

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



BORDERLINE GENIUS, LLC

IN GOD WE TRUST



Sept, 6 ~ Labor day

Sept. 12 ~ Annual Firefighter's Mass at Historic Church of St. Patrick

Sept. 16 ~ Joint AOH-LAOH Meeting

Sept. 22 ~ Autumn Equinox - Day and night have approximately the same length



Mother McAuley Division

HIBERNIANS OF TOLEDO NEWSLETTER

August, 2021



John P. Kelly Division

A MESSAGE FROM LUCAS COUNTY AOH PRESIDENT ROBERT MCMAHON



Brothers, Thank you to everyone who made our Hibernian Picnic a success with wonderful food and company to share, especially the Cassidy family for sharing their home and grounds to everyone. We had great weather for the picnic and for our annual Sandpiper trip. We could not have asked for a more beautiful evening on the Maumee. Unfortunately, we were not able to have a halfway to St. Patrick's Day festival due to unforeseen events and complications, but we are beginning already to think about our Fall lineup and beyond to our Christmas gathering, Shamrock Dinner and St. Patrick's Day, March 17th. We will have a JOINT meeting with the LAOH at the SWAN CREEK PICNIC SHELTER off airport highway Thursday 16th September at 5:30; weather permitting. This meeting will be a potluck picnic meeting with meat main provided. Please feel free to bring a side or desert.

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A MESSAGE FROM LUCAS COUNTY LAOH PRESIDENT, ANN DOLLMAN



Happy September! Thank you to everyone who came out for the Sandpiper! It was a glorious night on the Maumee River! Loved seeing the silo art work in progress and loved being able to be with each other. Thank you Sherri for organizing this event! The Half way to St Patrick's day event was cancelled due to extenuating circumstances. Our next meeting will be Thursday September 16 at the Airport hwy Swan Creek Park covered picnic area at 5:30pm. Robert is bring the main meat BBQ and has asked us to bring a dish to pass.

Save the date: We are planning our Christmas party for December 4th at St Pius gym 2950 Ilger Ave. please RSVP to Ann Dollman 429-250-0288

Welcome to all of our new members! Looking forward to getting a chance to know you and have you as a part of our family. Prayers for all who are in need of prayers . God bless you all and looking for to our getting together

A MESSAGE FROM THE CRAZY EDITOR, MAURY COLLINS



Autumn Equinox 2021 in Northern Hemisphere will be at 3:20 PM on Wednesday, September 22. The Autumn Equinox is the first day of the autumn season and occurs when the sun passes the equator moving from the northern to the southern hemisphere. The North Pole begins to tilt away from the sun. Day and night have approximately the same length. On the Fall Equinox, why not honor all that you have in your life in some way through a small ritual or ceremony. Such as lighting a candle, giving thanks, and speaking your gratitude for all that you are and all that you have. Each of us may quote the Irish saying; Ni bheidh mo leitheid ann aris There will never be the likes of me again!!! Until the next time...I'll see you in your dreams!!!!

SEPTEMBER, 2021

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



Labor Day is a United States federal holiday observed on the first Monday of September annually. The day celebrates the American labor movement and the contributions and achievements of the American worker. In the United States Labor Day is the three day weekend ending the summer season.

WHEN IRISH EYES ARE SMILING

Two women were playing golf. One teed off and watched in horror as her ball headed directly toward a foursome of men playing the next hole. The ball hit one of the men. He immediately clasped his hands together at his groin, fell to the ground and proceeded to roll around in agony. The woman rushed down to the man, and immediately began to apologize. 'Please allow me to help. I'm a Physical Therapist and I know I could relieve your pain if you'd allow me,' she told him. 'Oh, no, I'll be all right. I'll be fine in a few minutes,' the man replied. He was in obvious agony, lying in the fetal position, still clasping his hands there at his groin. At her persistence, however, he finally allowed her to help. She gently took his hands away and laid them to the side, loosened his pants and put her hands inside. She administered tender and artful massage for several long moments and asked, 'How does that feel?' 'Feels great,' he replied; 'but I still think my thumb's broken'

A woman and her twelve-year-old son were riding in a taxi in Detroit. It was raining and all the prostitutes were standing under awnings. "Mom," said the boy, "what are all those women doing?" "They're waiting for their husbands to get off work," she replied. The taxi driver turns around and says, "Geez lady, why don't you tell him the Truth? They're hookers, boy! They have sex with men for money." The little boy's eyes get wide and he says, "Is that true Mom?" His mother, glaring hard at the driver, answers in the affirmative. After a few minutes, the kid asks, "Mom, if those women have babies, what happens to them?" "Most of them become taxi drivers," she said.

