

### e-Messenger February 2023



Lent is the period of 40 days which comes before Easter, beginning on Ash Wednesday. It is a season of reflection and preparation before the celebration of Easter.

#### **Sunday Services**

8.00 a.m. Traditional Anglican Service (BCP)10.00 a.m. Contemporary Eucharist with Choir10.00 a.m. Bilingual Service (Mandarin/English)

in the Parish Hall

Ash Wednesday Service - February 22nd 7:00 p.m.

**Friday Service** 

9:00 a.m. Morning Prayer on Zoom

(followed by coffee)

Masks are optional (but recommended) at services

#### Who's Who - Tina Bodfield



Tina is well known to the members of our 8 a.m. service, but perhaps not so well known to those who attend at 10 a.m. Tina is a lifelong Anglican coming from the Anglican Church of the Messiah in Kincardine, Ontario where her family have worshipped for several generations. Her parents, grandparents and great grandparents were farmers up on the Bruce at Kincardine and this is where she gained her love for the environment and nature.

She told me that but for fate she might not be here now. Her family originated in England and soon after her great grandparents were married in 1912 they considered emigrating to Canada and decided to take a look first by traveling to New York and then traveling on to Canada. They tried to book tickets on the Titanic but as the ship was overbooked they transferred to another ship. Had they been on the Titanic they would probably not have survived. As it was they came to Canada and decided to stay and farm near Kincardine.

As we talked over a coffee at Tim Hortons I was immediately struck by Tina's enthusiasm and sense of humour. She grew up in Kincardine and as a teenager was deeply involved with the church and was a choir member, but moved to Toronto for work. She moved to Oakville but had to split her time between Oakville and Kincardine where her mother lived until her recent death. She is Sales Director for a pharmaceutical company and her job involves a lot of travel, both within Canada, the USA and abroad. This suits her, as she says that she loves travel, history and food.

Tina has attended St Cuthbert's Christmas services in past years. She now attends regularly at 8 a.m. and is free to become more involved. She says that when she first came into the church she found it very welcoming and the existing congregation seemed excited to welcome new people which made her feel really at home. She has attended both the 8 a.m. service and the bi-lingual service. She said she was surprised by the number of young people at the church. Tina has been asked to stand as Deputy Rector's Warden this year and says she is anxious and excited to be able to offer her time and talents. We welcome her into Cuthbert's family and look forward to her future involvement with us.

## Our Music Director – Dr. Dan Lee's Mission to Gautemala 2023

You may have noticed that our Music Director Dr. Dan Lee was absent from church for 2 weeks in January. This was because he was taking part in the Health Outreach Mission to Guatemala, something he has done for over 10 years.

Health Outreach is a non-profit charity dedicated to providing dental services to impoverished people in remote areas of developing countries. This year the mission was re-started after a two year break because of the pandemic. The volunteers pay all of their own expenses including flights. 100% of all donations are used for the treatment of the children.



Dr Dan with client

#### Dr. Dan reports:

Another wonderful volunteer dental mission in Guatemala, of 5 dentists and support translators/dental assistants/hygienists treating over 600 children over 6 days.

The 6 days of clinic were wonderful, with 5 dentists going full tilt from 8am to 5pm each day. There was constant work, as we have a triage system that gives freezing/local anaesthesia to the kids as a first step. We treated over 600 children, mostly fillings on permanent/adult teeth. Our first objective is to relieve pain (root canals or extractions), and then to give the youth a chance at keeping their teeth. It is very important for self-esteem and function that the front teeth are repaired and rescued.



The 2023 Guatemala Team



The photo (left) was 2 root canals and four very large fillings, which took about 1 hour but restored this young person's smile.

The photo (right) was 1 root canal and 1 cosmetic filling to make the tooth look straighter. This girl never smiled before because of the crookedness of her front teeth, and it was difficult to keep clean leading to deep decay. This took less than 30 minutes to change her life!



We pulled some teeth but fortunately saved a lot more adult teeth! Thank you to all my supporters for helping the real needy, one tooth at a time!

Daniel

You are all my tooth fairies!

#### Chinese New Year Celebration - January 24, 2023





Volunteers in the kitchen worked really hard cooking all the food and literally made hundreds of dumplings.

