

**THE TOLEDO HIBERNIAN  
NEWSLETTER  
C/O MAURY COLLINS  
2847 NASH ROAD  
TOLEDO, OHIO 43613**



**BORDERLINE GENIUS, LLC**

IN GOD WE TRUST



**Jan. 1 ~ Happy New Year!!!!**

**Jan. 4 ~ Toraigh An Sonas session at The Blarney**

**Jan. 15 ~ Toraigh An Sonas session at Logan's**

**Jan. 16 ~ St. Patrick's Day planning Meeting followed  
by division meetings**





# HIBERNIANS OF TOLEDO NEWSLETTER

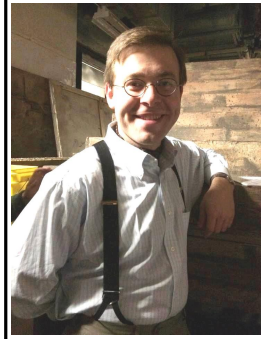


Mother McAuley Division

John P. Kelly Division

January, 2020

## A Message from AOH President Robert McMahan

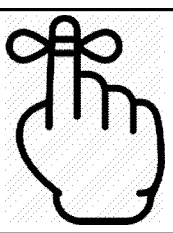


Thank you to everyone who made our Christmas Mass and party an enjoyable evening. Especially to Msgr. Vasko for leaving his own parish to celebrate with us. Congratulations to all the raffle winners. I would encourage everyone as a new year's challenge and resolution to put one new Irish activity or cultural event on the calendar for 2020, bring a friend and make it a great new year! The Toledo Irish American Club sponsored a well attended concert and is planning others, Toraigh plays multiple times each month, and we have our Annual Shamrock Dinner as well as St Patrick's day Festival in addition to Holy Mass at St. Patrick's or Immaculate Conception any Sunday just to name a few. United in Charity.

## A Message from LAOH President Ann Dollman



May God bless you and your families with faith, hope and love in this New Year! May the Spirit of Christmas be in your hearts and homes the whole year through! Looking forward to our short bread making and eating at our January meeting! Looking forward to celebrating St Patrick's day with everyone on March 17th! Remember your bakes goods and basket raffle items! God bless each of you, stay healthy! May your joys be deep as the oceans, your troubles as light as the foam, and may you find peace of mind, wherever you may roam!



January 16th at St. Patrick's of Heatherdowns 7 PM  
Joint meeting to discuss plans for St. Patrick's Day  
followed by separate division meetings.

# JANUARY, 2020

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1 	2	3	4 <i>Session at Blarney</i>
5 <i>Echo's of Ireland WCWA 1230 AM 11:30 AM ~ 1:30 PM</i>	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 <i>Echo's of Ireland WCWA 1230 AM 11:30 AM ~ 1:30 PM</i>	13	14	15 <i>Session at Logan's</i>	16 <i>Division Meetings</i>	17	18
19 <i>Echo's of Ireland WCWA 1230 AM 11:30 AM ~ 1:30 PM</i>	20	21	22	23	24	25
26 <i>Echo's of Ireland WCWA 1230 AM 11:30 AM ~ 1:30 PM</i>	27	28	29	30	31	



## Toledo Irish Articles

My two articles in the Ohio Irish American News magazine each month: **Toledo Irish** and **When Irish eyes are smiling** are available free at various locations including **The Blarney, Shawn's Irish Tavern 2-locations: Heatherdowns and Bancroft, St. Patrick's Historic Church and McCarthy's Port Clinton**

**Mother McAuley Division**  
**Lucas County, Ohio**

*Ladies*

**Ancient Order of Hibernians**



## OFFICERS FOR 2020-2021

**President Ann Dollman;**  
**Vice President Linda Reitzel;**  
**Secretary Mary Pat Riker;**  
**Treasurer Sherri McNeill;**  
**Financial Secretary Tricia Cassidy;**  
**Historian Sarah Dollman;**