A small church had a very attractive big-busted organist named Susan, and her breasts were so large that they bounced and jiggled while she played the organ. Unfortunately, she distracted the male part of the congregation considerably. The very proper church ladies were appalled. They said something had to be done about this or they would have to get another organist. So one of the ladies approached Susan very discreetly about the problem, & told her to mash up some green persimmons & rub them on her nipples and all over her breasts, which should cause them to shrink in size, but warned her not to taste any of the green persimmons, because they are so sour they will make your mouth pucker up & you won't be able to talk properly for a while. The voluptuous organist reluctantly agreed to try it. The following Sunday morning the minister walked up to the pulpit and said, 'Dew to thircumsthanthis bewond my contwol, we will not hab a therman tewday.'

Three old mischievous grandmas were sitting on a bench outside a nursing home. About then an old grandpa walked by, and one of the old grandmas yelled out, 'we bet we can tell exactly how old you are.' The old man said, 'There isn't no way you can guess it, you old fools.' One of the ornery grandmas said, 'Sure we can! Just drop your under shorts and we can tell your exact age.' Embarrassed just a little, the grandpa dropped his drawers. The grandmas stared at him for a while, asked him to turn around a couple of times, asked him to jump up and down for a little while and then they all piped up and said, 'You're 84 years old!' Grandpa said 'How in the world did you guess?' The ornery old grandmas snickered and laughed. Slapping their knees and grinning from ear to ear, all three yelled in unison, 'Because you told us yesterday'

A Sunday school teacher asked her children as they were on the way to Church service, "And why is it necessary to be quiet in church?" One Bright little girl replied, "Because people are sleeping."

LABOR DAY



Labor Day, an annual celebration of workers and their achievements, originated during one of American labor history's most dismal chapters. In the late 1800s, at the height of the Industrial Revolution in the United States, the average American worked 12-hour days and seven-day weeks in order to eke out a basic living. Despite restrictions in some states, children as young as 5 or 6 toiled in mills, factories and mines across the country, earning a fraction of their adult counterparts'

wages. People of all ages, particularly the very poor and recent immigrants, often faced extremely unsafe working conditions, with insufficient access to fresh air, sanitary facilities and breaks.

As manufacturing increasingly supplanted agriculture as the wellspring of American employment, labor unions, which had first appeared in the late 18th century, grew more prominent and vocal. They began organizing strikes and rallies to protest poor conditions and compel employers to renegotiate hours and pay. Many of these events turned violent during this period, including the infamous Haymarket Riot of 1886, in which several Chicago policemen and workers were killed. Others gave rise to longstanding traditions: On September 5, 1882, 10,000 workers took unpaid time off to march from City Hall to Union Square in New York City, holding the first Labor Day parade in U.S. history.

The idea of a 'workingmen's holiday,' celebrated on the first Monday in September, caught on in other industrial centers across the country, and many states passed legislation recognizing it. Congress would not legalize the holiday until 12 years later, when a watershed moment in American labor history brought workers' rights squarely into the public's view. On May 11, 1894, employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago went on strike to protest wage cuts and the firing of union representatives. On June 26, the American Railroad Union, led by Eugene V. Debs, called for a boycott of all Pullman railway cars, crippling railroad traffic nationwide. To break the Pullman strike, the federal government dispatched troops to Chicago, unleashing a wave of riots that resulted in the deaths of more than a dozen workers.

In the wake of this massive unrest and in an attempt to repair ties with American workers, Congress passed an act making Labor Day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories. On June 28, 1894, President Grover Cleveland signed it into law. More than a century later, the true founder of Labor Day has yet to be identified. Many credit Peter J. McGuire, cofounder of the American Federation of Labor, while others have suggested that Matthew Maguire, a secretary of the Central Labor Union, first proposed the holiday.

The Galway International Oyster & Seafood Festival



The Galway International Oyster Festival began in 1954 with 34 guests attending the first Oyster Festival Banquet. It has grown to be regarded as one of the most celebrated and longest running festivals in the world. Each year, it draws visitors from all over the world. Over 100,000 native oysters will be consumed and in excess of €6.35 million will be spent by Galwegians and visitors to the city and county during four days of gourmet food, good Guinness and great fun.

