

Welcome new members - Whether you are just passing through the area or looking for a spiritual home, we welcome you to St. Louis Catholic Church. We hope you will find our worship environment hospitable and prayerful.

People often attend Mass at a parish for months or years without officially registering. Registration here at St. Louis is an expression of your commitment to being an active member of our community. Parish registration simplifies the process with regard to sponsoring a sacramental candidate; obtaining pastoral references and for preparation of baptisms, weddings and funerals. Registration is easy and can be completed at the Parish Office during regular office hours. Registration forms are available at the back of the Church.

Parish Records - Our parish records are very important. We try to keep them up to date. Please advise the office of any changes.

Music in the Liturgy - Music plays an integral role in the liturgical life of the parish. Parishioners are invited to join our choirs. Please contact the choir directors:

9:30 Choir - Bob Reinhart (robertreinhart182@msn.com),

11:30 Choir - Donna McLellan (donna-ipad@hotmail.com),

5:00 Choir - Peter DeSousa (organist) or Youth Music.

Sunday programs for children - During the Sunday morning 9:30 a.m. Mass there is babysitting for children under 3 years of age, Sunday School for 3 to 6 years of age and Children's Liturgy of the Word for children ages 7 and up.

Sacramental Life - St. Louis Parish celebrates the sacraments for its members who are registered and regularly attending. If you are not registered you are automatically a member of a parish closest to you.

Baptism - Celebrated once a month. Please speak with a priest after Mass on Sunday.

Sacrament of Reconciliation - Saturdays 4 - 4:30 p.m., or by appointment.

Marriage - For registered and supporting members, please contact the parish office at least one year in advance of your date.

Becoming Catholic - Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults, preparing adults for baptism and/or to join the community. Please contact the office for further information.

Anointing and Pastoral Care - Our parish community cares about the sick and elderly and the lonely. Please notify the parish office to arrange for them to receive the Annointing of the Sick, or to have the Holy Communion brought to them.

Pastoral Care to those in Hospital - A family member is asked to contact the parish whenever a parishioner is in hospital and requests a pastoral visit, or Sacrament of the Sick (Annointing).

Priesthood and Religious Life - Is God calling you to religious life, as a Brother, Deacon or Priest? If so, please contact Fr. Dan Lobsinger, C.R., Vocation Director for the Congregation of the Resurrection, at crvocations@gmail.com or www.resurrectionist.ca

Diocesan Newsletter - For information about Activities and Events of interest in the Diocese of Hamilton, subscribe to the online Diocesan Newsletter at www.hamiltondiocese.com

Parish Organizations and Contacts:

Finance Council Terry Collins, 519-741-1534

Maintenance Committee Bob Lorentz, 519-576-5556

OOTC Community Suppers Keith & Sharon Schnarr 519-801-8687

Parish Webmaster Daniel Delattre, daniel@uwaterloo.ca Altar Servers Coordinator Dave Pagett, 519-744-7705

Catechesis Of The Good Shepherd, Youth Ministry Kelly Krause, 519-743-4101

Catholic Women's League Donna Herbstreit, 519-884-9380 **Ministry to the Elderly & Homebound** Cecilia Beechey, 519-572-5435

Prayer Shawl Ministry Sandra Williams, 519-742-9239

Prayer Chain Sharon Carey, 519-746-8073

St. Vincent De Paul For food hamper or more information call 519-743-4101



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GLUTEN

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13TH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TME

MASS INTENTIONS

Monday, June 29 – St. Peter and St. Paul, Apostles - No Mass Tuesday, June 30

9:00 AM To Bring Our Loved Ones Home to the Church – Monday Lunch & Learn Group

Wednesday, July 1 – Canada Day – No Mass Thursday, July 2

9:00_{AM} Blessings on the Congregation of the Resurrection **Friday, July 3 – St. Thomas the Apostle**

9:00AM + Shirley Ellert – Family

Saturday, July 4

Vigil of The Fourteenth Sunday in Ordinary Time

5:00 PM + David Kirby – Kirby Family + Walter & Kaye Hartman – Children + Pat Taaffe – Pat & Joan Forde

Sunday, July 5 - The Fourteenth Sunday in

Ordinary Time Intentions of Emily Van Dam & Todd Box – Cecilia Beechey

9:30AM Intentions of Emily Van Dam & Todd Box – Cecilia Beechey † Samren, Khamphens, Kasem & Johnny Xaysy – Xaysy Family

11:30AM People of St. Louis Parish

Reflection on the Gospel Reading from Romans 6:3-4, 8-11

Romans 6:1-11 presents Paul's main teaching on Baptism. In today's reading he expresses his frustration that many Christians do not seem to realize that Baptism is a life-changing event. They spend their time and energy pursuing their interest and working on their projects, as they did before they were baptized. Paul asks if they (and we) are unaware that they were "co-buried" with Christ into His suffering and death. At that time, they died to their former life so that they could share on earth in His resurrected life and enjoy the fullness of it for all eternity.

