



St Cuthbert's Anglican Church

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e-Messenger

March 2023

*Lent and Easter  
2023*



*See page 3 and the Church Calendar  
on page 9 for details of Holy Week  
and Easter services.*

### Sunday Services

8.00 a.m. Traditional Anglican Service (BCP)  
10.00 a.m. Contemporary Eucharist with Choir  
10.00 a.m. Bilingual Service (Mandarin/English)  
in the Parish Hall

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10.00 a.m. Sunday March 19 - St Cuthbert's Day  
The Bishop presiding.  
On service at 10 a.m.

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### Friday Service

9:00 a.m. Morning Prayer on Zoom  
(followed by coffee)

Masks are optional (but recommended) at services

## ST. CUTHBERT DAY



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

Following the service there will be a multi-cultural pot luck meal, which we hope will include Canadian/English, Caribbean, Chinese, Persian, and German food. We are hoping that church members will bring along their favourite dessert to share with us.

# Who's Who - Kurt Rudolph

Kurt was born into a Lutheran family in Germany and grew up in the Lutheran Church of his local town. Like many of us he lost contact with the church as a teenager. He emigrated to Canada at the age of 25 and has lived here ever since, although he spends a lot of time in Tasmania, Australia.

He has a daughter and two grandsons who live in Vancouver and a granddaughter who lives in Montreal. Kurt was trained and has a background in electronics and worked for Bosch in Germany. When he emigrated to Canada he worked for Bosch Canada and later for Mercedes Benz.



**Kurt Rudolph**

In his spare time Kurt does art-woodwork as a hobby, although he has not made anything in recent years but his work decorated Grace Lutheran Church in Oakville before it closed.

When I talked with Kurt he said his faith journey had been described by Ven. Jeff in his sermon on March 5th, in which he talked about Carl Jung's thesis:

*"The first half of life is devoted to forming a health ego, the second half is going inward and letting go of it".*

Kurt said in his life he had everything that is generally considered as being a success, family, a house, and a career that he enjoyed. But about thirty years ago he realized that he was not a whole person and as Ven. Jeff expressed it, the container that was him, was empty. This is when he came back to the church and found his identity in Christ. This must be the same for many people.

Kurt enjoys singing and did some training with Alison Slaats our previous choir director. He says he likes joyful hymns that are uplifting. As a new member at St Cuthbert's, he feels he would like to contribute more to the church and as we saw at the Pancake dinner he has a talent for cooking pancakes! Thank you for sharing with us Kurt and we look forward to knowing you better.

Malcolm Little

## Men's Lunch



The Men's Lunch group continues to go from strength to strength and brings all the men of the church together from both the 8 am, 10 am and bilingual congregation. We met at The Royal Windsor Pub in January and El Spero's restaurant in Bronte in February. As you can see we have no age restrictions even for young men like Philip, Fr. Garfield's son, (who you will know as the boy who says the prayers for youth at the 10 am service).



**Dick Alcock**

**Philip and friend - the two youngest members of the Men's Lunch Group !**





## A Painting and a Prayer by Laura Scott



Laura Scott, the artist who painted this picture is a regular member of the St Cuthbert's Bible Study Group. The painting is acrylic on paper.

She has also written this prayer poem that she shares with us.

*Title : I share this prayer*

*Lord Jesus be with me on this journey and light the narrow path.*

*Guide the way for me through life.*

*Walk patiently with your true heart in mine.*

*You wisely see all things that are unknown to me.*

*But leading me to my home in paradise.*

*Amen.*

## Easter at St Cuthberts

Easter is one, if not the principle celebration of Christianity. The season of Lent concludes with Maundy Thursday and Good Friday, the day on which Jesus was crucified. Then Easter Sunday is the most joyful celebration of the Resurrection of Jesus.

### **April 2 - Palm Sunday 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.**

Celebration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem when we receive the palm crosses.

**Thursday April 6 - Maundy Thursday Service 7 p.m.** This service commemorates the Last Supper and is a service of penitence when we wash each other's hands, as Jesus washed the feet of the disciples and remove all decorations from the church.

