
Ancient Order of Hibernians



**Major Dooley Division
Richmond, Virginia**

The Dooley Dispatch

November 2007

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November 10th

Mass for deceased members

**St. Paul's Church, 911 Rennie Ave
5:15 PM followed by a reception in
the social hall**

Next Meeting

**Tuesday November 13th, 7:00 p.m.
St. Paul's Church, 911 Rennie Ave**

December 8th Saturday Christmas party

Prayer List

Please pray for Rick Hezel's grandson, **Ray Crowder**, who suffered a few broken vertebrae in his neck in a football accident. He is ok but has a long road of recover ahead.

Those who are suffering from chronic illness or receiving medical attention:

Dick Moore, Joe Kiley, Margaret Zahn and Thomas Zahn, mother and brother of Father Zahn.

Please pray for the members of our Division who are serving in the Military. Mike Allen, is currently serving in the Marines.

40 Days For Life

40 Days for Life is a prayer vigil happening in more than 80 cities and 32 states across the country for Pro-Life. Richmond is part of this effort with a 24/7 prayer vigil at the abortion clinic at Boulevard and Grove. The vigil began on September 26th and will continue through November 4th. This is the largest simultaneous pro-life campaign in history nationwide.

This effort is saving lives all across the country. Planned Parenthood clinics have been closing during this time. If you are not able to make it down, please pray for those who are present. Ask God to send his Holy Spirit upon those involved in abortions to **convert, heal, and reconcile** them to Him!

Speak up for those who cannot speak for themselves. To sign up visit <http://www.40daysforlife.com/richmond/> or send an email to Sarah Bullard, indun@comcast.net

God Save Ireland

The song was written by T. D. Sullivan in 1867, and first published December 7th 1867, inspired by Edmund O'Meager Condon's speech on the Manchester Docks. When the three Manchester Martyrs (Michael Larkin, William Phillip Allen, and Michael O'Brien) were executed, the song was adopted as the Fenian movement's anthem.

John McCormack, an Irish tenor residing in the United States, had a big hit with the number, making the first of his popular phonograph records of it in 1906. For some years he was not welcome in Great Britain because of this.

Workers during the Dublin Lockout of 1913 adapted the lyrics to "God Save Jim Larkin", after the union leader. It was, perhaps, most famously recorded by the Go Lucky Four on their 1966 album, Irish Capers. Later the song was sung at soccer matches by fans of the Republic of Ireland team, and by those of Glasgow Celtic. The latter inspired Ally's Tartan Army, the unofficial anthem of Scotland in the 1978 World Cup; this song was itself reworked as Put 'Em Under Pressure, an unofficial anthem of the Irish team at the 1990 tournament.

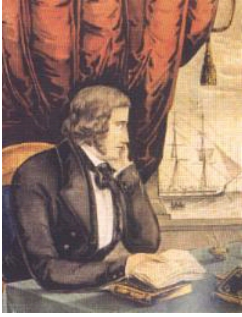
Lyrics

*High upon the gallows tree swung the noble-
hearted three.
By the vengefull tyrants stricked in their bloom;
But they met him face to face, with the courage of
their race,
And they went with souls undaunted to their doom.
"God save Ireland!" said the heroes;
"God save Ireland" said they all.
Whether on the scaffold high
Or the battlefield we die,
Oh, what matter when for Erin dear we fall!
Girt around with cruel foes, still their courage
proudly rose,
For they thought of hearts that loved them far and
near;
Of the millions true and brave o'er the ocean's
swelling wave,
And the friends in holy Ireland ever dear.
"God save Ireland!" said the heroes;*

*"God save Ireland" said they all.
Whether on the scaffold high
Or the battlefield we die,
Oh, what matter when for Erin dear we fall!
Climbed they up the rugged stair, rang their voices
out in prayer,
Then with England's fatal cord around them cast,
Close beside the gallows tree kissed like brothers
lovingly,
True to home and faith and freedom to the last.
"God save Ireland!" said the heroes;
"God save Ireland" said they all.
Whether on the scaffold high
Or the battlefield we die,
Oh, what matter when for Erin dear we fall!
Never till the latest day shall the memory pass
away,
Of the gallant lives thus given for our land;
But on the cause must go, amidst joy and weal and
woe,
Till we make our Isle a nation free and grand.
"God save Ireland!" said the heroes;
"God save Ireland" said they all.
Whether on the scaffold high
Or the battlefield we die,
Oh, what matter when for Erin dear we fall!*



