

**THE TOLEDO HIBERNIAN
NEWSLETTER
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TOLEDO, OHIO 43613**



BORDERLINE GENIUS, LLC

IN GOD WE TRUST

Nov, 1 ~ All Saints Day

Nov. 2 ~ All Souls Day

Nov. 3 ~ Daylight Savings time ends

Nov. 5 ~ Vote

Nov. 9 ~ Toraigh An Sonas session at The Blarney

Nov. 11 ~ Veterans Day

Nov. 16 ~ March in the Holiday Parade

Nov. 20 ~ Toraigh An Sonas session at Logan's

Nov. 21 ~ Div. meetings at St. Patrick Heatherdowns

Nov. 28 ~ Happy Thanksgiving Day





HIBERNIANS OF TOLEDO NEWSLETTER



November, 2019

Mother McAuley Division

John P. Kelly Division



A Message from President Robert McMahan

Having held joint and separate meetings with the Ladies AOH these last few months in the same location, it works well. It promotes easy communication between us while the facility at St. Patrick of Heatherdowns allows each group a private space. If you have not made it out to our new meeting location I heartily recommend it, especially for our Mass & Christmas party Dec 7. We also hope to see as many of you as are able in sashes and green to March in the November 16 Blade Christmas / Holiday Parade. We will be marching as a unit and handing out Irish flags along the route and would like as much help as we can get! Spouses are welcome to join us to help spread the message. Please pray for all our deceased members and family. Plenary indulgences for those in purgatory are granted for visiting a Cemetery and for ourselves for going to Holy Mass on the Nov 1 All Saints and Nov 2 All Souls. Toledo Catholic Cemetery Masses at all three Cemeteries will be at Noon Saturday. As we think of all we are Thankful for this November, remember those died to give us the opportunity to help each other in Charity Friendship and Unity.



The Hibernians will be marching in this year's Holiday Parade. **Show your Irish pride!!!** Wear your Sash and join us on November 16th We will be meeting at Monroe & Summit between 9:00 & 9:30 AM Bring friends and family

HIBERNIAN CHRISTMAS PARTY



December 7, at the Family Center, St. Patrick's of Heatherdowns
Six O'clock Mass By Msgr Vasko followed by
installation of the LAOH officers for 2020-2022

Please bring a dish to pass.

Kathy Moeller will bring the ham



Daylight Savings Time ends November 3rd



The annual Family Friendly St. Patrick's Day celebration will be held on March 17th at the St. Clement Hall from 4 until 10



Karen Sample R.I.P., a long time and very active member of the Lucas County LAOH, passed away in August of this year. Karen has made a cash donation to our building fund. She also donated her Irish book collection to our library. The books will be on display at our Christmas party for you to take home to enjoy and then return for other to enjoy.



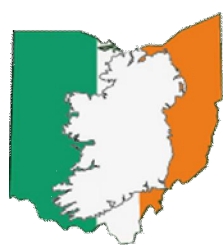
The Lucas County LAOH and AOH Divisions will meet on November 21 at the Family Center of St. Patrick's of Heatherdowns Church. We will start with a joint meeting to discuss the possibility of a Toledo concert with Aoife Scott, an award-winning folk singer and songwriter based in Dublin, Ireland. We will then break into separate meetings. The LAOH will have the election of officers for 2020 -2021.



In October of 2015, I met for lunch with Matt Cassidy to discuss the John P. Kelly Division AOH and the Mother McAuley Division LAOH. We discussed ways to increase membership and ways to increase participation from members. We both thought that the division needed an improved web site and a newsletter to get the information out to members and potential members. The first Hibernian of Toledo Newsletter was sent out November 1, 2015. On this anniversary edition, I decided to bring into discussion whether the newsletter has helped. The web site is history, but we do have an improved Facebook page. I do get a little feedback about the newsletter and when I ask, I am assured that people do read it. While the evidence suggests that the newsletter has not really had much of an impact on the divisions, I enjoy putting the newsletter together and I plan on doing it as long as I am able. Both divisions have lost some key members. Some were called by the Lord and others just left for reasons known only to them. Young new members have come in for a short while and then disappeared. Any advise or suggestions you have would certainly be appreciated.

