

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



**BORDERLINE GENIUS, LLC**

IN GOD WE TRUST



**Nov. 1 ~ All Saints Day**  
**Nov. 2 ~ All Souls Day**  
**Nov. 2 ~ VOTE**  
**Nov. 7 ~ Daylight Savings time ends (Fall back 1 hr)**  
**Nov, 11 ~ Veteran's Day**  
**Nov. 13 ~ Toledo Holiday Parade**  
**Nov. 18 ~ AOH-LAOH Division Meeting**  
**Nov. 25 ~ HAPPY THANKSGIVING**  
**Dec. 4 ~ Christmas party**

# NOVEMBER, 2021

Sun

Mon

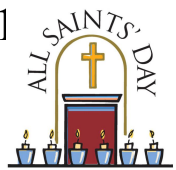





Tue

Wed

Thu

Fri

Sat

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7 	8	9	10	11 	12	13 
14 <i>Echo's of Ireland</i> WCWA 1230 AM 11:30 AM ~ 1:30 PM	15	16	17	18 <i>AOH- LAOH</i> <i>Meeting</i>	19	20
21 <i>Echo's of Ireland</i> WCWA 1230 AM 11:30 AM ~ 1:30 PM	22	23	24	25 	26	27
28	29	30				

## A MESSAGE FROM THE CRAZY EDITOR, MAURY COLLINS



On Tuesday, November 2 at 7:00 PM, the Historic Church of St. Patrick will celebrate the lives of those, who have entered eternity during the past year with a Mass of Remembrance. The shamrock engraved with the name of the deceased person is made for each funeral Mass during the year. At the November 2nd Mass, those shamrocks are given to the family. I will be there as my niece receives the shamrock with my sister's name engraved on it. I will also be remembering my Hibernian friends, who have entered eternal life. May they all Rest in peace.



**Nov. 13th Toledo Holiday Parade a nice brisk walk!!!!!!!**  
**Dec. 4th Hibernian Christmas party @ St. Pius X hall**



## ALL SAINTS DAY

All Saints Day on November 1 is holy in the Western Christian tradition, celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church, the Methodist Church, the Lutheran Church, and more. It is designed to show honor and reverence to saints both canonized and unknown, and in some faiths also to give thanks to those who have guided others to Christ, like a friend or relative. Around the world, there are many traditions woven into All Saints Day, from the laying of flowers on graves on November 1 to the Mexican Day of the Dead which honors children who have passed on, on the holiday's first day not to mention Halloween in the U.S. and Canada, a celebration that originally was in large part linked to All Saints Day.

## HISTORY OF ALL SAINTS' DAY

On May 13, in the year 609 A.D. or 610 A.D., Pope Boniface IV consecrated the day and ordered an anniversary to celebrate the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. He may have chosen May 13 because many churches in the East already had a similar day to honor the dead and the martyrs. It was Pope Gregory III (690-741 A.D.) who moved the date of All Saints Day to November 1 on the Old Style calendar when he founded an oratory in St. Peter's at the Vatican to exalt the apostles, saints, martyrs, and all the just made perfect who are at rest throughout the world.

In the years and decades that followed, various influential figures in the church and government used their power to make All Saints Day an official observance in different Christian sects and denominations. Today, the holiday is also known depending on the location and branch of the church as All Hallows Day, Halloween, the Feast of All Saints, and the Solemnity of All Saints.

Whether you as an individual believe the old religious stories about saints, martyrs, and miracle-workers to be literal truth or not, saints became saints for the good works they did in the spirit of Christianity as an institution of brotherly love, not a church of hatred toward those who are different.





## All Souls' Day

This is a time to remember and honor all those who have passed away in one's life. We don't think anyone would suggest that thinking reverently of those you've lost is a bad thing to do.

