

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



BORDERLINE GENIUS, LLC

IN GOD WE TRUST



Oct.31 ~ *Oíche Shamhna Shona Duit*

Nov. 1 ~ Daylight Savings ends

Nov. 1 ~ All Saints Day

Nov. 2 ~ All Souls Day

Nov. 3 ~ Vote

Nov. 11 ~ Veterans Day

Nov. 26 ~ Thanksgiving



Mother McAuley Division

HIBERNIANS OF TOLEDO NEWSLETTER

November, 2020



John P. Kelly Division



A MESSAGE FROM LAOH PRESIDENT, ANN DOLLMAN

We would like to do our Christmas party a little different this year. We will be attending 10 AM Mass Dec 13 at Historic St Patrick's Church, 130 Avondale. Mask and social distancing at the Church. We will then go to the Spaghetti Warehouse, 42 S Superior St, for dinner. Masks are to be worn going into the restaurant. When you are seated as a family unit at your table you can take your mask off. The area behind the Trolley is where our party will take place. I will contact Monsignor Vasco to let him know we will be there and to invite him to dinner. If less than 20 people attend, We will order off if the menu. If more than 20 attend, it will be a select menu of either spaghetti and meatballs or 15-layer lasagna or Fettuccini Alfredo or Grilled chicken Caesar salad or Four -cheese manicotti. Cost would be 14.25 per person if we end up using the white menu. That includes salad bread and soft drink or tea.



RSVP to Ann Dollman at 419-250-0288 call or text me or call or text Robert McMahan at (419) 902-6559



A MESSAGE FROM THE CRAZY EDITOR, MAURY COLLINS

The John P. Kelly Division held a meeting at the Bavarian Sports Club in a private room. Robert McMahan suggested that all the present officers, who were willing, would continue for a second term. Robert McMahan will continue as President, Dan McCarthy will continue as Vice-President, John McNulty will continue as Financial Secretary, John Mohr will continue as Recording Secretary. Maury Collins said that he would prefer that someone else serve as Treasurer. The Sentinel, the Marshall and the Chairman of the standing Committee were not at the meeting. They will be contacted by Robert as to their availability. Tom King was present and indicated that he would be available for one of those posts, but preferred not to be Treasurer. Call or text Robert McMahan at (419) 902-6559 if you are willing to serve.

We decided to postpone the Shamrock Banquet until later in the year (hopefully). We are not making plans for the St. Patrick's Day Party at this time.

The financial report for the year was given.

This is Maurice J. Collins and I approve this message!!!

NOVEMBER, 2020

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1  All Saints' Day	2 	3 	4	5	6	7
8 Echo's of Ireland WCWA 1230AM 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM	9	10	11 	12	13	14
15 Echo's of Ireland WCWA 1230AM 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM	16	17	18	19	20	21
22 Echo's of Ireland WCWA 1230AM 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM	23	24	25	26 	27	28
29 Echo's of Ireland WCWA 1230AM 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM	30					

*There is always
something for which to be*

T H A N K F U L



*The editor of this newsletter
wish you and yours a very
Happy Thanksgiving!*

The Púca (Pooka)

Robert Naylor

The meaning of Pooka, pronounced poo-ka, is from the old Irish word *þúca* which means *goblin*. There are many variations of the spelling Pooka including Púca, Plica, Phuca, Pwwka, Puka, and Pookha all of which are totally acceptable.

What is a Pooka.