NOVEMBER, 2019

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



**OHIO IRISH
AMERICAN NEWS**

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**

Important November Dates in Irish History

Nov. 1, 1625 - Birth near Oldcastle, Co. Meath of St. Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh who was canonized in 1975

Nov. 1, 1920 - Kevin Barry, an 18-year-old medical student, is hanged in Dublin for his part in a raid in which six soldiers were killed

Nov. 1, 1798 - Sir Benjamin Guinness, owner of the Guinness brewery from 1855, is born in Dublin

Nov. 2, 1950 - Death of George Bernard Shaw

Nov. 3, In the liturgical calendar, today is the feast day of Maél Máedoc Úa Morgair - St. Malachy of Armagh.

Nov. 8, 1990 - The Republic elects their first woman president, Mary Robinson, who defeats Brian Lenihan and Austin Curry

Nov. 10, 1841 - Death of Sister Catherine McAuley, founder of the order of the Sisters of Mercy

Nov. 11, 1918 - World War I ends

Nov. 13, In the liturgical calendar, it is the Feast day of St. Kilian of Aubigny. In the 7th century, he becomes the only Irish person in the entire history of the Church to be offered the Papacy; he declines the honor.

Nov. 21, 1920 - On the morning of this date, 14 British intelligence officers are shot dead in Dublin by Michael Collins' men. In the afternoon, at a GAA match in Croke Park, Dublin, between Tipperary and Dublin, 12 civilians including one of the players die after Black & Tans open fire; auxiliaries kill three prisoners, including two IRA men, in Dublin that night; the date becomes infamously known as 'Bloody Sunday'

Nov. 23, 1876 867 - Fenians Michael Larkin, William Philip Allen, and Michael O'Brien - the "Manchester Martyrs" - are executed

Nov. 28, 2008 - Mrs McAleese was welcomed at the hall by Orange Order County Grand Master for Cavan Henry Latimer, who she praised as a õgood Orangemanö and a õgood Irishmanö. õPerhaps here in Brakey Orange Hall this morning it's a good time and place to acknowledge how far we have come in the last 10 years, since the signing of the Good Friday Agreement and to pledge that the journey of peace-building and peace-making will and must continue.ö õWe are fortunate to have been witnesses to things that seemed very unlikely just a short time ago,ö said the President.

Nov. 30, 1930 - Death of Cork-born union organizer and human rights activist, Mary Harris - "Mother" Jones"

Nov. 30, 1967 - Death of poet Patrick Kavanagh

Raglan Road



Raglan Road is one of the most popular poems from the great Irish writer Patrick Kavanagh. However, it is now probably better known as a song, having been recorded by hundreds of artists across the world.

The poem tells the story of Kavanagh's unsuccessful love affair with a beautiful young medical student he met while walking along Raglan Road where he lived. At the age of 40, Patrick Kavanagh fell in love with a

22-year-old Dublin medical student called Hilda Moriarty. He met her on Raglan Road and they went on to have brief but intense relationship. Kavanagh was besotted but she did not reciprocate his feelings and the couple soon split up. Years later she told an RTE documentary that the age gap between them was too great to overcome.

The poem was published under the title, *Dark Haired Miriam Ran Away*. Kavanagh later set the poem to an old Irish folk tune called *Dawning of the Day*. He offered the song to Luke Kelly of The Dubliners folk group who recorded and made it popular across the world under the title, *Raglan Road*.

On Raglan Road on an autumn day I met her first and knew
That her dark hair would weave a snare that I might one day rue;
I saw the danger, yet I walked along the enchanted way,
And I said, let grief be a fallen leaf at the dawning of the day.

On Grafton Street in November we tripped lightly along the ledge
Of the deep ravine where can be seen the worth of passion's pledge,
The Queen of Hearts still making tarts and I not making hay -
O I loved too much and by such and such is happiness thrown away.

I gave her gifts of the mind I gave her the secret sign that's known
To the artists who have known the true gods of sound and stone
And word and tint. I did not stint for I gave her poems to say.
With her own name there and her own dark hair like clouds over fields of May

On a quiet street where old ghosts meet I see her walking now
Away from me so hurriedly my reason must allow
That I had wooed not as I should a creature made of clay -
When the angel woos the clay he'd lose his wings at the dawn of day.