## All Souls Day Prayer

Merciful Father,

On this day, we are called to remember those who have died,  
 Particularly those who have died in the past year,  
 And pray for their joyful reunion with you, their loving creator.  
 As your son taught us to call the stranger  
 neighbor, our fallen are many

Names we will never know, Voices we have never heard,  
 In lands we may never visit, Yet brothers and sisters all.  
 And so we pray.:

For victims of war, caught in the crossfires of  
 conflicts we could not quell,  
 for soldiers and civilians,  
 adults and children, we pray í  
*Grant eternal rest, O Lord.*

For those migrants who have died seeking a  
 haven where they hoped to find safety  
 and opportunity for themselves and for their families, we pray í  
*Grant eternal rest, O Lord.*

For victims of hunger, denied their share in the  
 bounty you have placed before us, we pray í  
*Grant eternal rest, O Lord.*

For victims of emergencies and calamities everywhere,  
 who died amid chaos and confusion, we pray í  
*Grant eternal rest, O Lord.*

Lord, as you command, we reach out to the fallen.  
 We call on you on behalf of those we could not reach this year.  
 You raised your son from the dead  
 that all may share in his joyful resurrection.

In Jesus' name, we pray í

## WHEN IRISH EYES ARE SMILING

Paddy McCoy, an elderly Irish farmer, received a letter from the Department for Work & Pensions stating that they suspected he was not paying his employees the statutory minimum wage and they would send an inspector to interview them. On the appointed day, the inspector turned up. "Tell me about your staff," he asked Paddy. "Well," said Paddy, "there's the farmhand, I pay him £240 a week, and he has a free cottage. Then there's the housekeeper. She gets £190 a week, along with free board and lodging. There's also the half-wit. He works a 16 hour day, does 90% of the work, earns about £25 a week along with a bottle of whiskey and, as a special treat, occasionally gets to sleep with my wife." "That's disgraceful," said the inspector, "I need to interview the half-wit." "That'll be me then," said Paddy!

Yesterday, I had a flat tire on the freeway coming home from shopping. So I eased my car over to the shoulder of the road, carefully got out and reached in the side compartment I took out two cardboard men, unfolded them and stood them at the rear of my car facing on-coming traffic. They looked so life like you wouldn't believe it! They're dressed in open trench coats that exposed their nudity to the approaching drivers. But to my surprise, cars started slowing down to look at my lifelike men. And, of course, traffic began backing up. Everybody beeped their horns and waved like crazy. It wasn't long before a state trooper pulled up behind me. He got out of his car and walked towards me. I could tell he was not a happy camper! "What's going on here?" "My car has a flat tire," I said calmly. "Well, what the heck are those obscene cardboard men doing here by the road?" I couldn't believe that he didn't know. So I told him....."Helloooooo, those are my emergency flashers!"

A minister jumps into a cab in New York City being driven by an Irishman. He says "Take me to Christ's Church." The driver goes to St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Minister says; "I said Christ's Church. This is St. Patrick's." The driver turns and says; "If He ain't here. He's not in town."

Maureen's husband, Patrick, was a typical Irish male chauvinist. Even though they both worked full-time, he never helped around the house. Housework was woman's work! But one evening, Maureen arrived home to find the children bathed, one load of clothes in the washer and another in the dryer, dinner on the stove, and the table set. She was astonished; something's up, she thought. It turns out that Patrick had read an article that said wives who worked full-time and also had to do all the housework were too tired to make love. The night went well and the next day she told her office friends all about it. "We had a great dinner. Patrick even cleaned up. He helped the kids do their homework, folded all the laundry and put everything away. I really enjoyed the evening." "But what about afterward?" asked her friends. "Oh, that was perfect, too. Patrick was too tired!"

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.'

An Irishman walks into a bar and approaches the barman, 'Can I have a pint of Less, please?' 'I'm sorry sir, 'the barman replies, looking slightly puzzled, 'I've not come across that one before. Is it a spirit?' 'I've no idea, 'replies the guy, 'The thing is, I went to see my doctor last week and he told me that I should drink less.'

A police recruit was asked during the exam, "What would you do if you had to arrest your own mother?" He said, "Call for reinforcements."

Mrs. Feeney shouted from the kitchen "Is that you I hear spitting in the vase on the mantel piece? No, said himself, but I'm getting closer all the time.

# DUBLIN



Dublin is the capital and largest city of Ireland. Situated on a bay on the east coast, at the mouth of the River Liffey, it lies within the province of Leinster. It is bordered on the south by the Dublin Mountains, a part of the Wicklow Mountain range. It has an urban area population of 1,173,179, while the population of the Dublin Region (traditional County Dublin) as of 2016 was 1,347,359. The population of the Greater Dublin Area was 1,904,806 per the 2016 census.