### **Friday April 7 Good Friday Service 10 a.m.**

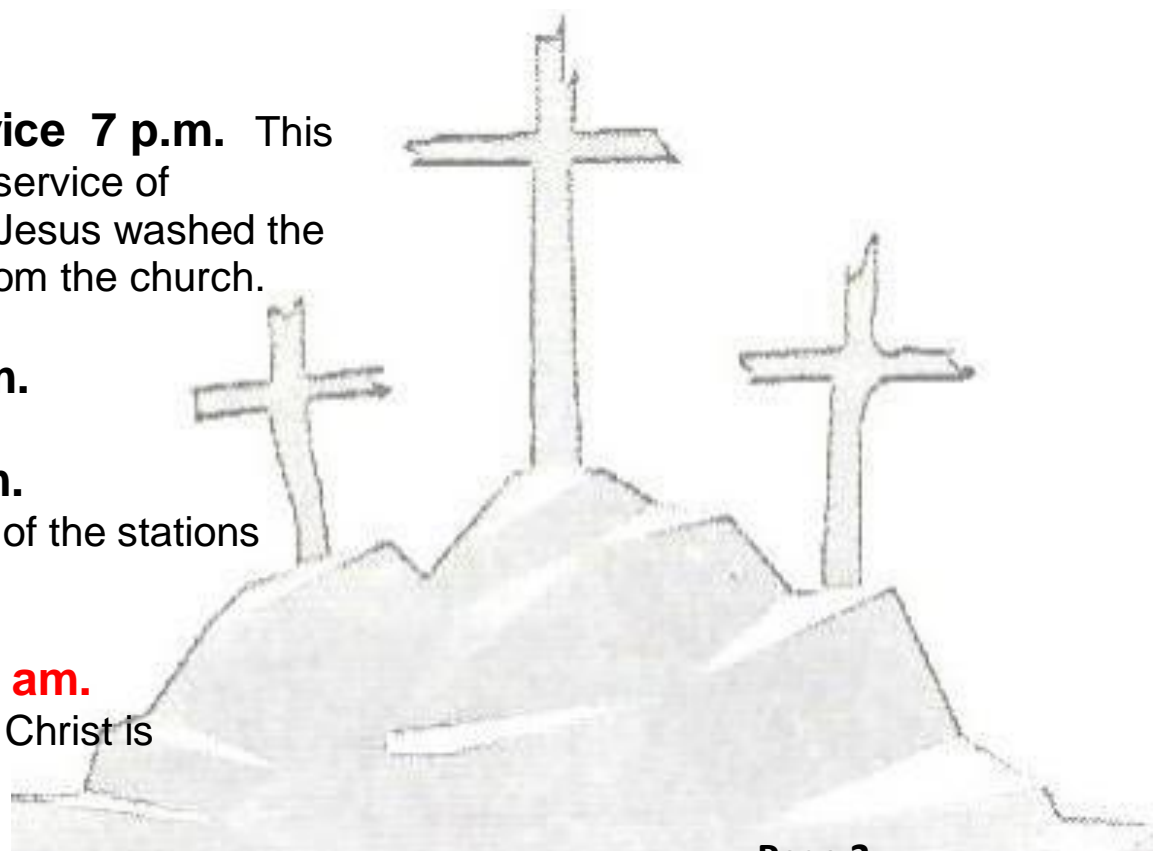
Today we meet at the cross with St Johns Gospel

### **Friday April 7 Stations of the Cross 3 p.m.**

Stations of the Cross service where we visit each of the stations around the church.

### **Sunday April 9 - Easter Sunday 8 am., 10 am.**

The great celebration of joy in the knowledge that Christ is risen - he is risen indeed.





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

## Part 8: England, 1154-1485

### The Middle Ages

Although the medieval period has appeared to some as a time of ignorance, superstition, and brutality, it can also be seen as a creative period for religion, art, literature and politics. While both views have some truth, I personally think that, overall, God has used it for good.

### The Plantagenets

There's a direct genealogical line from William the Conqueror to King Charles III - in fact, more than one line, since most English monarchs have married relatives. But the Plantagenet dynasty from 1154 to 1485 is treated as a distinct royal house, in between the Normans and the Tudors.