Patrick Kavanagh



LAOH

Irish History Writing Contest

History of the LAOH in the USA (Honoring the 125th Anniversary)

Open to students in grades 6 - 12
Prizes range from \$100 - \$1,000

More information can be found at
[http://www.ladiesaoh.com/Irish history contest](http://www.ladiesaoh.com/Irish%20history%20contest)
Or by E-mailing ohlaohwebmaster.com

“Optimism is the faith that leads to achievement. Nothing can be done without hope and confidence.”

- Helen Keller

St. Malachy of Armagh (1095-1148 A.D.)



The Norse invasions of Ireland in the ninth and tenth centuries caused not only social confusion but religious decline. St. Malachy of Armagh was the leader who came to the rescue.

Malachy O'More was his name, and he was born to an Irish school-teacher in 1095. St. Celsus, Archbishop of Armagh, ordained him a priest and commissioned him to revive the faith and morals of the Irish people. By way of preparation, he took special studies in church law with the learned Bishop Malchus of Lismore.

As a start, Malachy took over and reformed the great abbey of Bangor in County Down. His reformist method was basically positive. He gave a strict personal example of how the monastic rule was to be observed. As St. Bernard would later write of him, Abbot Malachy was òa living rule and a bright mirror.ö Next, he worked to reform the diocese of Connor, of which he was chosen bishop when only 30. This was no easy task. In 1127 a new invasion forced the monks of Bangor to flee to County Kerry. But his temporary stay in the South enabled him to jack up the Faith there, too.

St. Celsus of Armagh died in 1129. For years this primatial see had been passed down in the same family: Celsus, wishing to break such an abusive monopoly, designated Malachy, not a kinsman, to succeed him. It was a dangerous task that the archbishop-designate would rather have declined. But by moving slowly and laying his own life on the line, he succeeded in being accepted. Once he had broken the custom and restored discipline, he retired to his old see of Connor.

Malachy went to Rome in 1139 to seek confirmation of his reform policies. When en route through Burgundy he met the great St. Bernard at his Abbey of Clairvaux. The two became instant friends. Malachy so admired the monastic life at Clairvaux that he wanted to join the community. When the Pope Innocent II refused him permission, Malachy arranged for the establishment of the first Cistercian house in Ireland, Mellifont Abbey (1142). Wherever he went on this Roman trip, Malachy impressed people. He even worked miracles along the route.

Official business brought St. Malachy back to the continent once more in 1148. Again, he stopped at Clairvaux and was given a royal welcome. Unfortunately, while a guest there, he was stricken with a heavy fever. On All Souls Day 1148, he died in St. Bernard's arms. When Bernard celebrated the funeral Mass, he made bold to take the prayer after communion from the Mass of a bishop-saint. Pope Clement III confirmed St. Bernard's judgment in 1190 when he canonized Malachy. Bernard was later to popularize St. Malachy by writing the biography of this kindred soul who had unified the Church in Ireland.

In 1595 a French Benedictine monk published a òprophecy of the popes,ö which he attributed to St. Malachy. The prophecy was a list of over 100 short Latin phrases, each of which was supposed to identify the popes from 1143 on to our own times. Many of these cryptic phrases, fitted in well with the successive earlier popes. In more recent times they have usually been as vague as the axioms of fortune cookies. It is now commonly accepted that this òprophecyö is a 16th-century forgery. Malachy was granted prophetic gifts, however. Perhaps the other prophecy that he is said to have pronounced about England is genuine. It foretells that Ireland would undergo oppression and persecution from England for a week of centuries, but it would stand fast in Catholic faith, and bring that Faith back to England. This did seem fulfilled in the last century when the Catholic Church was emancipated in the British Isles in 1829, and England, by then settled with thousands of Irish Catholics, was given its own hierarchy again in 1850.

The first Irish saint to be canonized through a papal process, St. Malachy O'More is one of the greatest of Ireland's heroes and heroines.

Why is Thanksgiving Is So Late This Year?



There's a reason the holiday is later than usual this year, and it dates back to 1939 when Franklin Roosevelt decided to shake up the tradition a bit in the name of capitalism.

Thanksgiving had been celebrated on the last Thursday of the month since the time of Abraham Lincoln. But, according to TIME, during 1939, the calendar had been unusual, as the month started on a Wednesday, so there were five Thursdays as opposed to four.

