

St Albans Newsletter for June 11 2023

This Sunday, June 11 2023, is the Commemoration of St. Barnabas, Apostle, and the First Sunday after Trinity.

Service will be at 9:30 am.

The Service bulletin is attached. Print it out and give it to a friend or neighbor who might be considering attending church again.

Coffee and sweets will be served after the service.

Sunday School on Saturday at 10 am on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month at the church. Call Fr. Greg for details 352-205-8567

NEWS

Joyce Roberts is organizing the next church ladies monthly luncheon which will be held at Carrabas Italian on Monday July 3. Let her know if you are going to attend.

Send us your news to let others in St. Alban's know what is going on with you these days. Thanks.

Website: **StAlbans.Church is active.** It may be necessary to enter StAlbansAnglicanChurch.org or stalbansanglicanchurch.com. on some computers.

If you need a ride to church please call one of the Vestry Members listed on the back of the service bulletin. They will be gratified that you asked and pleased to give you a ride or arrange for one. Contact me, or Fr. Greg, at 352-205-8567.

Fr. Greg's Discretionary Fund - If you would like to donate to this fund please write a check to St. Alban's Anglican Church with the notation that it is for this fund.

Prayer List on Service Bulletins - Each week a prayer list is published in the bulletin. Changes to the list should be sent to Fr. Greg Koon. The prayer list includes: Bill, Megan, Kevin, Dale, Tony, Landis, Barbara, Kathy, Nick, Bob, Laura, Andrew, Sarah, Linda, Michael, and Sallie.

Deacon Steven Holley is no longer with St. Albans. He is moving to Lakeland and another church.

The Church's coordinates include:

St. Alban's Anglican Church, 625 W. Lady Lake Blvd., Lady Lake, FL 32159

Telephone: 352-205-8567.

When no one is there, it forwards to Fr. Greg Koon.

Note: Lady Lake Blvd is now paved all the way from Rolling Acres Road through to Lady Lake and Rt. 27/441. If you are coming to church from south of 466 on 27/441 turn left on Lady Lake Blvd. which goes right to our parking lot.

Altar Flowers - If you would like to dedicate flowers to some one or some event, donate to the Altar Flower fund. Please contact Mitzi Hennessey a few weeks in advance so the flowers can be ordered. Call Mitzi at 352-633-9926 or email mitzi2201965@gmail.com.

Commemorations from the Ordo Kalendar

Unless noted otherwise most information is from <http://www.wikipedia.org>

Please note the use of the term "(Comm. Feria)" beginning in March 2022 in the Ordo Kalendar.

- Feria is a day other than the sabbath day. In the liturgy of the Catholic Church, a feria is a day of the week other than Sunday.
- In more recent official liturgical texts in English, the term weekday is used instead of feria.
- If the feast day of a saint falls on such a day, the liturgy celebrated may be that of the saint, not that of the feria (the weekday liturgy).
- Accordingly, in actual liturgical practice a feria or ferial day is "a weekday on which no special ecclesiastical feast is to be celebrated."

The calendar of saints is the traditional Christian method of organizing a liturgical year by associating each day with one or more saints and referring to the day as the feast day or feast of said saint. The word "feast" in this context does not mean "a large meal, typically a

celebratory one," but instead "an annual religious celebration, a day dedicated to a particular saint."

Saint Barnabas, Apostle, was born in Cyprus and died in Salamis in the first century. The Acts of the Apostles describes him as 'a good man, full of the Holy Spirit and of faith.' His Jewish parents had named him Joseph, but after he had given away all his money and sold his goods, they renamed him Barnabas, meaning 'son of consolation' or 'man of encouragement.' Although he was not of the original twelve, he is thought to be among the 72 commissioned by Jesus to preach; thus, he was given the honorarium, "Apostle." St. Barnabas is venerated as the Patron Saint of Cyprus.

Barnabas the Apostle is remembered in the Church of England with a Festival on 11 June.

Barnabas lived with Jerusalem's earliest Christians, and welcomed Saint Paul, a classmate and who was a former persecutor of the early Church. Barnabas persuaded the Christians to accept the changed Paul who now accepted Jesus. Barnabas was sent to Antioch, Syria, to investigate the community of non-Jewish believers there, and brought Paul there from Tarsus. It was at Antioch the followers of The Way were first called "Christians."

Thereafter, Barnabas joined his cousin John Mark, and Paul returned to Antioch before setting out together on the Christian Church's first-ever missionary journey. Barnabas' native land was Cyprus, and he was honored to found the first Cypriot church. During their sojourning preaching to the pagans, they were mistaken for gods, by virtue of the miracles Barnabas worked, and by his physical beauty. After being taken as pagan gods, they were stoned out of the city of Lystra in Lycaonia, and fled back to Antioch.

