

ST PATRICK'S AND ST BRIGID'S GLENARIFFE



THIRY FIRST SUNDAY OF THE YEAR



2nd November 2025

“The Lord is my light and my help”

WEEKDAY MASS: Wednesday & Thursday 10am, Friday:

WEEKWND MASSES Saturday Vigil 7pm, SUNDAY 10am.

MASSES WILL BE SAID FOR THE HOLY SOULS IN NOVEMBER

NOVEMBER DEAD LIST is available at the back of the church, please record the names of family deceased and when returned they will be placed on the altar and will be remembered in mass each day.

ANNIVERSARIES: Grace McCormick, Michael Nicholson, Rachel Boyle Tommy McDermott, Lily Black, Monsignor Macaulay, Pat Hamilton, Seamus McDonnell, Maisie Robinson, Michael Black, Elizabeth & Bobby Sharpe, Alastair McManus, Margaret McAllister

REMEMBER US

Into your hands O Lord,
We humbly entrust our sisters and brothers
In this life you embraced them with your tender love
Deliver them now from every evil and bid them eternal rest.
The old order has passed away, welcome them into paradise
Where there will be no sorrow weeping or pain
but fullness of peace and joy,
with your Son and the Holy Spirit for ever and ever, Amen.

Commemoration of All the Faithful Departed

The first mention of a day specially dedicated to commemorating all the faithful departed is found in a monastic rule attributed to Saint Isidore of Seville (died 636), who ordered his monks to celebrate the Eucharist for the souls of the departed on the Monday after Pentecost. The choice of this day may be due to the fact that the emerging feast of All Saints was celebrated on the Sunday after Pentecost, following some examples from the Christian East.

The Irish connection

In 998 [St Odilo of Cluny](#) set aside 2nd November.



All Saints (2nd November) as a day when "the monks at Cluny would keep with joyous affection the memory of all the faithful departed who have lived from the beginning of the world until the end". The custom spread to England and to Spain. In Valencia, the custom of saying three Masses was introduced by the Dominicans in the early 14th century. In 1915, during World War I, Pope Benedict XV extended the feast and the privilege of saying three Masses to the universal Church.

Purgatory

The feast draws on the Catholic doctrine of [Purgatory](#), which itself draws on the practice of praying for the dead. While the Church believes that all those who die in God's grace and friendship can be sure of eternal life, nevertheless after death they undergo a purification to achieve the holiness necessary to enter heaven (Catechism of the Catholic Church 1030-32). The Catechism of the Catholic Church also invokes the communion of saints, the teaching on [indulgences](#) and [the Church's treasury of spiritual goods](#) (CCC 1476-7) to support the application of indulgences by those still on earth to the souls in purgatory.

Popular Piety

While encouraging various forms of popular piety in connection with this feast, such as visiting the graves of loved ones and praying for them, the Church warns against any semblance of ancestor worship, belief in reincarnation or divination. On the other hand, it sees this feast and popular customs connected with it as an antidote to the culture of denial of death in contemporary society. It also warns against all forms of "commercialisation of the dead", which exploit the emotions of the faithful in pursuit of commercial profit.