Dublin is a contemporary and historical centre for Irish education, arts and culture, administration and industry. As of 2018 the city was listed by the Globalization and World Cities Research Network (GaWC) as

a global city, with a ranking of "Alpha minus", which places it as one of the top thirty cities in the world

Ireland's capital city gives us an interesting example of an Irish place name where the commonly used English form and the native Irish form bear no relationship to each other. Unlike many Irish place names, Dublin is not transliterated from or related to the Gaelic name for the area: Baile Átha Cliath and each name describes different things. In fact, if the original Irish form was correctly transliterated, Ireland's capital would be called something like Ballyaclee.

As a settlement Dublin is said to have been first occupied by Viking traders c.988AD. Sailing their longships up the River Liffey (originally called An Ruirthech or the "stampeding-one") they came upon a dark tidal-pool at the site where the River Poddle and the River Liffey met and which they appropriately named Dyflin, meaning "black-pool" which later took the Irish form Dubh Linn. Meanwhile, the native Irish referred to this place as Baile Átha Cliath, meaning the "Town of the Ford of Hurdles"

This actually described an important river crossing (not too far from the current site of Father Matthew's Bridge) where four roadways (slighe or slí) met at a point on the Liffey allowing for low-tide crossing by way of a series of hurdles of interwoven saplings.

From the 12th century Dublin was controlled by the Anglo-Normans who, despising anything overtly Gaelic, chose to retain the Viking version of its name, albeit in an anglicized form, and it became the more dominant name over time. It was during this time that the area would come to be known as An Pháil Shasanach ó the English Pale. The Pale was an area stretching as far north as Drogheda, Co Louth, and as far south as Dalkey, Co Dublin, including parts of Counties Meath and Kildare within its boundary. The word pale derives from the Latin *pallus* meaning a "stake" or a "pole" but more specifically a "fence" or "boundary restriction". It represented the division between the Irish and English cultures and legal systems and gave rise to the phrase "beyond the pale" a term created by the English to mean "unacceptable" or "uncivilized behavior" in reference to the customs of the native Irish people.

Dublin remained a centre of British rule in Ireland until the creation of the Free State in 1921 when it became the new seat of Dáil Éireann, the Irish Parliament. On a separate note, problems with smog persisted until the 1980s, earning Dublin its still commonly used nickname "the Big Smoke"







## **Celtic Legend**

Hag stones, also known as Holey Stones or Witch Stones, are stones that have a naturally occurring hole and are usually found near oceans and other bodies of water. They are said to be powerful protection talismans, and when worn or carried they protect the bearer from curses, hexes, negative spirits, and harm. They have also been used to prevent nightmares, being strung on a bedpost or placed underneath pillows. It is also believed that if you peer through the hole of the stone that you can see the Fae Folk and otherworldly entities. If one broke, it is thought to have used its power to protect a life.

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

Nov. 15, 1998 - Bridget Dirrane, who was imprisoned with Kevin Barry and who canvassed for John F. Kennedy in the United States, celebrates her 104th birthday with news that she is to be featured in the new edition of the Guinness Book of Records. Earlier this year, Bridget received an honorary Master of Arts degree from NUI Galway which makes her the oldest person in the world to be awarded a degree

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.22, 1963 - The first Roman Catholic president of the United States, John F. Kennedy, is assassinated in Dallas, Texas

Nov. 22, 1974 - Hugh Callaghan, Patrick Hill, Robert Hunter, Noel McIlkenny, William Power and John Walker, who become known as 'The Birmingham Six' are charged in connection with pub bombings which took place earlier in the week. Nineteen people were killed. They are found guilty in August 1975 of carrying out the bombings and sentenced to life imprisonment. But they are released after 16 years in jail when their convictions are quashed by the Court of Appeal in May 1991. The real bombers are never prosecuted and no group has ever admitted planting devices. Three detectives are charged with perjury and conspiracy in connection with the investigation, but their trial is halted in 1993 on the grounds of prejudicial media coverage. The six men finally agree undisclosed compensation settlements in June 2002 - more than 10 years after they are freed.