The Chinese New Year celebration on January 24th was very well attended. The Parish Hall was full and it seemed that every table the church owns was pressed into service to accommodate the number of guests. The hall was decorated with colorful New Year decorations

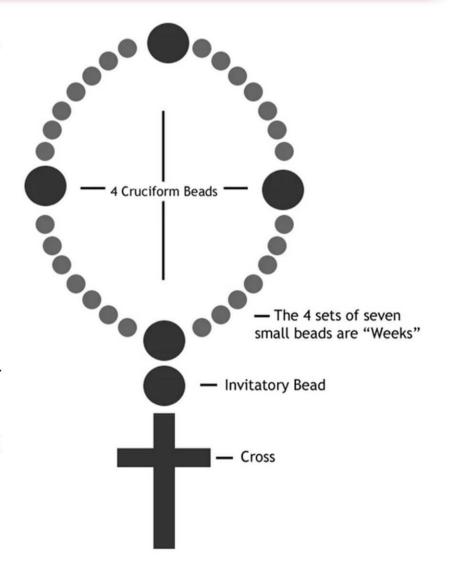


#### The Anglican "Rosary" (Prayer Beads)

The Anglican Church has not traditionally used prayer beads since the reformation, except for some "High Church" or "Anglo Catholic" parishes and cloistered communities. Back in the 1980s some Anglicans looked at the use of prayer beads as a way of enriching their prayer life. Our Orthodox and Armenian brothers and sisters have used prayer ropes for millennia and centre their prayers around the Jesus prayer "Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me a sinner." Likewise the Roman Catholic Church has used the Rosary for millennia and centre their prayers around the "Hail Mary".

The Anglican "Rosary" has developed over the years, but in keeping with Anglican tradition there is flexibility in the way it is used and there are no hard and fast prayers or rules. The prayers should be adapted to our individual circumstances but usually prayer phrases taken from the Book of Common Prayer are used. It has 4 main beads that make the invisible sign of the cross. There are 7 beads between the main beads representing the 7 days of the week or the 7 days in which Godl created the world. The Rosary has a cross and an invitation bead.

The St Cuthbert's Youth Group will be making Anglican Rosaries in March, for sale in the Parish. If you buy one Anna may take it on her pilgrimage to the Holy Land to be blessed.





# Anglican Christianity: A Series by Professor Alan L. Hayes

Part 7: England, 1066-1154

#### **The Conquest**

Last month we looked at Christianityin Anglo-Saxon England. The Anglo-Saxon chapter of English history ended abruptly in 1066, with the Norman conquest.

Normandy, in what's now France, lies across the English Channel from southern England. It had been settled by Vikings in the 800s. In 1066 the duke of Normandy, William, called "the Conqueror," took an army to England and claimed the English throne.

As King William I, he threw out most of the Anglo-Saxon nobility and gave their land to Normans. This new nobility secured their territory with defensive castles. William established new laws, and imposed heavy taxes. When Anglo-Saxon folks protested, he dealt with them harshly.

#### The language

The Normans spoke their own dialect of French. Anglo-Norman French became (along with Latin) the language of government and education. Linguists judge that Anglo-Saxon or "Old English" disappeared in 1066, to be replaced by "Middle English," which included lots of French and Latin words that we still use in modern English.

But the Norman elite was too small a group to impose a new language on an entire population. Anglo-Norman French ultimately disappeared, and English carried on.

#### **The Church**

The Normans evicted the Anglo-Saxon bishops from office, as well as the abbots of the biggest monasteries, and replaced them with leaders from France or Italy. Many say that, in the long run, this foreign leadership brought in fresh ideas from the Continent, and helped prevent England, which had a tendency to insularity, from becoming a backwater.

The "lower clergy" were still mainly Anglo-Saxons. Since they were generally literate, manyof them served as teachers, government officials, or scribes. Since then, an Anglican ideal has been that its clergy should constitute a "learned ministry" who are teachers and resources for the wider community.

Parish churches often became places where Normans and Anglo-Saxons, worshipping together, developed some mutual understanding. Friendships and mixed marriages resulted. Some say that this union of Anglo-Saxon, Viking, and French, one-time enemies, created the English people.

Just at this time, one of the most assertive of all popes, Gregory VII (d. 1085), was reforming the church. And the Normans, unlike the Anglo-Saxons, were very attuned to trends on the European continent. For instance, when Gregory required clergy to be celibate, Norman England obliged. When Gregory insisted that church matters should be decided by church leaders, not monarchs and lay landowners, Norman England developed church laws ("canon law") and church courts. And the old Anglo-Saxon system of proprietorship, where aristocratic landowners often managed churches and collected tithes, became unacceptable.

What exactly belonged to the "spiritual jurisdiction" of the Church power and what to the "temporal jurisdiction" of the lay power? There were no tidy boundaries, and lots of arguments flared up. (Next month, we'll see how one of those arguments led to the assassination of an archbishop of Canterbury.)

#### Part 7: England, 1066-1154 (Cont.)

Tithing, originally voluntary, began to be enforced. People were to return to God a tenth of their yearly increase. Their tithes, payable in kind from crops, animals, and handiwork, would be distributed among their local church, the bishop, and the poor. (England didn't entirely abolish tithes until 1936.)

