

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



BORDERLINE GENIUS, LLC

IN GOD WE TRUST



April 1 ~ April Fools Day

April 5 ~ Palm Sunday

April 9 ~ Holy Thursday

April 10 ~ Good Friday

April 12 ~ Happy Easter

April 15 ~ Happy Anniversary Penny



Mother McAuley Division

HIBERNIANS OF TOLEDO NEWSLETTER

April, 2020



John P. Kelly Division

Say this Prayer Silently!

Dear God, protect me
and my family from any
sickness and viruses.
You are our shield and
our only Hope. You
are greater than any disease.




We Trust You.

Amen

Fb/FaithPanda

BE SAFE!!!

APRIL, 2020

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1 APRIL FOOL'S DAY	2	3	4
5 PALM SUNDAY Hosanna	6	7	8	9  "Given for you..."	10 	11
12  Happy Easter	13	14	15 	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		



LOVING
AND
LAUGHING
SINCE
4/15/1967



The Annual Sr. Patrick Mass at the Historic Church of St. Patrick in Downtown Toledo



Left to Right; Matt Cassidy, Madonna Pauken, Deacon Dave Smith, Tricia Cassidy, Sue LaPointe, Ann Dollman, Penny Collins, Maury Collins & Deacon Tom Carone



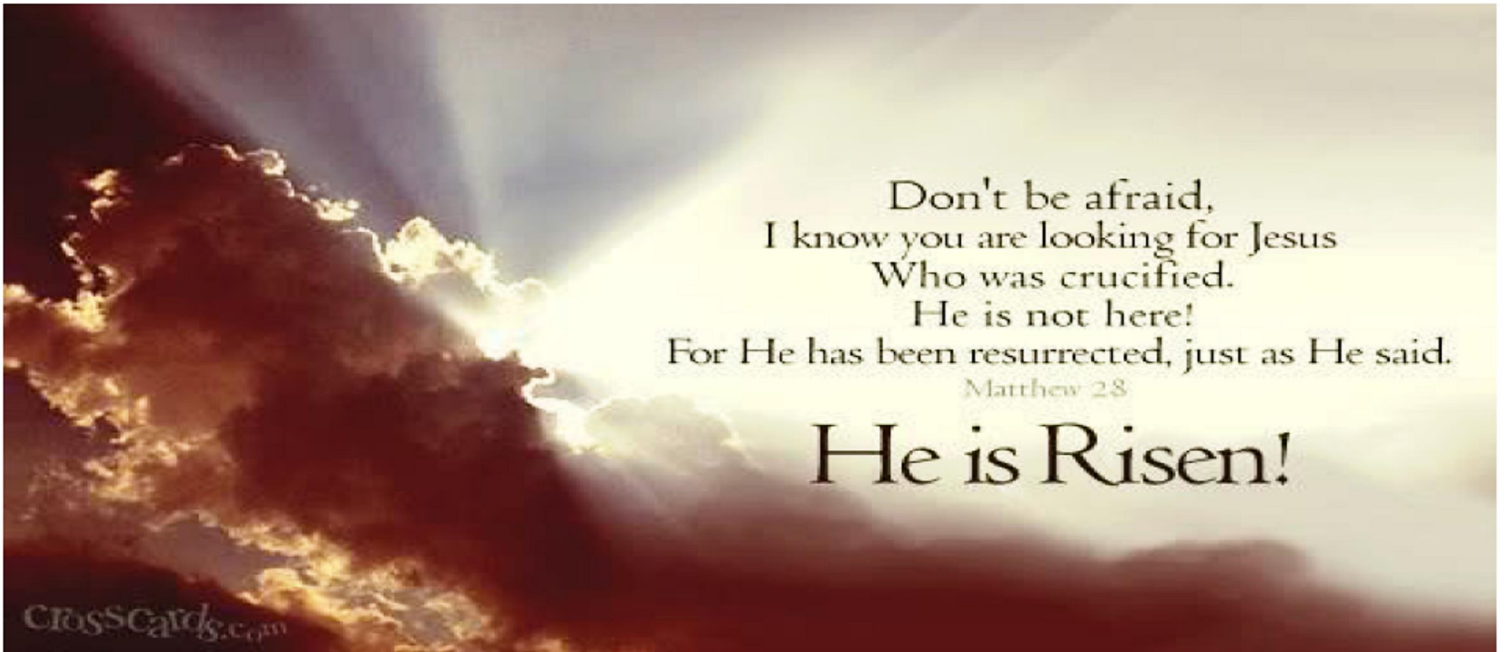
Presider and homilist
Rev. Stephen Rooney



Congratulations to JIMMY DREPS 2020 Hibernian of the Year!