To restore some order, Roosevelt moved the national holiday to the second-to-last Thursday of the month (a change that many were unhappy with). Instead of focusing on the negative, Roosevelt attempted to justify his decision with a pro-shopping response: merchants would now have a holiday further from Christmas to allow for more shopping time. In a way, this birthed the consumer craze known as Black Friday nearly 80 years ago.

The following year (1940), the change stuck as the second-to-last Thursday (Nov. 21) was declared the official Thanksgiving Day. In 1941, he reportedly admitted that the switch was a mistake, but because the calendars were already printed with the third Thursday as Thanksgiving Day, it was too late to go back.

As 1941 ended, Roosevelt made the final permanent change, as he signed a bill making Thanksgiving Day fall on the fourth Thursday of November, regardless of if it is the last Thursday of the month or not.

And for 2019, you may be thinking, "When is Thanksgiving?" This year, the month of November begins on a Friday, which means the fourth Thursday of the month falls on Nov. 28th it's the first time Thanksgiving has been this late since 2013.



What are you thankful for?

**Happy
Thanksgiving!!!**

SMILE AND BE HAPPY!!!!

Paddy was forced to take a day off from work to appear for a minor traffic summons. He grew increasingly restless as he waited hour after endless hour for his case to be heard. When his name was called late in the afternoon, he stood before the judge, only to hear that court would be adjourned for the day and he would have to return the next day. "What for?" he snapped at the judge. His honor, equally irked by a tedious day and sharp query roared, "Twenty dollars contempt of court. That's why!" Then, noticing Paddy checking his wallet, the judge relented. "That's all right. You don't have to pay now." Paddy replied, "I'm just seeing if I have enough for two more words."

Pat went to town to see a movie. The ticket agent asked "Sir, What's that on your shoulder?" Pat answered "That's my pet rooster, Irish. Wherever I go, Irish goes." "I'm sorry Sir, said the ticket agent, we can't allow animals in the theater. Old Pat went around the corner and stuffed the bird down his overalls. Then he returned, bought a ticket and entered the theater. He sat down next to two old widows named Katie and Maggie. The movie started and the rooster began to squirm. Pat unbuttoned his fly so Irish could stick his head out and watch the movie. Maggie whispered to Katie "I think the guy next to me is a pervert. He undid his pants and has his thing out!" "Well, don't worry about it said Maggie, at our age, we seen it all." "I thought so to said Maggie, but this one is eating my popcorn."

The graveside service just barely finished, when there was tremendous bolt of lightning and a massive clap of thunder, followed by even more thunder rumbling in the distance. The little old man looked at the priest and calmly said, 'Well, she's there.'

The young priest got confused during his homily. He said: "Jesus took 5000 loaves and fishes and fed 5 people." Old Sullivan, sitting in the first pew, said "Anyone could do that." The next week the priest said: "I have a correction. Jesus took five loaves and fishes to feed a multitude of people. How about that Sully?" Old Sullivan said: "He probably used the left-overs from last week."

A little boy was waiting for his mother outside the ladies room of the gas station. As he stood there, he was approached by a man who asked, "Sonny, can you tell me where the Post Office is?" The little boy replied, "Sure! Just go straight down this street two blocks and turn to your right. It's on the left." The man thanked the boy kindly, complimented him on how bright he was and said, "I'm the new pastor in town. If you and your mommy come to church on Sunday, I'll show you how to get to Heaven." The little boy replied with a chuckle; "You're kidding me, right? You can't even find the Post Office!"

Mick staggered home in the wee small hours after a heavy night out with his mates. When he woke up the next morning, he found he was in bed with the dog beside him in his wife's place. "Glory be!" said Mick. "I must have been really drunk when I got home. I thought there was a lot of noise when I threw the dog out!"

In West Kerry, the wife commented, "When we were first married, you took the small piece of steak and gave me the larger. You don't love me any more.." "Nonsense, darling," replied the husband, "you cook better now."

"Why won't you marry me?" demanded Paddy. "There isn't anyone else is there?" "Oh, Paddy." Sighed Bidy, "there must be."

Irish patient to fellow in the next bed, "Look, the doctor's coming around soon. Try to cheer him up because he's very worried about you."