A Pooka is a shape shifter and can take any form it chooses. Usually, it is seen in the form of a horse, dog, rabbit, goat, goblin, or even an old man. Traditionally a Pooka is seen as a dark, sleek horse with a long wild flowing mane and luminescent golden eyes. An important thing to always remember about a Pooka is that they have the power of human speech and when inclined make great sport of those they talk to as they like to embellish the truth. In Ireland, the Púca seems to be the most feared Faerie possibly because it appears only at night and enjoys creating havoc and mischief. We feel this is doing the Pooka an injustice because there are no recorded incidences of a Pooka actually causing a human any harm. Where can you find a Pooka. Pookas can be found in any rural location, every county in Ireland has its very own Pooka. They like open mountainous areas so that they can run free while in horse form. Many small mountainous lakes and springs in Ireland are called *Pooka Pools* or *Pollaphuca* which means Pooka or Demon hole. Some of these are found at the sources of major Irish rivers such as the Liffey that runs through Dublin City or the River Bann, which is the longest river in the north of Ireland that runs through the town Coleraine. During the Christianization of Ireland, the process of converting the pagan population to Christianity, some of the Pooka Pools were renamed to St. Patrick's Wells.

Pooka superstitions & Irish customs

There are a lot of superstitions and customs about Pookas that are still observed in Ireland. These superstitions vary depending on which region you happen to find yourself in. Although there seems to be common ground when you talk about a Pooka some of the stories are alike and just differ on the minor details.

A fun time with a Pooka.

When a Pooka is in horse form he tends to have fun by inviting a rider to jump on his back. This usually happens when the rider has had a little too much to drink and is making his weary way home from the pub. Thus starts the wildest trip the rider will ever know for the Pooka loves to terrify the rider with its great prowess jumping over hedges and rocks and making death-defying leaps. Come the grey dawn the rider is thrown off the horses back and left trembling but none the worse from the night's events to find his own way home. This is maybe where their reputation slips a bit as while on a wild night out like this they do tend to run through crop fields and knockdown fences without care.



Continued on page 5

The Púca (Pooka) Continued

Robert Naylor

A conversation with a Pooka.

Another thing the Pooka love, as with all us Irish people, is to chat and will happily stop and shoot the breeze with you, sometimes giving great advice and making exceptional prophecies. In some rural areas, you will see houses that will have a bench on the right side of the door and the gate post on the right will be smooth whereas on the left there will be a rockery or some sort of uncomfortable mound. This is because a good Pooka will always sit on the right and the more mischievous sprite will favor the left. They tend to use the same opening gambit to introduce himself it will be something like, "You are new here I think. Many years ago I used to live in this house." One of his favorite topics is how the family lost its fortune or was swindled out of their money and lands. The odd thing about a conversation with a Pooka is that you may have sat and chatted to him an hour but suddenly he disappears. Without saying good-bye, they never say good-bye, you will be left wondering if the past hour was real. They will never leave any sign they were there.

The Pookas Share.

Mainly associated with Samhain (31st Oct) and November 1st is considered Pookas Day. This coincides with the harvest and the traditional customs that when the harvest is being brought in the reaper must leave a few stalks behind. This is called the Pookas share and must be left to appease the Pooka because we for one would not like to incur his wrath. It is said that when we see the rain falling on a sunny day, which it does a lot in Ireland, the Púca will definitely make an appearance that night. Also, berries that have been killed by a frosty overnight should never be eaten as it is the Pookas spit that is on them and that would render them poisonous.

Pooka in modern popular culture.

Harvey the rabbit (Pooka). The Pooka in all his shapes and forms has made it into many books and films one of the most famous is Harvey the six-foot white rabbit from the play by Mary Chase immortalized in film by Jimmy Stewart.

Or the infamous scene in *Darby O'Gill and the Little People* when the Pooka scares Darby into falling down the well and he first meets King Brian of the leprechauns.

More modern films have Pookas appearing in animal form as well for example in the 2001 film *Donnie Darko*, a Pooka in rabbit form encourages Donnie to do malicious acts which have a positive and negative result on the people around him.

'Tis safe to say, when You eventually do encounter a Púca, it will be both a lively chat with wisdom imparted to You and also literally a wild horseback ride through the night in fields, over hedgerows until dawns first light.