Previous winners: Bob O'Connell RIP, Sister Ann McManus
Dan McCarthy, Mary Ann Buckley, Maurice Buckley RIP,
Matt Cassidy, Tricia Cassidy, Maury Collins, Eileen Durham, Ann Dollman,
Tom McCabe, Sherri McNeill, Mike Cassidy, Madonna Pauken,
Clarise Burkhard RIP, Maureen Gale, Tom King, Sr RIP, Greg Cassidy,
George Murnen, Mick Murnen, Mary Pat Riker , Robert McMahan
Kathy Moeller & Mike Moeller



Happy Easter!



Lord, You invite all who are burdened to come to You. Allow your healing hand to heal us. Touch our souls with Your compassion for others. Touch our hearts with Your courage and infinite love for all. Touch our minds with Your wisdom, that our mouths may always proclaim Your praise. Teach us to reach out to You in our needs, and help us to lead others to You by our example. Most loving Heart of Jesus, bring us health in body and spirit that we may serve You with all our strength. Touch gently these lives which You have created, now and forever. Amen.

Looking for something to do?

Check out <https://ohioirishamericannews.com/> for information from Ohio Irish American news. Look under ðNews & Eventsö for Toledo Irish columns. See what you missed.

SMILE AND BE HAPPY

Paddy was in trouble. He forgot his wedding anniversary. His wife was really ticked off. She told him, "Tomorrow morning, I expect to find a gift in the driveway that goes from 0 to 200 in 6 seconds AND IT BETTER BE THERE"! The next morning Paddy got up early and left for work. When his wife woke up, she looked out the window, and sure enough, there was a small box gift-wrapped in the middle of the driveway. Confused, the wife put on her robe, ran out to the driveway and brought the box back in the house. She opened it and found a brand new bathroom scale. Funeral services for Paddy have been scheduled for Friday.

The Priest was writing the baptismal certificate and trying to remember the date: "Let me see, this is the thirtieth?" Indeed not said the indignant mother, it's only the eleventh

The room was full of pregnant women with their husbands. The instructor said, "Ladies, remember that exercise is good for you. Walking is especially beneficial - strengthens the pelvic muscles and will make delivery that much easier. Just pace yourself, make plenty of stops and try to stay on soft surfaces, like a grass path." "Gentlemen, remember -- you're in this together. It wouldn't hurt you to go walking with her. In fact, that shared experience would be good for you both." The room suddenly became very quiet as the men absorbed this information. After a few moments a man, name unknown, at the back of the room, slowly raised his hand. "Yes?" said the Instructor. "I was just wondering if it would be all right if she carries a golf bag?" A woman and her baby got on a bus. As the woman was paying the bus driver, he said to her; "That is one ugly baby." The woman was furious and stomped to her seat. "What's the matter?" asked another passenger. "The driver just insulted me." "Well go up there and tell him off while I hold your monkey"

I used to feel like a man trapped in a woman's body, but then I was born.

A man came home after working the night shift and went straight to the bed room. He finds his wife asleep with the sheet pulled up over her head. He is aroused and crawled under the sheet and made love to her. Afterward he hurries downstairs to get something to eat. He was startled to find breakfast on the table and his wife pouring coffee for him. "How did you get down here so fast?" He asks. "We were just making love." "Oh my God," his wife gasped. "That's my mother up there." She complained about having a headache when she came over. I told her to lie down for a while." Rushing upstairs, the wife ran to the bedroom. "Mother, I can't believe this happened. Why didn't you say something?" The mother-in-law huffed; "I haven't spoken to that jerk for fifteen years and I wasn't about to start now."

'I'd like some nails,' Michael requested at the hardware store. 'How long would you like them?' asked the clerk. 'Forever, if that's all right with you,' said Michael.

The Irish Tricolor Flag

Stair na hÉireann | History of Ireland



The Irish Tricolor flag was first flown publicly by Waterford man and Irish-American Patriot Thomas Francis Meagher in his native city at the Wolf Tone Confederate Club at 33 The Mall, Waterford on 7 March 1848.

