

Contact Information

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WEBSITE: There is a lot of information on our website, which we keep updated. It can be found on www.stpeterschailey.org

Our Safeguarding Recruiter (child protection officer) is MaryJane Corver. She can be contacted on 01825 724687 / 07802 524313 / email maryjane.corver@btinternet.com

We are pleased to be back in church for our 8am Holy Communion. This will be the case this week and next and then on 28th March we hope to hold our 10am Palm Sunday Communion as well.

Services in Holy week will be

Maundy Thursday 7pm

Good Friday 2pm

Easter Day 8am and 10am.

If you wish to attend the 10am on Easter Day please let the church wardens know your name and how many places. As with Christmas we will be limited to numbers so places will need to be booked.

The APCM will not be held on 18th April but on a Sunday in May. Date to be confirmed.

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NEWS IN THE PEWS

Welcome

SUNDAY 14th March 2021

*The fourth Sunday of Lent
Mothering Sunday*

Liturgical Year B

*Priest in Charge Revd Paul
Mundy (Rector of Newick)*



TODAY'S READINGS

8am (Service in church)

Hebrews 12: 22-24

John 6: 1-14

10am (NO service this week)

Numbers 21: 4-9

Ephesians 2: 1-10

John 3: 14-21

Services are being live streamed on Facebook from St Mary's Newick during the current Lockdown, and can also be viewed on their webpage, newickchurch.org

In your prayers this week please remember those who are ill especially

**Stephen & Julie, Julian and Troy, Gemma Peacock,
Donna Stepney, Betty Olbrich, Kerry Dean, Suzi Novis,
Ray Ford, David Barnes, and Chris Ruane**

We pray too for the recently departed, and for all those whose anniversaries fall at this time, may they rest in peace and rise in glory.

The modern holiday of Mother's Day was first celebrated in 1908, when Anna Jarvis held a memorial for her mother at St Andrew's Methodist Church in Grafton, West Virginia. St Andrew's Methodist Church now holds the International Mother's Day Shrine. Her campaign to make Mother's Day a recognized holiday in the United States began in 1905, the year her mother, Ann Reeves Jarvis, died. Ann Jarvis had been a peace activist who cared for wounded soldiers on both sides of the American Civil War, and created Mother's Day Work Clubs to address public health issues. She and another peace activist and suffragette Julia Ward Howe had been urging for the creation of a Mother's Day dedicated to peace. 40 years before it became an official holiday, Ward Howe had made her Mother's Day Proclamation in 1870, which called upon mothers of all nationalities to band together to promote the "amicable settlement of international questions, the great and general interests of peace." Anna Jarvis wanted to honour this and to set aside a day to honour all mothers because she believed a mother is "the person who has done more for you than anyone in the world".

In 1908, the U.S. Congress rejected a proposal to make Mother's Day an official holiday, joking that they would also have to proclaim a "Mother-in-law's Day". However, owing to the efforts of Anna Jarvis, by 1911 all U.S. states observed the holiday, with some of them officially recognizing Mother's Day as a local holiday (the first being West Virginia, Jarvis' home state, in 1910). In 1914, Woodrow Wilson signed a proclamation designating Mother's Day, held on the second Sunday in May, as a national holiday to honour mothers.

Although Jarvis was successful in founding Mother's Day, she became resentful of the commercialization of the holiday. By the early 1920s, Hallmark Cards and other companies had started selling Mother's Day cards. Jarvis believed that the companies had misinterpreted and exploited the idea of Mother's Day and that the emphasis of the holiday was on sentiment, not profit. As a result, she organized boycotts of Mother's Day, and threatened to issue lawsuits against the companies involved. Jarvis argued that people should appreciate and honour their mothers through handwritten letters expressing their love and gratitude, instead of buying gifts and pre-made cards. Jarvis protested at a candy makers' convention in Philadelphia in 1923, and at a meeting of American War Mothers in 1925. By this time, carnations had become associated with Mother's Day, and the selling of carnations by the American War Mothers to raise money angered Jarvis, who was arrested for disturbing the peace.

Internationally, there were immediate concerns surrounding the exclusive association of Mother's Day with a biological definition of motherhood. Constance Adelaide Smith instead advocated for Mothering Sunday as an equivalent celebration. She referred to medieval traditions of celebrating Mother Church, 'mothers of earthly homes', Mary, mother of Jesus, and Mother Nature. Her efforts were successful in the British Isles and other parts of the English-speaking world.

Each country has its own date for Mother's Day.

Religion

In the Roman Catholic Church, the holiday is strongly associated with revering the Virgin Mary. In some Catholic homes, families have a special shrine devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary. In many Eastern Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches, a special prayer service is held in honour of the Theotokos Virgin Mary.

In Islam there is no concept of Mother's Day, but the Quran teaches that children should give priority to loving their mother over their father.

In Hindu tradition, Mother's Day is called "Mata Tirtha Aunshi" or "Mother Pilgrimage fortnight", and is celebrated in countries with a Hindu population, especially in Nepal, where mothers are honoured with special foods. The holiday is observed on the new moon day in the month of Baisakh, i.e., April/May. This celebration is based on Hindu religion and it pre-dates the creation of the US-inspired celebration by at least a few centuries.^[60]

In Buddhism, the festival of Ullambana is derived from the story of Maudgalyayana and his mother.