Upon their return to Antioch, Barnabas implored Paul and John Mark to continue their travels with him, but Paul had a falling out with John Mark. Taking Mark's side, Barnabas illustrated Acts' declaration that Barnabas was a man of considerable determination and courage. Paul chose a new ally in Silas, and went elsewhere to strengthen the churches. Little more is heard of Barnabas although it is believed the rift with Paul was healed because we read about Barnabas (in 1 Corinthians 9:6). Paul also discusses his relationship to Barnabas in his letter to the Galatians.

Barnabas, stoned to death at Salamis about 61 AD, is considered the founder of the Cypriot Church, and preached in Alexandria and Rome.

June 5 – St. Boniface, B.M. (Latin: *Bonifatius*; c. 675 – 5 June 754), born Winfrid (also spelled Winifred, Wynfrith, Winfrith or Wynfryth) in the Devon town of Crediton in Anglo-Saxon England, was a leading figure in the Anglo-Saxon mission to the Germanic parts of the Frankish Empire during the 8th century. He organized significant foundations of the church in

Germany and was made archbishop of Mainz by Pope Gregory III. He was martyred in Frisia in 754, along with 52 others, and his remains were returned to Fulda, where they rest in a sarcophagus which became a site of pilgrimage. Boniface's life and death as well as his work became widely known, there being a wealth of material available—a number of vitae, especially the near-contemporary *Vita Bonifatii auctore Willibaldi*, legal documents, possibly some sermons, and above all his correspondence. He is venerated as a saint in the Christian church and became the patron saint of Germania, known as the "Apostle to the Germans."

Norman F. Cantor notes the three roles Boniface played that made him "one of the truly outstanding creators of the first Europe, as the apostle of Germania, the reformer of the Frankish church, and the chief fomentor of the alliance between the papacy and the Carolingian family." Through his efforts to reorganize and regulate the church of the Franks, he helped shape the Latin Church in Europe, and many of the dioceses he proposed remain today. After his martyrdom, he was quickly hailed as a saint in Fulda and other areas in Germania and in England. He is still venerated strongly today by German Catholics. Boniface is celebrated as a missionary; he is regarded as a unifier of Europe, and he is regarded by German Catholics as a national figure.

In 2019 Devon County Council with the support of the Anglican and Catholic churches in Exeter and Plymouth, officially recognized St. Boniface as the Patron Saint of Devon.

June 6 - Norbert of Xanten, B.C. (c. 1075 – 6 June 1134) (Xanten-Magdeburg), also known as Norbert Gennep, was a bishop of the Catholic Church, founder of the Premonstratensian order of canons regular, and is venerated as a saint. Norbert was canonized by Pope Gregory XIII in the year 1582, and his statue appears above the Piazza colonnade of St. Peter's Square in Rome.

As a Bishop, he adopted such strict discipline that it killed his first three disciples. This may be why he failed to reform the canons of Xanten, who denounced him as an innovator at the Council of Fritzlar in 1118. He then resigned his benefice, sold all his property and gave the proceeds to the poor. He visited Pope Gelasius II, who gave him permission to become an itinerant preacher and he preached throughout lands in what is now western Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and northern France, being credited with a number of miracles. In settlement after settlement he encountered a demoralized clergy, lonely, often practicing concubinage and feeling that the official Church cared little about them.

In Paris he would have witnessed the Canons of St. Victor, who had adopted the ascetic ideals of William of Champeaux. At Clairvaux and Citeaux he would

have seen the Cistercian reforms among the monks. He also became acquainted with the Cistercian administrative system that created an international federation of monasteries with fair amount of centralized power, though local houses had a certain amount of independence. These reforms, written up in their "Charter of Charity" would affect him significantly in his own future work.

At the Council of Reims in October 1119, Pope Calixtus II requested Norbert to found a religious order in the Diocese of Laon in France. On Christmas Day, 1120, Norbert established the Canons Regular of Prémontré.

For a Rule of life, Norbert chose the Rule of St. Augustine as was common among communities of priests - 'canons.' In addition he adapted some of the customs of the Cistercians. Even more of these would be brought in later by Norbert's successor, Abbot Hugh of Fosse. In effect he produced a community that would be somewhat monastic as far as house ministry. The whole idea was that his active priests needed an ascetic and contemplative haven and that was the purpose of the abbey discipline.

Norbert chose a valley in the Forest of Coucy (a grant from Barthélemy de Jur, the Bishop of Laon), about 10 miles from Laon, named Prémontré. Hugh of Fosses, Evermode of Ratzeburg, Antony of Nivelles, seven students of the celebrated school of Anselm, and Ralph of Laon were among his first thirteen disciples. By the next year the community had grown to 40. They all took their vows and the Order of Canons Regular of Prémontré was founded. The young community at first lived in huts of wood and clay, arranged like a camp around the chapel of Saint John the Baptist, but they soon built a larger church and a monastery for the religious who joined them in increasing numbers. Going to Cologne to obtain relics for their church, Norbert is said to have discovered, through a dream, the spot where those of Ursula and her companions, of Gereon, and of other martyrs lay hidden. In 1125/6, the constitution for the order was approved by Pope Honorius II.