On the 15th of April he presented a fabulous version of the Tricolor made from the finest French silk to the citizens of Ireland. He said: "I trust that the old country will not refuse this symbol of a new life from one of her youngest children. I need not

explain its meaning. The quick and passionate intellect of the generation now springing into arms will catch it at a glance. The white in the center signifies a lasting truce between the "orange" and the "green" and I trust that beneath its folds, the hands of the Irish Protestant and the Irish Catholic may be clasped in generous and heroic brotherhood." Thomas Francis Meagher

Soon after Meagher was part of the Young Irelanders 1848 Rebellion. He was arrested and accused of high treason. On the 16th of July, just before his trial, he visited Slievenamon, Co Tipperary and gave a speech to 50,000 people. Meagher, decorated with a fabulous Tricolor Sash fulfilled his February promise and baptized the country with his new flag saying these words:

"He [O'Connell] preached a cause that we are bound to see out. He used to say "I may not see what I have labored for, I am an old man my arm is withered no epitaph of victory may mark my grave but I see a young generation with redder blood in their veins, and they will do the work. Therefore it is that I ambition to decorate these hills with the flag of my country." Thomas Francis Meagher

The Irish Tricolor has inspired generations of Irish people since its conception in 1848. Although the flag didn't see the light of day again until it was raised above the GPO in 1916, so poignant was its symbolism that its message still prevailed over half a century later, as it does today. The tricolor was eventually recognized as Ireland's national flag in 1937.

EXECUTED LEADERS OF THE 1916 RISING



Pádraig Pearse

Thomas J Clarke

Joseph Mary Plunkett

Edward Daly

Michael O'Hanrahan

William Pearse

John MacBride

James Connolly



Thomas MacDonagh

Con Colbert

Éamonn Ceannt

Michael Mallin

Sean Houston

Thomas Kent

Seán MacDermott

Roger Casement

On Easter Monday, April 24, 1916, a group of Irish nationalists proclaimed the establishment of the Irish Republic and, along with some 1,600 followers, staged a rebellion against the British government in Ireland. The rebels seized prominent buildings in Dublin and clashed with British troops. Within a week, the insurrection had been suppressed and more than 2,000 people were dead or injured. The leaders of the rebellion soon were executed. Initially, there was little support from the Irish people for the Easter Rising; however, public opinion later shifted and the executed leaders were hailed as martyrs. In 1921, a treaty was signed that in 1922 established the Irish Free State, which eventually became the modern-day Republic of Ireland.

The Easter Rising was intended to take place across Ireland; however, various circumstances resulted in it being carried out primarily in Dublin. On April 24, 1916, the rebel leaders and their followers (whose numbers reached some 1,600 people over the course of the insurrection, and many of whom were members of a nationalist organization called the Irish Volunteers, or a small radical militia group, the Irish Citizen Army), seized the city's general post office and other strategic locations. Early that afternoon, from the steps of the post office, Patrick Pearse (1879-1916), one of the uprising's leaders, read a proclamation declaring Ireland an independent republic and stating that a provisional government (comprised of IRB members) had been appointed.

Despite the rebels' hopes, the public did not rise to support them. The British government soon declared martial law in Ireland, and in less than a week the rebels were crushed by the government forces sent against them. Some 450 people were killed and more than 2,000 others, many of them civilians, were wounded in the violence, which also destroyed much of the Dublin city center. Initially, many Irish people resented the rebels for the destruction and death caused by the uprising. However, in May, 15 leaders of the uprising were executed by firing squad. More than 3,000 people suspected of supporting the uprising, directly or indirectly, were arrested, and some 1,800 were sent to England and imprisoned there without trial. The rushed executions, mass arrests and martial law (which remained in effect through the fall of 1916), fueled public resentment toward the British and were among the factors that helped build support for the rebels and the movement for Irish independence.

In the 1918 general election to the parliament of the United Kingdom, the Sinn Féin political party (whose goal was to establish a republic) won a majority of the Irish seats. The Sinn Féin members then refused to sit in the UK Parliament, and in January 1919 met in Dublin to convene a single chamber parliament and declare Ireland's independence. The Irish Republican Army then launched a guerrilla war against the British government and its forces in Ireland. Following a July 1921 cease-fire, the two sides signed a treaty in December that called for the establishment of the Irish Free State, a self-governing nation of the British Commonwealth, the following year. Ireland's six northern counties opted out of the Free State and remained with the United Kingdom. The fully independent Republic of Ireland (consisting of the 26 counties in the southern and western part of the island) was formally proclaimed on Easter Monday, April 18, 1949.

April Dates in Irish History

April 1, 1848 - Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor, is born in Dublin

April 1, 1911 - The Titanic is launched in Belfast

April 4, 1774 - Death of Oliver Goldsmith

April 4, 1994 - Riverdance appears for the first time at the Eurovision contest Dublin

April 5, 1961 - Death of Oscar-winning Irish actor of stage and screen Barry Fitzgerald. Born in Dublin in 1888, he pursues an acting career at the Abbey Theatre and then heads for Hollywood where he becomes Paramount's resident Irishman in such films as "Going My Way" for which he won a Best Supporting Actor Oscar. His finest works are under director John Ford, including "How Green Was My Valley" and "The Quiet Man."

