

SERVICES FOR AUGUST

Sundays at 8am

- 6th Communion by Extension with John
13th no service
20th Communion by Extension with Keith
27th no service

Sundays at 10.30am

- 6th Morning worship with Keith
- The Transfiguration
13th Communion with Revd. Anna Wallis
20th All Age Communion with Revd. Lynne Grey
27th Morning Worship with John (this is a correction)
27th Taizé Service at 6.30pm in All Saints'

Wednesdays at 10.30am

- 2nd Communion with Revd. Kate Butler
9th Morning Worship with Ann and Pauline
16th Morning Worship with Carole and Leslye
23rd Communion by Extension with Keith
30th Morning Worship with Carole and Leslye



Sunday 30th July 2023

TRINITY 8

Pilgrimage Sunday



There will not be a service in All Saints' on Sunday 30th July

10.00 Benefice Service at

St Philip's , Scholes, with

Ven. Paul Ayres, Archdeacon,

celebrating Simon Smalley's commissioning.

**And at 6.30pm, a Taizé Service , also at St Philip's
with Sarah Meredith.**

Contact details:

Leslye - church warden - 0113 281 2488

leslyeanglican@btinternet.com

Carole - church warden - 0113 281 2149

carole.cassidy39@gmail.com

Revd. Kathryn - retired priest - 0113 281 2761

Hilary - Benefice PA - 07762 322193

general enquiries, funerals, baptisms

Carol - wedding enquiries - 0113 281 3048

Web site barwickcofechurch.co.uk

FOOD BANK - urgently needed

- tinned goods – especially meat and fish (in sauces, or ‘solid’, e.g. sausages, ham, spam etc), potatoes, rice pudding, custard
- pasta & pasta sauces and rice
- food that can be reconstituted with hot water, e.g. pasta/noodles in sauces, mashed potatoes (especially useful for those with limited cooking facilities and to save on energy)
- toilet rolls, shower gel, deodorant (especially for men), shampoo (combined with conditioner is more useful), toothpaste
- wipes for adults (especially useful for those with no washing facilities)
- sanitaryware – tampons, incontinence pads
- nappies (sizes 3, 4, 5), baby wipes

Demand will increase significantly over the next 6 weeks too, as during the school holidays children won't have access to free school meals, breakfast clubs, etc.

There will be an increased need for all foodstuffs, especially:

- breakfast cereals, long-life milk, biscuits, fruit squash

Large supermarket plastic bags would also be appreciated

**Donations can be placed in a black box half way up the drive at
34 Main Street, Barwick.**

Or left at the back of All Saints' on the big table.

THANK YOU

30th July - the Church of England commemorates these 3 people

William Wilberforce, Olaudah Equiano & Thomas Clarkson

During the 18th century many people in England were involved in the campaign to abolish the slave trade. The CofE remembers especially William Wilberforce, Olaudah Equiano and Thomas Clarkson - three very different but all tireless campaigners against the evil practice.

Thomas Clarkson (1760-1846) was an Anglican clergyman and one of the most prominent of the anti-slavery campaigners. In 1787 he helped form the first Abolitionist Committee, and his energy and hatred of injustice made him a 'moral steam-engine'. He travelled hundreds of miles, gathering evidence from people caught up in the slave trade, from ship captains to doctors.

Olaudah Equiano (1745 – 1797) had been kidnapped in Nigeria, sold into slavery and sent to the West Indies. When he finally escaped, he made his way to London and became one of the most prominent black campaigners. His brutal autobiography of 1789 ran to nine reprints, and was translated into many languages, bringing home to people the horrors of the slave trade.

William Wilberforce (1759 – 1833), of course, became the main figurehead in Parliament. He came from a wealthy family in Kingston-upon-Hull, and represented the town in Parliament. He was recruited by Thomas Clarkson, who saw the need for a brilliant advocate within Parliament. Wilberforce was an inspired choice: not only wealthy and well-connected, but a gifted orator with a social conscience, especially after his conversion in 1785. He made his first speech in Parliament against slavery in 1789, but it was not until 1807, after a debate that raged for many years, that the Abolition Act was finally passed.