**Missions & Charities Jeannie Dery;**  
**Catholic Action Charlene Blankenship;**  
**Sentinel/mistress at Arms Penny Collins;**  
**Sunshine Kathy Moeller;**  
**Chaplain Sr Ann McManus and Monsignor Vasco**



# 2019 The Hibernian Year in Review

February: The ladies attended a dedication Mass at Historic Sr. Patrick's for the St. Brigid's Shrine  
The men filled the back room at Manhattan's for the annual Shamrock Banquet

March: Very successful Sr. Patrick's Party was held March 16 at Blessed Sacrament  
Hibernians of the year awards went to Mike & Kathy Moeller



May: State Board meeting was held at St. Patrick's of Heatherdowns

July: Irish heritage night at the Mud Hens  
Hibernian picnic at Matt & Tricia Cassidy's home

August: Ohio State Convention was held at the Radisson Hotel. The convention was a great success.



September: An Gorta Mor Mass @ St. Joseph Shrine  
Hibernian Golf outing

October: Hibernian Halloween Party

November: Hibernians marched in the Toledo Holiday parade



December: Christmas party installation of Lady officers for 2020 & 2011

**Rest in Peace Father Marty Donnelly, Dan Ryan & Karen Sample**

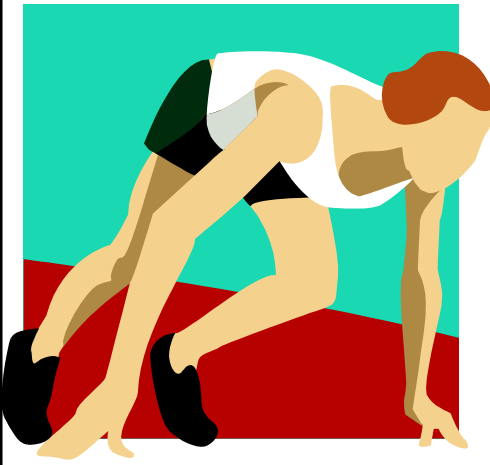
# The Annual St. Patrick's Day Celebration



We are returning to St, Clement Hall this year. We are also returning to celebrating on St, Patrick's Day (Not the Saturday before) 4 PM~10PM The celebration continues to be the only "Family Friendly" celebration in Toledo. You can enjoy a pint and a dinner in peace. Plans are under way. Volunteers and ideas are needed. Please help. I have included an ad contract on the last page. Please help by selling or buying an ad!!!!



ATHBLIAN SHONA OUIT  
happy NEW YEAR TO YOU



## **LET'S GET STARTED!!**

Dues letters will be going out. We are asking you to update our information about you, along with paying your dues. Hopefully, we can get the updated information to all.

# Traditional New Year Celebrations in Ireland



Ireland is considered to be a country of many beliefs, customs, and tradition. Ireland have many New Year related customs and traditions, with most of them being meant more for fun and amusement. There is one such tradition of organizing New Year's dips, which are organized around the waters of either Irish Sea or Atlantic Ocean. People are made to go through ice cold waters with short swims. There is also a tradition of cleansing the house well before the New Year Day arrives, as doing is believed to bring good luck

in the coming year. People keep their cellar equipped with coals, and house with abundant of provisions, as doing so is believed to ensure a bountiful coming year. There is another tradition which calls for banging on Christmas bread on walls and doors of the house, which is done with a belief that it sways bad luck out and brings good luck in. Some also believe that it ensures adequate bread for the coming year.

The tradition of first footing is prominently followed in Ireland, as a part of which one expects a dark, tall, young, and a good looking man to arrive first on the threshold on the New Year's Day. It is believed to be a symbol of good luck in the coming year. However, a woman, a blonde, or a red haired female first arriving on the threshold is considered to be a sign of grief and bad luck for the coming year. There is another tradition followed by young unmarried women of the house, who put a little bit of mistletoe under their pillow before they sleep on New Year's Eve. This is done with a belief that they will be conferred with a true lover in the coming year.

To celebrate the New Year in Ireland today, some have parties, some head to dinner with friends, some go to black tie balls and some just head down to the local for a few pints.