The Manchester martyrs: From last letters to lasting legends

By Mark Holan



On 22 November 1867, Co. Cork native William P. Allen wrote his last letter "this side of the grave" as a prisoner in Manchester, England. He was hours from being executed by hanging, a death that would make him and others heroes of Irish nationalism for generations to come. "I am dying an honorable death," the 19-year-old Allen wrote. "I am dying for Ireland, dying for the land that gave me my birth, dying for the island of Saints, and dying for liberty. Every generation of our countrymen is suffering, and where is the Irish heart could stand by unmoved?"

Queen Victoria's Tory government sentenced Allen and two others—Michael Larkin, 32, of Co. Offaly, and Michael O'Brien, 31, of Co. Cork—to the gallows for their roles two months earlier in helping two Fenian colleagues escape from a prison transport van. A police guard was shot and killed during the episode, which The Irish Story's John Dorney explains was part of the aftermath of a wider nationalist rebellion.

"I must say, much though I would like to live, that I cannot regret dying in the cause of Liberty and Ireland," O'Brien wrote to his brother in his "last letter" of 14 November. "I feel as confident of the ultimate success of the Irish cause as I do of my own existence." Such rhetoric wasn't new to the Irish cause. But these letters came from ordinary Irishmen suddenly thrust into making the ultimate sacrifice. But even as Allen and O'Brien made their lofty cries for Irish freedom, each man also evinced more everyday attachments to faith and family. The Nation said Allen's "touching" letter should be read with "mournful interest." "I forgive them, and may God forgive them," Allen wrote to his Uncle and Aunt Hogan. "Give my love to all friends; same from your ever affectionate nephew." Likewise O'Brien: "When I leave this world it will be (with God's help) to go to a better, to join the angels and saints of God, and sing His praises for all eternity. I leave a world of suffering for one of eternal joy and happiness. Give my love to father and mother, Mary, Ellen, John Phillips, Tim, Catherine, uncles, aunts and cousins." Neither Allen or O'Brien (or Larkin, whose published letter to his wife did not contain nationalist themes) likely could have imagined the impact their letters, and their deaths, would have on the Irish cause.

Within days, however, newspapers in Ireland, London and the United States reproduced the letters,[3] together and separately, one under a headline, "A Voice From the Grave." Though their words were not as memorable as the courtroom cries of "God save Ireland," first uttered by co-defendant Edward O'Meagher Condon, the letters helped spark the nationalist outpouring that would last for decades. The executions of Allan, Larkin and O'Brien "touched off a predictable avalanche of broadside ballads and poetry in the nationalist press," Gary Owens wrote. Their deaths and un-ceremonial burial pricked deep feelings about Christian martyrs in particular and reverence for the dead in general. Journalism and other popular expressions also were seasoned with "generous dollops of anglophobia" to stoke Catholic/nationalist Ireland. "It was a case of familiarity breeding assent." The words and music of the Manchester martyrs were soon shared in large public gatherings. "An outpouring of sympathy and protest arose as word of the Manchester executions spread around the world." These expressions most often took the form of special Masses and mock funeral processions of mourners "wearing black and green ribbons in lieu of nationalists flags and emblems" queuing behind coffin-laden horses.

The Irish community in Manchester marched a week after the executions, and up to 5,000 people attended a similar protest in Cork city. Closer to 50,000 marched in Dublin on 8 December 1867. Large protest parades also stepped off in New York City and Philadelphia through the end of the year and into early 1868.

The Manchester martyrs were the first Irish political executions since Robert Emmet in 1803. The episode became a template for what happened 49 years later in Dublin.

Veterans Day – November 11, 2019



Veteran's Day is a tribute to military veterans who have served in the U.S. Armed Forces. Originating in 1919 when President Woodrow Wilson marked a year since the end of the First World War, the day coincides with other days of remembrance around the world including Armistice Day in the United Kingdom and Remembrance Day across the Commonwealth of Nations. Not to be confused with Memorial Day, which honors those who died while in service, Veterans Day honors all military veterans, including the living.

1984 Burying an unknown soldier

The unknown soldier from the Vietnam War buried in Arlington National Cemetery was identified in 1998 as Michael Blassie, a 24-year-old pilot shot down in 1972 on the border with Cambodia

1954 Change of name

President Dwight Eisenhower changed the name of the day to Veterans Day to honor more than one set of veterans

1919 President Wilson

Woodrow Wilson coined Armistice Day after World War

THANK YOU AND GOD BLESS TO ALL VETERANS!!!!