

The Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity welcomes you!



A Reading from a sermon of Lancelot Andrewes preached before King James I at Whitewall on Easter Day 1622

The risen Christ gave Mary Magdalene a commission. ‘Go’ is her mission, and ‘tell my brethren’ is her commission. A commission, to publish the first news of his rising, and as it falls out, of his ascending too.

The Fathers say that by this word she was by Christ made an apostle, nay ‘an apostle to the apostles themselves.’ an apostle; for what lacks she? Sent first, immediately from Christ himself; and what is an apostle but so? Secondly, sent to declare and make known. And last, what was she to make known? Christ’s rising and ascending. And what are they but ‘the gospel’, yea the very gospel of the gospel?

This day, with Christ’s rising, begins the gospel; not before. Crucified, dead and buried, no good news, no gospel in themselves. And them the Jews believe as well as we. The first gospel of all is the gospel of this day, and the gospel of this day is this Mary Magdalene’s gospel, the prime gospel of all, before any of the other four. That Christ is risen and upon is ascending, and she the first that ever brought these glad tidings. At her hands the apostles themselves received it first, and from them we all.

Which, as it was a special honour, and ‘wheresoever this gospel is preached, shall be told for a memorial of her’, so was it withal, not without some kind of reproaching to them, to the apostles, for sitting at home so drooping in a corner, that Christ not finding any of them is fain to seek him a new apostle. And finding her where he should have found them and did not, to send by the hand of her that he first found at the sepulcher’s side, and to make himself a new apostle. And send her to them, to enter them as it were, and catechise them in two articles of the Christian Faith, the resurrection and the ascension of Christ. To Mary Magdalene, they and we both owe them, the first notice to them.

[Source: Celebrating the Seasons]

APRIL:

- ◆ April 14, Sunday, 3:00p.m., Wedding
- ◆ April 16, Tuesday, 11:00a.m., Memorial service for Heather Smith
- ◆ April 18, Thursday, 1:00p.m., Wedding
- ◆ April 21, Sunday, 11:00a.m., Vestry meeting
- ◆ April 25, Thursday, 3:00p.m., Healing Mass
- ◆ April 27, Saturday, 3:00p.m., Wedding
- ◆ April 28, Sunday, 3:00 p.m. French Service

MAY:

- ◆ May 1. Labor Day. NON-WORKING holiday
- ◆ May 12, Sunday, 3:00p.m., Wedding
- ◆ May 18, Saturday, 12noon-5:00p.m., Norway Day
- ◆ May 19, PENTECOST SUNDAY
- ◆ May 19, 11:00 a.m., Vestry meeting
- ◆ May 25, Saturday, 2:00p.m., Wedding
- ◆ May 26, TRINITY SUNDAY, JOINT SERVICE, 8:30a.m. Potluck follows.
- ◆ May 26, 2:00p.m., Wedding

SAINTS:**Isabella Gilmore, Deaconess, 16 April.**

Born in 1842, Isabella Gilmore, the sister of William Morris, was a nurse at Guy's Hospital in London and in 1886, was asked by Bishop Thorold of Rochester to pioneer deaconess work in his diocese. The bishop overcame her initial reluctance and together they planned for an Order of Deaconesses along the same lines as the ordained ministry. She was ordained in 1887 and a training house developed on North Side, Clapham Common, later to be called Gilmore House in her memory. Isabella herself retired in 1906 and, during her nineteen years of service, she trained head deaconesses for at least seven other dioceses. At her memorial service, Dr Randall Davidson predicted that "Some day, those who know best will be able to trace much of the origin and root of the revival of the Deaconess Order to the life, work, example and words of Isabella Gilmore." She died on this day in 1923.

Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury,

19 April. Alphege became a monk at Deerhurst near Gloucester and withdrew in later life to be a hermit in Somerset. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dunstan, drew him back to be Abbot of Bath and, in 984, Bishop of Winchester. In 1005 he was made Archbishop of Canterbury, where his austere life and lavish almsgiving made him a revered and much-loved man. In the year 1011, the Danes overran south-east England, taking Alphege prisoner. They put the enormous ransom of £3000 on his head, but Alphege refused to pay it and forbade anyone from doing so, knowing that it would impoverish the ordinary people even more. He was brutally murdered by his captors at Greenwich on this day in the year 1012.