In a small fishing village in County Kerry called Portmagee they go against the grain and celebrate the Old Year! This is a very popular event and they celebrate everything that happened that year with music and dance.

If that doesn't tickle your fancy, why not make your way to the beautiful Achill Island off the coast of County Mayo as this is the best place to watch the last sunset of the year fall over Europe. Watch it go down from Minaun Heights and afterwards enjoy the pipe bands playing in the village at midnight. After a hard night's celebrating you can take a dip in the ice-cold waters of the Atlantic and join in on the traditional New Year's Day swim which takes place on Silver Strand at around 1pm.



*Athbhliain faoi mhaise duit!  
Happy New Year!*

## SMILE AND BE HAPPY!!!!

“Look over there!” said the frightened skunk to his pal. “There’s a human with a gun, and he’s getting closer and closer! What are we going to do?” The second skunk bowed his head and calmly replied, “Let us spray.”

The door to the Pony Express office swung open. A cowboy sprinted out, took a running leap, and landed in the middle of the road. “What’s the matter with you, pardner?” asked a bystander. “Did they throw you out, or are you just crazy?” “Neither,” replied the cowboy. “But just wait until I find out who moved my horse!”

Swimmer: Are you sure there aren’t any sharks along this beach? Lifeguard: Oh, yes, I’m sure. They don’t get along well with the alligators.

One evening as a mother was preparing dinner, her seven-year-old son came down to the kitchen, crying hysterically. The loving mother bent down and said, “Honey, what’s wrong?” “Mom,” he said, “I just cleaned my room.” “Well, I’m very proud of you,” she replied. “But why on earth would that make you cry?” Her son looked up through his tears and said, “Because I still can’t find my snake!”

Two gas company servicemen were out checking meters in a suburban neighborhood. They parked their truck at the end of the alley and worked their way to the other end. At the last house, a woman watched out her kitchen window as they checked her gas meter. When they were finished checking the meter, the older of the two challenged his younger coworker to a race back to the truck. As they came running up to the truck, they realized a woman was huffing and puffing right behind them. They stopped and asked her what was wrong. In between breaths, she explained, “When I saw the two of you check my meter, then take off running, I figured I’d better run, too!”

The Sunday school teacher had just finished the lesson. She had taught the portion of the Bible that told of how Lot’s wife looked back and turned into a pillar of salt. Jeremy raised his hand. “My mommy looked back once when she was driving, and she turned into a telephone pole!”

A Sunday school teacher was reading a Bible story to her class. “The man named Lot was warned to take his wife and flee out of the city, but his wife looked back and turned to salt.” A little boy softly asked, “What happened to the flea?”

The kindergarten class had settled down to its coloring books. Jonathon raised his hand and said, “Miss Franklin, I ain’t got no crayons.” “Jonathon,” Miss Franklin said, “you mean, -I don’t have any crayons. You don’t have any crayons. We don’t have any crayons. They don’t have any crayons.” “Well,” said Jonathon, “what happened to all the crayons?”

Tracy hadn’t talked to her grandparents for a while and decided she should call and update them. “I had a terrible time!” she told them. “First off I got tonsillitis, followed by appendicitis and pneumonia. After that, I got rheumatism, and to top it off they gave me hypodermics and inoculations. I thought I would never get through that spelling bee!”

Back in the 1800s the Tates Watch Company of Massachusetts wanted to expand their product line, and since they already made the cases for pocket watches, they decided to market compasses for the pioneers traveling west. Although their watches were of the finest quality, their compasses were so bad that people were continually getting lost. This, of course, is the origin of the expression, “He who has a Tates is lost,





