

PARISH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS Goring Way

9.02.2020

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

Presbytery 01903 242624 / Church repository 01903 506890

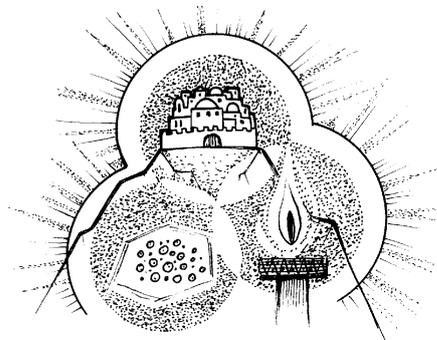
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Deacon Gary Bevans 01903 503514

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

The Fifth Sunday of the Year

Saturday	8 th	6.00 pm	Mike Steere RIP
Sunday	9 th	8.15 am	Antony Iago RIP
		10.30 am	Ester Park RIP
Monday	10 th	9.30 am	Reg Marshall RIP
Tuesday	11 th	9.30 am	The Parish
Wednesday	12 th	9.30 am	Dave Gurney RIP
Thursday	13 th	7.00 pm	Tina Loughney RIP
		7.30 pm	Choir Practice
Friday	14 th	9.30 am	Brian Hodson RIP
Saturday	15 th	6.00 pm	Francesco Siriano RIP
Sunday	16 th	8.15 am	Andrea Pyle RIP
		10.30 am	Paul's Father RIP
		6.00 pm	Polish Mass



SATURDAY: Holy Hour: 10.00 - 11.00am. Reconciliation: 10.15–10.45 am & 5.15 - 5:45 pm

TODAY'S READINGS: Isaiah 58: 7-10; 1 Corinthians 2:1-5; Matthew 5:13-16

NEXT WEEK'S READINGS: Ecclesiasticus 15:15-20; 1 Corinthians 2:6-10; Matthew 5:17-37

COLLECTIONS: Church: £487

Thank you for your generosity.

Next Sunday there will be a Special Collection for The Lourdes Pilgrimage Fund

(2nd Collection Envelopes or SPECIAL GIFT AID ENVELOPES available in both porches, may be used)

PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS: Lelia Murray, Breda Gibson, Mary Murphy, Anne Steere, Anthony Canneaux, Lawrence Brownlee, Mike Yeulett, Margaret Birch, Lita Yong, Patrick Ryan, Brenda Peazold, Mary Wessel, Gina Palermo, Elizabeth Hoskins, Joan Cutmore, Christine Watson, Gordon Milne, Alfred Deacon, Marie Garselis, Roni Horstead, Ronnie Tyler, Jenny Begley, Bill Hogg, Breda Schlimgen, Michaela Finn, Winifred Lyons, Yvette Allen, Kerry McStravick, Lydia Van Melsen

2. THOSE WHO HAVE DIED RECENTLY and those whose anniversaries occur about now: Walter Thompson, Alice Thomas, Antony Iago, Kathleen Taylor, Robert Thompson, Antonia Kozubowska-Alexandre, Mike Steere, Sally Austin, Violet Way, James Melhuish

3. ST. VALENTINE'S EVENING CANDLELIT DINNER will take place **next** 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 £7.50 each and will be on sale after all Masses **this** weekend.

4 ENGLISH MARTYRS CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL is looking to recruit a practising Catholic to join their governing body as a Foundation Governor. The governing body works as a team in cooperation with the headteacher to ensure legal responsibilities are met and to preserve the Catholic character of the school. They are looking for people with varying experience. If you have an interest in supporting the school by giving time and your expertise please contact them for more information on 01903 502868 or office@englishmartyrs.school

5. ARUNDEL AND BRIGHTON DIOCESAN PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES will be taking place from 24th–30th July 2020.. Around 700 people go on the Diocesan Pilgrimage each year, of whom around 140 are Assisted Pilgrims who are frail, elderly, disabled or sick. The Pilgrimage relies on the efforts of volunteers and generous donors to enable it to offer financial support to the Assisted Pilgrims who join us, and to some of those who will care for them whilst in Lourdes. The sum required to subsidise those in our community who struggled to afford to pay for their trip in full last year, was £60,413 and this can only be achieved by your generosity at collections like the Second Collection next weekend. If you would like to join the Pilgrimage Booking forms can be downloaded from the website www.ablourdes.org or telephone the Pilgrimage Office – 01403 740110. Pilgrims requiring any level of medical, nursing or carer assistance should contact the Pilgrimage Office direct. Nurses are also required

6. AN ECUMENICAL LENT GROUP will be held on Thursday afternoons during Lent at Bury Drive Methodist Church at 2.00 pm.. Each week will be led by a different Minister.

