

PARISH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS, Goring Way

6.08.2017

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

The Transfiguration of the Lord

Saturday	5 th	6.00 pm	Thanksgiving for recovery (LY)
Sunday	6 th	8.15 am	The Parish
		10.30 am	Eileen Godfrey RIP
		6.00 pm	Polish Mass
Monday	7 th	9.30 am	No Mass
Tuesday	8 th	9.30 am	Florrie Hickey RIP
		7.30 pm	Choir Practice
Wednesday	9 th	9.30 am	Holy Souls
Thursday	10 th	7.30 pm	Kathleen James & William O'Toole RIP
Friday	11 th	9.30 am	Maria Petter RIP
Saturday	12 th	6.00 pm	The Parish
Sunday	13 th	8.15 am	Intention of Canon Thomas Wynne (Diamond Jubilee)
		10.30 am	Private Intention (JE)



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

TODAY'S READINGS: Daniel 7:9-10, 13-14; 2 Peter 1:16-19; Matthew 17:1-9

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

Church: £562

Thank you for your generosity.

PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS: Bridget Brennan, 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 and those whose anniversaries occur about now: David Dandeker, Celiska Haslegrave, Stanislaw Kamieniecki, Claire Steadman, Maria Grein, Mabel Lamb, Evelyn Garnham, Peggy Kennard, Maria Lightfoot, John Dunn, William McKenna RIP

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 Many thanks to all those who helped to make this such an enjoyable event. £302 has been sent to Our Lady of Good Counsel Network - a Catholic Pro-Life Charity - as a result

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

6. CAFOD MEETING Please come and join us on Saturday 9th September from 9:30 am to 12:30pm at St Peter's Shoreham BN43 5WF (part of the Adur Valley parish). This meeting will be combined with the Justice and Peace meeting. This year's Harvest Fast day is focussing on El Salvador and the challenges facing farmers there which is quite fitting as it is 100 years since the birth of Blessed Oscar Romero. Everyone is welcome for more information please contact Martin arundelandbrighton@cafod.org.uk or call 01483 898866

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.

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. 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: Up to a little more than a century ago, Sussex was very under-populated and roads were treacherous. Writing in 1880 Richard Jeffries tells us that thirty people died on the Downs in that Winter and speaks of how 'open, wild and colourless' the countryside was. 'Even in Summertime a stranger, if he stays till dusk may easily wander for hours. Once off the highway, all the ridges and slopes seem alike and there is no end of tem.' The move of people from the countryside to the towns did not take off until after the First World War.

The old industries of the Weald had largely died out by the mid-eighteenth century. There had been a thriving iron industry in Sussex during the Tudor times. Kipling said that the 'guns which smote King Philip's fleet' had been forged in the Sussex Weald. After the Armada threat of 1588 the industry quickly declined. The Wealden Ironmasters had retained a monopoly on gun-founding throughout the seventeenth century, but the advent of the coke-fired blast furnace in 1710 heralded the demise of the local industry that was unable to adapt to change.

The glass industry, inspired by the Huguenot émigrés also prospered under Queen Elizabeth and provided much employment close to the Surrey-Sussex border in the northern Weald. But the industry failed to secure the necessary patronage. The appalling road system in Sussex had a large influence on the failure of the iron and the glass industries.

The cloth and leather industries which also prospered in Tudor times had gone into decline by the eighteenth century. The policy of enclosure brought fresh pressure to the people. Already hit by a decline in the traditional sources of employment, local people were not inclined to submit to this new intrusion. This defiance manifested itself in small ways such as the gathering of firewood or in more dramatic ways such as large-scale poaching or even attacks on the property of the new 'owner'. They justified their actions on the grounds that they were acting in accordance with ancient customs.

The steward of the Duke of Newcastle recorded the action he had taken against trespassers in January 1763: 'I have got a list of about ten poor wretches chiefly women and children that have been pilfering the woods this cold weather and intend having them all before a magistrate at the first proper opportunity and if I can prevail upon the justices to act as they ought shall get several of them whipped, the one man sent to the house of correction but I don't know that anything will be sufficient to keep them honest. They are a parcel of the most distressed and miserable objects I ever saw among the human species.' Four months later another 'wood stealer' was detected and the steward had obtained an order to pull down the man's cottage by way of punishment. Sussex was one of the most 'pauperised' of all the English counties by 1800.

Because of all these circumstances, smuggling came to be seen as an attractive proposition – by those willing to defy the laws and harsh punishments of the day. In 1752 AD Horace Walpole, (son of Sir Robert Walpole, the first Prime Minister of Great Britain) wrote about the criminality of the people of Sussex. On entering the inn at Robertsbridge he found that it was 'full of smugglers' all armed to the teeth. Although it was two in the morning he and his party retreated from the inn and set off for Battle where they found 'a worse inn, crammed with excise officers, one of whom had just killed a smuggler.' Two years earlier the notorious Hawkhurst Gang had been broken up and their leaders arrested. The defendants were all convicted and shortly afterwards they were hanged on the Broyle, north of Chichester. From there, their bodies were taken to various spots around the county and 'gibbeted' – that is, hung in chains from a high pole. But smuggling lasted in Sussex long after these events. To the poor of rural and urban Sussex these men were viewed as heroes. Many years later old men would recall with warmth and affection the 'Free-traders' of their youth. George Ramsley, leader of the 'Aldington Blues' of Romney Marsh, was still remembered by local people in 1890 AD who used to drink his health. They thought there was no one like him as he brought a lot of money into the place – 'a stout, jolly kind of fellow, as fine a fellow as ever walked.'

Many of these gangs could be ruthless and indiscriminate. A colourful description of the Shipley Gang came from the pen of William Abberly and gives us some idea of criminal activities in early nineteenth century Sussex: 'Farmers and millers, chief sufferers by the depredations of this gang, trembled to hear of them, respectable people were afraid to go to bed and afraid to sit up. The gang on principal scorned work and would carry on poaching in broad daylight. Their usual method at night time was to surround a mill or farmhouse, gain admittance, using force if necessary, and whilst two or three of them with masked faces would entertain the people in the house by holding them with pistols, the others would loot the place. Mills and shops were bashed in and much of the contents as could be conveniently moved were taken away.' The Shipley Gang was broken up in 1818 AD and its members either sentenced to death or transportation for life. But sons and nephews of the original gang were organising their own poaching activities twelve years later.

(I am indebted to Chris Hare and his 'History of the Sussex People'.)

*May God Bless you,
Fr. Liam.*