## The Shamrock – national flower of Ireland

The shamrock, a small clover, which is now the national flower of Ireland, was an important symbol to the ancient Irish Druids as a plant naturally displaying the triad with its three heart-shaped leaves. The Celts believed that everything important in the world came in threes; the three dominions of earth, sky and sea, the three ages of man, and phases of the moon; so a plant with three leaves would have been held in high regard. The shamrock was thought to have mystical properties and the ability to predict the weather; its leaves turn skyward when a storm is brewing. It is believed that St Patrick, on seeing the importance of this small plant to the Druids, used the shamrock to illustrate the Christian teachings of the Holy Trinity, thus spreading the word of Christianity throughout the land in a way that appealed to its people. Many of the Druid high priests are thought to have converted to Christianity, becoming Bishops following St Patrick's teachings. The shamrock became a symbol of rebellion against the Crown in the 19th century and anyone caught wearing one, risked the hangman's noose! Today it is Ireland's most well known national symbol recognized throughout the world. It is used as a logo by many Irish companies and organizations such as Aer Lingus, and on the 17th of March the shamrock is displayed on anything from beer to bunting to over-large novelty hats as part of the St Patrick's Day celebrations. In Celtic lore the shamrock has always been a charm against evil which relates to the modern belief in the four leaf clover as a good luck charm. Some believe the shamrock even has the power to break a leprechaun's curse.



## The Harp is the official emblem of Ireland

The harp is the official emblem of Ireland and it is unique to have a musical instrument used as a symbol to represent a country. The harp is said to reflect the immortality of the soul. The musicians of ancient chieftains played the harp, and it remains one of the most popular Celtic instruments today. The harp which is used for the emblem is meant to represent the Trinity College harp thought to belong to Brian Boru. In 1928 the circulation of Irish coinage saw Percy Melcalfe's harp design become the symbol adopted by the Irish Free State. The harp was featured on Irish flags prior to the Republic adopting the tricolor. The Harp is engraved on the official seal of the President of Ireland. The President's flag consists of a golden harp or with silver strings on blue (azure). The harp is used by the Government, its agencies and representatives in Ireland and abroad. The harp is also featured on the reverse side of all Irish Euro coins. It can also be seen on naval flags, court houses, post offices and embassies. You'll find the harp everywhere in Ireland, from coins, uniforms and the state seal to the Guinness pint glass.

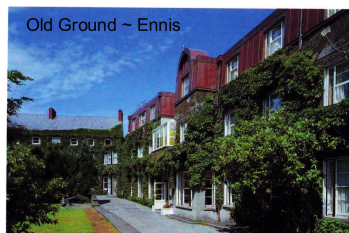
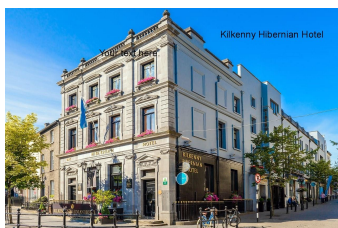
The Society of United Irishmen was instrumental in the development of the harp as a national symbol, particularly during the 1798 rebellion. The Society's seal device shows an elaborate harp with two mottoes "It is now strung and shall be heard" and "Equality". Robert Emmet tried to continue the United Irishmen's revolution in 1803. He used a similar flag with the slogan "Erin go Bragh".

# MAKE 2020 THE YEAR YOU TAKE A TRIP TO IRELAND



## JOIN US FOR AN IRISH ADVENTURE AUGUST 17 TO 31, 2020 13 OR 10 DAY TOURS WITH NOTRE DAME/NAVY GAME AT AVIVA STADIUM IN DUBLIN

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## Important January dates in Irish History

Jan. 1, 1892 - Ellis Island becomes reception center for new immigrants. The first immigrant through the gates is Annie Moore, 15, of Co. Cork

Jan.1, 2005 - Cork officially becomes the European Capital of Culture

Jan. 7, 1922 - Dáil Éireann votes 64 to 57 to accept the Anglo-Irish Treaty, creating the Irish Free State

Jan,8, 1902 ~ The United Irish League, a leading force for unification in all Ireland and independence from Britain, holds its convention in Dublin

Jan. 10, 1922 - Arthur Griffith is elected second president of the Irish Free State by Dáil Éireann