Paul wants them to understand that in Baptism they took on a new identity. They are no longer, for example, Mary or John, but Mary-in Christ and John-in-Christ. As they die to their old habits and adopt the will and ways of the Risen Lord, they are transformed into Him. The early Church writers boldly describe this experience as becoming other Christs in the world.

As the Baptized grow in union with Christ, sin become less attractive to them. They notice that its consequences dampen or extinguish the profound joy and peace that begin to fill their days. They miss the experience of Christ's own energy flowing through them as they give their all to doing God's work. They are learning what it means to die to sin and live for God. (From the *Workbook for Lectors, Gospel Readers, and Proclaimers of the Word.*)

The bulletins will continue to be posted on-line only. Office will re-open on July 2nd by appointment only. (Mon – Thu: 9 AM to 1 PM)

"Whoever welcomes you welcomes me, and whoever welcomes me welcomes the one who sent me." Accept the invitation that is being extended, an invitation by the one who sent Him. If you feel you are being called to the priesthood, contact Fr. Michael King, Vocation Director, Diocese of Hamilton vocations@hamiltondiocese.com, 905-528-7988, or Fr. Dan Lobsinger, CR, Vocation Director, at crvocations@gmail.com, or Carmel of St. Joseph in St. Agatha at 519-884-6700.



St. Thomas was born a Jew and was called to be one of the twelve Apostles. His feast day is celebrated July 3. He is the patron saint of architects.

He was a dedicated but impetuous follower of Christ. When Jesus said He was returning to Judea to visit His sick friend Lazarus, Thomas immediately exhorted the other

Apostles to accompany Him on the trip which involved certain danger and possible death because of the mounting hostility of the authorities.

At the Last Supper, when Christ told His disciples that He was going to prepare a place for them to which they also might come because they knew both the place and the way, Thomas pleaded that they did not understand and received the beautiful assurance that Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

St. Thomas is best known for his role in verifying the Resurrection of his Master. Thomas' unwillingness to believe that the other Apostles had seen their risen Lord on the first Easter Sunday earned him the title of "doubting Thomas."

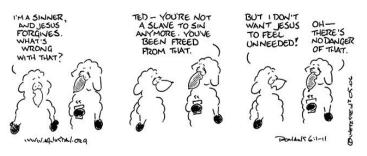
Eight days later, on Christ's second apparition, Thomas was gently rebuked for his scepticism and furnished with the evidence he had demanded - seeing in Christ's hands the point of the nails. Thomas even put his fingers in the nail holes and his hand into Christ's side. After verifying the wounds were true, St. Thomas became convinced of the reality of the Resurrection and exclaimed, "My Lord and My God," thus making a public Profession of Faith in the Divinity of Jesus.

St. Thomas is also mentioned as being present at another Resurrection appearance of Jesus - at Lake Tiberias, when a miraculous catch of fish occurred.

This is all that we know about St. Thomas from the New Testament. Tradition says that at the dispersal of the Apostles after Pentecost this saint was sent to evangelize to the Parthians, Medes, and Persians. He ultimately reached India, carrying the Faith to the Malabar coast, which still boasts a large native population calling themselves "Christians of St. Thomas." (*From Catholic Online at catholic.org*)

The Sisters of the Carmel of Saint Joseph will pray for you during the <u>Novena to Our Lady of Mount Carmel, July 8th to July 16th, 2020.</u> Are you troubled? Do you need spiritual support? You can participate in the Novena to Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Send your prayer intention slip with your name and address to Carmel of Saint Joseph, 1127 Carmel-Koch Road, R.R. #1 St. Agatha, ON NOB 2L0 For more information check the website for the Carmelite Nuns: www.thecarmel.ca

THE WATERLOO KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS PATIO IS NOW OPEN. CALL 519-884-2060 TO RESERVE YOUR PLACE. FISH FRY PICK UP IS ALSO AVAILABLE. From 4:30 to 6:30 P.M. EVERY FRIDAY at 145 DEARBORN PLACE, WATERLOO (1 P.C. \$14.00, 2 P.C. \$16.00) PLEASE CALL DEREK AT 226-748-8378 TO ORDER PICK –UP.



Agnus Day appears with the permission of www.agnusday.org

This year, 2020, is the 750th Anniversary of the death of St. Louis (King Louis IX, King of France). Over the next few bulletins we will look at the world and life of our Patron Saint.

Music in the Middle Ages

There is no date when singing was "introduced" into Divine worship, but it has always been essential. The *Song of Deborah* (Judges 5) belongs to the very oldest scriptural texts (ca. 1200 BC); the Psalms constantly refer to singing worship (e.g. Ps 149); and hymns were sung at the Last Supper (Matt. 26.30). However, although the texts were written, the melodies and rhythms were passed on by ear. Music notation dates to the 10th century AD.

Sacred music was exclusively plainchant until the 900s. Latin sacred plainchant is often called Gregorian chant. It is the largest single

body of music created by Western culture. Gregorian chant derived its name from its association with the codification of the liturgy during the papacy of Pope Gregory I (c. 540-604 AD). The term is a misnomer, because much of this music was created long after Pope Gregory lived.