Henry II, the first Plantagenet king, took the crown in 1154. Both he and his amazing wife Eleanor, duchess of Aquitaine, had roots in France, and claimed the throne of parts of France. The Plantagenet claim in France led to the Hundred Years War (1337-1453) with the house of Valois. (The Plantagenets lost.)

### Thomas Becket

I mentioned last month that Church and Crown disputed each other's jurisdiction in some church matters. Henry II is perhaps best known for his dispute with his archbishop of Canterbury (and personal friend) Thomas Becket.

The story goes that the exasperated Henry II was heard to say, "Will no one rid me of this turbulent priest?" Shortly thereafter, on December 29, 1170, Becket was assassinated at prayers in Canterbury cathedral. (If you go there, you can see the spot.) Becket was canonized a saint, and Henry II did penance.

Throughout Anglican history, church and state have been sometimes friendly, sometimes hostile, and most often a bit of both.

### Universities

Oxford University began as one of many cathedral or monastery schools, but by 1167 it was attracting students and scholars from a distance. Cambridge University was founded in 1209.

The academic approach of the medieval university is called scholasticism. This remains the basis of scholarly research and university education today. The scholastic method is as follows: (1) you propose a thesis (like "God exists"); (2) you identify the authorities for the topic; (3) you give arguments both for and against your thesis, based on the authorities; and (4) you decide which arguments are stronger.

### Orthodoxy

Academic disputation is always potentially subversive, since there's no thesis so sacrosanct that it can't be formally doubted.

Partly in reaction to the perceived dangers of free-thinking, many Church leaders became obsessed with defining and enforcing orthodoxy. The best example is a church council called the Fourth Lateran (1213-1215), which codified the procedure for Inquisitions against heresy. England, almost uniquely, managed to keep the Papal Inquisition out, though a culture of inquisition did indeed gain traction even there. According to some recent studies, though, this inquisitory culture could actually be unintentionally generative, by showing people that religious dissent was possible.

Continued on Page 5



## Part 8: England, 1154-1485 (Cont.)

### Crusades

The Crusades were attempts by western powers to win back (as they understood it) the Middle East from Islam. England lent star power to the Third Crusade (1189-1192) when King Richard "the Lionhearted" commanded an army. He reached a settlement with Saladin, the sultan of Egypt, permitting Christians to make pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

The crusades created quite a bit of religious excitement in England, and had an impact on its religious institutions and economy.

The crusading period was readily secularized. King Edward I (d. 1307) drew on crusading ideas when he led his army to subjugate Scotland. (He failed to conquer it, but he killed a lot of people.)

### Religious orders

The Benedictine rule had been the dominant monastic system in Norman England, but now other monastic groups emerged, including Carthusians, Cistercians, and Cluniacs. These were reform movements within the Benedictine system.

In addition, the Crusades generated some military orders, such as the Knights Templar.

The monastic and military orders gained considerable landed wealth in the Middle Ages.

The mendicant orders, or friars, began with St. Francis in Italy in 1224. Friars eschewed both landed endowment and secular employment, and therefore had to beg for their sustenance. They either wandered from place to place, or found humble housing in towns. They focused on serving the poor and on preaching. Their example of a simple life, evangelical zeal, and care for the outcast has inspired many Christians through the centuries.

In England the main groups of friars were the grey friars, who wore grey habits (Franciscan), black friars (Dominican), white friars (Carmelite), and Augustinians.

Some groups of friars later argued that the idea of absolute poverty was neither fundamentally Christian nor realistic.

### Jews

A terrible aspect of Anglican history has been its antisemitism, and in the earlier Middle Ages there were massacres of Jews, such as at York in 1190. King Edward I, in 1274, forced all Jews to wear a yellow badge. Then, after forcing the Jewish community to grant him funds for his military campaigns, he expelled them from the country in 1290, making sure that they left their possessions behind.

After that, there was no known Jewish population in England until the 1650s, when Oliver Cromwell allowed them in.

### Mysticism

English mysticism flowered in the fifteenth century. Christian mystics sought an immediate and intimate relationship with Christ, by excluding worldly distractions, purging themselves of unworthy attitudes and thoughts, and experiencing union with Christ through Scripture and prayer. A notable medieval English mystic was Julian of Norwich (d. ca. 1415), well known for an expression she frequently repeated in her works: "All shall be well, and all shall be well, and all manner of thing shall be well."

