



Saint Anthony of Padua Catholic Church
{formerly Saint Walburga, Abbess}
Rye, East Sussex
"At the Top of the Town"
"The Greyfriars" since AD 1910
"Jesus came to you, so that you can come to Him"
The Arundel & Brighton Diocesan Trust (a Fairtrade Diocese)
is a Registered Charity: 252878



The Parish

Franciscan Friary
 Watchbell Street
 Rye, East Sussex, TN31 7HB
 01797 222 173 (Friary/Parish phone)
Email: catholicparish.rye@gmail.com
Parish web site: <https://stanthonyrye.com>
 Diocese of Arundel & Brighton:
<http://www.dabnet.org/>

The Franciscans (The Greyfriars)

The Greyfriars: www.thegreyfriars.org
 St. Anthony of Padua, Rye:
www.thegreyfriars.org/rye-east-sussex
The Secular Franciscan Order in GB: <http://ofsgb.org>
Saint Clare Fraternity, Poor Clare Convent, Hollington,
 meets on the 1st Sunday of the month. Pat Lee, minister,
 e-mail: sueandpatlee7@tiscali.co.uk
Rye St. Antony School: <https://www.ryestantony.co.uk/>

Society for the Protection of Unborn Children: Home (spuc.org.uk) or 020 7091 7091

Poor Clares' Prayer Line-Text names to:
07871 732 792

Fr. Matthew Chadwick, OFM Conv., Parish Priest
 Rev. Mr. Simon South, Deacon

24 APRIL 2022 ~ SECOND (DIVINE MERCY) SUNDAY OF EASTER "Thomas replied, 'MY LORD AND MY GOD!'"

Times of Mass This Week

23 Apr. Sunday	+ Paul Coleman, req. Aoife Coleman	6:00 PM SECOND SUNDAY OF EASTER
24 Apr. Sunday	For the Parishioners	8:00 AM SECOND SUNDAY OF EASTER
24 Apr. Sunday	+ Gladys McGovern (FMA)	10:45 AM SECOND SUNDAY OF EASTER
25 Apr. Monday	+ Paul Coleman, req. Aoife Coleman	9:00 AM St. Mark, Evangelist
26 Apr. Tuesday	For the Parishioners	9:00 AM ST. GEORGE, MARTYR, PATRON OF ENGLAND
27 Apr. Wednesday	+ Jan P. & Dorothy Van Heuven, req. Dolores Don	9:00 AM St. Winewald, Abbot (Beverly)
28 Apr. Thursday		9:00 AM St. Louis Marie de Montfort, Priest
29 Apr. Friday	Mairead Donnelly, req. Aoife Coleman	9:00 AM St. Catherine of Siena, Virgin, Doctor, Patroness of Europe
30 Apr. Saturday	John McLaughlin (FMA)	9:00 AM St. Pius V, Pope
30 Apr. Saturday	+ Jan P. & Dorothy Van Heuven, Req. Dolores Don	6:00 PM THIRD SUNDAY OF EASTER
1 May Sunday	+ Richard Carey, req. Kathy Lenihan	8:00 AM THIRD SUNDAY OF EASTER
1 May Sunday	For the Parishioners	10:45 AM THIRD SUNDAY OF EASTER

THERE WILL BE NOT A HOLY HOUR on 29 APRIL .

PLEASE PRAY FOR THE DECEASED, ESPECIALLY, Catherine Bowles, Paul Coleman (Aoife's brother), Richard Carey, John Kilroy, members of our parish, our families, our relatives, our friends, our acquaintances, those who die suddenly or violently, especially during war or unrest, and Mass intentions for this week.

PLEASE PRAY FOR THE FOLLOWING PERSONS: Ron Peters, Audrey Hatter, Vickie Hatter (now both in Roseland Care Home), Fr. Paul Clarke, John Wakely, Bob Bligh, **Dominique Chapuis** (now at the Conquest, not doing well at all), Susan Clarke, Kathleen Sherwood, Monica Flint, Richard Horner, Janet (Jane) Castro, all those confined to their homes or care homes, my nephew, Nathaniel, for me, and Mass intentions this week.

THE FEAST OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA IS BACK!

The Annual Parish Lunch to celebrate the Feast Day of St. Anthony of Padua will be at Simply Italian on Monday 13th June at 12.30 pm. We hope as many parishioners as possible will attend. Form and details are at back of church.

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SCRIPTURE DISCUSSION RESUMES THIS WEEK, Monday, 25 April,
at The Hub on Rye Hill from 3:30 – 5:00 PM.

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REAL TIME: [\(605\) Real Time: Episode 18 \(15/04/2022\) - YouTube](#)

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FROM BISHOP RICHARD: [Bishop's Podcasts | Our Diocese \(abdiocese.org.uk\)](#)

Dear brothers and sisters,

In the early Church, those baptised on Easter night would wear their baptismal garment for a whole week, for the whole of the Easter Octave, until this Sunday, traditionally called 'Dominica in Albis' – 'Sunday on White'.

This Sunday is also Divine Mercy Sunday. As we look around our present world, the evidence of our need of God's Mercy is clear to see. The war in Ukraine continues, in addition to the many conflicts in other parts of the world – some of which have been continuing for a very long time indeed. We must pray for Divine Mercy in the face of these grave situations that humanity has brought upon itself.

Today, too, we must look closer to home and recognise the disharmony in our homes, our workplaces, and our own hearts.

It is into all these situations that God's mercy reaches – all we need to do us open our hearts and minds to Him.

