

PARISH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS, Goring Way

13.08.2017

Father Liam O'Connor, 37 Compton Avenue, Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex. BN12 4UE

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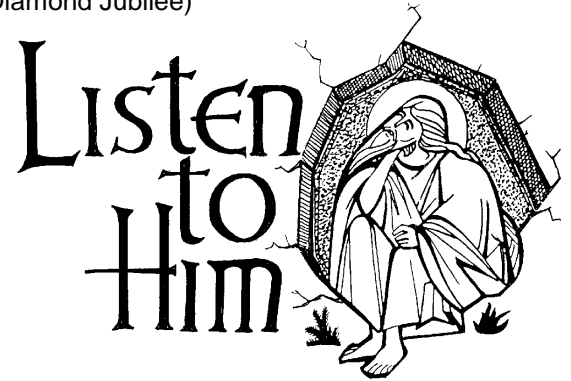
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Deacon Gary Bevans 01903 503514

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

Nineteenth Sunday of the Year

Saturday	12 th	6.00 pm	The Parish
Sunday	13 th	8.15 am	Intention of Canon Thomas Wynne (Diamond Jubilee)
		1 0.30 am	Private Intention (JE)
Monday	14 th	9.30 am	No Mass
Tuesday	15 th	9.30 am	Ann Bandy RIP
		7.30 pm	Peter Giles RIP
		8.00 pm	Choir Practice
Wednesday	16 th	9.30 am	No Mass
Thursday	17 th	7.30 pm	No Mass
Friday	18 th	9.30 am	Patrick Fahy RIP
Saturday	19 th	6.00 pm	William & Frances Hawley RIP
Sunday	20 th	8.15 am	Caroline Roe RIP
		10.30 am	Emeterio Javier RIP
		6.00 pm	Polish Mass



SATURDAY: Exposition with Benediction: 10.00 - 11.00am. Reconciliation: 10.15 – 10.45 am & 5.15 - 5.45 pm

TODAY'S READINGS: 1 Kings 19:9, 11-13, St Paul to the Romans 9:1-5, Matthew 14:22-33

NEXT WEEK'S READINGS: Isaiah 56:1,6-7; St Paul to the Romans 11:13-15,29-32; Matthew 15:21-28

Tuesday is the Solemnity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Principal Patron of the Diocese, a Holy Day of Obligation

Church: £516

Thank you for your generosity.

PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS: Peter, Molly Simmonds, Deacon Pat Moloney, Roy Pritchard, Marie Davidson, Yvonne Carter, Lottie-Mae, Finlay, Alfred Deacon, Ester Park, Marie Garselis, Roni Horstead, Krissie White, Ronnie Tyler, Jenny Begley, Bill Hogg, Andrew Kennedy, 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: BRIDGET BRENNAN and those whose anniversaries occur about now: Betty Wolford, Adrian Thatcher, Derek Green, Christine Nolan, Max Bullock, Renee Russell, Ann Bandy, Toal Gallagher, Ralph Murphy, Raymond Hamill, Gordon Kennedy, Margaret McDade, Patricia Tuttlebee, Mary Mills, George Furman, Beryl Hockmuth, Alan Beech

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

4. CHILDRENS LITURGY will resume on Sunday 3rd September.

5. 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.

6. MANY THANKS to Father John for 'looking after us' for the last few weeks. We look forward to his return next August.

7. TRADCRAFT will be on sale after all Masses **next** weekend

8. DIOCESAN MASS FOR ALTAR SERVERS 2017 will take place in Arundel Cathedral at 12 noon with Bishop Richard Moth. All who have served, all who are serving and anybody who would like to come are welcome to attend. Please bring your cassock & cotta or alb. Mass is followed by light refreshments in the Cathedral Centre though please bring your own packed lunch.