7. TRAIDCRAFT will be on sale after the 8.15 and 10.30 am Masses **this** Sunday

8. BISHOP RICHARD has written to thank us for our welcome and hospitality last weekend.

9. MARY'S MEALS: We are now in particular need of Soap, Toothpaste, Colouring Pencils and Crayons, Pencil cases and Notebooks. Many thanks to all who so generously contribute to these backpacks

10. TURNING TIDES (Worthing Churches Homeless Projects): Items needed: Cereals (no Cornflakes or Porridge), Cooking Sauces, Ketchup, Brown Sauce, Salad Cream, Cooking Oil, Squashes, Tea, Coffee, Washing Powder, Shampoo, Shower Gel, Pump Hand Soap, Sanitizer Sprays, Floor cleaner, Toilet Bleach, Washing-up brushes, Hoodies, and Cereal bowls. Many thanks to those who are so generous in their donations

Father Liam says: The Great Fire of London wreaked havoc on the city in 1666. It was accidentally started in Pudding Lane but rumours attributed it to 'the Papists'. In times of disaster it is always convenient to blame some scapegoat and with the Gunpowder Plot of 1605 still strongly etched in people's minds Catholics, and especially the Jesuits, became a target for many people's suspicions. At the time an hysterical confession, probably under torture, by a deranged Catholic watchmaker called Robert Hubert had conveniently implicated French Catholics and he was hanged despite the doubts of the judges.

A monument erected to the Fire by Christopher Wren had an anti-Catholic message carved on its East side in 1681, which caused the Catholic poet Alexander Pope to deplore: 'London's columns, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head and lies.' A plaque was put up in 1681 on the house where the fire had started: 'Here by the permission of heaven, hell broke loose upon this Protestant city from the malicious hearts of barbarous papists, by the hand of their agent Hubert who confessed and on the ruins of this place declared the fact for which he was hanged that here began that dreadful fire.' This plaque is now in the Museum of London.

One hundred years later there was still very strong anti-Catholic feeling in the country. This became very clear when the Catholic Relief Act received the Royal Assent of George III in June 1778. This triggered the notorious Gordon Riots in 1780. Lord George Gordon claimed in the House of Commons that many of the Scots were quite sure that King George III was actually a papist. The historian Edward Gibbon, who lived through the period, wrote: 'the month of June 1780 will ever be marked by a dark and fanatical fanaticism which I had supposed to be extinct.' Bonny Prince Charlie – the Young Pretender – was long exiled in Italy, over 60 and in poor health. He had no legitimate heir. If his Stuart claim to the throne were to be pursued it would pass to his only brother Henry. He had been ordained a priest and never lived outside of Italy. He was now a Cardinal – known as Cardinal Henry of York. Many Catholics were suspected of hoping that the throne would return to the Stuarts but now that was a lost cause. This resulted in Catholics being regarded as more trusted members of society. But the reaction to the Catholic Relief Act of 1718 – especially the Gordon Riots – confirmed that many difficulties lay ahead before Catholic Emancipation and freedom from legal restraints could be achieved.

Meanwhile across the Pond in 1774 Canada passed to the British. Most Canadians were Catholic so George III acquired about 70,000 new 'Popish' subjects. The Quebec Act guaranteed free practice of the Catholic Faith and removed a reference to the Protestant Faith from the Oath of Allegiance. This was something that would prove to be very controversial in Britain twenty-five years later in the struggle to achieve Catholic Emancipation. At the time of the Catholic Relief Act in 1780 there were about 70,000 or 80,000 English Catholics out of a population of 7 million. Estimates of the Scottish Catholic population vary between 12 and 19 thousand. Estimates of those practicing a Religion that is forbidden by the law of the country are bound to be unreliable. The anti-Catholic laws were harsh but very often they were not severely enforced. This world was divided into the upper classes – the aristocracy and the gentry – and what were literally the working classes. The survival of Catholicism owed much to the determined - but not too conspicuous – protection that the landed Catholics afforded to their co-religionists living in more ordinary situations. The great houses of the landed Catholic families had their chapels which were described as libraries. In the dangerous times of the 16th Century the chapels had been secret upper rooms. Priests attached to the aristocratic Catholic families were now often acknowledged as such where once they had been described as tutors. In a survival from the bad old days the Mass was carefully described in public as 'Prayers'. The Catholic aristocracy and gentry married Catholics from similar backgrounds. One of the most prominent Catholic families was that of Lord Petre, the largest landowner in Essex. The first Lord Petre was created in 1603 and had been Secretary of State to Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary Tudor. Towards the end of the 17th Century the Lord Petre of the time was imprisoned in the Tower of London due to false denunciation of Titus Oates in the so-called Popish Plot. This wicked fiction resulted in the execution of various innocent Catholics. Four priests died in prison, one at the age of 84. Now in 1780, George III notified Lord Petre that he and his party would like to make a Royal visit on 2nd October. Over a hundred people were employed to prepare for the occasion. A coach of cooks arrived just before the expected visit and all the food was ready. But the Royal party were not. The visit had to be rearranged for 14th October. So the cooks came back and the preparations began again. Special local dinner parties had to be arranged in the meantime so that those dishes that would not keep could be eaten up. When the King and Queen finally appeared, massive artillery was engaged in noisy salutation and joined the enthusiastic shouts of the immense crowds of people. The cost to Lord Petre was estimated at about £75,000 in today's money. In his address to the King, Lord Petre expressed the honour he felt but also let it be known that though a peer he could not take a seat in the House of Lords because of his Catholic Faith