

May Procession

On Tuesday May 23rd there will be a May Procession to celebrate the Blessed Virgin Mary. . We are asking parishioners to meet in the school hall at 9.30 a.m.. We will process to church led by the children, some of whom will be carrying the statue of Mary. There will then be a special celebration in church to which you all are warmly invited to attend.

Attendance and Collection

16th April Attendance 51 Collection £113.00

23rd April Attendance 45 Collection £159.80 including baptism

Thank-You for donations of £80 for refreshments after mass.

We are resuming collections during the mass. We are asking for volunteers to collect - please contact Maria or Bernadette if interested.

Hill Chapel Library

We have a box at the back of church with a variety of religious books belonging to parishioners which other people may like to read. If you would like to borrow any of the books or add some books of your own for other members of our parish to use - you are more than welcome. Please do fill in the form when taking and returning the books. Many thanks.

Parishioners Who are Unwell If you would like the parish to pray for someone, please notify Father Sony on 01772 865229 for inclusion in the Bidding Prayers or newsletter. We also have an area in Church where you can write a prayer intention on a card and hang up if you prefer.

Cycle Of Prayer

For Survivors of Sexual Abuse – Tuesday 9th May

Feast Days

Tues – Prayer for Survivors of Sexual Abuse

Wed – St. John De Avila

Sat – Our lady of Fatima



St Francis Hill Chapel Parish Newsletter

The Hill, Horns Lane, Goosnargh
Preston PR32FJ

Telephone: 01772 865229
Clergy: Fr Sony Joseph
Kadamthodu

<https://stfrancisgoosnargh.chessck.co.uk/>

FIFTH SUNDAY OF EASTER

7th May - Readings - Year A

Parish Mission Statement

Our Parish, guided by the example of our patron St Francis of Assisi, seeks to be a welcoming Catholic Community by living, sharing and growing in faith. We strive to deepen our own relationship with Christ and meet the needs of others.

Today's Mass Intention is for Mr & Mrs B D'Ambrosio and Family.

We pray for all who are unwell in our parish especially Bill Bamber, Lawrence Ibison, Monica Gornall, Shirley Walker & Constance Mary Barber

We remember those whose anniversaries occur at this time especially Mary Josephine Wood, William Raymond Shorrocks & Janet Marie Lambert

On Tuesday 9th May @ 9.00am Adoration and Mass @ 9.30am
Tea and Coffee are served at the back of church after Sunday Mass.

Please note our new website address at the top of the page

Baptism

We welcome into our church family **Harry Ramsbottom** who will be baptised today at 12pm. May God's light shine on him always.

From the Archives

The Coronation of King Charles III and Queen Camilla 6th May 2023

(At the time of writing this article final preparations are being made for the coronation.)

For many people this will be the first, and possibly the only coronation to occur in their lifetime. Whilst it will be shorter and less formal than that of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, the coronation of King Charles III and Queen Camilla in Westminster Abbey, will be a very grand state occasion attracting visitors from all over the world, millions of others will be able to witness the coronation on television. King Charles will be 74 at the coronation - the oldest that a new monarch has been crowned. Camilla, the Queen Consort will be crowned as part of the service in a similar but simpler ceremony to the crowning of the King. Charles III will be the 40th reigning monarch to be crowned. There were two monarchs who did not have any coronation, Edward V, the boy king, who was presumed murdered in the Tower of London, and Edward VIII, who abdicated eleven months after he became monarch.

Westminster Abbey was built for Edward the Confessor (c.1042) but, according to historical evidence, it was not deliberately planned as a coronation church. Edward's immediate successor, Harold Godwinson, is likely to have been crowned there but there is no surviving contemporary evidence to confirm this ceremony. The first documented coronation at the Abbey was that of William the Conqueror on 25th December 1066. Before this year there had been no fixed location for the ceremony. William probably chose the Abbey for his coronation to reinforce his claim to be a legitimate successor of Edward. The Abbey's role as a coronation church is said to have influenced Henry III's rebuilding of the church in the Gothic style of architecture. A large space or theatre was planned under the lantern, between the quire and the high altar. The first king to be crowned in the present Abbey was Edward I in 1274.

Monarchs traditionally sit in the 14th-Century King Edward's Chair which houses the 'Stone of Destiny' or 'Stone of Scone', as it is known in Scotland.

In 1296, the English King Edward I invaded Scotland, and took the special Stone of Scone. It was taken to Westminster Abbey, and Edward I had the chair built to house the stone. Many people throughout Scotland were unhappy that the stone remained in London. On Christmas Day in 1502, four students from Glasgow, led by a man called Ian Hamilton, wanted to make a statement about Scottish Independence. They broke into Westminster Abbey in the early hours of the morning and stole the stone. Hamilton had described the stone as "Scotland's icon". It reappeared months later 500 miles away in Arbroath Abbey - a place that was important to Scotland's independence history. The stone was then taken back to Westminster, where it was used for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. In 1996, it was returned to Edinburgh castle to be managed by Historic Environment Scotland (HES). The stone now only leaves Scotland for a coronation in Westminster Abbey; it will be placed in King Edward's Chair for the coronation of King Charles.

The English coronation service proper was drawn up by St Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the grand coronation of Edgar, first King of All England, at Bath Abbey. Music plays an important part in the service. Many of the texts have been used at successive coronations. "Zadok the Priest" was sung at Edgar's coronation, receiving its famous setting by Handel in 1727 for George II's coronation. A congregational hymn and the singing of the National Anthem were only introduced at the 1953 coronation. In the 18th and 19th centuries, public spectacle sometimes overshadowed religious significance. At George III's coronation some of the congregation began to eat a meal during the sermon. George IV's coronation was a great theatrical occasion, but he flatly refused to allow his estranged wife Caroline to enter the Abbey. William IV had to be persuaded to have a coronation at all and spent so little money on it that it became known as 'the penny coronation'. With Queen Victoria's coronation in 1838 came a renewed appreciation of the true religious meaning of the ceremony.

Enjoy the coronation weekend celebrations. Mike Bryan