

Parish OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS Goring Way

14.11.2021

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

Thirty-Third Sunday of the Year

Saturday	13 th	6.00 pm	Mary Stone RIP
Sunday	14 th	8.15am	John Iago RIP
		10.30 am	The Parish
Monday	15 th	9.30 am	Holy Souls
		7.00 pm	Choir Practice
Tuesday	16 th	9.30 am	Intention of Kathleen Keogh RIP & the Meagher Family
		2.00 pm	REQUIEM FOR JOAN WILLIAMS RIP
Wednesday	17 th	9.30 am	Patrick & Nora Murphy RIP
Thursday	18 th	9.30 am	Holy Souls
Friday	19 th	9.30 am	Peter Boyle RIP
Saturday	20 th	6.00 pm	Peter Ayre RIP
Sunday	21 st	8.15 am	Don MacDonald RIP
		10.30 am	The Parish



SATURDAY: Reconciliation: 5.15 – 5.45 pm

TODAY'S READINGS: Daniel 12:1-13, Hebrews 10:11-14,18, Mark 13:24-32

NEXT WEEK'S READINGS: Daniel 7:13-14, Apocalypse 1:5-8, John 18:33-37

COLLECTIONS: Church: £275 Digital collection £70 Retired Priests' Fund £314 Thank you for your generosity.
Next weekend there will be a Second Collection for the Maintenance of the Cathedral (Gift Aided)

PLEASE REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS: Ken Harvey, Sienna Coates, Kathleen Brennan, Chris Judge, Brian Caplin, Siobhan Isaacs, Valerie Halley, Pat Duggan, Tony Grana, Sister Raymond, Liz Harvey, John Smith, Mick Brouder, Eileen Beech, Ian Threlfall, Thomas Duggan, Len Argent, Sister Catherine Lai, Justin Gould, Rose Little, Lelia Murray, Mary Murphy, Margaret Birch, Lita Yong, Patrick Ryan, Brenda Peazold, Mary Wessel, Gina Palermo, Joan Cutmore, Gordon Milne, Alfred Deacon, Roni Horstead, Ronnie Tyler, Bill Hogg, Breda Schlimgen, Michaela Finn, Winifred Lyons, Yvette Allen, Kerry McStravick, Lydia Van Melsen

2. THOSE WHO HAVE DIED RECENTLY: LIZ HARVEY, JANE MELHUIH and those whose anniversaries occur about now: Henry Weber, Baby Katie Wright, Elfriede Sinden, Jean Billing, Edith Pearce, Ruth Winter, Edith Carrode, Frances Fraser, Florence Peters, Stanislaw Carlton, Henry Ivison, Valencia Bowes, Maureen Pitt, Peter Boyle.
May they rest in peace and rise in glory

3. PLEASE REMEMBER to be sure to follow the COVID rules, masks, hand-sanitiser, social distancing, taking all papers away with you, hymn books returned to either porch AND, most importantly, going to Holy Communion row by row – out one end of the bench and back by the other end.

4. CURRY & CAROLS – to raise money for the Parish Project in Kalingalinga – will be happening on two occasions this year! The first in the evening of Saturday 4th December from 7.00 pm in the Barn and the second the following day, 5th December, at lunchtime from 12.30pm also in the Barn. Tickets for both events will be on sale next weekend - £8.00 adults and £4.00 children.

5. FRIENDSHIP IN THE BARN CHRISTMAS LUNCH will take place on Friday 17th December from 1.30 – 4.00 pm. This lunch is restricted to those who attend Friendship in the Barn on Friday afternoons and tickets are available from Teresa either in person or by telephone 07932 042759

6. NOVEMBER – IS THE MONTH FOR HOLY SOULS: The usual 'November envelopes' are available in both porches for those wishing to remember their loved ones at the Altar. Any donations will go towards offering Masses for the Holy Souls. Please fill in and hand in to the Sacristy as soon as possible

7. ENGLISH MARTYRS CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL OPEN DAYS – If your child's date of birth is between 1 September 2017 and 31 August 2018, they are eligible to start school in September 2022. English Martyrs Catholic Primary School has two Open Days for prospective parents, on Monday 15th November and Monday 29th November, at 9.30am and 5.30pm. The School is located in Derwent Drive, Worthing, BN12 6LA. Further details can be found at www.englishmartyrs.w-sussex.sch.uk. Parents are more than welcome to ring the school on 01903 502868 for more information. The closing date for applications is 15th January 2022.

8. FIRST HOLY COMMUNION 2022: Is your son or daughter in Year 3 this term? If so, they are at the age where they can start the preparation course for First Holy Communion. Please collect a letter and application form from the Sacristy and return it to the Parish Office as soon as possible. The first meeting for parents will be on Thursday 6th January at 8.00 pm in The Good Shepherd Chapel and the first lesson for the children will be on Tuesday 11th January from 4.30 – 5.30 pm

9. TURNING TIDES (WCHP): Items needed: Cereal bars, Sugar, Coffee, Small Juices, Cooking Oil, Squash, Carton Milk, Crisps. also Hand Sanitisers, Liquid Soaps, Shampoo, Toilet Rolls, Kitchen Rolls, Toilet Cleaner, Washing Powder, Washing Liquid, Cream Cleaner, Black Sacks, Sandwich Bags, Ante-Bac Spray, Cereal Bowls, Small Tents, Bath Towels. Single Duvets. Men's Jeans, Jogging Bottoms, (Small/Medium) Men's Boxers (New please) Many thanks to those who are so generous in their donations.

