbled, the judge asked Valentinus what he should do. Valentinus replied that all of the idols around the judge's house should be broken, the judge should fast for three days, and then undergo baptism. The judge obeyed and as a result, freed all the Christian inmates under his authority. The judge, his family and forty others were baptized. Valentinus was later arrested again for continuing to serve Jesus and was sent to the prefect of Rome, to the emperor Claudius himself. Claudius took a liking to him until Valentinus tried to lead Claudius to Jesus, whereupon Claudius refused and condemned Valentinus to death. Commanding that Valentinus either renounce his faith or he would be beaten with clubs, and beheaded. Valentinus refused and Claudius' command was executed outside the Flaminian Gate February 14, 269.

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Keeping the Faith,

Ed Williams