Former festival chairperson John Holland once said, "You need stamina and a good liver to enjoy all of the events. However for the festival-wise, who know how to pace themselves, it can be done; but, no-where else in the world do you get the unique combination of fun, friendly people, fine food and lively entertainment".

This aristocrat of the sea is generally about three years old, and has been maturing and fattening - ready for its first - and last - encounter with the locals and tourists. Paired up with homemade brown bread and washed down with pints of Guinness, Galway oysters are a gourmet treat not to be missed - especially during the annual festivals in Clarenbridge and Galway City.

A festival highlight is the selection of the Galway Pearl from a bevy of talented and personable young lassies. The winner presides over all festival activities and becomes the face of the Festival for its duration and indeed for the year to come.



At the official opening, musicians and performers will keep the crowd entertained in Eyre Square until the opening ceremony begins. The newly crowned Pearl will present the season's first oyster to Galway's Mayor in a tradition since 1954. After the ceremony a fun parade will make its way through the streets of Galway to the Oyster Marquee on Nimmo's Pier. This includes a colorful line-up of musical bands, vintage cars, the Oyster Pearl and visiting dignitaries.

As with all traditional Irish celebrations, this one concludes with a Farewell Party under the Marquee at Nimmo's Pier in the Claddagh. Festival-goers can dance the afternoon away, enjoy the non-stop entertainment and continue indulging their appetite for native Galway oysters.

the best way to enjoy the full flavor is to eat them raw, served on the deep shell to hold their succulent juices. Fresh lemon juice or a drop of Tabasco sauce are often used as accompaniments.

Is it true that oysters are an aphrodisiac? Well, they've long been linked with love. When Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love, sprang forth from the sea on an oyster shell and promptly gave birth to Eros, the word "aphrodisiac" was born. The dashing lover Casanova also used to start a meal eating 12 dozen oysters. And in the USA, we say "Eat oysters, love longer."

AUGUST ACTIVITIES



IMPORTANT SEPTEMBER DATES IN IRISH HISTORY

Sept. 1, 1830 - The "Wild Colonial Boy" is shot dead in a gun battle with police at Cambelltown, Sydney. Contrary to the popular song, "The Wild Colonial Boy" was John Donohue, transported from Ireland in 1824

Sept. 9, 1845 - The arrival of the potato blight in Ireland is reported in the Dublin Evening Post

Sept. 9, 1978 - U2 support The Stranglers at the Top Hat Ballroom in Dublin before a crowd of 2,500 people, their biggest to date. The band is paid 50 pounds

Sept. 11, 1766 - John Bligh, former MP for Athboy, who suffers from the delusion that he is a teapot, marries suddenly and unexpectedly at nearly 50 years of age. Between now and his death in 1781 he will father at least seven children, 'in spite of his initial alarm that his spout would come off in the night'

Sept. 12, 1999 - It is announced that every household in Ireland is to receive a millennium candle to light when the sun sets on New Year's Eve

Sept. 13, 1803 - Death of John Barry, a native of Ballystampson, Co. Wexford, Commodore in the US Navy and renowned as the Father of the American Navy

Sept. 14, 2001 - The Irish government declares a national day of mourning; schools, businesses and shops are shut down in an unprecedented gesture of sympathy following Tuesday's attack on the World Trade Center.

September 27, 2000 - Thirty-three years after it was made, censors lift the ban on a film adaptation of James Joyce's epic novel Ulysses

September 28, 1725 - Sir Arthur Guinness is born in Celbridge, Co. Kildare.

September 28, 1920 - Cork No. 2 Brigade, IRA, attacks and captures a military barracks in Mallow, Co. Cork. English forces later burn and sack the town

September 29, 1778 - Birth in Dublin of Catherine McAuley, founder of the Sisters of Mercy

IRISH QUOTE FOR THE MONTH

With whitened hair, desires failing, strength ebbing out of him, with the sun gone down and with only the serenity and the calm warning of the evening star left to him, he drank to Life, to all it had been, to what it was, to what it would be. Hurrah!

