

PARISH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS Goring Way

23.02.2020

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

The Seventh Sunday of the Year

Saturday	22 nd	6.00 pm	Johannah O'Driscoll RIP
Sunday	23 rd	8.15 am	Edward O'Dwyer RIP
		10.30 am	Intention of Margaret Davis
Monday	24 th	9.30 am	The Parish
Tuesday	25 th	9.30 am	Jack & Teresa Barry RIP
		7.30 pm	Choir Practice
Ash	26th	9.30 am	Marjory McDowall RIP
Wednesday		7.30 pm	Steve O'Malley RIP
		8.00 pm	Stations of the Cross
Thursday	27 th	7.30 pm	Dominic, Lourdes, Mary, Mark & Magdalene RIP
Friday	28 th	9.30 am	Kenneth & Joan Ashwell RIP
Saturday	29 th	6.00 pm	Bandy Family – Living and Deceased
Sunday	30 th	8.15 am	Andrea Pyle RIP
		10.30 am	Antonio Macari 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: Leviticus 19:1-2,17-18; 1 Corinthians 3:16-23; Matthew 5:38-48

NEXT WEEK'S READINGS: Genesis 2:7-9, 3:1-7; Romans 5:12-19; Matthew 4:1-11

COLLECTIONS: Church: £471

Lourdes Fund: £ 539

Thank you for your generosity.

Lent begins on Ash Wednesday, a day of fasting and abstinence

PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS: Lelia Murray, Breda Gibson, Mary Murphy, Anne Steere, Anthony Canneaux, Lawrence Brownlee, 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: Leonard Bainbridge, Marion Gapp, Kathleen Geal, June Jakes, Joseph Shepherd, Noreen Sumner, Sheila Szymuda, Eileen Fuscuardi, Ron Watson. Cecelia Boakes, Mary Hancy, Ted Leach, Marion Kurkowski,

3. TWO ECUMENICAL LENT GROUPS will be held during Lent. One starts on Monday 2nd March in the Good Shepherd Chapel at 6.30 pm and the other on Thursday 5th March at Bury Drive Methodist Church at 2.00 pm.. The Thursday Group will be led by a different Minister each week

4 WOMEN'S WORLD DAY OF PRAYER will be taking place worldwide on Friday 6th March. Please join us at the St Richard's, Collingwood Road, Goring-by-Sea at 2.30pm.

5. THE DIVINE MERCY LENT GROUP will meet weekly in the Good Shepherd Chapel on Wednesdays from 4th March to 8th April at 7pm. Everyone is welcome

6. ST. VALENTINE'S EVENING CANDLELIT DINNER was a great success and our thanks go to all who worked so hard to make this so. £715 was raised for the Parish Project.

7. THE LENTEN ALMS BOX is in the front porch next to the main door. The proceeds are sent to the Contemplative Orders of women in the Diocese

8. ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT 'HOOLEY' in aid of our Parish Project, will take place on Saturday 14th March at 7.00 pm in the Barn. Irish Step Dancers, three course traditional Irish Supper – Bacon & Cabbage - Homemade desserts, Irish Coffee, Bar, a Sing-a-long and Raffle,. Come and enjoy an evening of fun, good food music and dance. Donations of Raffle prizes would be appreciated. Tickets on sale after all Masses **next** weekend: Adults £7.50, Children £4.00

9. EDGE YOUTH GROUP will meet again **this** Sunday 23 February in the Barn, 7 to 8.30 p.m. Year 7 and upwards. An opportunity for food, relaxation and fun. New members always welcome.

10. ARUNDEL AND BRIGHTON DIOCESAN PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES will be taking place from 24th–30th July 2020. 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

8. MARY'S MEALS: We are now in particular need of Soap, Toothpaste, Flannels & Serviceable Towels, Pencil cases and Notebooks. Many thanks to all who so generously contribute to these backpacks

9. 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 worst riots that London had ever experienced took place in the Summer of 1780. The death toll was estimated to be in the region of 1,000 people. Relative to the population of the capital, this was the largest and the deadliest riot in British history. The physical damage to the structure of London would not be surpassed until the Blitz in the Second World War. These riots are known to history as the Gordon Riots. Charles Dickens refers to them in *Barnaby Rudge*, when he speaks of 'a moral plague' running through the city. The leader of these ferocious attacks was Lord George Gordon, a militantly anti-Catholic son of a Scottish Duke who was a Member of the British Parliament.

10 Downing Street – the official residence of the Prime Minister, Lord North – was attacked at two o'clock in the morning by protesters bearing lighted torches and faggots. They were driven off by twenty dragoons on horseback. The Prime Minister's Dinner guests climbed on to the roof in order to see the fires burning all around. A Scottish lady living in Clerkenwell wrote: 'Such a scene my eyes have never beheld and I pray God I never may again. The situation of the place which is high and very open gave us an awful prospect of it. We were surrounded by flames. Six different fires – with that of Newgate towering to the clouds! With every hour we were in expectation of the house and chapel making the seventh. The sky was like blood with the reflection of the fires.'

These ferocious riots were a protest against the Catholic Relief Act which had received the Royal Assent of George III in June 1778. The Relief Act was far from being a widespread or revolutionary relaxation of the Penal Laws against Catholics. In fact the Relief was mild but the reaction to it was extreme. The state of the laws in England and Scotland before June 1778 against Catholics was pretty grim. No Catholic could hold political office, neither in the House of Lords nor the House of Commons or engage in anything else of an official nature. No Catholic was allowed to buy or inherit land. Functioning as a Catholic priest or running a Catholic School were activities punishable by life imprisonment. Catholics could not receive commissions in the army or navy or, officially, be soldiers or sailors. Professing Catholics could not attend university, let alone take degrees. Even if both bride and bridegroom were Catholics they could not be married by a Catholic priest in a Catholic Church. Such a ceremony would have no status under the law, with all the subsequent penalties.

Since Catholics could not legally inherit property it was possible for one member of the family who declared adherence to the official Protestant Religion of the State to demand inheritance to the property that was otherwise destined for the Catholic heirs.

Nuns, monks and priests could not lawfully wear religious dress in public. Bells could not be tolled in Catholic churches. Anyone providing information leading to the conviction of a Catholic priest could expect payment of £100 – about £7,500 in today's money. This was not a dead letter. The Informers Act was used to secure the prosecution of a Father Maloney who was sentenced to life imprisonment. After some years he was released with a Royal Pardon – on condition that he left the country. The informer was one William Payne who made a living from such activities.

The Catholic Relief Act – that was so savagely resented – repealed the laws concerning the arrest and persecution of Catholic priests and those running Catholic schools. Catholics could buy and inherit land, just like everyone else without the potential threat of a Protestant heir intervening. Meanwhile in France events were turning very nasty for Catholics. In August 1792 a decree by the New French assembly ordered all priests who refused the Revolutionary Oath to be expelled from the country. The King, Louis XVI, was put to death in January 1793 and in February France declared war on England. England now became like a paradise for those who fled from France and the Low Countries. French priests were to be found in great numbers in London – only 12 years after the Gordon Riots. France was no longer a Catholic enemy but an enemy representing unbelief and tyranny. It was a country in which nuns and priests were likely to be murdered or imprisoned and executed. Nor were these horrors short lived. In the Summer of 1794 a Frenchman wrote in his diary: 'Today 40 individuals had their heads cut off, including 16 Carmelite nuns.' Such an influx of French priests and nuns in to England had a significant effect on Catholic life, education and worship.

(I am indebted to Antonia Fraser's 'The king and the Catholics'.)

