

## PARISH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS, Goring Way

23.07.2017

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Arundel & Brighton Diocesan Trust is a Registered Charity No: 252878

### Sixteenth Sunday of the Year

Saturday	22 <sup>nd</sup>	6.00 pm	The Parish
Sunday	23 <sup>rd</sup>	8.15 am	Mary Dolan RIP
		10.30 am	Walter & Katherine Drohan RIP
Monday	24 <sup>th</sup>	9.30 am	David Bradley RIP
Tuesday	25 <sup>th</sup>	9.30 am	Jack Haugh RIP
		7.30 pm	Choir Practice
Wednesday	26 <sup>th</sup>	9.30 am	Private Intention (LM)
		12.30 pm	<b>Requiem Mass Sean Patrick Kearney</b>
Thursday	27 <sup>th</sup>	7.30 pm	No Mass
Friday	28 <sup>th</sup>	9.30 am	No Mass
Saturday	29 <sup>th</sup>	6.00 pm	Private Intention (ED)
Sunday	30 <sup>th</sup>	8.15 am	The Parish
		10.30 am	First Holy Communion Catechists – Theresa, Cathy, Margaret, Catherine



**SATURDAY:** Exposition with Benediction: 10.00 - 11.00am. Reconciliation: 10.15 – 10.45 am & 5.15 - 5:45 pm

**TODAY'S READINGS:** Wisdom 12:13, 16-19, St. Paul to the Romans 8:26-27, Matthew 13:24-43

**NEXT WEEK'S READINGS:** 1 Kings 3:5, 7-12, St Paul to the Romans 8:28-30, Matthew 13: 44-52

**Church: £ 524**

**Thank you for your generosity.**

**PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS:** Bridget Brennan, Irene Sedeño Vicente, Peter, Molly Simmonds, Deacon Pat Moloney, Roy Pritchard, Marie Davidson, Yvonne Carter, Lottie-Mae, Gordon & Ann Milne, Finlay, Alfred Deacon, Ester Park, Marie Garselis, Roni Horstead, Krissie White, Ronnie Tyler, Jenny Begley, Paula de Mello, Bill Hogg, Andrew Kennedy, Ted O'Brien, Breda Schlimgen, Michaela Finn, Ann Wesley, Winifred Lyons, Yvette Allen, Leslie Lee, Joan Jacobs, Kerry McStravick, Gerry Potter, Lydia Van Melsen, Donald MacDonald, Edna Catley

**2. THOSE WHO HAVE DIED RECENTLY SEAN PATRICK KEARNEY** and those whose anniversaries occur about now: Nancy Leach, James Gilligan, Jacqueline Towse, Jim Corcoran, Doris Birch, Brendan McCann, Elsie Peeney, Timothy Payne, Patrick Harty, Joan Hawkins, Constance Lilleyman

**3. WELCOME TO ANY VISITORS** to our Parish this weekend. We do hope that you have enjoyed your stay

**4. CREAM TEA IN THE BARN** next Saturday, 29th July between 3pm and 5pm. Tickets £5.00 on sale after all Masses **this** weekend. Proceeds to Our Lady of Good Counsel Network - a Catholic Pro-Life Charity.

**5. OUR CHURCH CLEANERS ARE WEARING OUT DUE TO OVERWORK!** We have four teams of volunteers who come for a maximum of one hour every four weeks on a Friday morning at 10.00 am. to sweep, vacuum and polish the church. Sadly some have had to give up for a variety of reasons and so our 'teams' are depleted thus making the task more difficult than it needs to be. If you could give just one hour a month of your time to this vital task – no-one wants a dirty church – please contact Anne in the office – 01903 242624 – or just turn up.

**6. TRADCRAFT** will be on sale after all Masses **this** weekend

**7. THE MARRIAGE ANNIVERSARIES MASS** with Bishop Richard Moth will take place on Saturday 7th October at Arundel Cathedral at 12 noon.. **Booking is essential.** To apply for places and for more information contact Rosie Read on 01293 651161 or email [rosie.read@dabnet.org](mailto:rosie.read@dabnet.org).

**8. THE ANNUAL DIOCESAN PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES**, led by Bishop Richard, travels to Lourdes next Thursday and remain until Friday 4<sup>th</sup> August. Please remember to keep them in your prayers as they will you

**9. ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS – 150 Years of History** by Dennis Key is a very interesting book about our neighbouring Catholic church and available in the Repository. Price £5.00. Also available is our own 'A Brief History of the Church of the English Martyrs Church' by Breda Gibson and Adrian Bishop in its new all-colour edition Price £3.00.

