



St Vincent de Paul Catholic Church
Aldermoor Close, Coxford Road, Lordswood, Southampton,
Hampshire SO16 5ST **Office: 07887452313**

Parish Priest: Fr Thomas Parakandathil tparakandathil@portsmouthdiocese.org.uk
Parish Administrator: Lina Maria Speigal email: svpoffice@portsmouthdiocese.org.uk
Newsletter editor: Malcolm Forster email: malcolmandrita@btinternet.com
Safeguarding Officer Liz Challand safeguarding.sousv@portsmouthdiocese.org.uk

Parish Administrator Lina Maria is available preferably by email on in emergency by the office telephone on Thursdays

Website: [https://www.portsmouthdiocese.org.uk/paof the rish/st-vincent-de-paul/](https://www.portsmouthdiocese.org.uk/paof%20the%20rish/st-vincent-de-paul/) (To open: Select link then Ctrl + left Click)

Twenty-Fifth Sunday in Ordinary

Sunday 20th September 2026

Special Second Collection this weekend for Home Mission – cannot be gift aided so no envelope

No Mass on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday this week

Page 131	Isaiah 55: 56-9	Philippians 1: 20-24, 27	Gospel Matthew 20: 1-16
In the first reading Isaiah invites those in exile to turn to God while there is time. God is near to those who seek Him with sincerity and abandon wickedness. Isaiah's message of trust in God's endless mercy and great wisdom encourages faith that leads to transformation. God's thoughts surpass ours, showing His love and forgiveness well exceeds human limits. In the second reading St Paul writes from prison to the Christian community in Greece and reflects Paul's deep desire to honour Christ whether in life or death and shows his struggle between departing to be with Christ and staying alive to serve the Christian communities. It displays Paul's joy and faith in God's plan and urges all to live in a way that reflects the Gospel. Matthew's Gospel shows God's justice is based on His wisdom and not always on usual human standards. We need an understanding of how workers were chosen. Southampton had a similar method of selecting dockworkers in the 1930's. My grandfather was one, a tough man from Scotland who called many strikes until he was promoted into management and had to deal with strikes! People with families depended on work to survive. The land owner in the parable shows great kindness by keep going out at different times to give people work. He realised that all chosen needed a full day's pay for their families. God's mercy and compassion welcomes the first and the last alike as in the parable of the Prodigal Son. This is God's justice.			

