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## **Twenty-First Sunday of the Year**

Saturday	31 <sup>st</sup>	6.00 pm	Daniel & Mary Stone RIP
Sunday	1 <sup>st</sup>	8.15 am	Thomas Murray RIP
		10.30 am	Yvonne Carter RIP
		6.00 pm	Polish Mass
Monday	2 <sup>nd</sup>	9.30 am	The Parish
Tuesday	3 <sup>rd</sup>	9.30 am	Pamela Simblett (ill)
		<b>7.30 pm</b>	<b>Choir Practice</b>
Wednesday	4 <sup>th</sup>	9.30 am	Michael Aherne RIP
		7.00 pm	Divine Mercy Group
Thursday	5 <sup>th</sup>	7.30 pm	The Parish ( <i>With Father John Inglis</i> )
Friday	6 <sup>th</sup>	9.30 am	Alan Prentice RIP
		7.30 pm	Prayer Group
Saturday	7 <sup>th</sup>	6.00 pm	Caroline Roe RIP
Sunday	8 <sup>th</sup>	8.15 am	The Parish
		10.30 am	Father Sean McWeeney RIP



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

**TODAY'S READINGS:** Ecclesiasticus 3:17-20, 28-29; Hebrews 12:18-19,22-24; Luke 14:1, 7-14

**NEXT WEEK'S READINGS:** Wisdom 9:13-18; Philemon 9-10.12-17; Luke 14:25-33

**COLLECTIONS:** Church: £573

Stations of the Cross: £6,350

Thank you for your generosity.

**PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS:** Margaret Birch, Lita Yong, Ken Ellis, Anne Steere, Patrick Ryan, Sheila Tune, Michael Butler, Brenda Peazold, Rosie Grove, Mary Wessel, Gina Palermo, Elizabeth Hoskins, Joan Cutmore, Christine Watson, Gordon Milne, Bernard Bandy, Alfred Deacon, Ester Park, Marie Garselis, Roni Horstead, Ronnie Tyler, Jenny Begley, Bill Hogg, Breda Schlimgen, Michaela Finn, Winifred Lyons, Yvette Allen, Leslie Lee, Kerry McStravick, Lydia Van Melsen

**2. THOSE WHO HAVE DIED RECENTLY** and those whose anniversaries occur about now: Isobel Shepherd, Helen Gates, Veronica Wood, Francis Vooght, Kathleen Leech, William Turner, Cassia Denne, Peter Edwards, Irene Stephens, Frank Foy, Veronica Brown, Kate Harvey, Maureen Casey

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

**4. GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS** – Some very kind parishioners have delivered over two hundred invitations to the people who live in the roads surrounding our church inviting them to come to meet us on Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> September. To this end we need home made cakes! If you are a baker of cakes please would you bake one/some for this event and deliver them to the Barn at 1.00pm on the day. (If this is difficult please contact Anne in the Office and we can make an alternative arrangement.) Many thanks – in advance

**5. CAFOD HARVEST SUPPER** will take place on Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> September following the 6.00 pm Mass. The food will be delicious and there will be a raffle. Prizes would be welcome. Tickets will be on sale after all Masses **this** weekend Adults £7.50, Children £4.00. For further information please contact Teresa 01903 529260.

**6. HELP NEEDED FOR REFRESHMENTS AFTER 10.30 am Mass.** We have recently had some shortages in the Sunday morning rota for refreshments after 10.30 Mass. If you can give 1.5 hours once a month, ideally four people would be great. Please call Teresa if interested on 01903 529260. Thank you.

**7. DIOCESAN MASS FOR ALTAR SERVERS** will be held at Arundel Cathedral on Sat. 14<sup>th</sup> September, at 12 noon, with Bishop Richard presiding. For all who have served, are serving and anybody who would like to. Please bring cassock/cotta or alb. Light refreshments will follow (bring a packed lunch if you wish).

**8. FATIMA DAY** - Saturday, 21 September 2019 9.30am- 5pm Visitation of the National Pilgrim Virgin Statue of Our Lady of Fatima and the Relics of Saints Jacinta & Francisco to Our Lady Queen of Peace, Shoreham by Sea BN43 5WG. The day begins at 9.30am with the Enthronement of the Statue, followed by Holy Mass, Rosary and Confession, Veneration of the Relics, Act of Consecration, talk and film on Fatima and the "Little Shepherds", Adoration, Divine Mercy and ends at 5pm with Benediction. Please bring your lunch, drinks provided. Come to find out more of the real message of Fatima. Organised by the World Apostolate of Fatima (WAF). All welcome!