April 10, 1998 - The Northern Ireland peace talks end with an historic agreement. The accord - dubbed the Good Friday Agreement - is reached after nearly two years of talks and 30 years of conflict.

April 7, 1927 - The world's first ever paid television broadcast takes place. An Irishman, Mr. A. Dolan was employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph company to provide a short act of monologue and song. Interestingly, the first professional artist to be seen on television in Britain, a year later, was Irish singer Peg O'Neil

April 14, 1848 - In Dublin, the tricolor national flag of Ireland is presented to the public for the first time by Thomas Francis Meagher and the Young Ireland Party

April 15, 1912 - The Titanic sinks on her maiden voyage with the loss of 1,513 souls, many of them Irish; 732 survive

April 23, 1014 - The Dublin Norse and the king of Leinster, with Viking allies from overseas, are defeated by Brian Boru's army at Clontarf. Brian, now an old man, is killed. This thwarts the potential domination of Ireland by the Norse, but they are well established in the coastal towns, and will continue to have a major influence. Máel Sechnaill succeeds Brian as high king

April 24, 1916 - On Easter Monday, the Irish Volunteers and Citizen Army seize the General Post Office (GPO) in Dublin and demand Irish sovereignty

April 25, 1861 - William Ford, who crossed the Atlantic from Ireland by steerage, marries fellow country woman Mary O'Hern. Their son Henry Ford, pioneered the mass manufacturing of the automobile

April 27, 1891 - The first ever Irish musical comedy, The Irish Girl, written by Percy French and Dr. W. Houston Collisson, is staged at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin

April 29, 1916 - Pearse orders surrender of the Easter Rising rebels on this date. Approximately 64 rebels have been killed, 132 crown forces, and 230 civilians. 2,500 people have been wounded; the centre of Dublin has been devastated by the shelling



It has become tradition on the first of April to pull jokes of the harmless variety on those near and dear to us. We plot and we scheme, and often the yuks are funnier in our imaginings than how they play out in reality, but that doesn't stop us from sending the little kid in us out on a rampage. Even the most staid among us have been known to indulge in a practical joke or two, so beware of trusting anyone on that day.

How the custom of pranking on April 1 came about remains shrouded in mystery. When the western world employed the Julian calendar, years began on March 25. Festivals marking the start of the New Year were celebrated on the first day of April because March 25 fell during Holy Week. The adoption of the Gregorian calendar during the 1500s moved the New Year to January 1. According to the most widely-believed origin postulated for April Fools' Day, those who could be tricked into believing April 1 was still the proper day to celebrate the New Year earned the sobriquet of April fools. To this end, French peasants would unexpectedly drop in on neighbors on that day in an effort to confuse them into thinking they were receiving a New Year's call. Out of that one jape supposedly grew the tradition of testing the patience of family and friends.

But that's only one theory. Others are:

The timing of this day of pranks seems to be related to the arrival of spring, when nature "fools" mankind with fickle weather, according to the Encyclopedia of Religion and the Encyclopedia Britannica.

The Country Diary of Garden Lore, which chronicles the goings-on in an English garden, says that April Fools' Day is thought to commemorate the fruitless mission of the rook (the European crow), who was sent out in search of land from Noah's flood-encircled ark.

Others theorize it may have something to do with the Vernal Equinox. Some think to tie in with the Romans' end-of-winter celebration, Hilaria, and the end of the Celtic new year festival.

Wherever and whenever the custom began, it has since evolved its own lore and set of unofficial rules. Superstition has it that the pranking period expires at noon on the 1st of April and any jokes attempted after that time will call bad luck down onto the head of the perpetrator. Additionally, those who fail to respond with good humor to tricks played upon them are said to attract bad luck to themselves.

Not all superstitions about the day are negative, though "fellas fooled by a pretty girl are said to be fated to end up married to her, or at least enjoy a healthy friendship with the lass.

Although adults get into the spirit of things (ask any zoo worker about manning the phones on April 1 and having to field endless calls for Mr. Lyon, Guy Rilla, and Albert Ross), it's the children that seem to truly celebrate the day with wild abandon. April Fools' pranking between students and teachers is an ongoing battle of wits, with kids favoring the timeworn standards of a tack on the chair, the "missing class" (kids hide under their desks when the teacher is momentarily called out of the room), or a springy fabric snake coiled in a can of nuts. Not every teacher fights back, but those who do are often inventive about it. For more than 20 years, one grade school teacher in Boston comes in early on that day to write the day's assignment upside down on the blackboard. When her curious students arrive, she tells them she did it by standing on the ceiling.