In 1126 Pope Honorius II appointed Norbert to the Archbishopric of Magdeburg, where he put into practice the precepts he instituted at Prémontré. Several assassination attempts were made as he began to reform the lax discipline of his see. He was instrumental in protecting the Church's rights against the secular power during the Investiture Controversy.

In the schism following the election of Pope Innocent II in 1130, Norbert supported Innocent and resisted Antipope Anacletus II. In Norbert's last years, he was chancellor and adviser to Lothair II, the Holy Roman Emperor, persuading him to lead an army in 1133 to Rome to restore Innocent to the papacy.

When Norbert died in Magdeburg on **6 June** 1134, both the canons at the cathedral and the canons at St. Mary's Abbey claimed the body. The two parties resorted to Lothair III who decreed the body should be buried in the Norbertine Abbey. In 1524, Martin Luther preached in the city and, as a result, Magdeburg became a Protestant city. Numerous attempts were made over the centuries by the Abbey of Strahov in Prague to retrieve Norbert's body. Only after several military defeats at the hand of Emperor Ferdinand II was the abbot of Strahov able to claim the body. On 2 May 1627 the body was finally brought to Prague where it remains to this day, displayed as an auto-icon in a glass-fronted tomb.

Norbert was canonized by Pope Gregory XIII in the year 1582, and his statue appears above the Piazza colonnade of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

June 9 - St. Columba, Abbot (7 December 521 – 9 June 597) was an Irish abbot and missionary evangelist credited with spreading Christianity in what is today Scotland at the start of the Hiberno-Scottish mission. He founded the important abbey on Iona, which became a dominant religious and political institution in the region for centuries. He is the patron saint of Derry. He was highly regarded by both the Gaels of Dál Riata and the Picts, and is remembered today as a Catholic saint and one of the Twelve Apostles of Ireland.

Columba studied under some of Ireland's most prominent church figures and founded several monasteries in the country. Around 563 he and his twelve companions crossed to Dunaverty near Southend, Argyll, in Kintyre before settling in Iona in Scotland, then part of the Ulster kingdom of Dál Riata, where they founded a new abbey as a base for spreading Celtic Christianity among the northern Pictish kingdoms who were pagan. He remained active in Irish politics, though he spent most of the remainder of his life in Scotland. Three surviving early medieval Latin hymns may be attributed to him.

A great deal of information about Columba may be found:
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columba>

June 10 - Saint Margaret of Scotland, Widow (Scots: *Saunt Magret*, c. 1045 – 16 November 1093), also known as **Margaret of Wessex**, was an English princess and a Scottish queen. Margaret was sometimes called "The Pearl of Scotland." Born in the Kingdom of Hungary to the expatriate English prince Edward the Exile, Margaret and her family returned to England in 1057. Following the death of king Harold II at the Battle of Hastings in 1066, her brother Edgar Ætheling was elected as King of England but never crowned. After she and her family fled north, Margaret married Malcolm III of Scotland by the end of 1070.

She was a very pious Christian, and among many charitable works she established a ferry across the Firth of Forth in Scotland for pilgrims travelling to St Andrews in Fife, which gave the towns of South Queensferry and North Queensferry their names. Margaret was the mother of three kings of Scotland, or four, if Edmund of Scotland (who ruled with his uncle, Donald III) is counted, and of a queen consort of England. According to the *Vita S. Margaritae (Scotorum) Reginae (Life of St. Margaret, Queen (of the Scots))*, attributed to Turgot of Durham, she died at Edinburgh Castle in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1093, merely days after receiving the news of her husband's death in battle.

In 1250, Pope Innocent IV canonized her, and her remains were reinterred in a shrine in Dunfermline Abbey in Fife, Scotland. Her relics were dispersed after the Scottish Reformation and subsequently lost. Mary, Queen of Scots, at one time owned her head, which was subsequently preserved by Jesuits in the Scots College, Douai, France, from where it was subsequently lost during the French Revolution.

Pope Innocent IV canonized St. Margaret in 1250 in recognition of her personal holiness, fidelity to the Roman Catholic Church, work for ecclesiastical reform, and charity. On 19 June 1250, after her canonisation, her remains were transferred to a chapel in the eastern apse of Dunfermline Abbey in Fife, Scotland. In 1693 Pope Innocent XII moved her feast day to 10 June in recognition of the birthdate of the son of James VII of Scotland and II of England. In the revision of the General Roman Calendar in 1969, 16 November became free and the Church transferred her feast day to 16 November, the date of her death, on which it always had been observed in Scotland. However, some traditionalist Catholics continue to celebrate her feast day on 10 June. She is also venerated as a saint in the Anglican Church.

June 11 - Saint Barnabas, Apostle (see above)



Please let the editor of this weekly eNewsletter know if it is useful to you, or not, or have suggestions on how to improve it, or would like to help write it.

If you received this message in error or would like to be removed from the email list please let me know.

Keeping the Faith,

Ed Williams
352-750-5067