Nov. 26, 1791 - First convicts from Ireland arrive in New South Wales, Australia

Nov. 28, 1871 - The Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, opens with a performance of the comedy She Stoops to Conquer and a burlesque version of La Belle Sauvage

Nov. 30, 1967 - Death of poet Patrick Kavanagh





## VETERAN'S DAY

Veterans Day, observed annually on November 11, is a tribute to military veterans who have served in the U.S. Armed Forces. Not to be confused with Memorial Day, which honors those who died while in service, Veterans Day honors all military veterans, including those still with us. Veterans Day is observed annually on November 11. It's a holiday honoring men and women who have served in the U.S. armed forces, on the anniversary of the end of World War I.

Veterans Day, originally celebrated as Armistice Day, was first issued on November 11, 1919, by President Woodrow Wilson a year after the end of World War I. The purpose of Armistice Day was to honor the fallen soldiers of the Great War for their sacrifice and bravery. Seven years later, in 1926, Congress adopted a resolution requesting that President Calvin Coolidge issue annual proclamations on November 11, making Armistice Day a legal holiday.

In 1945, World War II veteran Raymond Weeks had the idea to expand Armistice Day to celebrate all veterans rather than just the ones who died in World War I. He led a delegation to General Dwight Eisenhower, who was all for the idea. Weeks then organized the first Veterans Day celebration in 1945 in Alabama and every year since, until he died in 1985. In 1982, he was honored by President Reagan with the Presidential Citizenship Medal. Weeks was also named the "Father of Veterans Day" by Elizabeth Dole.

In 1954, Ed Rees, the U.S. Representative from Emporia, Kansas, presented a bill to establish the holiday to Congress. Eisenhower, who was then the president and also from Kansas, signed the bill into law on May 26, 1954, eight and a half years after Raymond Weeks held the first Veterans Day. After having been through both World War II and the Korean War, the 83rd U.S. Congress at the urge of the veterans service organizations amended the Act of 1938 by striking out the word "Armistice" and inserting the word "Veterans." With the approval of this legislation on June 1, 1954, November 11 became a day to honor American veterans of all wars.

The National Veterans Award was also created in 1954, first received by Congressman Rees for his support in making Veterans Day a federal holiday. Though the holiday is currently and was originally celebrated on November 11, the day was moved to the fourth Monday of October in 1971 due to the Uniform Monday Holiday Act. Finally, on September 20, 1975, President Gerald R. Ford signed a law that returned the annual observance of Veterans Day to its original date of November 11, beginning in 1978.

The United States Senate Resolution 143, which was passed on August 4, 2001, designated the week of November 11 through November 17, 2001, as National Veterans Awareness Week. The resolution called for educational efforts directed at elementary and secondary school students concerning the contributions and sacrifices of veterans.



### **Why is Thanksgiving on the 4th Thursday of November?**

Every year, Thanksgiving falls on the fourth Thursday of November. However, Thanksgiving used to be celebrated on the last Thursday of the month. In 1863, during the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln gave the Thanksgiving proclamation and asked for Americans to set aside the last Thursday of November as a day of Thanksgiving. After that, it became the norm to hold the holiday on that day.

However, in the 1930s, there were two years when Thanksgiving fell on the fifth Thursday of November, reports NPR. Business owners complained to President Franklin D. Roosevelt that this would hurt retailers because there was less time to shop for Christmas. To remedy this, Congress passed a law in 1941 that officially made Thanksgiving the fourth Thursday of every November.

### **Why is Thanksgiving always on a Thursday?**

If you've ever wondered why Thanksgiving is on a Thursday instead of a Friday, you aren't alone. It seems obvious to grant everyone an automatic three-day weekend!

Surprisingly, this tradition dates back to Puritan times. In the colonies, Thanksgivings were held periodically to give thanks for a blessing, according to Time. Melanie Kirkpatrick, author of *Thanksgiving: The Holiday at the Heart of the American Experience*, says that oftentimes these days of thanks fell on Thursdays. They avoided Fridays because it was a day of fasting in the Catholic Church—the Puritans probably wanted to avoid praying on a day holy to Catholics. And Saturdays weren't an option as they spent the day preparing for the Sabbath—which also left Sunday out of the question.