John Mitchel
Irish patriot – His pen was his sword



On Nov. 3, 1815, John Mitchel, Young Irelander and Irish patriot, was born in Comnish, County Derry. John was the son of a Presbyterian minister. He obtained a law degree from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1834, and worked in a law office in Banbridge, County Down, where he eventually came into conflict with the local Orange Order. Mitchel met Thomas Davis and Gavan Duffy during visits to Dublin. He joined the Young Ireland movement and began to write for *The Nation*. Deeply affected by the misery and death caused by the Great Hunger, Mitchel became convinced that nothing would ever come of the constitutional efforts to gain Irish freedom. He then formed his own paper, *The United Irishmen*, to advocate passive resistance by Ireland's starving masses. In May 1848, the British tired of his open defiance. Ever the legal innovators in Ireland, they invented a crime especially for the Young Irelanders: felony-treason. They arrested Mitchel for violating this new law and closed down his paper. A rigged jury convicted him, and he was deported first to Bermuda and then to Australia. However, in June 1853, he escaped to the United States. Mitchel worked as a journalist in New York and then moved to the South. When the Civil War erupted, he was a strong supporter of the Southern cause, seeing parallels with the position of the Irish. Mitchel's family would fully back his commitment to the Southern cause; he lost two sons, one at Gettysburg in 1863 and another at Fort Sumter in 1864, and another son lost an arm. Mitchel's outspoken support of the Confederacy caused him to be jailed for a time at Fort Monroe, where one of his fellow prisoners was Confederate President Jefferson Davis. In 1874, the British allowed him to return to Ireland, and he was immediately elected to Parliament from Tipperary. The government removed him, but the people of Tipperary voted him in again. Unfortunately, John Mitchel, one of the staunchest enemies to English rule of Ireland in history, died in Newry on March 20, 1875, and was buried there. Thirty-eight years later, John Mitchel's grandson, John Purroy Mitchel, would be elected mayor of New York.



Robin Rich and Common Threads
Appearing at
Sullivan's Irish Pub
301 South Center Street, Ashland, VA
752-1628

November 2nd and 3rd 9:00 p.m.

In case you missed this fun group at the Celtic Festival they will be playing the first Friday and Saturday night in November at Sullivan's Irish Pub.

Robin Rich is a long-standing (since mid 1960's) professional musician/performer with a strong background in theater. His main field of expertise includes, but is not limited to: British Isles folk (Irish, Scottish, and English), American folk, and the instruments used in their performance (tin whistles, Irish drum [boudhran], harmonica, concertina, and guitars [6 and 12 string]). His performance style, likened to The Clancy Brothers of old, combines his knowledge of the music and it's history with a knack for involving the audience. He entertains as well as educates his listeners with his unique perspective that he has gained from the last forty years of live performances. This is not to say that his style is old or staid. His energy and theatrical experience brings each song to immediate life for the interested listener, seducing them into making their own further explorations into this genre.

Patrick J. Naughton
12400 Perrywinkle Road
Glen Allen VA 23059-5319



Saint Patrick's Flag

Saint Patrick's Flag is a flag of Ireland that features in the flag of the United Kingdom. In heraldic language, it may be blazoned Argent, a saltire gules, meaning that it is drawn as a red saltire (a crux decussata or X-shaped cross) on a white field. It is said to represent Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. It is also known as the Saint Patrick's Cross or Saint Patrick's Saltire.

The origin of the flag is disputed, with two opposing theories. Some argue that the flag is an ancient flag associated with Ireland. Evidence for this is that a red saltire appears on the seal of Trinity College Dublin dating from 1612, as well as the

arms of the cities of Cork and Enniskillen. Dutch guides from the turn of the eighteenth century guides also ascribe a red saltire as as the Irish flag. Opposing this view is the that the flag is relatively new, dating from 1783, with the foundation of the Order of Saint Patrick, when a red saltire was chosen for the badge of the order. Proponents of this view, point out that the choice of a saltire as a symbol of Ireland was to the bewilderment of contemporary Irish commentators. They also point out that evidence for the use of the symbol as a flag of Ireland prior to then are scarce or oblique.

In any event, with the 1800 Act of Union that merged the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, a red saltire was incorporated into the Flag of the United Kingdom as representing Ireland. Throughout the 19th century until the creation of the Irish Free State in 1922, it served as the quasi-official Irish flag. Today, it is of growing significance to unionists in Northern Ireland, to whom it represents a neutral flag of Ireland, in contrast to the Irish tricolour, which they object to as a all-Ireland symbol.