## **9. DATES FOR YOUR DIARY:**

Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> September from 7.30 pm Concelebrated Mass with Father John Inglis followed by refreshments

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> September – CAFOD Harvest Supper

Saturday/Sunday 21<sup>st</sup>/22<sup>nd</sup> September after all Masses in the Barn – Traidcraft

Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> September from 7.00 pm Youth Group meets again

Friday 4<sup>th</sup>- Saturday 6<sup>th</sup> - 24 hour Prayer Vigil for the Parish

Sunday 6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> October at 3.00pm – Parish Jubilee Concert

**10. MARY'S MEALS:** We are now in particular need of Soap, Flannels, Toothbrushes, Toothpaste and Pencil Cases. Many thanks to all who so generously contribute to these backpacks

**11. TURNING TIDES (Worthing Churches Homeless Projects):** In a recent Annual Report we learn that in 2018 Turning Tides, who now have centres in Littlehampton and Horsham as well as Worthing, supported 2,028 men and women throughout the year. On any one night 169 people are accommodated in their housing and 485 people accessed Breakfast in their three hubs. Items they currently need: Coffee, Sugar, Baked Beans, Tinned Tomatoes, Tinned Meals, Tinned Meat, Tinned Fish, Cooking Oil, Juice, Squash. Also Cleaning products and Deodorants. In clothing they need small waist Jeans, Men's Hoodies. Boxers and Men's T-Shirts. Many thanks to those who are so generous in their donations throughout the year.

**Father Liam says: All over England we find the ruins of monasteries** – in various stages of desolation. We have the abbeys of Glastonbury, Fountains, Revaux, Whitby and many others, some with little left to remind us of the life of these monasteries. In most cases there are no remains to be seen. It is easy to forget how unusual all this is. Only in England did the Catholic Church take such a determined battering. Nowhere else in Europe were such magnificent monuments of our faith so roughly dismantled. The dissolution of the monasteries, as the name implies, was a totally destructive act. As their altars and shrines and libraries were scattered, the physical resistance to such sacrilegious violence was remarkably weak. There was the Pilgrimage of Grace in Yorkshire, where so many of the monasteries were situated, but this uprising was easily crushed. The hanging of a few of the insurgents and a handful of abbots was enough to nip resistance in the bud. The power and prestige of the King was overwhelming. Shakespeare had all this in mind when he wrote his 73<sup>rd</sup> Sonnet:

'That time of year thou mayst in me behold  
When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang  
Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,  
Bare ruin'd choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.'

Revaux, founded in 1132, was the first of the great Cistercian monasteries to appear in the wilds of Yorkshire. The abbey's name referred to its location in the Rye Valley. The grey sandstone had been hacked from a quarry three miles downstream. The church itself was massive, but it was only one of many buildings, dormitory, refectory, kitchen, library, chapter house, infirmary and cloisters. Over the course of the next twenty five years the White Monks – so named because of the colour of their cloaks – also founded Fountains Abbey, Kirkstall, Meaux, Sawley. Byland and finally Jervaulx.

For centuries this had been a bleak and sparsely populated area of the country, exposed to wintery storms. The Cistercians had their origins in Burgundy and their name came from their mother house in Citeaux. They strove to imitate the example of St Benedict but they felt that the black-robed Benedictines had become too lax so they wished to return to greater austerity. Their churches, dedicated to Mary, were free from all adornment and they embraced a life of poverty. They came to England in search of lonely places where they could withdraw from the world and devote themselves to prayer, manual labour and self-sufficiency.

Supported by armies of lay-brothers they raised huge flocks of sheep on the hills of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Cotswolds ('cotswold' literally means 'sheep pen on the hill') They invited farmhands (lay-brethren) to do the hard work in return for food and shelter leaving the monks free to devote themselves to strict religious observance. Before long all of Yorkshire's abbeys had large flocks. Revaux had 14,000 sheep; the largest, Fountains, had 18,000. Merchants sailed to England from the cloth-making centres of Flanders and Tuscany where there was great demand for high quality English fleeces. Fountains even had its own ship to carry wool downstream to the North Sea and the wider world. While the sheltered and fertile Vale of York was ideal land for wheat, barley, oats and beans, the higher Pennine Hills were perfectly suited to the hardier breeds of sheep. By the time the Cistercians arrived there were very few wolves in the countryside so sheep flourished. The number of sheep in the Domesday Book outnumber cattle, goats and pigs combined suggesting that wolves were no great threat in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The destruction of England's forests had made it easier to hunt down the wolves and foxes.

England now had become a tamed terrain with few wild animals. Enormous flocks of sheep became possible. This was very different from the European mainland where livestock had to be ushered into pens at night by watchful shepherds. The wolves roamed through Germany and France from the endless Russian forests, in numbers too great to control. England was set to become the biggest sheep farm in the world and became the source of its finest wool. In the Middle Ages sheep were the source of England's wealth. So many of the splendid villages, cathedrals, churches and manor houses and guild halls so sought after by tourists to this day could never have appeared on the scene were it not for the wealth that wool brought. Being Europe's pre-eminent producer, England became its leading cloth manufacturer. Vast tracts of forest were felled and turned into meadows. Thousands of acres of Common Land were enclosed to pasture sheep. Remote moors were walled in. To this day there are five thousand miles of stone walls in the Yorkshire Dales alone.

The monasteries led the way in other areas. They built fisheries, dug wells, cut ditches, reclaimed land, brewed ale, baked bread, diverted rivers into mills and their foundries that made the massive bells that called people to prayer.