



to the greater glory of God
STALOYSIUS CHURCH
a Jesuit church founded in 1908

NEWSLETTER

23rd – 29th October 2020

This week:

Friday 23rd October *Feria*

Saturday 24th October *Feria*

Sunday 25th October **30th Sunday of Year**

Monday 26th October *Feria*

Tuesday 27th October *Feria*

Wednesday 28th October **Sts Simon & Jude**

(Two of the disciples of Jesus; Apostles of the Early Church)

Thursday 29th October *Feria*

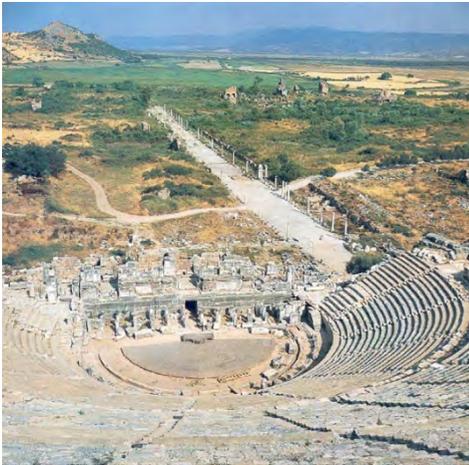
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St PAUL & THE EPHESIANS & THIS WEEK'S READINGS

Magicians and exorcists presented a challenge for Paul when he came to Ephesus. Magic had proliferated during the Roman Age, particularly out of Egypt. In 13 B.C. the Emperor Augustus unsuccessfully attempted to suppress the use of magical books. The practice of the magical arts was so closely associated with Ephesus that books of magic recipes and incantations were often referred to as "*Ephesian books*." According to the Acts of the Apostles, Paul was so successful in converting Ephesians from a belief in magic that many of them threw their magic books onto public bonfire (Acts 19:13–19).



The shrine to goddess Artemis would have been one of the special challenges that attracted Paul to Ephesus. The Acts of the Apostles records that the most hostile opposition to Paul's preaching came from adherents to this cult and from local entrepreneurs whose livelihood depended upon it. Near the end of Paul's stay at Ephesus, a local silversmith named Demetrius, who made votive shrines of the Ephesian Artemis for the pilgrim trade, organized a near-riot against Paul and his associates, filling the 24,500-seat theatre of Ephesus with devotees of the goddess chanting repeatedly "*Great is Artemis of Ephesus!*" (Acts 19:23–41).

In light of all the attractions of Ephesus, it is not difficult to understand why Paul postponed whatever plans he may have had to return to Corinth or to travel even farther west. The features that had led him to remain so long in Corinth were even more insistent at Ephesus. The city's strategic location, the flow of pilgrims, a famous pagan cult, infamous magicians—all provided rich opportunities and worthy challenges for Paul's preaching.

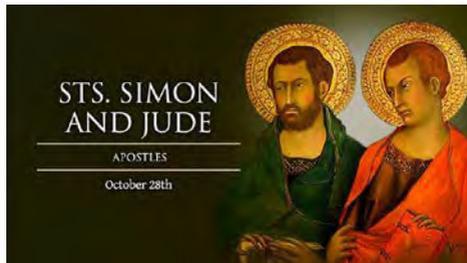
While at Ephesus, Paul continued his letter-writing activity. From here he wrote the letters we have in the New Testament to the Philippians, to Philemon, and at least three letters to the church at Corinth. Some scholars think Paul also wrote his Letter to the Galatians from Ephesus. His letter to the Romans was written either shortly before he left Ephesus or just after he departed on the journey to Macedonia and Corinth.

Paul finally did leave Ephesus, but he left behind him a lasting legacy. His co-workers there turned the church at Ephesus into one of the most important centres of Christian leadership during the following centuries, particularly in its production of Christian writings.

(Biblical Archeology Journal)



Women were persecuted for practicing Christianity at Carthage, north Africa. St **Perpetua** said to have been 22 years old at the time of her death, and mother of an infant she was nursing. She is recorded for having several visions that depicted her death. **St Felicity** was Perpetua's slave imprisoned with her, and pregnant at the time. At their death, Perpetua called out to the crowds: "*Stand fast in the Faith and love one another. Do not let our suffering be a stumbling block to you...*" Sts. Perpetua and Felicity are the patron saints of mothers, expectant mothers, North Africa and also the Spanish state of Catalonia. Their shared Feast Day is in March.



Many legends but few facts attach to these two disciples whom we celebrate this week. They are both mentioned in the lists of "The Twelve" in the Gospels.

Simon is called "*Simon the Zealot*" probably to distinguish him from "*Simon, who was called Peter*" in the same lists. Was he nicknamed 'the Zealot' because he was enthusiastic? Or because he had been politically aligned with "The Zealots", the ultra-nationalist Jewish group who eventually raised a revolt against the Romans and led to the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 AD?

Jude's name in Greek (Ιούδας) in the New Testament lists is actually the same as the twelfth disciple, '*Judas called Iscariot*'. It is likely that St Jude became the *Patron Saint of Lost Causes* because people only sought his help in an emergency, lest they accidentally asked for the prayers of Judas, the man who betrayed Jesus.

Temporary Timetable

Monday - Saturday

Mass at 12.15 pm

(Church opens at 11.45am

Confessions available 11.45-12.10pm

Church closes at 1.00pm)

Sunday

Mass at 9.30 & 11.00am

(Church opens at 9.00am,

Confessions available before each mass

Church closed for cleaning 10 – 10.30am)

Further information on Facebook or

The NEW! Parish website

www.staloyusglasgow.org



Please remember in your prayers **Mr Edwin Scotterz**. Edwin lived on Hill Street and was a regular presence on Garnethill. He was a long-time parishioner and passkeeper in St Aloysius. Edwin was in his early nineties and died on Monday. Among other things Edwin was an artist, and we used his stark Crucifix (see above) as a visual reminder of the Passion during some of the online meditations in Lent 2020.

May he rest in Peace.