Sean O'Casey (1880-1964)

Mother Catherine McAuley

9/29/1778 ~ 11/11/1841



Catherine Elizabeth McAuley was born in Dublin, at Stormanstown House, on September 29th, 1778. Her parents, James and Elinor McAuley, were prosperous Catholics, having been successful in the building profession. Their children consisted of Mary, the eldest, Catherine and James. The death of Mr. McAuley in 1783, began the family's slide into financial crisis. Mrs. McAuley, much younger than her husband, was left to raise three small children alone. Attracted to the high life of the Dublin social set, she squandered the family fortune, until at her death in 1798, the family was insolvent, and the children were left dependent on the charity of relatives. The first person to care for the three McAuley children was a cousin, William Armstrong. A committed Protestant, he actively discouraged the children from practicing the Catholic faith in which they were raised. Of the three, Catherine was the only one who successfully resisted this pressure to convert to Protestantism. In this, the Armstrongs simply acted in accordance with their religious beliefs. Furthermore, Catholicism was proscribed in Ireland in the first half of Catherine's life and was practiced in general by the masses of poor Irish, people the Protestant gentry despised as a class.

In 1803, Catherine moved into the home of other distant relatives, William and Catherine Callaghan. They treated her as a daughter and she lived with them for the next 20 years. As her foster parents got older, Catherine gradually took over the management of the Callaghan estate in Coolock and looked after them in their old age. Both of them were devout Christians and encouraged Catherine in her growing concern for the poor who lived in the vicinity of Coolock and gave her the practical means to help them. After the deaths of the Callaghans, each of whom became converts to the Catholic faith before death, Catherine became, at the age of 44, a wealthy heiress. She now had the means to realize a long held dream. She set about building her first centre to help and improve the conditions of Dublin's poor. This was in Baggot Street, today the Mother House of the Mercy Sisters. It was designed to contain a church, a school, a workplace and sleeping accommodation for both the poor and those who might wish to help her in her work. The house was opened in 1827 and almost immediately the house and the classrooms began to fill with the poor children of the locality.

Catherine had no plans to found a religious order, for she felt convinced this would force her and her supporters to take vows of enclosure. This, she felt, would make practical service to the poor "where they are" almost impossible. However, the advantages of creating a new religious order with the permission of the Holy See became increasingly clear, so in 1830, on the advice of Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, Catherine and two colleagues, Marianne Doyle and Elizabeth Harley, began formal religious training under the Presentation Sisters at Georges Hill, Dublin. They took their religious vows a year later. Thus, the Mercy Congregation was born on December 12th, 1831.

In the next ten years, until her death on November 11th, 1841, Catherine worked successfully to promote and establish many new Mercy communities, dedicated to the alleviation of poverty and giving hope and means of escape to those in its trap. On her earthly departure, she left a thriving community of nearly 150 sisters in fourteen foundations: twelve in Ireland and two in England. Fifteen years later, the Mercy Congregation numbered three thousand in foundations that reached across the globe: Ireland, England, Scotland, Newfoundland, North America, South America, Australia, New Zealand. Wherever they went, the Mercy sisters led the way in setting up essential community services, such as schools, hospitals and other support services for the elderly, the sick and the poor. For all her organizational talent and her driving vision to empower the powerless poor,

Catherine never lost the personal touch. Even at the end of her life, it is said, she insisted that "comfortable cups of tea" be available to the sisters who kept vigil beside her deathbed. A teacup has become a symbol of hospitality often used by Sisters of Mercy



THE ANNUAL FIREFIGHTER'S MASS

September 12, 2021 10:00 AM

Historic Church of St. Patrick

All are welcome!!!!

Robert McMahon

September is a beautiful month as well as an important Catholic month. We observe not only the Ember Days following the great Feast of the Holy Cross on 14th September, but also a most important quarter day, Michaelmas, 29th September. A traditional meal for the day includes [goose](#) known as a "stubble-goose", one prepared around harvest time, also known as embling or rucklety goose. The association of geese with Michaelmas comes from a legend in which the son of an Irish king choked on a goose bone he'd eaten, and was consequently brought back to life by [St Patrick](#). The king ordered the sacrifice of a goose every Michaelmas in honour of the saint. The Irish Michaelmas goose was slaughtered and eaten on the day; they were also presented as gifts or donated to the poor. In parts of Ireland sheep were also slaughtered with tradition of the "St Michael's portion" donated to the poor. Poultry markets and fairs took place to sell geese as well as mutton pies. In [Ulster](#), it was traditional for tenants to present their landlord with a couple of geese, a tradition dating back to [Edward IV](#). There were differing methods across Ireland for cooking the goose, most generally using a heavy iron pot on an open hearth. In [Blacklion](#), County Cavan, the goose was covered in local blue clay and placed at the centre of the fire until the clay broke, indicating the goose was cooked. In the United Kingdom, the United States and Ireland, a [Red Mass](#) is traditionally convened on the Sunday closest to Michaelmas, in honor of and to bless lawyers and judges.