Current tastes seem to run more to funny phone calls and media-driven extravaganzas. But it's still okay to reach back to older times for inspiration. Be a traditionalist — on April 1 send a co-worker to fetch a tube of elbow grease or 50 feet of shoreline.

Barry Fitzgerald



William Joseph Shields (March 10, 1888 ó April 5, 1961), known professionally as Barry Fitzgerald, was an Irish stage, film and television actor. In a career spanning almost forty years, he appeared in such notable films as *Bringing Up Baby* (1938), *The Long Voyage Home* (1940), *How Green Was My Valley* (1941), *Going My Way* (1944), *None but the Lonely Heart* (1944) and *The Quiet Man* (1952). For *Going My Way* (1944), he won the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor and was simultaneously nominated for the Academy Award for Best Actor. He went to Skerry's College, Dublin, before going on to work in the civil service, starting in 1911 as a junior clerk at the Dublin Board of Trade. He later went to work for the unemployment office. "It was an easy job, full of leisure," he later said

Fitzgerald was interested in acting and began appearing in amateur dramatic societies such as the Kincora Players. His brother Arthur Shields joined the Abbey in 1915 and Barry would soon join him. He used a stage name so as not to get in trouble with his superiors in the civil service. In 1924 his salary at the Abbey was £2'10 a week. That year he appeared in the world premiere of *Juno and the Paycock* by famed playwright Seán O'Casey. Fitzgerald played Captain Jack Boyle. . In 1926 he was in *The Would-Be Gentleman*. Other appearances at the Abbey included *The Far Off Hills*, *Shadow of a Gunman* and *The Playboy*. O'Casey's wrote a part for Fitzgerald in *The Silver Tassie*, but the play was rejected by the Abbey. It was picked up for production in London in 1929. Fitzgerald decided to quit his civil service job to join the production and became a full-time actor at the age of 41.

In March 1936 Fitzgerald and three other members of the Abbey went to Hollywood to star in the film version of *The Plough and the Stars* (1936), directed by John Ford. Fitzgerald decided to stay in Hollywood where he soon found constant employment as a character actor. He had support roles in *Ebb Tide* (1937) at Paramount, *Bringing Up Baby* (1938) at RKO, *Four Men and a Prayer* (1938) directed by John Ford at 20th Century Fox, and *The Dawn Patrol* (1938) at Warners.

Fitzgerald unexpectedly became a leading man when Leo McCarey cast him opposite Bing Crosby in *Going My Way* (1944) as Father Fitzgibbon. The film was a huge success. *Going My Way* was the highest-grossing picture of 1944, and was nominated for ten Academy Awards, winning seven, including Best Picture. Its success helped to make movie exhibitors choose Crosby as the biggest box-office draw of the year, a record he would hold for the remainder of the 1940s. After World War II, Bing Crosby and Leo McCarey presented a copy of the motion picture to Pope Pius XII at the Vatican. Fitzgerald was nominated for both the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor (which he ultimately won) and the Academy Award for Best Actor. Voting rules were changed shortly after this occurrence to prevent further dual nominations for the same role. An avid golfer, he later accidentally decapitated his Oscar while practicing his golf swing. During World War II, Oscar statuettes were made of plaster instead of gold-plated bronze to accommodate wartime metal shortages. The Academy provided Fitzgerald with a replacement statuette.



In the 1952 film *The Quiet Man* a comedy set in Ireland, Barry Fitzgerald played local matchmaker-cum-bookmaker Michaelleen Óge Flynn. The upbeat melody comically hummed by Barry Fitzgerald as Michaelleen Óge Flynn and later played on the accordion is the *Rakes of Mallow* (Mallow is in County Cork and close to the my family homestead.

Fitzgerald never married. In Hollywood he shared an apartment with his stand in, Angus D. Taillon, who died in 1953. Fitzgerald returned to live in Dublin in 1959, where he lived at 2 Seafield Ave, Monkstown. In October 1959, he underwent brain surgery. He appeared to recover but in late 1960 he re-entered hospital. He died, as William Joseph Shields, in St Patrick's Hospital, James Street, on April 5, 1961.

Fitzgerald has two stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, for motion pictures at 6252 Hollywood Boulevard and for television at 7001 Hollywood Boulevard.