Daylight Savings Time
ends on Sunday
November 1st

VETERAN'S DAY ~ NOVEMBER 11, 2020



Veterans Day is intended to honor and thank all military personnel who served the United States in all wars, particularly living veterans. It is marked by parades and church services and in many places the American flag is hung at half mast. A period of silence lasting two minutes may be held at 11am. Some schools are closed on Veterans Day, while others do not close, but choose to mark the occasion with special assemblies or other activities.

History

On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918 an armistice between Germany and the Allied nations came into effect. On November 11, 1919, Armistice Day was commemorated for the first time. In 1919, President Wilson proclaimed the day should be "filled with solemn pride in the heroism of those who died in the country's service and with gratitude for the victory". There were plans for parades, public meetings and a brief suspension of business activities at 11am.

In 1926, the United States Congress officially recognized the end of World War I and declared that the anniversary of the armistice should be commemorated with prayer and thanksgiving. The Congress also requested that the president should "issue a proclamation calling upon the officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on November 11 and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies of friendly relations with all other peoples."

An Act was approved on May 13, 1938, which made November 11 in each year a legal holiday, known as Armistice Day. This day was originally intended to honor veterans of World War I. A few years later, World War II required the largest mobilization of service men in the history of the United States and the American forces fought in Korea. In 1954, the veterans' service organizations urged Congress to change the word "Armistice" to "Veterans". Congress approved this change and on June 1, 1954, November 11 became a day to honor all American veterans, where ever and whenever they had served.

THANK YOU AND GOD BLESS TO ALL VETERANS!!!

IMPORTANT NOVEMBER DATES IN IRISH HISTORY

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. 2, 1950 - Death of George Bernard Shaw

Nov. 3, 1969 - Introduction of the breathalyzer into Ireland

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

Nov. 8, 2001 - In a meeting at the White House, Taoiseach Bertie Ahern assures President Bush he will do everything possible to ensure Ireland's international banking services are not used to fund Osama Bin Laden and his followers

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. 16, 1999 - In Lismore, Co. Waterford, a tradition stretching back almost 130 years passes away as the last remaining Christian Brother Patrick Ryan turns the key on the front door of the monastery for the final time; the order has had an uninterrupted presence in the town since 1871

Nov. 16, 2001 - American ambassador Richard Egan is presented with a book of condolences compiled from IrishExaminer.com since the September 11 attack on the World Trade Center in NYC



THANKSGIVING DAY 2020



Thanksgiving Day, annual national holiday in the United States and Canada celebrating the harvest and other blessings of the past year. Americans generally believe that their Thanksgiving is modeled on a 1621 harvest feast shared by the English colonists (Pilgrims) of Plymouth and the Wampanoag people. The American holiday is particularly rich in legend and symbolism, and the traditional fare of the Thanksgiving meal typically includes turkey, bread stuffing, potatoes, cranberries, and pumpkin pie. With respect to vehicular travel, the holiday is often the busiest of the year, as family members gather with one another. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated on Thursday, November 26, 2020.

Plymouth's Thanksgiving began with a few colonists going out fowling, possibly for turkeys but more probably for the easier prey of geese and ducks, since they in one day killed as much as served the company almost a week. Next, 90 or so Wampanoag made a surprise appearance at the settlement's gate, doubtlessly unnerving the 50 or so colonists. Nevertheless, over the next few days the two groups socialized without incident. The Wampanoag contributed venison to the feast, which included the fowl and probably fish, eels, shellfish, stews, vegetables, and beer. Since Plymouth had few buildings and manufactured goods, most people ate outside while sitting on the ground or on barrels with plates on their laps. The men fired guns, ran races, and drank liquor, struggling to speak in broken English and Wampanoag. This was a rather disorderly affair, but it sealed a treaty between the two groups that lasted until King Philip's War (1675-1676), in which hundreds of colonists and thousands of Native Americans lost their lives.