But hopefully for you, the Thursday holiday means you instead get a rare four-day weekend! After all, that Friday is the perfect time to get cozy and catch any Thanksgiving movies you might've missed

**HAPPY THANKSGIVING**

**This came in too late to be included in the 15 hard copies of the newsletter which goes out to those members, who do not have a computer.**



#### **A MESSAGE FROM AOH DIVISION PRESIDENT, ROBERT McMAHON**

Our order as well as Christianity itself has been built on the sacrifices of those who have come before us. How fitting that November is not only the month to remember our beloved dead but also the feast of St. Columbanus. He is perhaps Ireland's most successful and well-known missionary (see below). We will have a great opportunity to practice our missionary skills this month in the Blade Holiday Parade. We may also consider as the Holiday gatherings begin that we can be a great missionary in our own families. We should not compromise our Catholic faith, but St. Columbanus also taught that being silent and doing our good work without complaint is very good for our character. Throughout all the world the practice of remembering our ancestors is held dear. How blessed we are to be able to pray for the repose of the souls of all our family and friends. It is so important to pray for the dead that our church has provided us a Holy Day of Obligation on All Saints Day for the church triumphant, an All Souls Day for the church suffering and the entire rest of the month to pray as well as visit the cemetery. These are still yet tied to a plenary indulgence under the normal conditions. In Charity Robert McMahon

#### **PARADE PARADE PARADE Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> November**

**Details have not been finalized yet. Everyone is welcome. You must be able to walk and should wear green and your sashes if you have one. We will pass our Irish and American flags. Contact Robert for more information.**

**There will be a joint AOH-LAOH Meeting on Oct 18th Details have not been work out.**

#### **Saint of the Month St. Columbanus 21st or 23rd November**

Historian, Alexander O'Hara states Columbanus had a "very strong sense of Irish identity...He's the first person to write about Irish identity, he's the first Irish person that we have a body of literary work from, so even on that point of view he's very important in terms of Irish identity." [26] In 1950 a congress celebrating the 1400 anniversary of his birth took place in Luxeuil, France. It was attended by Robert Schuman, Sean MacBride, future Pope John XXIII and John A. Costello who said "All statesmen of today might well turn their thoughts to St Columban and his teaching. History records that it was by men like him that civilisation was saved in the 6th century." Columbanus is also remembered as the first Irish person to be the subject of a biography. An Italian monk named Jonas of Bobbio wrote a biography of him some 20 years after Columbanus' death. His use of the phrase in 600 AD totius Europae (all of Europe) in a letter to Pope Gregory the Great is the first known use of the expression. In France, the ruins of Columbanus' first monastery at Annegray are legally protected through the efforts of the Association Internationale des Amis de St Columban, which purchased the site in 1959. The association also owns and protects the site containing the cave, which acted as Columbanus' cell, and the holy well, which he created nearby. [11] At Luxeuil-les-Bains, the Basilica of Saint Peter stands on the site of Columbanus' first church. A statue near the entrance, unveiled in 1947, shows him denouncing the immoral life of King Theuderic II. Formally an abbey church, the basilica contains old monastic buildings, which have been used as a minor seminary since the nineteenth century. It is dedicated to Columbanus and houses a bronze statue of him in its courtyard.

In Lombardy, San Colombano al Lambro in Milan, San Colombano Belmonte in Turin, and San Colombano Certénoli in Genoa all take their names from the saint. [30] The last monastery erected by Columbanus at Bobbio remained for centuries the stronghold of orthodoxy in northern Italy.

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If Bobbio Abbey in Italy became a citadel of faith and learning, Luxeuil Abbey in France became the "nursery of saints and apostles". The monastery produced sixty-three apostles who carried his rule, together with the Gospel, into France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. These disciples of Columbanus are accredited with founding over one hundred different monasteries. The canton and town still bearing the name of St. Gallen testify to how well one of his disciples succeeded. The Missionary Society of Saint Columban, founded in 1916, and the Missionary Sisters of St. Columban, founded in 1924, are both dedicated to Columbanus.