



**ST IGNATIUS**  
**& ST LUKE'S**

21-22 September 2019

OUR LADY OF WALSHINGHAM is a title of the Blessed Virgin Mary venerated by both Catholics and Anglicans. It is associated with the Marian apparitions to Richeldis de Faverches, a pious English noblewoman, in 1061 in the village of Walsingham in Norfolk, England. According to the tradition, in a Marian apparition to Lady Richeldis, the Blessed Virgin Mary fetched Richeldis' soul from England to Nazareth during a religious ecstasy to show the house where the Holy Family once lived and in which the Annunciation of Archangel Gabriel occurred. Richeldis was given the task of building a replica house in her village, in England. The building came to be known as the "Holy House" and later became both a shrine and a focus of pilgrimage to Walsingham.

In passing on his guardianship of the Holy House, Richeldis's son, Geoffrey of Favraches, left instructions for the building of a priory in Walsingham. The priory passed into the care of the Canons Regular of Saint Augustine, sometime between 1146 and 1174.

In 1340, the Slipper Chapel was built at Houghton St Giles, a mile outside Walsingham. This was the final "station" chapel on the way to Walsingham. It was here that pilgrims would remove their shoes to walk the final "Holy Mile" to the shrine barefoot.

By the time of its destruction in 1538 during the reign of Henry VIII, the shrine had become one of the greatest religious centers in England and Europe, together with Glastonbury and Canterbury. It was a popular place of pilgrimage during medieval times when, due to wars and political upheaval, travel to Rome and Santiago de Compostela was tedious and difficult.

Royal patronage helped the shrine to grow both in wealth and popularity. The kings Henry III, IV, VII, and VIII; and Edward I, II, IV all made royal visits; and Henry VIII's Queen Catherine of Aragon was a regular pilgrim. [Anne Boleyn also publicly announced an intention of making a pilgrimage but it never occurred.]

Visiting in 1513, Desiderius Erasmus wrote the following: "When you look in you would say it is the abode of saints, so brilliantly does it shine with gems, gold and silver ... Our

Lady stands in the dark at the right side of the altar ... a little image, remarkable neither for its size, material or workmanship."

The destruction of the Walsingham priory, as part of the suppression of the monasteries during the English Reformation, came

late in 1538, under the supervision of Sir Roger Townshend, a local landowner. Walsingham was famous and its fall symbolic. The buildings were looted and largely destroyed, but the memory of it was less easy to eradicate. Sir Roger wrote to Thomas Cromwell in 1564 that a woman of nearby Wells had declared that a miracle had been done by the statue after it had been carried away to London. He had the woman put in the stocks on market day to be abused by the village folk but concluded "I cannot perceyve but the seyde image is not yett out of the sum of ther heddes."

The site of the priory with the churchyard and gardens was granted by the Crown to Thomas Sydney. All that remained of it was the gatehouse, the chancel arch, and a few outbuildings. In 1896, Charlotte Pearson Boyd purchased the 14th-century Slipper Chapel, which had seen centuries of secular use, and set about its restoration. The statue of the Mother and Child was carved at Oberammergau and based on the design of the original statue - a design found on the medieval seal of Walsingham Priory.

In 1897, Pope Leo XIII re-established the restored 14th-century Slipper Chapel as a Catholic shrine, now the center of the National Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. The Holy House had been rebuilt at the Church of the Annunciation at King's Lynn (Walsingham was part of this Catholic parish in 1897).

The Anglican Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham was created in 1938. In 1921, Fr Hope Patten was appointed Vicar of Walsingham. He set up a statue of Our Lady of Walsingham, based on the image depicted on the seal of the medieval priory, in the Parish Church of St Mary. As the number of pilgrims to the site increased, a new chapel was dedicated in 1931 and the statue was moved to it. The chapel was extended in 1938 to form the current Anglican shrine.

There is frequently an ecumenical dimension to pilgrimages to Walsingham, with many pilgrims arriving at the Slipper Chapel and then walking to the Holy House at the Anglican shrine.

