

**WEEKEND MASSES**

ARDCATH: 6:30PM (SAT VIGIL)  
 CLONALVY: 10.00AM (SUNDAY)  
 CURRAHA: 11:30AM (SUNDAY)

CURATE: FR. ROY GEORGE C.C. 0894590705  
 FR. YOHANNA JACOB A.P.

PARISHES OF ST MARY'S ARDCATH, ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CLONALVY, ST ANDREW'S CURRAHA



**PARISH OFFICE**

TUES & FRI: 1.00PM - 3.00PM  
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**PARISH NEWSLETTER**

**TWENTY SECOND SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME**

**1<sup>ST</sup> SEPTEMBER 2024**



Sunday	8 <sup>th</sup> Sept	MINISTERS OF THE EUCHARIST	MINISTERS OF THE WORD
Ardcath	6.30pm	Trisha Fox	Catriona Corry
Clonally	10.00am	Frances Whyte	Cathal Caffrey
Curraha	11.30am	Joan Phelan	Paul O'Connor

**Sunday 1<sup>st</sup> September Twenty Second Sunday in Ordinary Time**

Vigil	Ardcath	6.30pm	A.V. Dermot Doggett
Sunday	Clonalvy	10.00am	A.V. John Joe & Bridie Andrews A.V. Paddy & Philomena Reilly
Sunday	Curraha	11.30am	A.V. Brian Russell (1 <sup>st</sup> ) A.V. David Reid

Mon.	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Curraha	7.30pm	Nellie Twohig
Tues.	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Clonalvy	9.30am	Intention
Thurs	5 <sup>th</sup>	Curraha	9.30am	Intention
Friday	6 <sup>th</sup>	Ardcath	9.30am	Parish List of the Dead

**Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> September Twenty Third Sunday in Ordinary Time**

Vigil	Ardcath	6.30pm	M.M. Pauline Cromwell
All interred in Ardcath Cemetery			
Sunday	Clonalvy	10.00am	A.V. Albert & Cormac Crooke
Sunday	Curraha	11.30am	

	Sunday Parish Collections		
	Ardcath	Clonalvy	Curraha
Offertory	€ 99.70	€ 91.42	€ 434.35
Envelopes	€ 30.00	€ 25.00	€ 185.00
Offerings	€ 50.00	€ 0.00	€ 40.00

**Thank you for the generous support of the work and upkeep of the Parish.**

*In Mark 7:14-23 Jesus makes it clear that the source of our sin is the corruption of our hearts and that there's nothing that we can do to make ourselves clean. In Mark 7:1-13 Jesus is confronted by religious leaders because His disciples were eating without ceremonially cleansing their hands.*

**Cemetery Devotions Summer 2024**

**Ardcath on Sunday, 8<sup>th</sup> September. Mass will be at 1.30pm.** We continue to pray for all on the Parishes Lists of the Dead at Mass on the First Friday of the Month

**Bishop Tom Deenihan** will offer the 11.30am Mass in St Andrew's Church Curraha on Sunday the 1<sup>st</sup> of September. The Bishop will introduce Fr. Stephen Ciubotaru from the diocese Iasi in Romania as the new curate of the parishes of Ardcath/Clonalvy and Curraha . All are welcome.



This passage is a turning point in the Gospel of Mark. As Jesus discusses things with the Pharisees and Scribes, then the crowd, and finally his disciples, Jesus makes clear that discipleship is much more *involved* than following tradition. It begins with a question as to why Jesus has not taught his disciples to follow tradition since they do not wash their hands in the way that other religious leaders do. The Pharisees do not just mean their question in a literal sense, they mean it as a matter of their discipleship to Jesus, using

the word *peripateō* (walk) and drawing upon the wisdom of the elders in teaching all of them how they ought to conduct themselves.

Quoting from the prophet Isaiah, Jesus reminds them that "the elders" haven't always gotten it right. In fact, we humans have a pretty shoddy track record of adding to – let alone keeping – the intent of God's law. Isaiah's message from God was a complaint about the people's hearts being far from God even as they acted in ways that had enough of a sense of piety to them that they became the human standard for holiness. In other words, the tradition that formed made holiness almost solely about what one *did* rather than beginning with whether one communed with God. Jesus's damning declaration, "You abandon the commandment of God and hold to human tradition" sets it in stark contrast. We (and the scholars) might be confused as to whether Jesus means "the commandment" in a broad and general sense, the decalogue more specifically, or *the* commandment, the *Shema*. But it is clear that he is not impressed by what has become of the religious interpretation of things.



Pope Gregory I, commonly known as Saint Gregory the Great, was the 64th Bishop of Rome from 3 September 590 to his death. He is known for instituting the first recorded large-scale mission from Rome, the Gregorian mission, to convert the then largely pagan Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.

St. Gregory, senator and prefect of Rome, then in succession monk, cardinal and pope, governed the Church from 590 to 604. England owes her conversion to him. At a period when the invasion of the barbarians created a new situation in Europe, he played a considerable part in the transitional stage, during which a great number of them were won for Christ. At the same time he watched over the holiness of the clergy and preserved ecclesiastical discipline, as well as attending to the temporal interests of his people of Rome and the spiritual interests of the whole of Christendom. To him the liturgy owes several of its finest prayers, and the name "Gregorian chant" recalls this great Pope's work in the development of the Church's chant. His commentaries on Holy Scripture exercised a considerable influence on Christian thought, particularly in the Middle Ages. Together with St. Ambrose, St. Augustine and St. Jerome, he is one of the four great Doctors of the Latin Church.



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