The New England colonists were accustomed to regularly celebrating "Thanksgivings," days of prayer thanking God for blessings such as military victory or the end of a drought. The U.S. Continental Congress proclaimed a national Thanksgiving upon the enactment of the Constitution, for example. Yet, after 1798, the new U.S. Congress left Thanksgiving declarations to the states; some objected to the national government's involvement in a religious observance, Southerners were slow to adopt a New England custom, and others took offense over the days being used to hold partisan speeches and parades. A national Thanksgiving Day seemed more like a lightning rod for controversy than a unifying force.

Thanksgiving Day did not become an official holiday until Northerners dominated the federal government. While sectional tensions prevailed in the mid-19th century, the editor of the popular magazine *Godey's Lady's Book*, Sarah Josepha Hale, campaigned for a national Thanksgiving Day to promote unity. She finally won the support of President Abraham Lincoln. On October 3, 1863, during the Civil War, Lincoln proclaimed a national day of thanksgiving to be celebrated on Thursday, November 26.

The holiday was annually proclaimed by every president thereafter, and the date chosen, with few exceptions, was the last Thursday in November. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, however, attempted to extend the Christmas shopping season, which generally begins with the Thanksgiving holiday, and to boost the economy by moving the date back a week, to the third week in November. But not all states complied, and, after a joint resolution of Congress in 1941, Roosevelt issued a proclamation in 1942 designating the fourth Thursday in November (which is not always the last Thursday) as Thanksgiving Day.

Smile and be Happy

Rosanne a beautiful young foreigner walked into a small clothing store in the mall with her English speaking fiancé. "Excuse me," said her fiancé with just a touch of an accent, "would it be ok with you if my Fiancée tried on the dress in the window?" "Listen" said the owner after just a brief pause, "business has been slow here for a while now, if you're fine with her changing in the window, let her go on ahead, maybe it will bring in a few customers."

The other day I called a house and a real nice lady answered the phone, she was really helpful and friendly, she was the type of lady that helps a telemarketer get through a long day. After some pleasantries I asked if Mr. Smith was in, "I'm sorry," she answered "I'm afraid he doesn't live here anymore." Now that was a real disappointment being that she was a nice lady and all, but I took it all in a stride, "I'm sorry to hear that ma'am. Do you happen to have his new number?" "Sure thing!" The woman cheerfully replied, listing off his new number. I hung up the phone and quickly called the new number and was surprised to hear a recording. "Thank you for calling Green Acres Cemetery" ☺

"Excuse me sir," said the man to one of the stewards on an Amtrak Train, "I always get nauseous when I go on trains, so I am going to take a heavy sleeping pill, but please do whatever you can to make sure I get off when it stops in Baltimore. I really don't want to miss my great aunt's funeral." "Sure thing!" said the steward happily, "we'll make you sure you get off!" Six hours later the train stopped in Washington D.C. and the man jumped out of his seat in a panic, "WHAT THE HECK! I ASKED YOU TO WAKE ME UP IN BALTIMORE!" "Oh boy! He looks mad!" remarked the fellow behind him to his wife. "Not half as mad as that other guy they carried off back in Baltimore." She whispered back.

A man and his wife were going for a stroll one night when they spotted what was obviously a blind man taking a walk on the other side of the street with his seeing eye dog. "Wow! Isn't that something!" remarked the wife, "Look at that man taking a stroll just like us." They continued strolling for a few minutes longer when they heard the man let out a loud yelp. The dog had walked him right into a parked car and he had clearly banged his shin pretty hard. Rushing over to help, they were surprised to see the man reach into his pocket and pull out a treat for the dog. "Isn't that weird?" whispered the wife, "giving him a treat even when he's mad." "Why are you giving him a treat?" questioned the husband. "I AINT GIVING HIM A TREAT!" said the enraged man, "I'M JUST TRYING TO FIND OUT WHERE HIS HEAD IS, SO I CAN GIVE HIM A SHARP KICK IN THE BEHIND!"