Mass times

Feast Days

6pm: Confessions 6.30pm Vigil Mass Norma Harris RIP	Saturday 19th St Theodore of Canterbury Born in 602 in Tarsus in present day Turkey to a Greek family. In 637 Muslim invasions drove him out of Tarsus to Constantinople where he studied various subjects. Went to Rome and lived with Eastern monks. Chosen by Pope Vitalian to become the Archbishop of Canterbury in England after the Synod of Whitby in 664 which had decided on the Latin rite to be used across England. Was consecrated in Rome in March 668 and went with Abbot Adrian to England in 669 finding the Church in some disarray. Vacant sees and still conflicts between Latin and Celtic rites. He conducted a survey of the English Church, appointed bishops and defined boundaries for dioceses. Abbot Adrian founded a school in Canterbury training in both Roman and Celtic rites and did much to unite the two groups. Taught in both Greek and Latin resulting in the "golden age" of Anglo-Saxon scholarship. Archbishop Theodore called the Synod of Hertford in 673 to institute reforms in the calculation of Easter, rules on marriage, monastic life, Episcopal authority, and diocesan boundaries. He divided the huge diocese of York into three and eventually five dioceses. Upset Bishop Wilfred of York who went to Rome to appeal against decision without success. With the help of Abbot Benedict Biscop, founded seminaries at many monasteries. Archbishop Theodore's enlightened zeal, his commanding personality, remarkable powers of administration, intellectual ability resulted in a unified Church and close alliance with secular rulers. Died in 690 aged 88.		
	9.30 am Mass	Sunday 20th September	Twenty-Fifth Sunday in Ordinary Time Thanksgiving Mass for the 25th Birthday of Shirley D'Souza
6.30 pm Mass	Monday 21st St Matthew the Apostle One of the first chosen of the 12 apostles. Hebrew name Levi. Tax collector for the Romans. Able to speak both Aramaic and Greek and a skilled scribe. Gave up a rich and comfortable life to follow Jesus. One of the four Evangelists. Wrote in Hebrew or Aramaic for the Jewish people and also in Greek. Witnessed all the ministry of Jesus. Emphasised he was the Messiah and Son of God. Preached in Judea. Established Ethiopian Church.		
NO MASS	Tuesday 22nd St Maurice and Companions Born in 250 in Thebes, present day Luxor in Egypt. Joined the Roman Army despite being a Christian. Promoted in the pagan society to be Commander of Roman Legion of 1,000 Egyptian Christians from Thebes. Before a battle he was told to offer sacrifices to pagan gods. Maurice refused but pledged his allegiance to Rome and left with his legion. Emperor ordered him back to join in pagan rituals and pay him homage. Whole legion refused so 10% of his legion were chosen for execution. Still refused so another 10% were martyred. The rest were then ordered to attack a group of Christians involved in a rebellion. They refused so the Emperor ordered that Maurice and all his soldiers be killed. The martyrs were called "The Happy Legion" and a shrine was built on the ground where these brave soldiers died and miracles began to be attributed to the intercession of these martyrs. The place is now called Saint-Maurice in Switzerland and is the site of the Abbey of St Maurice. Town of St Moritz is named after St Maurice		
NO MASS	Wednesday 23rd St Padre Pio of Pietrelcina Born 1887 in Italy to peasant farmers rich in faith. He was an altar boy. Looked after sheep. Caught typhoid fever and missed part of his education. Religious family wanted to help him become a monk as he had visions and ecstasies but needed to be better educated. Father went to USA to earn enough for private education. Then accepted aged 15 into Order of Capuchin Friars. Took Franciscan habit and name Friar Pio after Pope Pius I. He started 7 years study for priesthood at Friary of St Francis of Assisi, north of Rome. Health failed and his visions and ecstasies increased. Eventually ordained a priest. Sent home to his family to recover		

