

PARISH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS Goring Way

26.01.2025

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Arundel & Brighton Diocesan Trust is a Registered Charity No: 25287

The Third Sunday in Ordinary Time

Saturday	25 th	6.00 pm	Pauline McCaul RIP & deceased Family Members
Sunday	26 th	8.15 am	The Parish
		10.30 am	Intention of Mary Murphy
Monday	27 th	9.30 am	Fiona McDonald RIP
Tuesday	28 th	9.30 am	Holy Souls
		7.00 pm	Choir Practice
Wednesday	29 th	9.30 am	Toni Judd RIP
Thursday	30 th	9.30 am	Ellen Phelan RIP
Friday	31 st	9.30 am	Pat RIP
		12.30 pm	REQUIEM FOR FRANCES BOYLAN RIP
Saturday	1 st	6.00 pm	The Parish
Sunday	2 nd	8.15 am	Lelia Murray RIP
		10.30 am	Josephine Shore RIP
		3.00 pm	Holy Hour



SATURDAY: Reconciliation: 10.15 – 10.45 am and 5.15 – 5.45 pm

TODAY'S READINGS: Nehemiah 8:2-6,8-10; 1 Corinthians 12:12-30; Luke 1:1-4, 4:14-21

NEXT WEEK'S READINGS: Malachi 3-4; Hebrews 24-18; Luke 22-40

COLLECTIONS: Church: £410 Dona: £48 SPUC: £724 CAFOD Auction £1,218 Thank you for your generosity.

PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS: Natasha, Laura Allen, David Hall, Baby Ava Lily Jaswal, Andy Curd, David Steadman, Paul & Veronica Williams, Shirley Bradbury, Brian Johnstone, Terence Wheeler, Mirille Byrne, Peter Honiball, David Lancaster, Jim Simpson, Camilla Jane, Michelle Dielt, Helen Gillespie, Harold Forrest, Maria Brooks, Tony & Kathleen Kearney, Lola Samengo-Meehan, Maureen House, Joan Wand, Samuel Bezants, Glenn, Helena & Vittorio Villa, Lena, Sienna Coates, Brian Caplin, Valerie Halley, Pat Duggan, John Smith, Ian Threlfall, Mary Murphy, Noel & Brenda Peazold, Mary Wessel, Gordon Milne, Alfred Deacon, Roni Horstead, Ronnie Tyler, Michaela Finn, Winifred Lyons, Yvette Allen, Kerry McStravick, Lydia Van Melsen

2. THOSE WHO HAVE DIED RECENTLY: MARY ANN NICHOLSON and those whose anniversaries occur about now: John Murray, Patrick Jackson-Burrows, Barbara King, Jan Gejda, Eileen Beech, Josephine Shore, Maureen Barnes, Veronica Harwood, Freddie Griffin, Mary Corcoran, Donal O'Connor, Henry Major, Richard Chesterton-Samuels, Gladys Murphy, John McLening, John Crowley, Lawrence Connelly, Dirk Van Melsen, Edith Baker, Sheila Curties, Eileen Baynton, Lisa Parkes, *May they rest in peace and rise in glory.*

3. THE WHITE FLOWER APPEAL last weekend raised a magnificent total of £724.35. With very many thanks to you all for your usual generosity and support of the unborn.

4. THE CAFOD AUCTION EXTRAVAGANZA raised an amazing £1,218.00. Many thanks to all those who helped in any way to create such a delicious meal and enjoyable evening. Thanks also to those who gave so generously

5. ST. VALENTINE'S EVENING CANDLELIT DINNER will take place on Saturday 15th February to raise funds for the Parish Project, the hospice in Kalingalinga. This very popular event will include a three-course meal, Bar. music and raffle. Tickets are £10.00 each and will be on sale after all Masses next weekend.

6. LOURDES PILGRIMAGE: 25th–31st July 2025. Online applications for the 2025 Diocesan Lourdes Pilgrimage for all those who do not require any assistance in Lourdes or on the journey can now be found on our website lourdes@abdiocese.org.uk Paper applications for those who require assistance will be posted out soon. If you or someone you know would like to receive an Assisted Pilgrim Application Form, please email us with the name and postal address. For those who wish to donate on-line to the A&B Lourdes Pilgrimage Appeal Collection, this can be done using the A&B Diocesan Lourdes Pilgrimage website. Go to the website address <https://www.abdiocese.org.uk/lourdes/home>

7. MINISTERS ROTAS for February are now available in the Sacristy

8. CHOIR PRACTICES will resume on Tuesday 28th January at 7pm. New members welcome. Please contact Margaret on 01903 504316 for more information.

