



St. Crone's Church



St. Columba's Church

Schedule of Masses

St. Mary's Church, Kincasslagh:

Next Weekend

Saturday @ 7.30 p.m.

Sunday @ 10.00 a.m.

This week

Masses at Fr. Eddie's Discretion.

St. Columba's, Burtonport

Next Weekend

Saturday @ 6.30 p.m.

Sunday @ 11.00 a.m.

This Week

Monday, Tuesday & Friday @ 10.00 a.m.

No Mass Thursday

Anniversaries and Masses

StC=St Columba's. StM=St. Mary's

James Gallagher, Lackenagh, Sat 4th Oct, StC

Ronan Boyle, Belfast, Sat 4th Oct, StM

Maggie Ward, Glasgow & Keadue, Sun 5th Oct, StM

Mary, Mickey & Packin Boyle, Sun 5th, StC

Patrick McGarvey, Leffin, Mon, StC

Patrick, Mary & Michael O'Donnell, Lr. Crickamore, Sat 11th, StC

Joe O'Donnell, Bunawillan, Sat 11th, StM

May they rest in peace.

Fundraising Events

Caislean Oir, Annagry

Quiz on **Wednesday @ 9.30 p.m.**

Proceeds in aid of **A LOCAL CHARITY**. Team of 4, €20 per team. All Welcome.

Kincasslagh Hall

Bingo on **Friday night @ 8.30 p.m.** in aid of **KEADUE ROVERS FC**. Snowball is €2,750 and Club Lotto Jackpot stands at €2,150.

Keadue School Mass

Mass for the Deceased members of those connected with Keadue School will take place in St. Columba's Chapel on Friday 17th October at 10.00 a.m. all are welcome to attend.

Upcoming Feasts this Month

Tuesday 7th October is the feast of the Holy Rosary was instituted by Pope Pius V to celebrate the anniversary of the defeat of the Turkish fleet at the battle of Lepanto on the first Sunday in October 1571, which ended the threat of Muslim domination of the Mediterranean and was ascribed in part to the prayers and processions of the Rosary confraternity in Rome. Later the feast was moved to the fixed date of 7 October.

Wednesday 15th October, St. Teresa of Ávila. She was born in Ávila in Spain and entered the Carmelite convent there at the age of 20, not because of any great attraction to the religious life but because it seemed the most sensible thing to do. At this time Carmelite convents were comfortable places. One was well looked after, had as much contact with the outside world as one wanted, and could keep one's own possessions. With time, and despite ill-health, she made great progress in contemplative prayer and had a number of mystical experiences, which she treated with great suspicion since she felt that she was not nearly holy enough to be accorded them by God.

Teresa's prayer life led her to seek a more perfect life, and in 1562, in the face of much opposition, she founded a convent of Discalced Carmelite nuns in Ávila. "Discalced" ("shoeless") signified their devotion to poverty. The rest of her

life is a story of the establishment of more and more Discalced Carmelite convents in the face of intense opposition from the unreformed Carmelites but help coming from the highest levels at the same time. Thus in 1566 the General of the Carmelite Order approved Teresa's original foundation and permitted her to make new ones. In 1575 the chapter of the Order decided to dissolve them all, and for the next five years every effort was made to destroy Teresa's reforms and many of her followers (including St John of the Cross) were imprisoned and cruelly treated.

At length, in 1580, and with the support of King Philip II, the Discalced Carmelites were made independent and St Teresa was able to found more new convents. She died, worn out by her efforts, on 15 October 1582.

St Teresa is an outstanding example of how the contemplative life can well up and overflow into action. In addition to all this, she wrote much on the subject of contemplative prayer and her writings are still standard works today. She was declared a Doctor of the Church by Pope Paul VI in 1970.

A favourite story about St Teresa illustrates the intimate relationship that the saints have with God. When she was on one of her innumerable journeys across Spain, her horse threw her as she was crossing a river. Soaked to the skin she looked up to heaven and said, "If this is how you treat your friends, no wonder you have so few of them!" We should bring everything to God in our prayers, even our reproaches. For a reproach, in the end, is simply our way of offering up to God our incomprehension of what he is giving us.

Friday 17th October, St. Ignatius of Antioch.

He was the second bishop of Antioch after St Peter (the first being Evodius). He was arrested (some writers believe that he must have been denounced by a fellow-Christian), condemned to death, and transported to Rome to be thrown to the wild beasts in the arena. In one of his letters he describes the soldiers who were escorting him as being like "ten leopards, who when they are kindly treated only behave worse."

In the course of his journey he wrote seven letters to various churches, in which he dealt wisely and deeply with Christ, the organisation of the Church, and the Christian life. They are important documents for the early history of the Church, and they also reveal a deeply holy man

who accepts his fate and begs the Christians in Rome not to try to deprive him of the crown of martyrdom.

He was martyred in 107 and his feast was already being celebrated on this day in fourth-century Antioch.

Sat 18th October, St. Luke, Evangelist.

He was a Greek doctor who converted to Christianity. He was a companion of the Apostle Paul, and wrote his Gospel in accordance with Paul's teaching. He also wrote the Acts of the Apostles, which narrates the early history of the Church up to Paul's first stay in Rome. As a Greek, he takes care to explain to Gentile readers Jewish customs and the meaning of Hebrew words.

Tues, 28th October Simon and Jude

Simon is eleventh in the list of the twelve Apostles. He is known as Simon the Zealot, but nothing else is known about him. His other name of "Simon Cananaeus" simply adapts another Hebrew word for "zeal" and has nothing to do with the town of Cana.

Jude, also called Thaddaeus, is the apostle who at the Last Supper asked the Lord why he showed himself only to the disciples and not to the world. For many centuries he was scarcely venerated because people confused him with Judas Iscariot. He is the patron saint of lost and desperate causes.

Dates in November

Saturday 1st November, Feast of All Saints
Sunday 2nd November, Feast of all Souls
Monday 3rd November, St. Martin de Porres
Thursday 6th November, All Saints of Ireland
Sunday 9th Dedication of the Lateran Basilica
Monday 10th St. Leo the Great, Pope
Tuesday 11th St. Martin of Tours
Friday 14th, St. Laurence O'Toole
Sunday 16th, 33rd Sunday in ordinary time
Sunday 23rd, Feast of Christ the King
Sunday 30th, 1st Sunday in Advent