FATHER LIAM SAYS: Last week a number of dog-owners might have been apprehensive about the effects that the sounds of bangs might have on their pets. Residents of places like Lewes would have been particularly aware as we were bidden to 'Remember, remember the fifth of November.'

The traditional Bonfire Night celebrations owe their origin to the events of over four hundred years ago. James the VI of Scotland succeeded Queen Elizabeth I in 1603 as James I of England. He was the first King of full age to sit on the throne of England since the death of Henry VIII in 1547. Henry had been succeeded in turn by his infant son Edward VI and his two daughters Mary and Elizabeth. James was already an 'old and experienced King' as he liked to remind his subjects. His claims to the throne of England arose from his blood ties to the Tudors. The mother of King James, Mary Queen of Scots, was a Catholic and so Catholics in England had high hopes that it would now be easier for them to live their Catholic faith. They were to be disappointed because King James began to impose even greater penalties on them. Some Catholics devised the Gunpowder Plot. According to official accounts just before midnight on November 4th 1605 'a small party of men discovered a tall and desperate fellow' in the cellars of the House of Lords with 36 barrels of gunpowder, three matches and a tinderbox. He had set a train of gunpowder that would give him about 30 minutes to make his getaway. Guy Fawkes was set to blow King, Lords and Commons sky high when they met the next day for the opening of Parliament. Or was he?

None of the people who discovered Fawkes that night made a statement. When the Lords and Commons met the following day none of them was curious enough to look in the cellars for themselves. The account tells us that the 'small party' who discovered Guy Fawkes held him while managing to remove 'thousands of bundles of faggots' and a number of iron bars and stones. Within a few minutes we are told that they had discovered the 36 barrels of gunpowder – or maybe it was 32. There are different counts. The Government later said that they had been tipped off on 26th October. Other official accounts say it was on the 28th or 30th, or 1st or 2nd November. A mysterious stranger was said to have left a garbled note at the house of Lord Monteagle. Those he showed it to, according to an official account, immediately realised that it meant there was a bomb under Parliament. Other official accounts say that the officials were completely baffled. Robert Cecil (now Lord Salisbury) shows it to the King who pronounced that it was a genuine bomb threat to blow up Parliament.

We are accustomed to the State Opening of Parliament each year. This custom began in November 1852. Before that it was very rare indeed for the Monarch to attend on the opening day, except when Parliament was newly elected. The Parliament due to meet on 5th November 1605 was not newly elected. Salisbury and about 30 other peers had made known that they were not attending and so it would be very unlikely that the King would be there.

Who would have rolled these barrels of gunpowder past the shops and taverns that crowded the old Palace of Westminster? The Manor of Westminster was owned by Lord Salisbury who had huge numbers of men working for him. The Government could not come up with a single resident who had spotted Fawkes or any of his associates there at that time. Back in 1835 the legal historian, David Jardine, carried out a thorough study of the six-month investigation that followed the discovery of Guy Fawkes. There were more than 500 statements. Barely a single one of them mentions gunpowder. None of them adds a single significant detail to the government's hastily published account. 'There is' concluded Jardine, 'no statement since the date of Henry VIII so barren of facts – and so totally devoid of reality.' History is written by the victors who often prove persuasive.

Almost everything we read in modern accounts of the Gunpowder Plot comes from the Government's official account published in December 1605, before the trial, and known as the King's Book. Much of it is based on two confessions extracted in the Tower, one from Fawkes and the other from Thomas Wintour. Fawkes confession was written out by the clerk of Lord Salisbury but he was so broken by torture that he was unable to sign it, other than Guido. King James' instruction on how to torture him still exists. They were to start with manacles, suspending him by his wrists and proceed to the worst (presumably the Rack). Wintour had been shot during his arrest and injured so badly that he could not use his right hand. But he wrote in his own hand (we are asked to believe) 10 densely packed pages of information and signs it misspelling his own name. There are two further copies of Wintour's confession, one adding and another omitting names that the Government wished to be there or not.

There was a plot and there was gunpowder and some Catholics were behind it. The Earl of Salisbury learned about it well in advance. Guy Fawkes was an English Catholic mercenary who placed the gunpowder in the cellar, long before it was discovered. The gunpowder had become decayed. Salisbury was tipped off about it and it is thought that he organised a secret inspection showing that neither the King nor anyone else was in actual danger. Salisbury used the plot to convince Parliament to vote new taxes for the King. Parliament had long been refusing to do this but now they agreed. The increased intensity of the persecution of Catholics in the wake of the plot added to the popularity of the King and the influence of Salisbury.