Anonymous medieval English writers produced a large amount of religious poetry.

### The Gothic

Gothic architecture appeared in England in the late 1100s. A style of Gothic that was unique to England, called "perpendicular," appeared in the 1300s. Characteristics of Gothic architecture were pointed arches, pointed rib vaulting, flying buttresses that supported walls from the outside, elaborate tracery, long naves, well defined chancels, rich architectural symbolism, a clerestory beaming light from above into the darkness below, and stained glass windows, especially large rose windows.

Continued on Page 6

# Part 8: England, 1154-1485 (Cont.)

## The Black Death

A pandemic of bubonic plague raged in England in 1348-1349, killing perhaps half the population. Among the results for religion, some historians have suggested, were (1) an increase in personal devotion, partly in response to the heightened consciousness of the shortness and uncertainties of life; and (2) cynicism about church institutions, which seemed to have no spiritual power against the plague, despite their pretensions to the contrary.

## Wyclif

John Wyclif (d. 1384) was medieval England's most eminent theologian. His published Latin works run to 35 volumes, including sermons, Scriptural commentaries, theological treatises, and philosophical works. Few have ever been translated.

He's known for taking a high view of Scripture, a low view of tradition and papal authority, and a fiercely critical view of ecclesiastical riches. A church council condemned his writings in the fifteenth century. Early Protestants claimed him as their forerunner.

At a time when the laity had no access to the Scriptures, Wyclif advocated English Bible translations and the theological authority of the laity. Soon after his death contraband Bibles were circulating.

## Chaucer

Chaucer (d. 1400) wrote "the Canterbury Tales," mostly in verse, which, aside from being fun to read, gives us a valuable sense of popular medieval Christianity that we don't find in theological or devotional works. The poem pictures a group of pilgrims, from a wide variety of social backgrounds, on their way to the shrine of Thomas Becket in Canterbury. Every night, wherever they stay on their journey, they tell stories, ranging from pious to ribald.

## The War of the Roses (1455-1487)

Disputes between rival claimants to the English throne began when King Edward III died in 1377. In 1455, during the reign of King Henry VI, a civil war broke out between the descendants of Edward's fourth son, the duke of Lancaster, and the descendants of Edward's fifth son, the duke of York. All the males in both legitimate lines were killed during the civil wars, and the Plantagenet dynasty came to an end.

Next month

Next month we'll look at the next dynasty, the Tudors, and the age of the English Reformation.

Food Ministry



St Cuthbert's supports both Kerr Street Mission Food Bank and also Fare Share Food Bank. Donation can be left at the church in the wire trolley in the Narthex or outside the door in the containers.

Both Food banks have similar needs:

<u>Canned Meat</u>	<u>Baby Goods</u>	<u>Dry Goods</u>	<u>Desserts</u>	<u>Adult Toiletries</u>
Ham	Baby cereal	Rice	Puddings	Shampoo
Chicken	Diapers size 2-7	Instant coffee	Fruit cups	deodorant
Corned Beef	Pullups 4T,5T	Crackers	Nut-free cereal	Feminine pads
Luncheon Meat		Jam	bars	
		Oatmeal		
		Tea		



## Pancake Dinner 2023



Somewhere between 70 to 100 people attended our Pancake Dinner on February 21st. It was good to see a mix of all ages from the young "Beavers" to perhaps our oldest church members in their 80s. People from all the church services, 8 am, 10 am and bilingual service joined in the communal meal of sausages, pancakes, beans, maple syrup and fruit.

The "Beavers" helped by collecting the dirty plates. The teenagers helped with the setup and clearing away of the tables and chairs and some helped in the kitchen. We had about 20 volunteers who prepared the food and beverages, served at the counter, and a special thanks to those who washed up afterward!

As is the tradition at St Cuthbert's the men of the church cooked the pancakes - see photo right.



*Preparing the food in the Kitchen.*

## New Choir Members



Meet new choir members Elena and Ashley who have joined the soprano section of St Cuthbert's choir. They are both grade 10 students at White Oaks Secondary School, Oakville. They are shown in the photograph with Dr. Dan Lee our Music Director. Elena is on the left and Ashley on the right.