Jan. 13, 1941 -James Joyce, considered by many to be one of the most important modern authors in English because of his revolutionary approach to the novel, dies in Zurich

Jan.16, 1916 ~ British House of Commons accepts Home Rule for Ireland (but the Great War gets in the way of it happening)

Jan. 16, 1922 -Michael Collins takes over control of Dublin Castle from the British authorities on behalf of the new Irish Free State

Jan. 20, 1908 - The Municipal Gallery of Modern Art opens in temporary premises in Harcourt Street, Dublin. It is the first known public gallery of modern art in the world and is later to become the Hugh Lane Gallery named after its founder

Jan. 20, 2010 - Ireland's oldest woman has died at the age of 107. Bride O'Neill from Kilbarry in Co Cork trained as a nurse in England but returned home during the second world war to work in Dublin. She kept active even after her 100th birthday, and never married, smoke or drank.

Jan.21, 1919- Daíl Éireann, chaired by Sean T. O'Kelly meets for the very first time at Mansion House in Dublin. As part of this meeting, the adoption and the ritual of the Turning of the Sealö, establishing the Sovereignty of the Irish Republic is begun.

Jan. 26, 1904 -Birth of Seán MacBride, IRA leader, politician, head of Amnesty International, and recipient of Nobel and Lenin peace prizes

Jan. 28, 1939 - Death of William Butler Yeats

Jan 30, 1864 - The National Gallery of Ireland opens

## The Soldier's Song – The Irish National Anthem

By: J. Michael Finn



The text of *The Soldier's Song* consisting of three stanzas and a chorus was written around 1907 by Peadar Kearney. The song was written in the Irish language and was not translated into English until much later. In the Irish Language the correct official title is *Amhrán na bhFiann*. In Ireland, the song is always sung in the Irish language, even by those who know very little of the language. In fact, many Irish citizens do not know the words to the English version of the song.

Peadar Kearney (pictured here) was born in Dublin in 1883. He was educated at the Model School and St Joseph's Christian Brothers School in Dublin. He left school at the age of 14 to become an apprentice house painter. He was an uncle of Irish writers Brendan Behan and Dominic Behan.

Kearney was a member of the Gaelic League, where he was a teacher of Irish. In 1913 Kearney was also a co-founder of the Irish Volunteers. He took part in both the Howth and Kilcoole gun-runnings in 1914. In the Easter Rising of 1916 Kear-

ney fought at Jacob's biscuit factory serving under Thomas MacDonagh.

Patrick Heeney composed the music for the song. What is now the official musical arrangement was done in New York City by composer Victor Herbert (Herbert was born in Ireland). One source indicates that the US arrangement was done as a fund raiser for the Gaelic League in Ireland. The song was first published in 1912.

Unlike many other Irish songs, *The Soldier's Song* it is not about any one historical event. Kearney claims he wrote it, "In order to impress on Irishmen that they did not have to join the British Army to be soldiers." That is likely the best interpretation of the song. The British Army was actively recruiting in Ireland throughout the early 1900s. Sadly, many Irish recruits ended up as cannon fodder in the trenches of World War I.

The song was adopted as the formal marching song of the Irish Volunteers just prior to the 1916 Easter Rising. It was sung quite often in the General Post Office during the Rising and in Frongoch Internment Camp in Wales following the Rising. Legend has it that during Easter Week, after a rousing rendition of the song in the GPO, someone shouted, "After we get the Republic, that should be our National Anthem."

It was adopted officially as the National Anthem in July 1926 by the Irish Free State government. A section of the National Anthem (consisting of the first four bars followed by the last five) is also used as the Presidential Salute.

The most frequently asked question about the English version of the song is "What is the Bhearna Bhaoil?" This is an Irish phrase meaning *Gap of Danger*. It refers to a battle during the 1798 Rising when John Kelly (The Boy from Killan) led a charge against Bewley Gate during the siege of New Ross in County Wexford. The carnage at the gate was so great that the place where the battle was fought was known as *An Bhearna Bhaoil* or the Gap of Danger. When the song was translated into English it was decided that in order to properly commemorate that battle, its title would remain in the Irish language.