St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise



St. Kieran or Ciarán of Clonmacnoise, also known as St. Kieran the Younger, was born around 512 AD in Connacht, a town located in the northern part of Co. Roscommon. The son of Beoit, a carpenter and chariot-builder, Kieran inherited a love of learning from his mother's side of the family, as his maternal grandfather had been a bard, poet, and historian. Baptized by deacon Justus ("the righteous one"), who also served as his first tutor, the boy Kieran worked as a cattle herder. Even this early in his life, stories testifying to Kieran's holiness are told. Some later believed that his work as a herdsman foreshadowed the care he would offer the many who sought his wisdom.

When it was time for Kieran to leave home for the monastery of Clonard, he asked his parents for a cow to take with him as a contribution to the community. His mother refused this request, so Kieran blessed a cow of the herd, and the cow followed him to Clonard, accompanied by her calf. Not wishing to take both the cow and the calf, Kieran used his staff to draw a line on the ground between the animals. After that, neither the cow nor the calf would cross this line, and the calf returned home. The milk provided by Kieran's cow was reputed to amply supply all in the monastery, as well as their guests.

After completing his studies under Finnian, Kieran left Clonard and moved to the monastery of Inishmore in the Aran Isles, which was directed by St. Enda. While a member of this monastic community, Kieran was blessed with the vision of a great tree, which anticipated his own foundation of a renowned monastery. From Inishmore, Kieran went to visit his religious brothers at Isel in central Ireland. His stay here was brief, as the other monks envied his fame as a scholar, and resented what they considered his excessive charity to the poor. Asked to leave Isel, Kieran was led by a stag to Inis Aingin, or Hare Island. While he lived here for 3 years and 3 months, brothers from all over Ireland came to study under Kieran, and more miracles attested to his holiness.

During a time of famine, when it was Kieran's turn to carry a sack of oats to the mill in order to provide a little food for the monks, he prayed that the oats would become fine wheat. While Kieran was singing the Psalms with pure heart and mind, the single sack of oats was miraculously transformed into four sacks of the best wheat. Kieran returned home and baked bread with this wheat, which the older monks said was the best they had ever tasted. These loaves not only satisfied their hunger, they were said to heal every sick person in the monastery who ate them.

Kieran departed Hare Island with eight monastic brothers, and eventually settled at a location in the center of Ireland, on the east bank of the River Shannon. Here, in the year 544, he founded the great monastery of Clonmacnoise. Students by the thousands came to study there, not only from Ireland, but also from England and France. Clonmacnoise became Ireland's center of study, art, and literature. To this day, tourists and pilgrims visit the site of Kieran's monastery to see some of the finest monastic ruins and high crosses in all of Ireland. A mere 7 months after establishing Clonmacnoise, Kieran died, perhaps of the plague. Because of his prominence in the early Irish church, St. Kieran is known as one of the "Twelve Apostles of Ireland." The Feast of St. Kieran is celebrated on September 9th.

WHY IS LIMERICK CALLED THE TREATY COUNTY?



The name refers to the Treaty of Limerick, 1691 which ended the siege of Limerick. Residents are called the Shannonsiders. The Treaty of Limerick was the final nail in the coffin for the Jacobite cause in Ireland. After the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 the remainder of James II's defeated army retired to Limerick under the command of Patrick Sarsfield where they held out a siege for over a year. When it became clear that the Jacobite cause was lost, Patrick Sarsfield (1630-1693) negotiated surrender with the Williamite leader Godert de Ginkel.

The Treaty was signed on the 3rd of October 1691 upon a large block of limestone in Limerick city. This stone, which is pictured above, is known today as the Treaty Stone.

The terms included an option for the safe passage to France with their wives and families which many accepted along with Sarsfield. This became known as the Flight of the Wild Geese but once in France, they formed the Irish Brigade of the French Army. Under the civil articles, Jacobites who remained in Ireland were to be left in peace as long as they pledged allegiance to King William. They were also allowed to keep their estates and property and Catholic noblemen were also permitted to carry arms. Despite this, the Penal Laws were introduced a few years later, and under these Irish Catholics were deeply persecuted, and the Treaty of Limerick was ignored. The Treaty Stone was erected on its pedestal in 1865 and is located at Thomond Bridge in Limerick City.