The choir is looking for new members in all sections, soprano, alto, tenor and bass, so if you like singing come along to choir practice on Thursday evenings at 7:00 pm or contact Dr. Dan at [drdanlee99@gmail.com](mailto:drdanlee99@gmail.com).



## St Cuthbert's Church Calendar March/April 2023

		A.M.	P.M.
Wednesday	8-Mar-23	Seniors Yoga 9:30 am	
Thursday	9-Mar-23	Bi-Lingual Bible Study 10 am-12 pm	Choir Practise 7:00 - 9:00 pm
Friday	10-Mar-23	Morning Prayer 9:00 am	Youth Music & Event 7-9 pm in church
Saturday	11-Mar-23	Youth 9:00 am/Meditation online	
Sunday	12-Mar-23	8 a.m. and 10 am service	
Monday	13-Mar-23		
Tuesday	14-Mar-23		Bible Study 7:15 - 8:45 pm
Wednesday	15-Mar-23	Seniors Yoga 9:30 am	
Thursday	16-Mar-23	Bi-Lingual Bible Study 10 am-12 pm	Choir Practise 7:00 - 9:00 pm
Friday	17-Mar-23	Morning Prayer 9:00 am	Youth Music & Event 7-9 pm in church
Saturday	18-Mar-23	Youth 9:00 am/Meditation online	
Sunday	19-Mar-23	10 a.m. services - Bishops Visit	Multicultural Lunch - St Cuthbert's Day
Monday	20-Mar-23		
Tuesday	21-Mar-23		Bible Study 7:15 - 8:45 pm
Wednesday	22-Mar-23	Seniors Yoga -9:30 am	
Thursday	23-Mar-23	Bi-Lingual Bible Study 10 am-12 pm	Choir Practise 7:00 - 9:00 pm
Friday	24-Mar-23	Morning Prayer 9am	Youth Music & Event 7-9 pm in church
Saturday	25-Mar-23	Youth 9:00 am/Meditation online	
Sunday	26-Mar-23	8 a.m. and 10 a.m. services in Church	
Monday	27-Mar-23		
Tuesday	28-Mar-23		Bible Study 7:15 p.m.
Wednesday	29-Mar-23	Seniors Yoga 9:30 am	Book Study 7 - 9 pm
Thursday	30-Mar-23	Bi-Lingual Bible Study 10 am-12 pm	Choir Practise 7:00 - 9:00 pm
Friday	31-Mar-23	Morning Prayer 9:00 am/ Mens Lunch	
Saturday	1-Apr-23	Youth 9:00 am/Meditation online	
Sunday	2-Apr-23	8 a.m. and 10 am - Palm Sunday	Holy Week
Monday	3-Apr-23	Holy Week	Holy Week
Tuesday	4-Apr-23	Holy Week	Bible Study 7:15 - 8:45 pm
Wednesday	5-Apr-23	Seniors Yoga 9:30 am	Holy Week
Thursday	6-Apr-23	Maundy Thursday	7 p.m. Service in Church
Friday	7-Apr-23	10 pm in Church - Good Friday	3 pm Stations of the Cross
Saturday	8-Apr-23	Youth 9:00 am/Meditation online	
Sunday	9-Apr-23	8 a.m. and 10 a.m. services in Church	Easter Sunday

# Candlelight & Prayer with Songs of Taizé

*In the stillness  
of a candlelit hour,  
come and pray with us  
and sing the songs and  
chants of Taizé.*

Friday, March 17, 2023  
at 7:30 p. m.

**All Are Welcome!**

St. Aidan's Church  
318 Queen Mary Drive  
Oakville, ON L6K3L6  
Phone: 905 845-6111

MEDITATION WITH GRACE WATERDOWN



ALL ARE WELCOME,  
WHOEVER YOU ARE,  
JUST AS YOU ARE,  
NO MATTER YOUR ABILITIES.

St. Cuthbert's, as part of our Mission Action Plan (MAP)  
and in conjunction with Grace Waterdown,  
invite you to join our online community in contemplative silence every  
**Saturday from 11:00 a.m. to noon.**  
Grounded in the teaching of Jesus, our practice opens us to stillness and silence,  
connecting us to God, our neighbour and ourselves.