Although he escaped capture by the British after the 1916 Rising, Peadar Kearney was arrested and interned in 1920 for his republican activities. He was released in 1921 after the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. He served on the Free State side during the Irish Civil War, as he was a good friend and supporter of Michael Collins. After the war he returned to work as a house painter. He died in relative poverty at his home in Dublin in November 24, 1942. Sadly, Kearney never received any royalties for his inspiring lyrics.

*\*J. Michael Finn is the Ohio State Historian for the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Division Historian for the Patrick Pearse Division in Columbus, Ohio. He is also Chairman of the Catholic Record Society for the Diocese of Columbus, Ohio. He writes on Irish and IrishAmerican history; Ohio history and Ohio Catholic history. You may contact him at: fcoolavin@aol.com.*



## Remembering the Handover of Dublin Castle to Michael Collins

By William Derham, Research & Collections



On January 16, 1922, an event that *The Irish Independent* described as ‘certainly the most significant event in Irish history for hundreds of years’ took place on a cold Monday at Dublin Castle. At 1.45 pm that afternoon the machinery of government, and the Castle itself, were formally handed over by the last Lord Lieutenant, or Viceroy, of Ireland to the new Provisional Government. Often represented as a colorful ceremony, what follows is a description of what actually happened that day, drawn primarily from accounts that appeared in the newspapers of the time.

The handover itself had been mooted to take place at 12 pm, but owing to the late arrival of Michael Collins, who had been away from Dublin, events were delayed. When he arrived in the city, the Provisional Government, based in the Mansion House, elected him their ‘Chairman’ and at 1.20 pm telephoned to officials at Dublin Castle to say they were on their way.

Twenty minutes later, the eight members of the new Provisional Government, in three taxi cabs, made their way past cheering crowds, through the Castle’s Palace Street Gate and drove up the hill into the Upper Castle Yard. Led by Michael Collins, these ‘Strange Visitors’ as the *Belfast Newsletter* described them, quickly made their way through the doorway of the Chief Secretary’s Office in the north-east corner of the Yard. They were observed by journalists and photographers, Castle officials and soldiers, and a few lucky members of the public.

The official account of the handover, released by Dublin Castle at 4 pm that day, reads: In the Council Chamber at Dublin Castle this afternoon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant received Mr. Michael Collins as the head of the Provisional Government provided for in article 17 of the Treaty of 6th December. Mr. Collins handed to the Lord Lieutenant a copy of the Treaty and other members of the Provisional Government were then introduced. The Lord Lieutenant congratulated Mr. Collins and his colleagues, and informed them they were now duly installed as the Provisional Government. He wished them every success in the task that they had undertaken and expressed the earnest hope that under their auspices the ideal of a happy, free and prosperous Ireland would be attained.

Another official statement, this one signed by ‘Michael Collins, Chairman’ and released later that day, read: ‘The Members of the Provisional Government received the surrender of Dublin Castle at 1.45 pm today. It is now in the hands of the Irish nation.’

Following the handover, Michael Collins wrote to Kitty Kiernan: ‘I am as happy a man as there is in Ireland today. I have just taken over Dublin Castle.’

Little is known about who said what to whom during the brief 45 minutes it took to conclude the handover. One anecdote describes how the Viceroy chastised Michael Collins for being seven minutes late. This seems unlikely, as he and his colleagues were in fact an hour and forty minutes late. Another, recorded by Tim Pat Coogan recounts how, on arriving, Collins was greeted by James MacMahon, the Under Secretary, with the words: ‘We’re glad to see you Mr Collins’ to which he allegedly replied, in his Cork accent, ‘Ye are like hell boy!’ In the absence of anything firmer than anecdote, we will likely never know for sure.

# PROGRAM ADVERTISEMENT

## Toledo Hibernian's ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARTY MARCH 17TH Family Friendly Celebration

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**ALL CONTRACTS & MONEY MUST BE IN BY MARCH 2, 2020**