In the United States the National Shrine to Our Lady of Walsingham for the Episcopal Church is located in Grace Church, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and for the Catholic Church at Saint Bede's Church, Williamsburg, Virginia. Our Lady of Walsingham is remembered by Catholics on 24 September and by Anglicans on 15 October. The personal ordinariate established for former Anglicans in England and Wales is named for Our Lady of Walsingham. The cathedral of the Personal Ordinariate of the Chair of Saint Peter in Houston, Texas, is also named Our Lady of Walsingham.



† RICHELDIS, A BEATA VIRGINE †  
AGIPTIT DOTVM SACRAM NAZARENAM

## **REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS**

All who are suffering or sick and all caregivers who minister to the sick: Wesley Jackson, George Cochran, Mark Anthony Turner, Rachel Fisher, Isabel Howard, Richard Windsor, Bill and Evelyn Riley, E.G., W.B., J.M. and J.G.

*Please call or email the office to add a name to the prayer list.*

***Before calling, please be sure you have spoken to the person [or a member of his family] about adding the name—we do not want to inadvertently disregard someone's desire for privacy.***

Names of those who are sick or injured will be kept on the list for one month; to keep a name on the list for longer, you must email the parish office.

And pray for the repose of the souls of Eunice Gilbert and Jane Waterschoot.

## **MASS READINGS THIS WEEK**

### **22 September** [OT 25]

Amos 8: 4-7; Psalm 113: 1-2, 4-8; 1st Timothy 2: 1-8; Luke 16: 1-13

### **23 September** *Pius of Pietrelcina, Priest*

Ezra 1: 1-6; Psalm 126: 1-6; Luke 8: 16-18

### **24 September** *Our Lady of Walsingham*

Ezra 6: 7-8, 12b, 14-20; Psalm 122: 1-5; Luke 8: 19-21

### **25 September** *Feria*

Ezra 9: 5-9; Tobit 13: 2-4, 7-8; Luke 9: 1-6

### **26 September** *Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs*

Haggai 1: 1-8; Psalm 149: 1b-6a, 9b; Luke 9: 7-9

### **27 September** *Vincent de Paul, Priest*

Haggai 2: 1-9; Psalm 43: 1-4; Luke 9: 18-22

### **28 September** *Wenceslaus, Martyr*

*Lawrence Ruiz and Companions, Martyrs*

Zechariah 2:5-9, 14-15a; Jeremiah 31:10-12ab, 13; Luke 9:43b-45

### **29 September** [OT 26]

Amos 6:1a, 4-7; Psalm 146: 1b, 7-10;

1st Timothy 6: 11-16; Luke 16: 19-31

## **MASS INTENTIONS**

### **Saturday, 21 September**

*Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist*

*Vigil of the Sunday*

4:30 pm Pat Teinert + [Lori Woelfel & Matthew Malatesta]

### **Sunday, 22 September**

*14th Sunday after Trinity [OT 25]*

8 am Pro populo

9:30 am Msgr. Maurice V. O'Connell

11 am Maria Cacas + [Jane Slattery]

### **Monday, 23 September**

*Pius of Pietrelcina, Priest*

9 am *no public mass*

### **Tuesday, 24 September**

*Our Lady of Walsingham*

9 am Brad Gilbert + [Lorraine Killion]

### **Wednesday, 25 September**

*Feria*

9 am Marion Slattery [Jane Slattery]

### **Thursday, 26 September**

*Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs*

9 am Maria Cacas + [Rosemary Coller]

### **Friday, 27 September**

*Vincent de Paul, Priest*

9 am Lorraine Killion [Jane Slattery]

### **Saturday, 28 September**

*Wenceslaus, Martyr*

*Lawrence Ruiz and Companions, Martyrs*

*Vigil of the Sunday*

4:30 pm Ernest A. LaValley + [Lorraine LaValley]

### **Sunday, 29 September**

*15th Sunday after Trinity [OT 26]*

8 am Pro populo

9:30 am Robert Brosen +

11 am James Donovan [Jane Slattery]

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# *historic* **ST IGNATIUS CHURCH**

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**Rev. John Vidal**  
Administrator, St. Ignatius  
Pastor, St. Luke's

The logo features a large, stylized, decorative letter 'S' on the left. To its right, the text 'Saint Luke's at' is written in a serif font, with 'IGNATIUS CHURCH' in a smaller, all-caps serif font below it.

**Saint Luke's at**  
**IGNATIUS CHURCH**