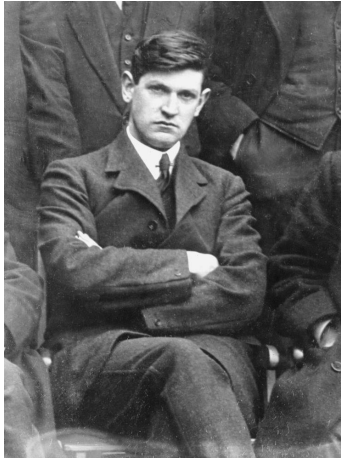
"Alright! I'll drive them to the field trip tomorrow!" Sighed my neighbor resignedly. Sure enough the next day found her with a van full of 7 to 10 year olds. Clearly distracted, my neighbor cruised right through a stop sign, "Don't you know how to stop?" Screamed the exasperated crossing guard, running towards the car. My neighbor stopped her car, looked the crossing guard straight in the eye and said clearly upset, "what makes you think they are all mine?!"

It was Timmy's 5th birthday and he was joyfully opening all the presents he received. He saved the biggest for last, so it took a while until he got to opening Grandma's present. "Wow" Timmy exclaimed in delight, upon seeing the mini drum set that his Grandmother got for him. "Thanks Grandma this is just what I wanted." It was after Timmy went to bed that Timmy's mother approached her mother. "Ma, I'm surprised at you, don't you remember how it used to drive you crazy when we used to play the drums in the house growing up?" Grandma smiled and then said "I remember, of course I remember."

Bloody Sunday of 1920

Bloody Sunday occurred in Dublin on 21 November 1920 and would mark a turning point for the War of Independence leaving 31 people dead in a single day. This would become an important event in the military struggle between the IRA and the British armed forces in Ireland at the time.

The killing of the Cairo Gang on Bloody Sunday



Michael Collins

British intelligence had a large network of spies located in Dublin including 18 high-ranking spies that were nicknamed the Cairo Gang. The nickname was given after they used the Cairo Café in Grafton Street as a meeting point but also for their operations in Egypt and Palestine during the First World War. The IRA had already created a hit squad in 1919 who was tasked with locating and assassinating British intelligence officers. With the Cairo Gang putting IRA operations in danger the IRA Chief of Intelligence, Michael Collins, gave the order to have them assassinated in November 1920.

The day before Bloody Sunday the IRA squads were briefed on their targets which included 20 agents in 8 different locations and on the morning of November 21st the IRA set out across Dublin to assassinate their targets. In total, 15 of the targets were killed with many others not being at known locations. Although a high number of the targets were not caught the events that morning had the majority of them running scared with many feeling Dublin Castle

The massacre at Croke Park



At 1:30 pm on the same day of the British intelligence killings, Lieutenant-Colonel Bray gave the order to raid a Gaelic football match at Croke Park and have every man searched. Although scheduled to start at 2:45 pm the kick-off was 30 minutes late. Numbers in attendance were unknown and had varied between 5000 ó 15000. The security forces began surrounding the stadium grounds and at 3:25 pm the first shots rang out, within a few minutes 14 people lay dead or were dying. Many others were injured due to the stampede of spectators fleeing in panic.

Controversy has always surrounded who was the blame for the killings at Croke Park. Many historians believe the killings were in revenge for the earlier killings of the British intelligence officers with others blaming a gunman opening fire on security forces from within Croke Park.

After the massacre two military courts found that the fire of the RIC was carried out without orders and exceeded the demands of the situation and Major-General Boyd, the officer commanding Dublin District, added the firing on the crowd was carried out without orders, was indiscriminate, and unjustifiable.



This information was suppressed by the British Government until the year 2000.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL | HOME OF THE HIGH KINGS OF MUNSTER

by Stair na hÉireann



Rising from the Golden Vale of Tipperary, steeped in mythology and immersed in over two millennia of history, the Rock of Cashel, also known as Cashel of the Kings and St. Patrick's Rock (Carraig Phádraig), is a historic site in Ireland's province of Munster. The Rock of Cashel served as the traditional seat of the Kings of Munster for several hundred years prior to the Norman invasion, though few remnants if any of the early structures survive. The majority of buildings on the current site date from the 12th and 13th centuries.