8. HAVE YOUR PRAYERS BEEN ANSWERED? If so and your loved one has recovered but is on the list in Item 1 please let Anne in the Office know so that the name can be removed

9. A DAY OF REFLECTION FOR READERS will be led by Bishop Richard and will take place on Saturday 16th September at Sacred Heart, Cobham, KT 11 1AA from 11am – 4.00pm. Arrival from 10.30am. Please bring a packed lunch. **Booking is essential as places are limited!** To book please contact ruth.gerun@dabnet.org or phone: 01293 651164

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: When Edward VI was on his deathbed efforts were made to secure a Protestant succession to the English throne. The Lord Protector was John Dudley, the Duke of Northumberland and was, like Edward, very strongly Lutheran. He was related to Lady Jane Grey who was third in line to the throne, after the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth. The Lord Protector Northumberland persuaded his son to marry the unwilling Lady Jane. He then proclaimed her queen three days after Edward's death. She was forced to abdicate nine days later in favour of Mary. Lady Jane and her husband were imprisoned in the Tower of London. Following a rebellion in her favour – in which her father participated – she was beheaded with her husband and her father. Popular support was with Mary who entered London as Queen in August 1553 and was crowned in October.

In spite of national protests, Mary was determined to marry her cousin, Philip II of Spain. There was much rivalry between England and Spain for many years especially at sea. These culminated in the Armada episode. After the marriage in July 1554 Mary lost a great deal of support. She restored ecclesiastical laws to the way they were before the accession of Edward. Her cousin Cardinal Pole came to England as Papal Legate and Parliament was reconciled to the Holy See. The last three years of her reign were besmirched by cruelties and burnings at the stake. Nicholas Ridley, Hugh Latimer and Thomas Cranmer were the most notable victims but in all nearly three hundred people were burned giving Mary the name 'Bloody Mary'.

A total of twenty-seven people were put to death for their faith in Sussex from 1555-1558 AD. Two were buried in Chichester, one in Steyning, three in East Grinstead, four in Mayfield and Seventeen at Lewes. The greater number – twenty-four out of twenty-seven – were put to death in East Sussex towns. Being closer to the Continent than West Sussex, East Sussex was more open to the influx of new ideas.

With the return of Catholicism under Mary an effort was made to ensure regular preaching at Sunday Mass. Following the example of Cranmer in the reign of Edward, a set of homilies was prepared to be used by 'insufficient' preachers. By 'insufficient' preachers were meant preachers that were not up to the mark! Bible-reading or the possession of Bibles was never condemned by the Marian regime. Protestant versions of the Bible were suspect, not English Bibles as such. A new English translation of the New Testament was one of the projects begun at the Synod that Cardinal Pole arranged in 1555 AD.

All kinds of new texts had now to be produced. Printers in London and France quickly brought out editions of the traditional Sarum prayer book in Latin and in English which continued throughout Mary's reign. Many of them were printed in Rouen. Many English Catholic printers had settled there when Edward was King. A publisher who had to go abroad was John Wayland. He had functioned in London throughout the Edwardine period, producing texts for the Protestant church. Presumably he now was chosen to print the official Catholic Missals and prayer books because of his proven reliability and his established links with government.

The Wayland prayer books has the main text in English and the Latin version confined to smaller print in the margins. Interestingly, it doesn't give the conditions for gaining indulgences or miraculous legends that used to be a feature of Catholic books previously and which were so scorned by the reformers. It is much more 'theologically correct' than the pre-Reformation books. Later editions also give instructions on the Mass and other aspects of the faith. It is a great testimony to the maturity of Catholic scholarship to produce such well-balanced theology and spirituality in a time of religious ferment.

Supplying the parishes with all that was required for the restored Catholic liturgy was no easy task. Many of the objects needed were safely hidden but much more was confiscated. But it is clear that great energy and promptness was in evidence to ensure that the church and the liturgy were given the dignity they deserved. The work of destruction could be carried out quickly and cheaply. Restoration was another matter. A survey of one hundred and thirty-four parishes in 1554 AD showed that they had all rebuilt a high altar, obtained vestments and copes, most of the utensils of Catholic worship and most of the books. By the end of the reign most churches had a Rood (large crucifix) with the figures of Mary and John and also images of one or more saints, banners, hangings and a canopy for processions of the Blessed Sacrament. In addition 'most of the parishes in the sample decorated their churches more than the legal minimum required'. Individuals who had acquired church goods were pursued and they or their executors were often successfully forced to return their gains or a cash equivalent.

*May God Bless you,
Fr. Liam.*