#### **Church buildings**

Never before or since has England built so many churches. During their single century of power, the Normans demolished the fifteen Anglo-Saxon cathedrals, in whole or part, and built (or began to build) new ones - some of them the biggest in Europe. In cases where the old cathedrals were in the countryside, the Normans rebuilt them in towns, to give them a privileged and conspicuous geographical location.



**Durham Cathedral** 

The Normans brought Romanesque architecture with them. Norman churches were large and squared, with windows rounded at the top, and massive columns, forming aisles, to hold up the roof. (Here's a picture of Durham Cathedral.) Their beauty honoured God, generated religious awe, and expressed the nation's discipleship.

The Normans also destroyed almost all the little Anglo-Saxon churches that they found, and built an estimated 7000 new ones, large and solid and constructed of stone.

#### Anselm

The most noted bishop of this period was Anselm, an Italian whom the king nominated to be archbishop of Canterbury in 1093.

He constructed one of the most influential explanations as to how Christ's crucifixion effected the salvation of humanity. Called "the substitutionary theory," it said that human sin robbed God of thehonour that we owe God, and on the cross Christ paid our debt.

Anselm also invented the "ontological argument" for the existence of God, which maintains that the very concept of God includes that God must have being. Mosttheologians and philosophers have found holes in this logic, but some defend it.

#### **Monasticism**

The Normans sponsored numerous new monasteries. One of the first was on the site of William the Conqueror's decisive battle at Hastings. It was called Battle Abbey.

The most popular type of monasticism by far in England was the one that had been conceived by the Italian St. Benedict (d. 547). The Benedictine rule of life required lifelong vows, including celibacy and poverty.

The rule was simple and practical, rather than heroically austere. Monks were to live a life of bra et labora," prayer and work. They generally took a vegetarian diet, unless they were sick, and drank wine or beer in moderation, unless they had the gift of abstinence.

Benedictine monasticism exists in the Anglican and Roman Catholic worlds today. It has also inspired local intentional communities of a more informal nature.

Monasteries often accumulated very large landed endowments. They typically farmed out some of their land to local tenant farmers. Along with the cathedrals, they often appointed clergy to parishes, ran schools, offered hospitality, and addressed local problems.

#### **End of Norman England**

William the Conqueror's grandson, King Stephen, tried to have his son acknowledged as his successor. But Stephen's cousin Matilda and her husband the Count of Anjou also claimed a right to the throne. The result was civil war. Matilda's son became King Henry II of England in 1154, the first of the House of Anjou. He began a 300-year swath of English church history that we'll look at next month.

Join us as we celebrate St. Cuthbert Day with a special visit from Bishop Susan Bell.

Sunday, March 19 10am Service (one service only) Luncheon to follow





#### Pancake Dinner - February 21st



#### Men's Lunch

#### February 24



The Men's Lunch this month will be at 12 noon on Friday February 24th. The venue will be El Spero's Restaurant, Bronte, The address is 2420 Lakeshore Road West, Oakville. L6L 1H7. An email invitation will be sent out as usual.

#### St Cuthbert's Youth News

#### **Weekly Youth Events at Church**

Sunday 10 a.m. Youth Bible Journaling with Anna (in the meeting room)

Sunday 10 a.m. Sunday School (younger kids) (in the Community Hall)

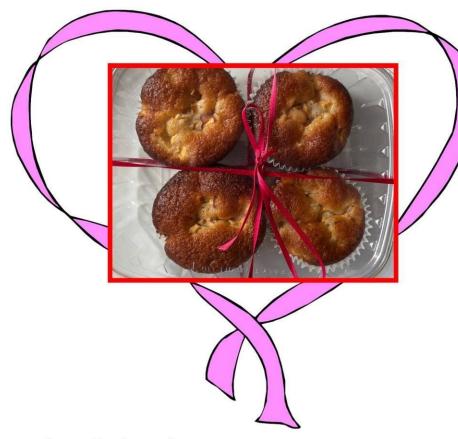
Friday 7-9 p.m. Youth Music and Event Players (for teenagers - in Church)

Saturday 9 a.m. Youth volunteer morning



Anna Tavakoli Youth Leader

youth.stcuthbert @gmail.com



#### Sunday School

The Sunday School is for younger children. They follow a program supplied by Sarah Bird the Diocesan Program Consultant for Children, Youth and Family. Many people at St Cuthbert's remember Sarah as she was raised with us when her father was Rector here. Youth volunteer Alina leads the Sunday School with Anna.