Plainchant is monophonic (a single melody line, without harmony) and is sung without accompaniment. The texts come from Scripture, or sacred poetry. The rhythm is dictated by the rhythm of the



words. By their smooth rhythm and simplicity, chants are conducive to prayer during the eight daily Hours. A strong beat was not incorporated into this music, as being more reminiscent of dance, or physicality, than of spirituality and prayer. Gregorian hymns still sung today are *Ave Maris Stella*, *Veni Creator Spiritus* and *Tantum Ergo*.

The Mass consists of various "parts", each of which has chant melody. There are *ordinary parts* (or *Mass parts*, such as *Kyrie*, *Gloria*, *Credo*, *Sanctus*, and *Agnus Dei*), and the *proper parts* (which change according to the Mass of the day, such as the readings, the psalm, the gospel acclamation, the Offertory and the Communion psalm).

The early Christians did not use musical instruments in their worship. This objection extended even to the organ in the early centuries. This is not surprising, as the *hydraulus* (water organ), invented by Ctesibius of Alexandra in 3rd century BC, was associated with Greek theatre and circus. As the tone of the organs improved by the 10th century, organs were allowed to support singers in churches. From the 12th century on, the organ became the privileged church instrument, the majesty and unimpassioned character of its tone making it a particularly suitable means for adding solemnity to Divine worship.



One of the most famous early church organs was erected at Winchester Cathedral in about 950 AD. The wind was supplied directly to the pipes from bellows. It containing 400 pipes, had twenty-six bellows, two sets of 20 keys, each key controlling ten pipes, and it took 70 men to maintain the wind supply and two

organists to play it.

Composed polyphony, developed between 900 and 1000 AD, is a musical texture in which there are two or more principal melodies heard simultaneously. It was compositional breakthrough. It required knowledge of harmony, coordinated rhythm and musical notation. It could not be transmitted orally. The founder of the standard music staff was Guido d'Arezzo, an Italian Benedictine monk who lived from about 991 until after 1033 AD. Reading and writing music, resulted in the

concept of a composer and the consequences of a composer's ego. The dual concepts of "composer and composition" brought about the modern view of music as self expressive art.

Organum was the earliest composed and notated polyphony. It presents a plainchant in one voice, while another voice decorates and embellishes the plainchant. The sustained plainchant in the lower voice has notes stretched to extraordinary lengths. It is called a *tenore* voice (Latin: "to sustain"). Above the chant sung by the tenor voice is the second voice duplum. The faster, florid duplum embellishes the chant beneath it. The organum reached its artistic peak from 1150 - 1300 AD among a school of composers centred at Notre Dame in Paris and known as the Ars Antiqua. St. Louis would have heard plainchant, polyphony and organum while praying or attending Mass, especially at Notre Dame in Paris.

Throughout the Middle Ages, instrumental dance music was a very popular form of entertainment. The *estampie* (in triple meter with a fast, strong dance beat) is a medieval dance, and one of the earliest types of instrumental music that still survives. It might have been played on a rebec (precursor of violin) and a pipe (a tubular wind instrument). Other instruments at that time would include flute, recorder, lute, or ville. To be continued....(*From Wikipedia, www.emich.edu, "How to Listen to and Understand Great Music, 3rd Edition" The Great Courses by Prof. Robert Greenberg, www.newadvent.org, www.catholicculture.org)*

Letter of Saint-Louis IX, King and Confessor to His Son Philip III (cont. from previous bulletin)

20. If you have anything belonging to another, either of yourself or through your predecessors, if the matter is certain, give it up without delay, however great it may be, either in land or money or otherwise. If the matter is doubtful, have it inquired into by wise men, promptly and diligently. And if the affair is so obscure that you cannot know the truth, make such a settlement, by the counsel of 5 of upright men, that your soul, and the soul your predecessors, may be wholly freed from the affair. And even if you hear someone say that your predecessors made restitution, make diligent inquiry to learn if anything remains to be restored; and if you find that such is the case, cause it to be delivered over at once, for the liberation of your soul and the souls of your predecessors.

21. You should seek earnestly how your vassals and your subjects may live in peace and rectitude beneath your sway; likewise, the good towns and the good cities of your kingdom. And preserve them in the estate and the liberty in which your predecessors kept them, redress it, and if there be anything to amend, amend and preserve their favour and their love. For it is by the strength and the riches of your good cities and your good towns that the native and the foreigner, especially your peers and your barons, are deterred from doing ill to you. I will remember that Paris and the good towns of my kingdom aided me against the barons, when I was newly crowned.

To be continued.... (From www.christendomrestoration.org)

This week's donations:

Sunday	Cura Pastorum	Maintena nce	Diocesan Collections	Pre- Authorized
\$ 3080.50	\$ 185.00	\$570.00	\$ 240.00	\$2654.92

Thank you for your generosity



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