Two of the most famous people of Irish legend and history are associated with the Rock of Cashel. They are St. Patrick whom according to legend, arrived in Cashel in AD 432 and baptized King Aengus who became Ireland's first Christian ruler. The second was Brian Boru, who was crowned High King in 990. He is the only king who was able to unite all of Ireland under one ruler for any significant period of time.

The buildings which crown the Rock of Cashel present a mass and outline of great complexity, rivalling other sites in western Europe. The complex has a character of its own, unique and native, and is one of the most remarkable collections of Celtic art and medieval architecture to be found anywhere in Europe. According to local lore, the Rock of Cashel originated from Devil's Bit when St. Patrick banished Satan from a cave, resulting in the Rock to land in Cashel.



The Cathedral, built between 1235 and 1270, is an aisle-less building of cruciform plan, having a central tower and terminating westwards in a massive residential castle. The Hall of the Vicars Choral was built in the fifteenth century. The restoration of the Hall was undertaken by the Office of Public Works (OPW) as a project in connection with the European Architectural Heritage Year, 1975. It is now the building through which visitors enter the site.

In 1647, during the Irish Confederate Wars, Cashel was sacked by English Parliamentary troops under Murrough O'Brien, 1st Earl of Inchiquin. The Irish Confederate troops there were massacred, as were the Roman Catholic clergy, including Theobald Stapleton. Inchiquin's troops also looted or destroyed many important religious artifacts.

In 1749 the main cathedral roof was removed by Archbishop Arthur Price. The grounds around the buildings are home to an extensive graveyard, which includes a number of high crosses. The entire plateau atop the rock, on which the buildings and graveyard lie, is walled. Scully's Cross, one of the largest and most famous high crosses on Cashel, originally constructed in 1867, was destroyed in 1976 when lightning struck a metal rod that ran the length of the cross. The remains of the top of the cross now lie at the base of the cross adjacent to the rock wall.



TURKEY TRIVIA

FACTS ABOUT THE TURKEY – THE ALL-AMERICAN BIRD!

By [The Editors](#) of the Farmer's Almanac

October 28, 2019



Are Turkeys Native to the Americas?

Yes, turkeys originated in the "New World." Specifically, wild turkeys are native to Mexico. It's a funny history. European explorers brought back wild turkeys in the early 1500s. They were domesticated in Europe and later brought to North America by English colonists. Note that the domesticated turkeys have white-tipped tails; wild turkeys have dark-tipped tails.

Why Do Turkeys Gobble?

Only male turkeys, or toms, can make a call known as a "gobble," and they mostly do it in the spring and fall. It is a mating call and attracts the hens. Wild turkeys gobble at loud sounds and when they settle in for the night. The wild turkey can make at least 30 different calls!

How Much Turkey Does a Person Eat per Year?

The average person in the United States will eat 15 pounds of turkey this year.

What's That Weird Wobbly Thing on a Turkey's Neck?

The loose red skin attached to the underside of a turkey's beak is called a wattle. When the male turkey is excited, especially during mating season, the wattle turns a scarlet red. The fleshy flap of skin that hangs over the gobbler's beak is called a snood and also turns bright red when the bird is excited. The wobbly little thing on the turkey's chest is the turkey's beard and is made up of keratin bristles. Keratin is the same substance that forms hair and horns on other animals.

What is a Baby Turkey Called? And What About Adult Turkeys?

A baby turkey is called a poult, chick, or even turklette. An adult male turkey is called a tom and a female is a hen.

My favorite turkey memory is the WKRP episode when the radio station dropped turkeys from the traffic helicopter. And Gordon Jump (Mr Carlson) kept saying "I thought turkeys could fly."