**Sunday School Work** 

#### **Valentines Bake Sale**

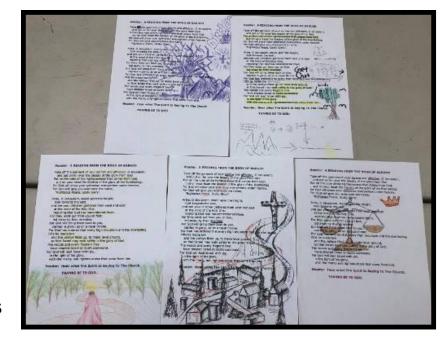
The St Cuthbert's youth group lovingly baked some delicious muffins and cakes and sold them after the 10 am service. They raised \$150 for the youth ministry.

#### **Bible Journaling**

A Bible journal is a hybrid diary where the youth keep a record of their Bible reading and record things that happen in everyday life. They often express this artistically. The idea is to apply what they learn from the Bible to their every day life experience, which makes it easier for them to overcome the difficult situations that occur as teenagers. Our Youth Leader Anna leads these sessions.



One of our youth, Goleo, is training to be a youth leader and is working with Anna to lead these sessions.



**Bible Journal pages** 

#### St Cuthbert's Youth News Continued

#### **Youth Music and Event Players**

The Youth Music and Event Players continue to meet on Friday evenings at 7 p.m. They are practicing for their next production which they plan to put on in May. If it is like their last performance we are in for a treat.

#### **Peace Garden Update**

A \$10,000 grant has been received from the Diocese WOW program (Walking on Water) to be used to install a permeable surface in the Peace garden. This Peace Garden is the old children's playground area that was cleared and depaved last year. Thanks to the MAP team and Lori who worked on the grant application.

#### St Cuthbert's Church Calendar - February 2023

		A.M.	P.M
Wednesday	1-Feb-23	Seniors Yoga 9:30 am	
Thursday	2-Feb-23	Bi-Lingual Bible Study 10 am-12 pm	
Friday	3-Feb-23	Morning Prayer 9:00 am	Youth Music & Event 7-9 pm in church
Saturday	4-Feb-23	Youth Volunteers 9:00 am	
Sunday	5-Feb-23	8 a.m. and 10 a.m. services in Church	
Monday	6-Feb-23		Home Fellowship meeting 7:30 pm
Tuesday	7-Feb-23		Bible Study 7:15 - 8:45 pm
Wednesday	8-Feb-23	Seniors Yoga 9:30 am	
Thursday	9-Feb-23	Bi-Lingual Bible Study 10 am-12 pm	Choir Practise 7:00 - 9:00 pm
Friday	10-Feb-23	Morning Prayer 9:00 am	Youth Music & Event 7-9 pm in church
Saturday	11-Feb-23	Youth Volunteers 9:00 am	
Sunday	12-Feb-23	8 a.m. and 10 am service in Church	Parish Council 11:45 am - 12:45 pm
Monday	13-Feb-23		
Tuesday	14-Feb-23		Bible Study 7:15 - 8:45 pm
Wednesday	15-Feb-23	Seniors Yoga 9:30 am	
Thursday	16-Feb-23	Bi-Lingual Bible Study 10 am-12 pm	Choir Practise 7:00 - 9:00 pm
Friday	17-Feb-23	Morning Prayer 9:00 am	Youth Music & Event 7-9 pm in church
Saturday	18-Feb-23	Youth Volunteers 9:00 am	
Sunday	19-Feb-23	8 a.m. and 10 a.m. services in Church	
Monday	20-Feb-23		
Tuesday	21-Feb-23		Pancake Supper starting 6:30 pm
Wednesday	22-Feb-23	START OF LENT / Seniors Yoga -9:30 am	Ash Wednesday Service 7:00 pm
Thursday	23-Feb-23	Bi-Lingual Bible Study 10 am-12 pm	Choir Practise 7:00 - 9:00 pm
Friday	24-Feb-23	Morning Prayer 9am - Men's Lunch12am	Youth Music & Event 7-9 pm in church
Saturday	25-Feb-23	Youth Volunteers 9:00 am	
Sunday	26-Feb-23	8 a.m. and 10 a.m. services in Church	Vestry Meeting 11:30 am
Monday	27-Feb-23		
Tuesday	28-Feb-23		Bible Study 7:15 p.m.
Wednesday	1-Mar-23	Seniors Yoga 9:30 am	Book Study 7 - 9 pm
Thursday	2-Mar-23	Bi-Lingual Bible Study 10 am-12 pm	Choir Practise 7:00 - 9:00 pm
Friday	3-Mar-23	Morning Prayer 9:00 am	World Day of Prayer 7:30 pm @St Dominics
		10:00 am Service Bishop's Visit	St Cuthbert's Day