**10. MARY'S MEALS:** We are now in particular need of Soap, Toothpaste, Pencil Cases, Serviceable Ladies & Children's Sandals, Flip-Flops, Shoes. (Flat's please – NO heels) Many thanks to all who help in this way

**11. WORTHING CHURCHES HOMELESS PROJECTS:** Urgently needed this month: Sugar, Squash, Fruit Juices, Biscuits, Coffee, Peanut Butter, Marmite, Hoodies, Boxer shorts, Ladies undies 12/14, Washing Powder, Toilet rolls, Dustpan & brushes, Mops (not buckets), Brooms, Tea towels Many thanks to all who donate in this way

**FATHER LIAM SAYS:** The civilisation into which Christianity was born was a mixture of Greek and Roman influences which formed the Roman Empire. The decline and fall of this civilisation began around the year 400 AD and led to what came to be called the Dark Ages. In the early centuries of the Church – while Christianity was declared to be illegal and often fiercely persecuted - the Empire had established peace and prosperity within its borders and by the time that outside tribes – the so-called barbarian invasion – overran the Empire, the whole Mediterranean basin and much of Europe had almost wholly Christianised. The incursions of the Goths, Vandals, Huns, Franks and Lombards lasted from the third to the sixth century and brought about the end of the Roman Empire. Why the Empire had become so vulnerable and unable to defend itself was probably due to a number of causes, such as plague and over-expansion. When these tribes settled within the Empire they contributed new life and vigour to the population and eventually to a new burgeoning of civilisation. Portions of the tribes of the Goths such as Visigoths (West Goths) and Ostrogoths (East Goths) overran France, Spain, Germany and Italy and established powerful Kingdoms, half Gothic and half Roman within the Empire. But these Kingdoms in turn were attacked and overthrown by other tribes such as the Huns and Franks and Vandals who had little regard for art and civilisation. (The Vandals were more barbarous and unteachable than most of the tribes. In 455 AD they took and sacked Rome. By now the Roman Emperor had long since left Rome and made himself a new city and capital named after himself – Constantinople or the City of Constantine. Constantine befriended Christianity and gave it its liberty in 313 AD but was only baptised on his deathbed. The Popes were the only power left to confront the invaders. Pope Leo somehow deflected Attila the Hun from attacking Rome.) The last and fiercest of these tribes were the Lombards who invaded Italy in 568 AD and established a Kingdom in North Italy – named after them – Lombardy.

St Gregory the Great was Pope from 590 – 604 AD. One day seeing some fair-haired British youths in the slave market in Rome, he inquired as to their nationality and was told that they were Angles. He said that they were angels, not Angles and he resolved to send a body of monks under St Augustine to spread Christianity in England. It was already established in the North of England by Irish monks but Augustine and his body of Roman monks brought the faith to Kent and the South. St Gregory in sending missionaries to England was following the example of an earlier Pope, St Celestine, who made St Patrick a bishop and sent him to bring the faith to Ireland in 429 AD.

A great German Catholic scholar, Dr Dollinger (+1890 AD) wrote: 'During the sixth and seventh centuries, the Church in Ireland stood in the full beauty of its bloom. Troops of holy men obeyed the counsel of Christ and forsook all things that they might follow Him. There was not a country in the world during this period which could boast of pious foundations or of religious communities equal to those that adorned this distant island. The names of heresy or of schism were not known to them; and in the Bishop of Rome they acknowledged and venerated the Supreme Head of the Church on earth and continued with him and through him with the whole Church in a never interrupted communion. The schools in the Irish cloisters were at this time the most celebrated in all the West. Whilst almost the whole of Europe was desolated by war, peaceful Ireland free from the invasions of external foes, opened to the lovers of learning and piety a welcome asylum. The strangers who visited the island not only from the most remote nations of the Continent received from the Irish people the most hospitable reception, gratuitous entertainment, free instruction and even the books that were necessary for their studies. On the other hand many holy and learned Irishmen left their own country to proclaim the faith, to establish or to reform monasteries in distant lands and thus to become the benefactors of almost every nation in Europe.'

Blessed John Henry Cardinal Newman (+1890 AD) speaks of Ireland and Britain as the Isles of the North who at different times brought faith and learning to a Europe that was ravaged by war and dissension. Newman speaks of 'St Columba who is the Apostle of the Northern Picts in the sixth century, St Columanus who at the end of the 6th century was sent with twelve of his brethren to preach in France, Burgundy, Switzerland and Lombardy where he died. All these great acts and encouraging events had taken place ere yet the Anglo-Saxon race was converted to the faith or at least while it was still under education for its own part in extending it.' Newman goes on: 'The foundation of many of the English sees is due to Irishmen. The Northumbrian diocese was for many years governed by them and the Abbey at Lindisfarne which was peopled by Irish monks and their Saxon disciples spread far around it, its all-blessing influence.'

'The seventh and eighth centuries,' Newman writes, 'are the glory of the Anglo-Saxon Church as are the sixth and seventh of the Irish. As the Irish missionaries travelled down through England, France and Switzerland to lower Italy and attempted Germany at the peril of their lives, converting the barbarians, restoring the lapsed, encouraging the desolate, collecting the scattered and founding churches, schools and monasteries as they went along, so amid the deep pagan woods of Germany and roundabout, the English Benedictine plied his axe and drove his plough, planted his rude dwelling and raised his rustic altar upon the ruins of idolatry, and then settling down as a colonist upon the soil began to sing his chants and to copy his old volumes and thus to lay the slow but sure foundations of the new civilisation. They consecrated their respective gifts to the Almighty Giver and labouring together for the same end they obliterated whatever there was of human infirmity in their mutual efforts.' All this changed when the Vikings came and destroyed the monasteries and missionary work in each of the isles of the North.