In this Sunday's Gospel, Jesus speaks the post-resurrection greeting: 'Peace be with you.' The response to these words, on the part of the Apostles, is one of the deepest joy. Together with this greeting, Jesus sent His Apostles out, strengthened by the Holy Spirit, to bring forgiveness – mercy – to the world.

On this Octave Day of Easter, this Divine Mercy Sunday, may this two-fold message of the Risen Christ find a home in each of us: the gift of peace and the strength to bring that peace – that mercy – into our world. It is a peace, a mercy, that only the Lord can give.

With every Blessing,  
+ Richard

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**TWO GREAT PATRONS: GEORGE AND CATHERINE OF SIENA**

[\(616\) St. George HD - YouTube](#)

**Saint George, Patron of England and the Dragon**

There are several stories about George fighting dragons, but in the Western version, a dragon or crocodile made its nest at a spring that provided water to Silene, believed to be modern-day Cyrene in Libya.

The people were unable to collect water and so attempted to remove the dragon from its nest on several occasions. It would temporarily leave its nest when they offered it a sheep each day, until the sheep disappeared and the people were distraught.

This was when they decided that a maiden would be just as effective as sending a sheep. The townspeople chose the victim by drawing straws. This continued until one day the princess' straw was drawn.

The monarch begged for her to be spared but the people would not have it. She was offered to the dragon, but before she could be devoured, George appeared. He faced the dragon, protected himself with the sign of the Cross, and slayed the dragon.

After saving the town, the citizens abandoned their paganism and were all converted to Christianity.

### Interesting Facts

- Saint George stands out among other saints and legends because he is known and revered by both Muslims and Christians.
- It is said Saint George killed the dragon near the sea in Beirut, thus Saint George bay was named in his honour.
- Saint George's feast day is celebrated on April 23, but if it falls before Easter, it is celebrated Easter Monday. (This year, the feast is on Easter Tuesday due to St. Mark's feast being on Easter Monday.)

- The Russian Orthodox Church celebrates three St. George feast days each year -April 23 as is expected, November 3, to commemorate the consecration of a cathedral dedicated to him in Lydda, and on November 26, for when a church in Kiev was dedicated to him. (Kiev certainly needs his protection this year.)
- In Bulgaria, his feast day is celebrated May 6 with the slaughter and roasting of a lamb.
- In Egypt, the Coptic Orthodox Church of Alexandria calls St. George the "Prince of Martyrs" and celebrates on May 1. There is a second celebration November 17, in honour of the first church dedicated to him.
- Saint George is the patron saint of England and Catalonia and his cross can be found throughout England.
- In older works, Saint George is depicted wearing armour and holding a lance or fighting a dragon, which represents Christ's enemies.

**Prayer To St. George** Heroic Catholic soldier and defender of your Faith, you dared to criticize a tyrannical Emperor and were subjected to horrible torture. You could have occupied a high military position but you preferred to die for your Lord. Obtain for us the great grace of heroic Christian courage that should mark soldiers of Christ. Amen

## **ST. CATHERINE OF SIENA: PATRONESS OF EUROPE**

[\(616\) St. Catherine of Siena HD - YouTube](#)

St. Catherine of Siena was born during the outbreak of the plague in Siena, Italy on March 25, 1347. She was the 25th child born to her mother, although half of her brothers and sisters did not survive childhood. Catherine herself was a twin, but her sister did not survive infancy. Her mother was 40 when she was born. Her father was a cloth dyer.

St. Catherine developed a habit of giving things away and she continually gave away her family's food and clothing to people in need. She never asked permission to give these things away, and she quietly put up with their criticisms.

Something changed her when she was 21. She described an experience she referred to as her "mystical marriage to Christ." There are debates over whether or not St. Catherine was given a ring with some claiming she was given a bejewelled ring, and other claiming the ring was made of Jesus's skin. St. Catherine herself started the rumour of the latter in her writings, but she was known to often claim the ring itself was invisible.

Such mystical experiences change people, and St. Catherine was no exception. In her vision, she was told to re-enter public life and to help the poor and sick. She immediately re-joined her family and went into public to help people in need.

She often visited hospitals and homes where the poor and sick were found. Her activities quickly attracted followers who helped her in her mission to serve the poor and sick.

St. Catherine was drawn further into the world as she worked, and eventually she began to travel, calling for reform of the Church and for people to confess and to love God totally. *She became involved in politics*, and was key in working to keep city states loyal to the Pope. She was also credited with helping to start a crusade to the Holy Land. On one occasion, she visited a condemned political prisoner and was credited with saving his soul, which she saw being taken up to heaven at the moment of his death.

St. Catherine allegedly was given the stigmata, but like her ring, it was visible only to herself. She took Bl. Raymond of Capua as her confessor and spiritual director.

From 1375 onwards, St. Catherine began dictating letters to scribes. *She petitioned for peace and was instrumental in persuading the Pope in Avignon to return to Rome.* [Talk about a woman with influence!]

She became involved in the fractured politics of her time, but was instrumental in restoring the Papacy to Rome and in brokering peace deals during a time of factional conflict and war between the Italian city states.

She also established a monastery for women in 1377 outside of Siena. She is credited with composing over 400 letters, her Dialogue, which is her definitive work, and her prayers. These works are so influential that St. Catherine would later be declared a Doctor of the Church. She is one of the most influential and popular saints in the Church.

By 1380, the 33-year-old mystic had become ill, possibly because of her habit of extreme fasting. Her confessor, Raymond, ordered her to eat, but she replied that she found it difficult to do so, and that possibly she was ill.

In January of 1380, her illness accelerated her inability to eat and drink. Within weeks, she was unable to use her legs. She died on April 29, following a stroke just a week prior.

**O Mary, Mother of Divine Mercy, pray for us!**