9. EFFATHA! Polska grupa biblijna. Otwórz się na Słowa Boga poprzez czytanie i rozważanie Pisma Św. Spotkania rozpoczynamy w piątek 31-ego stycznia 2025r o godz. 19.30 w Kaplicy Dobrego Pasterza w English Martyrs Catholic Church, Goring Way, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, BN12 4UH. Zapraszamy. Masz pytania, napisz: sylwia.ceg@gmail.com

10. A MESSAGE FROM KALINGALINGA: Thank you very much for the cheque for Our Lady's Hospice, Kalingalinga for £3337.55. I met some of the patients that you support. One was a lady with no legs. She was run over by her husband, who has not since been seen – they have not been able to trace any of her family. She was taken to the Hospice by a White Father. The lady is now in a wheelchair but cannot talk. A man was digging a ditch when the rope broke. He has a broken back and is paralysed. Over a long period of time the Hospice have helped to be able to sit up. He was orphaned as a child. _Often these people are taken to the Hospice by a kind person who thinks that are going to die, but because of the medical care and support that they receive they are alive, and making progress, even if it is very slow._The Hospice is doing a lot of preventive work. Last year there were over 600 outpatients who were treated. By doing this very few become terminal. The local people say they receive better treatment than Government Hospitals. Wishing you and your Parishioners many blessings in 2025, Sr Margaret

11. MARY'S MEALS COLLECTION POINT is one of the small boxes under the notice board to the right in the Front Porch. It now costs £19.15 to feed one child for a year! Your donations will always be much appreciated

12. TURNING TIDES: WINTER WARMER WISHLIST - Warm/Compact Sleeping Bags, Pop Up Tents, Waterproof & Rain Resistant Jackets, Thermals, Flasks/Insulated Mugs, Joggers/Hoodies & T-Shirts, Gloves, Socks, Boxers (NEW), Head Torches, Shampoo, Body Wash, Body Wipes, Deodorant, Many thanks to those who are so generous in their donations throughout the year. It is much needed and appreciated

Father Liam says: In the sixteenth century, before the Reformation, Britain had a countrywide network of shrines, images, relics and splendid churches and Cathedrals as well as hundreds of monasteries. Everywhere people looked they were reminded that they were part of – as well as all of western Europe – the Catholic Church. They viewed all those features of life as ways to express their worship of God and their solidarity with one another. They were familiar with all those aspects of their faith, not only in their immediate neighborhoods but through their taking part in pilgrimages in huge numbers. Chaucer celebrates all this in his Canterbury Tales.

After the Reformation there came great change. The monarchy was now much more powerful. With the dissolution of the monasteries the number of landed gentry increased and great houses and Royal palaces were now very much part of the altered landscape. The crown and the aristocracy shared the spoils of the Medieval church. The beauty and the art that had been devoted to sacred buildings now flowed into mansions and palaces. Henry VIII built or acquired new palaces to rival those of Francis I of France – Nonsuch, Hampton Court, Greenwich and Whitehall. All the skills known to Medieval artists and craftsmen were lavished on the churches and shrines. Now they were directed to very different purposes. Every Cathedral in Medieval England had a shrine as a focus for pilgrimage. These shrines would contain precious stones and offerings of gold and silver donated by pilgrims. All of them were melted down in 1538 and the shrines razed to the ground. St Edmund's shrine in Bury was the first to go. Many of the hundreds of offerings at the shrine of St Thomas á Becket at Canterbury would have been major works of Medieval art.

The destruction of relics and shrines were used for propaganda purposes. Some of the most famous images that had attracted veneration were now brought to London and exposed to public ridicule and then burnt. This frenzied phase took place under the direction of Thomas Cromwell. Cromwell himself set fire in Chelsea to a bonfire of images including Our Lady of Walsingham and Our Lady of Ipswich. This destruction took place without widespread public unrest. This was due not to the absence of local grief and anger but to the strength of the monarchy after half a century of Tudor Rule.

Thomas Cromwell was also the key figure in the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The suppression of around 825 religious houses was executed in strictly business terms. The most valuable items were sent to London. The remaining contents – what was left after the locals had made off with what they could – was disposed of in local sales. The lead was stripped from the roof and the glass from the windows. This was followed by demolition and the sale of materials. By 1540 there was already an export market on the Continent for what was being thrown out of the dissolved monasteries. In that year an English priest reported from Holland: 'there was brought to this town and to Antwerp so many rich and goodly copes out of England to sell these years past, that it caused them all no less to marvel than in a manner to mourn, to see them come to sale what had been prepared to the service of God'. The number of Religious Houses at the time of the dissolution – 825 – was much less than had been in earlier centuries. There were about 10,000 monks and 2,000 nuns. It seems extraordinary that apart from the Pilgrimage of Grace, few attempts were made to stop the dissolutions.

The Pilgrimage of Grace took place in 1536-7. It was a widespread rising in the North of the country against the religious policies of Henry VIII. It was the greatest challenge to his position during his reign. It began in Louth in Lincolnshire, spreading to Yorkshire and then to Cumberland and Westmorland. The rebels adopted the badge of the five wounds of Christ and called themselves pilgrims. They were led by Robert Aske who was a Lincolnshire attorney. For some weeks it commanded overwhelming numbers. Henry's response was to play for time. He offered pardons in an attempt to split the leaders from their followers. By the Spring of 1537 most of them had dispersed and the King was able to take his bloody revenge. Aske was seized and sent to the Tower of London. In July he was executed in York. He was a moderate who had persistently tried to restrain his followers and urged them to trust Henry's honour and good faith. He paid with his life for such naivety. Lord Darcy, who had surrendered Pontefract Castle to the rebels was beheaded on Tower Hill. Henry, in response to this revolt, established the Council of the North to ensure that his authority would not again be challenged.