	his health but then suffered “invisible stigmata” when he felt the pain of Christ’s crown of thorns and scourging. The mystic served as a medic in the First World War. He contracted pneumonia in 1918 and was sent to a Convent where he remained for the rest of his life. Stigmata of Christ’s wounds then became visible including the wound in his side which bled for the rest of his 50 years of life. The Capuchins did not hide Padre Pio so news quickly spread and the Convent was besieged by thousands of pilgrims. Vatican was cautious and asked him to say Mass in private. Abandoned due to protest from all the pilgrims. The day before he died on 23 rd September 1968 his stigmata vanished.
NO MASS	Thursday 24th Our Lady of Walsingham “England’s Nazareth”. The shrine dates from the 11 th century when in 1061 the Lady of the Manor in the village of Walsingham in Norfolk had three visions of Our Lady. She was asked to build a copy of the house in Nazareth where the Annunciation took place to Our Lady. The simple wooden house soon became a place of devotion to Virgin Mary and a shrine for pilgrims. In 1153 a Priory was founded to care for the spiritual needs of the pilgrims. The Slipper Chapel a mile from Walsingham was built in 1340 as the “final station” on the pilgrimage to the shrine. On the “Holy Mile” the pilgrims went barefoot. A magnificent Priory Church was built in the 15 th century. Reputation as pilgrimage grew as wars and political unrest in medieval times made travel to Rome and Santiago de Compostela in Spain more difficult. Visited by almost all the kings of England from King Henry III to King Henry VIII and also Queen Catherine of Aragon who was a regular pilgrim. This came to an end when King Henry VIII ordered the dissolution of the monasteries. In 1538 the Priory was closed, the “Holy House” burned to the ground and the statue of Our Lady of Walsingham taken to London and destroyed. The Slipper Chapel survived and was bought in 1896 and restored. A year later Pope Leo XIII made the Chapel a Catholic shrine. In 1921 the new Anglican Vicar of Walsingham set up a statue of Our Lady of Walsingham and a new chapel was dedicated in 1931 and extended in 1938 to form the current Anglican shrine. In 1934 Cardinal Bourne led the Bishops of England and Wales together with 10,000 pilgrims to the Slipper Chapel. There is now an ecumenical dimension to pilgrimages to Walsingham. The longest continuous walking pilgrimage in Britain to Walsingham is “Student Cross” and takes place over Holy Week in Easter and began in 1948. Catholic students walk between 120 and 150 miles from various places such as London and Oxford 3 students at a time carrying a large wooden cross, walking the last mile barefoot.
NO MASS	Friday 25th St Sergius of Radonezh Born in 1314 in Russia. Family had been impoverished when their property was taken by the Grand Duke in Moscow. Moved to village of Radonezh. Bartholomew found learning difficult until a monk gave him Communion. He became a monk in 1337, took the name Sergius and then ordained a priest. Lived with his widowed brother in solitude in a small cell and simple chapel. Then brother left to join a monastery in Moscow. Sergius had a rapport with the wild animals and they shared food. He soon became known and people visited for spiritual guidance. Other hermits joined him. The hermitage with twelve monks then attracted more monks and became Holy Trinity monastery. After arguments over life style, Sergius left to found a new monastery. Returned to Holy Trinity on demand. He sent monks to start new monasteries, almost 40, and spread the Gospel in Russia. His monastery became the most renowned in Russia and Sergius the most famous and respected monk. Sergius died on 25 th September 1392
6pm: Confessions 6.30pm Vigil Mass	Saturday 26th St Cosmos and St Damian Christian twin brothers born in the 3 rd century in Arabia. Both became doctors at seaport of Aegeae, present day Turkey. Did not always charge for their services. Cured many ailments and were greatly respected for their work and charity. When Roman Emperor Diocletian started persecuting Christians, it was not possible for such famous Christians to remain hidden. Both arrested but refused to denounce their faith or worship pagan gods. Tortured by various methods which did not work. Both stayed true to their faith. Martyred with their 3 younger brothers. The veneration of Cosmos and Damian spread very quickly and became the most famous martyrs of their time. Mentioned in the Canon of the Mass in the First Eucharistic Prayer.
9.30 am Mass	Sunday 27th September 25th Sunday in Ordinary Time John and Iris Cassar RIP Celebration of the feast of St Vincent de Paul. Procession if weather permits
PLEASE PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS WHEN RECORDING NAMES FOR MASS INTENTION	
Your prayers are needed for the following people	
Hazel Sale Mary Light Pat Sweeney Phil Boulton David Keates Chris Fitzgerald	

NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

IMPORTANT WARNING: We can no longer park in Aldermoor Health Centre car park. They have installed cameras on 24/7 and are imposing £100 fines. We and Kings Church are challenging the decision.

Special Second Collection this weekend for Home Mission

This is a special collection for the National organisation so we cannot claim gift aid on donations.

Next SVP Social is on Wednesday 30th September – 1pm to 3 pm

Another opportunity to meet for refreshments and a chat. Come along with your friends. No need to stay for the whole time, a few minutes or 2 hours, whatever suits you.

Parish Collection for last weekend 12th and 13th September 2026

						Catholic Education			
Parish Gift Aid Envelopes	Gift Aid	Parish Loose Collection	Direct debits, standing orders	Gift Aid	Total of Offertory Collection	Other money	Gift Aid	Loose	TOTAL of all money
£50	£12.50	£153.30	£242.54	£51.98	£510.32		£53	£56.50	£619.82